

In 1876, Wadi Fukin was a village with thirty-four residences, one mosque, and a communally owned guest house. Each bar in the above charts represents one residence. The lowest-valued residence in the village was an *oda* assessed at 375 kuruş. It belonged to Muhammad b. ‘Abd al-Qādir, who did not register any other properties. The highest-valued residence in the village was also an *oda*. It was valued at 3,000 kuruş. This *oda*, it is worthwhile to observe, was valued significantly higher than any of the three residences that were classified as *hanes*.

The villages’ residences as shown in Chart 2.2 can be divided into three broad categories of value: nine seemingly modest residences valued at 500 kuruş or less; a large middle stratum of twenty residences valued at 750 and 1,000 kuruş, and an upper stratum of five residences, equivalent to 15 percent of the homes and each valued between 1,500 and 3,000 kuruş. As far as residences are a relative indicator of wealth, it would appear that Wadi Fukin was a socioeconomically stratified village.

When we look beyond the raw data (Chart 2.3), the picture becomes both more complex and simpler. Five individuals in Wadi Fukin registered two or more *odas* in their names. Each line of the same color on the chart connects residences registered to the same individual. A dotted line represents the residence of a son or brother of the multiple-house owner who is represented by the same color. For example, Muhammad b. Ahmad Hamd’s residence, structure #30, was valued at 500 kuruş. His son, ‘Ali b. Muhammad Ahmad, registered the highest-valued residence in the village, structure #1, the 3,000-kuruş *oda*. ‘Ali