

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from **בְּהַעֲלֹתְךָ** Beha'lotekha

בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 8:1-14

¹8:1-4 ²5-9 ³10-14

^W299 ^F919

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

צְדִקְתְּךָ צְדִקָּה Tsidkatekha tsedek ⁵239 ^W183 ^F584

(Omit if your congregation omits **תַּחֲנוּן** Tah'anun on weekdays through 12 Sivan.)

Sivan 13 ט' סיון

Sun **31** May (morning)

BEGINNING 13 Sivan

Those who have not yet resumed reciting **תַּחֲנוּן** Tah'anun resume now.

Sivan 19 ט"ט סיון

Sat **6** Jun

Shabbat **פָּרַשַׁת בְּהַעֲלֹתְךָ** Parashat Beha'lotekha

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): **בְּהַעֲלֹתְךָ** Beha'lotekha

בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 8:1-12:16

Annual: ¹8:1-14 ²8:15-26 ³9:1-14 ⁴9:15-10:10
⁵10:11-34° ⁶10:35-11:29° ⁷11:30-12:16 ⁸12:14-16

Triennial: ¹9:15-18 ²9:19-23 ³10:1-7 ⁴10:8-10
⁵10:11-20° ⁶10:21-28° ⁷10:29-34 ⁸10:32-34

⁵10:15-16, 19-20, 23-24, 26-27 Chant these 4 pairs of verses using the "desert traveling melody," based on Shirat Hayam melody.

⁶10:35-36 This pair of verses is marked before and after with the "twisted nun" symbol. No special treatment is required.

⁷11:1-6 Chant in a somewhat subdued voice to symbolically minimize the embarrassment the congregants experience upon hearing the terrible misdeeds of their ancestors. Be sure that all words and te'amim (tropes, cantillations) remain clearly audible to the congregation.

Haftarah **זְכַרְיָה** Zekharyah (Zechariah) 2:14-4:7°

³2:2 Note the rare ta'am (trope) **מִירְכָא־כְּפֹלָה** (׀): Connect זָה to the preceding and following words, without a pause; then pause after the **טְפֹחָא** (אָדָּר), as usual.

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from שלח־לק Shelah lekha

במדבר Bemidbar (Numbers) 13:1-20

¹13:1-3 ²4-16 ³17-20

W300 P920

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Sivan 26 סיון 26

Sat 13 Jun

שבת Shabbat פרשת שלח־לק Parashat Shelah lekha

שבת מעבדים החדש Shabbat Mevarekhim HaChodesh

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): שלח־לק Shelah lekha

במדבר Bemidbar (Numbers) 13:1-15:41

Annual: ¹13:1-20 ²13:21-14:7 ³14:8-25 ⁴14:26-15:7
⁵15:8-16 ⁶15:17-26 ⁷15:27-41 ^M15:37-41

Triennial: ¹14:8-10 ²14:11-20 ³14:21-25 ⁴14:26-38
⁵14:39-42 ⁶14:43-15:3 ⁷15:4-7 ^M15:4-7

☞ ¹14:3 Note the rare ta'am (trope) מִירְכָא־כְּפֻלָּה (): Connect to the preceding and following words, without a pause; then pause after the טָפְחָא (לנו), as usual.

Haftarah יהושע Yehoshua (Joshua) 2:1-24

+ Birkat HaChodesh: ^S150 ^F418

Announce Rosh Hodesh Tammuz:

ראש חודש תנמוז יהיה ביום רביעי וביום חמישי . . .

Rosh hodesh tammuz yihyeh beyom rev'i

uvyom hamishi . . .

(Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Thursday)

✗ אב הרחמים Av Harachamim

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from קרח Korah

במדבר Bemidbar (Numbers) 16:1-13

¹16:1-3 ²4-7 ³8-13

W301 P921

This is also the reading for the coming Monday.

Sivan 29 סיון 29

Tue 16 Jun

ערב ראש חודש Erev Rosh Hodesh

Day before Rosh Hodesh

✗ תחנון Tahannun מנחה

S	Shabbat and Festival Siddur Sim Shalom	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
W	Weekday Siddur Sim Shalom	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F	Full Siddur Sim Shalom (all editions)	27	28	29	30				14	15	16	17			
P	Personal Edition of Full Siddur Sim Shalom														

סיון 30 Sivan

Tue 16 Jun (evening)

Rosh Hodesh Tammuz — Day 1 ראש חודש תמוז

DURING Rosh Hodesh Birkat Hamazon:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh

^S340|347 ^W233|239 ^F762|780

+ הַרְחֵמֵנוּ Harahaman for Rosh Hodesh

^S343|348 ^W235|240 ^F768

ערבית Weekday Amidah:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ^W145 ^F216

שחרית Before Mizmor shir (Psalm 30) ^W14 ^F50

or at end of service, recite:

Psalm for Wednesday (Psalms 94:1-95:3) ^W87 ^F26

Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ^W100 ^F52

+ Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104) ^W90 ^F34

Mourner's Kaddish ^W100 ^F52

Weekday Amidah:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ^W41 ^F114

~~תחנון Tahannun~~

+ קציר הלל Short Hallel ^W50 ^F380

Full Kaddish ^W56 ^F392

+ **TORAH SERVICE** ^W65 ^F138

Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 4 aliyot: פִּינְחָס Pinehas

בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:1-15

¹28:1-3 ²3-5 ³6-10 ⁴11-15

^W320 ^F943

Short Kaddish ^W71 ^F146

Magbiah displays and golel wraps scroll.

Return Torah scroll to ark. ^W76 ^F150

אֶשְׁרֵי Ashrey ^W78 ^F152

~~למנצח Lamenatse-ah (Psalm 20)~~

וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyon ^W80 ^F156

Some remove and pack tefillin after וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyon.

Tammuz 1 תמוז ראש חודש תמוז Rosh Hodesh Tammuz — Day 2

Wed 17 Jun (evening)

DURING Rosh Hodesh Birkat Hamazon:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh

^S340|347 ^W233|239 ^F762|780

+ הָרַחֵמֵנוּ Harahaman for Rosh Hodesh

^S343|348 ^W235|240 ^F768

עֲרִבִית

Weekday Amidah:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ^W145 ^F216

Thu 18 Jun שַׁחֲרִית

Before מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר Mizmor shir (Psalm 30) ^W14 ^F50
or at end of service, recite:

Psalm for Thursday (Psalm 81) ^W89 ^F30

מִוֶּדֶי שִׁיר Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ^W100 ^F52

+ Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104) ^W90 ^F34

מִוֶּדֶי שִׁיר Mourner's Kaddish ^W100 ^F52

Weekday Amidah:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ^W41 ^F114

~~תַּחֲנוּן Tahannun~~

+ חֲצִי הַלֵּל Short Hallel ^W50 ^F380

קִדְּשׁ שְׁלֵמִים Full Kaddish ^W56 ^F392

+ **TORAH SERVICE** ^W65 ^F138

Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 4 aliyot: פִּינְחָס Pinehas

בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:1-15

¹28:1-3 ²3-5 ³6-10 ⁴11-15

^W320 ^F943

חֲצִי קִדְּשׁ Short Kaddish ^W71 ^F146

Magbiah displays and goel wraps scroll.

Return Torah scroll to ark. ^W76 ^F150

אֲשֶׁרֶי Ashrey ^W78 ^F152

~~לַמְנַצֵּחַ Lamnatseah (Psalm 20)~~

וְבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyon ^W80 ^F156

Some remove and pack tefillin after וְבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyon.

+ חֲצִי קִדְּשׁ Short Kaddish ^W71 ^F146

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from פינחס Pineḥas

במדבר Bemidbar (Numbers) 25:10–26:4

¹25:10–12 ²25:13–15 ³25:16–26:4

W304 P924

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

26:1 (sometimes incorrectly marked as 25:19)

... וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הַמִּגְפָּה וַיֹּאמֶר

Despite the break in the text after הַמִּגְפָּה, this is a single verse until וַיֹּאמֶר. Chant the אֶתְנַחֲמָה of הַמִּגְפָּה as usual, and continue with the rest of the verse.

צִדְקָתְךָ צִדְקָה Tsidkatekha tsedek S239 W183 F584

תמוז 18

Sat 4 Jul (evening)

שבעה עשר בתמוז Shiv'ah Asar Betammuz

Seventeenth of Tammuz (communal fast, begins at dawn)

מוצאי שבת Motsa'ey Shabbat Conclusion of Shabbat

ערבית

Saturday night Arvit as usual S281 W137 F200

Shiv'ah Asar Betammuz and the Three Weeks

On this date in 70 C.E., the Roman army broke through the walls of Jerusalem. Three weeks later, on the 9th of Av, the Second Temple was destroyed.

Shiv'ah Asar Betammuz inaugurates a three-week mourning period. Avoid concerts and public celebrations such as weddings. Some refrain from haircuts. Because this year the 17th of Tammuz falls on Shabbat, the fast is delayed until the 18th of Tammuz.

- This is a minor fast day, so called because the fast does not begin until dawn.
- The fast (from both eating and drinking) lasts until dark.
- *Sheliaḥ tsibbur*, Torah reader, and those called for *aliyot* should be fasting.
- The preferred fast-day procedures apply when at least six of those who are counted for a *minyan* are fasting.
- If it is ascertained (without causing embarrassment) that fewer than six are fasting, follow the procedures printed in gray and marked with ♦.

Sun 5 Jul

שחרית

Silent weekday Amidah:

Do not add ענינו Anenu.

Repetition of the weekday Amidah:

- 6 or more fasting + **עָנֵנוּ** Anenu, before **רְפָאנוּ** Refa'enu W³⁸ F¹¹⁰
Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Add **שׁוֹמֵעַ תְּפִלָּה** Shome'a t'fillah.
Replace **תַּעֲנִיתֵנוּ** ta'anitenu (6th word) with
הַתַּעֲנִית הַזֶּה hata'anit hazeh. W³⁸ F¹¹⁰

- 6 or more fasting + **אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵנוּ** Avinu malkenu W⁵⁷ F¹²⁴
Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Those fasting recite **אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵנוּ** individually.

תַּחֲנוּן Tah'anun W⁶² F¹³²
חֲצִי קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish W⁶⁴ F¹³⁶

- Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Omit the entire Torah service.
Continue with **אֲשֶׁרִי** Ashrey.

6 or more fasting + TORAH SERVICE

Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 3 aliyot from **כִּי תִשָּׂא** Ki tissa
שְׁמוֹת Shemot (Exodus) 32:11-14, 34:1-10
¹32:11-14° ²34:1-3 ³4-10° W³⁴¹ F⁹⁷⁹

- ☞ At each of the 3 passages indicated below, follow this procedure:
1. The reader pauses before the indicated text.
 2. The congregation recites the indicated text.
 3. Afterward, the reader chants the indicated text in the manner of the cantillation of High Holiday Torah reading.
- 32:12 **שׁוֹב מִחֵרוֹן אַפֵּיךָ וְהִנָּחם עַל־הָרָעָה לַעֲמֶךָ:**
34:6-7 **יִי אֱלֹהֵי רַחוּם וְחַנּוּן אֲדָרָךְ אֲפִים וְרִב־חֶסֶד וְאֵמֶת:**
נִצֵּר חֶסֶד לְאֵלִפִּים נִשְׂא עֵינָיו וְפָשַׁע וְחַטָּאתָ וְנִקָּה
34:9 **וְסִלַּחַת לַעֲוֹנוֹ וְלִחְטָאתָנוּ | וְנַחֲלֵתָנוּ:**
To preserve the sense of this passage, maintain the appropriate pause after the **טַפְחָא** (וְלִחְטָאתָנוּ).

חֲצִי קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish W⁷¹ F¹⁴⁶
Magbiah displays and goel wraps scroll.
Return Torah scroll to ark. W⁷⁶ F¹⁵⁰

- אֲשֶׁרִי** Ashrey W⁷⁸ F¹⁵²
☞ **לַמְנַצָּח** Lamenatse-ah (Psalm 20) W⁷⁹ F¹⁵⁴
Conclude the service in the usual manner.

מְנַחָה אֲשֶׁרֵי Ashrey W120 F164
קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish W121 F166

Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Omit the entire Torah service.
Continue with the silent Amidah.

6 or more fasting + TORAH SERVICE W65 F138
Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 3 allyot from כִּי תִסָּא Ki tissa
שְׁמוֹת Shemot (Exodus) 32:11-14, 34:1-10
32:11-14° 34:1-3 M4-10° W341 P979

Follow the same procedure as for the morning reading. See p. 175.

Do not recite קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish after maftir aliyah.
Magbiah displays and golem wraps scroll.

Recite the בְּרָכָה berakhah before the haftarah. W74 F410 P989

Haftarah יֵשַׁעְיָהוּ Yesh'a'yahu (Isaiah) 55:6-56:8 W342 P980

Recite the 3 concluding haftarah blessings,
through מִגֵּן דָּוִד Magen david. W74 F410 P989.

Return Torah scroll to ark. W76 F150
קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish W121 F166

Silent weekday Amidah:

If fasting + אֲנֵנוּ Anenu, in שׁוֹמֵעַ תְּפִלָּה Shome'a tefillah W127 F178

All ✗ שְׁלוֹם־רַב Shalom-rav

+ שִׁים שְׁלוֹם Sim shalom W131 F184

Repetition of the weekday Amidah:

6 or more fasting + אֲנֵנוּ Anenu, before רִפְאֵנוּ Refa'enu W124 F172

Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Add אֲנֵנוּ Anenu in שׁוֹמֵעַ תְּפִלָּה Shome'a tefillah.
Replace תַּעֲנִיתֵנוּ ta'anitenu (6th word) with
הַתַּעֲנִית הַזֶּה hata'anit hazeh. W127 F172
Continue:

+ בִּרְכַת כֹּהֲנִים Birkat kohanim W131 F184

✗ שְׁלוֹם־רַב Shalom-rav

+ שִׁים שְׁלוֹם Sim shalom W131 F184

6 or more fasting + אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵנוּ Avinu malkenu W57 F188

Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Those fasting recite אָבִינוּ מַלְכֵנוּ individually.

Tahannun תחנון W132 F192

Full Kaddish קדיש שלם W134 F194

Aleynu עלינו W135 F196

Mourner's Kaddish קדיש יתום W136 F198

Tammuz 24 תמוז 24
Sat 11 JulParashat Pinehas פרשת פינחס
Shabbat Mevarekhim HaHodesh שבת מברכים החדשTorah 7 aliyot (minimum): Pinehas פינחס
Bamidbar (Numbers) 25:10-30:1 במדבר

Annual:	¹ 25:10-26:4 ^o	² 26:5-51	³ 26:52-27:5	⁴ 27:6-23
	⁵ 28:1-15	⁶ 28:16-29:11	⁷ 29:12-30:1	⁸ 29:35-30:1
Triennial:	¹ 26:52-56	² 26:57-62	³ 26:63-27:5	⁴ 27:6-14
	⁵ 27:15-23	⁶ 28:1-10	⁷ 28:11-15	⁸ 28:11-15

*26:1 (sometimes incorrectly marked as 25:19)

ויהי אחרי המגפה ואמר ...

Despite the break in the text after **המגפה**, this is a single verse until **לאמר**. Chant the **אתנחמא** of **המגפה** as usual, and continue with the rest of the verse.Haftarah ירמיהו Yirm'yahu (Jeremiah) 1:1-2:3
(1st of 3 haftarot of rebuke preceding Tish'ah Be'av)

+ Birkat HaHodesh: S150 F418

Announce Rosh Hodesh Mena'hem Av:

Do not announce the month as "Av."

ראש חודש מנחם אב יהיה ביום ששי ...

Rosh hodesh mena'hem av yihyeh beyom shishi ...

(Thursday night and Friday)

X Av Harah'mim אב הרחמים

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from Mattot מטות
Bamidbar (Numbers) 30:2-17 במדבר
¹30:2-9 ²10-13 ³14-17

W305 F925

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Tammuz 29 תמוז 29
Thu 16 JulErev Rosh Hodesh ערב ראש חודש
Day before Rosh Hodesh

Tahannun תחנון X מנחה

Av 1

Thu 16 Jul (evening)

ראש חודש אב Rosh Hodesh Av

DURING Rosh Hodesh Birkat Hamazon:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh

^S340|347 ^W233|239 ^F762|780

+ הָרַחֵמֵנוּ Haraḥaman for Rosh Hodesh

^S343|348 ^W235|240 ^F768

The Nine Days

Restrictions

The Rabbis instructed: מִשְׁנִיכְנֵס אַב מִמַּעֲטִין בְּשִׁמְחָה *mishenikhnas av mema'atin besimḥah* "From the moment Av arrives, we are to diminish our rejoicing."

As Tish'ah Be'av nears, the mourning that began with Shiv'ah Asar Betammuz (see p. 174) intensifies. Until Tish'ah Be'av we observe additional restrictions. For example, we refrain from:

- Eating meat
- Drinking wine
- Purchasing or wearing new clothes
- Getting a haircut

Restrictions on meat and wine are suspended on Shabbat and also for a סְעוּדַת מִצְוָה *se'udat mitsvah* (mandatory festive meal), celebrating events such as:

- בְּרִית מִילָה *berit milah*
- פִּדְיוֹן הַבֵּן *pidyon haben*
- סִיּוּם *siyyum* (completion of study of a tractate of rabbinic literature)

This year the 9th of Av falls on Shabbat. Therefore, the observance of Tish'ah Be'av is delayed until the 10th of Av.

We continue to refrain from eating meat and drinking wine throughout the night following the fast.

עֲרִבִית

Weekday Amidah:

+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ^W145 ^F216

Fri 17 Jul

שַׁחֲרִית

Before מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר Mizmor shir (Psalm 30) ^W14 ^F50
or at end of service, recite:

Psalm for Friday (Psalm 93) ^W90 ^F32

+ Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ^W100 ^F52

+ Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104) ^W90 ^F34

+ Mourner's Kaddish ^W100 ^F52

Weekday Amidah:

+ **יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא** Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh W41 F114

✗ **תַּחֲנוּן** Tahannun

+ **חֲצִי הַלֵּל** Short Hallel W50 F380

קְדִישׁ שְׁלָם Full Kaddish W56 F392

+ **TORAH SERVICE** W65 F138

Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 4 aliyot: **פִּינְחָס** Pinehas

בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:1-15

128:1-3 23-5 36-10 411-15

W320 F943

חֲצִי קְדִישׁ Short Kaddish W71 F146

Magbiah displays and goel wraps scroll.

Return Torah scroll to ark. W76 F150

אֲשֶׁרִי Ashrey W78 F152

✗ **לַמִּנְצָחָה** Lamenatse-ah (Psalm 20)

וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyyon W80 F156

Some remove and pack tefillin after **וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן** Uva letsiyyon.

+ **חֲצִי קְדִישׁ** Short Kaddish W103 F428

☞ Remove and pack tefillin. Then everyone begins the Musaf Amidah at the same time.

מוֹדֵף + **Rosh Hodesh Amidah for weekdays:** W104 F486

קְדֻשָּׁה Kedushah W105 F488

+ **קְדִישׁ שְׁלָם** Full Kaddish W82 F158

עֲלֵינוּ Aleynu W83 F160

If psalms for the day were not recited at Shaharit, add here:

קְדִישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W84 F162

Psalm for Friday (Psalm 93) W90 F32

קְדִישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W100 F52

+ **Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104)** W90 F34

קְדִישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish W84|100 F162|52

מְנַחָה Weekday Amidah:

+ **יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא** Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh W127 F178

✗ **תַּחֲנוּן** Tahannun (as on all Friday afternoons)

Av 2 Sat 18 Jul

שבת Shabbat

מסעי + מטות Parashot Mattot + Mas'ey

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): **מסעי + מטות** Mattot + Mas'ey
במדבר Bemidbar (Numbers) 30:2–36:13

Annual:	¹ 30:2–31:12	² 31:13–54	³ 32:1–19	⁴ 32:20–33:49°
	⁵ 33:50–34:15	⁶ 34:16–35:8°	⁷ 35:9–36:13 ¹	^M 36:11–13
Triennial:	¹ 32:1–4	² 32:5–19	³ 32:20–27	⁴ 32:28–42°
	⁵ 33:1–6	⁶ 33:7–36°	⁷ 33:37–49°▲	^M 33:47–49

☞^{32:42} Note the rare ta'am (trope) **מירקא-פולה** (י):
וְיִקְרָא לָהּ נָבֵחַ Connect לָהּ to the preceding and following words,
without a pause; then pause after the **טפחא** (נָבֵחַ), as usual.

☞^{33:9–49} Chant 14 (others: 13) pairs of verses using the “desert
traveling melody,” based on the Shirat Hayam melody:
33:10–11 12–13 (others: 11–12 instead) 15–16 17–18 19–20 21–22
23–24 25–26 27–28 29–30 31–32 33–34 41–42 45–46

☞^{35:5} Note rare te'amim (tropes) **יְרַחֲבוּ יְמֵינוּ** (י) and **קְרִינֵי פָּדָה** (י):
אֶלְפִים בְּאַמָּה Connect אֶלְפִים to the preceding and following
words, without a pause; then pause after **בְּאַמָּה**.

- **חזק** When the Torah reader concludes a book of the Torah:
1. Roll Torah scroll closed.
 2. Congregation chants **חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק** *hazak hazak venithazzek* (oleh remains silent).
 3. Torah reader chants **חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק** (oleh remains silent; if Torah reader is the oleh, omit this chanting).
 4. Open the Torah scroll.
 5. The oleh kisses the Torah, closes it, and continues with the usual concluding berakhah.

▲ **חזק** Triennial: If your congregation follows the practice of celebrating the concluding of books of the Torah each year of the triennial cycle, follow the above procedure ■, but chant only the designated reading. Do not jump to the final verses of the book.

☞ Haftarah

Ashkenazic: **יְרֵמְיָהוּ** Yirmeyahu (Jeremiah) 2:4–28; 3:4
Sephardic: **יְרֵמְיָהוּ** Yirmeyahu (Jeremiah) 2:4–28; 4:1–2
(2nd of 3 haftarot of rebuke preceding Tish'ah Be'av)

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from **דְּבָרִים** Devarim

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 1:1–10 (or 11)

¹1:1–3 ²4–7 ³8–10 (or ³8–11)

W307 P927

Av 8 אָב

Fri 24 Jul (daytime)

עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת Erev Shabbat

Day before Shabbat

Because 9 Av falls on Shabbat, the fast-day observance is delayed one day. See p. 184.

Preparing Shoes for Tish'ah Be'av

Wearing leather shoes is prohibited on Tish'ah Be'av. This year Tish'ah Be'av begins on Saturday night, immediately after the end of Shabbat. We do not diminish the joy of Shabbat by preparing during Shabbat for the mournful day that is coming. Therefore:

- Leave non-leather shoes at the synagogue *before* Shabbat begins.
- Do *not* take non-leather shoes with you to the synagogue on Shabbat.

Av 9 אָב

Fri 24 Jul (evening)

פָּרַשַׁת דֵּוָרִים Parashat Devarim

שַׁבָּת חֲזוֹן Shabbat Hazon

Shabbat Hazon, named after the first word of the haftarah, is the Shabbat immediately preceding Tish'ah Be'av. The mood of this mourning period intrudes upon the joyous spirit of Shabbat as some of the synagogue music foreshadows the upcoming day of destruction.

קִבְּלַת שַׁבָּת

Chant לִקְהָ דְּוִדִּי ⁵²¹ ²⁶²
 to the melody of אֱלִי צִיּוֹן Eli tsiyyon
 (Tish'ah Be'av lamentation poem)

Sat 25 Jul

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): דֵּוָרִים Devarim

דֵּוָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 1:1-3:22

Annual:	¹ 1:1-10 ^o	² 1:11-21 ^o	³ 1:22-38	⁴ 1:39-2:1
	⁵ 2:2-30	⁶ 2:31-3:14	⁷ 3:15-3:22	^M 3:20-22
Triennial:	¹ 2:2-5	² 2:6-12	³ 2:13-16	⁴ 2:17-19
	⁵ 2:20-22	⁶ 2:23-25	⁷ 2:26-30	^M 2:28-30

☞ ^o1:10 Although some books extend the 1st aliyah to 1:11, it is preferable to end at 1:10 so that the second aliyah does not begin with the melody of אֵיכָה (see note to 1:12).

☞ ^o1:12 Because the first word of this verse is אֵיכָה and this parashah is always read the Shabbat before Tish'ah Be'av, this verse is traditionally chanted using the cantillation of the book of אֵיכָה.

Haftarah יְשַׁעְיָהוּ Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 1:1–27°

(3rd of 3 haftarot of rebuke preceding Tish'ah Be'av)

☞ The cantillation changes twice from haftarah melody to **איכה** melody and back, reflecting the content of the verses:

- verse 1 regular haftarah melody
- verses 2–15 **איכה** melody
- verses 16–19 regular haftarah melody
- verses 20–23 **איכה** melody
- verses 24–27 regular haftarah melody

☞ Recite **אב הרהמים** Av Harahamim 151 420 even if the usual custom of the congregation is to omit it.

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from **וְאֶתְחַנֵּן** Va'et-hannan

☞ **דְּבָרִים** Devarim (Deuteronomy) 3:23–4:8

13:23–25 23:26–4:4 34:5–8

W308 P927

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

✗ **צִדְקַתְךָ צֶדֶק** Tsidkat-cha tsedek

Although **פִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת** Pirkey Avot is commonly studied on Shabbat afternoon, do not study it on this Shabbat, the eve of Tish'ah Be'av.

Tish'ah Be'av

The three-week period of mourning culminates in Tishah Be'av, the commemoration of the destruction of both the First and Second Temples in Jerusalem. Over the centuries, other catastrophes that befell the Jewish people also came to be associated with this day of mourning.

In contrast to the four minor fast days (see pp. 15, 84, 103, and 174), this fast, like Yom Kippur, lasts the full day. It begins immediately at sundown and ends after dark the next day. Some wait until three stars appear, or at least 25 minutes after sunset. Others wait longer; consult your rabbi for the proper waiting time in your community.

Se'udah Shellshit before Tish'ah Be'av

- Eating meat and drinking wine is permitted.
- If three or more have eaten together, precede **בִּרְכַּת הַמֶּזֶן** *birkat hamazon* as usual with **בִּרְכַּת זְמַן** *birkat zimmun* (i.e., **רַבּוֹתַי נִבְרַךְ** *rabbotay nevarekh*).
- The meal must be completed before sunset.

Tish'ah Be'av Prohibitions

Beginning at Arvit, wearing leather shoes is prohibited. The other prohibitions take effect at sunset.

The following are not permitted throughout Tish'ah Be'av:

- Eating and drinking
- Wearing leather shoes
- Sexual relations
- Bathing or washing (except for minimal washing of hands to remove dirt or after using the bathroom)
- Applying skin or bath oils
- Studying Jewish religious texts

Exceptions are texts that support the mood of the day, e.g., *מגלת איכה* *megillat eykhah* (Lamentations), *איוב* *iyov* (Job), and certain other biblical texts, and rabbinic or other texts dealing with catastrophes in Jewish history.

- Greeting one another, especially with the word *שלום* *shalom*

Procedures in the Synagogue

Creating the Tish'ah Be'av mood

- Do not remove the table cover or the *פרכת* *parokhet* (decorative ark curtain) until after the Kaddish following the Amidah of Arvit.
- Sit like mourners—on the ground or on low seats—especially during the reading of *מגלת איכה* and *קינות* *kinot* (liturgical lamentation poetry). See below.
- Keep lights low; perhaps use candles or flashlights to provide just enough light for reading.

If it is ascertained (without causing embarrassment) that fewer than six are fasting, follow the procedures printed in gray and marked with ♦.

Chanting Megillat Eykhah

- Sit on the floor or on low seats or benches.
- Chant *מגלת איכה* *megillat eykhah* (Lamentations).
- When the reader reaches the second-to-last verse, the congregation chants the verse (5:21) with the reader: *השיבנו* *hashivenu*...
- The reader concludes the final verse (5:22).
- The congregation chants the previous verse (5:21) aloud.
- The reader alone repeats the same verse (5:21).

Reciting Kinot

- Sit on the floor or on low seats or benches.
- Recite *קינות* *kinot* (liturgical lamentation poetry).

Torah 3 aliyot from Va'et-hannan

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 4:25–40

¹4:25–29 ²30–35 ^M36–40

^W338 ^P973

חֲצִי קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish ^W71 ^F146

Magbiah displays and golel wraps scroll.

Recite the בְּרָכָה berakhah before the haftarah. ^W74 ^F410 ^P989

This בְּרָכָה may be chanted using אִיכָה melody.

Haftarah יִרְמְיָהוּ Yirmeyahu (Jeremiah) 8:13–9:23 ^W339 ^P975

☞ This haftarah is chanted with אִיכָה melody, except for the last two verses (9:22–23), which are chanted with the regular haftarah melody. (Some chant also the last verses with אִיכָה melody.)

Recite the 3 concluding haftarah blessings, through מִגֵּן דָּוִד Magen david. ^W74 ^F410 ^P989.

Return Torah scroll to ark. ^W76 ^F150

All minyanim

Sit on the floor or on low benches.

Recite קִינוּת kinot.

Some chant מִגֵּלַת אֵיכָה Megillat Eykhah, either at this point or at the end of the service.

Follow the procedures in the box on p. 183.

אֶשְׁרֵי Ashrey ^W78 ^F152

✗ **לַמְנַצֵּחַ Lam-natseh (Psalm 20)**

☞ **וּבֹא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyyon**, but omit 2nd verse: ^W80 ^F156

✗ **וָאֲנִי זֹאת בְּרִיתִי אִתָּם Va'ni zot beriti otam...**

☞ **קָדִישׁ שְׁלֵם Full Kaddish**, but omit sentence: ^W82 ^F158

✗ **תִּתְקַבֵּל Titkabbal...**

עֲלֵינוּ Aleynu ^W83 ^F160

✗ **Psalm for Sunday**

קָדִישׁ מוֹרֵר Mourner's Kaddish ^W84 ^F162

מְנַחֵה ☞ **תַּפְּלִין תְּפִלִּית tallit and תַּפְּלִין tefillin**, reciting the בְּרָכוֹת berakhot in the usual manner. ^W2–3 ^F4

☞ Use regular weekday melodies throughout this service.

+ **Psalm for Sunday (Psalm 24)** ^W85 ^F22

+ **קָדִישׁ מוֹרֵר Mourner's Kaddish** ^W100 ^F52

אֶשְׁרֵי Ashrey ^W120 ^F164

חֲצִי קָדִישׁ Short Kaddish ^W121 ^F166

Fewer than 6 fasting ♦ Omit the entire Torah service.
 Continue with the silent Amidah.

6 or more fasting + **TORAH SERVICE** W⁶⁵ F¹³⁸
 Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

☞ Before placing Torah scroll on the table,
 spread a טלית tallit as a temporary cover.

Torah 3 aliyot from כִּי תֵשָׂא Ki tissa
 שמות Shemot (Exodus) 32:11–14, 34:1–10
 32:11–14^o 34:1–3^o 4–10^o

W³⁴¹ P⁹⁷⁹

☞ At each of the 3 passages indicated below, follow this procedure:
 1. The reader pauses before the indicated text.
 2. The congregation recites the indicated text.
 3. Afterward, the reader chants the indicated text in the manner of
 the cantillation of High Holiday Torah reading.

32:12 שׁוֹב מִחֲרוֹן אַפָּי וְהִנָּחֵם עַל־הָרָעָה לַעַמֶּךָ:

34:6–7 יִי אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְחַנּוּן אֲרֹךְ אַפַּיִם וְרַב־חֶסֶד וְאֱמֶת:
 נִצַּר חֶסֶד לְאֱלֹהִים נִשְׂא עֵינָי וְפָשַׁע וְחַטָּאתָה וְנִקְיָה

34:9 וְסַלַּחֲתָ לַעֲוֹנוֹנוּ וְלַחַטָּאתָנוּ | וְנִחַלֶּתֵנוּ:

To preserve the sense of this passage, maintain the
 appropriate pause after the טַפְחָא (וְלַחַטָּאתָנוּ).

(Do not recite קְדִישׁ Short Kaddish after maftir aliyah.)

Recite the בְּרָכָה berakhah before the haftarah. W⁷⁴ F⁴¹⁰ P⁹⁸⁹

Haftarah יֵשַׁעְיָהוּ Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 55:6–56:8 W³⁴² P⁹⁸⁰

☞ Chant this haftarah using the regular haftarah melody.

Recite the 3 concluding haftarah blessings,
 through מִגֵּן דָּוִד Magen david. W⁷⁴ F⁴¹⁰ P⁹⁸⁹.

Return Torah scroll to ark. W⁷⁶ F¹⁵⁰

קְדִישׁ Short Kaddish W¹²¹ F¹⁶⁶

Silent weekday Amidah:

+ נַחֵם Nahem W¹²⁶ F¹⁷⁶

If fasting + אָנֹכִי Anenu, in שׁוֹמֵעַ תַּפְלָה Shome'a tefillah W¹²⁷ F¹⁷⁸

All ✗ שְׁלוֹם Shalom rav

+ שִׁים Sim shalom W¹³¹ F¹⁸⁴

עשרת הדברות — פרשת ואתחנן

טעמא תנינא (טעם עליון) — FOR PUBLIC READING

דברות

1 אֲנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר
2 הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם מִבֵּית עַבְדִּים: לֹא יִהְיֶה
לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל־פְּנֵי לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה־לְךָ פֶסֶל |
כָּל־תְּמוּנָה אֲשֶׁר בַּשָּׁמַיִם | מִמַּעַל וְאֲשֶׁר בָּאֶרֶץ
מִתַּחַת וְאֲשֶׁר בַּמַּיִם | מִתַּחַת לָאֶרֶץ לֹא־תִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה
לָהֶם וְלֹא תַעֲבֹדֵם כִּי אֲנֹכִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵל קָדֹם
פֶּקֶד עוֹן אָבוֹת עַל־בָּנִים וְעַל־שְׁלֹשִׁים וְעַל־רִבְעִים
לְשָׁנָאִי וְעַשָּׂה חֶסֶד לְאֲלֹפִים לְאֹהֲבֵי וּלְשֹׁמְרֵי
מִצְוֹתַי: 3
אֱלֹהֶיךָ לִשְׂוֹא כִּי לֹא יִנָּקֶה יְהוָה אֶת אֲשֶׁר־יִשְׂאֵל
אֶת־שְׁמוֹ לִשְׂוֹא: 4
הַשֹּׁפֶת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ כְּאֲשֶׁר צֻוָּה | יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ שֶׁשֶׁת
יָמִים תַּעֲבֹד וְעִשִׂיתָ כָּל־מַלְאכְתֶּךָ וְיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי
שָׁבַת | לַיהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לֹא תַעֲשֶׂה כָּל־מַלְאכָה
אֹתָהּ וּבִנְיָוֶכְתָּךְ וְעַבְדָּךְ וְאִמָּתְךָ וְשׁוֹרְךָ וַחֲמֹרְךָ
וְכָל־בְּהֶמְתְּךָ וְגֵרְךָ אֲשֶׁר בִּשְׁעָרֶיךָ לְמַעַן יָנוּחַ
עַבְדְּךָ וְאִמָּתְךָ כָּמוֹךָ וְזָכַרְתָּ כִּי־עַבֵּד הָיִיתָ | בָּאֶרֶץ
מִצְרַיִם וַיֹּצֵאֲךָ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ מִשָּׁם בְּיָד חֲזָקָה וּבְזֵרַע
נְטוּיָה עַל־כֵּן צֻוָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת־יוֹם
הַשַּׁבָּת: 5
אִמָּךְ כְּאֲשֶׁר צֻוָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְמַעַן | יֵאָרִיכוּ יָמֶיךָ
וּלְמַעַן יֵיטֵב לְךָ עַל הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ נָתַן
לְךָ: 7 | 16
לֹא תִרְצַח: 7
וְלֹא־
תִּנְאֹף: 9 | 8
וְלֹא־
תַעֲנֶה בְרַעַךְ עַד שְׂוֹא: 10
וְלֹא תִחַמֵּד
אִשֶּׁת רֵעֶךָ
רֵעֶךָ שְׂדֵהוּ וְעַבְדּוֹ וְאִמָּתוֹ שׁוֹרוֹ וַחֲמֹרוֹ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר
לְרֵעֶךָ:

Read: to'ovderm

Read: mitsvotay
כתיב: מצותו

Av 16
Sat 1 Aug

Shabbat פְּרַשְׁת וְאֶתְחַנֵּן Parashat Va'et-hannan
Shabbat Nahamu שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ

Shabbat Nahamu, the Shabbat after Tish'ah Be'av, is the first of the 7 *shabbatot* of consolation leading to Rosh Hashanah. This Shabbat takes its name from the first word of the haftarah, "Console yourselves."

This parashah contains עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְרוֹת *aseret hadibbrot*. For the correct text and *te'amim* (tropes, cantillation marks), see p. 190. For special instructions for the chanting of this passage, see p. 189 and below.

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): וְאֶתְחַנֵּן Va'et-hannan

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 3:23-7:11

Annual:	¹ 3:23-4:4	² 4:5-40	³ 4:41-49	⁴ 5:1-17
	⁵ 5:18-6:3	⁶ 6:4-25	⁷ 7:1-11	^M 7:9-11
Triennial I (includes both Aseret Hadibberot and Shema):				
	¹ 5:1-17	² 5:18-23	³ 5:24-29	⁴ 6:1-3
	⁵ 6:4-9	⁶ 6:10-19	⁷ 6:20-25	^M 6:23-25
Triennial II (includes Aseret Hadibberot but not Shema):				
	¹ 4:41-43	² 4:44-49	³ 5:1-17	⁴ 5:18-20
	⁵ 5:21-23	⁶ 5:24-29	⁷ 6:1-3	^M 6:1-3

Verse numbers in chapter 5: The verses are misnumbered in many editions. Use these guidelines to properly divide the reading:

Annual Reading

Aliyah 4: ends לִרְעֶךָ (5:18 in many books).

Aliyah 5: begins אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים (5:19 in many books)

5:6-17 (5:7-18 in many books) Follow the *te'amim* (tropes) for the public reading of עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְרוֹת, found on p. 190. For additional instructions for chanting this passage, see the blue box on p. 189.

Triennial I

Aliyah 1: ends לִרְעֶךָ (5:18 in many books).

Aliyah 2: אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים through וְעֲשִׂינוּ (5:19-24 in many books)

Aliyah 3: תִּירָשׁוּן through וַיִּשְׁמַע (5:25-30 in many books)

Triennial II

Aliyah 3: ends לִרְעֶךָ (5:18 in many books).

Aliyah 4: אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים through וְחִי (5:19-21 in many books)

Aliyah 5: וְעֲשִׂינוּ through וְעַתָּה (5:22-24 in many books)

Aliyah 6: through תִּירָשׁוּן (5:25-30 in many books)

Triennial I excludes Shema in year 1 (last year).

Triennial II includes Aseret Hadibbrot only in year 2 (this year) and Shema only in year 3 (next year).

Haftarah ישעיהו Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 40:1-26*

(1st of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah Be'av)

☞ 40:12 For readers using Sephardic/Israeli pronunciation:
וְכָל Read: vekhal (not vekhol; this is not kamets katan).

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from עקב Ekev

דברים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 7:12-8:10

י¹7:12-21 י²7:22-8:3 י³8:4-10

W309 P929

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Av 23
Sat 8 Aug

Shabbat פרשת עקב Parashat Ekev

שבת מברכים החודש Shabbat Mevarekhim Haḥodesh

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): עקב Ekev

דברים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 7:12-11:25

Annual:	י ¹ 7:12-8:10	י ² 8:11-9:3	י ³ 9:4-29	י ⁴ 10:1-11
	י ⁵ 10:12-11:9	י ⁶ 11:10-21	י ⁷ 11:22-25	י ⁸ 11:22-25
Triennial:	י ¹ 9:4-10	י ² 9:11-14	י ³ 9:15-21	י ⁴ 9:22-29
	י ⁵ 10:1-5	י ⁶ 10:6-8	י ⁷ 10:9-11	י ⁸ 10:9-11

Haftarah ישעיהו Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 49:14-51:3

(2nd of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah Be'av)

+ **Birkat Haḥodesh:** י⁵150 פ⁴18

Announce Rosh Ḥodesh Elul:

ראש חודש אלול יהיה ביום שבת קודש
ולמחרתו ביום ראשון ...

Rosh ḥodesh elul yihyeh beyom shabbat kodesh
ulmoḥorato beyom rishon ...

(Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday)

✗ **Av** הרחמים Av Harahamim

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from ראה Re'eh

דברים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 11:26-12:10

י¹11:26-31 י²11:32-12:5 י³12:6-10

W311 P931

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:9-15 במדבר

Magbiah displays and goel wraps 2nd scroll.

 **Haftarah** for Shabbat Rosh Hodesh:

 **ישעיהו** Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 66:1-24*

-  *The haftarah for Shabbat Rosh Hodesh serves appropriately as the 3rd of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah Be'av. Then, in 2 weeks, append the usual 3rd haftarah to the 5th. See p. 198.
-  *After 66:24, repeat 66:23 so the haftarah ends on a positive note.
-  In accordance with the prevalent practice among Ashkenazic Jews, do **not** add verses from the Shabbat Maḥar Hodesh haftarah.

 **אב הרחמים** Av Harahamim

אשרי Ashrey ⁵¹⁵ ⁴²⁰

Return Torah scrolls to ark. ⁵¹⁵³ ⁴²²

קדיש קציר Short Kaddish ⁵¹⁵⁵ ⁴²⁸

מוסף

Rosh Hodesh Amidah for Shabbat: ⁵¹⁶⁶ ⁴⁸⁶

Shabbat K'dushah ⁵¹⁶⁷ ⁴⁹⁰

Shabbat passages ⁵¹⁶⁸ ⁴⁹⁶

קדיש שלם Full Kaddish ⁵¹⁸¹ ⁵⁰⁶

אין קא-להינו Eyn keloheyenu ⁵¹⁸² ⁵⁰⁷

אלינו Aleynu ⁵¹⁸³ ⁵⁰⁸

If psalms for the day were not recited at Shaḥarit, add here:

יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ⁵¹⁸⁴ ⁵¹²

Psalm for Shabbat (Psalm 92) ⁵⁷² ³²

יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ⁵⁸² ⁵²

 Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104) ⁵⁷⁸ ³⁴

יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish ^{5184|82} ^{512|52}

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from **שופטים** Shofetim

דברים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:18-17:13

16:18-20 ¹⁶ 21:21-17:10 ¹⁷ 17:11-13

^{W312} ^{P932}

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Shabbat Amidah:

 **יעלה ויבוא** Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh ⁵²³⁷ ⁵⁸⁰

 **צדקתך צדק** Tsidkat'cha tsedek

DURING Elul

MORNINGS

- Every day** If psalm(s) for the day recited early in the service:
Recite psalm(s) for the day, followed by:
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ⁵⁸² ^{W100} ^{F52}
+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) ⁵⁸⁰ ^{W92} ^{F40}
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish ⁵⁸² ^{W100} ^{F52}
- Weekdays** + At the end of the service, sound the shofar*
(except on 29 Elul).

- Every day** If psalm(s) for the day recited at the end of the service:
Recite psalm(s) for the day, followed by:
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) ⁵⁸² ^{W100} ^{F52}
- Weekdays** + Sound the shofar* (except on 29 Elul).
(Some sound the shofar instead after the last
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish.)
- Every day** + Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) ⁵⁸⁰ ^{W92} ^{F40}
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish ⁵⁸² ^{W100} ^{F52}

EVENINGS

- After עלינו Aleynu:
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish (some omit)
+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) ⁵⁸⁰ ^{W92} ^{F40}
יתום קדיש Mourner's Kaddish ⁵⁸² ^{W100} ^{F52}

*Without anyone reciting a ברכה berakhah or calling out t'ki'ah, shevarim, etc.,
sound the shofar:

תקיעה – שברים – תקיעה T'ki'ah → Shevarim → T'ru'ah → T'ki'ah

אלול 1

Sat 15 Aug (evening)

ראש חודש אלול Rosh Hodesh Elul — Day 2

DURING Rosh Hodesh Birkat Hamazon:

- + יעלה ויבוא Ya'leh v'vavo for Rosh Hodesh
⁵³⁴⁰|³⁴⁷ ^{W233}|²³⁹ ^{F762}|⁷⁸⁰
- + הרחמן Harahman for Rosh Hodesh
⁵³⁴³|³⁴⁸ ^{W235}|²⁴⁰ ^{F768}

Sat 15 Aug ערבית Saturday night Arvit as usual \$281 W137 F200
until the Amidah

Weekday Amidah:

- + אַתָּה חוֹנֵנֵנוּ Attah ḥonantanu \$287 W143 F212
+ יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Ḥodesh \$289 W145 F216

Continue as on a usual Saturday night.

- + Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) \$80 W92 F40
קַדִּישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish \$82 W100 F52

Sun 16 Aug שחרית Before Mizmor shir (Psalm 30) W14 F50
or at end of service, recite:

- Psalm for Sunday (Psalm 24) W85 F22
קַדִּישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W100 F52
+ Psalm for Rosh Ḥodesh (Psalm 104) W90 F34
קַדִּישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W100 F52
+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) W92 F40
קַדִּישׁ יְתוֹם Mourner's Kaddish W100 F52

Weekday Amidah:

- + יַעֲלֶה וַיָּבֹא Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Ḥodesh W41 F114

✗ תַּחֲנוּן Tahannun

- + קָצִי הַלֵּל Short Hallel W50 F380
קַדִּישׁ שְׁלֵם Full Kaddish W56 F392

- + TORAH SERVICE W65 F138
Remove 1 Torah scroll from ark.

Torah 4 allyot: פִּינְחָס Pinehas
בְּמִדְבָּר Bemidbar (Numbers) 28:1-15
1:28:1-3 3:3-5 3:6-10 11:1-15

W320 F943

קָצִי הַלֵּל Short Kaddish W71 F146
Magbiah displays and golel wraps scroll.
Return Torah scroll to ark. W76 F150

אֶשְׁרֵי Ashrey W78 F152

- ✗ לַמִּנְחָה Lamenatseah (Psalm 20)
וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyyon W80 F156

Some remove and pack tefillin after וּבָא לְצִיּוֹן Uva letsiyyon.

- + קָצִי הַלֵּל Short Kaddish W102 F120

Remove and pack tefillin. Then everyone begins the Musaf Amidah at the same time.

מוסף + **Rosh Hodesh Amidah for weekdays:** W104 F486
 Weekday קדש K'dushah W105 F488

+ **קדיש שלם** Full Kaddish W82 F158
 עלינו Aleynu W83 F160

If psalms for the day were recited at Shaḥarit:

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish W84 F162

+ Sound the shofar (see procedure on p. 195).

If psalms for the day were not recited at Shaḥarit, add here:

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W84 F162

Psalm for Sunday (Psalm 24) W85 F22

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W100 F52

+ Psalm for Rosh Hodesh (Psalm 104) W90 F34

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) W100 F52

+ Sound the shofar (see procedure on p. 195).

+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) W92 F40

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish W84|100 F162|52

מנחה **Weekday Amidah:**

+ **יעלה ויבוא** Ya'aleh veyavo for Rosh Hodesh W127 F178

תחנון Tahannun

אלול 7
 Sat 22 Aug

שבת Shabbat פְּרַשַׁת שְׁפָטִים Parashat Shofetim

Torah 7 aliyot (min/mum): **שְׁפָטִים** Shofetim

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 16:18–21:9

Annual: ¹16:18–17:13 ²17:14–20 ³18:1–5 ⁴18:6–13

⁵18:14–19:13 ⁶19:14–20:9 ⁷20:10–21:9 ⁸21:7–9

Triennial: ¹18:6–8 ²18:9–13 ³18:14–17 ⁴18:18–22

⁵19:1–7 ⁶19:8–10 ⁷19:11–13 ⁸19:11–13

Haftarah **ישעיהו** Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 51:12–52:12

(4th of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah B'av)

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from כִּתְּצָא Ki tetse

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 21:10-21

¹21:10-14 ²15-17 ³18-21

W313 P934

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Elul 14
Sat 29 Aug

שַׁבָּת Shabbat פְּרִשַׁת כִּתְּצָא Parashat Ki tetse

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): כִּתְּצָא Ki tetse

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 21:10-25:19

Annual: ¹21:10-21 ²21:22-22:7 ³22:8-23:7 ⁴23:8-24
⁵23:25-24:4 ⁶24:5-13 ⁷24:14-25:19 ⁸25:17-19

Triennial: ¹23:8-12 ²23:13-15 ³23:16-19 ⁴23:20-24
⁵23:25-24:4 ⁶24:5-9 ⁷24:10-13 ⁸24:10-13

Haftarah יִשְׁעִיָּהוּ Yesh'a'yahu (Isaiah) 54:1-10 + 54:11-55:5^o
(5th + 3rd of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah B'av)

^o54:1-55:5 Because Shabbat Re'eh was Rosh Hodesh, the usual 3rd haftarah of consolation was not read. Read the haftarah of Ki tetse and then the haftarah of Re'eh as a single haftarah. In the book of Isaiah these two brief passages are adjacent.

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from כִּי־תָבוֹא Ki tavo

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 26:1-15

¹26:1-3 ²4-11 ³12-15

W314 P935

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Elul 21
Sat 5 Sep

שַׁבָּת Shabbat פָּרַשַׁת כִּי תָבוֹא Parashat Ki tavo

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): **כִּי תָבוֹא** Ki tavo

דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 26:1–29:8

Annual:	¹ 26:1–11	² 26:12–15	³ 26:16–19	⁴ 27:1–10
	⁵ 27:11–28:6	⁶ 28:7–69*	⁷ 29:1–8	^M 29:6–8
Triennial:	¹ 26:12–15	² 26:16–19	³ 27:1–3	⁴ 27:4–8
	⁵ 27:6–10*	⁶ 27:11–28:3	⁷ 28:4–6	^M 28:4–6

☞ ⁶27:6–8 In the triennial reading, these verses, which are part of the 4th aliyah, are read again in the 5th aliyah.

☞ ⁶28:15–69 This is the **תּוֹכְהָהּ tokhehah**, verses of rebuke and warning. Because of the ominous nature of these verses, do not divide this lengthy passage into shorter aliyot. However, the chanting may be divided among multiple readers. All the readers must be present at the Torah when the oleh/olah recites the first berakhah. This serves as an implicit appointment of all the readers as sheliḥim (agents) of the oleh/olah.

Read this section in a somewhat subdued voice to symbolically minimize the trepidation that the congregation experiences upon hearing the message of these verses. Be sure that all words and te'amim (tropes, cantillations) remain clearly audible to the congregation.

However, for verses 7–14, voicing promise of God's protection and reward, and for the conclusion, verse 69, chant as usual.

☞ **Haftarah** **ישַׁעְיָהוּ** Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 60:1–22
 (6th of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah Be'av)

מִנְחָה

Torah 3 aliyot from **נִצְבִּימ** Nitsavim

☞ **דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 29:9–28**

¹29:9–11 ²12–14 ³15–28

^W315 ^P936

This is also the reading for the coming Monday and Thursday.

Elul 22 אלול
Sat 5 Sep (night)

ליל סליחות Leyl Selihot
Selihot at Night

Selihot – Penitential Prayers

We recite סליחות *selihot* prayers beginning the Saturday night before Rosh Hashanah to prepare ourselves for the upcoming Days of Repentance.

In a year when Rosh Hashanah begins on a Sunday night or Monday night, as in the coming year, we begin סליחות a week earlier so that we have more time to prepare in advance of Rosh Hashanah.

- Recite the first סליחות at midnight, an expression of our eagerness to begin the process of repentance.
- On subsequent days, recite סליחות before Shaḥarit every morning until Yom Kippur, except Shabbat and Rosh Hashanah.

The standard סליחות liturgy includes:

- אָשְׁרֵי *ashrei* and קְדִישׁ Short Kaddish
- Various פִּיּוּטִים *piyyutim*, distinct liturgical poems for each day
- The Thirteen Attributes of God, . . . אֲדֹנָי אֲדֹנָי *adonay adonay el rahum vehannun* (based on Shemot 34:6–7)
- שְׁמַע קוֹלֵנוּ *shema kolenu*, אֲשָׁמְנוּ *ashamnu*, and other סליחות *selihot* prayers that appear in the Yom Kippur liturgy
- Short תְּחִנּוֹן *tahanun*
- קְדִישׁ שְׁלֵמִים Full Kaddish

Elul 28 אלול
Sat 12 Sep

שַׁבָּת Shabbat פָּרַשַׁת נִצְטָבִים Parashat Nitsavim

Torah 7 aliyot (minimum): נִצְטָבִים Nitsavim
דְּבָרִים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 29:9–30:20

Annual: ¹29:9–11 ²29:12–14 ³29:15–28 ⁴30:1–6
⁵30:7–10 ⁶30:11–14 ⁷30:15–20 ⁸30:15 (or 18)–20
⁵30:7–10 ⁶30:11–14 ⁷30:15–20 ⁸30:15–20 (or 18–20)

Triennial: Read the entire parashah, divided as above.

Haftarah יֵשַׁעְיָהוּ Yesha'yahu (Isaiah) 61:10–63:9
(last of 7 haftarot of consolation following Tish'ah Be'av)

✖ Birkat HaHodesh

מנחה

Torah 3 aliyot from וילך Vayelekh
דברים Devarim (Deuteronomy) 31:1-13
131-3 24-6 37-13

W317 P938

This is also the reading for the coming Thursday.

אלול 29
Sat 12 Sep

מוצאי שבת Motsa'ey Shabbat Conclusion of Shabbat
ערב ראש השנה Erev Rosh Hashanah
Day before Rosh Hashanah

ערבית

Saturday night Arvit as usual 5281 W137 F200
through the Amidah

- ✗ **קדיש קצר** Short Kaddish
- ✗ **ויחי נעם** Vihy no'am
- ✗ **ישב בסתר עליון** Yoshev b'seter elyon
- ✗ **ואתה קדוש** V'attah kadosh

קדיש שלם Full Kaddish 5294 W160 F688

Some recite **הבדלה** Havdalah at this point. 5299 W165 F700

אלינו Aleynu 5297 W163 F696

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) 5298 W164 F698

+ **Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27)** 580 W92 F40

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish 582 W100 F52

הבדלה Havdalah 5299 W165 F700

Sun 13 Sep (morning)

+ **סליחות** Selihot (penitential prayers)
(including **תחנון** Tahannun)

שחרית

✗ **תחנון** Tahannun
למנצח Lamnatse-ah (Psalm 20) W79 F154

✗ **תקיעת שופר** Sounding the shofar

+ **Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27)** W92 F40

קדיש יתום Mourner's Kaddish W100 F52

מנחה

✗ **תחנון** Tahannun

Rosh Hashanah

Looking Ahead to Rosh Hashanah

Tek'at Shofar — Hearing the Sounds of the Shofar

The *mitsvah* of hearing the sounds of the shofar on Rosh Hashanah is not restricted to the synagogue. For a person unable to attend a synagogue service, arrange a shofar blowing wherever the person is located, so the person can fulfill the *mitsvah*.

Preparing to Celebrate with a New Fruit or with New Clothes

The 2nd day of Rosh Hashanah is celebrated Monday evening with a “new” fruit (that is, a seasonal fruit that you have not yet tasted this season) or with new clothes, worn for the first time that evening. In preparation, obtain the new fruit or new clothes before Rosh Hashanah begins.

THROUGH Hosha'na Rabbah (some continue through Shemini Atseret)

Mornings

After Psalm for the Day:

תָּתוּם קָדִישׁ Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) \$82 W100 F52

+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) \$80 W92 F40

תָּתוּם קָדִישׁ Mourner's Kaddish \$82 W100 F52

Evenings

After עלינו Aleynu:

תָּתוּם קָדִישׁ Mourner's Kaddish (some omit) \$82 W100 F52

+ Psalm for the Season of Repentance (Psalm 27) \$80 W92 F40

תָּתוּם קָדִישׁ Mourner's Kaddish \$82 W100 F52

Before Rosh Hashanah

Preparing a Flame for Rosh Hashanah

On Yom Tov, kindling a *new* fire is not permitted; however, the use of an *existing* fire for cooking or other purposes is permitted.

To light candles for Day 2 of Rosh Hashanah (Monday night), ensure that you have a fire burning before candle-lighting time for Day 1 (Sunday evening) that will continue to burn until after dark on Monday. For example:

- A burning candle that lasts for more than 25 hours
- A pilot light on a gas range (*not* a gas range with an electronic starter)

Omer is a period of seven weeks extending from Pesah to Shavu'ot. Aside from its obvious agrarian references, it serves also to tie the themes of Pesah to those of Shavu'ot. As we perform סְפִירַת הָעֹמֶר *sefirat ha'omer*—counting off the days one by one every night—we realize that the freedom we gained on Pesah has given us the opportunity to seek out and commit to the covenant and law that we celebrate on Shavu'ot.

Sefirat Ha'omer

The counting of the Omer is a two-fold counting. Beginning the second night of Pesah, count both (1) the number of days and (2) the number of weeks and parts of weeks.

- Count Omer each night after dark.
- Precede the counting with the בְּרָכָה *berakhah*. 55 W152 F237
- Use the formulas in a siddur or other text to ensure that you properly count the number of days, as well as the number of weeks and parts of weeks.
- In the synagogue, count during the Arvit service, before עֲלֵינוּ *Aleynu*.

Although the rabbinic obligation is to count after dark, the biblical obligation can be fulfilled the next day as well. Consequently, if you forgot to count one evening:

- Count during the following day.
- Refrain from reciting the בְּרָכָה because you are not performing the *mitsvah* in strict accordance with rabbinic law.
- Continue counting in the evening, reciting the בְּרָכָה as usual.

Most authorities consider the seven weeks of counting to be a single *mitsvah*. Therefore, if you do not count one of the days at all, the rabbinic *mitsvah* is disrupted. In that case, you continue counting until Shavu'ot as usual, but you refrain from reciting the בְּרָכָה for the remaining days of the Omer.

Some authorities consider the counting to be 49 separate *mitsvot*. According to their reasoning, if you miss a day, you have forfeited one of the *mitsvot*, but you may continue to recite the בְּרָכָה for the remaining days.

In order not to miss any days, some people have the custom of making it a point to count again every morning (without a בְּרָכָה). That way, if they forgot at night, they are likely to at least remember the next day.

Many congregations have continued or reinstated the traditional practice of calling כֹּהֲנִים *kohanim* forward to ask for God's blessing upon the congregation. In doing so, we recall that long ago the descendants of Aharon, the first priest, asked for God's blessing upon the people Israel (see Bemidbar 6:22–27). This is one of innumerable ways we use elements of ritual to connect ourselves to our people's past.

Although in some communities, the ritual of בִּרְכַּת כֹּהֲנִים *birkat kohanim* (the blessing from the priests, referred to in Yiddish as *dukhenen*) is done daily, among Ashkenazi Jews outside of Israel, the ritual is practiced only on holidays, usually at the Musaf service.

Birkat Kohanim

The ritual involves the following steps:

1. After the קְדוּשָׁה *kedushah* at a holiday Musaf service (Shaharit on Simhat Torah), the כֹּהֲנִים *kohanim* (descendants of Aharon) and the לְוִיִּיִּם *leviyyim* (descendants of the tribe of Levi) proceed to the hand washing area.
2. The לְוִיִּים perform a ritual washing of the hands of the כֹּהֲנִים.
3. The כֹּהֲנִים, each wearing a large טַלִּית *tallit*, return to the sanctuary and approach—but do not ascend—the בִּמָּה *bimah*.
4. As the שְׁלִיחַ צְבוּר *sheliah tsibbur* nears the prayer רִצָּה *retseh*, the כֹּהֲנִים remove their shoes (without touching the shoes).
5. When the שְׁלִיחַ צְבוּר actually begins the prayer רִצָּה, the כֹּהֲנִים ascend the בִּמָּה and stand in front of the ark.
6. The כֹּהֲנִים cover their heads with their large טַלִּיּוֹת *talliyyot* and face the ark to recite the בְּרָכָה *berakhah* in advance of performing the *mitsvah*:

ברוך אתה יי, אלהינו מלך העולם, אשר קדשנו בקדשיתו של אהרן
וצונו לברך את עמו ישראל באהבה.

Barukh attah adonay, eloheynu melekh ha'olam,
asher kiddeshanu b'kdushato shel aharon
vetsivvanu le'arekh et ammo yisra'el be'ahavah.

7. The כֹּהֲנִים turn in a clockwise direction to face the congregation.
8. The שְׁלִיחַ צְבוּר leads the כֹּהֲנִים in the three-part blessing, slowly chanting each word, which the כֹּהֲנִים then repeat.
9. At the end of each of the three verses, the congregation responds אָמֵן *amen*.

Determining the Date of a Yortsavt

Observe a *yortsavt* on the anniversary of the date of death, calculated according to the Hebrew calendar.

Some dates do not occur every year. For a death on one of these dates, determine the *yortsavt* using these guidelines:

Death occurred on 30 Heshvan (Rosh Hodesh Kislev — Day 1)

- If in the *next* year 30 Heshvan does *not* occur, then *every* year:
Observe 29 Heshvan.
(Thus, the *yortsavt* is observed on the same date each year.)
- If in the *next* year 30 Heshvan *does* occur, then each year:
Observe 30 Heshvan in every year it occurs.
In other years, observe 1 Kislev.
(Thus, the *yortsavt* is always observed on Rosh Hodesh Kislev, either on Day 1 of Rosh Hodesh or on the only day of Rosh Hodesh.)

Death occurred on 30 Kislev (Rosh Hodesh Tevet — Day 1)

- If in the *next* year 30 Kislev does *not* occur, then *every* year:
Observe 29 Kislev.
(Thus, the *yortsavt* is observed on the same date each year.)
- If in the *next* year 30 Kislev *does* occur, then each year:
Observe 30 Kislev in every year it occurs.
In other years, observe 1 Tevet.
(Thus, the *yortsavt* is always observed on Rosh Hodesh Tevet, either on Day 1 of Rosh Hodesh or on the only day of Rosh Hodesh.)

Death occurred during Adar (in a non-leap year)

- In a non-leap year, observe the date of death in Adar.
- In a leap year, observe the date in 1st Adar. (Some follow the custom of observing the date in both 1st Adar and 2nd Adar.)

Death occurred during 1st Adar or 2nd Adar (in a leap year)

- In a non-leap year, observe the date in Adar.
- In a leap year, observe the date in the Adar (1st or 2nd) in which the death occurred.

Death occurred on 30th of 1st Adar (Rosh Hodesh 2nd Adar — Day 1, in a leap year)

- In a non-leap year, observe 30 Shevat (Rosh Hodesh Adar — Day 1).
- In a leap year, observe 30th of 1st Adar (Rosh Hodesh 2nd Adar — Day 1).

NOTES





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