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Select Segulos for *Parnassah*





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Select Segulos for Parnassah

Even though the amount of money we make for the year is decided during the Yamim Nora'im, there are some segulos1 one can perform for added parnassah. We will list a few of them.2

Pitum Haketores on Klaf

We find that many people today are careful to read the parshah of the ketores from a klaf. The earliest source for this is the Seder Hayom3 which mentions, "one who is concerned for himself and his soul, it is proper to try with all his strength to write the entire invan of the ketores on a kosher klaf,4 using kesav ashuris (letters used in writing a sefer Torah) and read it twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening⁵ with a large amount of concentration, and I am guaranteeing it." The ketores in the time of the

^{1.} The Chafetz Chaim zt"l would say that people do all kinds of segulos but the biggest thing one can do for parnassah is to do kindness with others (Yesodos Habayis page 228). He furthered himself from giving people segulos for different things (Hanhagos HaChafetz Chaim page 41). The same people who look for segulos speak lashon hara, act with levity, and dispute with others etc., and expect the segulos to work (ibid. page 229).

^{2.} There is a saying that after one has a fire R"l he gets rich (Otzer Pela'os HaTorah, Vayikra page 223). Saruf — fire has the same numerical value as ashir — 580 (ibid.). Some explain that since when one has a fire many people daven for them because they feel bad for the loss of property. etc., through the tefillos they become rich (Imrei Pinchas page 449, 165).

^{3.} Seder Ha'avodah. Also see Seder Hayom Seder Ein K'Elokeinu which says one should say it slowly and with proper concentration, and one will merit added parnassah without a doubt.

^{4.} There is no need to be concerned with making it on a klaf with all the halachos which apply to a sefer Torah but perhaps with intention to be used as a segulah (Peninei Haparshah 4, page 58, 1).

^{5.} Some mention to recite it on Motza'ei Shabbos as well with a klaf, which is a segulah for wealth (Seder Hayom Seder Motza'ei Shabbos; Avudraham Seder Motza'ei Shabbos).



Beis Hamikdash was only able to be done once in a person's lifetime,⁶ since it made one rich and each person got a try.⁷

The segulah is also mentioned in many other sefarim.8

The issue mentioned with this *segulah* is that the Gemara⁹ says one is not allowed to write a part of the Torah on *klaf* even if it is written for a child to learn from unless one has intention to finish the complete *sefer Torah*. This is the view many *poskim* maintain as well.¹⁰ There is an opinion of the Rif who holds that doing so is allowed.¹¹ Some mention the reason is because not everyone can afford a *sefer Torah* to teach their children, so written parts on *klaf* are allowed.¹² Others mention perhaps the reason is that if it is not written down it would be forgotten; therefore, it is permitted¹³ (however, this reason would not possibly apply to the *ketores* since there is no need to write it down¹⁴). Others say even the *ketores* would be permitted to write for this reason since it is

^{6.} Maseches Yoma 26a.

^{7.} Rashi, Maseches Yoma ibid. "mipnei." Although Tosafos in Maseches Yevamos 86b "mipnei" brings that there were kohanim who were poor, it is possible that this was before they performed the act of burning the ketores (Otzer Pela'os HaTorah, Shemos page 744). The Sifri in Devarim 352:11 mentions "most of the kohanim were rich."

^{8.} Kaf Hachaim Palagi 17:18; Ruach Chaim, O.C. 132:4; Segulas Yisrael mareches kuf 26; Kaf Hachaim 23; Derech Sichah 1, page 256; Yalkut Yosef. O.C. 1:40; V'ein Lamo Michshol 1, pages 172-173. It is interesting to note that the Noda B'Yehudah, O.C. 1:10 says the reason for saying Ein K'Elokeinu in davening before Pitum Haketores is since saying the parshah of ketores is a segulah for wealth, we say it to strengthen ourselves that Hashem is like no other and only He can provide us with our wealth.

^{9. 60}a.

^{10.} Rambam, Hilchos Sefer Torah 7:14; Tur, Y.D. 283; Shulchan Aruch 2; Aruch Hashulchan 11.

^{11.} Maseches Gittin ibid.; Rosh, Gittin 5:20. Some explain that the reason for the leniency is that perhaps only a whole parshah is not allowed to be written as opposed to a number of pesukim (Otzros Yosef on Halachah Berurah 7:1, page 3).

^{12.} Rosh ibid.; Tur ibid.

^{13.} Mordechai, Maseches Gittin 407; Rif (Chiddushei) Maseches Shabbos 115a; Meiri, Maseches Gittin ibid.; Beis Yosef, Y.D. 283; Bach (questions why the Shulchan Aruch did not say like those who are lenient); Shach 3; Taz 1; Pischei Teshuvah 2.

^{14.} Yeshurun 26, pages 478-479.

brought as a segulah.15 In any case, initially, one should not have it written on a *klaf*, but if it is done one may use it.¹⁶ The custom of many is in fact to have such a klaf. 17

Sandek Becoming Rich¹⁸

The Maharil¹⁹ says that one who is a sandek²⁰ is greater than the one who does the milah. The reason is since his knees are comparable to a mizbe'ach and it is like he is offering a ketores (korban).21 Therefore, just as a kohen who brings the ketores becomes rich, a big segulah for one to become rich is to act as a sandek.22 The Gra23 mentions that he has seen people be a sandek but they did not become rich. There are many explanations for this. When the sandek

^{15.} Teshuvos V'hanhagos 4:18. He adds that since it is written with other text as well as the ketores, it is apparent that it is done for segulah reasons and not written to look like a part of the Torah written on klaf. Refer to Tefillah L'Moshe, Y.D. 3:27 which mentions it is allowed for the same reason as mentioned above. Also see Otzros Yosef in Halachah Berurah 7:1, pages 3-4 and Ateres Paz, O.C. 2:4. See Ohr Torah 5753:16.

^{16.} Yalkut Yosef ibid.; Yabia Omer, Y.D. 9:23; Me'ein Omer 1, page 200; 6, page 376; Otzros Yosef in Halachah Berurah 7:1; V'ein Lamo Michshol ibid.; Vayizra Yitzchak 34; V'darashta V'chakarta, Y.D. 3:44. Refer to Harei Yehudah, Y.D. 1:24.

^{17.} Asei Lecha Rav 5, page 186. On the klaf is written pesukim in Shemos 30:7-8, 34-36, as well as sections of the Gemara in Maseches Krisos 6a.

^{18.} For a detailed discussion on this see Ohr Yisrael 21, pages 235-240.

^{19.} Hilchos Milah 1.

^{20.} The sandek is usually referred to as the godfather, but most likely comes from the word "suntekos" which means companion (Aruch Sandikos).

^{21.} Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11.

^{22.} Ibid. There is a discussion about who the sandek was when Avraham Avinu had his milah. Rav Chaim Paltiel, Bereishis 18:1 says Mamreh was the sandek. The Moshav Zekeinim, Bereishis 17:21 says Hashem was Avraham's sandek. The Chazon Ish zt"l was very makpid that a sandek be someone who is fit and proper to be a sandek (Derech Sichah 1, page 61). If one wishes to give sandeka'us to an important learned person but one's father is a religious and simple Jew, one should make sure to honor his father (Derech Sichah 2, page 312; She'eilas Rav 1, page 66, 4. see Vayevarech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 72).

^{23.} Y.D. 265:46.



performs his *sandeka'us* he should not have in mind to do it to become rich.²⁴

Some explain that rich does not mean money, but it means rich with success.²⁵ Others say the reason could be that his sins caused him not to become rich.²⁶ The Satmar Rebbe said this means rich in the mind, long life, and good children.²⁷

Someone once asked the Steipler zt" l^{28} why it is that if one is sandek he should be rich but this is not the case with the Steipler, and he answered that it is true, since he is rich from the sefarim he published.²⁹

Some say when it says rich it means one won't lack anything. 30

The Gerrer Rebbe *zt"l* said that if the *sandek* does the complete job of being a *sandek*, which means holding the baby when the *brachos* are being said and then drinking the wine, then there is a *segulah* for wealth,³¹ but just to hold the baby on the lap and giving it to someone else after the *milah* is not counted.³²

Some say the reason why the *rav* of the community is given *sandeka'us* many times even from the same parent is because there is a *segulah* for wealth, and if the *rav* has

^{24.} Tam V'da'as 3, page 242.

^{25.} Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:584. See Otzer Habris 1, page 202.

^{26.} Chasam Sofer, O.C. 158. See Mishnah Berurah 158:38.

^{27.} Ohr Yisrael 21, page 240.

^{28.} Peninei Rabbeinu Hakehillos Yaakov 1, page 109.

^{29.} Derech Sichah 1, pages 61-62. Harav Chaim Kanievsky shlit a is reported as serving as sandek at any bris which he is offered since this is what he saw by his father (Derech Sichah 1, page 62).

^{30.} Mekor Chessed on will of Rav Yehudah Hachassid 35.

^{31.} Toras Chaim, Sanhedrin 89b. See Rav Akiva Eiger on Y.D. 265:1.

^{32.} Bris Avraham (journal) page 101. It is said that Harav Chaim Kreiswirth zt"l tried this and he won a lottery afterwards and became rich (ibid. footnote 7).

riches he can learn properly, which will benefit the entire community that he services.33

Water at Netilas Yadavim

When one adds water to his hands when washing for bread34 it is a segulah for wealth.35 However, one should not do it with this intention.36 This means more than a revi'is of water per hand.³⁷ However, others say the more water the better, not just more than a revi'is on each hand, and therefore one should make sure to fill the cup all the way.³⁸

The segulah means one should pour a lot of water on his hand the first and second time of washing one's hands,39 but to increase the amount of times one washes to more than two is a waste of money.40

This does not apply to washing hands in the morning upon awakening.41

Bentching

The Chinuch⁴² says, "I have a tradition from my rabbeim,

^{33.} Refer to Ohr Yisrael 21, page 238.

^{34.} This segulah does not apply to the washing of one's hands at other times except for a meal (Gam Ani Odeicha, Birchos Kohanim 2, pages 45-60 in depth).

^{35.} Maseches Shabbos 62b; Shulchan Aruch, O.C. 178:10; Aruch Hashulchan 15; Derech Sichah 1, page 256.

^{36.} Be'er Heitiv 178:17; Mishnah Berurah 38. Refer to Nemukei Orach Chaim 178, page 125. However, there may be other reasons why one does not get wealthy even if he does this (Mishnah Berurah ibid.; Piskei Teshuvos 158:10). Refer to Ma'asei Ish 3, page 179 which brings that the Chazon Ish's sister asked him why they are not wealthy if they are careful with this.

^{37.} Rashi, Maseches Shabbos ibid. "masha." See Nemukei Orach Chaim ibid. page 123 which brings the opinion of the Eishel Avraham Butchatch.

^{38.} Nemukei Orach Chaim ibid. page 124.

^{39.} Hisorerus Teshuvah 1:74.

^{40.} Piskei Teshuvos 158:10.

^{41.} Halichos HaGra U'minhagav page 8, 5.

^{42.} Mitzvah 430. Refer to Ateres Zekeinim 185:1; Elyah Rabbah 1; Mishnah Berurah 184:1; Aruch Hashulchan 189:7; Pele Yoetz achilah u'shesiyah pages 30-31 (new print).



that those who are careful with *bentching* will receive their *mezonos* (i.e. *parnassah*) in an honorable fashion all of their days." The *poskim* note that there is no Hebrew letter "*enda pei*" in the entire *bentching*. This is because one who *bentches* properly merits that no anger will fall on him from Hashem.⁴³ (The terms for anger, *af* and *ketzef*, end with a *pei*).

Honoring One's Wife

The Gemara⁴⁴ says that one should be careful to honor⁴⁵ his wife since by doing so *brachah* enters the home. The Gemara⁴⁶ also says one who lives without a wife lives without *brachah*.

Some explain that the reason for this is that a husband was cursed with working, whereas the wife was cursed with the fact that a husband will rule her. If the husband shows honor to his wife he is being *mochel* the fact that he rules her, and then Hashem will show him that just like he is *mochel* his wife's curse, so Hashem will take away his curse of working and make him wealthy.⁴⁷

^{43.} Be'er Heitiv 185:1; Elyah Rabbah 1; Aruch Hashulchan 189:7. Unfortunately, we see many who do not have a desire to wash and bentch and look for loopholes by eating "mezonos bread" to avoid washing, and this is not correct (Harav Yisroel Belsky zt"l).

^{44.} Maseches Bava Metzia 59a. This is mentioned in the Rambam as well in Hilchos Ishus 15:19.

^{45.} One should give a kos shel brachah of bentching to his wife (Maseches Brachos 51a; Rashi "b'matanah") which shows one is giving importance to his wife by giving her to drink from the kos. The Igros Moshe, O.C. 4:48 says doing so merits parnassah in the home. Refer to Chaim Shel Parnassah page 193.

^{46.} Yevamos 62b.

^{47.} She'eilas Rav 2, page 395.

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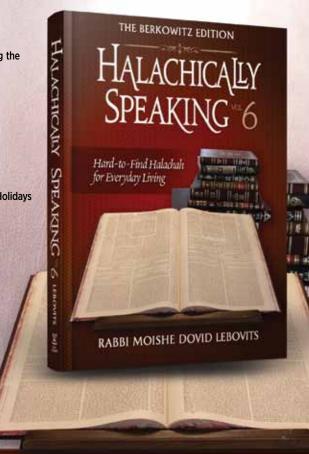
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