

the subsequent generation of Wadi Fukin villagers *was* conscripted by the dozens into the Ottoman army to fight in World War I.¹⁹⁶ About this generation, however, the register provides no answers to this question. What this close analysis of the data *does* reveal is that the top strata of wealth represented by housing value is larger than it had appeared from the raw data (Chart 2.2). Similarly, it shows that the gap in wealth between the upper and lower strata is wider than appeared. Thirdly, we see that the middle stratum is only slightly smaller than it had appeared. Of the twenty residences we formerly enumerated in this category according to the values alone, we should discount the two *odas* that are second residences of people who also owned houses in the upper strata of values. We may also exclude the two *odas* owned by Ahmad b. Mustafa (the purple line), since their combined wealth puts him in the upper stratum. In the same manner, we should add to this category ‘Ali b. Ibrahim, He is the fifth owner of two residences. He claimed two modestly-valued *odas*, structures #25 and #26, together valued at 1,000 kuruş. They are represented by the bright blue line.

The dotted blue line leads to ‘Ali b. Ibrahim’s brother ‘Uthman’s residence, structure #24, which was valued at 750 kuruş. Other siblings in Wadi Fukin also registered distinct residences. Şāliḥ’s sons Sulayman and Mahmud registered structures #5 and #6, valued at 750 and 1,000 kuruş, respectively. Ahmad and Muhammad, sons of Salāme registered

¹⁹⁶ Khaled Hroub, “Ataturk and My Grandfather: The Battles for the Dardanelles and the Wadi Foukeen Fighters”, *Jerusalem Quarterly* 51 (2012), 44-48.