

non-contiguous parcels owned by one individual were recorded on separate register lines. Likely, these five large entries were representative holdings – division of the village’s (former?) musha into extended-family (*ḥamūla*)-based proportional shares, for which each of these five men claimed responsibility for the tax burden for his group. In addition to these large shares, these five men each held some other agricultural properties. ‘Uthman registered two plots of field-crop land, one 36-dunams in size and the other 35 dunams.²³⁷ Nūfal owned another four small plots, together totaling 39.5 dunams.²³⁸ Salmān registered two dunams of figs and a 27-dunam plot of field-crop land. Ṣāfī and Muhammad each registered another two small plots; each claimed just 3.25 dunams.²³⁹

An examination of the other Surif villagers’ landholdings reveals an economically stratified village. There were largish landholders of single plots, such as Ahmad b. Hassan Fār, who registered a single plot of 80 dunams of field-crop land. His relative Muhammad b. Husayn Fār likewise registered a fair amount of land, 135.25 dunams split between ten distinct parcels: a vegetable garden of 3.75 dunams; three plots of fig trees (one dunam, 3.25 dunams, and 4.25 dunams in size); and six entries of field-crop plots which measured, 15 dunams, 25 dunams, 8 dunams, 30 dunams, 15 dunams, and 30 dunams in turn.)²⁴⁰ Ibrahim b. ‘Ali registered just one agricultural plot, but at 45 dunams, it was sizable. And some villagers claimed very little land.

²³⁷ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 150, 178.

²³⁸ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 69, 87, 164, 166.

²³⁹ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 47, 85, 80, 108.

²⁴⁰ *Esas-ı Emlak* Surif entries 24, 78, 139, 145, 169, 173, 177, 179, 180, 201.