



Tashlumin for Shalmei Simcha

On the three *regalim* – *Pesach*, *Shavuot* and *Sukkot* – one is obligated to go to *Yerushalaim*¹ and offer two *korbanot* – *olat re'iya* and *shalmei chagigah*. While the obligation to offer these *korbanot* is on the first day, if one does not, then they have the next six days (or seven for *sukkot*) to offer them. The remaining days provide the opportunity for *tashlumin* – fulfilling the original obligation (1:6). Last cycle (Vol 8 Iss 49), we discussed the nature of *tashlimum*. There is another *korban* however that one must also bring during the *regel* – *shalmei simcha*. The difference with this *korban* is that one only needs to offer the *korban* if they are not consuming meat from a *korban* on that day. For example, we have learnt that if one brings a voluntary *shelamim* offering, or if a *kohen* eats the gifted parts of another's *korban*, then they are not required to bring a *shalmei simcha*. Does *tashlumin* also apply to *shalmei simcha*?

The *Bartenura* explains that the *Mishnah* that discusses *tashlumin* (1:6) is referring to the *olat re'iya* and *shalmei chagigah*, with no mention of the *shalmei simcha*. The *Tosfot Yom Tov* notes that this is also the opinion of the *Rambam* (see *Chagigah* 1:4). The *Tosfot Yom Tov* explains that since there is an obligation to bring a *shalmei simcha* every day, the concept of *tashlumin* is irrelevant.²

The *Tosfot* (6b, s.v. *yesh*) however maintain that *tashlumin* applies to the *shalmei simcha*. Assuming the *Tosfot Yom Tov*'s point that there is an obligation of *simcha* everyday, how can *tashlumin* apply according to the *Tosfot*?

The *Tzlach* (*Chagigah* 6b) notes that when the *Rambam* (*Chagigah* 1:1) discusses the obligation of *shalmei chagigah* he explains that *mitzvah* of *simcha* is to offer a *korban shelamim* in addition to the *shalmei chagigah*. The *Tzlach* notes that the *Rambam* does not disagree with *Mishnah* cited above. The *Rambam* (*Chagigah* 2:10) rules that one can fulfil the obligation of *shalmei simcha* through other voluntary offerings. Similarly, *kohanim* can fulfil their obligation when they eat parts of a *chatat*, *asham*, *bechor* or the *chaze* (breast) and *shok* (thigh) given to them from

another's *shelamim* offering. Nevertheless, the *Tzlach* explains that while one can fulfil the *mitzvah* of *simcha* by these other means, there is an obligation to at least once during the festival offer one *korban* for the purpose of the *shalmei simcha*. He adds that this can be fulfilled with another voluntary offering, provided that it is offered for the purpose of the *shalmei simcha*. Once it is offered, during the remaining days, there still exists the daily obligation of *simcha*, which can be fulfilled with the meat of any *korbanot*. Consequently, since there exists an obligation to specifically offer a *korban* for the *shalmei simcha* at least once (aside from the daily obligation of *simcha*) we can understand how the concept of *tashlumin* can apply to the *shalmei simcha*.

The *Avi Ezri* (*Chagiga* 2:10) provides a similar explanation. In addition, he cites the *Rambam* (*Yom Tov* 6:17) who rules that despite that fact the *mitzvah* of *simcha* is through a *korban shelamim*, encompassed in that *mitzvah* is to impart *simcha* on others. The *Avi Ezri* finds that while it is true there is a broad *mitzvah* of *simcha*, there is also a specific obligation to offer the *shalmei simcha*.

The *Avi Ezri* continues that this explains another comment of the *Tosfot*. The *Tosfot* asks why voluntary offering cannot be brought on *Yom Tov* if one can fulfil the obligation of the *shalmei simcha* through them. The *Tosfot* answer that one only fulfils the obligation if the voluntary offering was offered for the *shalmei simcha*. The *Avi Ezri* asks, why is intention important if one can fulfil the *mitzvah* of *simcha* by eating the meat of a *korban*? The *Avi Ezri* answers, based on our explanation thus far, that while through eating the meat of the *korban* fulfils the *mitzvah* of *simcha*, one does not fulfil the *mitzvah* of offering the *shalmei simcha* unless the *korban* was offered for that purpose. This explains why according to the *Tosfot*, the correct intention when offering a voluntary offering is critical when determining if it can be offered on *Yom Tov*. If at the time of *shechita* it is for the *shalmei simchei*, the *korban* is then defined as being for the purpose of *Yom Tov* and may be offered.³

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¹ The first *Mishnah* discusses those who are not obligated in this *mitzvah*.

² See also *R' Akiva Eiger*.

³ Note that this is one side of the debate. Others argue that the obligation to offer the *shalmei Simcha* is every day, but only in the absence of the availability of meat from other *korbanot*. See *Aruch LaNer* (*Sukkah* 48a)

Revision Questions

מועד קטן ג: וי – טי

- What is different about a burial that occurs during *Chol Ha'moed*? (ג: וי)
- Why would they rest a coffin in the street? (ח: גי)
- Would they rest a coffin in the street during *Chol Ha'moed*? (ח: גי)
- For whom would they never rest the coffin in the street? (ח: גי)
- What is *inui*? (ט: טי)
- What is *kina*? (ט: טי)

חגיגה א' א' – ב' ג'

- Who is exempt from *Re'iyah*? (א: אי)
- What are the two opinions regarding the definition of a *katan* that is exempt from *Re'iyah*? (א: אי)
- What is the minimum value of a *korban Re'iyah* and a *korban Chagigah*? (Include both opinions) (ב: אי)
- Which *korban* can be brought using *ma'aser sheni* money? (ג: אי)
- On which day does *Beit Shammai* argue that the *korban* referred to in the previous question must be brought from *chulin* money? (ג: אי)
- Can an *Yisrael* fulfil his obligation of bringing *shalmei Simcha* by bringing *ma'aser behema*? (ד: אי)
- Can a *Kohen* fulfil his obligation of bringing *shalmei Simcha* by consuming the meat from an offered *chatat*? (ד: אי)
- What are the four different groupings that determine the required value of the *korban Re'iyah* and the *shalmei Chagigah*? (ה: אי)
- If someone did not bring the *korban Re'iyah* during the festival can he bring it at a later date? (ו: אי)
- What are the additional two opinions about who the following *pasuk* refers to: (ז: אי)
 "מעות לא יוכל לתקן, וחסרון לא יוכל להמנות"
- Which *halachot* are described as: "הררים התלויין בשערה"? (ח: אי)
- What topic should only be taught one-to-one? (א: בי)
- A person who inquires into which four things is described as: "ראוי לו כאלו" (בי: בא לעולם")
- Who else is described in such a manner? (א: בי)
- With regards to which process in the offering of a *korban* on *Yom Tov* did five groups of *Tana'im* debate? (בי: בי)
- Which personal *korban* did *Beit Shammai* argue cannot be brought on *Yom Tov*? (בי: גי)
- What was different about the way *Beit Shammai* and *Beit Hillel* allowed a *korban Shlamim* do be brought on *Yom Tov*? (בי: גי)

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21 January ה' שבט	22 January ו' שבט	23 January ז' שבט	24 January ח' שבט	25 January ט' שבט	26 January י' שבט	27 January י"א שבט
Chagigah 2:4-5	Chagigah 2:6-7	Chagigah 3:1-2	Chagigah 3:3-4	Chagigah 3:5-6	Chagigah 3:7-8	Yevamot 1:1-2

