

# PHILOTORAH

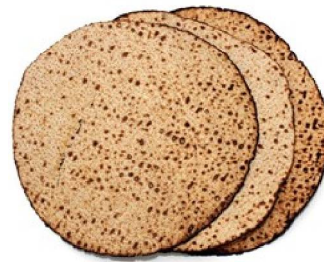
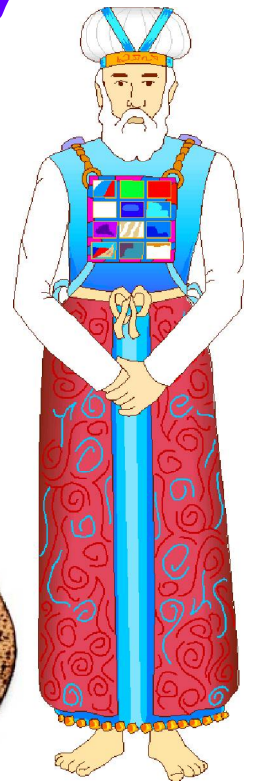
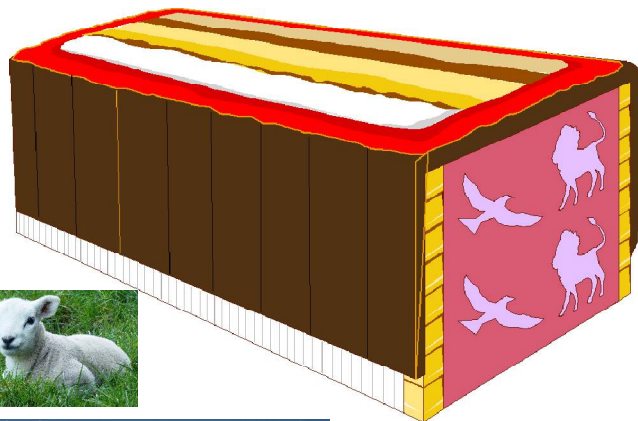
לה"י

יהי רצון מלפניך ה' אלהינו ואלהי אבותינו שתשלח מהרה רפואה שלמה מן השמים, רפואת הנפש ורפואת הגוף לחולי קורונה - בישראל, בעם היהודי, ובעולם, ולנפגעי מעשי טרור ואנטישמיות - בכל מקום שהם, ולשאר חולי ישראל. אמן.

## ויקהל - פקודי

ה  
ח  
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כ

מצרכים  
חודש  
ניסן



**Yerushalayim** in/out times for Shabbat

**VAYAKHEL-P'KUDEI - HACHODESH (m)**

כ"ה אדר ה'תשפ"ג • 23, 17-18 March

5:13PM Plag 4:34PM • 6:26PM R' Tam 7:06PM

For other locales, click on the Z'MANIM link

# CALNOTES



## M'VORCHIM

When Rosh Chodesh Nisan is on Shabbat (which it is NOT, this year), then HaChodesh will be on that Shabbat and we will have a 3-kugel Shabbat. Shabbat M'vorchim will be the previous Shabbat - Parshat Para.

When R"Ch Nisan is on a weekday (as it is, this year), HaChodesh is the maftir on the previous Shabbat, and that it the day of M'VORCHIM.

Rosh Chodesh Nisan is always one day (in our fixed calendar), because the Adar that precedes it has only 29 days.

R"Ch Nisan - and the 15th of the month, as well, i.e. the first day of Pesach - follows the calendar rule of LO B'DU. That means that R"Ch Nisan cannot fall on a Monday, Wednesday, or Friday. So too for the first day of Pesach.

This year, Rosh Chodesh Nisan will be on a Thursday - specifically, on March 23rd.

רֵאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ נִסָּן יִהְיֶה בְּיוֹם חַמִּישִׁי  
הַבֹּא עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל לְטוֹבָה:

The molad of Nisan is on Wednesday

(March 22nd), 1 hour, 24 minutes, and 12 parts (chalakim). That adjusts to 1:04am Israel Winter Time. (We don't change the clock until Friday, March 31st.)

הַמּוֹלַד יִהְיֶה בְּיוֹם רְבִיעִי, עֶשְׂרִים וָאַרְבַּע דְּקוֹת  
וְשָׁנִים-עֶשָׂר חֲלָקִים אַחֲרֵי אַחַת בְּבוֹקֶר.

In Rambam notation, that's - ד' ז:תמד -

The actual (astronomical) molad is on Tuesday, March 21st at 7:23pm.

## Our Calendar

The average time it takes the Moon to go through its cycle of phases, taking into account the Earth-Moon's movement in their orbit around the Sun, is 29d 12h 44m 1p. Months of the Jewish Calendar are either 29 days or 30 days long. Alternating the lengths of the months needs to slightly favor 30-day months in order to average the lunation. This is accomplished by assigning 30 and 29 days to the months:

Nisan 30, Iyar 29, Sivan 30, Tamuz 29, Av 30, Elul 29, Tishrei 30, Marcheshvan 29 (with an occasional extra day, the 30th of Marcheshvan). Kislev 30 (with a less often loss of a day), Tevet 29, Sh'vat 30, Adar Rishon (when there is one) 30, Adar (or Adar Sheni) 29. With more Marcheshvans with 30 days, and fewer Kislevs with only 29, and with 30 days in the extra Adar, the months average 29d 12h 44m 1p.