Introduction to פרק עשרים ואחד - נושל

This chapter continues with laws relating to איסור טלטול, with a focus on those items that have no intrinsic meaning and are not defined as איסור פו. rocks and sticks) which are, clearly, "מוקצה", may these be moved along with something else and/or for a specific purpose.

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(סיום הפרק) → 143a (משנה א)

- I. משנה permissibility to move מוקצה מחמת גופו with permitted thing
 - a. *Rock*: a man may pick up his child who is holding a rock
 - רה"ר if a person carries a baby with a money pouch around its neck in רה"ר.
 - 1. *If*: baby is alive he is חייב
 - a. But: only for רבא as ר' נתן follows החי נושא את עצמו and he's exempt for live baby
 - b. *However*: pouch is not בטל unlike bed to body (above, ה:י), as he still regards pouch as significant
 - 2. *If*: baby is dead he is exempt
 - a. *Reason*: מלאכה שא"צ לגופה ר"ש is exempt
 - 3. *Challenge*: from our משנה, where we see that the rock is בטל to the baby
 - a. *Answer (ינאי*): the rock in our case is a memento of his father, whom he misses
 - b. *Challenge*: if so, even a coin should be permitted (and רבא limited our משנה to a rock)
 - i. *Answer*: if a rock falls, no one will carry it; which is untrue about a coin
 - 4. Support (ברייתא): if a person carries clothing out חייב; if he is wearing it פטור
 - a. And if: he carries a person out who is wearing clothes פטור; but if he were carrying them חייב
 - b. Or: a fruit basket which holds a rock
 - i. *Clarification (ר׳ יוחנן*): it is filled with fruit (→not בסיס לדבר האסור)
 - ii. Challenge: why not throw the rock and fruit out and carry the fruit?
 - 1. *Answer (per 27 see below)*: these are fruit that will get ruined if thrown (e.g. berries; not e.g. nuts)
 - 2. *Challenge*: why not shake up the basket so the rock is one side and cast it out?
 - a. *Answer* (*rzs*): case is a small basket, where the rock serves as part of the structure
 - c. *תרומה טמאה* may be moved along with חולין or חולין וולין ארומה וולין
 - i. *ה' חסדא* only if טמאה is on top; otherwise, take טמאה and leave טמאה
 - 1. *Challenge*: even if טהורה is below, just throw it all out and take the טהורה (only)
 - 2. Answer (דב): referent is תרומה which will spoil if thrown out
 - 3. *Challenge*: ברייתא rules that תרומה טמאה may be moved with הולין and שהורה whether on top or below
 - a. Defense (for איח: משנה is is לצורך מקומו is do reason to move טמאה if below); לצורך מקומו is ברייתא is לצורך
 - i. *Question*: why does ר״ח want to interpret our משנה as לצורך גופו?
 - ii. Answer (רבא): context next משנה (coins on pillow) is limited (by ר' יוחנן) to אנוך גופו ש)also here
 - d. תרומה with less than 1% מדומע to be eaten) מדומע to be eaten)
 - i. *Challenge*: how can he allow this it is "fixing" food (making it edible) on שבת
 - 1. Answer1: he holds like א"ז, who holds (הרומות ה:ו) that is mixed isn't really mixed בעינא מחתא בעינא מחתא
 - a. *Challenge*: we only know that ר״א has that approach לחומרא not leniently
 - 2. *Answer*2: he holds like אמיר (ibid ה:ח) when הרומה mixes twice (ר"ש מתיר)
 - a. *Challenge*: perhaps ר״ש only means (*contra* חכמים) that we view it as falling in sequence
 - 3. *Answer3*: he holds like רשב"א, who holds that in case of מדומע, he may look the other way and eat
 - a. *Challenge*: ר' יהודה explicitly disagrees with him and requires העלאת מדומע
 - b. Answer: he holds like him (מחשבה is sufficient) and takes it one step further מותר בשבת
- וו. משנה removing מוקצה item from atop a surface which needs to be accessed
 - a. *Barrel*: if a rock is atop a barrel, he may tip it to let rock fall off
 - i. סון if he forgot it there; if he put the rock on top of the barrel, the whole barrel is בסיס לדבר אסור as בסיס לדבר אסור
 - b. If: it was among other barrels, lift it and tip it
 - i. *Proposal*: this is authored by רשב״ג, who (in re: ביצה א:ד; dispute ב״ש/ב״about בורר) rules that if there is more אוכל מרובה על הפסולת, we allow him to do "normal" ברירה; and in our case, it is שולל מרובה על הפסולת
 - ii. Block: in our case, since he can't access wine without moving rock, as if פסולת is greater than אוכל
 - iii. (*וברייתא in compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or there was glassware under it (נברייתא in compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was glassware under it compared to the barrel was in a storeroom or the barrel was in*
 - 1. *Then:* he may move it out of there and tip it, take what he needs and return it

- c. Bed: if coins are on a pillow, he may shake the pillow so that they fall off
 - i. סווע if he forgot them there; if he deliberately left them, the pillow is מוקצה and מוקצה and מוקצה מוקצה אסור
 - ii. *ד' יוחנן*, only need "shaking" for צורך גופו; if space is needed, may pick them up with pillow
 - iii. Applications: permissibility of moving otherwise מוקצה items by putting loaf of bread or baby on top of them
 - 1. ד' אושעיא, he may place a loaf...
 - 2. די יצחק if he forgot a brick out in the courtyard, he may place a loaf...
 - 3. ר' יוחנן ד' אסי once permitted moving a sack full of coins via this method
 - a. אר ווטרא we follow all of these but only in a case where he forgot the item
 - b. ככר/תינוק is only an acceptable "vehicle" for carrying in case of מת is only an acceptable "vehicle" for carrying in case of מת
 - 4. *Stories*: אביי put a spoon atop bundles of grain and moved them; רבא put a knife on bird-meat to move it
 - a. *רב יוסף* criticized them this "allowance" only valid if item was forgotten, not on purpose
 - b. Defenses: אביי ורבא both defended their behavior, indicating that items weren't מוקצה
 - i. *wzw*: for most people, bundled grain may be used for sitting
 - ii. *raw* bird-meat may be used for eating as is
 - 1. *Implication*: אומצא accepts מוקצה) (without argument of אומצא, wouldn't permit meat)
 - a. *Challenge:* ייש told his servant (or יי") to roast a bird and throw its innards to cat
 - i. In other words:innards aren't considered מוקצה
 - b. *Answer*: since the innards are smelly, he had them in mind before v"v
 - c. Support (יי"ט): may not go into woodshed (on יי"ט) to take log
 - i. *And*: if a log breaks on יו"ט, may not use it for firewood –
 - ii. Because: we use כלים, but not שברי כלים, as fuel (כר' יהודה)
- d. *Dirt*: if there was dirt on the pillow, he may clean w/rag; if made of leather, put water on it until filth disappears III. אמענה ג moving food remains off of table
 - a. Bones and peels: "permit picking them off; "requires shaking the tray they are on such that they fall off
 - i. *ד"ע* reverse the positions; we know that (מוקצה) ר' יהודה::ב"ש) and מוקצה (no מוקצה) (מוקצה)
 - b. Bread crumbs: if they are less than כזית, may be moved away
 - i. Supports: ייחנן, who ruled that we are not allowed to destroy crumbs, even if less than כזית
 - c. Vegetable "hairs": of e.g. peas and lentils -may be moved, as they are animal food
 - d. Sponge: if it has a leather handle, may be used to clean table; else may not use it (concern about סחיטה)
 - i. *חכמים* in either case, it is moved on מקבל טומאה but is not מקבל טומאה
 - 1. *Comment*: ruling about vegetables follows ר"ש, but ruling bout sponge seems to follow ר' יהודה
 - 2. Answer: סחיטה would agree about the sponge, as it is a מ״ר that he would violate שחיטה without a handle
- IV. Related rulings: seeds of inferior figs (used for animal food) may be moved off of table; but not seeds of superior figs
 - a. *Reason*: those aren't set aside as animal food
 - b. שמואל would carry these seeds on bread
 - i. שמואל consistent with his own ruling that one may use bread for all needs
 - c. *דבה* would carry them with a cup of water
 - d. *ר' הונא בריה דר"י*. would treat them like a chamber pot (i.e. remove them as they are disgusting)
 - i. *Challenge*: are we allowed to *create* a גרף של רעי?
 - e. ד׳ ששת would spit them out with his tongue
 - f. *2"*7: would throw them over the bed (where he was eating)
 - i. *Similarly*: ר׳ זכריה בן אבקולס is reported as doing this.