

categories could represent. First, however, the following section sketches in broad outline the building scape, if you will, of the district's villages in 1876.

### **Villages in the Hebron district**

The fifty villages of Hebron in 1876 varied considerably in terms of population, village amenities, landed wealth, and the ways they chose to register that wealth in the *emlak* register. The smallest village in the district was Suflā. This tiny settlement of seven residences was located in the northern part of the district, 18.5 kilometers west-southwest of Jerusalem. Throughout the British mandate era the town would belong to the Jerusalem administrative district. Sufla's seven residences varied in value from 500 kuruş to 2,000 kuruş. In 1931, ten houses would be counted in the village, and by 1944/45, Sufla's recorded population would reach sixty individuals. Israel destroyed the village after assailing it in October 1948.<sup>168</sup> In 1876, fifty-eight dunams of garden plots (*hākyūre*) on the edges of Sufla were recorded in the *emlak* register. These were divided among fourteen plots registered to nine villagers. The largest of these landowners was Ahmad b. 'Isa Wādī, whose three garden plots totaled eighteen dunams. All the village's garden plots were valued at 500 kuruş per dunam, meaning his landed worth was valued at 9,000 kuruş. Additionally the village

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<sup>168</sup> Walid Khalidi, *All That Remains: The Palestinian Villages Occupied and Depopulated by Israel in 1948* (Washington, DC: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1992), 319; *Village Statistics 1945: A Classification of Land and Area Ownership in Palestine, With Explanatory Notes by Sami Hadawi, Official Land Valuer and Inspector of Tax Assessments of the Palestine Government* (Beirut: Palestine Liberation Organization Research Center: 1970), Table 1.