

purchase to the Jewish National Fund in the 1930s and 40s, and this transfer was registered in the tapu during the Mandate.<sup>244</sup>

## **Types of Property Registration Part I:**

### **Villages in which all properties were registered to individuals**

Only six of Hebron's fifty villages registered every property in the *emlak* register under the name of an individual or in a small partnership that rarely exceeded two individuals. These villages were Sa'ir (108 residences), Bani Na'im (89 residences), Wadi Fukin (34 residences), 'Artuf (29 residences), Nahalin (25 residences), and Jab'a (12 residences). In Bani Na'im alone, 1,549 agricultural-properties were recorded. The village's entries covered forty-one pages, more than ten percent of the registry book. These properties were varied: 1,296 entries of field-crop lands totaling 11,465 dunams; 151 vineyard entries totaling 1,319 dunams; two garden plots, together 7 dunams; 33 registrations of olive trees registered by dunam (121 dunams), and 67 registrations of fig trees covering 280 dunams. As an illustrative example of ownership patterns in these villages, we may consider the most populous and the least populous of these six villages, Sa'ir and Jab'a.

### **Sa'ir**

Sa'ir is nestled in a valley eight kilometers northeast of Hebron. In 1876, 746 agricultural plots of village lands were registered to Sa'ir villagers and to people living in other villages: Shuyukh, Halhul, and Bayt Fajjar, as well as to people from the city of Hebron. These properties totaled

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<sup>244</sup> Yossi Katz, *HaHityashvut HaYehudit ba-Harei Hevron ve-ba-Gush Etzion 1940-1947 mi-"Mif 'al Nahalat Herzog" le-Gush Etzion* (Tel Aviv: Bar Ilan University Press, 1992), Appendix 1, pp. 278-279. Hebrew.