

communally registered more than 300 olive trees, an average of about fifty trees per residence owner.<sup>169</sup>

The largest village in the district was Dura, located in the center of the Hebron plateau to the west of Hebron. According to the *emlak* register there were 320 residences in the village in 1876, as well as a mosque (*cāmī*), a fountain (*çeşme*), and two tomb-shrines. By 1922, the village's population would rise to 5,834, and in 1931, to 7,255.<sup>170</sup> In 2007, Dura's population approached 30,000.<sup>171</sup> In 1876, Dura's recorded lands included more than 100,000 dunams of field-crop land (*tarla*) suitable for growing grains and cereals such as wheat, barley, and dhurra. All this agricultural land was registered to individuals, part as property and part as shares in *musha*. Also registered to individuals were more than 1,000 dunams of vineyards, 136 dunams of olive groves, more than 200 dunams of orchards, and almost 300 dunams of garden plots. Additionally, the village registered close to 850 dunams of field-crop land in Rihyya, a *mezra'* south of the village. Dura's lands in Rihyya were registered to Dura villagers *en bloc*, as *musha*. Among large landowners in Dura were the offspring of the deceased Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman 'Amr, whose infamy is legendary both in folklore and scholarly histories of Palestine.<sup>172</sup> Among his children's lands in Dura as

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<sup>169</sup> Communal, *en bloc* registrations will be discussed below.

<sup>170</sup> Dabbagh, 188.

<sup>171</sup> PA CBS, 61.

<sup>172</sup> See, for example, Moshe Ma'oz, *Ottoman Reform in Syria and Palestine 1840-1861: The Impact of the Tanzimat on Politics and Society* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1968); Schölch, *Transformation*.