

(57);²⁶⁸ and the population during the Mandate era (1922: 692 people; 1931: 925 people; and 1945: 1,240 people)²⁶⁹—seems to indicate that a “*hane*” in Shuyukh was, indeed, a one-room residence and not an entire *ḥawsh*, and that the population in 1876 was likely not more than a few hundred men, women, and children.

Two women were among householders in Shuyukh in 1876. One of them, Fatima bint Ṣabāḥ, also owned a few agricultural properties. In the *emlak* register she claimed 14.5 dunams split between olive trees, field-crop land, and vineyard land.²⁷⁰ Ten residence-owners in the village did not register any agricultural properties. There were also twenty-six agricultural-property owners who did not register a residence. Six of the seven villagers who registered more than 75 dunams also registered residences.²⁷¹ One of them, ‘Isa b. ‘Awda, registered two hanes.²⁷² Villagers individually registered a total of 134 plots consisting of vineyards, field-crop land, olive trees, fig trees, and kitchen gardens. These totaled 732.5 dunams, an average of just over seventeen dunams per residence.

The largest registered property owner in the village was ‘Abd al-Qādir b. Shihada. He claimed a seventy-dunam plot of field-crop land in Marāḥ Ḥamād (lit., pasture of Hamad), three

²⁶⁸ See Appendix II.

²⁶⁹ Al-Dabbagh, p. 169.

²⁷⁰ *Esas-ı Emlak* entries # 13701, 13749, 13762, 13813.

²⁷¹ They were ‘Isa b. ‘Awda, Shaykh Ghanāim b. Yūsuf, Shaykh Maṣṣūr b. Ahmad, ‘Abd al-Qādir b. Hajj Khalīl, Khalīl b. Shihāda ‘Awḍ, Ṭaha b. Ḥamdān ‘Isa, and ‘Abd al-Qādir b. Shaḥādeh.

²⁷² *Esas-ı Emlak* entries # 13682, 13711. The former, hane #1 on the village list, was one of the two residences in town assessed at 1,125 kuruş, the highest-valued residences. The worth of the latter, hane #31 on the village list, was assessed at 250 kuruş. ‘Isa was the only villager to register two residences.