

and villages strategized their methods of registration according to their properties and intra-village social dynamics. An illustrative sampling of four villages will clarify why this is so.

### **Dayr al-Hawa**

Dayr al-Hawa, a village that would be destroyed by Israeli forces in 1948, was situated on a mountain top, 18.5 kilometers west-southwest of Jerusalem among a cluster of villages both small and large. (See Image 1.1, District Map.) Dayr al-Hawa was one of the smaller villages in the district, with just twenty-six residences. These homes were registered to twenty-five different individuals. Thirteen of these householders also registered vegetable gardens in their names. Gardens were the only type of agricultural lands that were registered to individuals in Dayr al-Hawa. According to the *Emlak* register, there were 85.25 dunams of garden plots in the village. Twenty-seven gardens were registered to twenty-three individuals. These were small plots, but only four of them were small enough to qualify as *mülk* according to Land Code reforms. The rest were larger than half a dunam, technically *miri*. Nine of the gardens were five dunams or larger; the largest two were eight dunams each.

These gardens were valued across the board at 500 kuruş per dunam, equivalent to the district-wide average. Nine of these plots were claimed by individuals who did not register a residence. This suggests that these nine were a member of the households of their fathers or of other relatives. Additionally, there were thirteen householders who did not register a garden in their names. One of them, Ḥamād b. S'ad Şafīyya, owned an apparently dilapidated (olive) press valued at a modest 250 kuruş. The other two presses in this tiny village, one belonging to