

10,714 Ottoman dunams. The lion's share of these properties were in field-crop land (9,916 dunams) and vineyards (751.25 dunams).

Most of the residence owners registered agricultural properties; eighteen residence owners did not record any properties other than their residences. Of course, there were also Sa'ir villagers who owned property but not a residence, and as mentioned, there were property owners who lived elsewhere. Most property owners owned a number of agricultural plots. Among all property owners, seventy-five recorded only one property, be it a residence, another type of structure in the village, or an agricultural property.

Sa'ir's agricultural properties consisted of 20 garden plots; 597 plots of field-crop land ranging in size from half a dunam to 120 dunams; 7 orchards; and 106 plots of vineyards. Additionally, one villager owned 5.75 dunams of olive trees spread out over three distinct properties in Wadi Sa'ir and another villager recorded owning half a dunam of olive trees.<sup>245</sup>

When we trace each of the names of each of the property holders across the pages of Sa'ir entries and sum individuals' total holdings from their individual entries, which were scattered throughout the Sa'ir pages, we find that half of the property owners registered thirty or fewer dunams and a third of them registered fifty dunams or more. An elite stratum of thirty-two individuals, 16 percent of property owners, registered 100 dunams or more in agricultural properties. Table 3.2 breaks down individuals' total ownership by dunams.

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<sup>245</sup> These were Muhammad b. Ḥamdān Ghurayr (غريير) (Sa'ir entries #418, #612, and #723) and Muhammad b. Ahmad Iḥdayb (إهديب).