

הלכות ברכת הבשמים (סימן ריח: ברכות הנעשים על הנסים)

ריח: ד-ו

Outline

1. Today's Topics
 - a. A private miracle
 - b. Multiple miracles
 - c. Miraculous place for one's rebbe
2. ריח: ד: נס של יחיד
 - a. If one sees a place where a miracle happened to an individual, one does not say a ברכה; however, the person himself says "שעשה לי נס במקום הזה" and his progeny say "ש"ע" (ש"ע) "שעשה נס לאבי"
 - i. Q: What is included in this הלכה?
 1. Any miracle that did not happen to at least the majority of ישראל (משנ"ב יד)
 - ii. Q: When does an individual say the ברכה?
 1. When he returns for the first time after the miracle, and after that only if thirty days have passed (משנ"ב טו)
 - iii. Q: Which progeny says the ברכה?
 1. Children and grandchildren say it regardless of whether they were born before or after the miracle transpired; however, great-grandchildren and onward say the ברכה only if their fathers were born after the miracle transpired to the original father (משנ"ב טז)
 - iv. Q: What is the proper text for the ברכה of the progeny?
 1. A child says "שעשה נס לאבי", but grandchildren and onward say "שעשה נס לאבותי" or "ש"ע" (משנ"ב יז) "לאבי אבא"
 - v. Q: What if one revisits the miraculous place within thirty days of the miracle? (הע' 10)
 1. One does not say the ברכה (הרב) (ש"ע הרב)
 3. ריח: ה: נסים הרבה
 - a. If one experiences many miracles, when he comes to one of the places in which a miracle transpired, he must mention all of the other places and include them all in one ברכה (ש"ע)
 - i. Q: Who must do this?
 1. Only an individual who himself experienced a miracle; however, the public need not do so when saying ברכות for miracles that happened to all of ישראל, and the individual's progeny need not do so when saying ברכות for miracles that happened to their fathers (משנ"ב יח)
 - ii. Q: How should one do so?
 1. He should first mention the place he currently is at and then mention other places (משנ"ב יט)
 - iii. Q: What if he then visits another place where a miracle transpired?
 1. He must say another ברכה, even on the same day (משנ"ב שם)
 - iv. Q: Of other miraculous places, which should be mentioned first? (הע' 11)
 1. The place in which the greatest miracle transpired (יוסף אומץ)
 - v. Q: If one mentions other places, does he say "נס" or "ניסים"? (הע' 12)
 1. (ערה"ש) נס
 2. (ראב"ן ברכות קצו) ניסים
 4. ריח: ו: נס של רבו
 - a. One must say a ברכה on a miracle that transpired to his רבי just as he would for his father (ש"ע)
 - i. Q: What is the text of the ברכה?
 1. "שעשה נס לרבי במקום הזה" (משנ"ב כ)
 - ii. Q: For what רבי?
 1. Only מובהק (משנ"ב שם)
 - iii. Q: To whom does this requirement apply?
 1. Only the תלמיד himself (משנ"ב שם)

b. Some say that the same applies if one sees a person who experienced a miracle (רמ"א)

i. Q: Who is obligated?

1. Only one who would be obligated if he saw the place, such as a child of a father who experienced a miracle or the student of a rebbe who did or if the person is well-known (משנ"ב כא)

ii. Q: When does one say it?

1. As long as one has not seen the person in thirty days (משנ"ב כב)

iii. Q: What is the text of the ברכה?

1. "שעשה לך נס" or "שעשה נס לאדם הזה" (משנ"ב שם)