

## Loss of Legal Document

Ref: *Sefer Nezikin, Hilchot Gezelah Vaaveidah, Chapter 18*

Principle.

If one finds a legal document which involves monetary obligation, and there is reason to suspect that the obligation has been met, the document should not be returned.

Even if debtor admits that he hasn't repaid the lender, one still has to be wary of possible deception. Example if someone purchased property from a seller who had debts, the property could be expropriated from buyer to cover those debts. i.e. the found document could be used falsely to expropriate the bought property.

### Reminder

Pack on Expropriation of Property



When however there is no reason to suspect that a monetary obligation has been repaid, or that deception is being practiced, the document should be returned.

The following documents were discussed

- *Shtar chov* (promissory notes)
- *Get* (bill of divorce)
- *Get shichrur* (freeing of *eved Cnaani*)
- *Shtar matanah* (document of giving a present)
- *Shover* (receipt)
- *Ketubah* (marriage contract)
- Court documents

### Reminder

Pack on *Shtar*

