

Minyan At a Bris he Shulchan Aruch in 'סימן רם"ה סע says the following:

היכא דאפשר עבדינן למילה בעשרה והיכא דלא אפשר עבדינן בפחות מעשרה:

"When it is possible, the circumcision should be done among 10 individuals, and when it is not possible, it can be done among less than ten."

## **Explanation:**

### I. Testimony and Publicizing

The Maharil (Hilchos Milah) writes that there should be ten people at a bris milah because ten people are necessary to "testify" that the father is performing this wonderful *mitzvah* of performing a *bris milah* on his son. This is based on the Pirkei D'Rabbi Eliezer (19), which writes that all "testimony" that Hashem gave the B'nei Yisrael should take place in front of ten men. Similarly, the Or Zarua (Milah 107) and the Rikanti (cited by the Radal on the Pirkei D'Rabbi Eliezer) rule that there should be ten people at a bris milah for the same reason.

A similar reason is given by the Darchei Moshe (Yoreh Dei'ah 265:1) in the name of Rav Tzemach Gaon. He suggests that ten people are necessary to publicize this amazing mitzvah that the father is performing. The sefer Bris Avraham HaKohen (p. 253) cites the Ri HaGozer who takes it one step further: that since a bris milah is called an "os" - a sign - we want a quorum of men to witness and publicize this sign.

The sefer D'rushim L'Chol Cheftzeihem (p. 203) adds that this reason fits nicely with the pasuk concerning Avraham Avinu that states "b'etzem ha'yom ha'zeh" – that Avraham performed the bris milah in the middle of the day so that everyone could witness this amazing mitzvah. Similarly, he cites the Aruch HaShulchan who connects the requirement of ten men at a bris milah to the requirement of ten men at a wedding, as both are meant to publicize the mitzvah.

## II. Escaping Jail

A second reason is given by the Darchei Moshe (ibid) in the name of the Hagahos Alfasi. We compare the birth of this child to a prisoner leaving jail. Just as a prisoner must bentch Gomel in front of ten men, so, too, the bris milah should take place in front of ten men, as the baby "escaped" the dangers of his mother's womb.

# **III.Ramifications Between These Reasons**

The Avnei Derech (11:148) suggests an unbelievable ramification between these reasons: whether a person may participate in a bris milah of a child who was conceived through an aveirah or improper relationship. According to the first



reason, to publicize the mitzvah of the parent, one should not attend a bris milah of a child who was the result of an aveirah, because we do not want to publicize the aveirah. However, according to the second reason, of bentching Gomel, one should attend the bris milah, as it helps the innocent child fulfill his obligation to thank Hashem in front of ten people.

Perhaps another ramification is whether the child counts towards the ten men. According to the first reason, to publicize the mitzvah, the child likely does not count to the quorum, and ten additional, bar-mitzvah-aged men are required. However, according to the second reason, of bentching Gomel, perhaps the child counts towards the



ראש ישיבת חברון הרה''ג ר' דוד כהן שלים''א בברכות בברית

minyan. Indeed, the sefer Os Shalom writes that since the whole point of ten men (according to this reason) is to enable a one-day-old baby to bentch Gomel, an obligation that is certainly not incumbent upon him, he should also count as part of the ten, as obviously age is not a factor.

Perhaps another ramification is whether one should push off a bris milah until after midday of the eighth day in order to perform the milah with a minyan. This is a big dispute among the poskim. See P'sakim U'T'shuvos (Yoreh Dei'ah 262:3). According to the first reason, there would be no reason to push off the milah just for a hiddur of publicizing the mitzvah. However, according to the second reason, of bentching Gomel, perhaps there is room to push off the mitzvah past midday for this special bentching of Gomel.

## **IV. Practical Halachah**

The Shulchan Aruch (Yoreh Dei'ah 265:5) rules that one should try to have ten men at his son's bris milah, but if this cannot be done, the bris milah should take place regardless.

## V. Additional Notes

The Yaavetz (cited in the sefer Yaldei Kodesh, p. 180) gives a completely different reason for the requirement of ten men at a bris milah. He writes that ten men are needed for a practical reason: Each one performs a part of the bris milah, whether it is the brachos, being sandek, the mohel, etc.

The Avnei Yashfe (4:102) writes that one who is performing hatafas dam bris on an older person need not have ten men witness this procedure.

# @sk your L.O.R / L.O.M



To Your1mohel@gmail.com X

@sk vour L.O.R / L.O.M.

In our continued effort to raise awareness about the mitzvah of bris mila, we will raise auestions and comments to promote discussions that pertain to the inyan of mila. Please feel free to discuss them with your LOR, or your LOM {Local Orthodox Mohel}.

- 1 Why do some people recite יום/ים ליבשה, by
- 2 If a Bris falls out on a fast day, who does NOT fast? Does it matter which fast it is?
- 3 If a Bris will be after Chatzos- is there an inyan of זריוין מקדימין? What about a Bris NOT on the 8th day?
- 4 Is a bris performed on Shabbos- הותרה או ? נ"ב What is the ?!"?
- 5 Who is Hatafas Dam performed on?
- 6 How does Eliyahu travel to a bris on Shabbos?
- 7 Where is the עמרה?
- 8 Who Should be Sandek-A grandfather (His or Her's?) OR a Gadol Hador?

Send

Please submit any questions or comments you have, so they can be printed in future volumes of Millim Bmila, to Your1mohel@gmail.com.

# מעשה שהיה כך היה

# A "Rich" Sandek, Genuine Kindness

omeone came to honor Harav Dovid Feinstein Zatzal to serve as sandek at his son's bris, and he made a joke referencing the words of the Maharil that being sandek is a segulah for wealth.

Reb Dovid told him a story. Several years earlier, the yeshivah secretary told the Rosh Yeshivah that a certain Mrs. Klein had called the yeshivah office several times, looking for him. Reb Dovid returned the call.

She asked if he was David Feinstein, the son of Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, and he said that he was.

Mrs. Klein explained her sad situation. Her only daughter had given birth to a boy, but she and her son-in-law were not religious and had

no interest in arranging a bris milah for the child. Mrs. Klein herself was religious, and when she protested, they told her that if she wanted to take care of the bris, they wouldn't object.

She would be making the bris in her home in Long Island, Mrs. Klein said, and she didn't have anyone to honor as sandek. She had heard about Rav Moshe Feinstein. He had passed away and his son had taken over the yeshivah. So she'd looked up the number in the phone book, and now she wanted to invite him to come serve as sandek at her grandson's bris.

Reb Dovid accepted, and on the designated day, he traveled to Long Island.

There was a small crowd on hand, and he didn't know any of the people there, but when Mrs. Klein asked him to stay for the seudah,

he agreed. She asked him to share a few words, and again, he agreed. Then he wished the family well and returned to the Lower East Side.

It was a few years later, and one day he received a phone call from a lawyer.

Once Reb Dovid identified himself, the lawyer informed him that Mrs. Klein had passed away and had named him as a beneficiary in her will. She'd left \$100,000 to David Feinstein.

Reb Dovid looked at his visitor and completed the story. "I did not accept the money for myself, giving it to the yeshivah, but the point is, if the Maharil says that sandekaus is a segulah for ashirus, then it means

precisely that, whether we see it or not. It's a reality."

Haray Dovid Feinstein Zatzal at a bris with World Famous Mohel R' Pesach Krohn Shlita

"Genuine Kindness" ere is a little but typical example of his approach to halacha and chessed. A Montreal family had a baby boy who was born without a digestive system. He required multiple surgeries and the parents consulted Reb Dovid constantly for halachic and medical guidance. At one point, after an unsuccessful surgery, the doctors said that he had only a short time to live and he should be allowed to die. The parents called Rav Dovid, who insisted that life does not belong to doctors and they must do everything

They were not

religious and had no interest in arranging

a Bris Milah

possible for the infant. The child lived for another nine years. At the age of six months, the doctors said it was safe to perform a Bris Milah. The parents learned that Reb Dovid was in the Laurentian Mountains, an hour away from Montreal on a three-day vacation. They informed Rav Dovid about the bris and even asked him to be sandek. Rav Dovid happily agreed. The parents were astounded. The Rosh Yeshivah would interrupt a brief vacation and take a long trip to be sandak for people he hardly knew! And the Hashgachah had placed him near Montreal just at that time! Many years later, with their child gone for several years, the parents say that they are still inspired by the Rosh Yeshivah's kindness.

# What's in a Name? ויקרא שמו בישראל

# ר בוני בווס - Kalonymus

Someone approached מרן שר התורה הגרח" (ל זעוק" asking what Passuk should he say at the end of Shemoneh Esray (there is NO passuk that begins with 'p and ends with 'p)? He answered he should say the passuk in Tehillim,

(ג' ה') ״ְקוֹלִי אֵל ה'– אֶקָרָא וַיּעֵנָנִי מֵהַר קָרְשׁוֹ סֵלְה״

[The name is brought in a Rashi in,ביצה דף כד: ד"ה ולערב,

רבינו קלונימום איש רומי וכתב המיב גימין שפירושו שקולו ודיבורו הוא נימום עיי''ש

ק' ייל א - **Kayla** They asked מרן שר התורה הגרח"ץ זצוק"ל about this name and he replied that there is such a name in Yiddish. In the בית שמואל it is brought as קילא.

The Stiepler Zatzal suggested to someone who was called קיילא, that she could be called ג ג' as 'ג' and 'דְ are interchangeable letters.



02-621-4767









