

מועד קטן כא

An אבל is התורה, נעילת סנדל, ובלימוד התורה, אסור במלאכה, רחיצה, רחיצה, נעילת סנדל, ובלימוד התורה.

An אבל does not wear תפילין the first day of his אבילות (i.e., of תפילין; an אבל does not wear תפילין).

It is אסור for an אבל to perform מלאכה. If the אבל does not work he will not have what to eat, he may work after the first three days.

If one sees his friend who is in his שלושים, he may talk to him דברי תנחומין and not שואל בשלמו. After שלושים, he does not talk of דברי תנחומין and is שואל בשלמו. A person may say המקום to an אבל after שבעה until שלושים

Any person who supports the family is called the גדול הבית. If a גדול הבית is נפטר and the גדול הבית goes overseas to the קבורה, if the קבורה takes place with three days of the מיתה, everyone--regardless of where they are--starts שבעה after the קבורה. If the קבורה takes place more than three days after the מיתה, then those who did not accompany the body overseas start שבעה right after they take leave of the body (i.e., after being מלוה the מת to the airport). This is so if the גדול הבית remains in the city where the קבורה took place until after שבעה. If, however, the גדול הבית returns to the city where the rest of the family is during שבעה, then he is on the same schedule as them.

For example, if the מת was נפטר Tuesday in America, and taken to ארץ ישראל by the גדול הבית on Tuesday. If the קבורה on

Thursday or before, שבעה begins on Thursday for everyone. If the קבורה is on Friday, then the family in America starts שבעה on Tuesday, and the גדול הבית starts שבעה after the קבורה. However, if the גדול העיר returns to America before the people in America finish שבעה (i.e, Monday morning), then he observes שבעה, until Monday morning.