Menachos 61 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ A Person May Bring Any One Type of Mincha

The Torah lists five types of voluntary **Menachos**. The pasuk **"מֵאֵלֶּה"** teaches that when a person accepts upon himself to bring a Mincha, he does **not need to bring all five types**.

He may bring **any one of them**, or even several if he wishes.

The Torah is teaching that **one Mincha alone fulfills the obligation**.

2️⃣ Which Menachos Require Hagasha

Hagasha means bringing the Mincha close to the **corner of the Mizbeach**.

From the pasuk **"והקריבה"**, the Gemara learns that additional Menachos also require Hagasha, including:

- **Minchas Choteh**
- **Minchas Sotah**

These Menachos require Hagasha because **a portion of them (the Kometz) is burned on the Mizbeach**.

However, some offerings **do not require Hagasha**, such as:

- **Lechem HaPanim**
- **Shtei HaLechem**
- **Minchas Nesachim**

These are excluded because either **nothing from them is burned**, or they come **together with another korban**.

3️⃣ Three Principles that Define Hagasha

The Gemara identifies three main characteristics of Menachos that require Hagasha:

- A **Kometz is burned on the Mizbeach**
- The Mincha is **brought independently**, not attached to another korban
- **Shirayim remain for the Kohanim to eat**

If these elements are missing, the Mincha typically **does not require Hagasha**.

4️⃣ Kemitzah Must Be Done by Hand

The Torah states **"והרים ממנו בקומצו"** — the Kohen must take the **Kometz using his hand**.

This teaches that Kemitzah **cannot be done with a vessel or scoop**.

The **hand of the Kohen itself acts as the כלי** for this Avodah.

5️⃣ Korbanos that Require Tenufah

The Mishnah lists items that require **תנופה – waving**:

- The **Log Shemen and Asham of a Metzora**
- **Bikkurim** (according to Rebbe Eliezer ben Yaakov)
- The **Emurim of a private Shelamim together with the Chazeh and Shok**
- The **Shtei HaLechem with the two lambs of Shavuos**

Tenufah involves moving the offering **up, down, and to the four directions**, symbolizing dedication to Hashem **over the entire world**.

6️⃣ Where Tenufah Is Performed

Tenufah may be performed **in the eastern part of the Azarah**.

Although many Avodos are done closer to the **west near the Heichal**, Tenufah can still be done in the **Mizrach area**, and it is still considered **לפני ה׳**.

7️⃣ Women and the Mitzvah of Tenufah

A woman's korban **requires Tenufah**, but **the woman herself does not perform it**.

Instead, the **Kohen performs the Tenufah**, because the Torah's wording **"בני ישראל"** limits the action of Tenufah to men.

Thus:

- The korban of a woman still requires Tenufah
- But the **Kohen performs it on her behalf**

8️⃣ How the Owner and Kohen Perform Tenufah

For korbanos such as **Shelamim**, both the **owner and the Kohen participate**.

The owner holds the korban while the **Kohen places his hands underneath** and performs the Tenufah together.

This shows the partnership between:

• The **owner bringing the korban**
• The **Kohen performing the Avodah**

🔑 Yesodos of the Daf

• A voluntary Mincha may be **any one of the five types**.
• Hagasha applies mainly to Menachos where **a Kometz is burned** and Shirayim remain.
• Kemitzah must be performed **with the Kohen's hand**, not with a utensil.
• Several korbanos require **Tenufah**, including Shelamim and Bikkurim.
• A woman's korban requires Tenufah, but **the Kohen performs it**.
• In some cases the **owner and Kohen perform Tenufah together**.

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל