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Intro

Today we will מסכת נדרים f בע"ט דף כ"ט דף כ"ט ב learn מסכת נדרים f מסכת נדרים Some of the topics we will learn about include;

Do we say קדושה פקעה בכדי Or do we say קדושה לא פקעה בכדי

If a person makes something הקדש is he able to have the קדושה removed based on a condition he made earlier or does there have to be an action to remove that קדושה



В

The גמרא will discuss this in 3 scenarios:

1.

קדושת דמים

Where a person said that the value of an item is designated to be used for a קרבן;

This is a case of קדושת דמים, because the item itself is not used for הקדש. Rather its value will be used for הקדש.

2.

קדושת הגוף

Where a person said that an animal itself is designated as a קרבן

3.

קידושין

Where a person was מקדש a woman for a limited time; This too is a case of קדושת, the woman herself is מקודשת









So let's review ...

Our אדף begins with the Gemara explaining the סיפא of the סיפא on the previous אדף:

To better understand, let's briefly review the entire Mishnah.

זאגט די משנה

הרי נטיעות האלו קרבן אם אינן נקצצות

טלית זו קרבן אם אינה נשרפת

If a person said that if his saplings are not felled or if his טלית is not burned, their value should be designated for the purposes of a קרבן;

יש להן פדיון, which is another way of saying קדושות, they are הקדש, even though he only made the הקדש because he was sure that they would be destroyed.

The Mishnah continues:

הרי נטיעות האלו קרבן עד שיקצצו

טלית זו קרבן עד שתשרף

אין להם פדיון

If a person says that the value of his saplings shall be designated as a קרבן until they are felled; or that the value of his טלית shall be designated as a קרבן until it is burned; אין להם פדיון

בר פדא explains this to mean

פדאן חוזרות וקודשות

פדאן חוזרות וקודשות

עד שיקצצו

If the saplings are redeemed before they are felled, they automatically become הקדש again, and again, until they are cut down.

As the Ran explains; אין להם פדיון means;

כל זמן שלא נקצצו

אין להם פדיון להוציאן מקדושתן לגמרי

As long as they are not felled they cannot be fully redeemed. After they are redeemed they automatically become שיקצו again, because he said עד שיקצצו - they should be הקדש until they are felled. He could not have meant that they cannot be redeemed, because וביון is a Halachah of the Torah which he cannot revoke. Therefore, he must have meant that even if they are redeemed they shall become הקדש again.

According to בר פדא

אין להם פדיון means that before נקצצו, the פדיון does not accomplish to make it חולין.

In the previous Daf...

מלית זו קרבן אם אינה נשרפת הרי נפיעות האלו קרבן אם אינן נקצצות

If his טלית is not burned...

If his saplings are not felled.

...their value should be designated for the purposes of a קרבן

יש להן פריון

They are הקדש

Even though he only made the laps because he was sure that they would be destroyed

מלית זו קרבן עד שתשרף

it shall be as a קרבן until it is burned הרי נמיעות האלו קרבן עד שיקצצו

> they shall be as a קרבן until they are felled

אין להם פריון

K30 2

פדאן חוזרות וקודשות – פדאן חוזרות וקודשות עד שיקצצו

If the saplings are redeemed before they are felled, they automatically become laps again, and again, until they are cut down



Dedicated By: _





The Gemara later in the next Daf qualifies this Halachah as follows:

אמר רבי יוחנן

פדאן הוא

חוזרות וקדושות

פדאום אחרים

אין חוזרות וקדושות

If the person himself redeems them, they automatically become הקדש again; but if another person redeems them even if the original owner buys them back - they do not automatically become הקדש again.

As the ר"ן explains;

In the case of פדאן הוא;

לעולם לא יצאו נטיעות הללו מרשות הקדש או מרשותו

The saplings never left הקחת סיר his חשות. Therefore, his original condition remains in effect in that חוזרות וקדושות

But in the case of פדאום אחרים;

מיד שפדאום אחרים נסתלק רשות בעלים הראשונים מהן

When the saplings were redeemed by others they left the original owner's השות, and at that time the original owner is unable to make them הקדש. Therefore, since at that stage they completely left the first owner's רשות, even if he then buys them back, his original condition is no longer in effect.

Therefore, אין חוזרות וקדושות

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אור נבי יוחון פראום אחרים פראן הוא אין חוזרות וקדושות חוזרות וקדושות מיד שפדאום אחרים לעולם נסתלק לא יצאו נטיעות הללו מרשות הקדש רשות בעלים הראשונים מהן או מרשותו Therefore even if he later Therefore, his original buys them back, condition remains in e his original condition וחוזרות קדושות is no longer in effect ואין חוזרות וקדושות

The מחלוקת presents a מחלוקת regarding the דין after the saplings are felled:

holds בר פדא

נקצצו

פודן פעם אחת ודיו

After the saplings are felled, he still must redeem them one time, but they then remain תולין. However, before פדיון, even though they were cut down, they remain הקדש. As the ר"ן explains;

שאף על פי שלא הקדישן אלא עד שיקצצו

אפילו הכי כי נקצצו לא פקעה קדושתן בכדי

Their state of הקדש does NOT go off by itself, even though he only made them הקדש until they are felled. Therefore, they require פדיון.

However,

עולא holds

כיון שנקצצו שוב אין פודן

After the saplings are felled they no longer need to be redeemed;

דקדושה פקעה בכדי

עולא holds that their state of הקדש DOES go off by itself, because he only made them הקדש until they are felled. Therefore, they do not require פדיון.

According to עולא,

אין להם פדיון means that after נקצצו, it does not require פדיון. Whereas according to בר פדא ,

אין להם פדיון means that before נקצצו, the פדיון does not accomplish to make it חולין.

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The גמרא continues:

The Machlokes of בר פדא and שולא is in the case of our משנה, which is one of

קדושת דמים

The saplings themselves are not used for הקדש. Rather their value will be used for הקדש.

בר פדא nevertheless holds

קדושה לא פקעה בכדי

And עולא holds

קדושה פקעה בכדי

What is their opinion in a case of קדושת הגוף

Where the קדושה is in the object itself?

The Gemara proceeds to present two types of קדושת הגוף:

1.

קידושין

If a man is a מקדש a woman and says

היום את אשתי

ולמחר אי את אשתי

Today you shall be my wife and tomorrow you shall not my wife;

מי נפקא בלא גט

Of course, the woman will not become a פנויה the next day without a גוט. In this case עולא certainly agrees that קדושה לא פקעה בכדי

The קידושין cannot cease without anything being done. 2.

The second type of case of קדושת הגוף is a קרבן, where the אוף of the animal is הקדש.

In this case there is a מחלוקת:

רבא holds that in this case too עולא agrees that $\,$ קדושה לא פקעה בכדי

Because it's קדושת הגוף

However, אביי holds that here עולא holds קדושה פקעה בכדי

Even though it's קדושת הגוף;

As the ה"ן explains the difference between these two types of קדושת הגוף q

Regarding קידושין;

קנין דמים באשה לא אשכחן

In קידושין there is no such thing as קידושת which is temporary. Therefore, the קדושת הגוף is permanent, and קדושה לא פקעה בכדי $\mbox{\ }$

Regarding הקדש;

מצינו קדושת דמים בהקדש

In הקדש there is קדושת שרואי which is temporary - and therefore we can say that the קדושת is also temporary, and קדושה פקעה בכדי $\,$









The גמרא presents a ברייתא that אביי ורבא will each interpret in accordance with their opinion:

תניא

לאחר שלשים יום עולה

ומעכשיו שלמים

If a person said that about a specific animal that he is מקרבו it to be a קרבן עולה after 30 days, but up until 30 days he is קרבן שלמים it to be a קרבן שלמים;

If it's brought after 30 days it IS a קרבן עולה.

אב"י says that from here we see that after 30 days the קדושת goes off by itself, because

קדושה פקעה בכדי even in a case of קדושת הגוף

לאחר שלשים יום עולה הוי

If he had not made it a קרבן שלמים for the first 30 days, it could have been brought as a קרבן עולה after 30 days.

However, since he did say

ומעכשיו שלמים

Therefore, after 30 days it cannot be brought as a קרבן עולה, because it is a קרבן שלמים, and

קדושה לא פקעה בכדי

The קדושת שלמים does NOT go off by itself.



The אכזרא explains that the case of
אם לא אמר מעכשיו שלמים
אם לא אמר מעכשיו שלמים
לאחר שלשים יום עולה הוי
Is similar to
האומר לאשה התקדשי לי לאחר ל' יום
מקודשת ואע"פ שנתעכלו המעות
Even though the Kiddushin does not take effect right away, it can be hritty days later. And even
למ"ד חוזרת
She can retract during those 30 days - In our case
אינו חוזר

He cannot retract, because אמירתו לגבוה

אמיו דון לגבווו

כמסירתו להדיוט

Regarding הקדש, words alone complete the transaction.





