



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

### Bava Basra Daf Kuf Yud Gimmel

- **R' Avahu in the name of R' Yochanan in the name of R' Yannai in the name of Rebbi** (and others said it was in the name of **R' Yehoshua ben Korcha**) said, we learn from pesukim that a husband only inherits his wife of things that she possesses at the time of her death, and not of things that her estate will eventually possess (e.g. if her father is still alive at the time of her death, and her estate will eventually inherit her father's estate, the husband does not inherit that). One pasuk says that Siguv had a son named Yair who had 23 cities. From where did he get these cities? It must be that Siguv married a woman who died during the lifetime of someone that she stood to inherit, and when that person eventually died, it was Yair, not Siguv, who inherited that estate. Another pasuk says that Pinchas owned property that did not belong to his father Elazar. From where did he get these cities? It must be that Elazar married a woman who died during the lifetime of someone that she stood to inherit, and when that person eventually died, it was Pinchas, not Elazar, who inherited that estate. The reason both pesukim are needed is, because if we only had one, we would say that Yair had the cities from an inheritance from his wife. The second pasuk teaches that it is talking about something different, because we don't need two pesukim saying the same thing. Also, although in the pasuk of Pinchas we could say that he got them from people who were makdish their fields without redeeming them (in which case the Kohanim get it at Yovel), the pasuk says "beno". This extra word teaches that it was received by Pinchas in a way that it stood to belong to his father, but instead went to directly to him.

#### U'BNEI ACHOS

- A Braisa says, the sons of a sister (inherit but do not hand down, e.g. if their mother's brother died without children, without a father, and with no brothers, this nephew will inherit him), but not the daughters of a sister.
  - **R' Sheishes** said, this means that if the sister had a son and a daughter, the son comes before the daughter. However, if there is no son, the daughter would inherit her uncle (in the same way that she would inherit her mother).
  - **R' Shmuel bar R' Yitzchak** taught a Braisa in front of **R' Huna** that says, the pasuk regarding more distant relatives inheriting an estate (i.e. someone who died without children) says "v'yarash", with the connecting "vuv". This teaches that just as when children inherit, a son comes before a daughter, so too when more distant relatives inherit (e.g. a niece and nephew), the son comes before the daughter.
- **Rabbah bar Chanina** taught a Braisa in front of **R' Nachman** that says, the pasuk regarding inheritance says "b'yom", which teaches that inheritances may be passed down by day, but not at night. **Abaye** asked, does this mean that a child only inherits his father when he died during the day, but not if he died at night!? Maybe you meant to say that the division of an estate is considered to be a legal matter, which must therefore take place during the day, as we find a Braisa says is the requirement? **Rabbah bar Chanina** said, "Yes, that is what I meant".