

## **Hekdesh, Charamim, Arachin and Damim Collection**

### **Ref: Sefer Haflaah, Hilchot Arachin Vecharamin, Chapter 8**

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of Adar the court considers all the cases of outstanding pledges from

- *Hekdesh* (consecrated property)
- *Charamim* (devoted offerings)
- *Arachim* (valuations – as prescribed by Torah)
- *Damim* (worth)

3 judges assess movable properties and animals.

10 judges assess land and people. 1 must be a Priest.

They always have the upper hand to get the highest price.

Consecrated article could be redeemed by owner or by others. Bidding takes place.

If article is redeemed by owner, they must add  $\frac{1}{5}$  to the value.

In present era, we do not consecrate property for there is no Temple.

If someone did consecrate it is permissible to redeem for **1 prutah**.

 *Derabanan* it should be redeemed for **4 zuz**.

A person should cultivate traits of giving charity. However, he should not give away all his possessions and then have to depend on the charity of others. One should rather be able to support himself and give charity up to  $\frac{1}{5}$  of his earnings.

Even regarding Sacrifices for which a person is *liable*, Torah showed compassion with his finances, i.e. they were made dependant on his financial level.

How much more so with vows where a person is *not compelled*, and on the contrary Torah does not encourage taking vows. If he does take them, they should be appropriate to his capabilities.

#### **Reminder:**

Pack on Tzedakah

