

A

Today we will בע"ה learn דף י"ב of מסכת שקלים.

The topics we will learn about include:

Our mishna will discuss cases of one who is מקדיש his possessions, and included in them are items that are fit for use in the Bais HaMikdash.

The mishna and gemara will bring a 4 way מחלוקת as to how we relate to each of these items

The gemara will discuss the difference between קדשי מזבח and properties, especially as it relates to redeeming them from with and without a blemish.

One who is מקדיש his possessions
Included in them are...
Items fit for use
in the Bais HaMikdash

The difference between...
קדשי מזבח
and
קדשי בדק הבית

Some of the key terms and concepts we will learn about include

תמורה

The Torah states related to animals that were designated for Korbanos:

לא יחליפנו ולא ימיר אותו טוב ברע או רע בטוב.

That it is forbidden to transfer the holiness

of the Korban to another animal. However if someone did transfer the Kedusha

והיה הוא ותמורתו יהיה קודש

both the original animal as well as the exchanged animal will be Kodesh.

As a general rule, the Temurah of a Korban,

has the same status of its "parent" Korban, and is offered as a sacrifice on the Mizbaich.

קדושת דמים /קדושת הגוף

Kedushas Damim is when an item itself will not be used by Hekdesh, but rather its value is consecrated to Hekdesh.

An object which has the status of Kedushas Haguf is when the item itself will be used for Hekdesh, such as a utensil used in the Bais Hamikdash or a live animal which was pledged to be offered as a Korban in the Bais HaMikdash.











The Mishna Begins:

המקדיש נכסיו

If someone is מקדיש some of his possessions, and does not specify his intentions,

והיו בהן דברים ראוין לקרבנות הציבור

And included in the items are things suitable to bring as a sacrifice in the Beis HaMikdash, which the gemara will explain later refers specifically to the Ketores Spice, [which could theoretically be found in the hands of the Avtinas family, having been given to them previously as payment for their services] ינתנו לאומנין בשכרן דברי ר"ע

These items are given as salary payment to the craftsmen of the Beis HaMikdash.

Rebbe Akiva holds that if an Avtinas family member donated these spices that he had made Hekdesh, we can give the spices as payment to other Beis HaMikdash craftsmen, and then the Beis HaMikdash can buy back the Ketores from the craftsmen using new

Terumas HaLishcha funds.

אמר לו בן עזאי אינה היא המידה אלא מפרישין מהן שכר האומנין ומחללין אותן על מעות האומנין ונותנין אותן לאומנין בשכרן וחוזרין ולוקחים אותה מתרומה חדשה בדמיהן

Ben Azai argues with Rebbe Akiva and maintains that an extra step is necessary, namely that the kedusha of the Ketores be transferred directly onto the funds that were earmarked for the salaries of the craftsmen.

With this act, the Ketores becomes חולין and may then be purchased back by the Bais HaMikdash, with the new Terumas HaLishcha funds, as explained above.

המקדיש נכסיו והיה בהן בהמה ראויה על גבי מזבח זכרים ונקבות

If someone is מקדיש some of his possessions, and included in them are animals which are suitable for קרבנות,

רבי אליעזר אומר זכרים ימכרו לצרכי עולות ונקבות ימכרו לצורכי זבחי שלמים ודמיהן יפלו עם שאר נכסיו לבדק הבית

Rebbe Eliezer maintains that everything that is made הקדש, including animals that are ארבנות for the קרבנות, are all sold and the funds are all designated for בדק הבית.

רבי יהושע אומר זכרים עצמן יקרבו עולות ונקבות ימכרו לצרכי זבחי שלמים ויביא בדמיהן עולות ושאר נכסים ויפלו לבדק הבית

Rebbe Yehoshua, on the other hand, holds that animals that suitable for sacrifice, are actually sacrificed on the מזבח, and only items not ראוי for sacrifice are sold for their worth and brought for קדשי בדק הבית.



המקדיש נכסיו והיה בהן בהמה ראויה על גבי מזבח זכרים ונקבות









A Rebbe Akiva agrees with the view of Rebbe Eliezer, whereas Rav Papayas holds that if one is מקדיש without specifying his intentions, then he would agree with Rebbe Yehoshua, that animals suitable for the מזבח would go to the מזבח, as this is their natural usage.

However if one specifically designated his הקדש to בדק הבית, then even if animals are included in them, which are usually suitable for קרבנות, then they too are designated for בדק הבית as Rebbe Eliezer holds, as this was his specific intention.

המקדיש נכסיו והיו בהן דברים ראוים לגבי מזבח יינות ושמנים ועופות

If one was מקדיש his possessions and included in them were wine, oil or birds, which are all suitable for sacrificing

עקיבא רבי פפיים

Without Specifically specific intent to בדק הבית To the מזבח To the בדק הבית דס

המקריש נכסיו והיו בהן דברים ראוים לגבי מזבח יינות ושמנים ועופות

המין לצרכי אליעזר אומר ימכרו לצרכי ר' אליעזר אומר ימכרו לצרכי Rebbe Eliezer holds that these items should be sold to those who need these items for the Bais HaMikdash

ויביא בדמיהן עולות

And with the funds of the sale Kotbanos Olah should be purchased and brought as sacrifices.

ושאר נכסים יפלו לבדק הבית

Other items which are not suitable for sacrifice, are designated for בדק הבית, for maintenance and upkeep of the Bais HaMikdash.

'אמר רבי יוחנן טעמא דרבי ליעזר ואיש כי יקדיש את ביתו קודש לה

Rebbe Yochanan brings this pasuk as the source for the opinion of Rebbe Eliezer, that one who is Makdish the contents of their house, all the contents are לידש לה שליף which implies .בדק הבית.

ימכרו לצרכי אותו המין
ויביא ברמיהן עולות
ושאר נכסים יפלו לבדק הבית
אמר רבי יוחנן מעמא דרבי אליעזר
ואיש כי יקדיש את ביתו
יקודש לה'
הדק המית

מיכן שסתם הקדישות לבדק הבית

Unless one specifies otherwise, unspecified donations are earmarked for בדק הבית, for Bais HaMikdash upkeep and maintenance.









The gemara now brings 3 opinions to qualify the מחלוקת of Rebbe Eliezer and Rebbe Yehoshua



1 רבי זעירא [בשם] רב חונה בשם רב holds that they argue when a person generally is שקדיש his possessions, however if someone was מקדיש only his flock, then even if he does not specify his intentions, the animals are considered קדשי מזבח



רבי בא [בשם] רב חונה בשם רב

holds that they argue when a person is מקדיש his flock, however if someone was מקדיש his general possessions, then all agree that the donations go for קדשי בדק הבית.









4

רבי יוחנן

holds that their arguments hold in each case, both if they are מקדיש their flock and/or if they are מקדיש all of their possessions.



רב חונה בשם רב רבי אבהו בשם רבי יוחנן קדשי בדק הבית שפודאן תמימין צאו לחולין יצאו לחולין

It was said in the name of Rebbe Yochanan, that if קדשי בדק הבית were redeemed before they contracted a מום, they become completely. חולין.

רבי חחנן בשם רב חסדא qualifies the teaching of רבי, וזמיה בשם רב חסדא, that the animals become רבי חולין only if they contracted a מום, however יוסא בשם רב חסדא maintains that teaching that even if no שמצ contracted, the animal becomes חולין, and it may be used for work, it may be shorn for wool, and its offspring are permissible and are not considered הקדש.



The gemara now brings a Braisa, which highlights the difference between male and female animals that were designated as קרבנות.

הפריש נקיבה לעולתו ולפסחו ולאשמו

If one separated a female animal either for his קרבן עולה, קרבן עולה, קרבן מולה, or קרבן אשם or קרבן אשם, which are all קרבנות that must be brought from male animals









עושה תמורה

The female animals do contract קדושה to the extent that if one exchanges them for other animals, the exchanged animals become קודש.

ר"ש אומר לעולתו עושה תמורה לפסחו ולאשמו אינו עושה תמורה Rebbe Shimon holds that the Olah קרבן becomes קדש enough to make אשם or קרבן פסח, but not the המורה, but not the אשם or קרבן פסח Rebbe Yochanan explains the reasoning for this, as a female bird may be brought as a קרבן עולה, and so the concept of עולה exists by a female species.

And Rebbe Shimon Ben Yehuda says in the name of Rebbe Shimon that

If one separated a female animal either for his קרבן פסח, חרבן עולה, קרבן פסח, none of the three contract אשם to be able to make a naimal holy.

Our Mishna had taught in the name of Rebbe Yehoshua, that if someone was מקדיש his possessions, which included animals, male animals are brought themselves for קרבנות עולה, and female animals are sold for קרבנות שלמים, and their proceeds are also used to purchase קרבנות עולה.

14 ר' שמעון בן יהודה תנא קמא שמעוו משום ר"ש עושה לעולתו ולפסחו עושה תמורה תמורה ולאשמו לפסחו ולאשמו אינו עושה תמורה אינו עושה תמורה וותן explains... A female bird may be brought as a עולה The concept of עולה exists by a female species

לכרים עצמן ונקבות יקרבו ימכרו לצרכי עולות זבחי שלמים ויביא בדמיהן עולות ושאר נסכים ויפלו לבדק הבית

Our gemara now quotes Rebbe Zeira, who brings the source for the opinion of Rebbe Yehoshua:

דבר אל אהרן ואל בניו ואל כל בני ישראל ואמרת אליהם איש איש מבית ישראל וגו' [אשר יקריב קרבנו לכל נדריהם ולכל נדבותם] אשר יקריב לה' לעולה Intimating that הכל קרב לעולה

Any type of הקדש that can be brought as a קרבן עולה should be brought as a קרבן עולה. Rebbe Zeira
brings the source....
דבר אל אהרן ואל בניו ואל כל בני ישראל
ואמרת אליהם
איש איש מבית ישראל
אשר יקריב קרבנו לכל נדריהם ולכל נדבותם
אשר יקריב לה' לעולה







17

Rebbe Abahu quotes Reish Lakish who uses this same pasuk to explain the opinion of Rebbe Elazar in our Mishna, that if his possession included wine, oil or birds, they are all sold for their respective uses, and the proceeds are all used to bring יקרבנות עולה.

Rebbe Abahu quotes Reish Lakish who uses this pasuk to explain the opinion of...

ר' אליעזר אומר

ימכרו לצרכי
אותו המין
ויביא ברמיהן עולות



