

consisting of gardens, fig trees, and four plots of field-crop land (*tarla*) that each measured 125 dunams.

The 31 plots of figs and vegetable gardens were registered in the names of thirteen individuals. One name among them stands out in the list, 'Ali b. Mustafa Hussān, who claimed seven plots of figs and hakuras totaling 10.5 dunams, a fair share of these being *mülk* properties. According to their assessed value, they were worth 10,250 kuruş. In sum, the villagers' vegetable garden plots totaled eleven dunams, and their fig-tree plots covered 31.5 dunams. When we calculate per-dunam values of these plots, we see they varied widely. Fig trees were valued from 750 kuruş per dunam to as high as 2,375 kuruş per dunam. The most common evaluation was 750 kuruş, but six of the twenty-one small plots of fig trees were valued at 1,000 kuruş per dunam or more. Similarly, with gardens we see that six of the ten plots were valued at 750 kuruş per dunam. Two of the other four were assessed at lower values (one at 166 kuruş per dunam, the other at 666 kuruş per dunam) while the other two were assessed higher (at 1,000 and 1,500 kuruş per dunam).

While the most common value assessment for field-crop land in the Hebron district was 150 kuruş per dunam, Jab'a's *tarla* was assessed at 200 kuruş per dunam, fifty kuruş higher than the average. The manner in which Jab'a's villagers chose to register their *tarla* is illustrative of a common way that communal land in Hebron villages was registered. The four shares, each 125 dunams, were registered to four individuals, 'Ali b. Mustafa Hussān, Ḥamdān