Menachos 25 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ One Minchah, Three Pieces – Lost, Found, and Replaced

The daf opens with a complex case:

- A Minchah was divided into **two halves**
- One half was **lost**
- A replacement half (**מופרש**) was brought
- Then the **lost half was found**

Now there are **three portions**:

1. **Original half** (רִאשׁוֹן)
2. **Lost-and-found half** (אָבוּד)
3. **Replacement half** (מֻפְרָשׁ)

All three are now sitting **in one vessel**.

The question:

How do **tumah** and **kemitzah** apply when all three are present?

2️⃣ Tumah – Who Becomes Tamei? (Initial Approach)

Initial thought:

- Tumah only spreads between **connected partners**

Cases:

- If the **lost piece** becomes tamei → it connects to the **original**
- If the **replacement** becomes tamei → it connects to the **original**
- If the **original** becomes tamei → both others might become tamei

But this approach breaks down logically.

3️⃣ Abaye's Rule – "They're All One Family"

Abaye resolves it:

All three portions belong to **one Minchah**

Why?

- The replacement was brought **only** to complete the original
- The lost piece was part of the original from the start

Therefore:

Any tumah touching one piece makes all three tamei

They are treated as:

- One household
- One korban
- One halachic unit

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4 Kemitzah – Can Any Shirayim Be Eaten?

Now comes the harder question:

- A **kemitzah** is taken from **one** of the three portions

Problem:

- We don't know **which Minchah** the kemitzah is permitting
- Part of the kemitzah may correspond to an **invalid portion**

Thus:

None of the shirayim may be eaten

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5 The "One-Third" Problem

Illustration:

- Kemitzah is taken from the combined mass
- Roughly:
    - ⅓ corresponds to each portion

If even **one-third** belongs to an invalid Minchah:

- The kemitzah is **not fully valid**
- You cannot burn a kemitzah that includes **chullin**

Therefore:

The kemitzah cannot properly permit eating.

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6 Rav Ashi – The Kohen's Intent Matters

Rav Ashi suggests a possible leniency:

- When the Kohen performs kemitzah
- His **intent** is only for the **valid portions**

Thus:

- The kemitzah conceptually applies only to what is fit

However:

- This does **not** fully resolve the problem
- Because physically, the kemitzah includes flour from all three

The issue remains unresolved practically.

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7 If the Kemitzah Becomes Tamei – Does the Tzitz Help?

New case:

- A dead mouse touches the **kemitzah**
- The kemitzah is then burned

Rule:

- The **Tzitz** (forehead plate of the Kohen Gadol) can be **מרצה על הטומאה**— it atones for tumah

But:

- Only for **tumah**
- Not for other disqualifications

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8 What Does the Tzitz Atone For?

The Gemara analyzes multiple possibilities:

The Tzitz does **NOT** atone for:

- **Pigul** (improper intent)

- **Nosar**
- **Yotzei** (taken outside the Mikdash)
- **Using the left hand**
- **A blemished animal**

Why?

Tumah is sometimes **permitted** (הותרה בציבור)
Other disqualifications are **never permitted**

Therefore:

The Tzitz is limited to **tumah only**

9️⃣ Individual vs Community – Shogeg and Mezid

Important distinction:

- **Individual korban**:
  - Tumah **b'shogeg** → works
  - Tumah **b'mezid** → penalized (קנס)
- **Communal korban**:
  - Works **even b'mezid**
  - No penalties applied to the tzibbur

This explains why:

Two Baraisos seem to contradict — they discuss **different cases**

🔟 Parallel Case – Terumah That Is Tamei

Analogy:

- Someone gives **tamei terumah** to a Kohen

Rules:

- **B'shogeg** → valid terumah
- **B'mezid** → invalid (penalty)

Same structure:

- The Torah allows it
- Chazal impose a **knas** on individuals

1️⃣1️⃣ Eating Tamei Kodshim – When Is There Kares?

Final major sugya:

If meat became tamei:

- **Before zerikah** → never had a "time of fitness"
  → no kares for eating

If meat became tamei:

- **After zerikah**
  → had a שעת הכושר
  → eating it incurs **kares**

Key yesod:

Only something that was once permitted can create kares

✨ Takeaway – Menachos 25

- Replacement portions join the original Minchah fully
- Tumah spreads to **all parts** of the Minchah
- Kemitzah cannot permit when ownership is unclear
- The Tzitz atones **only** for tumah
- Tumah is lighter because it's sometimes permitted
- Penalties apply to individuals, not the community
- Kares requires a prior **moment of fitness**

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל