

Muhammad b. Ḥamdān Ḥamīda and the other to Hasan b. Ṣāliḥ Musa, were valued at and slightly above the district-average value, at 3,000 and 3,375 kuruş respectively.²³² We can understand that the village was relatively rich in olives.

Dayr al-Hawa's olive groves, as well as its field-crop land, were registered *en bloc* to the village.

In this hilltop village, trees were planted on slopes and terraces, and grains were planted in the valleys.²³³ Collectively, the village registered 4,172 olive trees and 1,125 dunams of *tarla*.²³⁴

Although it is not known how many shareholders had stake in these lands, we can take the number of residences as a rough estimate. This calculation yields an average of 166.88 olive trees as well as 45 dunams of *tarla* available for each household, in addition to individuals' gardens, placing the small village just above the conventionally placed threshold of subsistence.

Sar'a

Dayr al-Hawa's neighbor to the north was likewise a small village of twenty-six residences, and it would share its neighbor's fate in 1948. In *All That Remains*, the village is described in the years before its demise as having three quarters, mud-and-stone houses, 115 dunams of olive trees, 2,979 dunams of field-crop land, and 194 dunams of orchards. The village was located

²³² *Esas-ı Emlak*, entries 3207, 3194, 3215.

²³³ Walid Khalidi, ed. *All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948* (Washington, DC: 1992): 285.

²³⁴ *Esas-ı Emlak*, entry 3243. To compare, *Village Statistics* of 1945 lists only 1,565 metric dunams of cereal land belonging to the village. (p. 102).