

Table 4.2

The plantation farms (*mezra's*) of the Hebron district in 1876

Name	Field-crop land (dunams)	Olive trees (#)	Farmers' village(s) of residence
Maşfara	-----No---information---recorded-----		
Sanābira	3,038	0	(had reverted to <i>miri</i> (state) lands)
Wadī Şurīf	2,807	0	Şurīf, Ḥarās, Nuba, Bayt Ula, Bayt Natīf
Zīf	2,415	0	Hebron
Umm Burj	2,400	0	Nuba
Jamrūra	2,150	0	Bayt Kāḥil and Taffuḥ
Riḥīyya	969	0	Residents of the <i>mezra'</i> and of Dura
Khirbat al-Asad	39	312	'Arṭuf, Bayt 'Itāb, Sufla

In Jamrūra, as can be deduced from Table 4.3 on the following page, six villagers of Bayt Kahil claimed the majority of the lands, 840 dunams divided into equal shares, while seven residents of Taffuh held 665 dunams in shares of varying sizes. For comparison, in 1945, according to the Mandate government's *Village Statistics* the still-uninhabited Khirbat Jamrūra then comprised 3,707 metric dunams of land, all owned by Palestinians. This included 1,691 metric dunams of cereal lands, nine metric dunams of plantations and irrigable land, and 2,007 metric dunams considered to be noncultivable.³²¹

³²¹ Sami Hadawi, *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 (p. 50), Table 2 (p. 143), and Table 3 (p. 143). According to research by the Applied Research Institute in Jerusalem (ARIJ), today some 3,000 dunams of Khirbat Jamrūra farmlands remain uncultivable, not because of the quality of