

Eighteen villages registered their community guest house (*menzūl*) in the *emlak* register.<sup>174</sup> With few exceptions, *menzūls* in rural Hebron were registered as property for the benefit of the community, and as such they were not subjected to the *vergi*. Fourteen villages recorded having a mosque (*cāmī*). Bayt Natif registered two mosques. Fountains (*çeşme*) could be found in Dura and Sa'ir. Four villages had sufi lodges (*zāviye*). The large village of Bayt Jibrin in the western foothills registered two *zāviyes*. Others were found in Halhul, neighboring Hebron to the north, Bayt Natīf, and Bayt Iṭāb. While all villagers obviously buried their dead, graveyards were registered to only three villages, Bani Na'im, Dura, and Sa'ir. This may have been a factor of the location of the graveyards relative to the built-up area of the village. That said, the number of mosques registered is fewer than is known to have existed. Two egregious omissions are the *maqam* and *masjid* of Nabi Yunus (Jonah) in Halhul and the *maqam* and *masjid* of Nabi Lūt (Lot) in Bani Na'im. The village of Halhul, neighboring Hebron to the north, grew around the shrine of Nabi Yunus, which sits atop the highest point in the Hebron district. However the only religious structure registered in Halhul was a sufi lodge (*zāviye*). The mosque and *maqam* of Nabi Lūt, today on the edge of Bani Na'im was about two kilometers outside the village area in the nineteenth century.<sup>175</sup> There is record in the *emlak* register of a tomb-shrine (*tūrbe*) and a graveyard in the village.

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<sup>174</sup> On the *menzūl*, see Ahmad Salīm 'Awda's historical essay, "*Qaryat al-Zīb Kama 'Araftuhā*" (The Village of Zīb as I Knew It). [www.palestineremembered.com/Acre/al-Zeeb/ar/index.html#Articles](http://www.palestineremembered.com/Acre/al-Zeeb/ar/index.html#Articles) , accessed 8 February 2015.

<sup>175</sup> Abu Sitta, sheet 495.