

part of the village's properties 4,086 olive trees.<sup>180</sup> Unsurprisingly, Dayr Abān was one of the biggest olive-producing villages in Hebron, surpassed only by Zakariyya to the southwest, which had just four presses but registered, also *en bloc* as property of the village 12,136 olive trees.<sup>181</sup> Fifteen stables (*akhūr*) were registered in the district. Again, a large concentration of them, seven, were found in one village: Bayt 'Itāb, which was about four kilometers east of Dayr Abān and approximately twelve kilometers west-northwest of Bethlehem and Bayt Jāla. A road through Bayt 'Itāb led, after some four kilometers, to the Bethlehem-Bayt Jibrīn road south of the village.<sup>182</sup> Seventy-nine *samānliqs*, used for the storage of hay, were registered in twenty-seven different villages. Another common property registered in the district was *'arṣas* which, by definition, were courtyards or open plots of land within a village.<sup>183</sup> Forty-nine were recorded in the district. The greatest concentrations were recorded in the south. Fourteen *'arṣas* were registered in Yaṭṭa. These were valued between 250 and 750 kuruş, in 250-kuruş increments. And eleven were registered in Sa'ir, valued at 250, 375, 500, 750, or 1,000 kuruş.

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<sup>180</sup> ISA, *Esas-ı Emlak*, entries # 3013-3014. Dayr Abān, like the other villages in its vicinity, were all depopulated in the *HaHar* expedition of October 1948, then destroyed. On this village, see Khalidi, 282-283.

<sup>181</sup> ISA, *Esas-ı Emlak*, entry #2299. Zakariyya was also depopulated in the Nakba. The moshav Zekharia was established on village lands in 1950. (Khalidi, 224-226).

<sup>182</sup> Frederick John Salmon, British Survey of Palestine maps, 1935-1938. 1:100,000 series Palestine, Sheet 9: Ramla.

<sup>183</sup> Şemseddin Sami dictionary (1985), 299.