

Mustafa Dabbagh, in his classic, encyclopedic work *Bilāduna Filastīn*, recalls Jamrūra only in reference to other locations, as a named area bordering the villages of Bayt Ula, Tarqumiyya, Idna, and *Khirbet* Umm Burj. Indeed, Jamrūra is northwest of both Bayt Kāḥil and Taffūḥ, separated from it by lands of Tarqumiya and Idhna. Crop lands (*mezraʿas* and *khirbes*) attached to villages figure regularly in Dabbagh’s village entries, but Jamrūra is oddly absent from the entries of both Taffūḥ or Bayt Kāḥil.<sup>320</sup>

In the *Esas-ı Emlak* register of 1876, Jamrūra figures as one of seven existent *mezraʿas* in the district. At 2,150 dunams, it was one of the smaller *mezraʿas*, as can be seen in Table 4.2, below. Nearby it were two more *mezraʿas*. The first was Umm Burj, 2,400 dunams of field-crop land to the north of Jamrūra. Umm Burj was registered in shares of 400 dunams, each claimed by men from the village of Nuba to its southeast. The second *mezraʿa*, Sanābira, which may have abutted the western border of Jamrūra, comprised 3,038 dunams of field-crop land. According to a notation in the *Emlak* register, its lands had recently reverted to *miri* (*miri māli olduḡu*).

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<sup>320</sup> Unusually, the references to Jamrūra are also non-standardized in *Bilāduna*. We find *Jamrūrā* (جمرورا) once and *Jamrūra* (جمرورة) once, and two more references to it as *Khirbet Jamrūra* (خربة جمرورة). See the entries for the six villages mentioned above, in Mustafa Dabbagh, *Bilāduna Filastīn*, volume 5, part 2: *Fī Diyār al-Khalīl*, second edition, with additions and corrections (Hebron: *Rābiḡat al-Jāmi ʿīn* (University Graduates’ Union), 1986): 175-176, 204, 242-243, 245-246, 251-252, 253-255.