

Not in its time, it is a *Shloh'mim*

שלא בזמנו הוי שלמים -

Overview

The גמרא asked, 'perhaps the found animal was a פסח'; the גמרא answered, 'regarding a פסח בזמנו¹, people are very careful with it not to lose it,² and a פסח שלא בזמנו is a שלמים'. Our תוספות explains why there is the concern that perhaps it is a פסח שלא בזמנו.

תוספות asks:

ואם תאמר כיון דמזהר זהירי בפסח איך יבא לידי פסח שלא בזמנו³ -

And if you will say; since people are very careful not to lose the פ"פ, how can it come to be a פסח שלא בזמנו?

תוספות answers:⁴

ויש לומר דלפעמים הפסח חולה ומפריש אחר -

And one can say; that occasionally the פ"פ becomes sick and he separates another animal in its stead, so he is no longer careful with the sick one⁵ (which is still a פ"פ) -

Another answer:

או שמא מיירי בפסח שנטמאו בעליו⁶ -

Or perhaps it is a case of a פ"פ whose owners became טמא -

A final answer:

אי נמי כגון שהפריש שני פסחים לאחריות⁷ שעכשיו לא נקרב אלא אחד מהן ונשאר אחר זמנו:

Or you may also say that for instance he set aside two פסחים as a

¹ This means if it is still fit for a פ"פ; from the time it was designated until שני פסח.

² Therefore it is highly unlikely that this found animal is a 'lost' פסח.

³ תוספות is asking just as we are not concerned that this is a פסח בזמנו (since מזהר זהירי) for it is highly unlikely; similarly it is highly unlikely that it should be a פסח שלא בזמנו; why was it necessary to answer שלמים פסח שלא בזמנו שלמים (for since מזהר זהירי) the פ"פ would have been brought already as a פסח and would not be lost. [תוספות is not asking how is it possible that there be a פסח שלא בזמנו, because obviously it is possible that it was lost, תוספות is asking that just as it is unlikely to be a פסח בזמנו, it is just as unlikely to be a פסח שלא בזמנו.]

⁴ The context of the following three answers is that it is more common to lose (and find) a פסח שלא בזמנו, than a פסח בזמנו.

⁵ See 'Thinking it over' # 1.

⁶ The owner was טמא for both פסח ראשון and פסח שני, so afterwards he was not careful with this animal since it can no longer be brought as a פ"פ. (A פ"פ must be brought within a year of its birth.)

⁷ The owner initially designated two animals for a פ"פ, so in case one is missing he will have the other. See 'Thinking it over' # 2.

guarantee, so now only one of them is offered as a ק"פ, and the second one remained⁸ אחר זמנו and was lost.

Summary

A פסח בזמנו is likely in the event where; 1) the original ק"פ became sick, 2) the owner was טמא, 3) he initially designated two לאחריות ק"פ.

Thinking it over

1. If he is not careful with the sick one,⁹ perhaps it is a פסח בזמנו (which is not a שלמים)?¹⁰
2. Why would one be לאחריות שני פסחים¹¹ מפריש שני פסחים לאחריות, since we say that מזוהר זהירי, and they do not get lost?¹²
3. When one is בהמות לאחריות ב' מפריש ב', what is the status of the בהמה that is not brought as a קרבן (if it is חולין then what is the concern)?¹³

⁸ He is not watching the second ק"פ, since he already brought his ק"פ with the first one.

⁹ See footnote # 5.

¹⁰ See חידושי הרשב"א.

¹¹ See footnote # 7.

¹² See אמרי בינה (גארמיזון) מהוד"ב.

¹³ See נחלת משה.