## **Zera Shimshon**

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## Chapter IV: Vayeira (Gen. 18:1-22:24)

Essay 13. Lot enriched himself at the expense of Sodom

**ַסִּנְהֶדְרִין** פֶּרֶק חֵלֶק אָמְרוּ בּוֹאוּ וְנִשְׁכַּח אֶת הָרֶגֶל מִבֵּינֵינוּ שֶׁאֵינָן בָּאִים עָלֵינוּ אֶלָּא לְחַסְרֵנוּ מָמוֹנֵנוּ עכ"ל.

Tractate **Sanhedrin, chapter** 11, entitled "All of Israel have a **portion** in the World-to-Come": "The people of Sodom **said**: Since [we live in] a land from which bread comes and has the dust of gold [we have everything that we need]. **Come, let us cause the travelers to be forgotten from amongst us, for they come to us only to deprive us of our property."<sup>1</sup>** 

קַשָּׁה מַהוּ שֶׁאֵינָן בָּאִים אֶלָּא לְחַסְרַנוּ, וְכִי הָאוֹרְחִים מְחַסְּרִים אַדְרַבָּא מַרְוִיחִים שֶׁהָרֵי כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה עוֹשִׁים פוּנְדְקָאוֹת כְּדֵי לְהַרְוִיחַ. וְעוֹד מִצִינוּ בְּמֹשֶׁה שֶׁשָׁלֵח מַלְאָכִים אֵל מֶלֶדְ אֱדוֹם לַעֲבוֹר בְּאַרְצוֹ וְאָמַר לוֹ "וְלֹא נִשְׁתֶּה מֵי בְאַר". וּפָרַשׁ רַשִׁ"י שָׁם, אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁיֵשׁ לְנוּ מָן וּבָאַר נִקְנָה מִכֶּם אוֹכֵל וּמִים לַהַנָאַתְכֵם וְכוּ'. הָא קַמָן שֶׁהָאוֹרְחִים הֵם מְהַנִּים לבּעַל הַבּיַת.

A difficulty are the words "they only come to deprive us," for do guests deprive, to the contrary they enrich, for a number of people establish inns by which to profit from travelers. We also find regarding Moses, that he sent messengers to the king of Edom requesting permission to cross through his land, and he said to him, "We will not pass through fields or vineyards, and we will not drink water from the well; we will follow the king's highway, turning off neither to the right nor to the left until we have crossed your territory" (Num. 20:17). Rashi explained there: "Although we have manna to eat, and a well of which to drink,<sup>2</sup> we will not drink of it, but we will buy food and water from you to your advantage." We have this before us as proof, that the guests are beneficial to the innkeeper; not only do they pay for a bed, but they buy food and drink.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sanhedrin 109a.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Referring to the well that accompanied the Israelites in the wilderness, in the merit of Miriam. Taanit 9a; Rashi to Num. 20:2.

ַוְאִי מִשׁוּם הָעֲנִיִּים הַבָּאִים לְגוּר שָׁם הָיָה לָהֶם לְגִזוֹר שֶׁלֹא לְקַבֵּל שׁוּם עָנָי. וְאִי מִשׁוּם שָׁאֵין לָהֶם צוֹרֵהְ בְּהַרְוָחָה הוֹאִיל שִׁ"אֶרֶץ מִמֶּנָה יֵצֵא־לָחֶם" וְכוּ', מִכָּל מָקוֹם לֹא שׁיָיהְ הַלָּשׁוֹן שָׁאֵינָם בָּאִים אֶלָּא לְחַסְרֵנוּ שָׁאֵינָן בָּאִים אֶלָּא לְחַסְרֵנוּ, הָיָה לוֹ לוֹמֵר בַּלְשׁוֹן קַצָרָה שֶׁבָּאים עָלֵינוּ לְחַסְרֵנוּ.

If it says "they only come to deprive us" because of the poor people that come to live there, they could have decreed not to receive any poor person. Instead, they didn't want any visitors. If they don't want guests because they don't need the relief because of the "earth, out of which food grows" (Job 28:5), in any event, the language that they don't want guests because "they only come to deprive us" is not appropriate. Furthermore, why did they speak in the negative, literally, in five words, "they are <u>not</u> coming to us, <u>except</u> to deprive us," as [the people of Sodom] could have said it in a more concise language, i.e., in three words, that "they are coming to us to deprive us."

ַוְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר דְּאִיתָא בְּמִדְרָשׁ עַל פָּסוּק "בַּהֲפֹך אֶת־הֶעָרִים אֲשֶׁר־יָשׁב בָּהֵן לוֹט", וְכִי אֶפְשָׁר שָׁלוֹט הָיָה יוֹשֵׁב בְּכָל הֶעָרִים? וְהַלֹּא לֹא הָיָה יוֹשֵׁב אֶלָּא בָּאֶחָד מַהָן? רַבָּנִין אָמְרֵי שֶׁהָיָה מְלוֶּה בְּרִיבִּית לְכָל הְעָיָירוֹת כּוּלָן עכ"ל. וְיָדוּעַ הוּא שֶׁהָירִבִּית עוֹלָה עַל הַלֹוֶה וּמְחַפֵּר מָמוֹנוֹ מְעַט מְעַט, נִמְצָא שֶׁלוֹט הָיָה מַרְאָה לָהֶם שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה גְּמִילוּת חֶסָד לְהַלְוֹתוֹ לָהֶם בְּעַת צְרָבִיהָם, אֲבָל מִפְּנֵי שָׁל הַלֹוֶה וּמְחַפֵּר מָמוֹנוֹ מְעַט מְעַט, נִמְצָא שָׁלוֹט הָיָה מַרְאָה לָהֶם שָׁעוֹשֶׂה גְמִילוּת חֶסָד לְהַלְוֹתוֹ לָהֶם בְּעַת צְרָבִיהָם, אֲבָל מִפְּנֵי שָׁהָיָה נוֹטֵל מַהֶם רִיבִּית הָיָה לָהָם חִפָּרוֹן גָּדוֹל, וְהוֹאִיל שָׁלוֹט הָיָה אוֹרַחַ אָצְלָם לְבֵן אָמְרוּ שָׁאינָן בָּאִים אֶלָּא לְחַסְרֵנוּ, אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁנְרָאָה מִתְּחַלֶּה שָׁעוֹשֶׁה חֶסֶד לְהָלווֹת, מִכָּל מָקום הוֹאיל שֶׁלְכּסוֹף נוֹטֵל רִיבִית הוּא חַפָּרוֹן גָּדוֹל.

It can be said what is brought in the midrash (Gen. Rabbah 51:6) on the verse, "And it came to pass, when G-d destroyed the cities of the Plain, that G-d remembered Abraham, and sent Lot out of the midst of the overthrow, when He overthrew the cities in which Lot dwelled" (Gen. 19:29). Is it possible that Lot dwelled in all of the cities, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim? Wouldn't he have just dwelled in one of them, Sodom? The midrash, Gen Rabbah 51:6, tells us: "The rabbis said that he was lending with interest in all of the cities."

It's known that the interest adds up for the borrower and slowly deprives him of his money. It's found that Lot was showing them that he was doing them a kindness to lend to them in their time of need, but because he was taking interest from them, they had significant loss, and since Lot was their guest, they said that "they are <u>not</u> coming to us, <u>except</u> to deprive us." Even though it appeared at the beginning that he was doing a kindness to lend money, in any regard, since at the end he was taking interest from them, it was a great deprivation.

So at first the people of Sodom and the other cities accepted Lot, and they thought he was doing a good deed. Perhaps they were unfamiliar with the concept of interest, or the effect of it, and in the end, they saw that it caused them a great loss. That's why they spoke in the negative language recorded in the Gemara, "You may think he's coming to us to help us. But he's <u>not</u> coming to us to help us. <u>Rather</u>, he's coming to us to deprive us." As a result of Lot's actions, the people of Sodom decided that they didn't want any visitors.

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