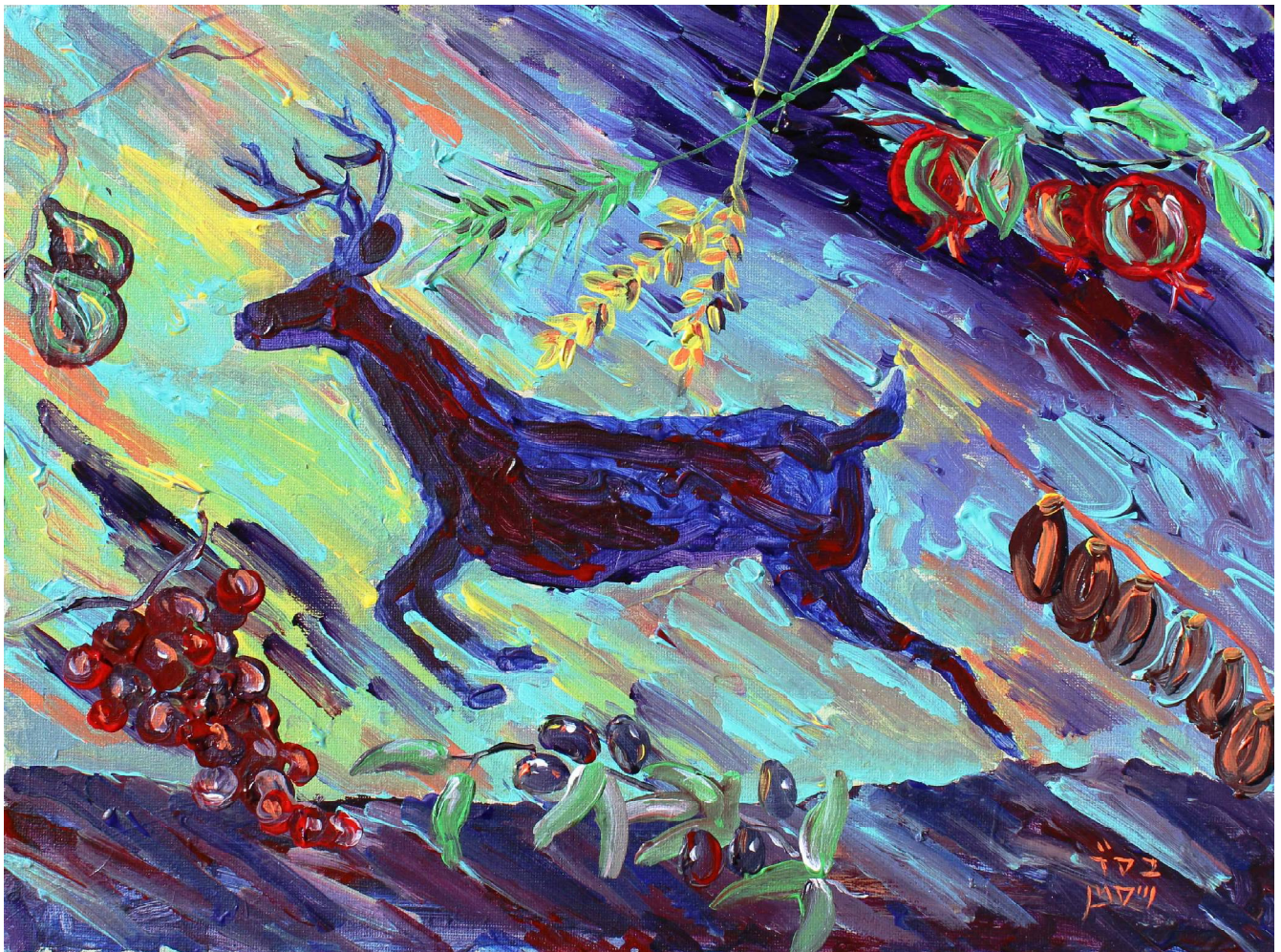




יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְפָּנֶיךָ ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֵלֵהֶי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁתִּשְׁלַח מְהֵרָה רְפוּאָה שְׁלָמָה מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם,
רְפוּאָת הַנֶּפֶשׁ וְרְפוּאָת הַגּוּף לַפְּצוּעֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה, וּלְנִפְגְּעֵי מַעֲשֵׂי טְרוֹר וְאִנְטִישְׁמִיּוֹת
בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְכָל מְקוֹם שֶׁהֵם - עִם שְׂאֵר חוֹלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמֵן.

**May HaShem protect our soldiers; may He send Refu'ah Sh'leima
to the many injured; may He console the bereaved families and all of Israel;
may He facilitate the return of the last hostage body; may He end this war
with success and peace for Medinat Yisrael and Klal Yisrael wherever we are.**



YERUSHALAYIM in/out times for **VAYCHI**

י"ד טבת ה'תשפ"ו • January 2-3 '26

 **4:12PM** PLAG **3:44PM** •  **5:28PM** R' Tam **6:00PM**

Use the Z'MANIM link for other locales



Kiddush L'vana

The molad of Tevet was early Shabbat morning, December 20th, 2h 22m 10p, 1:59am.

The time from one molad to the next that is used in our Jewish Calendar is the average time it takes the Moon to cycle through its phases - from New Moon to the next New Moon. It is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 1 cheilek (which is 3 and a third seconds).

The last opportunity for Kiddush L'vana is halfway between the current and next molad. The time is called the NIGUD, opposition. It happens at Full Moon. But remember, the calendar uses the average times, rather than the actual times.

Half of the molad is 14 days, 18 hours, 22 minutes (and a half of a cheilek, which we can ignore).

Starting with 1:59am on that Shabbat morning and adding 14 days, brings us to Shabbat morning, January 3rd. Add 18 hours and 22 minutes, brings us to 8:21pm on Motza'ei Shabbat of Parshat Vaychi (January 3rd).

That is the last op for KL of Tevet.

Motza'ei Shabbat, but not later than 8:21pm.

Motza"Sh Vayigash was the first op for those who wait for 7 days after the molad and for those who say KL specifically on Motza'ei Shabbat.

But if you missed KL this past Motza'ei Shabbat - because of clouds or any other reason - DO NOT wait for this coming Motza'ei Shabbat, because the window on that night is very small. If Motza'ei Shabbat didn't work, try Sunday night, and every night thereafter, until you are able to say KL (with a Moon clearly visible).

More About Tevet

The 29th of Kislev can fall on any day of the week except Shabbat. In fact, all dates in Kislev - the 1st through the 29th. Sometimes there is a 30th (in Shaleim & K'sidran years); sometimes there is no 30th (in Chaseir years).

The first of Tevet is either the day following the 29th of Kislev or two days after it.

In Shaleim years, 29 Kislev can be Friday, Monday, Wednesday. In K'sidran years, 29 Kislev can be Friday or Sunday. Two days later, 1 Tevet can be Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, or Tuesday.

In Chaseir years, 29 Kislev can be Sunday or Tuesday or Thursday. That means that 1 Tevet can be Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

Putting all year-types together, we find that 1 Tevet can be Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. That's only five possible days of the week. And it is so that all 59 dates from 1 Tevet to 29 Tevet and 1 Sh'vat to 30 Sh'vat can fall on five days of the week but not on two days of the week.

Which two days of the week? There are seven pairs of days that cycle through the two months.

And then, as a result of one or two Adars in a given year, the pattern changes to four possible and three not possible. That's the LO ADU ROSH rule that applies to 295 dates of the year (out of 385 possible dates)