Bechoros 16 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ The Vlad of Pesulei HaMukdashim

The Daf continues discussing an animal that:

- Became Hekdesh while it was fit for the Mizbeach.
- Afterwards developed a permanent Mum.
- Became pregnant.
- Was redeemed.
- Then gave birth. 16_transcript

👉 What happens to the offspring?

If the Vlad was born before the mother's Pidyon:

- It has Kedushah.

The question is whether:

- It can itself be brought on the Mizbeach,
- Or must graze until it develops a Mum and can then be redeemed.

2️⃣ Nir'eh V'Nidcheh

The mother was originally:

- Nir'eh – fit to be brought on the Mizbeach.

After developing a permanent Mum she became:

- Nidcheh – pushed away and no longer fit for the Mizbeach.

👉 The Vlad comes from a mother whose Korban was:

- Nir'eh V'Nidcheh.

Therefore, the Vlad cannot simply be treated as a regular Korban fit for the Mizbeach.

3️⃣ Rav Huna – Put the Vlad in a Kippah

Rav Huna says there is no practical way to use this Vlad:

- It cannot be offered.
- It cannot simply be redeemed.

Therefore:

- כונסין לכיפה והוא מת
- It is placed in a Kippah and allowed to die.

👉 Since it retains Kedushah, it cannot simply be treated as Chullin.

4️⃣ The Approach of Rebbi Chanina

In Eretz Yisrael they said in the name of Rebbi Chanina that there is another solution.

Before redeeming the pregnant mother:

- The owner designates the fetus as the same type of Korban as its mother.

For example:

- If the mother was a Shelamim,
- He designates the fetus as a Shelamim.

👉 This gives the fetus its own Kedushah and allows it to be dealt with separately rather than leaving it to die.

5️⃣ Why Must It Be the Same Korban?

Can the owner say:

- “The mother is a Shelamim, but I want the Vlad to be a Chatas”?

No.

The Vlad must be designated:

- For the same type of Korban as its mother.

The Gemara learns this from:

- Bechor.

A Bechor is locked into its own status:

- It cannot be changed into a different type of Korban.

Similarly, the Vlad here:

- Cannot be changed from the mother's Korban into something else.

Reviewing the Two Types of Hekdesh

6️⃣ Mum First, Hekdesh Afterwards

The Gemara brings a Beraisa reviewing the distinction from the previous Daf.

If:

1. The animal first developed a permanent Mum.
2. Afterwards it was made Hekdesh.
3. It was then redeemed.

Its Kedushah was only:

- Kedushas Damim.

Therefore, after Pidyon:

- It is treated like ordinary Chullin.

7️⃣ Bechor and Matanos

In this first case:

- Its offspring is subject to Bechor.
- When the animal is shechted, Matanos must be given to the Kohen.

The Matanos are:

- Zero'a
- Lechayayim
- Keivah

👉 This demonstrates how close the animal is to regular Chullin when its Kedushah was only Kedushas Damim.

8️⃣ Gizah, Avodah and Temurah

For an animal that had a Mum before Hekdesh:

- The regular severe restrictions of Gizah and Avodah do not apply in the same way as Kedushas HaGuf.
- It cannot create Temurah.

Why?

Because Temurah requires an original animal with:

- Kedushas HaGuf.

An animal whose status is only Kedushas Damim cannot create:

- A second Kadosh animal through Temurah.

9️⃣ Me'ilah

Before Pidyon:

- Me'ilah can apply to this Kedushas Damim.

If someone improperly benefits from Hekdesh:

- He can be liable for the benefit,
- Add a fifth,
- And bring the required Korban.

After Pidyon:

- The animal is Chullin,
- And there is no longer Me'ilah.

🔟 The Offspring Can Be Redeemed While Tam

The offspring of this Kedushas Damim animal can be:

- Redeemed even while it has no Mum.

👉 It does not need to wait until it develops a blemish.

This is because:

- The offspring cannot have stronger Kedushah than its source.

1️⃣1️⃣ The Money Can Be Earmarked for Another Korban

In this first case, the money received through Pidyon of the offspring can be:

- Earmarked for whichever appropriate Korban the owner chooses.

It is not locked into:

- The same Korban as the mother.

The Beraisa summarizes:

- הרי הן כחולין לכל דבריהן
- They are like Chullin for their Halachos.

Hekdesh First, Mum Afterwards

1️⃣2️⃣ The Second Case

Now reverse the order:

1. The animal was healthy.
2. It became Hekdesh.
3. Afterwards it developed a permanent Mum.
4. It was redeemed.

👉 Since it originally became a genuine Korban:

- Kedushas HaGuf took effect.

Even after Pidyon:

- Important restrictions remain.

1️⃣3️⃣ Exempt from Bechor and Matanos

This animal is:

- Exempt from Bechor.
- Exempt from Matanos.

Why?

Because it is:

- Pesulei HaMukdashim.

Although Pidyon allows it to be eaten:

- It never becomes completely ordinary Chullin.

1️⃣4️⃣ Gizah and Avodah Remain Forbidden

Because this animal originally had:

- Kedushas HaGuf,

the restrictions against:

- Shearing its wool
- And working with it

remain even after Pidyon.

👉 This is one of the major differences between the two cases.

1️⃣5️⃣ It Can Create Temurah

Since this animal originally possessed:

- Kedushas HaGuf,

it can create:

- Temurah.

If someone tries to transfer its Kedushah onto another animal:

- The attempted replacement itself receives Kedushah.

1️⃣6️⃣ Its Vlad Retains Kedushah

If the mother became pregnant:

- Before Pidyon,

and gave birth:

- After Pidyon,

the Vlad retains Kedushah.

It cannot simply be redeemed while completely Tam.

Instead:

- It must wait until it develops a Mum.

👉 Again, this reflects the stronger Kedushas HaGuf of the mother.

1️⃣7️⃣ The Vlad Must Follow the Mother

The Beraisa supports the earlier teaching:

If the mother was:

- A Shelamim,

the Vlad cannot simply be designated:

- A Chatas or another Korban.

It must retain:

- The same Korban identity as its mother.

This supports the approach that the Vlad may be designated separately:

- But only as the same type of Zevach.

Two Important Klalim

1️⃣8️⃣ “Like Chullin in Every Respect”

The Beraisa says that an animal which:

- Had a Mum first,
- And only afterwards became Hekdesh,

is like Chullin after Pidyon.

The Gemara asks:

What does this broad statement add?

👉 One application is Shechutei Chutz.

If the animal is shechted outside the Beis Hamikdash:

- There is no regular liability of Shechutei Chutz,

because the animal was never fit to be offered on the Mizbeach.

1️⃣9️⃣ Pesulei HaMukdashim Remain Different

In the second case, where:

- Hekdesh came before the Mum,

the broad rule teaches that certain Kedushah restrictions remain.

One example discussed is:

- Its milk remains forbidden.

👉 Pidyon permits its meat for eating, but it does not erase every consequence of:

- Its original Kedushas HaGuf.

Shechutei Chutz

2️⃣0️⃣ Rav Huna – When Could He Be Chayav?

Rav Huna discusses a case where someone shechts one of these animals:

- Outside the Beis Hamikdash.

How could there be liability if the animal has a Mum and cannot normally be brought?

👉 The Gemara discusses a very minor Mum where:

- If the animal were placed on the Mizbeach,
- It would not be taken down.

Therefore, it still has enough connection to:

- The Mizbeach

for Shechutei Chutz to become relevant.

Temurah of Pesulei HaMukdashim

2️⃣1️⃣ What Happens to the Temurah?

Suppose an animal:

- Was originally a Korban,

- Developed a Mum,
- And someone then attempted Temurah.

The Temurah becomes Kadosh.

But there is a problem:

- It cannot be offered as the original Korban.
- It also cannot simply be redeemed.

👉 The Gemara therefore discusses why this Temurah must:

- Die.

2️⃣2️⃣ Why Not Wait for a Mum?

Rav Amram asks:

Why not allow the Temurah to:

- Graze until it develops a Mum,
- Then redeem it?

After all, something similar happens with:

- Temuras Bechor
- And Temuras Maaser.

The Gemara distinguishes them.

2️⃣3️⃣ Bechor and Maaser Are Different

With Bechor or Maaser:

- Their original identity remains upon them.

A Bechor remains:

- A Bechor.

Therefore, once it develops a Mum:

- It can be eaten according to the laws of Bechor.

But the Temurah of Pesulei HaMukdashim still carries:

- The identity of the original Korban.

For example:

- A Shelamim remains associated with Shelamim.

It cannot simply become permitted for ordinary eating merely by:

- Developing a Mum.

Chamesh Chata’os

2️⃣4️⃣ The Five Chata’os That Die

The Gemara connects this discussion to the famous rule of:

- Chamesh Chata’os Meisos.

There are five situations involving a Chatas where:

- The animal must die.

One example discussed is:

- Temuras Chatas.

👉 The basic rule is:

- כל שבחטאת מתה

A corresponding situation involving an Asham generally:

- Grazes until it develops a Mum.

2️⃣5️⃣ Halachah L’Moshe MiSinai

The Gemara points out that:

- Chamesh Chata'os Meisos

is known through:

- Halachah L'Moshe MiSinai.

The Pesukim are nevertheless used to teach additional aspects of:

- The prohibition
- And how these animals must be treated.

New Mishnah – Tzon Barzel

2️⃣6️⃣ What Is Tzon Barzel?

The Mishnah introduces:

- Tzon Barzel.

An owner gives another person a flock at:

- A fixed guaranteed value.

For example:

- The flock is worth 100,000 today.

The recipient accepts responsibility to eventually return:

- That fixed value.

Meanwhile:

- He cares for the flock,
- And the parties can share in the profits or offspring.

👉 The value is effectively locked in – "like iron."

2️⃣7️⃣ Tzon Barzel from a Non-Jew

If a Yisrael accepts:

- Tzon Barzel from a non-Jew,

the non-Jew retains a financial claim against:

- The animals and their offspring.

If the Yisrael fails to pay:

- The non-Jew may have the right to collect from them.

Therefore:

- The non-Jew retains an ownership interest.

2️⃣8️⃣ The Effect on Bechor

Since the non-Jew has a financial interest:

- The relevant offspring can be exempt from Bechor.

The Mishnah discusses how far this continues through:

- The offspring,
- Their offspring,
- And later generations.

👉 As long as the non-Jew retains a genuine claim in the animals:

- His partnership can prevent Kedushas Bechor.

Once a later generation is no longer subject to his claim:

- The regular obligation of Bechor can return.

📌 Key Chazarah

- A Vlad conceived before Pidyon of Pesulei HaMukdashim can retain Kedushah.

- Rav Huna says a problematic Vlad may have to be placed in a Kippah and allowed to die.
- Rebbi Chanina gives another approach: before Pidyon of the mother, designate the fetus as the same Korban as its mother.
- A Vlad cannot be designated as a different Korban from its mother.
- If the Mum came before Hekdesh, the animal only has Kedushas Damim.
- After Pidyon, such an animal is essentially Chullin and is subject to Bechor and Matanos.
- If Hekdesh came before the Mum, it has Kedushas HaGuf and remains Pesulei HaMukdashim after Pidyon.
- Pesulei HaMukdashim are exempt from Bechor and Matanos, and restrictions such as Gizah and Avodah remain.
- A Kedushas HaGuf animal can create Temurah.
- The offspring of Pesulei HaMukdashim may have to wait for a Mum before Pidyon.
- The Daf discusses Shechutei Chutz where the animal retains some connection to the Mizbeach.
- Temurah of Pesulei HaMukdashim cannot necessarily simply graze until it develops a Mum.
- The Gemara connects this to Chamesh Chata'os Meisos and Halachah L'Moshe MiSinai.
- The new Mishnah introduces Tzon Barzel.
- A non-Jew's continuing financial interest in Tzon Barzel can exempt the relevant animals from Bechor.

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