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Intro

Today we will מטכת נדרים of קד מ"ט וearn מטכת נדרים of מסכת נדרים Some of the topics we will learn about include.

הנודר מן המבושל

A person who makes a נדר in which he prohibits himself from eating or benefitting from מבושל, cooked foods

The Machlokes צלי regarding 'ז' regarding צלי, roasted and my partially cooked foods, whether they are included in the word מבושל



The case of אמר קונם תבשיל שאיני טועם A person that makes a נדר in which he states "I will NOT taste a תבשיל, cooked food

The distinctions between מעשה קדירה קד, loose foods, and קדירה, thick foods









The contradiction whether קרא, squash, is detrimental to a sick person

Several eating customs in Bavel

שליה Whether

SQUASH - קרא

is detrimental

to a sick person

Eating customs

in Bavel

Some of the terms and concepts we will learn about include

בנדרים הלך אחר לשון בני אדם A בנדרים is interpreted by the people's usage.





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So let's review ...

## Zugt Di Mishnah הנודר מן המבושל

מותר בצלי ובשלוק

A person who makes a נדר in which he prohibits himself from eating or benefitting from מבושל, cooked food;
He's only forbidden in tully cooked food;
But permitted in צלי, roasted; and שלוק, partially cooked foods

The Gemara cites a Braisa with a second opinion: ר' יאשיה אוסר

רבי יאשיה holds that צלי and שלוק are also prohibited.

The Gemara gives two explanations of this Machlokes.

1.

The Mishnah holds

מותר בצלי ובשלוק

Because

בנדרים הלך אחר לשון בני אדם

A נדר is interpreted by the people's usage, and when people say מדי, they do NOT mean צלי ושלוק.

While ר' יאשיה holds אסור בצלי ושלוק Because

בנדרים הלך אחר לשון תורה

A נדר is interpreted by the Torah's usage, and when the Torah states אבלי ושלוק, it also includes צלי ושלוק. As we see in the Pasuk in דברי הימים

ויבשלו הפסח באש כמשפט

In which the word בישול is used for the Korban Pesach

The Ran says that this is also the Yerushalmi's explanation to the Machlokes.





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A second explanation is that both agree that בנדרים הלך לשון בני אדם

However,

באתרא דתנא דילן

לצלי קרו ליה צלי

ולמבושל קרו ליה מבושל

In the Tanna of the Mishnah's area they would NOT use אבושל when referring to צלי. However

באתרא דר' יאשיה

אפילו צלי קרו מבושל

In מבושל 'r''s area, people DID use the word מבושל when referring to צלי.

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The Mishnah continues אמר קונם תבשיל שאיני טועם

A person who said "I will NOT taste a תבשיל, cooked food;"

אסור במעשה קדרה רך

ומותר בעבה

He's only forbidden in cooked foods that are loose or have sauce, because, as the

## Gemara explains

האי תנא

כל מידי דמתאכל ביה ריפתא

תבשיל קרו ליה

Our Mishnah holds that the word סתבשיל only refers to cooked food that is eaten with bread. However,

He's permitted in thick and solid foods which are not eaten with bread.

The Gemara says, however

בבבל

אסור בעבה

In Bavel, thick foods are also prohibited, because אכלי נהמא

They eat bread with all foods, even with thick cereal.









4 The Mishnah adds ומותר בביצה טורמוטא ובדלעת הרמוצה

And he's permitted in an egg that was cooked numerous times, as the Gemara describes in the next Daf; and in cooked squash, which as the Gemara later explains, are also not eaten with bread.



The Gemara cites a Braisa which elaborates on this Halachah

הנודר מן התבשיל אסור בכל מיני תבשיל ואסור בצלי ובשלוק ובמבושל

That אסור מן הנודר מן העבשיל is אסור even בצלי ובשלוק.

The Braisa makes an important distinction between אולים, which EXcludes צלי ושלוק;

Because מבושל means cooked food;

And

תבשיל, which INcludes צלי ושלוק;

Because תבשיל means a prepared dish;





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The Braisa continues; ואסור בהיטריות רכות שהחולין אוכלין בהן פיתן שהחולין אוכלין בהן פיתן is forbidden in soft squash, because sick people eat squash with bread.

However, the Gemara asks from an incident in which רבי's doctor said that קרא, squash, is detrimental to a sick person.



The Gemara gives three explanations.

1.
הא ברכיכי
Soft squash is beneficial
הא באשוני
Hard squash is detrimental

הא הא ברכיכי באשוני

Hard squash soft squash is DETRIMENTAL is BENEFICIAL

2.
הא בגוויה דקרא
דhe inner part of a squash is beneficial.
הא בקרא גופיה
The outer part is detrimental









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3.

רבא says all squash, בין רכוכי ובין אשוני, are detrimental to a sick person. However,

מאן חולין

רבנן

The Braisa that says squash is beneficial to חולין, refers to Talmidei Chachamim. As the Ran explains

אפילו בבריאותן הן תשושי כח

מפני שהתורה מתשת כחם

חרמים חכמים מדלין are considered חולין, because they are weakened by their Torah learning.

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בין רכוכי ובין אשוני בין רכוכי ובין אשוני are DETRIMENTAL to a sick person

מאן חולין

מאן חולין

רבנן

אפילו בבריאותן הן תשושי כח

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The Gemara continues to discuss the eating customs in Bayel.

רב הונא

קאכיל דייסא באצבעתיה

רב הונא would eat דייסא, cooked cereal, with his fingers,

because

אמר רב

דייסא באצבעתא בסים

וכל דכן בתרתין

וכל דכן בתלת

רב says that דייסא is tasty when eaten with one finger, and even more so with two and three fingers.

יוכי יוסי ורבי יהודה were served דייסא in one plate: חד אכיל דייסא באצבעתיה

One ate with his fingers, so that דוק, his saliva can be wiped off, and NOT mixed into the דייסא.

וחד אכיל בהוצא

While one ate with a piece of wood, so that צואה, dirt under his nails, is NOT mixed into the דייסא.

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So that dirt

under his nails

is NOT mixed into the zorg





So that his saliva

into the kous

can be wiped of and NOT mix



The Gemara continues with other incidents of eating habits:

רבי יהודה ורבי שמעון

אייתו לקמייהו בלוספיין

They were served figs that are hard to digest.

רבי יהודה אכל

רבי יהודה ate them, because

שנסמוך עליהן למחר

They nourish for a long time while they remain in the body.

רבי שמעון לא אכל רבי שמעון did NOT eat them, because אין יוצאין מבני מעים כל עיקר They are hard to digest, and remain in the body. ======= The Gemara relates that רבי יהודה היו פניו צהובין He had a glowing countenance, because חכמת אדם תאיר פניו One's wisdom brightens his face. His Torah shined through his face.

However, when he was asked about it by his Rebbe בדי who said היום פניך צהובין He answered out of modesty אמש הביאו לנו תרדין ואכלנום It's from the beets I ate last night.





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When asked about it by ההיא מטרוניתא, a Roman noblewoman, who said מורה ורוי

You appear intoxicated;

He answered that he's not intoxicated, but he does have difficulty digesting wine, and just from ארבעה כסי דפסחא

He has headaches until שבועות.

When asked about it by ההוא צדוקי, who said פניך דומין אי כמלוי רבית אי כמגדלי חזירין He answered

ביהודאי תרוייהו אסירן

You know very well that these practices are forbidden. Rather, it is because I frequent the בית הכסא.

He answered each questioner accordingly, but would not say the true reason, due to his great modesty.

▶ When asked about it by ההיא מטרוניתא who said מורה ורוי

> He answered he's not intoxicated, but he does have difficulty digesting wine

ארבעה כסי דפסחא

When asked about it by ההוא צדוקי, who said

> פניך דומין אי כמלוי רבית אי כמגדלי חזירין

> > He answered ביהודאי תרוייהו אסירן



