

plots of *tarla* registered to individuals. The majority of these were Durawis, but some of the property owners were recorded as living in nearby Taffūh or in Hebron. The largest of these parcels by far was one of 1,500 dunams owned by a son of ‘Abd al-Rahman ‘Amr.²⁹⁸

The town’s musha was registered according to the two supra-family divisions, to the ‘Arjān and the ‘Amāira. The ‘Arjān musha was 38,333 dunams of *tarla* spread over seven geographical areas (See Table 3.5, below.) Within these areas we find mathematical proportions totaling 360 shares divided into groups of sixty. There were thirty parcels in Umm al-Shaqf and thirty in Bayt ‘Awā. There were two sets of thirty parcels in Dayr Sāmit. There were 61 parcels in Umm Khesdem, and 59 parcels in Wādī al-Qamāḥ. There were 60 parcels in Arḍ al-Sibṭa and 60 on Jabal Gharbī (the western mountain).²⁹⁹ These parcels were registered to individuals.³⁰⁰ Table 3.5 below summarizes this data and shows the size of plots in each area as well as their assessed value in kuruş. The land was Grade 2 and Grade 3 land.

²⁹⁸ The plot was in Wadi al-Şifr, and it belonged to Yahya, who was a powerful regional figure in his own right. *Esas-ı Emlak* entry # 9183

²⁹⁹ *Esas-ı Emlak* entries # 9291-9650.

³⁰⁰ In the future I will be investigating the shareholders’ identities.