



Top-left: Yaakov with lentil stew **II** Next: one of Yitzchak's workers on a break from digging wells **II** Or, perhaps, Eisav coming from the field exhausted **II** Seder plate - Rashi tells us that it was the first night of (the future) Pesach that Yaakov presented himself to Yitzchak for the bracha, explaining the two goats that Rivka prepared as the main dish and the Korban Pesach (which is why Yitzchak couldn't eat Eisav's food) **II** near Seder plate is a king on his father's back. The finger is pointing to the father, who would be AVI-MELECH **II** Rain cloud is part of the bracha that Yaakov received **II** The sword is part of the bracha to Eisav **II** The lion cub on the map of Israel GUR BAARETZ HAZOT - What G-d said to Yitzchak and what G-d says to every Jew - Live in this Land! **II** Tow truck: pun - Yitzchak lived in GERAR **II** Above truck is emblem of NAHAL, part of IDF. Combined with the truck it reads NACHAL GERAR, the place where Yitzchak settled after Avimelech kicked him out of Gerar **II** Teddy bear is holding the number 7 in one paw and an upraised hand in the other. Two meanings to the name Be'er Sheva. One is from the seven sheep that Avraham gave Avimelech as a token of the covenant between them, and the other is for the oath(s) that were taken in that agreement. SHEVA has both connotations **II** Towards the bottom is the Davka Judaica Graphic of Yaakov, the studious ISH TAM, dweller in the tent of Torah, and Eisav, the ISH SADEH, the man of the field, the hunter **II** two street signs represent Rechovot - the meaning of the word streets, not the town by that name. They represent the third well that Yitzchak dug **II** C is 100 in Roman numerals. With a gate inside the C, you get ME'AH SHE'ARIM. That Yitzchak

established Me'ah She'arim is consistent with the fact that he is recorded as being the first Charedi, as in VAYECHERAD YITZCHAK CHARADA G'DOLA AD M'OD - he was very charedi **II** The emblem of Ben Gurion University stands for Be'er Sheva, the city in which it is located **II** Next to it is the emblem of the city of Rehovot - with microscope, book, and orange - is for the well of the same name **II** To its right is a photo of a Pygmy Marmoset, the smallest of all monkeys... represents the small KUF (monkey is KOF - KUF/KOF, close) in the word kATZTI, that Rivka said in expressing her disgust if Yaakov were to marry a local K'naanit **II** Upper-right is an artistic version of the Zodiac sign Gemini. Although it is the mazal of Sivan, it fits in with Toldot because of the twinship of Yaakov and Eisav **II** Below that is the lentil plant **II** And below that is a water drill, which stands for the attention paid in the sedra to Yitzchak's digging water wells that Avraham had dug **II** The increasing numbers in size and value stands for the Torah's statement that Yitzchak grew greatly **II** Goat - Goats are significant in more than one context. In Toldot, Rivka has Yaakov bring her two goats so she can prepare a sumptuous meal for Yitzchak. She also wraps goat skin around Yaakov's arms and on his neck. Later, Yosef's brothers slaughter a goat and dip his Kutonet Pasim in its blood to show Yaakov who would conclude that Yosef had been killed by a predator. Yehuda sends a goat to Tamar. Two identical goats are an important part of the Avoda on Yom Kippur in the Mikdash **II** And to the right of the goat is a well **II** There is a picture of a yoke. In Hebrew, OL = 70+6+30 = 106, the number of p'sukim in Toldot. So too the line, in Hebrew, KAV, 100+6 = 106. **II** Which brings us to 2 Unexplaineds, which are visual TTriddles **II** And the footer icon on the right