

NACHEM -

CONSOLATION OF TISHA B'AV

Rabbi Efrem Goldberg

(ז) א' וואו (ט) כה' (ט) Rosh

. כל ימי [ק] תמולתי נמה

נכנו טוין תלמידים כמה הלו בהפלה האננה כיוון דקהלת יוד צטאטע נטב מילך לטoxic
מעין גמוריין ממגמא נכל לאפלות קלמר ערזית וטהריה וממנה כה רוח פוליס

תקנו א בתשעה נבא צריך
להזכיר וכ'ו. יומתני
כמנתו סרי"ף ואילו"ס נסוף מקצת
חנויות: ומ"ש כתוב [אדוני]
אבין הרא"ש כל ימי תחתית וכ'ו.
לפעל"ג לקדמונייס סימה קצלא
מדס סלט מיקנו הלו נמנחה וטהר
לפי שמיינו לומר נמס להחפנן על
סנמאה ה"כ נעלמת וטהריה סהו
כמי שמו מועל לפניו ומיינו נמנמא
לין לומר הומו הלו נמנמא:

ה' (ט) ג' קון אק (ט) ② BACH

(ט) א' וואו (ט) כה' ARUCH

... ג' דיליל חשעה באב

ויוםו (י) יושבים בבית-הכנסת (ט) (ט) (יא) לא-ארץ עד תפלה המנחה. (ועכשיו נוהג לישב על ספסלי הקבב
(יב) מיד אחר (ט) (ט) שיצאו מבית-הכנסת שחרית, (יג) ומאריכין עם הקינות עד מעט קדם חצות). (יד) **ו אין**
מלךין גרות בלילה, (טו) כי אם (יג) אחד לומר לאורו קינות ואיכה:

(ט) א' וואו (ט) TA'ANIS

The Gemara now discusses the second calamity listed in the Mishnah as occurring on Tishah B'Av.

THE TEMPLE WAS DESTROYED FOR THE FIRST TIME. How is this known?
רכבת: ,,ובחרש החמשי בשבעה לחודש היה שנת תשע עשרה שנה למלך נבוכדנצר מלך-בבל בא נבונראדן ובתיב: ,,ובחרש החמשי עבד מלך-בבל ורושלים וירף את בית ה' וגוי ... For it is written: Now, in the fifth month on the seventh of the month - which was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon - came Nebuzaradan, captain of the executioners, a servant of the king of Babylon, into Jerusalem. And he burned the House of Hashem etc.^[21]

בשחור לחדר השם שנה למלך נבוכדנצר מלך-בבל בא נבונראדן - And elsewhere it is written: Now, in the fifth month on the tenth of the month - which was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon - came Nebuzaradan, captain of the executioners, who stood before the king of Babylon, into Jerusalem etc.^[22]

The Gemara cites a Baraisa that notes and reconciles the apparent discrepancy between these two accounts.

אי אפשר לומר בשבעה ותנייא - And it was taught in a Baraisa: IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY that the Temple was destroyed ON THE SEVENTH of Av, as would appear from the verse in Kings, BECAUSE IT IS ALREADY STATED in Jeremiah that the incident took place ON THE TENTH. אי אפשר לומר בעשור - AND IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY the Temple was destroyed ON THE TENTH of Av, as would appear from the verse in Jeremiah, BECAUSE IT IS ALREADY STATED in Kings that the incident took place ON THE SEVENTH. ה'א כיצד - HOW IS IT that these verses can be reconciled? בשבעה נקבעו נבראים להוכל

(ט) א' וואו (ט) כה' BERURA

... (יב) מיד אמר שצאו מבית-הכנסת
וכו. רוזה לומר, זהולין אחריך לבית-הקבורות, במו שבחות בסוף
השיפון, ועם שעור זה יפשח עד חצות, דאו לשאי לישב על הספסל:

- ON THE SEVENTH, THE HEATHENS ENTERED THE SANCTUARY, - ואכלו וקללו בו שביעי שמני
ותחשוי DEPRAVED ACTS THERE ON THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH. - AND ON THE NINTH, TOWARDS
EVENING, THEY SET FIRE TO IT, - סמוך לתשכה העיזו בו את האור
ונזיה דולק והולך כל היום כלו - AND IT CONTINUED TO BURN THE ENTIRE DAY of the tenth of Av,
שנאמר: ,,או לנו בירפנה היום כיירטו צלילי-ערבי''
WOE UNTO US THAT THE DAY HAS DECLINED, THAT THE SHADOWS OF
EVENING ARE APPROACHING.^[23] - ותניינן דאמר רבי יוחנן - And thus
did R' Yochanan say, in light of the Baraisa's teaching that the
Temple burned primarily on the tenth of Av:
אלמלי היה באתו - Had I been present in that
generation which fixed the date for commemorating the Temple's
destruction, I would not have fixed [the commemoration] on
any day other than the tenth of Av, and not on the ninth,
מבני שרוכו של הוקל בו נשך - because it was then that most of the
Sanctuary was actually burned.

The Gemara explains the other view:

- And the Rabbis, who nevertheless instituted the
mourning for the Temple on the ninth of Av, held that **אחתלחת** - דבורענאותה עדיפה
according to the inception of the calamity than according to the
major unfolding of the calamity itself.

RESTORATION OF JUSTICE

לְשִׁפְעָר Restore our judges as in earliest times and our counselors as at first; remove from us sorrow and groan; and reign over us — You, HASHEM, alone — with kindness and compassion, and justify us through judgment. Blessed are You, HASHEM, the King Who loves righteousness and judgment.

^aFrom Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur substitute: the King of judgment.
[If forgotten, do not repeat Shemoneh Esrei. See Laws §64.]

AGAINST HERETICS

לְבַשְׂרָכִים And for slanders let there be no hope; and may all wickedness perish in an instant; and may all Your enemies be cut down speedily. May You speedily uproot, smash, cast down, and humble the wanton sinners — speedily in our days. Blessed are You, HASHEM, Who breaks enemies and humbles wanton sinners.

THE RIGHTEOUS

לְצִדְקִים On the righteous, on the devout, on the elders of Your people the Family of Israel, on the remnant of their scholars, on the righteous converts and on ourselves — may Your compassion be aroused, HASHEM, our God, and give goodly reward to all who sincerely believe in Your Name. Put our lot with them forever, and we will not feel ashamed, for we trust in You. Blessed are You, HASHEM, Mainstay and Assurance of the righteous.

REBUILDING JERUSALEM

לְבָנָה And to Jerusalem, Your city, may You return in compassion, and may You rest within it, as You have spoken. May You rebuild it soon in our days as an eternal structure, and may you speedily establish the throne of David within it. ^aBlessed are You, HASHEM, the Builder of Jerusalem.

^aDuring Minchah of Tishah B'Av substitute the following conclusion.

לְבָנָה If forgotten, do not repeat Shemoneh Esrei.]

לְבָנָה O HASHEM, our God, console the mourners of Zion and the mourners of Jerusalem, and the city that is mournful, ruined, scorned, and desolate: mournful without her children, ruined without her abodes, scorned without her glory, and desolate without inhabitant. She sits with covered head like a barren woman who never gave birth. Legions have devoured her, and idolaters have conquered her; they have cast Your people Israel to the sword and wantonly murdered the devout servants of the Supreme One. Therefore, Zion weeps bitterly and Jerusalem raises her voice. My heart my heart — [it aches] for their slain! My innards, my innards — [they ache] for their slain! For You HASHEM, with fire You consumed her and with fire You will rebuild her, as it is said: 'I will for her, the words of HASHEM, a wall of fire around and I will be glorious in her midst.' ^aBlessed are You, HASHEM, Who consoles Zion and rebuilds Jerusalem.

Continue: The offspring ...

(1) Cf. Isiah 1:26. (2) Zechariah 2:9.

***לְבָנָה** — Consolation. On Tishah B'Av, the anniversary of both Temple's destructions, the plaque for Jerusalem is concluded with this poignant insertion in the prophetic manner: if uses Jerusalem as the metaphor for the entire Jewish exile experience. It depicts Jerusalem as a lonely, bereaved mother, and closes with confidence in God's pledge of future redemption.

לְבָנָה Restore our judges as in earliest times and our counselors as at first; remove from us sorrow and groan; and reign over us — You, HASHEM, alone — with kindness and compassion, and justify us through judgment. Blessed are You, HASHEM, the King Who loves righteousness and judgment.

^aFrom Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur substitute
[If forgotten, do not repeat Shemoneh Esrei. See Laws §64.]

לְבָנָה And for slanders let there be no hope; and may all wickedness perish in an instant; and may all Your enemies be cut down speedily. May You speedily uproot, smash, cast down, and humble the wanton sinners — speedily in our days. Blessed are You, HASHEM, Who breaks enemies and humbles wanton sinners.

ברכת החיים רשותם

לְבָנָה And to Jerusalem, Your city, may You return in compassion, and may You rest within it, as You have spoken. May You rebuild it soon in our days as an eternal structure, and may you speedily establish the throne of David within it. ^aBlessed are You, HASHEM, the Builder of Jerusalem.

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— continue.

her into the tent of Sarah his mother; he married Rebecca, she became his wife, and he loved her; and thus was Isaac consoled after his mother.

And Isaac brought

וַיַּבְאֶה יַצְחָק הַאֲהֻלָּה שֶׁרֶת אֶמוֹ וַיַּקְרֵב אֶת־רֶבֶקָה:

וַיַּחֲיוּ לְאָשָׁה וַיַּחֲבֹב וַיִּנְחַמֵּם יַצְחָק אֶחָדִי אָמֵן:

(1:12) אֶכְלָה גַּחֲוָתָךְ (ה' גַּדְעָן)

(ט) וְאַת יְהוָה שָׁלַת. זֶה שָׂאמֵר הַפְּתֻ�ָּבָר, הַנְּגִי שְׁלִיחַ מְלָאֵיכִי וְפָנֶה
וְגֹו' (פָּלָאֵיכִי). בָּא וְרָאָה, כֹּל צְרוֹת שָׁארַע לְיַוְסֵף אֶרְעָ
לְצִיּוֹן. בְּיַוְסֵף כְּתִיב, וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֶחָב אֶת יוֹסֵף. בְּצִיּוֹן כְּתִיב, אֶחָב ה' שְׁעָרִ
צִיּוֹן (תְּהִלִּים פ"ז). בְּיַוְסֵף כְּתִיב, וְיִשְׁנָאו אֶתְנוֹ. בְּצִיּוֹן, נִתְנָה עַלְיָ בְּקֹולָה עַל
בָּן שְׁנָאתִיךְ (ירמיה י"ב). בְּיַוְסֵף, וְהַגָּה אֲנָחָנוּ מְאַלְמִים אַלְמִים. בְּצִיּוֹן, בָּא
יָבָא בְּרָהָה נְשָׂא אַלְמָתָיו (תְּהִלִּים קכ"ו). בְּיַוְסֵף, הַמֶּלֶךְ תִּמְלֹךְ עַלְנוּ. בְּצִיּוֹן.

(8:1) אַתְּ וְאַתְּ אֶתְיוֹם (ט' גַּדְעָן)

לִפְנֵים מִן הַחוֹמָה מִקְדָּשׁ מֵהֶם — שָׂאָקְלִים שֶׁם קָדְשִׁים קָלִים
וּמְעָשֵׂר שניִי. הַר הַבַּיִת מִקְדָּשׁ מֵמָנוֹ — שָׁאַיִן זְבִים וְזִבְחוֹת נְדוֹת
וַיּוֹלְדוֹת נְכָנִסִּים לְשֶׁם. הַחֵיל מִקְדָּשׁ מֵמָנוֹ — שָׁאַיִן גּוֹיִם וְטָמֵא
מַת נְכָנִסִּים לְשֶׁם. עֲזָרָת נְשִׁים מִקְדָּשׁ מֵמָנוֹ — שָׁאַיִן טָבּוֹל
יּוֹם נְכָנָס לְשֶׁם, וְאַיִן חִיבִים עַלְיָה חַטָּאת. עֲזָרָת יִשְׂרָאֵל מִקְדָּשׁ
מֵמָנוֹ — שָׁאַיִן מְחַשֵּׁר כְּפֹורִים נְכָנָס לְשֶׁם, וְתִּזְבִּין עַלְיָה חַטָּאת.
עֲזָרָת הַכֹּהֲנִים מִקְדָּשׁ מֵמָנוֹ — שָׁאַיִן יִשְׂרָאֵל נְכָנִסִּים לְשֶׁם
אֶלָּא בְּשֹׁעַת צָרֵיכֶם: לְסִמְיכָה, לְשִׁחְחִיטה, לְתִנְפֵּה.

Within the walls is more sanctified than these, for we may eat there *kodashim kalim* and *ma'aser sheni*. Har Habayit is more sanctified than this, for *zavim* and *zavot*, *niddot* and *yoldot* may not enter there. The Heil is more sanctified than this, for Gentiles, and one rendered impure by a corpse, may not enter there. Ezrat Nashim is more sanctified than this, for a *tevul yom* may not enter there, but they are not liable to a sin-offering for it. Ezrat Yisrael is more sanctified than this for one lacking atonement may not enter there, and they are liable to a sin-offering for it. Ezrat Kohanim is more sanctified than this, for

(9) בְּרֵאשִׁית (ט' גַּדְעָן)

וְאַחֲרֵי

בְּיַלְקָה בָּת וְתִקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמָה דִינָה: נִזְכֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־רְחָלָן וְיִשְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים

בְּאֱלֹהִים וַיַּפְתַּח אֶת־רְחָמָה: נִתְקַרֵּר וְתִלְדֵּר בָּן וְתֹאמֶר אָסָף אֱלֹהִים אֶת־

חַרְפָּתִי

(10) אֶלְעָזֶר וְאֶלְעָזֶר (ט' גַּדְעָן)

(כג) אָסָף אֱלֹהִים אֶת חַרְפָּתִי, כַּטְעַם כְּרָת, וּכֹן וְנָאָסָף שְׁמָה וְגִיל
(ישע"י טז). ואחרים אמרו, כי השם ראה החופות שהיו הנשים
מחופות אותן בעבור היוזתי עקרה, וכאלילו נאספו ונתחברו אצל
השם. והנה נולדו ליעקב י"ב בנים^{טז} בז' שנים, ואחר שפרום
הקדמוניות^{טז} מצאום בני ששה חדשים וימים במספר. ויתכן
שנתנה לאלה שפחה ליעקב קודם שנולד נפתלי. גם הרוחה רחל
קורה שנולד זבלון, וגם דינה לא ידעו מהי נולדת^{טז}.