

# Kaarah

Kitzur Hilchos Yerushalmi – Halacha derived from Gemara Yerushalmi

– Maamarei Mordechai

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Brochos

Upon removing tefillin say, “to observe His statutes.”

A brocha on a mitzvah is said during the performance except for shofar and mikveh. When there is a mitzvah portion after, i.e. there are two parts to the mitzvah, then the brocha can still be said. For example, saying “to observe His statutes” when removing tefillin can be said before removing the shel rosh and even if only before removing the shel yad.

When the brocha is “li” then it is done before performing the mitzvah. When it is “al” then it is in middle of performing the mitzvah. *Editor’s note: The discussion about when to make the brocha is about saying the brocha before the mitzvah started yet, i.e., taking hold of the talis. It is said upon taking hold of the talis but before the talis is wrapped. The brocha on shofar is made before the baal tokea even picks up the shofar. The brocha on mikveh is before placing the items in the mikveh water. When a person says it upon his or her own immersion, then it is before the first dunk – head out of the water, water at a level between heart and privates.*

Tefilos

One should not daven for something that happened already. *Editor’s note: this is only if the outcome is certain, despite Divine intervention. I.e., a baby is born already and a person davens for the gender. It cannot change anymore after people have seen the infant. However, one may daven after the sonogram because the possibility of error on the tech or doctor is possible.*

One gives thanks and asks for mercy upon leaving his home city and does the same upon entering his home city again.

One says before entering a lavatory, “glory to you oh honored ones, servants of the Holy, this is the way of the world, turn a path.” Upon exiting the latrine, he says, “Who fashions man with wisdom.”

When entering a bathhouse he prays for safety, and if he is harmed, that the harm should be an atonement. Upon leaving a bathhouse he gives thanks from being saved from the fire. *Editor’s Note: this prayer does not seem applicable today when temperatures are regulated and there are safety precautions in place. In those times the water, being heated over an open fire, could have heated up slowly while the person was in the bath, not realizing, slowly dehydrating, burning, and killing the bather. It also was not chlorinated or cleaned properly.*

Tefillin

When putting tefillin the shel yad is put on first and then the shel rosh. The shel rosh is removed first and then the shel yad.

### Shechita

The innards are presumed kosher. If the innards disappeared before inspection – taken by a second person or animal – then the animal is presumed kosher.

### Har Habayis

One may not act lighthearted opposite the eastern gate because it is directly opposite the Kodesh Kadashim. *Editor's note: the same would be for the western wall opposite the location. There is no gate there.*

One may not enter the Temple Mount with his staff, shoes, money belt, or dust on his feet. *Editor's Note: this refers to inside the area of the soreg – where the Gentiles were not permitted. Since it is difficult to know that location then the entire har habayis is off limits for these things. These days when the location is known to 99% certainty, then it is permitted on the outskirts. The Har Habyis housed a hotel and business. It was only inside the soreg, around the location of Shlomo's mikdash, that retains its true holiness.*

One may not make the har habayis a short-cut and may not spit on the ground.

### Greetings

One does not use Hashem's name in greetings anymore but uses the term Shalom instead.