

only be estimated; while their assessed value was recorded in the register, neither the number of trees or the size of the land was written down. The total value of olive trees registered in the village was 16,000 kuruş which, according to average district values, translated into about 80 trees.

These two or three representational owners, Shaykh Hasan, ‘Aliyan, and ‘Ali, do not appear to have had other landed wealth. Shaykh Hasan did not register other lands, aside from these. His only other registered property was his *hane* which, at a value of 1,000 kuruş, must have been comparatively modest in the village. ‘Aliyān’s residence was one of the 2,000-kuruş homes. He also registered olive trees in his name, valued at 1,250 kuruş. ‘Ali ‘Aliyān did not register other properties in the village.

According to the *emlak* register, Nahālīn villagers appear to have been agriculturally poor. It is relevant to note, however, that other sources indicate that Naḥālīn had considerably more lands than what it registered. The 1945 *Village Statistics* attribute to the village 1,551 dunams of plantations and irrigable land (483 of which was then owned by Jews) and 5,095 dunams of cereal lands (436 of which had been purchased by Jews).<sup>243</sup> Yossi Katz, who has researched Zionist acquisition in the Etsion bloc, found that 440.7 dunams of Naḥālīn’s *musha* lands and 419.3 dunams of its privately owned land (*mafrūz*) were transferred through

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<sup>243</sup> *Village Statistics*, Table 2, p. 103.