



Isaac Montagu





יִיהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָּנֶיף יְהֹּה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שְׁתַּרְגִּילֵנוּ בְּתוֹרָתֶף. וְתַּדְבִּיקֵנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֶיף. וְאַל תְּבִיאֵנוּ לִידִי חֵמְא. וְלֹא לִידִי עָוֹן. וְלֹא לִידִי נְפְיוֹן. וְלֹא לִידִי הַּנְנוּ לְאַהַבְה לְחֵן וּלְחָמֶים בְּעֵינֶיךְ וּבְעֵינֵי כָל וֹתְננוּ לְאָהַבָּה לְחֵן וּלְחָמֶים וּלְרַחְמִים בְּעֵינֶיךְ וּבְעֵינֵי כָל רוֹאִינוּ. וְנְמָלֵנוּ חֲסָדִים טוֹבִים: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוֹּה גּוֹמֵל חַסָּדִים טוֹבִים:

יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנִיךְּ יְהֹנָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁתַּינוּ מִשְׁזִּּוֹת פָּנִים. שֶׁתַּצִּילֵנוּ הַיּוֹם וּבְּכָל יוֹם וְיוֹם מֵעַזֵּי פָנִים וּמֵעַזּוּת פָּנִים. מֵאָדָם רָע. מִיּבֶּער רָע. מִשְּׁבָּוֹת שֶׁקֶר. מִשְּׂנְאַת וֹמְלָשׁוֹן הָרָע. מִשְּׁלְיהָה. מִמְלְשִׁרוּת. מֵעֲבוּת שֶׁקֶר. מִשְּׂנְאַת הַבְּּרִיוֹת. מֵעֲלִילָה. מִמִּלְשִׁינוּת. מִשְּׁלָּים רְעִים. מִבְּּרִילֹה. מִמְּיִלְה. מִמְּלִילָה. מִמְּיִלְה. מִשְּׁנָה. מִשְׁנָּאַת מִמְּלִיכְה. מִשְּׁלִילָה. מִמְּלִילְה. מִמְּלִּילְה. מִיִּבְּעל דְּיוֹ קְשֶׁה. בֵּין שֶׁהוּא בָּן בְּרִית:

בָּרוּך אַתָּה יְהֹנָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם אֲשֶׁר קְּדְשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתִיו וְצִנְּנוּ עַל דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה:

וְהַצֵּרֵב נָא יְהֹנָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֶת דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָתְךּ בְּפִינוּ וֹּבְפִיפִּיוֹת עַמְּךּ בֵּית יִשְּׂרָאֵל. וְנִהְיֶה אֲנַחְנוּ וְצָאֱצְאֵינוּ כָּלָנוּ יוֹדְצִי שְׁמֶּדְ וְלוֹמְדֵי תוֹרָתְדְּ לִשְׁמָה: בָּרוּךְ אַתְּה יְהֹנָה הַמְלַמֵּד תּוֹרָה לְעַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל: מַתִּיר אָסוּרִים : בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֵלֵךְ הָעוֹלָם,

זוקף כפופים:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם, מַלְבִּישׁ עַרָמִּים :

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה. אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם. הַנּוֹתֵן לַיָּעָף כֹּחַ:

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלְם, רוֹקַע הָאָרֶץ עַל הַמָּיִם :

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהֹנָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם, הַמֵּכִין מִצְצְרֵי נָבֶר :

בֶּרוּף אַתָּה יְהוָה. אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם. שֶׁעֶשָּׁה לִי כֵּל צַרְכֵּי :

בָּרוּדְ אַתָּה יְהוָה. אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶדְ הָעוֹלָם. אוֹזֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּנְבוּרָה :

בְּרוּדְ אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶּךְ הָעוֹלְם, עוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּתִפְּאָרָה :

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהנָה. אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם. שֶׁקַרְבָנוּ לַעֲבוֹרָתוֹ:

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם. שֶׁקְרָאָנוּ עַבָּדִיו:

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְהוָה. אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶּף הָעוֹלֶם. שֶׁבְּרָאָנוּ בִּצֵלְמוֹ:

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְהוָה. אֶלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם. הַמַּצְבִיר חֶבְלֵי שֵׁנָה מֵעֵינֵינוּ וּתְנוּמָה מֵעַפְּעַפֵּינוּ:

Birkot haShaḥar

According to the Talmuḍ (Berakhoṭ 60b) these blessings are meant to correspond to the following actions:

- When you hear the rooster crowing
- When you open your eyes
- When you stretch and sit up
- When you stand to get out of bed

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- When you dress
- When you step onto the ground
- When you begin to walk
- When you tie your shoes
- When you cover your head

The final three have been through many incarnations. While some traditional versions are phrased in the negative, these all emphasise positive aspects of a personal Divine relationship. Additionally, in their formula, they are all-inclusive. These particular wordings come from the Cairo Geniza, and are recorded in the siddur of R' Yitsḥak Sassoon, a rabbi in the contemporary New York Syrian community.



בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לַשֶּׁכְוִי בִינָה לְהַבְחִין בִּין־יוֹם וּבֵין לֵיְלָה.

בא"ה אמ"ה, פוקח עורים.

בא"ה אמ"ה, מַתִּיר אֲסוּרִים.

בא"ה אמ"ה, זוקף כְּפוּפִים.

בא"ה אמ"ה, מַלְבִּישׁ עֲרָמִים.

בא"ה אמ"ה, רוֹקַע הָאֶרֶץ עַל־הַמֶּיִם.

בא״ה אמ״ה, הַמַּכִין מְצְעֲדִי־גֶבֶר.

בא"ה אמ"ה, שֶׁעֶשְׂה־לִּי כְּל־צְרְכִּי.

בא"ה אמ"ה, אוזר ישְרָאֵל בִּגְבוּרָה.

בא"ה אמ"ה, עוטר יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּתִפְאָרָה.

בא״ה אמ״ה, שֶׁקֵרְבֶנוּ לַעְבוֹדָתוֹ.

בא״ה אמ״ה, שֶׁקְרָאָנוּ עֲבָדִיוּ.

בא"ה אמ"ה, שַבְּרָאֵנוּ בִּצַלְמוֹ. Blessed are You, יהוה, our *Elohim*, Sovereign of the Universe...

...who has given us the capacity to distinguish between day and night.

...who opens unseeing eyes.

...who liberates the bound.

...who straightens the bent.

...who clothes the naked.

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...who spreads the Earth over oceans.

...who guides human steps.

...who has made all that I need.

...who dresses Yisraél in might.

...who beautifully crowns Yisraél.

...who gathers us close to serve Them.

...who calls us
Their servants.

...who has created us in Their image.

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Barukh Attah Adonai Elohénu melekh haʻolam...

...asher naṭan la<u>sekh</u>vi yinah lehayḥin bén—yom uyén <u>lay</u>lah.

...pokéah 'ivrim.

...mattir asurim.

...zokéf kefufim

...malbish 'arummim.

...roķa' ha-arets 'al-hamayim.

...hamékhin <u>mits</u> 'adé–<u>ga</u>yer.

...she<u>'a</u>sah li kol-tsorki.

...ozér Yisraél bigyurah.

... otér Yisraél bețif-arah.

...shekére<u>va</u>nu la'avodato.

...shekra-<u>a</u>nu 'avadav.

...<u>she</u>bera-<u>a</u>nu betsalmo.

The Congregation sits during the reading of the Torah (except for the Ten Commandments). Seven men (or occasionally nine or eleven men) are called to the reading of the weekly Torah portion, plus an additional one, the Maftir, to read the Haftarah. It is a prerogative of a Cohen to be called first, and for a Levite to be called second. Children stand while their father or grandfather is called. A woman stands for her father, grandfather and optionally for her husband. When the Maftir is called the Reader repeats at least the last three verses of the Parashah, or reads the special portion assigned for that Sabbath. If the Haftarah is to be read by one who is not yet thirteen years old, an adult is called to the Torah in his place.

On the New Moon two Scrolls are taken out. In the first, the Parashah of the week is read, in the second 'And on the Sabbath day', until 'be offered', Numbers 28:15, p. 508. The Haftarah is Isaiah 66:1. If the New Moon falls on Sunday, the Haftarah is I Samuel 20:18-42. If a Sabbath with special Haftarah coincides with such a day, the special Haftarah is read, followed by the first and last verses of that for the New Moon or eve of New Moon. On a Sabbath during Hanukah two Scrolls are taken out. When this falls on New Moon, three Scrolls are used, in the second of which the portion for the New Moon is read.

On Shabbat Bereshit (the first after Simhat Torah) see p. 423

If a Cohen is called first, the Reader says

Cohen, approach. May —— (name) present himself and read from the Torah May his rock (the Lord) protect him.

Non-Cohanim are called as follows

May —— (name) present himself and read from the Torah. May his rock (the Lord) protect him.

For the penultimate portion of the Torah add, after the name, the Hebrew word Samukh (meaning 'approaching the completion of the reading')

For the last portion of the Torah add, after the name, the Hebrew word Mashlim (meaning 'completing the reading')

After Kaddish Le'ela (see p. 219, see p. 530 for when there is more than one Scroll) the Maftir is called. He is called by name only when reading from a second or third Scroll Otherwise he is called Maftir

For additional formulae used for calling up to read the Torah, see p. 369

הקהל יושבים בעת קריאת התורה חוץ מקריאת עשרת הדברות. ועולים לקריאה ז' גברים 🎹 ט' או י"א לפי הצורך והמפטיר אינו מן המנין. וכל עולה לתורה בניו ובני בניו ובנותיו עומדים לכבודו עד שיסיים את הברכה שלאחר הקריאה. זכותו של כהן לעלות ראשון ואחריו עולה ליי והמפטיר חוזר וקורא לפחות שלשה פסוקים מסוף הפרשה או קורא מהספר האחרון (ב' או 🌓 כשקטן קורא את ההפטרה יעלה איש 'במקום מפטיר'. בשבת ראש חודש מוציאים ב' סססי תורה א' לפרשת השבוע והמפטיר קורא בספר הב' 'וביום השבת' בפרשת פינחס עיין דף 🕬 ומפטיר בסוף ספר ישעיהו 'כה אמר יי השמים כסאי'. אם חל ר"ח ביום א' מפטירים בשמות א' 'ויאמר לו יהונתן מחר חדש'. כשיש הפטרות קבועות כגון ד' פרשיות אין לבטלן ואומרייו אחריהם פסוק ראשון ואחרון של הפטרת ר"ח או 'מחר חודש'. בשבת חנוכה מוציאים ב' ססוי תורה א' לפרשת השבוע וב' לחנוכת המזבח עייו דף 509 ואם חל בר"ח מוציאים ג' ספרי חורה וקריאת ר"ח קודמת לשל חנוכה.

בשבת בראשית עולה ראשון חתן בראשית ואחריו חתן תורה הכרזות תמצא בדף 422

כֹהֵן קָרַב וְכַהֵן. יַעֲמוֹד הַשָּׁם הַטוֹב הַגְּבִיר (הַבָּחוּר) ... די ... לְקְרוֹא

וכשקורא לישראל לעלות מכריז

השם הטוב הגביר (הבחור) ... די ...

וכשמכריזים לעולה הקודם למשלים מוסיפים פלוני ... סמוּדְ:

ולאחרון שבעולים מכריזים פלוני ... משלים:

ואומר המשלים או הש"ץ קדיש לעלא בדף 218 עיין דף 532 לסדר ב' וג' ספרים

ואחר כך מכריזים 'מפטיר' ללא שם אלא אם כן קורא המפטיר בספר ב' או ג' ראה הכרזות מיוחדות לעולים לתורה בדף 368

Keriaț haTorah

Reading Torah is a central mitsvah, but unusually, is mainly performed by a surrogate. Someone is called up to read a section, says a blessing over reading, and the Reader responds "amén" and is thus able to read on their behalf.

Call up Olim with the below formulary.
Words in grey vary, and further
honorifics may be used. When naming
both parents, say the mother and then
the father. The prefix 'T' is traditional
in some Sefaradi communities due to its
shared usage in Portuguese, Ladino and
Aramaic, and has the advantage of being
appropriate for all genders.

(1st aliyah only: בֹהֵן, נָא לִקְרֹב וּלְכַהֵן Kohén, please approach and act as Kohén *Kohén, na likrov ulkhahén*)

נָא לְעֲמוֹד הַשֵּׁם הַטּוֹב [שם] די [הורים] לִקְרוֹא בּתּוֹרָה.

Please rise, the good name [name] of [parents] to read from the Torah.

Na la'amod hashem hatoy, [name] de [parents] likro baTorah. עולים:) יָיָ **עִבְּי**כֶּם

יין יברכך ני יברכך אי יברכד אי יברכד

(עולים:)

בַּרְכוּ אֶתֹ־יִיָּ הַמְבֹרָך

קהל:) בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְבֹרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

^(עולים:) בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַמְבֹרָךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר בְּחַר בְּנוּ מִכְּלֹ-הָעַמִּים, וְנֶתַן לֵנוּ אֶת־תּוֹרָתוֹ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

Said after the reading:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר נֶתַן־לֶנוּ (אֶת־תּוֹרְתוֹ) תּוֹרַת אֱמֶת, וְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם נָטַע בְּתוֹבִינוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה. הוה (One called up:)
be with you

(Community:) May יהוה bless you

(One called up:)

Bless יהוה, the Blessed One

(Community:)

Blessed is יהוה who blesses forever and ever!

(One called up:)

Blessed is יהוה who blesses forever and ever!

Blessed is יהוה, our *Elohim*, Sovereign of the Universe, who has chosen us from all nations and given us Their Torah. Blessed are You, יהוה, who gives the Torah.

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* Said after the reading:

Blessed is יהוה, our *Elohim*, Sovereign of the Universe, who has given us Their Torah, a Torah of truth, and planted eternal life within us. Blessed are You, יהוה, who gives the Torah.



Adonai immakhem

(Kahal:)

m: Yevarekhekha

f: Yeyarekhékh Adonai nb: Yevarekhekhe

(Olim:) Barekhu eṭ Aḍonai hamevorakh

(Kahal:) Barukh Adonai <u>ha</u>meyorakh le[°]olam va[°]ed

(Olim:)

Barukh Aḍonai <u>ha</u>meyorakh leʻolam vaʻeḍ

Barukh Attah Aḍonai Elo<u>hé</u>nu <u>me</u>lekh haʻolam asher <u>ba</u>ḥar <u>ba</u>nu mikol haʻammim, ve<u>na</u>ṭan <u>la</u>nu eṭ toraṭo. Barukh Attah Aḍonai, noṭén haTorah.

Barukh Attah Aḍonai Elo<u>hé</u>nu <u>me</u>lekh haʻolam, asher <u>na</u>ṭan—<u>la</u>nu (et–toraṭo) toraṭ emeṭ, veḥayyé ʻolam nata' beṭo<u>khé</u>nu. Barukh Attah Adonai, notén haTorah.

Service For Zeved Abat

(Naming of a Newborn Baby Girl)

On the first Shabbat after the birth of a baby girl, the father is called to the Torah. At the conclusion of his Aliyah, the following ceremony takes place:

The following verse from The Song of Songs is sung:

יוֹבָתִי My dove, in the clefts of the rock, in the crevices of the step, show me your countenance, let me hear your voice, for your voice is pleasant and your countenance is becoming.

If it is the first child of the couple, the following verse is sung as well.

One is my perfect dove, the only one of her mother, pure to the one who bore her, daughters saw her and acclaimed her, queens and concubines, and they have praised her.

May He who blessed our matriarchs, Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel and Leah, Miriam the prophetess and Avigayil, and Queen Esther the daughter of Avihayil, bless (this) delightful girl and may her name be (girl's Hebrew name) the daughter of (mother's name), with good fortune at an auspicious moment. May she be brought up in health, peace and tranquility. May her father and mother merit to see her happiness and her wedding. May she have male children, wealth and honor, vigorous and fresh, fruitful in old age. And may it be His will, and say, Amen.

ובד הבת

(Naming of a newborn baby girl)

On the first Shabbat after the birth of a baby girl, the father is called to the Torah. At the conclusion of his Aliyah, the following ceremony takes place:

The following verse from שיר השירים (The Song of Songs) is sung:

יוֹנָתִּי בְּחַגְוֵי הַפָּלֵע בְּסֵׁתֶר הַמַּדְרֵגְה הַרְאִּינִי אֶת־מַרְאִין הַשְּׁמִיעִינִי אֶת־קוֹלֵךְ כִּי־קוֹלֵךְ עָרֵב וּמַרְאַיִךְ נָאוֶה:

Mi paloma, en reskisyos de la penya, en enkuvyerta del eskalon, azme ve-er a tu vista, azme oir a tu boz, ke tu boz savroza i tu vista donoza.

If it is the first child of the couple, the following verse is sung as well. אַתַּת הִיאֹ יוֹנָתֵי תַּמָּתִּי אַחַת הִיאֹ לְאִמֶּה בְּרָה הִיא לְיִוֹלַדְתְּוּ רָאָוּהָ בָנוֹת ֹוִיְאַשְּׁרוּהָ מְלָכִוֹת וּפִּילַגְשָׁיִם וַיְהַלְּלְוּהָ:

Una eya mi paloma mi prenizma, una eya a su madre, klara eya a la ke la paryó, la vyeron ijas i la byen aventuraron, reynas i donzeyas i la alavaron.

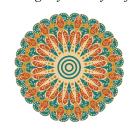
מָּי שֶׁבֵּרַךְ אִמּוֹתֵנוּ שָּׁרָה רְבְקָה רְחֵל וְלֵאָה וּמִרְיָם הַנְּבִיאָּח וַאֲבִיגֵיל וְאֶסְתֵּר הַמַּלְכָּה בַּת אֲבִיחַיִל, הוּא יְבָרֵךְ אֶת־הַיֵּלְדְּח הַנְּצִימָה (הַזֹּאת) וְיִקְרֵא שְׁמְהּ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל (פלונית) בַּת (פלוני) בְּת (פלוני) בְּת (פלוני) בְּמִיּלְ טוֹב וּבִשְׁעַת בְּרָכָה, וִיגַדְּלֶהְ בִּבְרִיאוּת שָׁלוֹם וּמְנוּחְחּ וְיִזֶבֶּה לְאְבִיהְ וּלְאִמָּה לְרְאוֹת בְּשִׁמְחָתָהּ וּבְחֻפָּתָה, בְּבִנִים וְיַזְבֶּנִנִים יְנוּבוּן בְּשֵׂיבָה, וְכֵן יְחִי וְכַרִים, עְשֶׁר וְכָבוֹד, דְשֵׁנִים וְרַעֲנַנִּים יְנוּבוּן בְּשֵׂיבָה, וְכֵן יְחִי רְצוֹן וְנֹאמֵר אמִן.

Zeyed haBanim

After a child is born, it is customary to call up a parent at the earliest possible opportunity, taking precedence over anyone else (aside from Kohanim/Leviyyim) present. Baby naming is a beautiful custom, held either after the aliyah, or in some communities, the whole family process in with the baby at the end of the service, and the child is named in front of an open ark.

The Mi sheBérakh is prefaced by an excerpt from Shir haShirim, with an additional verse for a firstborn, both comparing the child to a dove.

There are also countless piyyutim for the birth of a child. We have chosen not to single out any specific one here, and strongly encourage families to explore both your own minhagim and others, either for birth-specific piyyutim, or to choose a piyyut that has meaning to you and your family.



יוֹנָתִّי בְּחַגְּוֵי הַפֶּׁלֵע בְּמַתֶרֹ הַמַּדְרֵגְּה הַרְאִינִי אֶת־מַרְאַיִּדְ הַשְׁמִיעָנִי אֶת־קוֹלֵדְ כִּי־קוֹלֵךְ עָרָב וּמַרְאֵיִךְ נָאוֶה:

אַתַת הִיאֹ יוֹנָתֵי תַפֶּתָּי אַתַת הִיאֹ לְאִפְּהּ בָּרָה הָיא לְיִוֹלַדְתָּה רָאִוּהָ בָנוֹת וַיְאַשְּרוּהָ מִלְכָוֹת וּפִּילַגְשִים וַיְהַלְלוּהָ:)

> מִי שֶׁבַּרַךְּ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ, אַבְּרָהָם שֶּׁרָה, יִצְחָק רִבְּקָה, וְיֵעֲקֹב וּרָחֵל וְלֵאָה, וּמֹשֶׁה וְאֲהָרֹן וּמִרְיָם הַנְּּבִיאָה וְדָוֹד וַאֲבִיגִיל וּשְׁלֹמֹה, וְאֶסְתֵּר הַמַּלְכָּה בַּת אֲבִיתִיל,

הוא יְבָרֵךְ אֶת־הַוְלֶּד,

וִיקָרַא [שם] די [הורים]

בְּמַזָּל טוֹב וּבִשְעַת בְּרָכָה, וִיגַדֵּלוּ בִּבְרִיאוּת שָׁלוֹם וּמְנוּחָה, וִיזַכּוּ לַהוֹרים לִרְאוֹת בְּשִׁמְחָה עְּשֶׁר וְכָבוֹד, דְּשֵׁנִים וְרַעֲנַנִּים יְנוּבוּן בְּשֵּיבָה, וְכֵן יִהִי רַצוֹן, וְנֹאמַר אָמֵן: My dove, hiding in the rocky clefts of crags, show your face to me, allow me to hear your voice, for your voice is soothing and your face is stunning.

(My perfect dove is the one and only, the only one to her mother, the brightest one to her one who birthed her. The daughters saw her and were happy for her – queens and concubines both praised her.)

May the One who blessed our ancestors:

Ayraham Sarah
Yitshak Riykah,
Yaʻakov, Rahel, Lé-ah,
Mosheh, Aharon, Miryam the Prophet,
David Avigayil
Shelomoh, Queen Estér baṭ Ayiḥayil,
Bless this child.

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under a good constellation and at an hour of blessing – may They raise this child in health, peace, and repose. May the parents merit to see joy, wealth and honour – may they bear fruit in old age, full of sap and richness. So may it be Your will, and we say:

(parents).

and call them (name) of



Yonaṭi beḥagvé ha<u>se</u>la'

be<u>sé</u>ṭer hamadrégah,

har-i̯ni eṭ-mar-ayikh,

hashmi_i̯ni eṭ-k̞olékh; ki
kolékh 'arév umar-ékh naveh.

(Aḥaṭ hi yonaṭi ṭammaṭi, aḥaṭ hi le-imahh, barah hi leyoladtahh; ra-uha yanoṭ vaye-ashsheruha, melakhot ufilagshim vayhaleluha.)

Mi shebérakh avoténu,

Avraham, Sarah, Yitshak, Riykah, veYaʻakov uRahel veLé-ah. uMosheh ve-Aharon uMiryam haNeviah, veDavid va-Avigavil uShlomoh, ve-Estér haMalkah bat Avihayil, hu vevarékh et-havaled, veyikkaré [name] de [parents] bemazzal tov uvish 'at berakhah, vigaddélu beri-ut shalom umnuhah, vizakku lahorim lir-ot besimhah 'osher vekhayod, deshénim vera 'ananim yenuvun besévah, vekhén yehi ratson, venomar amén.

Д

Z

V

S

Mi sheBérakh al haKahal

Use this space – after the Torah is read but before it is returned to the Hékhal – to add personal and supplementary prayers. Variations are today written or adapted for natural disasters, for reparations from slavery, and even for very specific instances, but this practice goes back a long time. Some still today add on Kal Nidré, amongst a long list of Mi sheBérakh prayers, one for "A todos nossos Irmáos, prezos pela Inquisição" – our siblings imprisoned by the Inquisition.

Note the beautiful inclusion of their students alongside families of members of the Kahal, showing how much we value learning as a community. Furthermore, as a student or teacher, you are in a way entering a familial relationship, because you are inheriting or passing on your traditions.



מי שברד אַבָרָהָם יצחק ומשה ואהרן וּמָריַם הַנְבִיאַה, ודוד ואביגיל ושלמה. ואסתר המלכה בַת אַבִיחַיַל, וכל-הקהלות הקדושות וְהַשְּׁהוֹרוֹת, הוא יָבַרְדְ אֱת־כַּל־הַקַּהַל הַקַּדוֹש הזה, גָדוֹלִים וּקְטַנִּים, הם ומשפחתם ותלמידיהם וכל-אשר להם. מַלְכַא דְעֵלְמַא, הוא יְבַרְדְ יַתְכוּו, וִיזַכֶּה יַתְכוֹן, וִישִׁמֵע בִּקָל צְלוֹתִכוֹן, ָתָתְפַּרָקוּוּ וְתִשְׁתֵּוְבוּוּ מְכַּלֹ צֵרָה־וְעַקְתַּא, וִיהֵא מֵימָרָא דַּייָ בָּסַעִדְכֶם, וִיגֵן בַּעַדְכֶם, וְיִפְרושׁ סָבַת שְלוֹמוֹ עֲלֵיכֶם, וְיִשַּע בִּינֵיכֶם אֲהָבָה וְאַחָוָה שַׁלוֹם וַרֵעוּת, וִיסַלֶּק שִנאַת חַנַם מביניכם, וִישִבּור על הַגּויִם מֵעַל צַוַארִיכֶם, וִיקַיֵּם בָּכֶם מִקְרָא שֻׁכָּתוּב "יִהוַוֹה אֱלֹהֵי אַבוֹתֵכָם יֹפֵף עֵלֵיכָם כַּכֵם אֵלֶף פּעַמִים וִיבָרֶךְ אֵתְכֶּם כַּאֲשֵׁרְ דְבַּרְ לַכם:"

* Said during the Ten Days of Repentance

ויכתבכם (האל) בספר חיים טובים,

וכן יהי רצון ונאמר אַמַן:

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May the One who blessed our ancestors: Avraham Sarah Yitshak Rivkah, Yaʻakov, Rahel, Lé-ah, Mosheh, Aharon, Miryam the Prophet, David Avigavil Shelomoh. Queen Estér bat Avihayil. and all of the sacred and pure communities - may THEY bless all of this sacred community – the grown-ups and the children, them and their

Sovereign of the universe – it is They who blesses them and They who ascribes them merit. It is They who listens to their prayers, They who frees them and rescues them from all pain and suffering. May They provide for them enough for their needs, protect their wellbeing, and extend the shelter of Their peace upon them.

May They plant within them love, friendship, peace and goodwill and remove from them all traces of baseless hatred. May They smash the nations who are at their necks and make real the occasion that is written of: "הוה" the Elohim of Your ancestors will increase you a thousand times over, and They will bless you just as they said."

families and their students, and all that is theirs.

* Said during the Ten Days of Repentance and write them, Él, in the Book of Good Life,

Thus shall it be Your will, and we say: amén.

Mi shebérakh ayoténu,

Ayraham, Sarah,
Yitshak, Riykah,
veYaʻakov uRaḥel veLé-ah,
uMosheh ve-Aharon uMiryam haNeyiah,
veDavid va-Avigayil
uShlomoh, ve-Estér haMalkah baṭ Ayihayil,
vekhol-hakehilloṭ hakedoshoṭ vehatehoroṭ,
hu yeyarékh eṭ-kol-hakahal hakadosh hazeh,
gedolim uktannim,

hém umishpaḥtem veṭalmiḍéhem vekhol-asher lahem.

Malka deʻalma, hu yeyarékh yaṭkhon,
vizakkeh yaṭkhon, veyishma' bekal
tseloṭekhon, tiṭparekun veṭishtézeyun mikal
tsarah—veʻakṭa, vihé mémera dAdonai
besa'dekhem, veyagén baʻadkhem, veyifros
sukkaṭ shelomo ʻalékhem, veyitta' bénékhem
ahayah ve-aḥvah shalom veréʻuṭ,
visallék sin-aṭ ḥinnam mibénékhem,
veyishbor ʻol hagoyim méʻal tsavvarékhem,
vikayyém bakhem mikra shekaṭuy,
"Adonai Elohé ayoṭékhem, yosef ʻalékhem
kakhem elef peʻamim; viyarékh eṭkhem,
ka-asher dibber lakhem,"
(veyikhtavkhem (ha-Ēl) beséfer hayyim tovim.)

vekhen yehi ratson venomar: amén.

Bené Mitsvah

This blessing, taken from Beréshiṭ Rabbah [63:10], is not said by the child, but rather the parent.

There are also countless Bené Mitsvah piyyutim. Again, we have chosen not to single out any specific one here, and strongly encourage families to explore your own.

Holim

Additional to the general Mi sheBérakh, many traditions have a separate version for the sick. Again they vary greatly, however a staple feature is the quotation of Mosheh's famous prayer for Miriam, Él na refa na lahh – simple and direct yet perfectly formed, these beautiful five words act as another Tana'kh precedent for what prayer should look like. The text here is suitable for any gender or number of people.



בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלְם, שֶׁפְּטָרָנִי מֵעְנְשׁוֹ שֶל זֶה.



מי שברד אבותינו, אַבְרָהָם שַּׂרַה, יִצְחַק רַבְקַה, וַיַעֲקֹב וּרַחֵל וְלֵאַה, ומשה ואַהַרן ומרים הַנְבִיאַה וְדָוִד וַאֲבִיגַיִל ושלמה, ואסתר המלכה בַת אַבִיחַיַל, הוא יַבַרֶדְ אֱת־כַּל־חוֹלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְכַלַלֵם יָבַרֶדְ אָת־[שם] דְיֹ [הורים] וַיִשְלַח רְפוּאַה שָׁלֶמָה בכל-איברים וּבכל-גידים. כָּדַכְתִיב, "אֵל נָא רְפָא נָא לְה: אַל נֵא רָפָא נָא לֶה: אֵל נֵא רָפָא נָא לֶה:״

שַׁבָּת הִיא מִלּוְעֹק, וּרְפּוּאָה קְרוֹבָה לְבֹא.

וָכֶן יִהִי רַצוֹן, וְנֹאמֵר אָמֵן.

Blessed is יהוה, our *Elohim*,
Sovereign of the Universe, who has
exempted me from this responsibility.



May the One who blessed our ancestors: Avraham Sarah Yitshak Rivkah, Yaʻakov, Rahel, Lé-ah, Mosheh, Aharon, Mirvam the Prophet, David Avigayil Shelomoh, Queen Estér bat Avihayil, Bless all the sick among Yisraél, and particularly amongst them bless: (name) of (parents).

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Please, *Él*, heal her, please! Please, *Él*, heal her, please! Please, *Él*, heal her, please!

May complete healing be sent

to each and every organ and bone,

as it is written:

We wail even while it is Shabbat (Yom Toy) so that healing may be quick to come. So may it be Your will, and we say: *amén*.



Barukh Attah Adonai Elo<u>hé</u>nu melekh haʻolam <u>she</u>peta<u>ra</u>ni méʻonsho shel zeh.

Mi shebérakh ayo<u>té</u>nu,

Avraham, Sarah. Rivkah. Yitshak. veYaʻakov uRahel veLé-ah. uMosheh ve-Aharon uMiryam haNeviah, va-Avigayil veDavid uShlomoh, ve-Estér haMalkah bat Ayihayil, hu yevarékh et–kol–holé Yisraél uvikhlalam yevarékh et [name] de [parents] veyishlakh refu-ah shelémah bekhol-éyarim uykhol-gidim. Kedikhtiv. "Él na refa na lahh Él na refa na lahh

Él na refa na lahh"

Shabbaṭ hi (Yom toy hu) milizʻok, urfu-ah keroyah layo.

vekhén yehi ratson, venomar amén.

10

וו שמות טו יא

1. גדולות קדושות. כן באר"צ. בסרס"ג: 'זמירות שירות תשבחות הודאות'. 2. * וברכות ורננות וזמירות * | * נאמן * . 3. חי... גדול. ברומניא כת"י: 'למלך אל רם ונשא חי וקים׳. בכפא: 'למלך אל רם ונשא'. | וגבור איום. ברמב"ם: 'גדול גבור ונורא' וכן בתימן. השווה לוי ב־REJ, עמ' 236: 'גבור ונורא'. 7. תהלה. כך בסרע"ג ג. 8. * הקדוש... שמו * . 9. ואהרן... וכל. ראה לעיל עמ׳ 25, בתפילת ערכית. | כשעלו מן הים. באר״צ, ברומניא ובכפא: ׳לך ענו שירה בשמחה רבה כשעלו מן הים ענו ואמרו כלם׳. ברומניא כת״י: 'משה ובני ישראל כשעלו מן הים לך ענו שירה בגילה ברנה בשמחה רבה ענו כלם ואמרו מי 13. מי כמכה ממליך... ואמרו. השווה מאן, עמ' 295: 'מי כמוך ממליך כל מלך. כל מלך חולף ועובר ונוטל ממלוכתו ואתה חי וקיים לבדך. זה צור ישעינו פצו פה ואמרו י"י מלכינו. ובו ישמח לבינו וחרום קרנינו בישועתו (בישועתנו) בא"י צור ישראל וגואלו׳. והשווה אלבוגן, מתוך הגניזה ב־JQR 19, עמ' 244: 'מי כמכה... פלא מפי עוללים ויונקים שירה שמעת על הים יחד כלם ענו ואמרו יוי מלכינו מלך חי וקיים שמך עלינו יוי יוצרינו יוי הושיענו חוס ורחם עלינו ברחמיך הרבים כי אל חנון ורחום טוב אתה יוי מלך יוי מלך יוי ימלך לעולם ועד קיים עלינו יוי אלהינו מלכותו וכבודו גדלו ותפארתו וקדושתו וקדושת שמו הגדול הוא יוי אלהינו ירחם עלינו וירוח לנו מכל צרותינו ויגאל גאולה שלמה וימלך עלינו מהרה 14. כי כל מלך. השווה מכילתא לעולם ועד כא"י צור ישראל וגואלו אמן׳. ויהי בשלח פרשה ח (מהדורת איש שלום תר"ל (תש"ח) מא ע"א).

Emet veYatssiv

Mosheh, Aharon, Miriam and all the children of Yisraél who came up from the sea... The gold words in this passage come from Persian nusah, and are more expansive than just the words in black. As well as the inclusion of Miriam, describing us as all those "who came up from the sea," creates a beautiful mikveh-like image of the transitional moment at which we became a people.

The context of the Shirat haYam leads onto the quotes from it that follow: Who is like You, exalted in holiness, who does wonders in awesome glory?! [...] The shall rule forever and ever! These raw exclamations were the human response of the children of Yisraél to freedom, contrasting with the quotes from angels, earlier in the shema blessings, in the Yotser. It is on this human note which we conclude this blessing and move to the centrepiece of the Siddur, the 'Amiḍah.



הָהלות

לְאֵל עֶלְיוֹן גְּוֹאֲלֶם, בָּרוּךְ הוּא וּמְבֹרָךְ, מֹשֶׁה (וּבְנִי)/(וְאַהָרֹן וּמִרְיָם וְכָל־בְנֵי) יִשְׂרָאֵל (בְּשֶׁעָלוּ מִן הַיָם) לְדְּ עָנוּ שִׁירָה (בְּגִילָה בְרנָה) בְשִׁמְחָה (וְצָהַלָּה) רַבָּה (עָנוּ) וְאֲמְרוּ כֻלָּם:

> מִי כָמְכָה בָּאֵלִם יְיָ, מִי כָּמְכָה נֶאְדָּר בַּקְּדֶש, נוֹרָא תְהִלֹּת עְשֵׁה פֶּלֶא.

שִׁירָה חֲדָשָה שִׁבְּחוּ גְאוּלִים לְשִׁמְךְּ הַגָּרוֹל עַל שְׁפַת הַיָּם, יַחַד כָּלָם הוֹדוּ וְהִמְלֵיכוּ וְאֲמְרוּ:

יָיָיִמְלֹךְ לְעוֹלֶם וְעֶד.

וְנֶאֶמַר: גֹּאֲלֵנוּ יִי צְבָאוֹת שְׁמוֹ, קְדוֹש יִשְׂרָאֵל,

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, גָּאַל יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Take three

Glory to the Highest Él, their redeemer, blessed is They. Mosheh, Aharon, Miriam and all the children of Yisraél who came up from the sea answered You in song with great joy, exclamation, celebration and revelry, they all answered and said:

"Who is like You among the élim, יהוה?"

"Who is like You exalted in holiness, who does wonders in awesome glory?!"

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The redeemed praised
Your great name with a new
song at the edge of the Sea.
Together they all thanked You,
crowned You and said:

"הוה shall rule forever and ever!"

And it's said: our redeemer's name is יהוה of Legions, Holy One of Yisraél,

Blessed are You, יהוה, who redeems Yisraél.

steps backwards...

*0*0*0*0*0*(

Tehilloṭ le-Él 'Elyon go-alam, barukh hu umyorakh, Mosheh (uyné) ve-Aharon uMiriam vekhol Bené Yisraél keshé'alu min hayam lekha 'anu shirah yegilah yerinah yesimḥah yetsahalah rabbah, 'anu ve-ameru khullam:

"Mi kha<u>mo</u>kha ba-élim Aḍonai?" "Mi ka<u>mo</u>kha ne-dar ba<u>ko</u>ḍesh, nora tehillot <u>'o</u>séh <u>fe</u>le?"

Shirah ḥaḍashah shibeḥu ge-ulim leshimkha hagaḍol ʻal sefaṭ hayam, <u>ya</u>ḥaḍ kullam hoḍu vehim<u>li</u>khu ve-ameru:

> Adonai yimlokh le'olam va'ed.

Vene-emar: go-a<u>lé</u>nu Adonai Tseya-oṭ shemo Kedosh Yisraél,

Barukh Attah Adonai, ga-al Yisraél.

תה ואין כהכחיש דהניצו תוצר מבבורה' ויבדך דוד יכנין בפקוק לף יל הגדולה והגבורה כלא בתורתו ויכלום אותם עם המלכות לך יי הממלכה והמתנשה לכל לרחש ויחוער שיחי הים בנמרה ושירושנה תבלה בתולה והגובה לימים ביות הטוחובנים בירות בעליים בל ישני והטונה שנהגו לונבר ניברף דוד (שירת בים פכי שכב מותם שו כ אמונית של שבח הפצוף! נברכת ישתבח דורש ניוניבתין מתוך שירת הים ומתור כסוקים של מובכים דיוי מאולמכטוא בין כמוכי דינתו בייביי לישתכח והוא שבח גדול וונירת ויא פישלמטים ימנק עם יפון ולכיו יתנו בית שומי לער מכלפינו המנפלה וכאוולפות בח בשכי שמשפום שלו נישבו יב מינישבח

מות על שפת הים דירא ישרש את היד הגדולה אשר עשה יו במצרים וייראו העם חתייו ויאמינו ביין ובמשה עבדיי אי ושיר משהובני ישלא את השירה הזאת ליין דיאמדי כ לאתר אשירה לית כי באה צאה סום ורוכבו רמהבש עוי ונמלת יה ויהי כל לשועה זהשל ואנותושהי אביוחר (ממוח) יימים מלחמת בלשמן מרכבות פרעה וחים ידה בים ומ תובחר שלישיו טבעו בים פוח תהומות יכסיותו ירדו במתולות כמו חבן ימינף יו נארי בכח ימינף יי תרעץ אויב ובכוב גאונף תחסום קמיה תשכה חרונך יאככנוו פקש וברוח הנין נעלמו מים ניבו כמי בייי קנחו תהמות בכבים אמר אויב ארים מסיג חחכר שריר תמלאמן נפטי אייר איין איין איין איין איין ניבר ביוהי פסמנו ים צפלו בעוברת ביניבאדיים ביו בעובה בזים ייצ נעי פניור נחף בקדם נורא תמלות עושה כלא נשות ימינף תבלעתו חיץ נחית בחקדה לפגונהו צעון שנוה קדשיף שמעו עושים ירגוו חוב אי יושבי כלשת או לבחבו ליפי ארוכחיול בוחד ואמנתו רעוד צמוגו כל ועביבנען תכול עלוהם אינטתה וכחר בגדול זרועה ירמו בגדי נואיעב או בי על ועבור עם ו לעה אביאלי והשעתו בהר נחב הני מכון כשבחר פעל יוו מקרם יום וייד יול ימלוך לעולם

ועד כיבר ספ לו ברכבון בכרשיו בים וישציי בליהף את מי אים וכו בלי ישלא ובכו ביבות בתור הים ורחים יי הנכיחה אחות אהרו את הירוף ביצה ותצים) - הנשים אחריה בחופיר וב עמובות ותע כה מבים שירו ליון בינ את נחת בים בו בני בים בים ניסים משת אתישלל מיוס שו ויבאו ל משוב שור וולפי שלשת יונים במורבר ולא מוזאו מים ויבאו מרתה ולאיכלו לשיכות תנים מומרה כי מרים הם על כן קרא שמה מרה י וילנו העם על מוח לאמר מה נשתה ויצעק ביי ויורהו יו עץ וישלף ש המים וימתקו המים שם שבלו חד ומשלבו ושם נסחוי ויאמר אם שמוע תשמע כלוכייו לבוד

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ו. תרגום אונקלוס לשמות טו יח 2. שמות טו יט-כו

שינויי נוסחאות 1. יוי... עלמיא. בג אין.

^{5.} ותקח מרים. בתימן, בספרד ובכפא מוסיפים פסוקים אלה משמות טו יט–כה, וכן פסוקים שונים אחרים ומקצת מאלה הנזכרים כאן.

...found no water. The association of Miryam (who is not named until this passage) with water is derived by Rashi from the sudden absence of water after her death. However, there is connection even in her name, which means 'bitter sea,' and the passage quoted here about a place called Marah (bitter) where the water was undrinkable. Earlier, too, she follows the flow of the river Nile to watch her baby brother Mosheh.

Ki lAdonai

The final excerpt of the Zemirot: three fragments, one verse each from Psalms, 'Oyadya and Zekharya.



יתקה מְרְנָם הַנְּבִיאָה

אַחוֹת אַהַרָן אַת־הַתִּף בִּיָּדָה וַתַּצָאוֹ בַל־ הַנַשִים אַחַרִיהַ בִּתְפַּים וּבְמְחֹלְת: וַתַּעַן להם מרים שירו ליהוה כי־גאה גאה ויסע משה סוס ורכבו רמה בים: אַת־יִשַׂרָאֵל מַיַם־סוּף מִדבַּר־שִוּר וַיֵּלְכָוּ שָׁלְשֶׁת־יַמֵים בַּמִּדבַּר וְלֹא־מֶצְאוּ מֶיִם: וַיָּבְאוּ מְלָתָה וְלָא יֵכְלוּ לשתת מים ממרה כי מרים הם על־ בֵּן קָרֵא־שְׁמָה מָרָה: וַיִּלְּנוּ הָעָם עַל־ מֹשֶה לֵאמָר מַה־נִשְׁתֶה: וַיִּצְעַק אֶל־ יִהֹוָה וַיּוֹרֵהוּ יִהוָה עֵץ וַיַּשְׁלֵךְ אֱל־הַבַּּיִם וַיִּמְתְּקוּ הַמָּיִם שֵם שֶם לֵּוֹ חִק וּמִשְׁפֵּט רָשָׁם נִפְּהוּ: וַיּאָמֶר אָם־שָׁמֹוֹעַ תִּשִּׁמַע ּלְקוֹל ו יָהוָה אֱלֹהֵידְּ וְהַיַּשֵׁר בְּעֵינֵיוֹ הַגְעֵשֶּׁה וְהָאֲזַנְהָּ לְמִצְוֹהָיו וְשֶּמַרְהָּ כָּל־ חָקָיו בָּל־הַמְּחֲלָּה אֲשֶׁר־שַׂמְתִי בְמִצְרִיםׂ לָא־אַשִּים עַלֵּיך כֵּי אֲנֵי יִהוָה רִפְאֵדּ:

בֵּי לֵיְיָ הַמְּלוּכָה וּמֹשֵׁל בַּגּוֹיֶם: וְעָלָוּ מְוֹשִׁעִים בְּהַר צִּיוֹן לִשְׁפִּט אֶת־הַר עֵשָוֹ וְהָיְתָה לֵיִי הַמְּלוּכָה: וְהָיֶה יֵי, לְמֶלֶךְ עַל-בְּל-הָאָרֶץ בַּיִּוֹם הַהוֹא יִהְיֶה יֵי, אֶחָד וּשְמִוֹ אֶחֲד:

Miryam the Prophet,

Aharon's sister, took a tambourine in her hand, and all the women went out after her with drums, dancing. Miryam sang to them: "Sing to יהוה, for They is clearly superior. They has thrown both horse and rider into the sea." Mosheh led Yisraél from the Red Sea and out to the desert of Shur. They walked for three days into the desert, but found no water. When they came to Marah, they were not able to drink the water there, for they were bitter, which is why it was called Marah (bitter). The nation complained about Mosheh, saying, 'What will we drink?!' Mosheh cried unto הוה and THEY showed him a branch which he was to cast into the water to sweeten it. There THEY tested him and there THEY made for him a law and an ordinance. THEY said: "If you listen, really listen to the voice of יהוה, your Elohim, and do what is right in Their eyes, and pay attention to Their commandments, and keep all THEIR statutes, then I will not put upon you any of the Egyptian diseases, for I am יהוה who heals you."

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For the kingdom is יהוה's; and They rules the nations. And saviours will climb Har Tsiyyon, to govern Har 'Esav; and the kingdom will belong to הוה'.

And יהוה' will be sovereign over the entire Earth; on that day יהוה' will be One, and Their name One.

Vatikkah Mirvam haNeviah *ahot Aharon, et-hatof beyadahh;* vatétsena khol-hanashim ahareha, betuppim uvimholot. Vataʻan lahem, Mir-yam, "Shi-ru lAdonai ki-ga-oh ga-ah, sus verokheyo, ramah yayam." Vayassa' Mosheh eț-Yisraél miYam-Suf, vayétse-u el-midbar-Shur; vayélekhu sheloshet-yamim, bamidbar velomatse-u mayim. Vayavo-u Maratah, velo yakhelu lishtot mayim mimarah; ki marim hém, 'al-kén kara-shemahh Marah. Vayillonu haʻam ʻal-Mosheh lémor, "Mah-nishteh?"; Vayits 'ak el-Adonai vayoréhu Adonai 'éts, vayashlékh el-hamayim. Vayimteku hamayim, sham sam lo; hok umishpat, vesham nissahu. Vayomer "Im-shamo-a' tishma', lekol Adonai Elohekha; vehayashar be'énav ta'aseh veha-azanta lemitsvotav, veshamarta kol-hukkav. Kal-hamahalah asher-samti yeMitsrayim, lo-asim 'alekha,

Ki lAdonai <u>ha</u>melukhah; umoshel bagoyim. Veʻalu moshiʻim beHar Tsiyyon lishpot et–Har 'Esav; vehayetah lAdonai <u>ha</u>melukhah. Vehayah Adonai le<u>me</u>lekh 'al–kol–ha-<u>a</u>rets; bayom hahu yihyeh Adonai eḥad ushmo eḥad.

ki ani Adonai rofe-ekha".

I n the mouth of the R ighteous Thou art exalted.

S inging lips of the I nnocent evermore bless Thee.

A rdent words of the B lissful sing of Thy holiness.

A midst praise of the C onsecrate Thou art belauded.

C hoirs of Israel A ssemble to bless Thee.

(Chanted)

For all Thy handiwork must sing Thy praises, Lord our God, God of our fathers, extolling Thy glory, lauding Thee in worship and triumphantly adoring Thee in the words of the psalms of praise of David son of Jesse, Thine anointed servant.

(Standing)

Therefore, praised be Thou our Ruler for ever, God our King, great and holy in heaven and on earth. For to Thee, Lord our God, God of our fathers, pertain forever song and praise, adoration and psalmody. To Thee, God of greatness, pertain sovereignty and dominion, strength, power, greatness and might. To Thee, holy God, pertain holiness, praise and glory, blessing and thanksgiving. From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. Blessed art Thou, Lord our King, great, glorified and adored,

A uthor of all souls,

B lessed God of praise and wonder,

R uler of all creation,

A dored in songs to please Thee,

M aster of life eternal. Amen.

תִּתְרוֹמַם	יָשֶׁרִים	בָבִּי
מִלְבָּרַהְ	צַדיקים	וּבִשֶּׂפְתֵי
הללבה	חַסִידִים	וּבְלְשׁוֹן
שֹׁתְהַלָּל:	קרושים	ובקרב

הקהל מנגנין:

בְּמַקְקְהַלוֹת רְבְבוֹת עַמְּדְ בֵּית יִשְּׂרָאֵל. שָׁבֵּן חוֹבַת בְּלְבַּיְצוּיִרִים לְפָנֶיְדּ. יְיָ אֶלְהַיְנוּ וְאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתִינוּ לְהַצִּל. לְהוֹמֵם לְהַבִּר. וְלְנַצִּחַ. לְהוֹבׁת לְהַבִּל. לְהוֹמֵם לְהַבִּר. וְלְנַצִּחַ. עַלְהִיִּרוּ הָעִיבוֹת לְהַבִּל. לְשַׁבֵּח לְפָנֶיִדּ. וְיִישְׁבְּחוֹת דְּיִר בָּןריִשֵׁי. עַבְּדְּדְּ עַלְרוֹמֵם לְהַבִּרוֹ שִׁירוֹת וְתִשְׁבְּחוֹת דְּיִר בָּןריִשִּׁי. עַבְּדְּדְּ מַשְׁיחַדְּ:

עומד

וּבְּכֵן. יִשְּׁתַּבֵּח שִׁמְּד לְעֵד מֵלְבֵּנוּ. הָאֵל הַפֶּלֶּהְ הַבְּּרוֹל וְהַקְּרוֹש בַּשְּׁמַיִם וּבְאָרֶץ: כִּי לְדּ נָאֶה יִיְ אָּלֹהֵינּוּ עז וּמֶלְכוּת. בְּּרְכוֹת וְהוֹדְאוֹת. לְשׁמְּה הַבְּּרוֹל עז וּמֶלְכוּת. בְּּרְכוֹת וְהוֹדְאוֹת. לְשׁמְּה הַבְּּרוֹל קַדְשָׁה וּמֵלְכוּת. בְּּרְכוֹת וְהוֹדְאוֹת. לְשׁמְּה הַבְּּרוֹל קַלְדְשָׁה וּמַלְכוּת. בְּּרְכוֹת וְהוֹדְאוֹת. לְשׁמְה הַבְּרוֹל מַלֵלְךְ בָּרוֹל וִמְּקְבָּל בַּתִּשְׁבְּחוֹת:

אַל הַהְוֹדָאוֹת. אֲדוֹן הַנִּפְּלָאוֹת בּוֹרֵא בְּל־הַנְּשְׁמוֹת רבּוֹן בְּל־הַמַּוְעֵשִׁים הַבּוֹחֵר בְּשִׁירֵי זִמְרָה מֵלֵך הֵי הָעִוֹלְמִים. אָמֵן:

Shaḥariṭ

Like other parts of Nishmat, the centrality of language, and the organs of the mouth, as having the power of praise is reiterated here. However, the poem also embeds two names. When laid out correctly, you can see that the noun of each phrase (upright, righteous, pious, holy) spells out the name מול and the first root letter of each of the verbs (elevate, bless, sanctify, praise) spells out the name חברקה.

Yitshak and Riykah are unique among the couples of Beréshit for several reasons, including a particular emphasis on the love that they hold for one another (see Bereshit 24:67). Perhaps the semicoded message here is that it is love, as well as langauge, which allows us to express our gratitude and praise of the Divine.



שַׁוְעַת עֲנִיִּים אַתְּה תִשְׁמַע, צְעְקַת הַדֵּל תַּקְשִיב וְתוֹשִיע. וְכָתוּב ״רַנְּנְוּ צֻדִּיקִים בִּייָ לַיְשָׁרִים נָאוָה תְהִלֵּה:״ בֹיִשְרִים נָאוָה תְהִלֵּה:״

You hear
the screams of the weak
You listen
to the cries of the poor,
and save.
It is written:
"The righteous shall exalt
in יהוה, and the upright

shall desire to praise"

With the mouth,
the upright elevate you,
and with the lips,
the righteous bless you,
and with the tongue,
the pious sanctify you,
and with the innards,
the holy praise you,

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***O*O*O*O*O*O**

Shavʻat
ʻaniyyim Attah tishma',
tsaʻakat
hadal takshiy veto<u>shi</u>a'.
Vekhatuy: "Rannenu
tsaddikim bAdonai,
laysharim navah tehillah."

Befi
yesharim titromam,
uvsifté
tsaddiķim titbarakh,
uvilshon
ḥasidim titkaddash,
uvkerev—
kedoshim tithallal,

Miryam's Well

There is a tradition attested as far back as the Shulkhan Arukh to draw water from wells on Saturday evenings, as the waters of Miryam's well are said to flow at that time, and bring healing and good fortune to those who drink it. Today, we don't draw water from wells, but we can still drink water in Miryam's honour, with this traditional Ladino women's meditation.

In the Torah, Miryam's well is an essential source of support for the Jewish people. The Me'am Lo'ez, a Ladino biblical commentary, describes it as the centre of the camp, that stretched out canals and moats as soon as the pillar of fire stopped. Yet this is all accredited to Miryam posthumously. It is when she is gone, and the Bené Yisraél are without water, that we realise the contribution she was making – a story too common today as well.



יין ביבֿו

איסעה אגואה דיל **פוזו** די לה סינייורה

די מכיס לה נביאה,

קי סאנה מי מיליזינה, אי טודום לוס מאליס לוס קורה, אי מוס דה פרנסה סין סאר. I will drink
this water
from the Well
of the
Sinyorah

Miryam the Prophet,

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who heals
from medical ills,
and ills of the heart,
and gives us
support with no catch.



Iyo bevo esta agua del Pozo de la Sinyorah de Miryám la Neviá. ke sana mi melezina, y todos los males los kora, y mos de parnasá sin sar.

<u>É</u>sheṭ–<u>Ḥa</u>yil

She is clothed in tefillin and tallit...

Literally 'she is clothed in strength and beauty,' however the Rishon leTsiyyon HaRav Yisraél Algazi of Izmir, Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem in the 18th Century, said on this line:

This means that she wears tefillin and tallit, [since] they are called 'strength' and 'beauty' [Yom Tov deRabbanan 87b]

From where does he derive this?

First from Berakhot 6a:

"הוד" has sworn by THEIR right hand, and by the arm of THEIR strength" [Yesha'yahu 62:8]. Since it is THEIR left arm, 'strength' must refer to tefillin. [abr.]

Secondly from Midrash Tehillim:

"Let Your work be seen by Your servants, Your beauty by their children" [90:16] Since when one looks at tsitsit, what one sees is the beauty of the Shekhinah, 'beauty' must refer to tallit. [abr.]

The derashah continues from here to the end of the poem, and uses each phrase as a springboard to a different halakhic precedent or piece of reasoning, as R' Algazi outlines an argument permitting and even encouraging women to wear tefillin and tallitot, in a little known but powerful text.

אֵשֶת־חַוִל מִי יִמְצָא

וְרָחִׂק מִפְּנִינִים מִכְרֵה:

בַּטַח בָּה לֵב בַּעְלֵה וֹשְלֵל לְאׁ יֵחְסֵר: גַּמַלַתָּהוּ טִוֹב וָלֹא־רָע כֿל יִמֵי חַיֵּיהַ: בַּרְשָׁה צַמֵר וּפְשָׁתֵים וַתַּעשׁ בָּחֶפֶץ כַּפֵּיהָ: הַיָּתָה כַּאַנִיּוֹת סוֹחָר מִמְרַחָק תַּבִיא לַחִמָה: וַתַּקָם ו בַּעוֹד לַיִּלָה וַתְּתֵּן טֵרָף לְבֵיתָה וְחֹק לְנַעֲרֹתֵיהַ: וַמְמָה שַׁדָה וַתְּקָחָהוּ מִפְּרֵי כַפִּיהָ נַטְעַה כַּרִם: חגרה בעוז מתניה ותאמץ זרועתיה: טַעמָה כִּי־טְוֹב סַחְרָה לֹא־יִכְבֵּה בַלַּיִלָה נרה: ידיה שלחה בַבִּישור וְכַבִּיה תַמכוּ פַלְד: וידיה שלחה לאביון: כפה פרשה לעני לא־תִירָא לְבִיתָה מִשָּׁלֵג כֵּי כָּל־בִּיתָה לָבֵשׁ שַׁנִים: מַרבַדִּים עשתה־לַה שש ואַרגַמו לבושה: נודע בשערים בעלה בשבתו עם־זקני־ארץ: סָדִין עַשְּׁתָה וַתְּמִכָּר וַחַגור נַתְנַה לֵכְנַעֲנֵי: ותשחק ליום אחרון: עז־והדר לבוּשה פֵיהַ פַּתְחָה בְחַכְמֵה וְתִוֹרֵת חֲסֶד עַל־לְשׁוֹנַה: צופיַה הַלִּיכִוֹת בֵּיתָה וְלֵחֵם עַצְלוּת לְא תאֹבֵל: קמו בַנֵיה וַיִּאַשְרוּה בַעלה וַיַהַלּלה: רבות בנות עשו חיל ואת עלית על-פלנה: שַקר הַחַן וָהַבֶּל הַיִּפִי אָשֵה יִראַת־יִנִ הֵיא תִתְהַלֵּל: תנו־לַה מִפָּרִי יַדִיה ויהַלְלוּהַ בַשְּעַרִים מַעֲשֵיה:

Who can find a fierce woman?

Her worth would be more than pearls!
Her husband's mind is at ease – what a treasure!
She repays him for good (and not bad) all Her life!
She seeks wool and flax – Her hands want work.
Like a merchant's ship, She brings bread from afar,
She wakes before dawn to fix food for Her family,
She is clever in taking profits from the field – from

Her investments you could plant a vineyard!

She ties a weightbelt on Her hips, bracing Her arms,
She has good taste, but Her lamp shines all night,
Her hands fly to the distaff, palms on the spindle,
She reaches for the poor, She embraces the needy,
Her family isn't scared of snowshowers –

for all of Her household is clothed in crimson.

She makes Herself carpets clothed in purple linen,
Her husband is well-known among the nobility,
She makes sheets and sells them –
She even gives a girdle to the Canaanite.

She even gives a girdle to the Canaa

She is clothed in *tefillin* and *tallit*,

She cackles at the day of death.

She opens her mouth wisely –

with Torah of love upon her tongue.

She observes the *Halakhot* of her household – not eating the bread of laziness.

Her children, husband, and followers, all rise up and praise her.

Many girls make themselves fierce, but You are higher than all of them.

Grace lies and beauty fades –

but a woman in awe of יהוה is praiseworthy.

Give Her what's Her's

and let Her deeds be praised among the gates!



<u>Éshet–hayil mi yimtsa</u>, verahok mipininim mikhrahh.

Batah bahh léy ba'lahh, veshalal lo yehsar. Gema<u>lat</u>-hu toy velo–ra', kol yemé hay<u>y</u>eha. Dareshah <u>tse</u>mer ufishtim, va<u>ta</u>'as be<u>hé</u>fets ka<u>pe</u>ha. Hayeṭah ka-oniyyoṭ sohér, mimerhak tayi lahmahh. Vatakam be'od laylah

vetittén <u>te</u>ref levétahh, vehok lena aro<u>te</u>ha. Zamemah sadeh vatikka<u>hé</u>hu, miperi khappeha nate ah karem.

Ḥagerah be oz moṭneha, vate-ammets zero oṭeha.

Taʻamah ki–toy saḥrahh, lo–yikhbeh valaylah nérahh.
Yadeha shillehah yakishor, vekhappeha tamekhu falekh.
Kappahh paresah leʻani, veyadeha shullehah la-evyon.
Lo–tira leyétahh mishaleg, ki khol–bétahh layush shanim.
Maryaddim ʻasetah–lahh, shésh ve-argaman leyushahh.
Noda' basheʻarim ba'lahh, beshiyto ʻim–zikné–arets.
Sadin ʻaseta vatimkor, vahagor natenah lakenaʻani.

Oz–vehadar leyushahh, vatishak leyom aharon.

<u>Pi</u>ha paṭeḥah yeḥokhmah,

vețoraț <u>h</u>esed 'al-leshonahh. Tso<u>fiy</u>yah halikhoț béțahh, ve<u>le</u>țem 'atsluț lo tokhél. Kamu vaneha vaye-asheruha,

ba'lahh vayehalelahh.

Rabboṭ banoṭ 'asu <u>hay</u>il, ve-at 'aliṭ 'al-kul<u>la</u>nah.

<u>She</u>ker haḥén ve<u>he</u>yel hayofi,
ishshah yir-aṭ-Adonai hi tiṭhallal.

Tenu–lahh miperi ya<u>de</u>ha, vehale<u>lu</u>ha yasheʻarim maʻa<u>se</u>ha.

סידור אור ושלום - בבית - 691

Ḥonnénu bizkhuṭ Raḥél imménu

חָנֵנוּ יָה חָנֵנוּ, בִּזְכוּת רְחֵל אִמֵּנוּ

רחוֹם הָקָם סְכָּתָה, מַהֵר נָא קֵץ פִּדוּתָה

קבֶל נָא תִּפְלַתָה, וְחֹן תַחֹן עַלֵינוּ

חַנוּן תִּבְנָה אֶת־בִיתָה, תֵּן שָׁכָר לִפְּעֻלְּתָה

תקוה לאחריתה, ונשוב לגבולנו

לא תוסיף עוד לְדֵאֵבָה, חִישׁ מַלֹאֵ לָה כָּל־טוּבָה

חַי דַע תַּמַה בַּחִיבַה, וַקבֵץ נַדַּחֵנוּ

מר לַה קומִי אוֹרִי, מֵעַפַּר הָתְנַעֲרִי 📉

מראש אַמַנָה שוּרִי, דוֹדֵיִדְ שַם תַּרְאֵנוּ

לֶלֶךְ פּוֹדָה וְגוֹאֵל, הָקֵם בְּכְּחַ וְאֵל

אֶת־בָּתוּלֶת ישראל, וְרִיבָה אֵת־רִיבֵנוּ

נַחֶם לְבָּה הַנָּכָאֵה, כִּי לַךְ נַאֵה וְיַאֵה

בָהַר צִיוֹן יֵרָאָה, כָּבוֹדְדְּ אֱל^והֵינוּ

רָחִישׁ תִּבְנָה אַפַּרִיוֹן, מֵאַשְׁפּוֹת תַּרִים אֱבִיוֹן

אַל אֵלהִים בַּצִיון, חִיש תַּראַינַה עִינֵינוּ

רש שְפְחָה וְאָמָה, וְצָר הַשְּמֵד בְּחֵימָה גָּ

ַקְדֵשׁ יוֹנָרְדְ תַּמָּה, חַסְדָּדְ הַזְרַח עָלֵינוּ

ור מֶחֶסֶד תֵּן לָה, כַּאֲשֶׁר נָאֲמָתַּ לָה 📉

וָהַרָחֵב אֱת־גָבוּלַה, שִים כַּדְכֹד שָמְשוֹתֵינוּ

רָהָשֵׁב הָעֲטָרָה, לְתַמָּה הַגָּבִירָה

אַל־פַּנֵיהַ תַאִירָה, מִפַּנִידְ מַלְכֵּינוּ

לה יָקֶרָא דְּרוּשָה, עוֹז־וְהָדָר לְבוּשהּ

שִׁים לַה כַּתַר בּראשה, אֵת־עַדְיַה הִיא תַעֲדֵנוּ

קַם נָא בַּחֲסָדֶיך, סֻכַּת דַּוִד עַבְדֶךְ

אָת־כַבוד מַלְכוּתַדְּ, חִישׁ תַגַלָּה עַלִינוּ

This pizmon is by the Ben Ish Ḥai, potentially the most well known of the ḥakhamim of Baghdad. His halakhic writings were extremely influential, pulling together many diverse traditions of the Middle East into a single practice.

This piyyut invokes Rahél, an *auspicious figure – see commentary* above for Zekhut Imahot. The speaker constantly changes between addressing the Divine and Rahél, ascribing to her extraordinary amounts of power, yet also prays for her (as well as for us). The poem is as usual filled with references – firstly to verses of prophecy, particularly Yeremiyahu and Yisha'yahu, badgering for what was promised us in those texts. Secondly, it quotes established prayer texts ranging from *Shabbat services to the Haggadah,* repurposing (and even regendering) them to be towards Rahél.



Grace us, *Yahh*, grace us, for the merit of Rahél our mother.

Mercifully set up her shelter, quick, please end her exile, please accept her prayers, and grace all of us with your favour.

Kindly rebuild her house, pay her an income, give her hope in the end and return us home.

Don't let her pine any longer, fill her soon with every goodness, to live and know she is adored, and gather us from our banishment.

Say to her: rise and shine! Shake off the dust, trust from the beginning, and behold: we will see your beloveds here!

Sovereign: ransom and redeem, and lift with strength and divinity, the daughters of Yisraél, and struggle our struggles.

Comfort the mind of the cowering, for to you it is fitting and appropriate, to see on Har Tsiyyon Your honour, our *Elohim*.

She will quickly rebuild the seat of luxury, lift the needy from the refuse, *Él Elohim* from Tsiyyon – soon our eyes will see!

Banish the slave and servant! Beseige and eradicate in fury! Sanctify Your simple dove! Your kindness is the shining light upon us.

Give her light from the love when you spoke to her! Expand her homeland! Make our suns out of sparkling rubies!

Return her crown! To the lady, upon her face she will shine, from Your face, our Sovereign.

She will be called sought after, dressed in *tallit* and *tefillin*; place a crown on her head such that she luxuriates in her decorations.

Establish, please, out of your kindness and the shelter of David your servant, the honour of your Sovereignty; she will uncover us all.

Ḥon<u>né</u>nu Yahh ḥon<u>né</u>nu, bizkhut **Rahél** imménu

Raḥum hakém sukkaṭahh, mahér na kéts peḍuṭahh, kabbél na tefillaṭahh, vehon tahon 'alénu

Ḥanun tiyneh eṭ-yéṭahh, tén sakhar lifʻullaṭahh, tikvah le-aḥariṭahh venashuy ligyulénu

Lo tosif 'oḍ leḍa-ayah, ḥish mallé lahh kol-tuyahh, ḥai da' tammah beḥibbah, veḥabbéts niddaḥénu

Emor lahh kumi ori, méʻafar hiṭnaʻari, mérosh amanah shuri, dodayikh sham tar-éni

<u>Me</u>lekh podeh vego-él, hakém be<u>kho</u>aḥ va-él, eṭ-beṭulaṭ Yisraél, veriyah eṭ-ri<u>yé</u>nu Naḥém libbah hanikh-eh, ki lakh

Naḥém libbah hanikh-eh, ki lakh na-eh veya-eh, yeHar Tsiyyon yéra-eh, keyodekha Elo<u>hé</u>nu

Veḥish tiyneh appiryon, mé-ashpoṭ tarim eyyon, Él Elohim beTsiyyon, hish tir-enah 'énénu

Garésh shifḥah ve-amah, vetsar hashmér beḥémah, kaddésh yonaṭekha tammah, hasdakh hazarah 'alénu

Or mé<u>he</u>sed tén lahh, ka-asher na-<u>am</u>ta lahh, veharhéy et–geyulahh, sim kadkhod shimsho<u>té</u>nu

Vehashéy haʻatarah, letammah hageyirah, el–pa<u>ne</u>ha ta-irah, mipanekha malkénu

Lah yekkaré derushah, 'oz-vehadar leyushahh, shim lahh <u>ke</u>ter beroshahh, et-'edyahh hi ta'a<u>dé</u>nu

Hakém na <u>ba</u>ḥasa<u>de</u>kha, sukkaṭ Daviḍ ʻay<u>de</u>kha, eṭ-keyoḍ malkhu<u>te</u>kha, ḥish tegalleh ʻa<u>lé</u>nu

Zekhut Immahot

This extended passage uses poetic themes in order to explore the significance of the four maternal ancestors (Matriarchs) who have tremendous symbolic potential. Sarah, Rivkah, Lé-ah and Raḥél are each in turn held up as icons of merit – merit by which we deserve to be recognised.

It is by Ḥakham Fatayya, one of the great Iraqi Ḥakhamim of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The particular poetry of these passages is full of subtle references to Midrashim and other extra-biblical stories of these women's characters. We don't have enough space to narrate them all here – but it is worth dwelling, as this passage does, on the particular significance of Raḥél in these mythologies as a mother and as an advocate on our behalf with the Divine.

זְכוֹר לֵנוּ אֵלֹהֵנוּ, זְכוּת שְׂרָה אֲמְתֵּךְ אֲשֶׁר נָעָה וּבָאָה, לָגוּר בִּנְוֹה קִּדְשֶׁךְּ וְאֲחֲרִי בְּלוֹתָה וְזִקְנָתָה, נִפְּקְדָה בְּחַסְדֵּךְ וּבִצְחוֹק אֱוִיל בָאֱלִיל, גַּרְשָׁה שָׁרָה מֵחֶלְקֵּךְּ וְנֵאֲמָה גָרש אָמָה, הִיא וּבְנָה מִבֵּיתֶךְּ רְאֵה עַתָּה אֵיךְ חַתָּה, יַד יְמִין עַמֶּךְּ אָזְעַק חָמָס מֵאִיש רָמַס, שְאֵרִית עַם צֹאֹנֶךְ הַאִם הוּכַן עַם נֵאֲמָן, לְמַאֲכָל וּמָן לְאוֹיְבֶיךְּ גַרש זְרָה עַיִּר בַּרָא, מִמִּקְדָּש הַדוֹמֵךְּ זָכְרֵנוּ יִיָּ בִּרצוֹן עַמֵּךְ

ינעתָרָה בְּעֵת צָרָה, בְהִתְחַנְּנָה לְפָנֵיךּ
וֹנֶעְתָּרָה בְּעֵת צָרָה, בְהִתְחַנְּנָה לְפָנֵיךּ
וֹנְעְתָּרָה בְּעֵת צָרָה, בְהִתְחַנְּנָה לְפָנֵיךּ
וֹנְעִמְתָּה שְׁנִי בָנִים אִתָּה, וְרַב יִעְבוֹד צְעֵרֶךְ
וֹחָלָּק וְתָּם בִּשְׁמָךְ נֶחְתָּם, פִּיו יְסַפֵּר הְּהִלְּתֵּךְ
וֹחָלָק וְתָּם בִּשְׁמָךְ נֶחְתָּם, פִּיו יְסַפֵּר הְּהִלְּתֵּךְ
וֹחְלָק וְתָּם בִּשְׁמָךְ שְלֵח גוֹאֵל, לַאֲסִיר תִּקְוֹתֶךְ
בְּזְכוּת בַּת בְּתוֹאֵל שְלַח גוֹאֵל, לַאֲסִיר תִּקְוֹתֶךְ
וְאִם עָלָה עַד לְמַעְלָה, הַשְּׁלֵךְ עָלִיו נַעֲלֵיךְ
וְיוֹם נָקָם לְּדְמֵי אִישׁ תָּם, חֲשׁוֹף נָא זְרוֹעֵךְ
וְשִׁוּעָתָם וְצַעֲקָתָם, תַעֲבֶלֶה נָּא לִמְעוֹנֵךְ

Remember us our Elohim,

recall the merit of Sarah Your

servant, who was first to come to live at Your sacred oasis. She who after her menopause was entrusted with mercy even though she laughed like a fool before an idol. Sarah, who drove out her own maidservant – she and her son – from Your house. Look now what she evokes, the right hand of Your people! I will violently cry out before a man who crushes the remnant of Your people, Your flock! Has a faithful nation been prepared as food and sustenance for Your enemies?! Drive out, disperse this wild donkey foal from Your sacred sanctuary! Remember,

Recall the merit of Rebecca.

who cherished Yitshak, Your bound offering, who accepted her suffering and pleaded before You. She who, in seeing her twins fight in the womb went to Your study house. Pleased with two sons, the elder to serve Your younger, who had goodness and simplicity sealed within him – his mouth designed to tell of Your praises. Remember, יהוה, Your people for a good design! Recall the merit of Betuél's daughter, who sends a redeemer to the prisoner of Your hope! She who split the Hairy One and with it burnt a fire of Your anger. If he arises up above, throw upon him Your shoes, and bring a day of vengeance for the blood of the Simple One, with Your bare arms. With petition and protest, elevate him to Your abode above! Remember, יהוה, Your people for a good design!

Zekhor lanu Elohénu, zekhuṭ Sarah amaṭekha. Asher naʻah uya-ah, lagur binveh kodshekha. Ve-aḥaré beloṭahh veziknaṭahh, nifkeḍah beḥasdekha. Uyitshok evil ye-elil, géreshah Sarah meḥelkekha. Vena-amah garésh amah, hi uynahh mibétekha. Re-éh ʻattah ékh hattah, yaḍ yemin ʻammekha. Ezʻak hamas mé-ish ramas, she-ériṭ ʻam tsonekha. Ha-im hukhan ʻam ne-eman, lema-akhal le-oyvekha. Garésh zeréh ʻayir péré, mimikdash haḍomekha. Zokhrénu Adonai birtson ʻammekha.

Zekhuṭ Riykah asher ḥashekah, beYitsḥak ʻakédekha. Vene'tarah, beʻéṭ tsarah, yehiṭhannenah lefanekha. Uyir-oṭahh shemiṭrotsetsah, halekhah leyéṭ miḍrashekha. Vena-amta shené yanim ittahh, veray yaʻayoḍ tseʻirekha. Veḥalak vetam bishmakkh neḥtam, piv yesappér tehillaṭekha. Zokhrénu Adonai birtson ʻammekha.

Bizkhuṭ baṭ Beṭu-él shelaḥ go-él, la-asir tikvaṭekha. Tefalaḥ saʻir uyo tayʻir, ésh ḥamaṭekha ve-appékha. Ve-im ʻalah ʻaḍ lema'lah, hashelékh ʻalav naʻalekha. Veyom nakam liḍmé ish tam, ḥashof na zeroʻekha. Veshavveʻaṭam veṭsaʻakaṭam, taʻaleh na limʻonekha. Zokhṛénu Adonai birtson ʻammekha.

Zekhut Immahot

The mythology of Rahél interceding on our behalf goes all the way back to an intertextual moment in the Tanakh, where in Jeremiah it says: "A cry is heard in Ramah – wailing, bitter weeping - Rahél weeping for her children, she refuses to be comforted for her children, who are gone. Thus said the Lord: Restrain your voice from weeping, your eves from shedding tears: for there is a reward for your labor – declares the Lord: They shall return from the enemy's land."

Later, the Midrashic tradition expands this theme considerably, including in the Zohar, where Raḥél becomes an avatar of the Shekhinah, the mother/daughter figure who advocates for Her children.

וְכוּת בִּלְּתָה וּבַרַכְתָּה, בְּשֵׁש בָּנִים לִשְּבָטֵיךְ וּבְבַת תַּמָּה בְּמוֹ חַמָּה, וֹוֹרַחַת בִּמְעוֹנֶךְ וּבְבַת תַּמָּה בְּמוֹ חַמָּה, ווֹרַחַת בִּמְעוֹנֶךְ וְכוּתָה וְצִדְקָתָה, תִּזכּוֹר הַיּוֹם לְבָנֵיךְ וְתִשָּׁעֵם וְתַרְגִּיעֵם, בְּמִקְדִּשׁ הַדוֹמֶךְ וָכְרֵנוּ יִיָּ בִּרצוֹן עַמֶּךְ

וְכוּת רָחֵל וְכוֹר הָאֵל, לְבָנֵיךְ הַנְרוּדִים שָהַכְנִיסָה אֶת־צָרָתָה, לְחוּפָּתָה בְּלֵיל שִׁמוּרִים וְהִיא נֶחְבָּתָה תַּחַת מְשַּׁתַה, וְעֵנְתַה מְשַׁם דְּבַרִים את-קול שַועָתָה ווַעַקָתָה, הַקְשִׁיבָה נָא מִשְּחָקִים קול בַרַמָה מַפִּיל חוֹמָה, הַנְּשָׁמֵע לְמֵרְחַקִּים מִיֵלֵלֵת וִשוֹאֱלֵת, הַנִּקְבֵּרֵת בִּפָּרְשַׁת דְּרָכִים אַיָה יוֹסֶף אַיָּה חוֹפַף, אֲהַה־לִי עַל־בַּן־נַעוּרִים אַיָה בָּן אוֹנִי לֹא רַאַנִי, וְלֹא יַנַק מֵהַדִּדִים הַלְכַה לְשָׁאוֹל מָאֲבוֹת כֹּל, אֵיפֹה בַּנֵי הַיָּקְרִים לָכִי שֲאֵלִי לָבָן עַמִרָם, קָבוּר בִּהַר הַעֵבָרִים בָּנִי משָה אַל תֵּחֶשָה, אַן נַטַשְתַּה הַעֲדַרִים וְקוֹל מָקֶבֶר נִשְׁמַע מִדַבֶּר, בִּנָהִי וְקוֹל תַּמְרוּרִים לַמַה דּוֹדָה אָת נוֹדָדָה, לְחַפַּשׁ בַּהַרִים אָנִי נְחוּצָה לִגְדוֹר פִּרְצָה, לֹא עֵת הַרְבּוֹת דְּבָרִים

Recall the merit of Léah,

who went forth to meet Yaʻakov Your chosen one. You had mercy on her and blessed her with six sons, Your tribes, and with a pure daughter who shines like the sun in Your firmament. Remember her and her righteousness, recall her today for Your children who are waiting upon You in Your sacred sanctuary. Remember, יהוה, Your people for a good design!

Recall the merit of Rahél,

Recall the divine to Your wandering children! She who entered into her suffering at her wedding on a night of vigilance! She who was humbled under her bed and who answered from there with words, with a crying voice, screaming out: Please listen from above! A voice is heard in Ramah, knocking over walls, it is heard even far away - yowling and pleading for the one Buried in the course of her journeys: "Where is Yoséf?! Where is the one who corresponds to me, my youngest son?! Where is the son of my suffering? I cannot see him and he does not suckle my breasts?" She went on to ask of the Ancestors: 'Where are my beloved children?' They told her to go and ask Amram's son, buried on the border mountain. 'My son, Mosheh, don't be silent – where did you leave the flocks? A voice was heard from the grave lamenting with a stammering voice: Why, lovely, are you wandering searching these mountains? She said, 'I am obligated to break the barrier

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Zekhuṭ Lé-ah asher yatse-ah, liḍraṭ Yaʻaḍoy yeḥirekha. Ḥonantahh uvérakhtahh, beshésh banim lishyatekha. Uyeyaṭ tammah kemo ḥammah, zoraḥaṭ bimʻonekha. Zekhuṭahh vetsidkaṭahh, tizkor hayom leyanekha. Veṭittaʻém veṭargiʻém, bemiḍdash haḍomekha. Zokhrénu Adonai birtson ʻammekha.

Zekhut Rahél zekhor ha-Él, levanekha handudim. Shehikhnisah et-tsaratahh, lehuppatahh belél shimurim. Vehi nehbetah tahat mittatahh, ve'anetah misham deyarim. Et kol shavʻatahh vezaʻakatahh, hakshivah na misheḥaķim. Ķol beramah mapil homah, hanishma' lemerhakkim. Meyallelet vesho-elet, hanikberet befarashat derakhim. Ayyéh yoséf ayyéh hoféf, ahahh-li 'al-ben-ne'urim. ayyéh ben oni lo ra-ani, velo yanak méhaddaddim. Halekhah lish-ol mé-ayot kol, éfoh banai haykarim. Lekhi sha-ali leyen 'Amram, kayur behar ha'ayarim. Beni Mosheh al tehesheh, an natashtah haʻadarim. Vekol mikever nishma' medabbér, binhi vekol tamrumim. Lammah dodah at nodédah, lehappés beharim. Ani nehotsah ligdor pirtsah, lo 'ét harbot devarim.

Zekhut Immahot

In Ékhah Rabbah, Rahél is seen browbeating God into submission:

"...When Rahél saw the events of the Destruction and the Israelites being sent into exile from their land, she jumped in front of God and said: "Master of the Universe! it is known before You that Your servant Ya'akov's love for me knew no bounds, and he worked for seven years for me. When those seven years were completed and the time came for my marriage to my husband, my father exchanging me with my sister. This was difficult for me, when I learned of this. I informed Ya'akoy, and I gave him a sign so that he could distinguish between me and my sister, so that my father would not be able to exchange me. After that I consoled myself, I suffered [to overcome] my desire and had compassion for my sister that she not suffer disgrace, and I gave her all the signs that I had given to my husband ... (cont.)

משה עָנָה בִּמְגְנַה, לִיהושֵע בִּנֶדְ מִסַרתִים יהושע בני ענני, אַנָה הַמַה הַשְּבַטִים לְמוּל בִּכְיָתָה וְצֵעֲקָתָה, בָּכָה גַם הוּא לְעָפָּתָה וְקוֹל בִּכְיָתָם וְשַּוְעָתָם, עֱלְתָה לִשְׁמֵי מְרוֹמִים דומי אָמִי מעט רָגַע, פַּן אַמוּת וְאָגוַע אָנִי מְסַרְתִּים לַּוְקָנִים, וּלְמַלְכֵי דָוִד הָרוֹעִים הֶלְכָה מִשָּׁם בְּחִפָּזוֹן, וּבָאָה לְקְבְרֵי עִיר צִיּוֹן ואַמָרוּ לַה בִּמְקְדֵשׁ מַכוּוֹ, שַם תְבַקְשִׁים וְשַם תִּמְצָאִים וְכִרְאוֹת רָחֵל כִּי אֵין חוֹמוֹת וְחֵל, וְאַבְנֵי מִקְדָּש הֵם שְׁרוּפִים ואין כהנים ולויים, ואין אַרון וכרובים צְעַקּה מָר חֲמַרְמַר, וְחֱלְצָה מֵרַגְלָה מִנְעַלִּים וְהָקְעִיף אֶת־כְּתְוֹנֶת פַּפִּים, וְהַצְּעִיף וְהַמְּעִילִים ושַק חַגָרָה עַלֵי בִּשַּׁרָה, וְנָתַגַּלְגִּלָה בֵּין סְלָעִים וְטַפָּחָה יַד עַלֹּ־בֵּן נִכְבַּד, אֲשֵׁר נֵאֱבַד בֵּין הַעַמִּים וָקֶשְּׁרָה חֶבֶל עַל-עַם חֶבֶל, וְעֲשְׁתָה מִסְפֵּד כַּתַּנִים קָפְצָה בְּחִפָּזוֹן לְאֵל עֶלְיוֹן, וּבֵקְעָה אֶת־כֹּל הַרְקִיעִים וְעֵלְתָה לִמְעוֹן לְרוֹם חֶבְיוֹן, וְעֵמְדָה לִפְנֵי צוֹר עוֹלָמִים וְתֶבְעָה עֶלְבוֹן שֶל-עַם צִיּוֹן, בְּשַׂק וּבְכִי וּבְתַחֲנוּנִים אָנָא אָבִי לְקוֹל כָּאֵבִי, תִּפְנֵה אֵלֵי בְּרַחַמִים צוּר תִעוּדָה הַאָם עָדָה, תִּהְיֵה אֲבוּדָה לְעוֹלָמִים ואיד כַּלָה מחיק בַעַלַה, תַגַרש אותה למרחקים

but it is not yet time.' Mosheh answered, 'I left them with Your son, Yehoshua'.

'Yehoshua', my son, answer me - where are the tribes?!' Seeing her tears and her despair, he too started crying for the nation. The sound of their weeping and pleading arose to the highest Heavens. Yehoshua' said: 'Be still, my mother, just for a moment, lest I die! I left them in the charge of the elders and the kings of the Davidic line, the shepherds.' She went from there in a hurry and came to the graveyards of the city of Tsiyyon. They said to her in that sacred abode: there you should seek them and there you will find them. When Rahél saw that the walls had fallen and the sacred stones were tumbled down. and there were no priests, and no Levites, and no Ark, and no Keruvim - she wailed a bitter desperate cry and threw her shoes from her feet, ripping her multicoloured tunic and her scarf and her mantle. She dressed in sackcloth upon her flesh and she rolled about in the dust. She struck her hand upon the beloved child whom she had lost among the nations and she tied a rope around the useless nation, making a eulogy like a dragon. She jumped in haste to the supernal $\acute{E}l$ and tore open all of the Heavens and rose to the highest hidden height. She stood before the Rock of Eternities and charged THEM with an offence against the nation of Tsiyyon - in sackcloth, and with tears, and with pleading: 'Please, my Parent turn towards the pain of my voice, turn to me in mercy!' Only the Rock can verify if this nation is lost forever - how can a bride

Mosheh 'anah bimginnah, liYhoshua' benékh mesartim. Yehoshua' beni 'anéni, anah hémah hashevatim. Lemul bikhyatahh vetsa 'akatahh, bakhah gam hu le'ummaṭahh. Vekol bikhya. þam veshav atam, aletah lishmé meromim. Dommi immi meʻat rega', pen amuṭ ve-egva'. Ani mesartim lazkénim, ulmalkhé David haroʻim. Halekhah misham behippazon, lekiyré 'ir Tsiyyon. Ve-ameru lahh bemikdash makhom, sham tevakshim vesham timtse-in. Vekhir-ot Rahél ki én homot vahél, ve-ayné mikdash hém serufim. Ve-én Kohanim uLviyyim, ve-én aron ukhruvim. Tsaʻakah mar hamarmar, vehaletsah méraglahh min'alim. Vekar'ah et ketonet passim, vehatssa'if ve<u>ha</u>me'ilim. Vesak hagerah 'alé besarahh, venitgalgelah bén sela'im. Vetafehah yad 'al-bén nikhbad, asher ne-evad bén haʻamim. Vekasherah heyel 'al-'am heyel, ve'asețah mispéd katannim. Kafetsah behippazon le-Él 'elyon, uvake'ah et-kol hareki'im. Ve'aletah lim'on lerum hevyon, ve amedah lifné tsur 'olamim. Vetaye 'ah 'elbon shel-'am Tsiyyon, besak uvkhi uytahanunim. Anna ayi lekol ke-éyi, tifneh élai berahamim. Tsur teʻudah ha=im 'édah, tihyeh ayudah le'olamim. Ve-ékh kallah méhék ba'alahh, tegarésh

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Zekhut Immahot

(cont.) so that he would think that she was Rahél. And this was not all—I went under the bed where he lay with my sister: he would speak with her, and I responded every time, while she remained silent, so that he would not recognize her voice. I acted kindly with her, I was not jealous of her, and I did not cause her to be shamed and disgraced. What am I, flesh and blood, dust and ashes, that I was not jealous of my rival wife, and that I did not allow her to be shamed and disgraced, but You, merciful living and eternal Sovereign, why were You jealous of idolatry that is of no import, and exiled my children who were slain by the sword, and allowed their enemies to do with them as they pleased?' God's mercy was immediately revealed, and THEY said: "For your sake, Raḥél, I shall return *Yisraél to their place—for there is a reward for your labor* [...]. Your children shall return to their country"

(Vilna Ed. Petiḥa 24)

ואיד שַלַּחָתַ הַאָם מָקָז, וַלֹא לַקַחָתַ הַבַּנִים וְאֵיך נָטֵשְתַּ הַצאו תוֹעִים, בֵּיוְ אֲרֵיוֹת וּלְבָאִים ואֵיךְ תִּדּוֹם לְבָנֵי אֱדוֹם, הַמַּקְרִיבִים מֵהֵם זְבָחִים הַאָם לֹא תַם עַוֹן פִּשְעַם, בִּידֵי מֵיִם הַזֶּדוֹנִים הַאָם מִצְעַר לְפַנֵידְ, אֱלֶף שַנִים בִּעִינֵידְ וְאֶלֶף שֵנִי נָטָה לֵעֲרוֹב, וְלֹא חָדַל הַמַּכְאוֹב וָאַיָה אות הַפָּלַאות, וְחֵשְבוּון מועד מועדים ַמַתַי תָּרַחֶם מַתַי תִּנַחֶם, וְאַתַּה דוֹחֶה מִיּוֹם לְיַמִים אַל אַיוֹם תִּנָה פָּדִיוֹם, וַלֹא תִדְחֵה עוֹד בִּדְבַרִים קול יוצא מעל כפא, דומי בתי כלת איתנים מְנְעִי דְמַעָה מֵעֵינֶדְ, וְאֱת־חָכֵּדְ מְתַחַנוּנִים פִי מֵרוֹב שִׁיחֵדְ וּבִכְיָתֵדְ, נָדְדוּ כָּלֹ־הָעֶלְיוֹנִים וָהוּא עַלַה עַד מַעַלַה, וְנָכִמְרוּ הַרֵחַמִים וַלֹא אַדוֹם עֲדֵי אֵקוֹם, דְמֵי עֲבַדֵי הַנְשְׁפַּכִים וּבִזמַן קָצֵר אֲהָיֵה קוֹצֵר, וּבוֹצֵר כָּלֹ־הַרְשָׁעִים אָגווֹר אַבָנָא הַמְחֵי צַלְמַא, וְתַדִּיק יַתֵיה לְרְסִיסִים ואפתח תיבות הסתומות, של נשמות הבלועים קוּמִי אוֹרִי הָתְנַעֲרִי, וַלְבָשִׁי בִּגָדֶדְ הַיִּקַרִים גַם קוֹל עַמִּי וּלְאֲמִי, הֵם מִתְוַדִּים וְאוֹמְרִים אָם עֲוֹנֵינוּ עָנוּ בֶנוּ, עֲשֵה נָא לְמַעַן שְׁמֶדְ זַכְרֵנו יְיָ בִּרְצוֹן עַמֶּךְ.

be cast away from her husband to such distances? How can You send a mother from her nest and not at least take the children? How can you abandon the flock when lions roam about? How can you be silent in the face of Edom's children who sacrifice the nation like animals? Is their iniquity not simple - can it not be cleansed in water? Is it painful before you – when a thousand years are like a day in your eyes? Well the second millenium has been given over to beasts and the pain has not ceased! Where is the sign of wonder and responsibility - the appointed meeting place? When will you be merciful? When will you comfort? You push it off from one day to the next until it is awful and their captivity can no longer be redeemed? A voice emerged from the throne: 'Be silent my daughter, bride of pine -wipe the tears from your eyes, and hold off on your pleading, for all of your questions and your tears have stirred the supernal ones.' Then THEY rose up to the highest heights and gathered up mercy, and said: 'So Edom will not establish itself on the blood spilt of My servants, and in short time I will bring a just end to all the wicked. I will decree the protests valid and I will rise up to open the hidden letters of the swallowed souls. To my Bride I will say: Get up, My Light, Arise and dress Yourself in the garments of Your glory!' So all the voice of my nation will attest and agree saying, 'If we have made mistakes - answer us, and do it for Your Name's sake!' Remember, יהוה, Your people for a good design!

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otahh lemerhakim. Ve-ékh shilahta ha-ém mikén, velo lakahta habanim. Ve-ékh netashta hatson toʻim, bén arayot ulvaim. Ve-ékh tiddom livné edom, hamakrivim méhem zevahim. Ha-im lo tam 'avon pish'am, bidé mayim hazédonim. Ha-im mits'ar lefanekha, elef shanim be'énekha. Ve-elef shéni natah la'arov, velo hadal hamakh-ov. Ve-ayyéh ot hapela-ot, veheshbon mo'éd moʻadim. Matai terahém matai tenahem, ve-attah doheh miyom leyamim. Él ayom tenah pidyom, velo tidheh 'od bidyarim. Kol yotsé mé'al kissé, dommi bitti kallat étanim. Min'i dim'ah mé'énékh, ve-et hikkékh mitahanunim. Ki mérov sihékh uvikhyatékh, nadedu kol-ha'elyonim. Vehu 'alah 'ad ma'lah, venikhmeru haraḥamim. Uyizman katsér ehyeh kotsér, uyotsér kol-<u>ha</u>resha'im. Egzor ayna tamhé tsalma, veṭaddik yaṭéhh lirsisim. Ve-eftah tévot hasetumot, shel nishmot habeluʻim. Kumi ori hitnaʻari, veliyshi bigdékh haykarim. Gam kol ʻammi ul-ummi, hém mitvaddim ve-omerim. Im 'avo<u>né</u>nu 'anu yanu, 'aséh na lema'an shemekha. Zokhrénu Adonai birtson 'ammekha.

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Ashirah keShirat Mosheh

This piyyut, traditional to
Moroccan communities, introduces
Shirat haYam, the Song of the
Sea, by going through each of
the songs of Tana"kh in turn. It is
thus a piyyut which centres the
contributions of female Biblical
characters.

While it also has dedicated tunes, it is often sung to the same melody as the Shirat haYam, and on Shabbaṭ Shirah and the 7th day of Pesaḥ, it is sung directly before it.

The iteration of biblical characters found here (Mosheh, Miryam, Yehoshua', Deyorah, Ḥannah, Daviḍ, and Shelomoh) are all known for having formal songs in the Tana"kh in their names. To all of these songs of our people we add our own song, referenced in the final stanza, to be sung at the future redemption.



מת־ ינשה, IN אַשירה כשירת השירה: דברי שפת את־ מרים ותשר הַיֶּם, כשירת אַשירַה השירה: בָהַר את־ ישיר יהושע ĬŇ כִשִירַת דָבְרִי הַשְּׁירַה: אשירה בָהַר <u>דבורה</u> את־ דבורה וַתִּשַׁר תבורה, אַשירַה כשירת השירה: בעלה חנה את־ ותשר חנה כשירת אַשירַה השירה: מומורים את־ דוד יַצְמִיד, וַיַדַבֵּר דברי השירה: אשר שיר השירים כשירת אשירה בִּבִיאַת אז ישיר ישראל את־ הַשִּׁירַה:

Let's sing like the song

of Mosheh, a song never forgotten: "Thus Mosheh will sing all the words of this song"

Let's sing like the song of Miryam upon the seashore: "Thus sang Miryam the words of this song"

Let's sing like the song of Yehoshua' on Mt. Gilboa': "Thus Yehoshua' will sing the words of this song"

Let's sing like the song of Devorah on Mt. Tabor: "Devorah sang the words of this song"

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Let's sing like the song of Ḥannah with her husband, Elkanah: "Ḥannah sang the words of this song"

Let's sing like the song of David with apportioned melodies: "David spoke the words of this song"

Let's sing like the song of Shelomoh, crowned with his mother's crown: "A Song of songs, by Shelomoh"

Let's sing like the song of Yisraél, at the coming of the Redeemer: "Thus Yisraél will sing the words of this song."

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Ashirah keshira

Mosheh. yinaseh, Az yashir Mosheh et divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat ʻal Miryam, sefat Vatasar Miryam hayam, divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat Yehoshua' beHar haGilboa', Az yashir Yehoshua' et divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat Devorah, *beHar* Tevorah, Vatasar Devorah et divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat ba'alahh Hannah ʻim Vatasar Hannah et Elkanah. divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat David. mizmorim Vaydabér David et vatsmid, divré hashirah. Ashirah keshirat Shelomoh ba'atarahshe'itterahlo Shir haShirim asher immo, liShlomo. Ashirah keshirat Yisraél. bevi-at hagoél, Az vashir Yisraél et hashirah. divré

Yeḥiḍah Ra'yah

This piyyut is from Morocco, written by Rabbi David Ḥasin and is famous as a wedding song. The piyyut praises the many virtues of the bride, and in doing so centres Biblical female figures, with a rich tapestry of references making comparisons to Estér, Rut, Yaʻel, even David's love-song to Yehonaṭan:

"I grieve for you, My brother Jonathan, You were most dear to me. Your love was wonderful to me, More than the love of women." David, II Shemuél 1:26

"And Estér held grace in the eyes of all who saw her." Ester 2:15

"Daughter, I will seek for you a resting-place," Na'omi, Rut 3:1

"Blessed among women is Ya'el, among women in the tent she is blessed." Deyorah, Shofetim 5:24



יְחִידָה רַעְיָה גַּל נְעוּל גַּן רָוֶה הַלְּלִי יוֹצְרְךְ לְבָבוֹת בּוֹחֵן כִּי קוֹלֵךְ עָרֵב וּמַרְאֵךְ נָאוֶה אֵיֶּלֶת אֲהָבִים וְיַעֲלַת חֵן

הַיָּפָה בַנְּשִׁים כַּלָּה כְבוּדָה נָעַמְתְּ מְאֹד מִכֹּל כְּלֵי חֶמְדָּה מִזָּהָב מִפִּז מֵאֹדֶם וּפִּטְדָּה בְּעֵינֵי כֹל רוֹאָיִךְ אַתְּ נוֹשֵׂאת חֵן, כִּי...

וּדְמוּת פָּנַיִדְ רַעְיָתִי הֵן יִדְמוּ לְיָרֵח יָקָר מָלֵא בֶן יוֹמוֹ בָּרוּדְ הָאֵל שֶׁבָּרָא בְעוֹלָמוֹ בְּרִיּוֹת טוֹבוֹת וַיּאְמֶר לִמְצוֹא חֵן, כִּי...

הַלוֹא אֲבַקִּשׁ־לָךְ בֵּית מְנוּחָה תוֹךְ נְוָה שָׁלוֹם בְּהַשְּׁקֵט וּבְבִּטְחָה כַּבֵּד אֲכַבְּדֵךְ מְאֹד בְּמִנְחָה הַאֵבֵן הַראִשַה תִּשָּאוֹת חֵן חֵן, כִּי...

Unique Beloved,

open the locked and thirsty garden.

Praise to your Maker, who evaluates hearts – for your voice lilts and your face is beautiful, a doe of lovers, bringing grace.

The most beautiful woman, the honoured bride – the most dear, more than any treasure – more than gold, rubies, or emeralds. In the eyes of all who see you, you hold grace, for...

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My love, your face they can only imagine – like the beloved moon on its first day – to whom we say "Blessed is the $\acute{E}l$ who created in Their world, good diverse beings" to find grace, **for...**

I will seek for you a house of rest – among the oases of peace in quiet and tranquility. I have honoured you truly with gifts, so the capstone will tell of your many graces, for...

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Yeḥiḍah ra'yah gal na'ul gan raveh

Haleli yotserékh leyayot bohén Ki kolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh Ayvelet ahavim veya'alat hén

Hayafah yanashim kallah kheyudah Naʻamt me-od mikol kelé hemdah Mizahay mipaz mé-odem ufitdah Beʻéné khol ro-ayikh at nosét hén, Ki kolékh ʻaréy umar-ékh naveh Ayyelet ahayim veyaʻalat hén

Udmuṭ panayikh ra'yaṭi hén yiḍmu Leyaréaḥ yakar malé yen yomo "Barukh haÉl shebara ye'olamo Beriyyoṭ toyoṭ" vayomer limtso ḥén, Ki kolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh Ayyeleṭ ahayim veya'alaṭ ḥén

Halo ayakkésh lakh bét menuhah Tokh nevéh shalom behashkét uyeyithah Kabbéd akhabbedékh me-od beminhah Ha-eyen haroshah teshu-ot hén hén Ki kolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh Ayyelet ahayim veya 'alat hén Showing the density of these references, the first verse alone links six quotes: Shir haShirim 6:9 and 4:12, Yisha'yahu 58:11, and Mishlé 17:3, followed by Shir haShirim 2:14 and Mishlé 5:19 to form the chorus.

Quotes from Shir haShirim make comparison to the capital-B Bride, the Shekhinah. This ambiguity is particularly explored in the final verse, where the psalms of David are referred to as praises to You. The psalms are of course addressed to the Divine. Are we instead directing them to our human bride, are we now switching to praising the Divine, are we revealing that the Divine has been the subject the entire time, or does the whole poem speak to both? See a similar switch in Hayda'tem Yedidai, page 769. This plays with the kabbalistic notion of hieros gamos – that our affairs mirror and correspond to those in the divine realm. Thus a human wedding is also a tikkun which can unite different divine aspects above.



אָם לֹא תַדְעִי לָךְ יָפָה וַהֲגוּנָה עַל מָה וְעַל מַה דּוֹדֵי לָךְ אֶתְּנָה רַבּוֹת בָּנוֹת אַתְּ עָלִית עַל כָּלֶנָה שֶׁקֶר הַיְּוֹפִי וְהֶבֶל הַחֵן, כִּי...

מַהָרי בְּאִי לְגַנִּי אֲחוֹתִי אֶל בִּית אִמִּי וְאֶל חֶדֶר הוֹרָתִי וְלָקַחְהְ מִיָּדִי אֶת־בִּרְכָתִי אָם נָא כִי מָצֶאתִי בְעֵינַיִךְ חֵן, כִּי...

תְבֹרֶךְ מִנְּשִׁים בָּאְהֶל הֵנָה שָּׁרָה וְרִבְּקָה לֵאָה וְחַנָּה לִקְרָאתָה הַבָּנוֹת צְאֵינָה וּרְאֵינָה תִּפְאֶרֶת לְרֹאשָׁה לִוְיֵת חֵן, כִּי...

דְּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ מִגּזְעוֹ מְשֵיח בְּשִירָיו וּשְבָחָיו לֶּךְ יְשַבֵּח שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת שִׁיר לַמְנַצֵח לְדָוִד מִזְמוֹר דִּבְרִי פִי חָכָם חֵן, שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת שִׁיר לַמְנַצֵּח... If you don't know how beautiful and fit you are – then I will tell you, my beloved, of every detail: there are many girls but you are greater then them all. Beauty is a lie and grace is fleeting, for...

Quick, come to my garden, my sister – to my mother's house and my parents' room! Take from my hand my blessing, if you please, then find grace, for...

Blessed among these women of the tent: Sarah, Rivkah, Léah and Ḥannah
– to call out to the girls to go out and see – beauty adorns her head, an escort of grace, for...

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David the King, from his stem the
Anointed – with his songs and his
praises to You we praise, a pilgrim song,
a song for the conductor, a song for
David: words from the mouth of a wise
person bring grace. A pilgrim song, a
song for the conductor...

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Im lo téde'i lakh yafah <u>va</u>hagunah 'Al mah ve'al mah dodai lakh ettenah Rabbot banot at 'alit 'al kullanah <u>She</u>ker ha<u>yo</u>fi ve<u>he</u>vel haḥén, Ki kolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh Ay<u>ye</u>leṭ ahayim veya'alaṭ ḥén

Mahari <u>bo</u>-i leganni aḥoṭi
El béṭ immi ve-el ḥeḍer horaṭi
Velaḥaḥt miyaḍi eṭ-birkhaṭi
Im na khi maṭsaṭi yeʻénayikh ḥén,
Ki ḥolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh
Ayyeleṭ ahayim veya'alaṭ ḥén

Teyorakh minashim ba-ohel hénnah Sarah veRiykah Lé-ah veḤannah Likraṭahh habanoṭ tse-enah ur-enah Tif-ereṭ leroshahh livyaṭ hén Ki kolékh 'aréy umar-ékh naveh Ayyeleṭ ahayim veya 'alaṭ hén

David ha<u>Me</u>lekh migiz o Ma<u>shi</u>aḥ Beshirav ushyaḥav lakh yesha<u>bé</u>aḥ Shir hama aloṭ shir lamna<u>tsé</u>aḥ LeDavid mizmor diyré fi ḥakham ḥén Shir hama aloṭ shir lamnatséaḥ...

Shalom leVen Dodi

is by Shelomoh ibn Gabirol, 11th Century Spanish poet, and arguably the most famous paytan of all time. It is a luscious love poem, drawing heavily on Shir haShirim. It was preserved as a pizmon in North Africa, and has become popular in recent years across Mizraḥim.

Refa Tsiri

is by Hakham Raphaél "Antébi"
Tabbush, the most significant
paytan and composer in the Syrian
tradition. The style and philosophy
he developed in the 19th Century
– the way he wrote piyyutim,
composed (and nicked) melodies, and
applied piyyut melodies to liturgy –
is continued to this day. This poem is
a prayer for healing, and its melody
is taken from a now little-known
Ladino song, Trista Vida.

...the Lady. This title is commonly used to invoke Sarah Iménu, referencing Beréshiṭ 16. Antébi refers to Yisraél here as the children of Sarah, rather than more commonly invoked ancestors such as Yaʻakoy, perhaps due to the tradition to invoke one's mother and the Imahoṭ in the prayer for the sick.

שָׁלוֹם לְבֶן דּוֹדִי, הַצֵּח וְהָאַדְמוֹן שָׁלוֹם לְךָ מֵאֵת, רַקָּה כְמוֹ רִמוֹן

לְקְרֵאת אֲחוֹתְדּ רוּץ, צֵא נָא לְהוֹשִׁיעָה וּצְלַח כְּבֶן יִשִּׁי, רַבַּת בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן

בָזה לָךְ יְפֵה פִּיָּה, כִּי תְעוֹרְרִי אֲהֲבָה וּתְצַלְצְלִי קוֹלֵךְ, כַּמְעִיל בְּקוֹל פַּעֲמוֹן

> דָקעת אֲשֶׁר תַּחְפּוֹץ, אֲהַבָּה אֲחִישֶׁנָּה עָתָה וְעָלִיִדְ, אֵרֵד כְּטֵל חֶרְמוֹן

רַפָּא צִירִי

אַל נֶאֶמָן, כִּי אַתָּה רוֹפֵא אָמָן אַתְּ ראִשִי, שוּר חַלְשִׁי וְתֵן כְּחַ לְנַפְשִׁי

יַּתַח שַּעַר הָרֶחֲמִים, רָם שׁוֹכֵן בַּמְּרוֹמִים עַל עַבְדָּךְ, שִׁים חַסְדָּךְ אֵין מְרַחֵם בִּלְעָדָךְ

תֵי רְצֵה לִתְפִּלֶּתִי, וְחוּשָה לְעֶזְרָתִי בִּמְהֵרָה, דְּרוֹר קְרָא לִעַם בֵּן הַגָּבִירָה Hello, my love so pure and ruddy!

Hello, to you – from She whose cheek is like a pomegranate's rind!

Run to meet Your Sister, Please, go out and save Her! Empower her like Yishai's son over the forces of Amman.

What's up, gorgeous? You've aroused me to love. Your voice chimes in my mind cloaked within the sounds of bells.

The moment that You want my love, I'll rush to You! Then I will gush down upon You like dew on Mt. Hermon.

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Heal Her, She is my Envoy to You Él, You who are an expert healer!
She is the first to help when I'm weak,
So give strength to Her, my soul.

Open mercy's gates, – You who dwells high above in the Heavens! Upon Your servant show love – for there is none who is merciful other than You.

Living *Él*, desire my prayer, and incline Yourself to assist me – Quick!

Call out for liberation to Your nation – they who are the child of the Lady.

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Shalom leyen dodi, hatsaḥ veha-admon, ___ Shalom lekha mé-ét, raḥaḥ khemo rimmon. Liḥrat aḥoṭekha ruts, tsé na lehoshi ahh, utslaḥ keyen Yishai, rabbat bené 'ammon.

Mah lakh yefé fiyyah, ki teʻoreri ahayah, utsaltseli kolékh, kamʻil bekol paʻamon. Haʻét asher tahpots, ahayah ahishennah

ahayah ahishennah, 'ittahh ve'a<u>la</u>yikh, <u>e</u>red ketal Ḥermon.

Refa tsiri él ne-eman, ki attah rofé uman, at roshi, shur ḥalshi, veṭén koaḥ lenafshi.
Petaḥ shaʿar haraḥamim, ram shokhén bameromim, ʻal ʻaydakh, sim ḥasdakh, én meraḥém bilʻadakh.
Él Ḥai retséh liṭfillaṭi, veḥushah leʿezraṭi, bimhérah, deror ķera,

le'am ben hagevirah.