

הלכות קריאת ספר תורה (סימן קלה: סדר קריאת התורה ביום ב' וה')

קלה: י-יא

Outline

1. Today's Topics

- a. Calling up a כהן after a כהן or לוי after a לוי
 - b. What to do if a כהן or לוי is called up but is not present
- ##### 2. קלה: י-יא קריאת כהן אחר כהן
- a. The practice is to call up a כהן after a כהן if a ישראל was called up in between, and the same applies to calling up a לוי after a לוי, and when the second is called up, the גבאי should say, "אף על פי שהוא כהן" (ש"ע); therefore, it is permitted to call up a כהן for מפטיר in this manner as well, and if he is called up for מפטיר without his name, then there is no need for concern regarding his status (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: What is the meaning of calling a ישראל "in between?"
 1. If the order of כהן, לוי, ישראל was done, then a כהן or לוי can be called up again for any (משנ"ב לא) אחרון or מפטיר עלייה
 - ii. Q: Why can a כהן or לוי be called up again once a ישראל was called up?
 1. Because there is no concern for the questioned status of the first כהן or לוי since if there were a question, it would have been raised to the גבאי and someone else would have been called in his place, and there is no concern for the status of the second כהן or לוי because when he is called up, "אף על פי שהוא כהן" is announced (משנ"ב לא-לב)
 - iii. Q: In what manner must a כהן or לוי be called up for מפטיר?
 1. It must be mentioned that he is a כהן or לוי (משנ"ב לג)
 - b. Some say that a כהן or לוי should not be called up as part of the seven עליות, but after the seven are completed, a כהן or לוי can be called up, and this is our practice. In pressing situations, we rely on the first opinion above (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: What is the scope of this opinion?
 1. It argues that even to make a new סדר of כהן then לוי then ישראל would be prohibited within the seven עליות (משנ"ב לד)
 - ii. Q: May a כהן or לוי get מפטיר on a תענית?
 1. No, because the מפטיר is part of the order of עליות (משנ"ב שם)
 - a. Q: What if a ישראל doesn't know how to do the מפטיר?
 - i. Others read it with him (משנ"ב שם)
 - iii. Q: According to this opinion, when may a כהן or לוי get a later עלייה on יו"ט?
 1. Only after חמישי (לה) (משנ"ב לה)
 - iv. Q: What if a כהן or לוי is mistakenly called up during the regular order of עליות?
 1. He should wait there until מפטיר or אחרון and be replaced by a ישראל; if this is not possible, then he gets the עלייה because we rely on the first opinion in pressing situations (משנ"ב שם)
 - v. Q: What is our practice nowadays?
 1. A כהן or לוי is called up only for the last הוספה or for מפטיר because אחרון is considered the most important עלייה since it concludes the פרשה, and therefore we are not concerned about the כהן's status being suspect, and we are not concerned with respect to מפטיר since it is like the beginning of a קריאה (לו) (לבוש מובא במשנ"ב לו)
 - a. Q: May two כהנים get אחרון and מפטיר?
 - i. Yes, since קדיש separates the two עליות (שם) (לבוש מובא שם)
 - vi. Q: What do we do in a pressing situation, such as two grooms in shul?
 1. We split the פרשה into two portions and call up seven עליות for one of the חתנים and then call up the second חתן and his groomsmen (משנ"ב שם)
 - vii. Q: When there are three ספרי תורה, how many כהנים can get עליות?
 1. On שמחת תורה, three (חתן בראשית, חתן תורה, and מפטיר) because each one reads from a different ספר (משנ"ב שם)

2. On פרשת השבוע in עלייה כהן should get an ר"ח טבת שחל להיות בשבת, but he should not get the last הוספה because the קריאה is not finished until the reading of ר"ח; however, he may be the אחרון in the second ספר or the מפטיר. The same applies to פרשת החודש or פרשת השקלים (משנ"ב שם) ר"ח
- viii. Q: In what cases do we rely on the first opinion mentioned in שו"ע?
 1. On שמחת תורה, we rely on the שו"ע's opinion that once כהן, לוי, ישראל is called then a (משנ"ב לז) or לוי can be called again
- ix. Q: When relying on the first opinion, what is the order that should be followed?
 1. Many say that a new order of כהן, לוי, ישראל should be done because by doing so, there will be no suspicion of status, and therefore, it is proper to be careful to follow this order even after the seven עליות (משנ"ב שם)
 - a. According to this opinion, may a כהן or לוי get אחרון or מפטיר?
 - i. No (משנ"ב שם)
3. (קלה: יא) קרא כהן ואינו שם
 - a. Some say that if the גבאי calls up a כהן or לוי who is not present, he should not call up another person lest people suspect the כהן or לוי's status; rather, someone should go to get the עלייה on his own (רמ"א), and such is our practice (שו"ע)
 - i. Q: What is the הלכה if a ישראל is called up but is not present?
 1. Another ישראל may be called up by name because there is no concern for the compromising of his status (משנ"ב לה)
 - a. Q: What if the first ישראל returns? (הע' 48)
 - i. He doesn't have a right to an עלייה, but proper conduct is to call him up (כף החיים)
 - ii. Q: Are there any exceptions to this הלכה?
 1. Yes; if the כהן who was called is davening, then another כהן may be called by name because everyone can see that the first כהן is not going up only because he is still davening (משנ"ב לט)
 2. The כהן's son may be called up by name because if it were true that the כהן's status was compromised, then his son's status would be as well; however, the כהן's father may not be called because people may say that the father already married a גרושה (and then divorced her) such that only the son's status is compromised (משנ"ב מ)
 - a. Q: If two brothers are twins, may the second be called by name if the first is not present? (הע' 50)
 - i. No, because people do not know that they are twins and will suspect the first of having compromised status (פרמ"ג)
 3. If the עלייה is מפטיר or אחרון, then another may be called by name because even a (משנ"ב מא) עלייה ישראל may get that
 - iii. Q: What is the concern that prevents us from calling up another כהן by name?
 1. People may suspect that in the meantime, it became known that the first כהן's status is compromised (משנ"ב מ)
 - b. A שליח ציבור who is a כהן may call another כהן for an עלייה (רמ"א)
 - i. Q: Why?
 1. Because there is no concern that people will suspect the גבאי's status since they know that the גבאי will not override all other כהנים from receiving an עלייה
 - ii. Q: To whom else does this הלכה apply?
 1. To the סגן (משנ"ב מב)
 - iii. Q: If a כהן or לוי buys an עלייה, may a different כהן or לוי be called up by name?
 1. Yes, because it is normal for those who bought to honor others (משנ"ב מד)