

FRIDAY PURIM SEUDA

Friday regular Purim is a relatively rare occurrence - it happens 11.5% of the time. In those years, we in Jerusalem have Tripple Purim and every one has Erev Pesach on Shabbat and the Seder on Motza'ei Shabbat. The last time all this happened was 10 years ago, 5768 (2008). The next scheduled occurrence is 5781 (2021), three years from now.

In Jerusalem, Friday Purim is more common, occurring 28% of the time. We in Yerushalayim had Friday Purim two years ago (5776), the year before that (5775), and three years before that (5772). The next one is scheduled for next year (5779), and three years after that (5782).

When Purim falls on Friday, as it does this year in Yerushalayim, most people have their SEUDAT PURIM in the morning. Some opt for a nice brunch of bagels and lox or omelets, while others might go the meaty way, even at the earlier time. The Seuda in the morning is the least intrusive on the upcoming Shabbat.

Some people will have their Seuda in the afternoon, even though it threatens one's appetite for the Friday night meal. This way, they still have their Purim Seuda after Mincha, as is traditional (and desirable under other circumstances). These people will end their Seuda on the early side, so that Shabbat can be properly prepared for.

Some people will have their Purim Seuda in the afternoon and let it continue into the beginning of Shabbat.

We are not recommending this - only reporting about it. In such a case, when sunset comes, they must stop in the middle of their Seuda (one assumes that candles will have been lit at the proper time) and Kiddush must be made. The Kiddush consists of the intro passage and the bracha M'KADEISH HASHABBAT, but

not BOREI PRI HAGAFEN, if people have already made a bracha on wine during the meal. So kiddush, without HaGafen. Then they take LECHEM MISHNEH and "break bread" but without HaMotzi, since they are still in the middle of a meal for which they have already washed and made HaMotzi. A special additional food in honor of Shabbat should be served and eaten and the meal should continue until after Stars Out so that it can properly count as the first Shabbat meal. In Birkat HaMazon, R'TZEI is said for Shabbat, but no AL HANISIM for Purim. After the meal, everyone davens Maariv. Strange, no?

Technically, the custom of extending the Seuda into the night even during the week, works well from 14 Adar to 15 Adar, both days being Purim someplace. But not so much in J'lem.