Only in order that he should be in אספמיא – אספמיא באספמיא – אלא כדי שיהא באספמיא

OVERVIEW

ר' יהודה taught that the reason why a חזקה requires three years, is so there should be sufficient time in a case where the original owner lives in מחזיק, that the מחזיק should make a חזקה for one year and the report will reach him in the second year, and the מחאה will take place in the third year. 1

- בעד שם יש מהלך שנה ויותר מכאן אין דרך להרחיק יותר מקרקעו²

For to reach אספמיא it is a walking distance of one year (from אספמיא); however it is not customary for an owner to be further from his property more than a year's travel 3 -

ואם הרחיק יותר לא פלוג 4:

And even if he traveled away from his property further (more than a year's distance), the הכמים did not differentiate and only gave him up to three years total to make a מחאה.

SUMMARY

People live within a year's walking distance of their properties; we cannot be concerned about extreme cases.

THINKING IT OVER

What would be the ruling according to מערער if the מערער lived less than one year's walk away, would the חזקה depend on how far away he lives, or do we say לא פּלוג for less than a year⁵ as we say לא פּלוג for more than a year?⁶

¹ See later in the א, גמרא מא, (and the רשב"ם here הודה א"ר 'ד" that according to ר"י if the חזקה is בפני המערער, the rule is that הוי חזקה (seemingly) does not agree with the טברא סברא לאלתר הוי מזדהר איניש בשטרא. See 'Thinking it over'.

 $^{^2}$ The מערער claims that it is his field, and he never sold it. It is highly unusual that a person should own property (in those days) more than a year's walking distance from where he currently lives. Therefore we assume that at the most the מערער lives within a year's distance; therefore a חוקה period of three years is sufficient for the מערער to hear about the חוקה and (come and) be חוקה.

³ See מיל who writes that the circumference of the globe is twenty-four thousand מיל, meaning that the furthest distance from a person is twelve thousand מיל מים שבתים. A person can walk in a day (ten מיל which is) forty מים שובים which is) forty מים טובים and some שבתים and some מים מובים (when one cannot walk due to ימים טובים) and it adds up to a complete year – בפתור ופרח:

⁴ See 'Thinking it over'.

⁵ See footnote # 1 & 4.

 $^{^{6}}$ See נח"מ בגמ' ד"ה אר"י and בל"י אות שיג.