Menachos 9 – Good Morning Raboisai

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1 Where May Kemitzah Be Done — Azarah or Heichal?

The daf opens with a fundamental question:

- **Kemitzah** of a Minchah is normally done in the **Azarah**
- What if the Kohen performs **kemitzah inside the Heichal**?

Initial thought (kal va'chomer):

- If kemitzah is valid in the Azarah,
- certainly it should be valid in the **Heichal**, which has *greater kedushah*

However, the Torah says:

"וְקָמַץ מִשָּׁם"

This implies:

- Kemitzah must be done **from there** — a specific, defined place.

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2 What Does "Misham" Mean? Location or Vessel?

Machlokes in understanding the word **"מִשָּׁם"**:

Option 1 – Location-based

- Kemitzah must be done in a specific **area of the Azarah**
- Not inside the Heichal

Option 2 – Vessel-based (Ben Beseira)

- "Misham" refers to:

The **same vessel** from which the flour was taken

- Not a geographic limitation

Conclusion:

"Misham" teaches **continuity of the vessel**, not the physical location.

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3 Why Would We Think Location Matters?

Comparison to other korbanos:

- **Kodshei Kodashim**:
    - Require **tzafon**
- **Minchah**:
    - Is partially eaten by Kohanim
    - One might think it too requires a specific area

Rejection:

- Minchah is **not an animal korban**
- Its rules are learned from **Minchah-specific pesukim**, not from tzafon logic

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4 Haggashah vs. Kemitzah — Southwest Corner?

Haggashah:

- Bringing the Minchah vessel to the **southwest corner** of the Mizbeach

Question:

- If haggashah must be done in one precise spot,
  should kemitzah also require that spot?

Answer:

- No.
- Haggashah is its **own avodah**
- Kemitzah has **different source pesukim**

Thus:

Each avodah has its **own geographic rules**.

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5 Shechitah of Shelamim in the Heichal

A striking halacha:

- If **Shelamim** is shechted **inside the Heichal**:
  → **Kosher**

Reason:

- Shelamim are **Kodshim Kalim**

- Valid anywhere in the Azarah
- The Heichal's higher kedushah does **not invalidate**

This again shows:

Greater kedushah does not automatically create restrictions.

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6 Eating Kodshim in the Heichal — Is It Allowed?

Question:

- If korbanos can be brought there,
  can Kohanim **eat kodshim** in the Heichal?

Answer:

- Yes — **with a posuk**
- Normally:
  - Eating in front of one's Rebbi is improper
- Therefore:
  - The Torah needed to **explicitly permit** it

Distinction:

- **Avodah** near Hashem → expected
- **Eating** near Hashem → requires special allowance

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7 Who May Perform the Early Minchah Stages?

The daf reviews the **five stages** of preparing a Minchah:

1. Pouring oil
2. Adding flour
3. Adding oil again
4. Mixing (**belilah**)
5. Kemitzah

Halacha:

- Steps 1–4:

    - May be done by a **Yisrael**
- Step 5 (kemitzah):
    - Must be done by a **Kohen**

Machlokes:

- Can belilah be done **outside the Azarah**?

Reish Lakish:

- Since a Yisrael may do it,
  it may also be done outside

Rabbi Yochanan:

- Disagrees
- Because the belilah is done in a **kli shares**
- Anything involving a kli shares must be **inside the Mikdash**

Halacha follows:

Belilah must be done **inside the Azarah**.

8️⃣ Missing Flour — Before or After Kemitzah

Two cases:

Case 1: Missing flour BEFORE kemitzah

- Rabbi Yochanan:
    - Go get more flour
    - Complete the shiur
    - Then do kemitzah

Case 2: Missing flour AFTER kemitzah

- You **cannot** add flour
- Because:
    - That flour was never subject to kemitzah

Key rule:

Once kemitzah is done, the Minchah is “locked in.”

9️⃣ If Shirayim Go Missing — Can the Kemitzah Be Burned?

Machlokes:

- **Rabbi Eliezer**:
    - Yes
    - Just like by animal korbanos:
        - If the meat is lost, blood may still be sprinkled
- **Rabbi Yehoshua**:
    - No
    - If nothing remains, the process cannot continue

Distinction:

- If **some shirayim remain** → even Rabbi Yehoshua agrees it's valid
- If **nothing remains** → invalid

🔟 K'zayis Rule — What Counts as "Remaining"?

Rules by animal korbanos:

- If there remains:
    - A **k'zayis of meat** (for Kohanim)
    - Or a **k'zayis of chelev** (for the Mizbeach)
      → Zerikas haDam is valid

By **Olah**:

- Meat + chelev combine
- Because **all** goes on the Mizbeach

1️⃣1️⃣ Minchas Nesachim — Not a Substitute for the Korban

Case:

- The animal was lost
- Only the **Minchas Nesachim** remains

Halacha:

- You **cannot** sprinkle the blood
- The Minchah does **not replace** the korban

Reason:

A Minchah that accompanies a korban
is **not the korban itself**.

1️⃣2️⃣ Two Pesukim — Two Missing-Flour Cases

The Torah states twice that a Minchah may not be missing:

- One posuk:
  - Addresses missing flour **before kemitzah**
- One posuk:
  - Addresses missing flour **after kemitzah**

Thus:

- Both leniencies of Rabbi Yochanan
  require **specific explanations**
- And are tightly limited

✨ Takeaway – Menachos 9

- Kemitzah is tied to the **vessel**, not the Heichal
- Higher kedushah does not invalidate valid avodah
- Eating kodshim near Hashem requires explicit permission
- Belilah must be done inside due to kli shares
- Missing flour before kemitzah can be fixed
- Missing flour after kemitzah cannot
- Shirayim loss depends on whether anything remains
- Minchas Nesachim never substitutes for the korban
- Each pasuk addresses a **distinct failure point**

לעילוי נשמת אמי מורתי רות בת הרב מנחם מנדל