Zera Shimshon

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Chapter XXVI: Shemini (Lev. 9:1–11:47)

Essay 8. Disgusting creatures, circumcision, and the Sabbath

פְּסוּק "כִּי אֲנִי ה' הַפַּעֲלֶה אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵיִם" וְסָמִיךְ לֵיהּ "אִשֶּׁה כִּי תַּזְרִיעַ" וְכוּ' "וּבֵיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי יִמּוֹל" וְכוּ', וְדָרְשׁוּ רַזַ"ל ״בֵּיוֹם״, אֲפִילוּ בְּשַׁבָּת. הִקְשׁוּ הַמְּפָרְשִׁים לָמָּה כָּתַב כָּאן מִצְוַת מִילָּה. "וּבֵיּוֹם", אֲפִילוּ בְּשַׁבָּת גַּם כֵן קַשֶּׁה מַדּוּעַ כָּתַב כָּאן שַׁרִיוּתָא דִשַּבָּת וְהַיֵּה לוֹ לְכוֹתָבוֹ לְעֵיל בִּפַרֵשַׁת מִילָּה.

There are **verse**s at the end of our parasha:

For I am the L-rd, your G-d: you shall sanctify yourselves and be holy, for I am holy; you shall not make yourselves impure through any swarming thing that moves upon the earth. For I am the L-rd, Who brought you up from the land of Egypt, to be your G-d: you shall be holy, for I am holy. These are the instructions concerning animals, birds, all living creatures that move in water, and all creatures that swarm on earth, for distinguishing between the impure and the pure, between the living things that may be eaten and the living things that may not be eaten.

- Lev. 11:44-47

Adjacent to this, at the beginning of the next parasha, Tazria, we read: "Speak to the Israelite people thus: When a woman at childbirth bears a male, she shall be impure seven days; she shall be impure as at the time of her condition of menstrual separation. On the eighth day the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised."

The rabbis, of blessed memory, interpreted: "On the . . . day" as meaning, "even on the Sabbath."²

The commentators questioned: Why is the commandment of circumcision written here? The interpretation of "on the . . . day" as meaning, "even on the Sabbath" is similarly difficult. Why was the permission of acting on the Sabbath written here, as it could have been written above, in the section on circumcision?

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¹ Lev. 12:2–3.

² Shabbat 132a.

ּוְיֵשׁ לְתָרֵץ סְמִיכוֹת הַפָּּרָשִׁיּוֹת, בְּמַה שֶׁאָמֵר הַכָּתוּב "וְאָנֹכִי נְטַעְתִּיךְ שׁוֹרֵק כֵּלֹה זֶרַע אֱמֶת", וְקַשֶׁה מַהוּ זֶה הַכִּינּוּי שֶׁל "זֶרַע אֱמֶת"? "זֶרַע קֵדוֹשׁ" אוֹ "זֶרַע טָהוֹר" הָיָה לוֹ לוֹמֵר, וּמַהוּ "זֶרַע אֱמֶת"? וּמַהוּ "כֵּלֹה", וְכִי סָלְקָא דַּעְתָּא שֶׁלֹא יִהְיָה אֶלָּא מִקצַתוֹ.

One can solve the juxtaposition of the sections with that which the verse said: "I planted you with noble vines, entirely a true seed." A difficulty is what is the meaning of the term of "a true seed"? "A holy seed" or "a pure seed" should have been said, but what is this "a true seed"?

Also, what is the meaning of "entirely"? Would you think that it would be only partially so?

ּוְגֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁכָּתַב הָעִיּוּן יַעֲלְב בִּמְצִיעָא כֶּּרֶק [ה'] (דַּף ס"א) שֶׁטַעַם אִיסוּר הַשְּׁקֵצִים וְהָרְמָשִׁים הוּא כְּדֵי לְהִיוֹת הֶיכֵּר וְהַבְדָּלָה בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לָעִמִּים. וְקַשֶּׁה זָה מְנָא לֵיה שֶׁהַשְּׁקַצִים וְהָרְמָשִׁים דַּוְקָא יַעֲשׁוּ הָיכֵּר וְהָבְדֵּל, וְהַלֹּא כָּל הַמְּצְוֹת הֵם הָבְדֵּל בֵּינֵינוּ לְבִינָם. וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהַבָּדֵל שֶׁעוֹשִׁים הַשְּׁקָצִים וְהָרְמָשִׁים הוּא עִנְיָן פְּרָטִי מֵה שָׁאֵין כֵּן בִּשְׁאֵר הַמִּצְוֹת.

It can be said what the *Iyun Yaakov*⁴ wrote on chapter [5] of tractate Bava Metzia (page 61b), that the reason for the prohibition of disgusting creatures and creeping animals is to be a sign and distinction between Israel and the nations.

This is difficult: from where did he learn that disgusting creatures and creeping animals specifically create a sign and distinction? Aren't all the mitzvot distinctions between us and them? One could say that the distinction created by the prohibition of disgusting creatures and creeping animals is a specific matter, unlike that of the other commandments.

מְשׁוּם דְּאָמְרִינֵן בְּפֶּרֶק ט' דְּשַׁבָּת הַפּּוֹלֶטֶת שָׁכְבַת זֶרַע בִּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי טְמֵאָה, וּפֵרֵשׁ רַשִׁ"י טְמֵאָה דְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי אַכַּתִּי לָא מַסְרְחָה שָׁכְבַת זֶרַע וּרְאוּיָה לְקְלוֹט וְלִהְיוֹת וָלָד נוֹצָר מִמֶּנָּה וְקָרֵינֵן שִׁכְבַת זֶרַע הָרְאוּיָה לְקַלוֹט וְלִהְיוֹת וָלָד נוֹצָר מִמֶּנָה וְקָרֵינֵן שִׁכְבַת זֶרַע הָרְאוּיָה דְלָא דְּאִיגִי בְּמְצְוֹת, לָא. אוֹ רַב פָּפָּא שִׁכְבַת זֶרַע שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּמְעֵי נָכְרִית מָהוּ, יִשְׂרָאֵל דְּדְאִיגִי בְּמִצְוֹת, חֲבִיל גּוּפִיָּיה ע"כ. דִילְמֵא בִּיוָן דְּאָבִיל שְׁקַצִים וּרְמָשִׁים חַבִּיל גּוּפִיָּיה ע"כ.

Because it is stated in chapter 9 of Shabbat, "[a woman who] discharges semen [even] on the third day [after relations] is ritually impure," and Rashi explains: "Impure, that on the third day, the semen has not yet decayed and is still fit for fertilization and for producing a child from it, and it is called semen capable of insemination."

³ Jer. 2:21.

⁴ Jacob ben Joseph Reischer (Bechofen) (1661–1733), Austrian rabbi. His sefer, *Iyyun Ya'akov* (Wilmersdorf, 1729) is a commentary on the Ein Ya'akov.

⁵ Mishnah Shabbat 9:3; Shabbat 86a.

⁶ Rashi on Shabbat 86a.

It is also brought there:

Rav Pappa raised a dilemma: What is [the halacha with regard to] semen of a Jew in the womb of a gentile woman? [Do we say that since] Jews are concerned about [fulfilling] mitzvot, their body [temperature] is hot [and semen that is not absorbed decays faster, versus gentiles who are not concerned about [fulfilling] mitzvot [for whom that is] not so? Or, perhaps, since [gentiles] eat detestable creatures and creeping animals their body [temperature] is [also] hot?

- Shabbat 86b

נָמְצִינוּ לְמֵדִים שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל וְנָכָרִים הֵם שָׁוִים בְּעִנְיָן זֶה דַּחֲבִיל גּוּפּיִיהוּ, אֶלָּא שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא מֵחֲמַת שֻׁשׁוֹמְרִים הַתּוֹרָה, וּבְאוּמוֹת מָחֲמַת אֲכִילַת הַשְּׁקצִים. וְזָהוּ הֶפְרֵשׁ גָּדוֹל בֵּין יִשְׁרָאֵל לָאוּמוֹת, שֶׁהַנָּכְרִים אָם לֹא יֹאֹכְלוּ שְׁקַצִים לָא חֲבִיל גּוּפּיִיהוּ, וְאַף אִם יֹאֹכְלוּם אֵינוֹ בְּוַדַּאִי שֶׁחָבִיל גּוּפּיִיהוּ, דְּהָא סָלְקָא בְּתִיקוּ. אָמְנָם יִשְׂרָאֵל כֵּלְם שָׁוִים, שֶׁבְּוֹדָאי חֲבִיל גּוּפִיִיהוּ מַחְמַת הַתּוֹרְה יִאֹכְלוּם הַשְּׁרָבִים אַף שֶׁחָבִיל גּוּפּיִיהוּ לֹא יִהְיֶה הַהֶּבְדֵּל וְהַהֶּפְרֵשׁ, שֶׁהָרֵי יֹאמְרוּ דְּחֲבִיל גּוּפִיִיהוּ לֹא יִהְיֶה הַהֶּבְדֵּל וְהַהֶּפְרֵשׁ, שֶׁהָרֵי יֹאמְרוּ דְּחָבִיל גּוּפִיִיהוּ מֹחְמֵת הַשְּׁקַצִים.

It's found that we have learned that Israelites and gentiles are equal in this regard, that their bodies may be considered heated. However, for Israelites, this is due to them observing the Torah, and for the nations, it is due to the eating of unclean creatures.

This is a great difference between Israel and the nations: for non-Jews, if they do not eat creepy creatures, their bodies are not heated; and even if they do eat them, it is not certain that their bodies will be heated, since the matter remains unresolved. But for Israel, all are equal: their bodies are certainly heated due to the Torah and the commandments. However, if Israelites also eat unclean creatures, then even though their bodies are heated, there wouldn't be a distinction and difference [from the nations], for they would say that their bodies are heated due to the unclean food.

ְלְשַפִּיר קָאָמֵר הַעִּיּוּן יַעֲלָב שֶׁאִיסוּר הַשְּׁקָצִים וְהָרְמָשִׁים הוּא כְּדֵי לְהָיוֹת הֶיכֵּר וְהַבְדָּלָה בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים, וּמִשׁוּם הָכִי סְמֵךּ הַכָּתוּב פָּרָשַׁת "אִשָּׁה כִּי תַזְרִיעַ" לְאִיסוּר הַשְּׁקָצִים. וְזָהוּ נָמֵי הַטַּעַם שֶׁנָּקְרְאוּ דַּוְקָא "זָרַע אֱמֶת", וּכְתִיב, "כֵּלֹה זָרַע אֱמֶת", לְפִי שֶׁכָּל הַהָּפָרֵשׁ בָּא מֵחֲמַת שֶׁכָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל דְּאִיגִי בְּמִצְוֹת, דְּהַיִינוּ מֵחְמֵת הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁהִיא אֱמֶת.

It's fine that the *Iyun Yaakov* said that the prohibition of disgusting creatures and creeping animals is in order to be a sign and distinction between Israel and the nations. For this reason, the Torah juxtaposed the section "when a woman at childbirth" with the prohibition of disgusting creatures. This is also the reason that they are specifically called "a true seed", and it is written, "entirely a true seed," because the entire distinction comes because all of Israel are involved in the commandments, that is, because of the Torah, which is truth.

עוֹד כָּתַב הָרַב שָׁם שֶׁלֶּעָתִיד לָבוֹא יִהִיוּ הַשְּׁקַצִים מוּתָּרִים, וְהָיִינוּ לְפִי שֶׁבָּעוֹלָם הַנָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם תַּחַת מֶמְשֶׁלֶת הקב"ה, וְהָבְּבְרִים הֵם תַּחַת מֶמְשֶׁלֶת השַּׂרִים שֶׁל מַעְלָה. וְזָהוּ, "הַמַּעֲלָה אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרִים" וְהִהְקַדִּשְׁתָם וְהִיִיתֶם קְדֹשִׁים כִּי קְדוֹשׁ אָנִי", אֲבָל לֶעָתִיד שֻׁיִּתְבַּטְלוּ הַשַּׂרִים וְיִהְיוּ כֵּלָם "שָׂפָּה אֶחָת" לַעֲבוֹד אֶת ה' "וְהָיָה ה' לְמֶלֶךְ עַל־כָּל־הָאָרֶץ" וְיִהְיוּ כֵּלְם עַבְּדֵי הִי, אָז יִהְיוּ הַשְּׁקצִים מוּתָּרִים לְכָל ע"כ.

The rabbi, i.e., the *Iyun Yaakov*, also wrote there that in the future to come, the disgusting creatures will be permitted. This is because, in this world, Israel is under the dominion of the Holy One, Blessed be He, but the nations are under the dominion of heavenly ministers. This is the meaning of the verses: "Who brought you up from the land of Egypt" and "you shall sanctify yourselves and be holy, for I am holy." But in the future, when the heavenly ministers will be nullified, and all will be "of one language" to serve the L-rd, "and the L-rd shall be sovereign over all the earth," and all will be servants of the L-rd, then the disgusting creatures will be permitted to all.

וּמֵעַתָּה יִשְׂרָאֵל נָקְרְאוּ "זָרע אֱמֶת" לְפִי שֶׁהָם מוּבְדָּלִים מִן הַגּוֹיִים שֶׁהָם זָרע שֶׁקֶר, וְהָבְדֵל זָה בָּא מֵאִיפּוּר אֲכִילַת הַשְּׁקַצִים, "כִּי אֲנִי ה' הַמַּעֲלָה" וְכוּ', וְדַוְקָא בָּעוֹלָם הַזָּה נָאָסְרוּ לְפִי שֶׁנְקָרָא עוֹלָם הַשֶּׁקֶר, כִּדְאִיתָא בַּיַלְקוּט כְּשֶׁהָעֵלָה שָׁאוּל אֶת שְׁמוּאֵל בְּבַעֲלַת אוֹב כַּד הָוֵינָא גַּבָּך הָוֵינָא קָאִים בְּעַלְמָא דְשִׁקְרָא וְכוּ' בְּרֵם הָשָׁתָא אֲנָא קָאִים בְּעַלְמָא דְשִׁקְרָא וְכוּ' בְּרֵם הָשָׁתָא אֲנָא לְהָידְ לְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לָעַמִּים, אֲבָל לְעוֹלָם הָגָה עָּאָסְרוּ לְפִי שֶׁהָאוּמוֹת הֵם תַּחַת הַשַּׁרִים וְהָיִינוּ עַלְמָא דְשִׁקְנָא, וּמְשׁוּם הָכִי צָרִיךְ לְהַבְּדִּל בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לָעַמִּים, אֲבָל לְעוֹלָם הַבָּא שָׁהִיהוּ כַּלָּם תַּחַת מֶמְשֶׁלֶת הקב"ה יִהְיוּ מוּתְּרִים הַשְּׁקצִים שָׁאֵין צָרִיךְ עוֹד שוּם הָבְדֵּל. וְלָכֵן נִקְרְאוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל זָרע אֱמֶת לְכִּךְ נַקְרְאוּ בִשְׁבָל זְהִי שֵּׁהָב" "נְהִי שֶׁיִּשְׁלֶת הקב"ה, דְּכְתִיב "נִהן לוֹ הָאֱמֶת, לְפִי שֶׁימְּרָא הָעוֹלָם הַזָּה לְעַשִּׁו בִּשְׁבִיל הָעוֹלָם הַבָּא שָׁהוּא אֵמֶת, וְהָעוֹלָם הָזָּה הוּא שֶׁקֶר.

Hence, Israel is called "a true seed," because they are separated from the nations, who are called "a seed of falsehood," and this distinction comes from the prohibition against eating disgusting creatures, "For I am the L-rd, Who brought you up from the land of Egypt." It is specifically in this world that they are prohibited, for it is called the world of falsehood. This is as it is stated in the Yalkut Shimoni: "When Saul raised Samuel through the medium of the necromancer, [Samuel] said, 'When I was with you, I was in the world of falsehood... but now I am in the world of truth.' "9

In this world, they were forbidden because the nations are under the dominion of the heavenly ministers, and this is the world of falsehood. Because of this, it is necessary to distinguish between Israel and the nations. But in the World-to-Come, when all will be under the rule of the Holy One, Blessed be He, the disgusting creatures will be permitted, since there will no longer be a need for distinction.

⁷ Gen. 11:1: "Everyone on earth had the same language and the same words."

⁸ Zech. 14:9.

⁹ Yalkut Shimoni on Prophets 139:11.

Therefore, Israel is called "a true seed" because they are under the rule of the Holy One, Blessed be He, as it is written, "And the L-rd is a G-d of truth." Since Israel is a true seed, therefore they are called by the name Jacob, whose character is truth, as it is written, "You will give truth to Jacob." Why was truth given to Jacob? Because he sold this world to Esau in exchange for the World-to-Come, 12 which is truth—while this world is falsehood.

וּמִטַעַם זָה נִיתַּן לְשׁוֹמְרֵי שַׁבָּת נַחֲלַת יַעֲקֹב דַּוְקָא כְּדְכָתִיב "אָם־תָּשִׁיב מִשְׁבָּת" וְכוּ' "אָז תִּתְעַנַּג עַל־ה' . . . וְהַאָּכַלְתִּיךְ נַחֲלַת יַצְקֹב אָבִיךְּ", לְפִי שֶׁמִּדָת הַשַּׁבָּת הוּא אֱמֶת כִּי כֵן חָתִם הַפָּסוּק "כִּי בוֹ שֶׁבַת מִכְּל־מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר־בָּרָ'א אֱלֹהִי'ם לַעֲשׁוֹ'ת", סוֹפֵי הַבוֹת אֱמֶת, וְעוֹד שֶׁהַשַּבָּת הוּא רֵמֵז לִיוֹם שֶׁכֵּלוֹ שָׁבַת שָׁהוּא אֱמֶת.

For this reason, the inheritance of Jacob is given specifically to Sabbath observers, as it is written: "If you refrain from trampling the Sabbath \dots then you can seek the L-rd's favor \dots and you will enjoy the heritage of your father Jacob \dots " 13

That is because the character of the Sabbath is truth, as the verse concludes: "And G-d blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because He rested on it from all His work created ex nihilo [בַּרִ'אַ] [bara] by G-d [אֱלֹהִי'ם] [Elohim] for making [לַשְׁשׁוֹּ'חַ] [la 'asot]," and the final letters of those last three words spell אֱמֶּת [emet] ["truth"]. Also, the Sabbath is a hint of the day which will be entirely Sabbath, i.e., the World-to-Come, which is truth.

ְוָזָהוּ הַטַּעַם דְּאָמְרִינַן בְּפֶּרֶק דִ' דִּדְמִאי דְּאֵימִת שַׁבָּת עַל עַמֵּי הָאַרְצוֹת, שֶׁמְתִייָרְאִים לַעְבוֹר עֲבֵירָה וּלְשׁקֵּר בְּשׁבָּת יוֹתֵר מָבְּחוֹל, וְעִיי"ש בַּפֵּירוּשׁ הרע"ב, וְקַשֶּׁה דְּהָא עֵינֵינוּ הָרוֹאוֹת שֶׁעוֹשִׁים כַּמָּה עֲבֵירוֹת אָחֶרוֹת בַּשׁבָּת, וְעוֹד כִּי אֵין עַם הָאָרֶץ חָסִיד. אֶלָּא לְפִי שֶׁמִדְּתוֹ שֶׁל שַׁבָּת הוּא הָאֱמֶת כְּמוֹ שֶׁאָמִרְנוּ, מִשׁוּם הָכִי זְכוּת הַשְּׁבָּת מֵגֵין עֲלֵיהֶם שֶׁיִּזְהָרוּ בְּדָבֶר זֶה דַּוְקֵא שֶׁבּוֹ חָלוּי כָּל סוֹד הַשִּׁבָּת.

This is the reason we say in chapter 4 of Demai, Mishnah 1, that the fear of the Sabbath is upon the ignoramuses, for they are more afraid to transgress or to lie on the Sabbath than on weekdays. See there in the commentary of Rabbi Ovadiah ben Abraham of Bertinoro.

But it is difficult to understand this, for our own eyes see that they commit many other transgressions on the Sabbath. Furthermore, "an ignoramus is not a pious person." Rather, since the attribute of the Sabbath is truth, as we said, therefore the merit of the Sabbath guards them so that they are careful specifically in this matter, in which the entire esoteric secret of the Sabbath depends.

¹⁰ Jer. 10:10.

¹¹ Micah 7:20.

¹² I.e., Esau sold his birthright, representing the Priesthood, Torah, and the World-to-Come, for a bowl of lentils, representing the physicality of this world.

¹³ Isaiah 58:13–14.

¹⁴ Gen. 2:3.

¹⁵ Pirkei Avot 2:5.

ְּהְנֵּה יַצְלְב נוֹדַע שֶהוּא סוֹד נָא"ו שֶׁל הַשֶּׁם, שֶׁאַרְבַּע אוֹתִיּוֹתָיו הֵם סוֹד ד' רַגְלֵי הַמֶּרְכָּבָה, וְכָתַב הַיַּלְקוּט רְאוּבֵנִי (בְּפָּרְשַׁת מַּזְרִיעַ) בְּשֵׁם סֵפֶּר הִפְּלִיאָה וְזַ"ל, "וּבַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי יִמוֹל בְּשַׂר עְרְלָתוֹ" מִן אָלֶ"ף עַד נָא"ו עִם הַנָּא"ו עוֹלֶה כ"א כְּשֵׁם אֶּהָיֶ"ה, וְאָהָיֶ"ה בְּשָׁם סֵבֶּר הִפְּלִיאָה וְזָינוּ "תִּמֵּן אֱמֶת לְיַצְלְב", וְנִפְלָאוֹת הַשָּׁם הַגְּדוֹל. אֱמֶת בְּכוֹחוֹתִיו הָיִינוּ אֶלֶ"ף מֵ"ם הְּיִ"וֹ לְקָח אוֹתִיּוֹת יִמּ"ל שֶׁהֶם שְׁנִיּוֹת לָאוֹתִיּוֹת הָרְאשׁוֹנוֹת שֶׁל "אֱמֶת", וְהָאוֹתִיּוֹת הַנְּשְׁבְירוֹת מָן "אֱמֶת" "יִמּלֹ" הֵם פּ"ו בְּיִינוּ שָׁהָיוֹת לָאוֹתִיּוֹת הָבְאשׁנוֹת שֶׁל "אֱמֶת", וְהָאוֹתִיּוֹת הָנְשְׁלְב וֹלִי מָהוֹל בְּשֵׂר עְרְלָתוֹ". וְכִינְן שֶׁהַמִּילָה מִכֹּם בְּּיִלְה מִבֹּם בּיֹלְר מָהוֹל שָׁאֵין הָעֶרְלָה נוֹלֵד מָהוּל שָׁאֵין הָעֶרְלָה נוֹלֵד מָהוּל שֶׁאֵין הָעֶרְלָה נוֹלֵב עִל בֹן הַמִּילָה דּוֹחָה שַׁבָּת. וְיַצְלְב נוֹלֵד מָהוּל שָׁאֵין הָעֶרְלָה נוֹלֵב עִת שָׁם עכ"ל.

Behold, it is known that Jacob is the esoteric secret of the letter vav in the Name of G-d,¹⁶ whose four letters are the esoteric secret of the four legs of the Chariot of Ezekiel.¹⁷ The Yalkut Reuveni, in parashat Tazria, writes in the name of Sefer HaPliah¹⁸ as follows:

"(Focusing on the vav of the word yimol, the Gematria value mispar kidmi is calculated by adding the values of the letters. Thus,] from the alef to the vav total 21, 19 as with the Name "I Will Be" [אָהְיָה] [Ehyeh], 20 and 21 times 21 [the mispar ha'merubah ha'klali], is [441, which is the Gematria of] אָמָה [emet] ["truth"]. That is [the meaning of] "You will give truth to Jacob." [I.e., Jacob is associated with vav, with a mispar kidmi of 21, the value of אָהְיָה, which has a mispar ha'merubah ha'klali of 441, the value of אַהָה.] The wonders of the Great Name!

"Truth" written fully, that is, [when the letters of the word אָלֶ"ף {emet} {"truth"} are spelled out] אָלֶ"ף [alef], מִ"מ [mem], קִּי"וּ, [tav], one can take the letters [for the word] יִמּ"ל [yimol] ["shall be circumcised"], which are second to the first letters, [viz,] אָלֶף (met) ["truth"]. The remaining letters [after taking] from [the spelled-out letters אָלֶף מֶם תִיי {alef mem tav} the letters for the words] אָלֶף (met) and יִמֹל [yimol] are יִמֹל (milah) ["circumcision"], [when spelled fully with a yod and when adding one for the word itself, i.e., the mispar kolel].

All of the letters [of the word] אֱמֶה [emet] ["truth"] with the full [spelling of אָלֶף מֶם הָיוֹ are eight [letters], and this is [an esoteric secret of the verse], "On the eighth day the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised." Since the circumcision is from the power of [the Divine Name] "I Will Be" [אַהָּיָה] [Ehyeh], which rolls into אַהָּיָה [emet] ["truth"], which is Jacob. Therefore, circumcision overrides the Sabbath. Jacob was born circumcised, for the foreskin [representing falsehood] was not relevant there [for Jacob, who represents truth].

- Yalkut Reuveni, parashat Tazria

¹⁶ III Zohar 244b (Pinchas 609).

¹⁷ Ezek. 1:5–7: "In the center of it were also the figures of four creatures . . . the legs of each were [fused into] a single rigid leg, and the feet of each were like a single calf's hoof."

¹⁸ Sefer haPliah is a 14th or early 15th century composition on parshat Bereisheet in which the anonymous author collected interpretations of early Kabbalists.

¹⁹ I.e., the *mispar kidmi* of *vav* is calculated as follows: alef = 1, bet = 2, gimel = 3, dalet = 4, he = 5, vav = 6, the total of which is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21.

²⁰ Ex. 3:14: "I Will Be What I Will Be."

וּמְכָּאן מוּכָח שֶׁפּוֹד הַמִּילָה וְסוֹד יַעֲקֹב וְסוֹד אֱמֶת וְסוֹד עוֹלָם הַבָּא וְסוֹד הַשַּׁבָּת הַכֹּל אֶחָד, וְאִי אֶפְשָׁר לָאֵמֶת וּלִיצֵּקֹב לְהִיוֹת רָגַע אֶחָד עִם הָעָרְלָה לְאַחַר יוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי דְּהַיְינוּ הָאֱמֶת בְּמִילּוּאוֹ שֶׁהָם שְׁמוֹנָה אוֹתִיּוֹת. וּמְשׁוּם הָכִי דּוֹחָה שַׁבָּת, וְהוּסְמֵך זֶה לְאִיפּוּר הַשְּׁקְצִים הָבְּלְהַ לְאָחַר יוֹם הַשְּׁמִינוּ דְּהַיְנוּ הָאֶמֶרְנוּ "כִּי אֲנִי ה' הַמַּעֲלֶה" וְכוּ', וְהַשְּׁקָצִים הָם לְהָיכֵּר וְהָבְּדֵּל בֵּין יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעַמִּים כְּהַהִּיא דְּאָמְרִינַן בְּפֶּרֶק [ט"ז] דְּשַׁבָּת מַּבְלִין יֵשׁ לְנוּ, וְשֶׁבֶת שְׁמָה. כָּל הַמְשׁמֵּר לָאוֹ הִיא הָבְדֵּל בִּין יִשְׁרָאֵל לְעַמִּים כְּהַהִיא דְּאָמְרִינַן בְּפֶּרֶק [ט"ז] דְּשַׁבָּת מַּבְלִין יֵשׁ לְנוּ, וְשֶׁבֶת שְׁמָה. כָּל הַמְשׁמֵּר אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת, אֵין מוֹעִיל לוֹ. וְהַמִּילָה הִיא הַהְבְּדֵל יוֹתֵר נְגַלֶּה מִכְּלָם כְּהַהִיא דְּתָא נָהֵנִי כַּלָּן לְא מָצִינן מִיהְנֵי כְּוָחַיִיכוּ, וּלְפִיכָךְ הּוּסְמְכוּ אֵלוֹ הַפְּסוּקִים זֶה לְזֶה.

From here, it is proven that the esoteric secret of circumcision, and the esoteric secret of Jacob, and the esoteric secret of truth, and the esoteric secret of the World-to-Come, and the esoteric secret of the Sabbath are all one. It is impossible for אָכָה [emet] ["truth"] and Jacob to coexist even one moment with the foreskin after the eighth day, which is pelled in its fullness as above, which is eight letters. For this reason, circumcision overrides the Sabbath.

This is juxtaposed to the prohibition of disgusting creatures, which is also the esoteric secret of the World-to-Come, as we said: "For I am the L-rd, Who brought you up from the land of Egypt." The disgusting creatures are a sign and distinction between Israel and the nations.

The Sabbath is also a distinction between Israel and the nations, as it is said in chapter 16 of tractate Shabbat:

[The Roman] emperor said to Rabbi Yehoshua ben Chananya: Why does the fragrance of a cooked Sabbath dish spread out? He said to him: We have a certain spice called dill [shevet] [שֶּבֶת],²¹ which we place in [the cooked dishes] and its fragrance spreads out. [The emperor] said to him: Give us [some] of it. He said to him: For anyone who observes the Sabbath, it is effective for him, but for one who does not observe the Sabbath, it is not effective for him.

- Shabbat 119a

Circumcision is the most visible distinction of all, as it is said:

The emperor said to Rabbi Tanchum: Come, let us all be one people. [Rabbi Tanchum] said: Very well. We, who are circumcised, cannot become [uncircumcised] as you [are]; you [all] circumcise [yourselves] and become like us.

- Sanhedrin 39a

Therefore, these verses were placed adjacent to one another.

* * *

²¹ Having the same consonants as the word שַׁבָּת, Sabbath, though pronounced differently.