

are immediately apparent. First, although the highest-valued *hanes* are almost unexceptionally valued higher than the highest-valued *odas*, on the low end of the scale there is no value distinction between *hanes* and *odas*. Secondly, the range of housing values in the villages, regardless of the size of their population, suggests significant socioeconomic stratification was a characteristic feature of Hebron's rural society.

Table 2.3

**Sample housing-value ranges across the Hebron district, 1876**

Village	# hanes	# odas	Highest valued hane / oda	Lowest valued hane / oda	Average residence value
Dura	58	262	7,500 / 5,000	125 / 125	753.5
Bani Na'im	81	8	6,000 / 1,500	500 / 500	1,314.6
Nuba	20	61	3,000 / 3,000	500 / 250	1,083.3
Qubayba	11	20	2,500 / 1,000	500 / 250	780.6
Jaba'	8	4	2,500 / 875	750 / 500	1,062

Source: 1292 M (1876) *Esas-l Emlak* register

The data in Table 2.2 is generalizable to the district as a whole. In most villages, there were more *odas* than *hanes*. In one-fifth of the fifty villages, though, there were more *hanes* than *odas*.<sup>187</sup> Across the district there were a total of 2,438 *odas* and only 1,208 *hanes*.<sup>188</sup> The

<sup>187</sup> There were eleven such villages. They are: Dīr Abān (102 hanes / 69 odas), S'āir (66 / 42), Banī N'aīm (81 / 8), Shuyūkh (with 41 hanes and no odas), Rās Abū 'Amār (21 / 18), Husān (26 / 10), Kaslā (26 / 7), Zaytā (16 / 9), Qabū (12 / 2), and Jab'a (8 / 4). In the eleventh village, Samu', the register data is incomplete. Only for the first twenty of the vilage's buildings were categories (hane, courtyard, cave, etc.) recorded. Among these twenty, all the residences were *hanes*.