

two kilometers from the main road between Bayt Jibrin, at the southwestern base of the Hebron foothills, and the Jerusalem-Jaffa road.²³⁵

In 1876, recorded in the village were twenty-six residences of varying values, from Ḥamād b. Ḥamdān Laṭf's three-building *hane* valued at 3,000 kuruş, the first property to be listed among village entries, to a number of modest *odas* valued at 250 and 375 kuruş. The owner of one of these modest homes, Ahmad b. Muhammad Khalayle, also owned a stable in the village, and in the center of town there was a communally owned guesthouse (*menzūl*) upon which, as was customary, the vergi property tax was not imposed.

Among the village's agricultural entries were six small plots of fig trees totaling 65.75 dunams, and a three-dunam vegetable garden. These properties were recorded as belonging to an endowment, and designated as "waqf [al-]dayr" (lit., the endowment of the monastery), and a different householder was recorded as the *mutawalli* of each, responsible for its management. Aside from these seven plots, registered to the village *en bloc* were 3,466 dunams of field-crop land valued at 314 kuruş per dunam, slightly more than twice the average assessed value for *tarla* in the district; and 750 olive trees, each tree valued at 250 kuruş, also above the average district value. If the number of shareholders in these properties was not greater than the number of householders, this small village's farmers must have often

²³⁵ Walid Khalidi, ed., *All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948* (Washington, D.C.: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1992):314.