

harvested surplus it could sell or barter, with an average of 133 dunams of field-crop land to till and farm and 28.8 olive trees per household, as well as a dunam or two of figs.

Surif

Surif, a large village with 125 residences situated at the northern end of the Hebron plateau, had relatively little agricultural land in relation to other villages its size in the district, according to the *Emlak* register. With the exception of olives, of which the village registered 1,480 trees *en bloc*, villagers decided to register their agricultural lands individually. These properties were comprised of garden plots, field-crop land, fig trees, and vineyards, totaling 6,588.75 dunams. The overwhelming majority of this property was field-crop land; the other properties covered just 355.75 dunams.

Five individuals in the village registered unusually large, single parcels of field-crop land alongside their other agricultural properties. ‘Uthman b. Na ‘im Sāfī, Sāfī b. ‘Awdallah Lāfī, and Salman b. Salīm ‘Ara‘r each registered a plot of 850 dunams. Muhammad b. Hassan registered, together with a partner, a plot of 1,250 dunams, and Nūfal b. Šāliḥ ‘Adwān registered a plot of 1,275 dunams.²³⁶ The location of these properties is not distinctly specified; in Surif, all village properties were registered as being located “on the edges of the village” (*aṭrāf al-balad*). It would appear that each of these five properties was a large, contiguous parcel. Except for *en bloc* lands and some of the *musha* entries, about which detailed information is not given, one contiguous parcel per entry is an observable pattern throughout the register. Distinct plots or

²³⁶ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 194-198.