

In sum, then, between individual registrations of field-crop land, farmlands, and communally registered field-crop land, rural Hebron encompassed 437,337 (Ottoman) dunams of *tarla*. Mathematically speaking, had the sum of properties been divided equally among all the residence holders in the district, each would have had 117 dunams of field-crop lands, 11.5 olive trees, 1.8 dunams of grapes, and perhaps a garden plot and some fruit trees. To what degree did registration reflect the reality? There are not many statistical data sets available we can refer to, for relative indicators of comparison. One is the *Village Statistics* compiled by the Mandate government in the mid-1940s. However, the time difference between the two estimations (seventy years), the redrawing of district lines in the interim, and the difference in units of measurement (Ottoman dunams are slightly smaller than metric dunams) make comparison cumbersome. Nevertheless, as a relative indicator it can be noted that in 1945, in the Hebron district according to its size at the time, there were found to be 67,259 metric dunams of plantations and irrigable lands and 590,606 dunams of cereal lands.²²⁹

In the following sections of this chapter, the process of registration and patterns of landed wealth of individuals and of villages in the Hebron district will be examined in detail. Before plunging in, it needs to be recalled, registration of a property in the *Esas-ı Emlak* was not a registration of *title* to that property. The *emlak* register was a register of property for tax purposes. Title was issued through *tapu* registration. That said, registration in the *emlak*

²²⁹ *Village Statistics*, Table 2, p. 79.