BRS AFTERNOON KOLEL

Sugyos on the Sedra

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Partaking of the Eruv Tavshilin

1. Eruv Tavshilin

Beitza 15b

יוֹם טוֹב שֶׁחָל לְהְיוֹת עֶרֶב שֵׁבָּת – לֹא יְבַשֵּׁל בַּתְּחַלָּה מִיוֹם טוֹב לְשַׁבָּת. אֲבָל מְבַשֵּׁל הוּא לְיוֹם טוֹב לְשַׁבָּת. אֲבָל מְבַשֵּׁל הוּא לְיוֹם טוֹב, וָאָם הוֹתִיר – הוֹתִיר לַשַּׁבָּת.

With regard to a Festival that occurs on Shabbat eve, one may not cook on the Festival with the initial intent to cook for Shabbat. However, he may cook on that day for the Festival itself, and if he left over any food, he left it over for Shabbat.

וְעוֹשֶׂה תַּבְשִׁיל מֵעֶרֶב יוֹם טוֹב, וְסוֹמֵךְ עָלָיוּ לַשַּׁבַּת.

The early Sages also instituted an ordinance: The joining of cooked foods [eiruv tavshilin], which the mishna explains. One may prepare a cooked dish designated for Shabbat on a Festival eve and rely on it to cook on the Festival for Shabbat.

2. When to partake from the Eruv Tavshilin?

Shulchan Aruch Harav 527:25

לְכַתְּחַלָּה צָרִיךְ שֶׁיּהְיוּ הַפַּת וְהַתַּבְשִׁיל שְׁמוּרִים אֶצְלוֹ עַד לְאַחַר שֶׁתִּקּן כָּל צָרְכֵי שַׁבָּת, שֶׁאָז רשׁאי לִאכלם מעקר הדין. As an initial preference, it is necessary that [the person set aside both] the bread and the cooked food in a secure place until after he prepares his *Shabbos* needs. At that time, according to the letter of the law, he is permitted to partake of them.

וּמִכֶּל מָקוֹם, מִצְוָה מִן הַמְּבְחָר לְהַמְתִּין מִלֶּאֲכוֹל הַפַּת שֶׁל עֵרוּב תַּבְשִׁילִין עַד אַחַת מִשְׁלֹשׁ סְעָדּוֹת הַשַּׁבָּת כְּדֵי לִבְצוֹעַ עָלָיו, אִם הוּא כִּכָּר שָׁלֵם, שֶׁכָּל דָּבָר שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה בּוֹ מִצְוָה אַחַת – רָאוּי לַעֲשׂוֹת בּוֹ מִצְוָה אָחָרֶת. Nevertheless, the optimum manner of performing the *mitzvah* is to wait to eat the bread [used] for the *eruv tavshilin* until one of the three *Shabbos* meals, [when the person can] break bread over it if it is a whole loaf. [The rationale is that] whenever an article was used to [fulfill] one *mitzvah*, it is appropriate to use it to [fulfill] another *mitzvah*.

וְיֵשׁ נוֹהֲגִין שֶׁלֹּא לִבְצוֹעַ עֻלָּיו עַד סְעֻדָּה שְׁלִישִׁית שֶׁל שַׁבָּת, כְּדֵי לַעֲשׁוֹת בּוֹ מִצְוֹת הַרְבֵּה, שָׁמַנִּיחִין זֶה הַכִּכָּר לְלֶחֶם מִשְׁנָה בִּסְעָדָּה הָרְאשׁוֹנָה וּבִסְעָדָּה שְׁנִיָּה שֶׁל שַׁבָּת, וּבִסְעָדָּה שׁלישׁית בּוֹצעין עליו.

There are those who follow the custom of not breaking bread over [this loaf] until the third *Shabbos* meal, in order to fulfill many *mitzvos* with it, i.e., this loaf is used as the second loaf for the first and second *Shabbos* meals andthis is the bread broken for the third meal.

Eruv Chatzeiros

3. Eating the Eruv on Shabbos

Berachos 39b

דערוּבַא מִבַרְכִין עַלֵיהּ ״הַמּוֹצִיא לַחָם מִן ָהָאָרֵץ״.

ריפָתָא פֿר הַוָּה מְתִרְמֵי לְהוּ רִיפְּתָא Rav Ami and Rav Asi, when the opportunity to use the bread of the eiruv in the Shabbat meal would present itself, they would recite: Who brings forth bread from the earth over it.

אַמָרִי: הוֹאִיל וְאָתְעַבִיד בֵּיהּ מִצְוָה חֲדָא, נַעַבֵיד בֵיה מצוה אחריתי.

They said in explanation: Since one mitzva was performed with it, we will perform another mitzva with it.

When to partake from the Eruv Chatzeiros?

Shulchan Aruch Harav 393:3

הָעֵרוּב אֵינוֹ צָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת קַיַּם אֵלַא בֵּיז [The food for] the *eruv* need only be intact [during] *bein hashmashos*. הַשֶּׁמֶשׁוֹת, וְיָכוֹל לְאָכְלוֹ כְּשֶׁוַדַּאִי חֲשֵׁכָה. [Afterwards,] when night has certainly fallen, one may partake of it.

וָיֵשׁ לְבָצוֹעַ עַלַיו בְּשַׁבֵּת שַׁחַרִית, דְּהוֹאָיל וְנַעֲשֵׂית בּוֹ מִצְוָה אַחַת – יֵשׁ לַעֲשׁוֹת בּוֹ גַם כֵּן מִצְוַה אַחֶרֶת. One should break bread Shabbos morning [using the bread set aside for the eruv]. [The rationale is that] since one mitzvah was performed with [this bread], it should be used to perform another *mitzvah*.

Bread at Seudah Shlishis

Shulchan Aruch Harav 291:7

צַרִיךְ לְבַצוֹעַ עַל שָׁתֵי כְּכַּרוֹת שָׁלֵמוֹת כְּמוֹ בסעדות הראשונות .ואפלו סועד פעמים הרבה בִּשַבַת – צַרִיךְ לְכַל סִעְדָה לֶחֶם מִשְׁנֵה.

It is necessary to break bread on two whole loaves as in the first meals. Even if one partakes of many meals on Shabbos, it is necessary to have two loaves for every meal.

וָיֵשׁ אוֹמָרִים שָאַפָּלוּ לְסִעְדָּה ג' דַּי בָּכְכֵּר אֲחַד שלם...

There are, however, authorities who maintain that even for the third meal, it is sufficient to have one complete loaf...

וָכֵן נִתפַשׁט הַמִּנָהַג לְהַקֵל בְּמִדִינוֹת אֵלוּ לְבָצוֹעַ בּסְעַדָּה ג' על כּכַּר אַחד שׁלְם... Accordingly, it has become widespread custom in these countries to rule leniently and to break bread for the third meal on one whole loaf...

יֵשׁ מִקְלִּין עוֹד שֵׁיַכוֹל לְקַיֵּם סִעְדָּה ג' בָּכַל מַאֲכַל הַעַשׂוּי מֵחֲמֵשֶׁת הַמִּינִים שֲמִבַרְכִים עַלַיו ״בּוֹרֵא מִינֵי מִזוֹנוֹת", שֶׁהוּא נִקְרַא מַזוֹן.

There are, however, other authorities who are even more lenient, maintaining that one may fulfill [the obligation of] the third meal with any food made from the five species [of grain] over which the blessing Borei minei mezonos is recited, for [such dishes] are described as "sustaining food."

וָיֵשׁ מִקּלִין עוֹד שַׁיַכוֹל לְקַיְמָה גַּם כֵּן בִּדְבַרִים שַׁדֵּרֶךְ לְלַפֶּת בָּהֵן אֵת הַפַּת, כְּגוֹן בַּשַׂר וְדַגִים וכיוצא בהם, אבל לא בפרות.

Other authorities are even more lenient and maintain that one may fulfill [his obligation by eating] foods that usually accompany bread, e.g., meat, fish, and the like, but not [by eating] fruits.

וָיֵשׁ מִקְלִין עוֹד שַׁאֲפָלוּ בִּפֵרוֹת יַכוֹל לְקַיִּמַה.

And others are even more lenient [and maintain that] one may fulfill [his obligation] even with fruit.

The Objective of the Eruv

6. Two Reasons for Eruy Tayshilin

Beitza 15b

אָמַר רָבָא: כָּדֵי שֶׁיִבְרוֹר מָנָה יָפָה לַשַּׁבָּת וּמָנָה

יַפַה לִיוֹם טוֹב.

Rava said: The Sages did so in deference to Shabbat, and they instituted an *eiruv* so that one will select a choice portion for Shabbat and a choice

portion for the Festival. If one fails to prepare a dish specifically for Shabbat

before the Festival, it could lead to failure to show the appropriate deference

to Shabbat.

רַב אַשֵּׁי אַמַר: כָּדֵי שֵׁיֹאמָרוּ אֵין אוֹפִין מִיּוֹם טוֹב

לַשַּבַת, קַל וַחוֹמֵר מִיּוֹם טוֹב לְחוֹל.

Rav Ashi stated a different reason: The Sages did so in deference to the

Festival, so that people will say: One may not bake on a Festival for Shabbat

unless he began to bake the day before; all the more so, one may not bake on

a Festival for a weekday.

7. Practical Difference

Rosh Beitza Chapter 2:1

ויראה דנפקא מינה בין אלו שני הטעמים:

It seems that the resulting difference between these two reasons is:

דלרבא צריך לערב דוקא בערב יו"ט כדי

According to Rava, the Eruv must be made specifically on Erev Yom Tov.

שיברור מנה יפה לשבת.

Since [the objective is] to select a choice portion for Shabbat.

ולרב אשי יכול לערב אפי' קודם ערב יום טוב.

According to Rav Ashi, however, one can make their Eruv even prior to Erev

Yom Tov.

8. Actual Practice

Shulchan Aruch Harav 527:2

לְעִנְיַן מַעֲשֶׂה אֵין לְעָרֵב לְכַתְּחִלָּה אֶלָּא בְּעֶרֶב יוֹם טוֹב מַמָּשׁ לְיוֹם טוֹב זָה בִּלְבָד... אֲבָל בְּדִיעֲבַד שֶׁכְּבָר עֵרֵב יָמִים רַבִּים קֹדֶם יוֹם טוֹב וּבְעֵרֵב יוֹם טוֹב מַמֵּשׁ שַׁכַח אוֹ הַזִּיד וְלֹא עֵרֵב –

מתַר לוֹ לְסִמוֹךְ עַל עֵרוּבוֹ וּלְבַשֶּׁל בַּתְּחַלָּה מִיּוֹם

טוֹב לְשַׁבָּת.

Therefore, with regard to actual practice, initially, one should only establish an *eruv* [tavshilin] on the day that actually precedes the coming festival...

However, after the fact, if one already established an *eruv* [tavshilin] several days before the festival, and on the day that actually precedes the festival, he forgot to – or purposefully did not – establish an *eruv*, he is permitted to rely

on the eruv he [made previously]. He may, as an initial preference, cook on

the festival for Shabbos.

The Function of the Eruv

9. Two Functions of an Eruv Tavshilin

Lekkutei Sichos Vol. 15, pg. 185

ההבדל בין שתי הסיבות הללו איננו רק אם התקנה היא בשביל יום-טוב או בשביל שבת,

אלא מעבר לזה – במהות התקנה:

An additional difference between these two reasons emerges, aside from whether eruv was enacted for Shabbos or Yom Tov, regarding the function of the enactment:

לפי הסיבה של רב אשי, מהות התקנה היא שלילה, בשני פרטים: (א) כדי למנוע ענין אסור, שלילי – כדי שלא ייכשלו באיסור בישול ביום-טוב לצורך חול, ולפיכך (ב) התקנה שוללת, אוסרת את הבישול מיום-טוב לשבת "אלא אם כן התחיל לבשל תבשיל אחד מערב יום-טוב".

According to Rav Ashi, the function of the enactment is preventative, in two respects: (a) To prevent a person from doing something wrong (a prohibition) — so that a person will not **transgress** the prohibition of cooking on Yom Tov for a weekday. And therefore, (b) the enactment comes to (negate and) **forbid** cooking on Yom Tov for Shabbos "unless the person began cooking, at least one dish, on the day preceding Yom Tov."

ואילו לפי הסיבה של רבא, מהות התקנה היא חיובית, בשני פרטים הללו: (א) באמצעות התקנה דואגים לכך שההכנה לשבת תהיה כראוי – שיבחרו "מנה יפה לשבת", ולפיכך (ב) עיקר התקנה להניח את העירוב המזכיר את חובת הכנת צרכי שבת.

In contrast, according to Rava, the function of the enactment is positive. We see this expressed concerning same two above issues: (a) The enactment ensures that a person will prepare adequately for Shabbos ("so that one will select a choice portion for Shabbos"), and consequently, (b) the main point of the enactment is to **set aside** an eruv, which will remind the person about the obligation to prepare the Shabbos necessities.

Two Torah "Sources"

10. Sources 1: "Remember"

Beitza 15b

מַנא הנֵי מילֵי?

The Gemara asks: **From where are these matters** derived? What is the source of the *halakha* of the joining of cooked foods and of the *halakha* that one who failed to prepare such an *eiruv* may not cook on a Festival for Shabbat?

אָמַר שְׁמוּאֵל, דְּאָמַר קְרָא: ״זָכוֹר אָת יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְשׁוֹ״, זָכָרָהוּ — מֵאַחֵר שֶׁבָּא לְהַשְׁכִּיחוֹ. Shmuel said that the source is as the verse states: "Remember the Shabbat day, to keep it holy" (Exodus 20:8); from which he infers: Remember it and safeguard it from another day that comes to make it forgotten. When a Festival occurs on Friday, preoccupation with the Festival and the preparation and enjoyment of its meals could lead one to overlook Shabbat. Therefore, the Sages instituted an ordinance to ensure that Shabbat will be remembered even then.

11. "Remember" - An Honor for Shabbos

Rashi

זכור Remember:

אין זכירה אלא בדבר המשתכח.

You only remember things that are liable to be forgotten.

זָכָרָהוּ מֵאַחֵר שָׁבָּא לְהַשְׁכִּיחוֹ

From another that comes to make it forgotten:

כשבא יו"ט בערב שבת קרוב שבת להשתכח מחמת יו"ט שמרבה בסעודת היום ואינו מניח לשבת כדי כבודו והזהירך הכתוב לזכרו When Yom Tov falls on erev Shabbat, and it's close to Shabbat and will be forgotten because of Yom Tov, because you will be preparing a lot for the meal of the day, this doesn't allow for Shabbat to be honored, and the

וכשמערב ערובי תבשילין נמצא שזוכרו שהרי אינו עושה אלא מחמת שבת.

Scripture warns you to remember it (Shabbat). When you mix the mixed dishes, it turns out you will remember. You only do this for Shabbat.

12. Sources 2: "Bake... Cook..."

Beitza 15b

וְתַנָּא מַיְיתֵי לַהּ מֵהָכָא: "אֵת אֲשֶׁר תֹאפּוּ אֵפּוּ וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר תְּבַשְׁלוּ בַּשֵּׁלוּ", מִכָּאן אָמַר רַבִּי אֱלִיעֶזֶר: אֵין אוֹפִין אָלָא עַל הָאָפּוּי, וְאֵין מְבַשְׁלִין אָלָא עַל הַמְבוּשָׁל. מִכָּאן סָמְכוּ חֲכָמִים לְעֵרוּבֵי תַבְשִׁילִין מָן הַתּוֹרָה.

The Gemara comments: And a tanna cites the proof for eiruv tavshilin from here, the following verse: "Tomorrow is a day of rest, a holy Shabbat to the Lord. Bake that which you will bake and cook that which you will cook, and all that remains put aside to be kept for you until the morning" (Exodus 16:23). From here Rabbi Eliezer said: One may bake on a Festival for Shabbat only by relying on that which was already baked for Shabbat the day before, and adding to it; and one may cook only by relying on that which was already cooked. From this verse the Sages established an allusion to the joining of cooked foods from the Torah.