

‘Abd al-Rahman b. Ḥamdān Fār’s three plots of land amounted to just eighteen dunams.²⁴¹

Ahmad b. Naṣār Ahmad also registered eighteen dunams, but it was all located within one plot of field-crop land.²⁴²

Nahalin

Ten kilometers southwest of Bethlehem and today belonging to the Bethlehem district, Nahalin registered all its lands to individuals in 1876. The village was comprised of twenty-five residences (*hanes* and *odas*) varying widely in value. Two were valued at 3,000 or more kuruş; seven fell in the 2,000 – 2,500 value range; four residences were valued at between 1,000 and 1,250 kuruş; and the remaining twelve were evaluated at between 500 and 750 kuruş.

On Nahalin’s registered agricultural lands, grains, vegetables, figs, and olives were grown. The village appears not to have had much field-crop land. Rather, its wealth was in figs, which were valued at 2,000 kuruş per dunam. Two villagers appear to have claimed responsibility for collecting the vergi on most of the village’s gardens, figs, and field-crop land. Shaykh Hassan b. ‘Abdallah and ‘Aliyān b. Muhammad Yāsīn each registered in his name twelve dunams of vegetable gardens, twenty-five dunams of fig trees, and 185 dunams of *tarla*. An individual named ‘Ali b. ‘Aliyān appears to have been a third, somewhat lesser partner in this arrangement, even though the *Emlak* register states he had migrated north to the larger village of Bayt ‘Iṭāb. In his name were registered 197 dunams of field-crop land, divided between one

²⁴¹ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 130, 142, 172.

²⁴² *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entry 184.