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הַגָּה קְּדֵם שֶׁנְכָאָר סִיטֵן זָה אַקְדִים פְּתִיחָה קְטַנָּה. הַגָּה אָפּוּר טִלְטוּל טֵקְצָה שָׁנְרָוּ חַזַ"ל, כַּתַב הָרָמָבַ"ם בְּטֹרָ שְׁנָרָ הָשָׁבָּת כְּדָרָד שָׁרָה וּמָשָׁבָּת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַוֹלָד בְּשָׁבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַוֹלָד בְּשָׁבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַוֹל הַפָּרָ אַנָשָׁר בָּזֹי הַשָּבָּת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַשֹּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַשָּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה אַ גוּשָׁה בִּדַרוּ וּיבַשָּׁב בְּבִיחוֹ הַשָּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַשָּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַשֹּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה אַר הַשָּבָת כְּבָיר מַשָּבָת כְּדָרָד שָׁנָה הַשָּבָת כְּבָיר מָשָּבָת כְּבָיר מִשְׁבָר בְּיָרָד אַרְבָעָר סִיטָן זָה אַנָים הַשָּבָת כְּמוֹרָה "יְרַבָּר דְבָר", קַלִיחַמֶר שָׁנָיע אָלָא הָהָא וּיַשָּב בְּבִיחוֹ ויבַשָּע בְּבָר שָׁנָה לָכָוּ מִפְנָה לְפָנָה לְכָבוּ אַלְידִי יְלָמָא שָׁלָא הָיָא שָׁנָה, וּבְעָיה בַשָּב בְּבִיחו וּיבַשָּ בְּבָים בְּבָים בְּבָים מְצָט וְיָבוֹא הַיִד מְלָצָה הָשָׁבָר בַּבְעָר מַיָּה מָפָני אָשָׁר שִׁיחָת הַשָּבָּק בָּיָרָה אַנָים מַבָּנוּ וּבְיָלָה בְּשָׁבָע אָבוּה הָאַיָּה בָּבוּה וּלְטַלָּה אָיָה אַבָּים בַּעַרָה אַטָּניים מַבָּוּה אַנוּה בָּבָים בְּבָים וּיוּזיה גַיַיזים מְכָּבוּ הַבַּשָּה בַבְעַר מָבָיר וּעָרָיה ייָמָטוּה הַשָּבָיה וּלְטַיָה אַבָּים בְּבָיר הַיּשָׁבָת בְיוֹל הַבָּשָׁה שָּבָיה וּלְטַלָה בְעָרָה אָשָריה הַשָּבָי אַבָּיוּ הָיזיי מָלָרוּ וּייז מָרָר הַיָּשָר שָּיוּה בַעָּביים בַעָּבי אַשָּרָי הַייַים מַפָּיוּ הַיָעוּין אָרָיי מָלָים בָיי שָּבָיה וּלְטַילָי בָרָי בַבָּשָר הַיָּטָיה הַעָּביים בָעַר הַימָים מָבָין וּבָרים אָרָי הַיוּים מְשָרָים בְעַירָי מָעָר וּהָיז שָּרָי בָיים בְעָביי אַיָרוּה אָעָריה הַיָם שָּרָיבָשָ הַייָם בְיָה בְעָרָה בְעָרָה אַעָרָה בָעָרָה הַיטוּיה גַעָרים בַישָבָר גָיוּרָיה אַיוּייי גָרָיים בישָבָר בָיוּשָרָיה הַעָייה בָעָר בָיי שָרָיים בְעָבָה וּשָרָר בָישָריים בְעָבָיה וּעוּים בישָבָר בָיוּטַיל בָעוּי בָיבויי בָבייון וּייוּיון בָיירָריים בָשָּבָי בָייי שָייים בייים בישַבָּה וּבייין בָריים בישָּבָי בָייוּיוּין בָריים בָעַבָיה וּבְיין בָיישָי בָיים בָיי שָּייי בייבויים ביעוּיי בָיי שָּיי אישָבייי בָייי שָיי בָיין בייבָיי הָייוּייי בָיבָיי הַיוּיוּין בָייים

At this point, before proceeding to explain the Section, I will give a short introduction.

Note that the Rambam states at the end of Hilchos Shabbos, Chapter 24 with regard to the precautionary prohibition against handling muktzeh decreed by the Sages of blessed memory:

"The Sages prohibited a person to handle certain articles on Shabbos that it is usual for one to handle during the week. What brought them to make this prohibition? They reasoned that if the Prophets admonished and commanded us that our manner of walking on Shabbos should differ from our manner of walking on weekdays, and the nature of our conversation on Shabbos should not be the same as the nature of our conversation during the week (as it is stated, 'and you will honor it from... and speaking of a weekday matter') one should certainly not handle articles on Shabbos as he does on weekdays.

"For if it would not be prohibited to handle certain articles one would regard Shabbos as a weekday, and would come to lift and rearrange utensils, moving them from one corner to another or from one house to another, or to put away stones and similar articles, since one is idle and stays at home and is in search of something to occupy himself with. In consequence, one would not abstain from work, and the reason for Shabbos given in the Torah, namely 'in order that ... will rest,' would be made naught of.

"Furthermore, when one examines and handles utensils that are used on weekdays for work that it is forbidden to do on Shabbos, he may use them a little and come to do a forbidden labor.

"In addition, it was forbidden because some people are not workmen and do not engage in labor that is forbidden on Shabbos all their lives, such as men of leisure and vendors who abstain from the performance of labor all the time. If it would be permissible to walk, to talk and to handle articles on Shabbos in the same way as one does on other days, the result would be that these people would not be abstaining in a recognizable way from their weekday habit. Consequently, abstention from these matters serves as a form of recognizable rest that is applicable to everybody. "For these reasons the Sages came to prohibit handling certain articles and decreed that one should only handle those utensils that he needs on Shabbos, as will be explained."

The Ra'avad gives a different reason for this prohibition. He says that it is a precaution so that one should not come to transgress the Shabbos labor of Hotza'ah (taking out an article). For if it would be permitted to handle all articles on Shabbos, one would also come to take out an article from a private to a public domain because of this and thus transgress this Shabbos labor.



## Muktzah — Page 2

Note that from this section until the end of Section 312, four types of muktzeh are described:

The first type is muktzeh machamas chisaron kis (muktzeh because of one's concern for monetary loss). This type of muktzeh relates to utensils that one is concerned should not get damaged or spoilt. The second type of muktzeh relates to articles that are not utensils, and are not food for either human beings or for animals. For example, stones, sticks, coins, wood, beams, earth, sand, a dead body, living creatures, dried figs or raisins that are lying where they are being dried, or any similar article that is not fit for use. This type of muktzeh is known as muktzeh machmas gufo (muktzeh because of its character). The third type of muktzeh, keli shemelachto l'issur (a utensil one uses on week-days for work that it is forbidden to do on Shabbos) is discussed in Par. 3. The fourth type of muktzeh relates to a utensil that is a keli shemelachto l'heter (a utensil that is used for work that is permissible even on Shabbos) but has an object that is muktzeh lying on it. Even if the object that is muktzeh is removed from it during Shabbos it still remains muktzeh for the rest of Shabbos, because it had an object of muktzeh on it beyn hashemashos i.e., at the inception of Shabbos, and it was muktzeh then, and since it was muktzeh beyn hashemashos it remains muktzeh for the rest of the day. [There are two additional types of muktzeh. The first is a plant or something that comes from a plant, that was still attached to the ground beyn hashemashos, or an animal or bird that had not yet been caught beyn hashemashos. This type of muktzeh will be explained in the sections dealing with the laws of Yom Toy. The second is multzeh machmas mitzvah (multzeh for a mitzvah purpose), such as the wood of a Sukkah or its decorations. This type of muktzeh will be explained, God willing, in the sections dealing with the laws of Sukkah.]



