לוד to כפר לודים to

מכפר לודים ללוד –

OVERVIEW

תוספות will be discussing why is it that in the previous two cases, mention was made only where the גע came from, and not to where it was brought; however in this case the משנה finds it necessary to tell us also, to where the גע was brought, i.e. לוד.

– אומר רבינו יצחק שהזכיר לוד לאשמועינן אף על פי שהיתה נקראת כפר לודים The לוד says that the reason the משנה mentions לוד, even though it is seemingly superfluous, for it really makes no difference to where in ארץ ארץ is being brought; nevertheless the תנא mentions לוד to teach us that even though the reason it was called כפר לודים -

על שם בני לודים שהיו מצוים בה תמיד –

Was on account of the inhabitants of לוד who were constantly there in כפר אודים, and therefore the city of כפר לודים should be considered as part of לודים, which is in א"י, and would therefore not have to say בפ"ג ובפ"ג -

אפילו הכי צריך לומר בני נכתב ובפני נחתם ולא חשיב כלוד עצמה – Nevertheless when a גט is brought from איי) לוד סד נפר לודים to דו (א"י), it is necessary to say בפ"ג ובפ"ג and כפר לודים is not considered as part of לוד itself, but it is rather considered as part of חו"ל.

תוספות offers another explanation why the לוד mentions לוד

ורבינו מאיר פירש דרבי אליעזר הזכיר שם עירו

And רבינו מאיר explained the reason for mentioning לוד is that א"ר, who is the משנה in the משנה who states that one must say בפר לודים ללוד from לודים ללוד mentioned the name of his own city where he lived -

בדאמרינן (סנהדרין דף לב,ב) אחר לרבי אליעזר ללוד –

As the גמרא says, 'follow after א"ר to his hometown of 2 לוד'. Therefore he mentions לוד, as if to say; if someone were to bring a גע from כפר לודים to here (לוד), he would have to say בפ"נ.

For (

¹ For according to either of the reasons the גמרא gives for the requirement to say בפ"ב, which are אין בקיאין or בפר לודים מצוים לקיימו or. See 'Thinking it over'.

² The אברא there is expounding the verse צדק עדק ערדוף that one should seek a just בי"ד, and gives examples where they can be found, one of them being לוד חו"ד.

הוספות objects to the previous explanation of ר"מ

ואין נראה לרבינו יצחק דכל שכן שלא היה צריך להזכיר –

However, the ר"ל does not accept this explanation of ר"מ, for now that you mention that "לוד lived in לוד, he certainly should not have mentioned that the עמ was brought to לוד.

כי היכי דלא נקט תנא קמא ממדינת הים לארץ ישראל –

Just as the משנה does not state that the גט was brought **from** א"י מדינת הים to מדינת הים

– דפשיטא היא דבארץ ישראל קאי

For it is obvious that the גע was brought to א"', for that is where the תנא lived, so it is not necessary to belabor the obvious. Here too we cannot say that ר"א is mentioning לוד for that is where he lived, for that too is obvious, that when he would say that someone brought a כפר לודים, we would (also) assume that he means that the was brought from לודים to לודים. We would therefore have to assume the first answer of תוספות.

SUMMARY

תוספות gives two reasons why the משנה states that the עוספות was brought from כפר לודים to לוד א. A) for one might think that since כפר לודים was constantly visited by the people of לוד, it should be considered part of משנה and not be required to say בפ"ג, therefore the משנה teaches us בפ"ג is still required since it is in הו"ל הו"ל was just mentioning the name of his city, saying that even if one brought a עז from לוד ot כפר לודים he would have to say בפ"ג בפ"ג רי אליעזר rejects the second answer, saying on the contrary since תוספות וידים lived

דוספות rejects the second answer, saying on the contrary since אליעור אליעור there is no reason for him to mention it, for we will assume that he is discussing a גי that was brought to his city. The same as we find by the π " that we understand that he means a גי was brought from א"י to מדה" to מדה" to מדה" איי סו מדה" lived.

THINKING IT OVER

Did תוספות mean in the 3 הו"א that: a) one would not have to say בפ"ב if one brought a גט from לוד to only, or b) that one would not need to say if one brought a גט from כפר לודים to anywhere in 4 א"י,?

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³ See footnote # 1.

שלת משה See נחלת משה.