

Purim in the synagogue. Reproduced from Kirchner's "Jüdisches Ceremoniell," Nuremberg, 1724

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Holič. In the early 18th cent. the Jews of Holič suffered greatly at the hands of their landlords, the counts Czobor, and of the Kurucz rebels. Some of them had to flee to Moravia, but in 1736 there were again forty Jewish families living in Holič under the protection of Baron Gudenus. In 1746 Emperor Francis, the consort of Maria Theresa, became their landlord, and their condition improved a great deal. They conducted trade between Moravia and Hungary, farmed butcher shops from various religious orders, and owned houses. Their rabbi in 1752 was Aaron Lebl. Other rabbis of distinction were: Jacob Moses (1765); Judah Dresnicz (1781); (at this time Aaron Freistadtl, the author of Beth Aharon (1786), was an assistant rabbi in Holič); Joseph Kuttenplan; Isaac Moses Puls; Baruch Abraham Austerlitz; J. H. Pollak.

HOLIDAY PRAYERS, see DIVINE SERVICE; LIT-URGY; PRAYER-BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS (yamim tobim, singular yom tob, corrupted in popular speech to Yontovim and Yontev). The Jewish holidays may be grouped under the following heads:

1. Sabbath and New Moon (Rosh Hodesh), both periodically recurring in the course of the year. The New Moon is still, and the Sabbath originally was, dependent upon the lunar cycle. Both date back to the nomadic period of Israel. Originally the New Moon was celebrated in the same way as the Sabbath; gradually it became less important, while the Sabbath became more and more a day of religion and humanity, of religious meditation and instruction, of peace and delight of the soul, and produced powerful and beneficent effects outside of Judaism.

2. The Three Pilgrimage Festivals (Shelosh Regalim), Passover, Shabuoth and Sukkoth. All three are harvest festivals and undoubtedly originated after Israel had entered Palestine. On these days pil-

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