Insights from the Meshech Chochma רב מאיר שמחה הכהן מדווינסק זצ"ל פַּרִשַׁת לֵךְּ לִךְּ תשפ"ו

Shulie Plawes

(פרק יג' ד) אֶל **מְקוֹם** הַמִּזְבֵּחַ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה שָׁם בָּרִאשֹׁנָה וַיִּקְרָא שָׁם אַבְרָם בְּשֵׁם ה'. (פרק יג' ד) (So Avram went up from Mitzraim... He proceeded on his journeys from the south to Beth-el, to the place where his tent had been at first...) to the site of the altar which he had built there at first; and there Avram invoked Hashem by Name.

The Artscroll Stone Edition Chumash editors poignantly describe Avram's return to Eretz Yisrael as follows: "Although it is literally true that Avraham ascended because the terrain of Eretz Yisrael is higher than that of Mitzraim, the Zohar perceives... an additional indication that Avraham ascended spiritually from the 'lower degrees' of Mitzraim. He left a place of spiritual pollution and returned to his former, higher condition... To signify this resumption of his original mission of proclaiming G-d's Name, Avraham returned to the altar where he had declared his devotion when he first arrived in the Land."

Several Mefarshim address the superfluous detail in the phrase אָל מְקוֹם הַמִּזְבֵּח i.e., why did the Torah not write just אֶל הַמִּזְבֵּח Radak explains that the Torah is stressing "that Avram did not only return to the mountainous region which he had been earlier told to go but that he returned to exactly the place where he had previously prayed. We are to learn from this how important it is for a person to appoint a definitive spot from where to offer his prayers on a regular basis, as it is easier to concentrate when one is in familiar surroundings. Now that he returned to this מִקוֹם, he prayed to Hashem again."

Rav Meir Simcha proposes a different understanding of why the Torah had to add that it was regarding a metzora's מנחות י. and he bases it on a complicated discussion in מנחות י. purification process. After blood from his קַרָבַּן הַאַשַׁם is placed on his right thumb and big toe, oil must then be put too. With regards to a wealthy metzora, the Torah tells the Kohen to place the oil, על דם האשׁם/on the blood of the quilt offering. A few pasukim later, addressing the poor metzora, the Torah writes that the oil be placed על מהום דם האשׁם/on the place of the guilt offering's blood. The Gemara questions why the Torah felt it necessary to repeat the poor metzora's oil directive i.e., that the oil be placed on the spots where the blood was put and it answers that על מַקוֹם דַם הַאֲשָׁם is teaching us that even if the blood was wiped away, the oil is placed upon the location of the blood-the blood does not necessarily have to still be on his skin. What Rav Meir Simcha "sees" from this שַׁקּלָא וְטַרְיֵא is that when the Torah uses the word מַקוֹם, it is referring to the place, even if the subject matter-in this case the blood-is not present. Applying this to our pasuk, Rav Meir Simcha proposes that the Torah is telling us that Avram returned to the place where he had previously built a מַזְבַּחַ but it was not around. Why not? He explains that after Avram went to Mitzraim, the local idolators likely used his to bring sacrifices to their gods. This would defile it and as we read in עבודה זרה נב: "…the

Chasmoneans sequestered the Altar stones that the Greeks desecrated. R' Sheishes added: 'They desecrated the stones by using them for idol worship and Temple vessels used in such a manner can no longer be used and must be taken away.'" Similarly, Avram's מְּקֹנֵם מְּמְבֶּחַ had to be removed, and only then 'וַיִּקְרָא שָׁם אַבְּרָם בְּשֵׁם ה'. He was permitted to pray on the מְזְבֵּחַ but not use the מִזְבֵּחַ again. And Rav Meir Simcha adds that this is exactly what אָת אֶלהֵיהֶם say in עבודה זרה מה. "The mitzva to destroy the objects of idolatrous worship applies to אָת אֶלהֵיהֶם 'their gods, upon the high mountains but not to the mountains themselves!"

Rav Meir Simcha uses his understanding of מְּקוֹם to add a deeper insight to a Midrash Aggadah quoted by Rashi earlier in the Parsha: "... עַד מְקוֹם שְׁכֶּם... אַבְּרָם בָּאָרֶץ עַד מְקוֹם שְׁכֶם... אַבְּרָם בָּאָרֶץ עַד מְקוֹם שְׁכֶם Avram passed through the land as far as the site of Shechem... and he did so to pray for the sons of Yaakov when they would come to wage war in Shechem." How did the Midrash know that it was this specific incident which Avram davened about? According to Rav Meir Simcha it was because the Torah added the word מְקוֹם i.e., he davened about a מְקוֹם which, in the future, Yaakov's sons, after taking revenge for their sister Dina, would clear out and leave desolate-that was Shechem!

Finally, he takes us to 'תהלים בו ח' where Dovid HaMelech writes, הַ אַהַבַתַּי מַעוֹן בֵּיתֵרָּ וּמָקוֹם מָשָׁכַּן כָּבוֹדֶרְ/Hashem, I love the shelter of Your House, and the dwelling-place of Your glory. Why does he repeat that he loves Hashem's משׁכן after he already informed us that he loves His מְעוֹן בֵּיתַרְ? According to Rav Meir Simcha, Dovid HaMelech is referring to the future Beis HaMikdash and by adding משכן כבודף, he is telling us that even after the Bayis is (just) a מקוֹם i.e., the Aron HaKodesh and the Shechinah are absent, it maintains its intrinsic קדוּשׁה and remains a special place to connect with Hashem. And he tells us to look at a ירושלמי ברבות which supports this: R' Yehoshua ben Levi explained that the awkward phrase in ז, מלבים א ו' יז הוא הַהִּיבַל לְפְנֵי לְפְנֵים/that is, the Sanctuary at the front, could also be understood as describing the Beis HaMikdash as the place wherever in the world one is praying Shemoneh Esrei, one should לְפַנוֹת, turn, towards it. Continues the Gemara: "So far when it is standing. In its destruction, from where do we know this? R' Abun said that in שיר השירים the Beis HaMikdash is referred to as תלפיות because it is a conjugation of תלפיות. flattened hill i.e., what used to be the Bayis, and that even after it was leveled by our enemies, remains the place to which all for all *Klal Yisrael's* tefillos מָקוֹם הַקָּבוּעָה for all *Klal Yisrael's* tefillos to be answered by אַבִּינוּ שֶׁבַּשַׁמַיִם!

> לזכר נשמת אבי מורי ר' ישראל מנחם בן ר' שלום ז"ל לזכר נשמת אמי מורתי רחל בת ר' אלחנן אביגדור ע"ה לזכר נשמת חמי מורי ר' יעקב נתן בן ר' ישראל שלמה ז"ל ולזכר נשמת הרב יהודה בן ר' אברהם שמחה (קופרמן) זצ"ל מחבר הגהות על ספר משך חכמה