

there, and the village's population continued to grow slowly throughout the Mandate.<sup>147</sup> In 2007, Rihyya's population was 3,949.<sup>148</sup>

Rihyya's agricultural properties as registered in 1876 were a handful of small garden plots (*ḥākyūres*) of between three and six dunams, each evaluated at 500 kuruş per dunam; two parcels of field-crop land (*tarla*) that were owned by one individual, the first on Khallat Shaqī, was 57 dunams in size and the second, on Khallat Wāḍī(?), was 50 dunams; and, finally, registered to Rihyya were 841 dunams of *tarla* recorded as *musha* of the villagers of Dura collectively.<sup>149</sup>

As for the second *mezra'*, Khirbat al-Asad, its status in 1876 is also somewhat confusing. The contents page of the *emlak* register, written in Ottoman hand on the first page, lists Khirbat al-Asad as a *mezra'*, but the site's detailed entry on page 117 identifies it as a village (*qarye*) Yet, no residences are listed there. However, the three parcels of field crop land (*tarla*) registered, each thirteen dunams in size, are described as being located "in the vicinity of the town" (*civar al-balad*). This was not an uncommon description for land in the *mezra'*s, even when there is no settlement particularly close by. That said, these three plots of land were registered to individuals whose residences are not noted as being

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<sup>147</sup> Dabagh, 213.

<sup>148</sup> *Al-Sulṭa al-Waṭaniyya al-Filistiniyya, al-jihāz al-markazi lil-iḥṣā' al-filistīnī* (Palestinian Authority Central Bureau of Statistics (PA CBS)), *Kitāb Muḥāfazat al-Khalil al-Iḥṣā'ī al-sanawī (2)* (Annual Statistical Register (2) for the Hebron District (Ramallah: PA CBS, 2010), 62. <http://pcbs.gov.ps/>

Downloads/book1710.pdf, accessed 7.7.2015. Hereafter, PA CBS.

<sup>149</sup> <sup>149</sup> ISA, *Esas-ı Emlak*, entries #13901-13908.