

PHILOTORAH

לה"ו

יְהִי רְצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁתְּשַׁלַּח מְהֵרָה רְפוּאָה שְׁלֵמָה מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם,
רְפוּאָת הַנֶּפֶשׁ וְרְפוּאָת הַגּוּף לְפְצוּעֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה, וְלַנִּפְגְּעֵי מַעֲשֵׂי טְרוֹד וְאִנְטִישְׁמִיּוֹת
בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְכָל מְקוֹם שֶׁהֵם - עִם שְׂאֵר חוֹלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמֵן.

May HaShem protect our soldiers and the hostages; may He send Refu'ah Sh'leima to the many injured; may He console the bereaved families and all of Israel, may He end this war with success and peace for Medinat Yisrael and Klal Yisrael wherever they are.

YERUSHALAYIM

in/out times for

CHAYEI SARA

כ"ב מרחשון ה'תשפ"ה

Nov 22-23 '24

חיי שרה



4:02 PM PLAG **3:32 PM** •  **5:16 PM** R' Tam **5:48 PM**

Use the Z'MANIM link for other locales and other times



30 days hath Marcheshvan?

Not usually.

September, April, June, and November always hath 30 days.

In our fixed calendar, so do Tishrei, Sh'vat, (the first Adar when there are two), Nissan, Sivan, and Av - always.

On the other hand, Tevet, Adar (and the second Adar when there are two), Iyar, Tamuz, and Elul, always have 29 days.

Marcheshvan and Kislev are the two variable months.

Marcheshvan usually has 29 days - except in a SHALEIM year, when it has 30 - like this year, 5785.

Kislev usually has 30 days - except in a CHASEIR year, when it has 29.

Of all years, 29.56% are K'SEDER, let's call that regular, even though SHALEIM years are more common.

44.93% of years are SHALEIM and 25.51% of years are CHASEIR.

For Marcheshvan, usually 29 days means a little more than 55% of years.

For Kislev, usually 30 days means almost 75% of years.

What determines if a year will be CHASEIR, K'SEDER, or SHALEIM?

To clarify (or confuse - depends on you, and on how well I can explain things) -

The details of a year are determined with a number of steps.

First, calculate if the year will have one or two Adars. This is done by dividing the year's number by 19 and looking at the remainder.

For example: This year, 5785 - divide by 19 and you get 304 remainder 9. The 304 is not relevant to the setting of the year; the remainder is.

If the remainder is 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, or 19 (same as no remainder), then the year has two Adars. If the remainder is 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 18, then the year has one Adar.

Second, determine the day the year begins, i.e. the first day of Rosh HaShana. Without going into details, the molad of Tishrei is calculated. Rosh HaShana is set on the day of the molad of Tishrei, unless the molad is on a specific day (no details now) or time of day (no details now), in which case, RH is pushed to the next day or the day after that.

Third, the following RH is also determined. And here's what is relevant to CHASEIR, K'SEDER, and SHALEIM.

The number of days from the current RH and the next RH are calculated. For a SHANA P'SHUTA (12-month, one Adar year), that number will be 353 or 354 or 355 days. And the year will accordingly be CHASEIR, K'SEDER, or SHALEIM. For a SHANA M'UBERET (13-month, two Adar year), the number of days are 383, 384, or 385, and similarly determine if the year needs to be a day short (in which case, 30 Kislev is dropped, and the year is CHASEIR) or its months can stay at their "regular" lengths (Marcheshvan with 29 and Kislev with 30 - K'SEDER), or a day needs to be added (in which case, Marcheshvan is lengthened to 30 days, and the year is SHALEIM).

I hope this made sense to you if you took the time and energy to read all the way through.

This Shabbat (Chayei Sara) is the 22nd of Marcheshvan. The following Shabbat (To-l'dot) is the 29th which is both Shabbat M'vorchim and MACHAR CHODESH. Rosh Chodesh is Sunday and Monday, the 30th of Marcheshvan and the 1st of Kislev (December 1 & 2).

Hopefully, the year's M'VORCHIM file will be up later this week.