

3. The Barghouthi quarter separated itself spatially from the rest of the village by creating a strong external boundary. Empty lots, wide alleys, backs of buildings, and high courtyard walls, all created a continuous edge around the quarter.
4. Access points leading to the Barghouthi quarter and compounds were well defined and restricted hence, controlling undesirable intruders.
5. The verticality of the tower-like Barghouthi mansions accentuated by the use of domes contrasted strongly with horizontally expanding, single floor fallaheen houses. The scale, the architectural articulation and decorations, the elaborate stone and wood works and the monumental entry doors of some of the Barghouthi mansions contrasted strongly with the simple fallaheen houses.

#### Internal Differentiation

The distinct social stratification in Deir Ghassaneh did not only exist between the Barghouthis and the fallaheen, but extended to the different Barghouthi sub-clans who were clearly of unequal status. This hierarchical order among the Barghouthis reflected itself in their built space at many levels:

1. In addition to having strong external boundaries that separated them from the rest of the village, the Barghouthis had strong internal boundaries separating the different Barghouthi sub-clans compounds from one another. Even though the different compounds in the same block may have had shared the same walls, the backs of buildings, the high and impermeable external walls, and the well-defined and restrictive entry doors, all succeeded in creating totally independent units.
2. The relationship between the location of the different Barghouthi compounds and the village centre (saha) reflected a ranked social order within the Barghouthi sub-clans. While the Daher compounds surrounded the village plaza, the Hussein and the Abu Khattab