

**רמב"ם הלכות נזקי ממון פרק ד' הלכה ה'-י"ד:**

253. A watchman or owner leaves an animal in the sun even though it provided a *שמירה מעלה*. The animal digs under the fence and damages. What is the law? [הלכה ה']
254. What is the Halachik status of a *חרש* (*Chairaish*), *שוטה* (*Shoteh*), and *קטן* (*Katan*)? [הלכה ו']
255. A person entrusts his *בהמה*, which was tied up very securely, to a *חרש*, *שוטה*, or *קטן* to watch. The animal breaks loose and damages. What is the law? Why?
256. A person entrusts his *בהמה*, which has a *שמירה מעלה*, to a *חרש*, *שוטה*, or *קטן* to watch. The animal digs underneath the fence, escapes, and damages. What is the law? Why?
257. A person entrusts his *בהמה* to five watchmen - giving each one a specific responsibility in the watching of the animal. One of the five watchman was negligent, and the animal goes out and damages. What is the law? Why? [הלכה ז']
258. A person entrusts his *בהמה* to five watchmen - without giving each one a specific responsibility in the watching of the animal. One of the five watchman was overtly negligent, and the animal goes out and damages. What is the law? Why?
259. Mr. Shomer borrows a *קרן* animal under the presumption that it was a *תם*. What is the law if the animal gores while he is watching it? Why? [הלכה ח']
260. What is a *נגחון* (*Nagchon*) ?
261. How is a *נגחון* (*Nagchon*) different than a *מועד* for *קרן* ?
262. Mr. Shomer borrows a *מועד* for *קרן* animal under the presumption that it was a *נגחון* (*Nagchon*). What is the law if the animal gores while he is watching it? Why?
263. A *שומר* (*Shomair*) borrows a *בהמה תם*. The animal gores three times and becomes a *מועד* while in his possession. What is the law if it gores again while still in the possession of the *שומר* (*Shomair*) ? Why? [הלכה ט']
264. In the above case, what is the status of the animal once the *שומר* (*Shomair*) returns the *בהמה* to the owner? Why?
265. In the above line, what is the law if the owner's *בהמה* gores while in the owner's possession?
266. Generally speaking, what two responsibilities does a *שומר* (*Shomair*) accept upon himself when borrowing a *בהמה* ? [הלכה י']
267. A *שומר* (*Shomair*) borrows a *בהמה* and he only accepts responsibility for watching the body of the animal entrusted to him. What is the law if the animal causes damages? Why?
268. A *שומר* (*Shomair*) borrows a *בהמה* and he only accepts responsibility for the damages the animal causes. What is the law if the animal causes damages? Why?
269. A *שומר* (*Shomair*) borrows a *בהמה* and he only accepts responsibility for the damages the animal causes. What is the law if the animal gets damaged? Why?
270. Mr. Behaima entrusts his *בהמה* to a *שומר* (*Shomair*), who in turn entrusts the animal to another *שומר* (*Shomair*). The animal causes damage while in the second watchmen's possession. What is the law? Why? [הלכה י"א]
271. Mr. Behaima entrusts his *בהמה* to a *שומר* (*Shomair*), who in turn entrusts the animal to his son or a member of his household. The animal causes damage while being watched by the son or household member. What is the law? Why?
272. What does a *תם* pay for damages? Where do you collect from the *מזיק* [הלכה י"ב]
273. When a *תם* damages, is there a lien on the animal's body?
274. How can the owner discharge the lien?
275. What happens when a *תם* damages, and the owner of the animal has no money to pay? Why?

276. What happens when a תם damages, and the animal is no longer around? What does the owner of the animal do?
277. What is the law if the שומר (*Shomair*) of a תם that damages, and he has no money to pay? Why?
278. How do we assess the value of fruits that an animal damages, when the fruits are attached to the ground and not yet ready to be picked? Why? [הלכה י"ג]
279. What is the law if an animal ate a קב of unripe fruit attached to the ground - how much does he pay?
280. How do we assess the value of fruits that an animal damages, when the fruits are ripe and attached to the ground? Why? [הלכה י"ד]
281. How do we assess the damage if an animal eats the fruit of a Roman date palm?
282. How do we assess the damage if an animal eats the fruit of a Persian date palm?
283. Which one of the two date palms are assessed as if they were attached and part of the tree?
284. Which one of the two date palms are assessed as if it was ripe and not connected to the tree?

### מלים

20.	תמה
21.	מצטערת
22.	חרש
23.	שומה
24.	קמן
25.	מסר
26.	תזקה [תזקת]
27.	ידע
28.	נגחן
29.	חזיר
30.	בטלה
31.	קבל
32.	גוף
33.	שלם
34.	דמי
35.	חוב
36.	פרות מחברין
37.	סאה
38.	שנה
39.	קב
40.	פרות גמורין
41.	דקל

### Overview of Perek Daled - Chapter 4, Halacha 5-14:

#### Watchmen:

Halacha 4: Responsibilities of a watchman viv-a-vis-damages of animals

Halacha 5: Leaving an animal in the sun

Halacha 6: Giving an animal over to a חרש, שומה, or קמן

Halacha 7: Giving an animal over to five watchmen

Halacha 8: Borrowing a מועד under the assumption that the animal was a תם

Halacha 9: Borrowing an animal as a תם and it becomes a מועד

Halacha 10: A Watchman who stipulates partial responsibilities

Halacha 11: A Watchman who entrusts an animal to another watchman

Halacha 12: How a watchman pays 1/2 damages for a **דָּבַר** when he has no money

**Assessing the value of fruits that were damaged, which were connected to the ground:**

Halacha 13: How to assess the value of fruits, that are unripe and attached to the ground, that an animal damages

Halacha 14: How to assess the value of fruits, that are ripe and no longer need to nurture from the ground, that an animal damages / Eating fruits from Roman/Persian palm tree