

Jerusalem New Moon 2017 - 2018

Watch for you know not what hour your Messiah comes. Mt 24:42 & Sanhedrin 97a

Moon First Visible	New Moon Date or Holy Day	Occasion	Month*	Month*
January 29, 2017	Jan. 30, 2017	New Moon Day	11th Mo	Shevat Zec 1:7
February 27, 2017	Feb. 28, 2017	New Moon Day	12th Mo	Adar 1 Es 3:7, 12,9:15-21
March 29, 2017	Mar. 30, 2017	Possible Aviv Moon	Aviv Ex 13:4,23:15,De 16:1	Nisan Ne 2:1 Es 3:7, 8:9
April 12, 2017 ^א	14th of Aviv (Non Holy Day)	Passover Day	Aviv	Nisan
Apr. 13, 2017 ^א	15th of Aviv (Holy Day)	First Day of Matzah	Aviv	Nisan
Apr. 16, 2017 ^א	Omer Ray-Sheaf (First Sheaf)	Start Omer Count	Aviv	Nisan
Apr. 19, 2017 ^א	21st Of Aviv (Holy Day)	7th day of Matzah	Aviv	Nisan
April 27, 2017	Apr. 28, 2017	New Moon Day	Ziv 1KI 6:1,6:37	Iyar
May 26, 2017 ^א	May 27, 2017 ^א	New Moon Day	3rd Mo	Sivan
June 4, 2017 ^א	Sun. Jun. 4, 2017 (Holy Day)	Shavuot	3rd Mo	Sivan
June 25, 2017	June 26, 2017	New Moon Day	4th Mo	Tammuz
July 24, 2017	July 25, 2017	New Moon Day	5th Mo	Av
August 22, 2017 ^א	Aug. 23, 2017	New Moon Day	6th Mo	Elul Ne 6:15

The rabbis taught the determination of Adar 2 is to be established by the sighting of the spring crop . As a result, the spring crop also effects the Holy Day dates. This is clear from the Talmud Sanhedrin 11b which states "Our Rabbis taught: A year may be intercalated on three grounds: on account of the premature state of the corn-crops; or that of the fruit-trees; or on account of the lateness of the Tekufah Any two of these reasons can justify intercalation, but not one alone. All, however, are glad when the state of the spring-crop is one of them." The rabbis also taught where the barley was to be sighted: "Our Rabbis taught: The grain and fruit of the following three regions are taken as the standard for deciding upon the declaration of a leap-year: Judea, Trans-Jordania, and Galilee. The requirements of two of these regions might determine the intercalation, but not those of a single one. All, however, were glad when one of the two was Judea, because the barley for the Omer was obtained by preference in Judea." **Using the Spring crop in Israel as a determining factor when establishing the Holy Days is in keeping with ancient rabbinic teaching.**

* The Tanach uses both the Hebrew and Babylonian names of some months when dating events. Therefore, this calendar contains both.

⚠ These new moons will be difficult to sight. Actual day may be one day after the scheduled day

⚠ These dates have been confirmed by the sighting of spring barley in accordance with. (Shemot 23:15 & Sanhedrin 11b).

Courtesy Of Yeshivat Ruach V'Emet <http://www.about-torah.org/>

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Sept. 21, 2017	Sept. 22, 2017	New Moon Day	Ethanim 1KI 8:2	Tishrei
Sept. 22, 2017 ^א	1st Day 7th Mo. (Holy Day)	Yom Teruah- Rosh Hash.	Ethanim	Tishrei
Oct. 1, 2017 ^א	10th Day 7th Month (Holy Day)	Yom Kippur	Ethanim	Tishrei
Oct. 6, 2017 ^א	15th Day 7th Month (Holy Day)	Sukkot 1st Day	Ethanim	Tishrei
October 12, 2017 ^א	Sukkot Seventh Day	Hoshana Rabbah	Ethanim	Tishrei
Oct. 13, 2017 ^א	22nd Day 7th Mo. (Holy day)	Shemini Atzeret	Ethanim	Tishrei
Oct. 14, 2017 ^א	23rd Day 7th Month	Simcat Torah Oct. 14th	Ethanim	Tishrei
Oct 20, 2017 ^א	October 21, 2017	New Moon Day	Bul 1KI 6:38	Cheshvan
November. 19, 2017	Nov. 20, 2017 ^א	New Moon Day	9th Mo	Kislev Zec 7:1, Ne 1:1
December 19, 2017	Dec. 20, 2017	New Moon Day	10th Mo	Tevet Es 2:16
January 18, 2018	Jan. 19, 2018	New Moon Day	11th Mo	Shevat Zec 1:7
February 17, 2018	Feb. 18, 2018	New Moon Day	12th Mo	Adar 1 Es 3:7,12,9:15-21

The rabbis taught the determination of Adar 2 is to be established by the sighting of the spring crop . As a result, the spring crop also effects the Holy Day dates. This is clear from the Talmud Sanhedrin 11b which states "Our Rabbis taught: A year may be intercalated on three grounds: on account of the premature state of the corn-crops; or that of the fruit-trees; or on account of the lateness of the Tekufah Any two of these reasons can justify intercalation, but not one alone. All, however, are glad when the state of the spring-crop is one of them." **The rabbis also taught where the barley was to be sighted:** "Our Rabbis taught: The grain and fruit of the following three regions are taken as the standard for deciding upon the declaration of a leap-year: *Judea, Trans-Jordania, and Galilee*. The requirements of two of these regions might determine the intercalation, but not those of a single one. All, however, were glad when one of the two was Judea, because the barley for the Omer was obtained by preference in Judea." **Using the Spring crop in Israel as a determining factor when establishing the Holy Days is in keeping with ancient rabbinic teaching.**

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