

# CONGREGATION BETH EL-ATERETH ISRAEL

## High Holy Days - 5778 Schedule of Services

### Selichot

Saturday, September 16	Pre-Selichot Lecture—Rabbi Tsvi Levin	11:30 p.m.
Saturday, September 16	Selichot	12:00 Midnight
September 17 & 18	Sunday, Monday	7:00 p.m.
September 20	Wednesday	6:00 a.m.
September 24	Sunday	7:30 a.m./7:10 p.m.
September 25 & 26	Monday & Tuesday	6:45 p.m.
September 28	Thursday	6:15 a.m.
September 29	Friday	6:30 a.m.

### Erev Rosh Hashanah—Wednesday, September 20

Eruv Tavshilin	
Candle Lighting	6:26 p.m.
Mincha/Ma'ariv	6:40 p.m.

### Rosh Hashanah—Thursday & Friday, September 21 & 22

Shacharit (Hashkama 7:00a.m.)	8:00 a.m.
Torah Reading	9:45 a.m.
Shofar	10:30 a.m.
Tashlich (Only Thursday afternoon)	
Mincha/Maariv	6:25 p.m.
Candle Lighting (Thursday)	<b>after</b> 7:27 p.m.
Candle Lighting (Friday)	<b>before</b> 6:22 p.m.

### Shabbat Shuvah—Saturday, September 23

Shacharit	7:45/9:00 a.m.
Mincha	6:15 p.m.
Shabbat Shuva Drasha	6:40 p.m.
Havdallah	7:24 p.m.

### Tzom Gedaliah—Sunday, September 24

Fast Begins	5:11 a.m.
Morning Selichot/Shacharit	7:30 a.m.
Mincha	6:15 p.m.
Fast Ends	7:06 p.m.
Selichot	7:10 p.m.

### Erev Yom Kippur—Friday, September 29

Selichot	6:30 a.m.
Mincha	2:30 p.m.
Candle Lighting	<b>before</b> 6:10 p.m.
Kol Nidrei	6:10 p.m.

### Yom Kippur—Saturday, September 30

Shacharit	8:30 a.m.
Torah Reading	10:30 a.m.
Yizkor	11:00 a.m.
Mincha	4:30 p.m.
Neilah	5:40 p.m.
Maariv	7:11 p.m.

### Erev Sukkot - Wednesday, October 4

Eruv Tavshilin	
Candle lighting	6:02 p.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:10 p.m.

### Sukkot- First Day - Thursday, October 5

Shacharit	7:45/9:00 a.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:10 p.m.
Candle lighting	<b>after</b> 7:03 p.m.

### Sukkot - Second Day—Friday, October 6

Shacharit	7:45/9:00 a.m.
Candle lighting	<b>before</b> 5:58 p.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:10 p.m.

### Shabbat Chol Hamoed— Saturday, October 7

Shacharit	7:45 a.m./9:00 a.m.
Mincha /Maariv	5:50 p.m.
Havdallah	6:59 p.m.

### Chol Hamoed —Sunday, October 8

Shacharit	7:30 a.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:05 p.m.

### Chol Hamoed— Monday & Tuesday, Oct. 9 & 10

Shacharit	6:10 a.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:05 p.m.

### Hoshana Rabbah - Wednesday, October 11

Shacharit	6:00 a.m.
Eruv Tavshilin	
Candle lighting	5:50 p.m.
Mincha/Maariv	6:00 p.m.

### Shemini Atzeret /Simchat Torah— Thursday, October 12

Shacharit	7:45/9:00 a.m.
Yizkor	
Mincha/Maariv	5:55 p.m.
Candle lighting	<b>after</b> 6:51 p.m.
Simchat Torah Hakafot	6:40 p.m.

### Simchat Torah - Friday, October 13

*Shacharit ( <b>Note earlier time</b> )	7:00/8:30 a.m.
Simchat Torah Hakafot	
Candle lighting	<b>before</b> 5:47 p.m.
Mincha/Maariv	5:55 p.m.

## CUSTOMS FOR ROSH HASHANA – EVENING MEALS

*Choose from your tradition*

During the evening meals of Rosh Hashana there are several customs:

1. **Challah Dipped in Honey:** After the “Hamotzi,” the challah is dipped in honey instead of salt, to symbolize our wishes for a sweet year.

2. **Dates:** A blessing of “Boray Pree Ha’etz” is recited

(having in mind all the tree fruit that you intend to eat during the meal) after which dates are eaten then say:

יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׂיִתְמוּ שׁוֹנְאֵינוּ.

Yehee ratzon sheyitamu sonaynu v'oyvenu.

“May it be Thy will that our adversaries be eradicated.””

This is a phonemic symbol. The Hebrew word Tamarim dates sounds similar to the Yitamo (to eradicate)



3. **Pomegranates:** One then eats the pomegranates and before eating recites:

יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׁנַרְבֵּה זְכוּיֹת כְּרִמּוֹן.

Yehee ratzon shenarbeh zchuyos k'rimon."

“May it be Thy will that we have a multitude of merits like (the seeds of) the pomegranate.””



4. יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׁתַּחֲדֵשׁ עָלֵינוּ שָׁנָה טוֹבָה וּמְתוֹקָה. ng is recited:

Yehee ratzon shetchadesh olaynu shana tova umesuka."

“May it be Thy will to usher in upon us a good and sweet year.””



5. יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׁנַפְרֵה וְנַרְבֵּה כְּדָגִים.

Yehee ratzon shenifreh v'nirbeh k'dogim."

“May it be Thy will that we be fruitful and multiply like fish.””

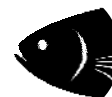
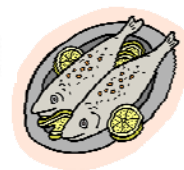
6. יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׁנַהֲיֶה לְרֹאשׁ וְלֹא לְזָנָב.

Yehee ratzon shehneeyeh l'rosh v'lo l'zonov."

“May it be Thy will that we be likened to the head, not to the tail.””

יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ, ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, שְׂיִרְבוּ זְכוּיֹתֵינוּ.

7. **Carrots:** Before eating carrot-tzimmes the following is recited:



8. **New Fruit:** On the second evening of Rosh Hashana it is customary to eat a new fruit—one which had not been eaten since last Rosh Hashana. Since there is some question as to whether or not the blessing of Shehecheyanu should be said at kiddush on the second night of Rosh Hashana ... when the Shecheyanu is recited one should also have in mind the new fruit. Even if one does not have a new fruit, Shehecheyanu is recited in the kiddush. The new fruit is eaten after the Hamotzie and eating of the Challah.

9. **Nuts:** There is a custom to refrain from eating nuts on Rosh Hashana. The Hebrew word for nut is ‘egoz’ which has the same numerical value as the Hebrew word ‘chet’ which means sins.

## CUSTOMS FOR EREV YOM KIPPUR – BLESSINGS SONS AND DAUGHTERS

Throughout the Scriptures we find that our Patriarchs often rendered blessings upon their children (ie. the last chapters of Genesis primarily deal with Jacob's blessing of his twelve children). It is, therefore, not surprising that blessing one's children has found a special place in Jewish custom and tradition. On Erev Yom Kippur, the day before every individual's fate is sealed for the following year, it has become a tradition that parents bless their children before leaving for Kol Nidre. In order to assist you in carrying out this beautiful custom, we have provided the traditional text for such blessings. Often, the parent's

placed on

hand is  
the

For a boy:

**יְשִׁמְךָ אֱלֹהִים כַּאֲפָרַיִם וְכַמְנַשֶּׁה.<sup>1</sup> יְבָרְכֶךָ ה' וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָ. יָאֵר ה' פְּנֵיו אֵלֶיךָ וְיַחַנְךָ. יִשָּׂא ה' פְּנֵיו אֵלֶיךָ, וְיִשֶּׂם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם.<sup>2</sup>**

**וְיִהְיֶה רְצוֹן מִלְּפָנֵי אָבִינוּ שְׁבַשְׁמַיִם, שְׂיִתֵּן בְּלִבְךָ אֶהְבְּתוּ וְיִרְאֶתוּ. וְתִהְיֶה יְרֵאת ה' עַל פְּנֵיךָ כָּל יְמֵיךָ, שְׁלֹא תַחֲטֹא. וְיִהְיֶה חֲשֶׁקְךָ בַּתּוֹרָה וּבַמִּצְוֹת. עֵינֶיךָ לִנְבֹחַ יִבְיִטוּ; פִּיךָ יִדְבֵר חֲכָמוֹת; וְלִבְךָ יִהְיֶה אִימוֹת; יְדִיךָ יַעֲסֻקוּ בַּמִּצְוֹת; רַגְלֶיךָ יִרְצוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת רְצוֹן אָבִיךָ שְׁבַשְׁמַיִם. יִתֵּן לְךָ בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת, צְדִיקִים וְצַדִּיקָנוּיּוֹת, עוֹסְקִים בַּתּוֹרָה וּבַמִּצְוֹת כָּל יְמֵיהֶם. וְיִהְיֶה מְקוֹרְךָ בְּרוּךְ; וְיִזְמִין לְךָ פְּרֻנְסָתְךָ בְּהִתֵּר בְּנִחַת וּבְרִנּוֹחַ, מִתַּחַת יָדוֹ הַרְחֵבָה, וְלֹא עַל יְדֵי מִתְּנַת בֶּשֶׂר וָרֶם; פְּרֻנְסָה שְׂתִּהְיֶה פְּנוּי לַעֲבוּדָת ה' וְתִתְּבַב וְתִתְּחַתֵּם לַחַיִּים טוֹבִים וְאַרוּכִים, בַּתּוֹךְ כָּל צְדִיקֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמֵן.**

### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

For Daughters: "MAY G-D MAKE YOU AS SARAH, REBECCA, RACHEL AND LEAH."

For Sons: "MAY G-D MAKE YOU AS EPHRAIM AND MANASHE."

For Sons and Daughters:  
MAY THE L-RD BLESS YOU AND GUARD YOU.  
MAY THE L-RD SHINE HIS FACE UPON YOU  
AND FAVOR YOU. MAY THE L-RD RAISE  
HIS FACE TO YOU AND GIVE YOU PEACE.

MAY IT BE THE WILL OF OUR FATHER IN  
HEAVEN TO GRANT LOVE AND AWE FOR HIM  
IN YOUR HEART AND MAY THE AWE OF G-D  
BE UPON YOU ALL YOUR DAYS SO THAT  
YOU WILL NOT SIN.

MAY YOUR DESIRE BE FOR TORAH AND  
MITZVOT. MAY YOUR EYES LOOK  
STRAIGHT-FORWARD, YOUR MOUTH SPEAK  
WISELY, YOUR HEART BE REVERENT, YOUR  
HANDS OCCUPIED WITH MITZVOT, AND  
YOUR FEET RUN TO DO THE WILL OF YOUR  
FATHER IN HEAVEN.

MAY HE GIVE YOU RIGHTEOUS SONS AND

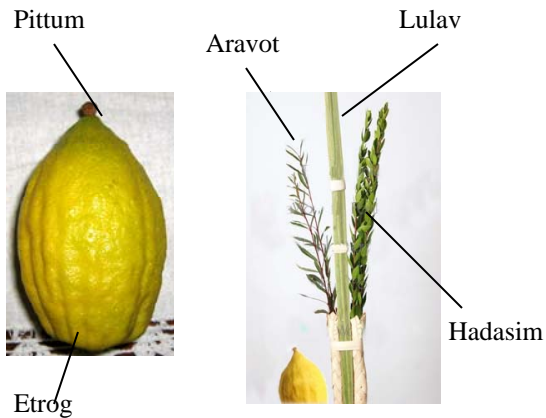
DAUGHTERS WHO WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH  
TORAH AND MITZVOT ALL THE DAYS OF  
THEIR LIVES. MAY YOUR SOURCE BE  
BLESSED.

MAY G-D ENABLE YOU TO RECEIVE YOUR  
LIVELIHOOD WITH HONESTY, EASE AND  
COMFORT FROM HIS OPEN HAND, AND NOT  
TO BE DEPENDENT ON THE GIFTS OF  
OTHERS. MAY IT BE A LIVELIHOOD  
THAT WILL ALLOW YOU TO BE FREE TO  
SERVE G-D.

MAY YOU BE WRITTEN AND SEALED FOR  
A GOOD TIME AND LONG LIFE AMONG THE

## SUCCOT - THE FOUR SPECIES

“And ye shall take.... the fruit of goodly trees, branches of palm trees and boughs of thick trees, and willow of the brook and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your G-d seven days” (Lev. 23:40). On Succot we are commanded to “take the four species” -- an etrog (citron), hadasim (myrtle twigs), the lulav (palm branch) and aravot (willow).



We arrange the lulav as follows:

1. Arrange the thick middle stem (spine) of the lulav so that it faces the individual.
2. Place three hadasim in the holder on the right side of the lulav.
3. Place two aravot in the holder on the left side of the lulav.
4. The hadasim should be higher than the aravot.

The lulav should be held in the right hand with the middle stem facing the individual. The etrog should be held in the left hand. While blessing/s are being recited, the etrog is held against the lulav with the pittum pointing downwards.

Immediately upon the completion of the blessing/s the etrog is to be turned so the pittum is pointing upwards and held firm against the aravot or aravot holder on the lulav. Care should be taken that the etrog should not be held against a low point of the aravot holder where the aravot might not reach.

The lulav and etrog, held together, should then be shaken in all directions, front, side, other side, up and down. This symbolizes G-d’s presence in all directions. Two blessings are recited on the first day of Succot and one blessing on the remaining six days of Succot. The blessings can be found in the Siddur.

**Reminder:** We do not take the Lulav and Etrog on Shabbat Chol Hameod Succot.

### SUCCAH BUILDING REMINDERS

1. When constructing a succah, the sechach covering should not be placed on the succah until the walls of the succah are set up and firmly secured.
2. Before one builds a succah one should examine the area above the intended location of the succah to determine if anything (i.e. tree branches) will be hanging over the top of the succah. If such is the case, consult with Rabbi Segal as to how this might affect the validity of the succah.
3. If the walls of your succah are made out of canvas or cloth, be sure to tie down such material tightly against the frame.
4. Succah decorations that are hung beneath the sechach of the succah should preferably be placed within one foot of the sechach. If this cannot be done, consult with Rabbi Segal as to parameters involved in maintaining a valid succah.
5. Enough sechach should be placed on the top of the succah to cover the majority of the roof area and should provide shade for the majority of the floor of the succah.

If you have any questions regarding the building of a succah, do not hesitate to contact Rabbi Segal.

### Shabbat and Yom Tov Candles in the Succah

While there is a practice to light Shabbat and Yom Tov candles in the Succah, it is perfectly acceptable to light those candles in our home in a living space that will be use by people at any time while the candles are