

## And we place the field in their possession

## ומעמידין שדה בידן –

### OVERVIEW

רב הונא taught that 'ויכולן'; if all of them (those who do not have a חזקה), bring proof that they bought it, we place the field in their possession; we accept the proof as valid. The issue here is that one of those who have no חזקה is an אומן, a craftsman; a tailor, a launderer, etc. what does it mean that we place the field in his possession. A tailor always has a חזקה in a field; he does not need a ראייה.

גבי אומן נמי שייך שדה כגון<sup>1</sup> אם הוא בנאי:

Regarding an אומן we can also apply the case of a field, for instance if he is a building contractor.

### SUMMARY

Some אומנים are involved with fields as their אומנות.

### THINKING IT OVER

בן בנכסי אביו and רב הונא previously stated<sup>2</sup> that when רב הונא said 'ויכולן' he included a בנכסי אביו and an אשה בנכסי בעלה. Therefore the 'ויכולן' of ר"ה can be referring to an אריס and these two, Perhaps ר"ה was not discussing an אומן. Why did תוספות find it necessary to include אומן in the 'ויכולן'?

<sup>1</sup> The owner of the field contracted him to build or repair something on the field. Therefore normally the contractor cannot claim a חזקה on those buildings that he built and/or the field, because the owner can say, 'I hired you to take care of those buildings, therefore I did not protest your being there'. However, if the contractor shows a שטר that he bought this field with the buildings, it is a valid proof.

<sup>2</sup> בד"ה ראייתן.