כסלו KISLAV

	רף היומי	קשת פ		NOVDEC. '14 – כסלו תשע״ה		
ĥ	L	23	Sun.	ראש חודש כסלו	N	זונטאג
נכטרת	נא	24	Mon.		2	מאנטאג
5	נב	25	Tue.		2	דינסטאג
	נג	26	Wed.		٦	מיטוואך
	נד	27	Thu.		n	דאנערש
	נה	28	Fri.		1	פרייטאג
	נו	29	Sat.	פ׳ ויצא הפטרה ויברח יעקב	7	שבת
	נז	30	Sun.		Π	זרנטאג
	נח	1	Mon.	DECEMBER	5	מאנטאג
	נט	2	Tue.		,	דינסטאג
	σ	3	Wed.		**	מיטוואך
	סא	4	Thu.	אור ליום ו' במעריב מתחילין לומר טל ומטר		.דאנערש
	סב	5	Fri.		27	פרייטאג
	סג	6	Sat.	פ׳ וישלח	יד	שבת
				הפטרה חזון עובדי׳		
	סד	7	Sun.		טו	זונטאג
	סה	8	Mon.		טז	מאנטאג
	סו	9	Tue.		77	דינסטאג
	סז	10	Wed.		יח	מיטוואך
	סח	11	Thu.		יט	ראנערש.
	סט	12	Fri.		2	פרייטאג
	ע	13	Sat.	פי וישב הפטרה כה אמר ה׳	כא	שבת
	עא	14	Sun.		כב	זונטאג
	עב	15	Mon.		כג	מאנטאג
	עג	16	Tue.	ערב חנוכה	כד	דינסטאג
	עד	17	Wed.	א׳ חנוכה		מיטוואך
	עה	18	Thu.	ב׳ חנוכה		דאנערש.
	עו	19	Fri.	ג' חנוכה		פרייטאג
	עז	20	Sat.	פ׳ מקץ, ד׳ חנוכה, מבה״ח הפטרה רני ושמחי	כח	שבת
	עח	21	Sun.	ערב ר״ח, ה׳ חנוכה		זונטאג
	עט	22	Mon.	א' דר״ח טבת, ו' חנוכה	5	מאנטאג

9 אינדערפרי 17 מינוט מיט 17 חלקים נאך

ראש חדש ROSH CHODESH NOV. 22, 1 KISLEV

מוצאי שבת DEPARTURE OF SHABBOS

מעריב / MAARIV

For the departure of *Shabbos*; אתה יעלה ויבא in *Shemonah Esrei*; Half-*Kaddish*; ויהי נועם in *Shemonah Esrei*; followed by *Kaddish Tiskabel*; ויתן לך *Havdalah*; ויתן לך; Mourner's Kaddish.

Havdalah at home.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 23 אחרית / SHACHRIS

The usual service for Rosh Chodesh: יעלה ויבא in Shemonah Esrei; Half-Hallel; Kaddish Tiskabel; Torah Reading; Mussaf for Rosh Chodesh, etc.

שבת פרשת ויצא SHABBOS PARSHAS VAYEITZEI NOV. 29, 7 KISLEV

The Haftorah is read from Hosea: 12:13-14:10. (The Mishneh brurah Siman 428 Subparagraph 22 states in the name of the Chayei Adam that we add additional pasukim in order to conclude the Haftorah on a positive note). THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 4, 13 KISLEV

At Maariv, we begin to include "ותן יטל ומטר into the Shemonah Esrei. If one became aware, after he had completed the Bracha מברך השנים, that he had omitted "ותן טל ומטר" he should wait to insert it right before "כי אתה שומע of שמע of קולנו. If he had already completed the Bracha שומע תפלה, he may insert it before saying "רצה". If he had already begun "רצה he must return to the Bracha "רצה עלינו", which is the proper place for "עלינו ישל ומטר. If he had already completed the Shemonah Esrei and stepped backward, then he must repeat the entire Shemonah Esrei. In any situation in which a person must repeat the entire Shemonah Esrei, he may fulfill his obligation by listening to every word of the Chazzan's Repetition from begining to end, with the intention of thus fulfilling his obligation.

(It is advisable to repeat 101 times [at the very least 90 times]: "האת כל מיני תבואתה so as to make the inclusion of "לטובה ותן טל ומטר לברכה habitual and fluent, thus eliminating any future doubt as to whether one included "זותן טל ומטר" in the Shemonah Esrei or not.)

The final time for the sanctification of the New Moon of Kislev is Saturday night Dec. 6 (15 Kislev.) until 4:08 AM.

שבת פרשת וישלח SHABBOS PARSHAS VAYISHLACH

DEC. 6, 14 KISLEV

The Haftorah is read from the Book of Ovadiah.

שבת פרשת וישב SHABBOS PARSHAS VAYEISHEV

DEC. 13, 21 KISLEV

The Haftorah is read from Amos 2:6-3:8

ערב חנוכה EREV CHANUKAH

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 24 KISLEV

No Tachanun at Mincha.

"We should increase our charity contributions during the days of Chanukah because they are specifically appropriate for rectifying the defects of one's soul through charity, and especially by supporting the needy among those who study torah." (Kitzur Shulchan Aruch Laws of Chanukah).

א' רחנוכה FIRST DAY CHANUKAH TUESDAY NIGHT, 25 KISLEV

After sunset (according to some, after

the appearance of three stars) we light the *Chanukah* lights and make the following three *Brachos:* אשהחיינו After lighting we recite אשהחיינו We also light the *Chanukah Menorah*, with all of its *Brachos*, in the southern side of the *Shul* (where the *Menorah* was lit in the Holy Temple) so as to make a public declaration of the miracle. "אשהחיינו" is recited only on the first night. The first candle that is lit is at the extreme right of the *Menorah*.

MAARIV / ערבית

The usual weekday *Maariv*. We say ועל הנסים in *Shemonah Esrei*. If one forgot to say ועל הנסים, and first recalled his omission only after he had already said the Shem of the *Bracha* that follows it, he does not begin the *Shemonah Esrei* again (the same holds true for ועל הנסים) in the Blessing after Meals [*Birkas Hamazon*]).

[Rav Henkin noted that the Talmud states that one can fulfill his basic obligation of lighting Chanukah lights with one candle each night for a man and his entire household. The lighting was done outside, by the door of the house, so as to publicize the miracle to passersby. In later times the custom practiced was to light inside the house, by the left side of the door. It is better, however, to light in a window that is in view of the street, or at the very least, that is in view of an alley or courtyard where people walk. The established custom is to light the Chanukah lights in a way that the Talmud called the most beautiful of all — המהדרין הההררין, whereby on the first day one lights one candle, and on each day an additional candle is added, that candle being lit first. By the eighth day we light eight candles.

The Talmud's basic decree was for the head of the household to light for everyone in the house. They, in turn, must observe the candles being lit and hear the Brachos. If there are visitors in the house at the time of the lighting of the Menorah, they should either contribute oil (or candles) or give money so that they become partners in the Mitzvah. The custom now is for even visitors to light their own Menorah, at the proper time, with their own Bracha, even if a member of the family is lighting the Menorah for them at home. The individual family members may, if they so wish, light their own Menorahs and make their own Brachos. If they do so, they should light each Menorah in a separate place.

One may not derive any practical benefit from the Chanukah lights. Therefore, we light an additional light, called the Shammash, so that if one needs some light, he should use the Shammash.

It is best to light at the time of the initial appearance of the stars (except for Saturday night when one, perforce, must light later). Under extenuating circumstances, one may light at midnight or even later, if members of the family are still awake to see the Chanukah lights.

There must be enough oil to last one half hour past the time when the stars appear. If one is lighting after the appearance of the stars there must still be enough oil to burn for half an hour.

If the Chanukah lights are accidently extinguished prior to their having burned the requisite time, one is not obligated by Halacha to rekindle them; it is, however, advisable that one rekindle them without a Bracha.]

(There is a custom to give children *Chanukah Gelt* as part of the process of publicizing the miracle.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17

SHACHRIS / שחרית

ועל הנסים in Shemonah Esrei; Chazzan's Repetition; complete Hallel; Half-Kaddish; Torah Reading: three Aliyahs in Parshas Naso (Numbers 7); Kohen reads (1-11) from "המובח" until "ויהי ביום כלות משה" until לחנוכת" tevi reads (12-14) until "המובח"; Levi reads (12-17) until "קטרת בחשון בן"; Yisroel reads (15-17) until ; 'קטרת צלציון ; אשרי ; יהללו ; Half-Kaddish; (למנצח סו); Kaddish Tiskabel; עלינו ; Psalm of the Day; למנצח סו מומור שיר חנוכת; Kaddish; Mourner's Kaddish.

(We do not say *Tachanun*, א-ל ארך אפים,

the series of יהי רצון after Torah Reading, and למנצח all eight days of *Chanukah.*)

In Shul we light the *Chanukah Menorah* in the morning too, (without a *Bracha*) so as to publicize the miracle.

On the weekdays of *Chanukah* we observe the following order: In *Shemonah Esrei* and *Bircas HaMazon* we add הנכים At *Shacharis* we recite the complete *Hallel* followed by a half-*Kaddish* (with the exception of *Shabbos* and *Rosh Chodesh* when the *Hallel* is followed by a *Kaddish Tiskabel.*).

(On each weekday of Chanukah we have three Aliyahs from a section at the end of Parshas Naso, concerning the offerings brought by the N'siim (Princes) during the dedication of the Tabernacle, except for Rosh Chodesh see entry for those days. The first two Aliyahs are read in the paragraph whose day corresponds to that day of Chanukah; e.g., on the third day of Chanukah the first two Aliyahs would read from "ביום השלישי; [On other weekdays of Chanukah, the readings of the Kohen and Levi for the respective day, follow the division of Levi and Yisroel on the first day, see above]. The third Aliyah continues with the entire offering of the next day.)

ב' דחנוכה SECOND DAY CHANUKAH WEDNESDAY NIGHT

26 KISLEV, DEC. 17

Wednesday night we light two candles begining with the new addition. We make the *Brachos* "להדליק נר" and הנרות הללו (שהחיינו no) שעשה נסים etc.

מעריב / MAARIV

ועל הנסים, etc.

THURSDAY, 26 KISLEV, DEC. 18 אחרית / SHACHRIS

in Shemonah Esrei; Chazzan's Repetition; complete Hallel; Half-Kaddish; Torah Reading: three Aliyahs in Parshas Naso: Kohen reads from (7:18-20) "ביום ישני until "המלאה קטרת" tevi reads (21-23) until "המלאה קטרת"; Yisroel reads (24-29) from "אליאב בן חלן" until "ביום השלישי"; Half-Kaddish ביום השלישי; אמלוג Tiskabel; נלינו Salm of the Day; חנוכת מומור שיר (אמלוגה).

שבת פרשת מקץ SHABBOS PARSHAS MIKEITZ

ר׳ דחנוכה

FOURTH DAY CHANUKAH

FRIDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 19, 27 KISLEV We light the *Chanukah Menorah* at home before lighting the *Shabbos candles*. (One should recite *Mincha* before lighting the *Chanukah* lights. However, one must be careful not to delay the welcoming of *Shabbos* because of this. One may not light neither *Chanukah* nor *Shabbos* lights, earlier than *Plag HaMincha* – one and one-quarter proportionate hours before sunset, (a proportionate hour is onetwelfth of the daylight period). One must be careful to use enough oil (or light a large enough candle) that will remain lit until thirty minutes after the appearance of three stars.

We light four candles, beginning with the new addition. We make the *Brachos* "להדליק נר" and "שעשה נסים" (no ילהדליק (שהחיינו הללו, etc.

קבלת שבת/ערבית WELCOMING THE SHABBOS FRIDAY EVENING, 28 KISLEV

מעריב / MAARIV

ועל הנסים, etc.

SHABBOS MORNING, DEC. 20 אחרית / SHACHRIS

ועל הנסים in Shemonah Esrei for Shabbos; Chazzan's Repetition; complete Hallel; Kaddish Tiskabel. We take out two Sifrei Torah; in the first Sefer Torah we have seven Aliyahs in the weekly Sidrah (Mikeitz). We place the second Sefer Torah next to the first and a Half-Kaddish is said. We then lift and roll the first Sefer Torah. The Maftir reads in the second Sefer Torah from Parshas Naso (7:30-7:35) from "אליצור בן שריאור" until "ביום הרביעי"; the Haftorah is read in Zechariah 2:14-4:7. We bless the new moon of Teves. (no א-ל א-ל אביר ביום אביני);

מוסף / MUSSAF

Half-Kaddish; Shemonah Esrei of Mussaf for Shabbos with וועל הנסים; Chazzan's Repetition; Kaddish Tiskabel; אין כאלקינו; אין כאלקינו; שיר של יום; אנעים זמירות; עלינו; Day); מזמור שיר חנוכת; Mourner's Kaddish; ארון עולם.

אנחה / MINCHA

Three Aliyahs in Parshas Vayigash; ועל הנסים in Shemonah Esrei for Shabbos Mincha. (We do not say ביקתך צרק איד איד).

מוצאי שבת DEPARTURE OF SHABBOS MOTZIE SHABBOS, DEC. 20,

29 KISLEV

Weekday Maariv; ועל and אתה חוננתני הנסים in Shemonah Esrei; Half-Kaddish; ואתה קרוש ; Kaddish Tiskabel; light Chanukah Menorah in Shul; יותן לך Havdalah; עלינו; Mourner's Kaddish.

(Rav Henkin noted that there are various opinions concerning the order of Havdalah

and Chanukah Menorah lighting in the home. His recommendation was to make Havdalah first, and then to light the Chanukah Menorah. His reason was a practical one, intended for the benefit of someone who maintains Shabbos longer than the rest of the household. Such a person can make Havdalah with someone else lighting the Havdalah candle and holding it for him. When he is ready to light his Chanukah lights, he may then do so immediately.)

ערב ראש חדש EREV ROSH CHODESH

ה' דחנוכה אינוא געס אינ

FIFTH DAY CHANUKAH SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 29 KISLEV

Those who say the service of *Yom Kippur Koton* do not do so today.