

Presented by Rabbi Eliezer & Chanie Zaklikovsky

On the occasion of their son's Brit Milah 27 Cheshvan, 5772 / November 24, 2011 East Brunswick, NJ



Brit Milah - Circumcision

"Every male among you shall be circumcised... it shall be a sign of the covenant between Me and You. He that is eight days old among you shall be circumcised". --Genesis 17:10-12

The Brit Milah ("Covenant of Circumcision") is one of the most sacred Jewish rituals. Brit Milah is the bond that forever ties a Jewish child to G-d. It is this special bond that distinguished Abraham when he circumcised himself and his household -- at G-d's command -- when he was ninety-nine years old.

When Ishmael, Abraham's son, entered into the covenant, he had already reached the age of thirteen - fully capable of understanding the Divine command. He was proud of his decision to rationally submit to G-d's command, but his acceptance of Bris Milah was limited to his reason.

Our Forefather Isaac, on the other hand, was born a year after G-d commanded Abraham to perform this ritual and was circumcised when he was just eight days old -- an infant with no understanding whatsoever.

A Jew is commanded to circumcise his son on the eighth day after his birth, when his faculty of reason is not yet developed.

This aspect signifies that a Jew is bound and committed to G-d at the earliest opportunity possible in an absolute and comprehensive way, which transcends his reason and perception.



The Day

The Brit is preformed when the child is eight days old. This applies even if the eighth day falls on Shabbat or a major festival.

If however, the child is physically unfit to undergo circumcision at the prescribed time, because he is jaundiced or otherwise unwell, the Bris is postponed.

Once delayed, the ceremony cannot be held on a Shabbat or festival, but takes place at the first opportunity on any other day.

But whenever a Brit is held, it is a very special occasion, and at the appointed time family and friends joyfully gather. The child is ushered into the covenant of Abraham. Each step of the ceremony is remembered for life; each memory is savored forever.



Elijah the Prophet

G-d instructed Elijah to be present and witness all circumcisions. For this reason at every Brit a special chair is designated in honor of Elijah.







The Mohel

The Torah obligates a father to circumcise his son. However, the Brit is generally performed by a mohel who acts as the father's personal emissary, since most fathers are not qualified to perform the ceremony on their own. The man chosen to perform the Brit should be a G-d fearing individual skilled in the art of circumcision.



Sandik, Kvater and Other Honors

It is a great honor for those present at the Brit to bless the child and participate in the ceremony.

The Sandik is the person designated to hold the child during the actual Brit. This honor is typically given to a person held in great esteem by the family and the community. The day of the Brit is regarded as a holiday for the Sandik, just as it is for the parents and the Mohel.

The Kvater are those chosen to bring the child to the room where the Brit is held. This honor is typically given to a married or engaged couple. Tradition has it that honoring a childless couple as Kvater confers upon them a special blessing to have children of their own. The woman takes the child from his mother's arms and hands him to her husband who brings the child into the room. The child is then placed on a special chair designated as "Elijah's Chair."

Traditionally, A Cohen then blesses the child with the special "Blessing of the Cohen."

In Chabad circles, it is also customary to read the traditional letter that the Lubavitcher Rebbe would send on the occasion of the birth of a newborn boy.

The child is placed on the lap of the Sandik and the circumcision is performed.



Naming a Child

After the Brit, the child is handed to another individual who is honored as "Sandik Meumad." The baby then receives his Jewish name and the appropriate blessings are recited.

Tradition has it that parents are inspired from above to select the proper names for their children. Thus, the Jewish name chosen, is the appropriate one for that particular child.

A name helps establishes the bond between a Jewish child and his/her heritage. A Jewish name is typically selected from the vast "treasure house" of Hebrew names found in the Torah, or traditional Yiddish names which have been bestowed upon Jewish children for generations.



When is the Name Given

A boy is named at the Brit Milah ceremony while a girl is named at the Synagogue during a prayer service at which the Torah is read.





Among Ashkenazic Jews, it is customary to name one's child after a beloved departed relative or a great Jewish personality whose life was an inspiration to all, and whose qualities the parents would like to see emulated in their child.

Among Sephardic Jews, it is also customary to name a child after an honored beloved relative who is still living.



Identity

During the period when the Jewish people were enslaved by the Egyptians, Egypt was considered the capital of the civilized world, and had attained what was then considered the height of secular culture.

Although the Jews were in Egypt for over two hundred years, they never lost their identity as a people. Our sages teach us that because of three things the Jews merited deliverance from Egyptian slavery: 1) The Jewish people retained their own language, Hebrew, 2) They continued to dress according to their own custom, and 3) They kept their traditional Jewish names.



A Noble Purpose

By properly bringing a child into the covenant, we give him an excellent start in his life as a Jew. Circumcision is the eternal symbol of the Jew's willingness to subjugate the desires of his physical body to the will of G-d.

Circumcision elevates us to the level of a G-d loving and G-d fearing people, who place morality above the yearnings of the flesh. The child is thus identified as a Jew at the very beginning of life ... forever linked to the Source of all life.



The Rebbe's Letter for a Brit

By the Grace of G-d Brooklyn, NY

Greetings and Blessings,

In response to the notification about the birth of your son, I extend to you my wishes of Mazel Tov.

May it be G-d's will that you enter him into the covenant of our father Abraham, and just as you lead him to the Brit, so too may you lead him to Torah, Chupah and good deeds. May you and your wife together raise him in great abundance.

With Blessings The Rebbe's signature



RABBI MENACHEM M. SCHNEERSON

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מנחם מענדל שניאורסאהן ליובאווימש

> 770 איסמערן פּאַרקוויי ברוקלין, נ. י.

ב"ה, כג' מ"ח תשל"ב ברוקלין, נ.י.

הוו"ח אי"א נו"נ וכו' מוה' משה שי

שלום וברכה!

במענה על הודעתו אשר נולד להם בן למזל טוב ,

הנה יה"ר מהשי"ת שיכניסוהו לבריתו של אברהם אבינו, וכשם שיכניסוהו לברית כן יכניסוהו לתורה ולחופה ולמעשים טובים, ויגדלו ביחד עם זוג' תי' מתוך הרחבה.

בברכת מזל טוב

Letter sent by the Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, די"ע to the baby's grandfather, Rabbi Moshe Zaklikofsky, upon the birth of his son, Rabbi Eliezer Zaklikovsky (dated Cheshvan 23, 5732/1971).



THE BRIT MILAH



The Kvatter and Kvatterin bring the Baby into the room, all present announce:

Blessed is the one arriving!...

Happy is the man You choose and bring near to dwell in Your courtyards; we will be satiated with the goodness of Your House, Your Holy Temple (Psalms 65:5).

The Lord spoke to Moses, saying: Pinchas, the son of Elazar, the son of Aaron the Kohen, has turned My wrath away from the children of Israel when he displayed anger among them in My behalf, so that I did not wipe out the children of Israel in My anger. Therefore say: I grant him My covenant of peace (Numbers 25:10-12).

בָּרוּךְ הַבָּא.

אַשְׁרֵי תִּבְחַר וּתְקָרֵב יִשְׁכֹּן חֲצֵרָיךּ, נִשְּׂבְּעָה בְּטוּב בִּיתָף, קִרשׁ הֵיכַלָּף:

וַיְדַבֵּר יְיָ אֶל מֹשֶה לֵאמֹר: פִּינְחָס בֶּן אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן אַהַרֹן הַכֹּהֵן הַשִּיב אֶת חֲמָתִי מֵעַל בְּנִי יִשְּׂרָאֵל בְּקַנְאוֹ אֶת קְנְאָתִי בְּתוֹכָם וְלֹא כִלִיתִי אֶת בְּנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקִנְאָתִי: לָכֵן אֱמוֹר הִנְנִי נוֹתֵן לוֹ אֶת בְּרִיתִי שָׁלוֹם:

The child is placed on the Kisei Shel Eliyahu, the Seat of Elijah. The Mohel recites the following:

This is the Seat of Elijah the Prophet, may he be remembered for good.

For Your deliverance I hope, O Lord (Genesis 49:18).

I have hoped for Your deliverance, Lord, and I have performed Your commandments (Psalms 119:166).

Elijah, angel of the Covenant, here is yours before you; stand at my right and support me. I rejoice in Your word, like one who finds great spoil (Psalms 119:162).

Those who love Your Torah have abounding peace, and there is no stumbling for them (Psalms 119:165).

Happy is the man You choose and bring near to dwell in Your courtyards; we will be satiated with the goodness of Your House, Your Holy Temple (Psalms 65:5).

ָזֶה הַכְּפֵא שֶׁל אֵלְיָהוּ הַנְּבִיא זְכוּר לַטוֹב:

:יָי יִיִי לִישׁוּעֲתְּדְּ קְוִיתִי יְיָ:

יִיָ, וּמִצְוֹתֶיךְ עָשִׁיתִי: שִּׁבַּרְתִּי לִישׁוּעָתְךְ יִיָ, וּמִצְוֹתֶיךְ עָשִׂיתִי:

אָלִיָּהוּ מַלְאַךְ הַבְּרִית, הִנֵּה שֶׁלְּדְּ לְפָנֶיךְּ, עֲמֹד עַל יְמִינִי וְסַמְבֵנִי. שָׁבַּרִתִּי לִישׁוּעַתִּדּ יִיַ.

שַשׁ אַנֹכִי עַל אָמָרַתֶּדּ, כִּמוֹצֵא שַׁלַל רַב:

: שָׁלוֹם רָב לְאֹהֲבֵי תוֹרָתֶדּ, וְאֵין לָמוֹ מִכְשׁוֹל

אַשְׁרֵי תִּבְחַר וּתְקָרֵב יִשְׁכֹּן חֲצֵרֶיךּ, נִשְּׂבְּעָה בְּטוּב בֵּיתֶךּ קַדֹשׁ הַיִּכַלֵּדּ:

Before proceeding, the Mohel recites the following blessing, and all respond Amen:

Blessed are You, Lord our God, king of the universe, who has sanctified us with His commandments and commanded us concerning circumcision.

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהָינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם, אֲשֶׁר קִּדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו וְצִוָּנוּ עַל הַמִּילָה

During the circumcision, the father recites the following blessing, and all respond Amen:

Blessed are You, Lord our God, King of the universe, who has sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us to enter him into the Covenant of Abraham our father.

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶף הָעוֹלֶם, אֲשֶׁר קִּדְּשֶׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתֵיו וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַכְנִיסוֹ בִּבְרִיתוֹ שֶׁל אַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ

All present respond:

Just as he has entered into the Covenant, so may he enter into Torah, into marriage, and into good deeds.

ּפְשֵׁם שֶׁנִּכְנַס לַבְּרִית, כֵּן יִכְּנֵס לְתוֹרָה וּלְחֻפָּה וּלְמַצְשִׁים טוֹבִים



Blessed are You, Lord our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine. (Assembled respond) Amen

Blessed are You, Lord our God, King of the universe, who sanctified the beloved one (this refers to either Abraham, Isaac or Jacob) from the womb, set His statute in his flesh, and sealed his descendants with the sign of the holy Covenant.

Therefore, as a reward of this (circumcision), the living God, our Portion, our Rock, has ordained that the beloved of our flesh be saved from the abyss, for the sake of the Covenant which He has set in our flesh. Blessed are You Lord, who makes the Covenant. (Assembled respond) **Amen**

Our G-d and G-d of Our fathers, preserve this chid for his father and mother and his name in Israel shall be called ______ ben _____. May the father rejoice in his offspring, and his mother be glad with the fruit of her womb, as it is written: May your father and mother rejoice, and she who bore you be glad (Proverbs 23:25). And it is said: I passed by you and saw you weltering in your blood,

(Assembled:) and I said to you: You shall live through your blood, and I said to you: You shall live through your blood (Ezekiel 16:6).

And it is said: He has remembered His Covenant forever, the word which He has made with Abraham, and His oath to Isaac; He has established it for Jacob as a statute, for Israel as an everlasting Covenant (Psalms 105:8-10). And it is said: Abraham circumcised his son Isaac when he was eight days old, as G-d commanded him (Genesis 21:4).

(Assembled:) Give thanks to the L-rd for He is good, for His kindness is everlasting. Give thanks to the L-rd for He is good, for His kindness is everlasting (Psalms 107:1).

May this little infant _____ become great.

(Assembled:) Just as he has entered the Covenant, so may he enter into Torah, into marriage, and into good deeds.

בָּרוּףְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶףְ הָעוֹלֶם, בּוֹרֵא פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן:

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם, אֲשֶׁר קִדַשׁ יְדִיד מִבֶּטֶן, וְחֹק בִּשְׁאֵרוֹ שָׁם, וְצֵאֱצֶצָיו חָתַם בְּאוֹת בְּרִית לְדֶשׁ. עַל כֵּן בִּשְׁכֵר זֹאת, אֵל חַי חֶלְמֵנוּ צוֹרֵנוּ צְוָה לְהַצִּיל יְדִידוּת שְׁאֵרֵנוּ מִשַּׁחַת, לְמַעַן בְּרִיתוֹ אֲשֶׁר שָׁם בִּרְשָׁרֵנוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ, כּוֹרֵת הַבִּרִית:

אֶלֹהָינוּ וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתִינוּ, קַיֵּם אֶת הַיֶּלֶד הַזֶּה לְאָבִיוּ וּלְאִמּוֹ, וְיִקָּרָא שְׁמוֹ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל _____ בן ____. יִשְׂמַח הָאָב בְּיוֹצֵא חֲלָצִיו וְתָגֵל אִמּוֹ בִּפְרִי בִטְנָהּ, כַּכָּתוּב: יִשְׁמַח אָבִיךְ וְאָמֶךּ. וְתָגַל יוֹלַדְתֶּךְ: וְנָאֶמַר. וָאָעֱבֹר עָלַיִדְ וָאֶרְאַךְ מִתְבּוֹסֶת בְּדָמֵיךְ,

> וָאֹמַר לָךְּ בְּדָמַיִּךְ חֲיִי, וָאֹמַר לָךְ בְּדָמִיךְ חַיִי:

ְּוָנֶאֱמֵר: זָכַר לְעוֹלֶם בְּרִיתוֹ, דָכָר צִוָּה לְאֶלֶף דּוֹר: אֲשֶׁר כָּרַת אֶת אַבְרָהָם וֹשְׁבוּעֲתוֹ לְיִשְׂחָק: וַיַּעֲמִידֶהָ לְיִעֲּלְב לְחֹק, לְיִשְׁרָאֵל בְּרִית עוֹלֶם: וְנָאֱמֵר: וַיְּמָל אַבְרָהָם אֶת יִצְחָק בְּנוֹ בֶּן שְׁמוֹנַת יָמִים, כַּאֲשֶׁר צְוָה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים: הוֹדוּ לַיִי כִּי טוֹב, כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְדּוֹ: והקהל עונה: הוֹדוּ לַיִיָ כִּי טוֹב, כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְדּוֹ:

זֶה הַקְּטָן גָּדוֹל יִהְיֶה, כְּשֵׁם שֶׁנִּכְנַס לַבְּרִית, כֵּן יִכְּנֵס לְתוֹרָה וּלְחַבָּה וּלְמַצַשִּים טוֹבִים. אָמֵן:

The Mohel and father recite the following prayer:

Sovereign of the universe, may it be Your will that this (circumcision) be regarded and accepted by You as if I had offered him before the Throne of Your Glory. And You, in Your abounding mercy, send through Your holy angels a holy and pure soul to _____ the son of _____ who has now been circumcised for the sake of Your great Name. May his heart be open as the portal of the Great Hall in the Temple in Your holy Torah, to learn and to teach, to observe and to practice; grant him long life, a life imbued with the fear of sin, a life of wealth and honor; and fulfill the desires of his heart for good. Amen, and so may it be Your will.

Horav Levi Yitzchok Schneersohn זצ"ל

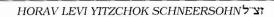
he twentieth day in the month of Av marks the yahrzeit of Rabbi Levi Yitzchok Schneersohn (may his merits protect us), the illustrious father of the contemporary Lubavitcher Rebbe, Shlite. Reb Levi Yitzchok was born in 5638 (1878) in Russia. His father, Reb Boruch Schneur o.b.m., was a direct descendant of the Tzemach Tzedek, the third Chabad Rebbe, נ"ע. Reb Levi Yitzchok's unusual intellectual genius and exceptional personality were apparent when he was still quite young. He was accepted as a student by some of the greatest Torah and Chassidic scholars of his day, and received smichah from such Torah authorities as Reb Chaim Brisker and Reb Elya Chaim Meislish ע"ה, among others. In 5669 (1909) Reb Levi Yitzchok was appointed Rabbi of the city Yekaterinaslav (Dniepepetrosk) in the Ukraine, a position he graced till he was exiled by the government to the remote city of Alma Ata in Kazakhstan for his religious activism. There he suffered, together with his remarkable, devoted wife, the Rebitzen Chana o.b.m., till his health failed, and on the 20th of Av. 5704 (1944) he went to his eternal reward.

Although Reb Levi Yitzchok is best remembered for his Torah scholarship — both in Talmud, Chassidus and Kabbalah, to which his writings attest, he was very active in many areas affecting the Jewish community, attending many Rabbinical conferences called by the Lubavitcher Rebbe of that day, the

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Reprinted here with permission, is an article edited by the great-grandmother of the baby, Rebbetzin Rachel Altein 'שתחי, who served as long-time English editor of the Chabad quarterly Woman's magazine 'Di Yiddishe Heim', issue 110 – Summer 1991.





Rebbe Rashab "". Reb Levi Itzchok was the Rebbe Rashab's most devoted chasid, with very close presonal ties to the Rebbe, in whose various Torah and communal projects he took an important part. He also was involved in providing matzos for the Jewish members of the Russian army fighting in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, active in gathering material for the defense in the infamous Beilus blood-libel trial, and in providing material help for the refugees from Poland and Latvia who settled temporarily in his area.

Several years ago, speaking to a group of emigres from the U.S.S.R. on the anniversary of Reb Levi Yitchok's birthday - the 18th day of Nisan, his son, the Lubvitcher Rebbe Shlite, recounted this incident:

Reb Levi Itzchok was the Rebbe Rashab's most devoted chasid, with very close presonal ties to the Rebbe, in whose various Torah and communal projects he took an important part.

It is well-known that the Ukraine is an important grain-producing area, to which Jews from all over Russia turned for flour for matzos. The government, when it undertook to supply Jews with flour for Pesach, asked Reb Levi Yitzchok, the Chief Rabbi of the area, to give the flour his hechsher (certificate of Kashrus). Reb Levi Yitzchok indicated he would gladly do so, but on condition that the government permit him to place mashgichim (supervisors) who will vouch that the flour has been prepared according to Jewish law — in this case, that the wheat did not come in contact with water as it was prepared and ground into flour. The government representatives refused; not using water in the grinding process would produce much less flour, and result in a loss of thousands of rubles to the government. Reb Levi Yitzchok replied that the constitution of the U.S.S.R. provides for freedom of conscience, and his conscience does not permit him to falsely certify the flour as Kosher for Passover. He traveled to Moscow to meet Kalinin, the head of the communist government at the time, to explain this position, with the result that the government ordered all the mills in the Ukraine to permit Reb Levi Yitzchok to send his mashgichim freely and cooperate with them, despite the added costs. To display such courage and such dedication to principles in that time and in that place!

May Reb Levi Yitchok's merits protect us and his holy memory be blessed.

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HORAV LEVI YITZCHOK SCHNEERSOHN

The twentieth day in the month of Av marks the yahrzeit of Rabbi Levi Yitzchok Schneersohn (may his merits protect us), The illustrious father of the contemporary Lubavitcher Rebbe, Shlite. Reb Levi Yitzchok was born in 5638 (1878) in Russia, ⊭is father, Reb Borach Shalom o.b.m., was a direct descendant of the Tzemach Tzedek, the third Chabad Rebbe, \H{J} , Reb Levi Yitzchok's unusual intellectual genius and an exceptional personality was rec when he was still quite young. He was accepted as a student by some of the greatest Torah and Chassidic scholars of his day, and received smichah from such Torah authorities as Reb Chaim Brisker and Reb Elya Chaim Meislish $p'' \dot{t}$, among others. In 5669 (1909) Reb Levi Yitzchok was appointed Rabbi of the city Yekaterinasla₩ (Dniepepetrosk) in the Ukraine, a position he graced till he was exiled by the government (for his religious activism) to the remote city of Alma Ata in Kazakhstan . There he suffered together with his remarkable, devoted wife, the Rebitzen Chana o.b.m., till his heath failed, and on the 20th of Av, 5704 (1944) he went to his eternal reward.

Although Reb Levi Yitzchok is best remembered for his Torah scholarship — both in Talmud, Chassidus and Kabbalah, to which his writings attest, he was also active in many areas affecting the Jewish community, attending many Rabbinical conferences called by the Lubavitcher Rebbe of that day, the Rebbe Rashab () with whom Reb Levi Itzchok has very close ties, and in whose



שִׁיר הַמַּצְלוֹת בְּשׁוּב יְיָ אֶת שִׁיבַת צִיוֹן הָיִינוּ כְּחֹלְמִים: אָז יְמָלֵא שְׂחוֹק פִּינוּ וּלְשׁוֹנֵנוּ רְנָה אָז יֹאמְרוּ בַגוֹיִם הִגְּדִיל יְיָ לַצְשׁוֹת עִם אֵלֶה: הִגְּדִיל יְיָ לַצְשׁוֹת עִמָנוּ הָיִינוּ שְׂמֵחִים: שׁוּבָה יְיָ אֶת שְׁבִיתֵנוּ כַּאֲפִיקִים בַּנֶגֶב: הַזוֹרְעִים בְּדִמְעָה בְּרָנָה יִקְצוֹרוּ: הָלוֹךְ יֵלֵךְ וּבָכֹה נֹשֵׂא מֶשֶׁךְ הַזָרַע בֹּא יָבוֹא בְרָנָה נִשֵּׂא אֲלֻמֹתִיו:

לְבָנֵי לְרַח מִזְמוֹר שִׁיר יְסוּדָתוֹ בְּהַרְרֵי לְּדָשׁ: אֹהֵב יְיָ שַׁעֲרֵי צִיוֹן מִכּּל מִשְׁכְּנוֹת יַעֲלְב: נִכְבָּדוֹת מְדֻבָּר בָּךְּ עִיר הָאֶלֹהִים סֶלָה: אַזְכִּיר רַהַב וּבָבֶל לְיִּדְעָי הִנֵּה פְּלֶשֶׁת וְצוֹר עִם כּוּשׁ זֶה יֻלַד שָׁם: וּלְצִיוֹן יֵאָמֵר אִישׁ וְאִישׁ יֻלַד בָּה וְהוּא יְכוֹנְנָהָ עֶלְיוֹן: יְיָ יִסְפֹּר בִּכְתוֹב עַמִּים זֶה יֻלַד שָׁם סֶלָה: וְשָׁרִים כְּחֹלְלִים כֹּל מַעְיָנַי בָּךְ: **אֲבָרְכָה** אֶת יְיָ יְבַבֵּר עֵת הָמִיד הְּהִילָתוֹ בְּפִי: סוֹף דָבָר הַכֹּל נִשְׁמָע אֶת הָאֶלֹהִים יְרָא וְאֶת מִצְוֹתִיו שְׁמוֹר כִּי זֶה כָּל הָאָדָם: הְּהִילַת יְיָ יְדַבֵּר פִּי וִיבָרךְ כָּל בָּשָׂר שֵׁם קָּדְשׁוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד: וַאֲנַחְנוּ נְבָרֵךְ יָה מֵעֲתָּה וְעֵד עוֹלָם הַלְלוּיָה:

ּ זֶה חֵלֶק אָדָם רָשָׁע מֵאֶלֹהִים וְנַחֲלַת אִמְרוֹ מֵאֵל: וַיְדַבֵּר אֵלַי זֶה הַשַּׁלְחָן אֲשֶׁר לִפְנִי יְיָ

בָּרוּף אַתָּה יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם. הַזָּן אֶת הָעוֹלֶם כֵּלוֹ בְּטוּבוֹ בְּחֵן בְּחֶפֶר וּבְרַחֲמִים. הוּא נוֹתֵן לֶחֶם לְכָל בָּשֶׂר כִּי לְעוֹלֶם חַסְרוֹ: וּבְטוּבוֹ הַגָּדוֹל עִמָנוּ תָּמִיד לֹא חָסֵר לָנוּ וְאַל יֶחְסֵר לָנוּ מְזוֹן לְעוֹלֶם חַפְרוּ אֵל זָן וּמְפַרְגֵס לַכֹּל וּמֵטִיב לַכֹּל וּמֵכִין מָזוֹן לְכָל בְּרִיּוֹתִיו אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא: כָּאָמוּר. פּוֹתַחַ אֶת יָדֶךְּ וּמַשְׁבִּיע לְכָל חַי רְצוֹן: בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יִיָּ. הַזָּן אֶת הַכֹּל:

נוֹרֶה לְּדְּ יְיָ אֶלֹהֵינוּ. עַל שְׁהִנְחַלְתָּ לַאֲבוֹתֵינוּ אֶרֶץ חֶמְדָה טוֹבָה וּרְחָבָה. וְעַל שְׁהוֹצֵאתָנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם. וּפְדִיתָנוּ מִבֵית עַבָּדִים. וְעַל בְּרִיתְךְּ שְׁחָתַמְתָּ בִּבְשָׁרֵנוּ וְעַל תּוֹרָתְךְּ שְׁלִמֵּדְתָּנוּ. וְעַל חוּקֶךְ שְׁהוֹדַתָּנוּ. וְעַל חַיִּים חֵן וַחֶסֶד שְׁחוֹנַנְתָּנוּ. וְעַל אַכִילַת מָזוֹן שְׁאַתָּה זָן וּמְפַּרְגֵס אוֹתָנוּ תָּמִיד בְּכֹל יוֹם וּבְכָל עֵת וּבְכָל שָׁעָה:

וְעַל הַכּל יִיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֲנַחְנוּ מוֹדִים לָךְ וּמְבָרְכִים אוֹתָךְ, יִתְבָּרֵךְ שִׁמְךְּ בְּפִי כָּל חֵי תָּמִיד לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד. כַּכָּתוּב וְאָכֵלְתָּ וְשָׂבָעתָ וּבֵרַכְתָּ אֶת יְיָ אֱלֹהֶיךּ עַל הָאָרֶץ הַטוֹבָה אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָךְ: בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְיָ עַל הָאָרֶץ וְעַל הַמְזוֹן:

רַחָם יְיָ אֶלהֵינוּ עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַמֶּךְּ וְעַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיֶרְךּ. וְעַל צִיוֹן מִשְׁכֵּן כְּבוֹדֶךּ. וְעַל מֵלְכוּת בֵּית דָוִד מְשִׁיחֶךּ. וְעַל הַבּית הָגָדוֹל וְהַקְדוֹשׁ שֶׁנִקְרָא שִׁמְךּ עָלָיו: אֱלֹהֵינוּ אָבִינוּ רְעֵנוּ (בשבת רוֹעֵנוּ) זוֹנֵנוּ פַּרְנְסֵנוּ וְכַלְכְּלֵנוּ וְהַרְוִיחֵנוּ. וְהַרְוַח לָנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ מְהַרָה מִכָּל צָרוֹתִינוּ. וְנָא אֵל תַּצְרִיכֵנוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ לֹא לִידֵי מַתְּנַת בָּשָּׁר וָדָם וְלֹא לִידֵי הַלְנָאָתָם. כִּי אִם לְיָדְךּ הַמְלֵאָה הַפְּתוּחָה הַקְּדוֹשָׁה וְהָרְחָבָה שֶׁלֹא וֵבוֹשׁ וְלֹא נִכְּלֵם לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד:

וּ**בְגַה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** עִיר הַלְּדֶשׁ בִּמְהֵרָה בְיָמֵינוּ. בָּרוּךְּ אַתָּה יְיָ בּוֹנֵה בְרַחֲמָיו יְרוּשָׁלַיִם. אָמֵן:

בָרוּף אַתָּה יְיָ אֶלהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם. הָאֵל אָבִינוּ מֵלְכֵּנוּ אַדִירֵנוּ. בּוֹראַנוּ. גוֹאֲלֵנוּ. יוֹצְרֵנוּ. קְדוֹשֵׁנוּ קְדוֹשׁ יַצְלְב. רוֹצֵנוּ רוֹצֵה יִשְׂרָאֵל. הַמֶּלֶךְ הַטוֹב וְהַמֵּטִיב לַכֹּל בְּכָל יוֹם וְיוֹם. הוּא הֵיטִיב לָנוּ. הוּא מֵטִיב לָנוּ. הוּא יֵטִיב לְנוּ. הוּא גְמָלָנוּ, הוּא גוֹמְלֵנוּ, הוּא יִגְמְלֵנוּ לָצַד. לְחֵן וּלְחֶסֶד וּלְרַחֲמִים וּלְרֶוַח הַצְּלָה וְהַצְלָחָה בְּרָכָה וְיְשׁוּעָה נְחָסָה פַּרְנָסָה וְכַלְכָּלָה. וְרַחֲמִים וְחַיִּים וְשָׁלוֹם וְכָל טוֹב וּמִכָּל טוּב לְעוֹלְם עַל יְחַסְרֵנוּ:

הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יִמְלוֹךְ עָלֵינוּ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד:הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יִתְבָּרַךְ בַּשְׁמֵיִם וּבָאָרֶץ: הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יִשְׁתַּבַּח לְדוֹר דוֹרִים וְיִתְפָּאֵר לָנוּ לָעַד וּלְגַצַח נְצָחִים וְיִתְהַדֵּר לָנוּ לָעַד וּלְעוֹלָמֵי עוֹלָמִים: הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יְפַרְנְמֵנוּ בְּכַבוֹד: הָרַחֲמֶן הוּא יִשְׁבּוֹר עוֹל גָלוּת מֵעַל צַוְאָרֵנוּ וְהוּא יוֹלִיכֵנוּ קוֹמְמִיוּת לְאַרְצֵנוּ:

ָּבַרְחַמָן הוּא יִשְׁלַח בְּרָכָה מְרוּבָּה בְּבַּיִת זֶה וְעַל שֻׁלְחָן זֶה שָׁאָכַלְנוּ עָלָיו:

ָּבָרְחַמֶּן הוּא יִשְׁלַח לָנוּ אֶת אֶלִיָהוּ הַנְבִיא זָכוּר לַטוֹב וִיבָשֵׂר לָנוּ בּשׁוֹרוֹת טוֹבוֹת יְשׁוּעוֹת וְנֶחָמוֹת:



הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יְבָרֵךּ אֶת אַבִּי מוֹרִי בַּעֲל הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה וְאֶת אִמִי מוֹרָתִי בַּעֲלַת הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה. אוֹתָם וְאֶת בִּיתָם וְאֶת זַרְעָם וְאֶת כֹּל אֲשֶׁר לָהֶם. אוֹתָנוּ וְאֶת כֹּל אֲשֶׁר לָנוּ. כְּמוֹ שְׁבֵּרַךְ אֶת אַבוֹתֵינוּ אַבְרָהָם יִצְחָק וְיַעֲקֹב בַּכֹּל מִכֹּל כֹּל. כֵּן יְבָרֵךְ אוֹתָנוּ (בני ברית) כָּלָנוּ יַחַד בִּבְרָכָה שְׁלֵמָה וְנֹאמֵר אָמֵן:

מִמָרוֹם יְלַמְדוּ עָלָיו וְעָלֵינוּ זְכוּת שֶׁתְּהֵא לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת שֶׁלוֹם וְנִשָּׁא בְרָכָה מֵאֵת יְיָ וּצְדָקַה מֵאֱלֹהֵי יִשְׁעֵנוּ וְנִמְצָא חֵן וְשֵׂכֶל טוֹב בְּעֵינֵי אֱלֹהִים וְאָדָם:

הָרַחֲמָן הוּא יְזבֵנוּ לִימוֹת הַמָשִׁיחַ וּלְחַיֵי העוֹלָם הַבָּא. מַגְדִיל (בשבת ויו״ט ור״ח וחוה״מ **מִגְדוֹל**) יְשׁוּעוֹת מַלְכּוֹ וְעוֹשֶׂה חֶסֶד לִמְשִׁיחוֹ לְדָוִד וּלְזַרְעוֹ עַד עוֹלָם: עֹשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם בִּמְרוֹמִיו הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן:

יִרְאוּ אֶת יְיָ קְדֹשָׁיו כִּי אֵין מַחְסוֹר לִירֵאָיו: כְּפִירִים רָשׁוּ וְרָצֵבוּ וְדֹרְשֵׁי יְיָ לֹא יַחְסְרוּ כָל טוֹב: הוֹדוּ לַיְיָ כִּי טוֹב כִּי לְעוֹלָם חַסְדוֹ: פּוֹתַחַ אֶת יָדֶךּ וּמַשְּבִּיע לְכָל חַי רָצוֹן: בָּרוּךְ הַגֶּבֶר אֲשֶׁר יִבְטַח בַּיִי וְהָיָה יְיָ מִבְטַחוֹ:

הרחמן לברית מילה

הָרַחַמָן, הוּא יְבָרַךְ אֲבִי הַיֶּלֶד וְאִמּוֹ, וְיִזְפּוּ לְגַדְּלוֹ וּלְחַנְּכוֹ וּלְחַפְּמוֹ, מִיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי וָהָלְאָה יֵרָצֶה דָמוֹ, וִיהִי יְיָ אֱלֹהִיוּ עִמוֹ. אמן:

הָרַחֲמָן, הוּא יְבָרַךְ בַּעַל בְּרִית הַמִּילָה, אֲשֶׁר שָׁשׁ לַעֲשׁוֹת צֶדֶק בְּגִילָה, וִישַׁלֵּם פָּעֲלוֹ וּמַשְּׁכֵּרְתּוֹ כְּפוּלָה, וְיִחְּנֵהוּ לְמַעְלָה לְמַעְלָה. אמן:

הָרַחֲמָן, הוּא יְבָרַךְּ רַךְּ הַנְּמּוֹל לִשְׁמוֹנָה, וְיִהְיוּ יָדָיו וְלְבּוֹ לָאֵל אֱמוּנָה, וְיִזְכֶּה לְרְאוֹת פְּנֵי הַשְּׁכִינָה, שָׁלשׁ פְּעָמִים בַּשֶּׁנָה. אמן:

הָרַחֲמָן, הוּא יְבָרַךְ הַמָּל בְּשַׂר הָעָרְלָה, וּפָרַע וּמָצֵץ דְּמֵי הַמִּילָה, אִישׁ הַיָּרֵא וְרַךְ הַלֵּבֶב יֵרָצֶה עֲבוֹדָתוֹ פְסוּלָה. אִם שָׁלַשׁ אֵלֵה יַצַשָּׁה לַהּ. אמן:

הָרַחֲמֶן, הוּא יִשְׁלַח לָנוּ מְשִׁיחוּ הוֹלֵךְ תָּמִים, בִּזְכוּת חֲתַן לַמּוּלוֹת דָּמִים, לְבַשֵּׁר בְּשׁוֹרוֹת טוֹבוֹת וְנְחוּמִים, לְעַם אֶחָד מְפַזָּר וּמְפֹּרָד בֵּין הָעַמִּים. אמן:

הָרַחֲמֶן, הוּא יִשְׁלַח לָנוּ כֹּהֵן צֶדֶק אֲשֶׁר לַקַּח לְצֵילוֹם, עַד הוּכַן כִּסְאוֹ כַּשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְיָהֲלוֹם, וַיָּלֶט פָּנְיו בְּאַדַּרְתּוֹ וַיִּגְלוֹם, בְּרִיתִי הָיְתָה אִתּוֹ הַחַיִּים וְהַשָּׁלוֹם. אמן:



Thank you for participating in our Simcha

Rabbi Eliezer & Chanie Zaklikovsky and family