## **Zera Shimshon**

by Rabbi Shimshon Chaim Nachmani zt"l Published Mantua 1778\*

## Chapter III: Lech Lecha (Gen. 12:1-17:27)

Essay 29. A numerical analysis of the letters of the name "Isaac"

**מִּדְרָשׁ** יִצְחַק הַיּוּ"ד עַל שֵׁם הַי' נִסְיוֹנוֹת, הַצ' כְּנָגֶד צ' שָׁנִים שֶׁל שֶׂרָה, הַח' כְּנָגֶד יְמֵי הַמִּילָּה, הַק' כְּנָגֶד ק' שָׁנָה שֶׁרָ עַל אַבְרָהָם עַכ"ל. קַשֶׁה הָקְדִּים שָׁנוֹת שֶׁרָה לִשְׁנוֹת אַבְרָהָם, וְעוֹד לְמָה הִקְדִּים הַמִּילָה שֶׁהִיא אַחַר ח' יָמִים לְלֵיִדְתוֹ.

There is a midrash that for the name Isaac [יִּצְיַחַק], the yud¹ represents the ten trials that Abraham underwent,² the tzadi represents the ninety years of age of Sarah when Isaac was born,³ the chet represents the eight days of circumcision,⁴ and the kuf represents the one hundred years of age of Abraham when Isaac was born.⁵ (Midrash Num. Rabbah 18:21). A difficulty is why do the years of age of Sarah, represented by the tzadi, precede the years of age of Abraham, represented by the kuf? Also, why does the circumcision, represented by the chet, precede the age of Abraham, represented by the kuf, as [the circumcision occurs] eight days following birth?

ְוַצֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁאָמְרוּ זַ"ל אִישׁ מַזְרִיעַ תְּחָלָּה יוֹלֶדֶת נְקַבָּה, אִשָּׁה מַזְרַעַת תְּחָלָּה יוֹלֶדֶת זָכָר. לְפִיכֶּךְ, הִקְדִּים שְׁנוֹת שָׁרָה לְשְׁנוֹת אַבְרָהַם לְפִי שֶׁהָּיוּ זַכָר. וְהִקְדִּים הַיּוּ"ד לְפִי שֶׁהַיּוּ"ד נִסְיוֹנוֹת הִתְחִילוּ קוֹדֶם שֶׁיִּשָׂא אַבְרָם אֶת שָׁרִי, דְּהַיְינוּ בְּאוּר כַּשְׁדִּים, אַבְרָהָם לְפִי שֶׁהָּיּוֹ דָּכִי לְפִי שֶׁהַיּוּ"ד נְסִיוֹנוֹת הִתְחִילוּ קוֹדֶם שֶׁיִּשָּׂא אַבְרָם אֶת שָׂרִי, דְּהַיְינוּ בְּאוּר כַּשְׂדִּים, וְהַקְּדִּים הַח' בְּנָגִד יְמֵי מִילָּה, שֶׁבְּגְלַל הַמִּילָה, זָכָה לְבֵּן. וְעַיֵּין עוֹד לְקַמֶּן בְּסְמוּךְ.

It can be said that [Rav Yitzchak, of the school of Ravi Ami], of blessed memory, said, "[If a] man emits seed first, [his wife] gives birth to a female; [if a] woman emits seed first, she gives birth to a male" (Berachot 60a). Therefore, the years of Sarah precede the years of Abraham, as this one to whom she gave birth was a male. The yud came first because the ten trials began before Avram married Sarai, which was in Ur Kasdim. The chet, representing circumcision on the eighth day after birth, preceded the kuf, for because of the circumcision of Abraham, he merited a son. See further below, in essay 30.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Midrash interprets each of the four letters of Isaac's name in terms of it's Gematria value.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pirkei Avot 5:3, "With ten trials was Abraham, our father, may he rest in peace, tried, and he withstood them all; to make known how great was the love of Abraham, our father, may he rest in peace." Gen. 22:1 explicitly states that the Binding of Isaac was a test. Commentators provide various lists of the other nine tests.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Gen. 17:17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Gen. 17:12, 21:4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Gen. 21:5.