32.1.3 4a (תיקו) → 5a (חכל מעריכין)

- - I Analysis of our משנה (continuing with investigation of need for mention of ההנים, לויים etc. as per previous inquiries)
 - a "הכל מעריכין" needed for כהנים
 - i Per: בן בוכרי's approach (שקלים א:ד) that כהנים are essentially exempt from מחצית השקל but may donate
 - 1 Note: they may only donate via giving it to צבור; else it is a problem of חולין לעזרה
 - 2 Dissent: רב"ז; (explains their rationale per v. 1, if they donate, מרג, שתי הלחם ולחם הפנים, should be אסורים באכילה
 - ii And: סד"א, per v. 2, that anyone who isn't obligated to bring מד"א cannot be קמ"ל מעריך
 - 1 Challenge (אביי): v. 2 is used to teach that no טלע may be less than 1 סלע (in case where מעריך is assessed per השג יד
 - Rather (מצני): per v. 3, סד"א anyone exempt from פריון הבן cannot be מעריך that מעריך may be מעריך
 - . Challenge (רבא): if so, since איל אשם (v. 4) invokes ערכן, we should equate those and exempt איל אשם
 - iv Rather (כהן: per v. 5, someone who cannot pay full comittment is "stood before סד"א "כהן must be non-נהן must be non-נהן
 - b "ונערכין" includes (as per above) someone who is physically repulsive (מנוול ומוכה שחין)
 - i source: בערכך interpreting ברייתא (v. 6)
 - 1 *ערך סתום.* extends to unspecified ערך סתום)
 - (a) meaning: if he states סלע (the lowest amount of ערך סתום עלי girl below 5 yrs.)
 - (i) challenge: why not obligate him to pay 50 (highest amount)?
 - (ii) answer: תפסת מרובה לא תפסת
 - 1. challenge: if so, why not allow for 1 סלע per v. 2?
 - 2. answer: that is only applied to השג יד (someone who cannot pay full commitment)
 - (b) *question*: if so, what is the purpose of the דרשה?
 - (i) answer1 (ערך סתום: ti is as if he stated "3 ערך סתום; it is as if he stated "3 שקלים"): שקלים
 - (ii) answer2 (ארך סתום (ר"ג בשם דב"א) is afforded מפרש dispensation; not considered כמפרש
 - ערק doesn't pay ערך of limbs, only full person (even though we used ערך, this is from ערק; this is from ערכן; this is from ערכן
 - (a) however: this does not extend to a limb which is vital (e.g. heart) per נפשות
 - (tital limb from מת; נפש מה from נפשות (vital limb from מת; נפש מה) נפשות מה from מת; נפשות מחלים מה
 - (c) גוסס is also excluded, per v. 5 cannot be "stood up" for assessment →excluded
 - (i) challenge: why not exclude מת via v. 5?
 - (ii) answer: indeed which leaves us with a "surplus" נפש/ות
 - (d) multiple: נפשות also teaches that if 1 includes many in his commitment, it is valid
 - (e) women: נפשות also teaches that a woman who commits to an ערד is obligated
 - (f) נפשות מנוול also teaches that a repulsive person (who has no ערך value) maintains his ערך
 - (i) challenge: we already used נפש/ות for multiples and women
 - (ii) answer: since multiples and women have equal claim to be included, נפש (alone) extends to both 1. therefore: the surplus מנוול ומוכה שחין extends to מנוול ומוכה

- (g) טר"א teaches that ער"א, who are not valid objects of ערכין, are valid objects of ערכין, are valid objects of
 - (i) in spite of: source of סד"א ; נדר בערכך if no ערך, no דמים they have subjective value
 - (ii) challenge: no need for דמים; should be no worse than committing to the דמים of a tree (obligated)
 - (iii) answer (רבא): teaches that we allow כבודו (his head) to "drag the body along"
 - (iv) Challenge (אביי): if someone is not included in ערכין, we do not apply נידון בכבודו
 - 1. Proof: if he commits slave's head to הקדש, then he and הקדש are partners
 - 2. And: if he sells his slave's head, buyer and seller have to negotiate
 - 3. And: if he sold his cows head, only head is sold
 - 4. Even more: if he was מקדיש his cow's head, הקדש only owns head
 - a. Reason (2"7): cows' heads are sold indepedently at slaughterhouse
 - b. And: since donkeys and cows aren't included in ערכין (→not נידון בכבודו)
 - c. Block: slaves are included in ערכין, yet they are evidently not נידונין בכבודן
 - 5. Rather: מקדיש דמיו למזבח only applies to קדשי בדק הבית; if he was מקדיש דמיו למזבח, only head counted
 - a. Challenge: if קדשי מזבח is קדשי מזבח, why shouldn't #4 "spread" to entire cow?
 - b. Per: עולה a leg as מקדיש a leg as מקדיש:
 - c. מישה doesn't spread, per v. 9; rather, sold to people who need עולה and funds are נדבה
 - i. *Except for*: value of the leg (e.g.)
 - d. עולה entire animal becomes ד' יהודה, ד"ש, ד' יוסי, per v. 9
 - i. And: even מקדיש will agree that if he was מקדיש a vital organ (e.g. head) קדושה spreads
 - 6. Rather: נידון בכבודו only applies to (פישוט); if פישוט, חס, קדושת דמים) → not נידון בכבודו → not
 - a. Challenge (רבא: himself ruled that if someone sanctifies a male לדמיו, it has , לדמיו, it has קדוה"ג
 - b. Defense: that is a case where he sanctified the whole animal; here, he was מקדיש 1 limb
 - i. Challenge: even with 1 limb, רבה asked if מקדיש אבר אחד has פישוט has פישוט
 - ii. Answer: that question was about a תם; we are discussing a חמור::) בעל מום
 - iii. Challenge: רבה asked that question as well: what if he is מקדיש his head to the מזבח?
 - iv. Answer: he asked that before hearing of our ברייתא; afterwards didn't ask
 - (v) but: they are not included in ערכין as either זכר or קבה, per v. 8
- II reevaluating רבה's question (and related questions):
 - a מקדיש if he is מקדיש his head to the מזבח is it נידון בכבודו or not? תיקו
 - i Lemma1: we have no precedent of דמים that are not judged בכבודו
 - ii Lemma2: we have no precedent of קדוש למזבח that is judged בכבודו
 - b אבח if someone commits his own מזבח to the מזבח; does he have potential relief of תיקו
 - i Lemma1: we have no precdent of ערכין without השג יד
 - ii Lemma2: we have no precedent of anything דוש למזבח that is redeemed for anything but its value
 - c שדה אחוזה a מקדיש to the תיקו מזבח to the שדה אחוזה
 - i Lemma1: we don't find a שדה אחוזה redeemed for less than the standard 50 בית כור
 - ii Lemma2: we have no precedent of anything דוש למזבח that is redeemed for anything but its value