

population registers of 1905 would record thirty-one households in the village.³⁸⁸ By estimate, then, the village population at the turn of the century was some three hundred individuals.³⁸⁹

Bayt Kāḥil was not rich in lands. In 1876, the village had registered *en bloc* a twenty-dunam fruit-tree grove (*bustān*) and 2,000 dunams of field-crop land. Villagers registered thirty-four vineyard plots equaling 259.75 dunams in Khallat al-Bir, about three and a half kilometers southwest of the village. This was halfway between the village sites of Tarqumiya and Taffuḥ. One of these vineyard owners was a woman. Another owner was living in the neighboring village of Halhul.³⁹⁰ No owners from outside the village were recorded. Villagers also registered sixteen vegetable gardens in the immediate vicinity of the village, totaling 57.75 dunams. Finally, six villagers (representationally) registered in their name field-crop lands in Jamrūra. Each registered one, 150-dunam parcel. If this land was divided equally, this would have been about forty dunams for every residence.

It is not known what apparent financial stress in 1895 prompted some of the villagers to mortgage what represented one-tenth of the village's lands. The term used in court was *bay' wifā'* (in Ottoman Turkish, *vefā*), which literally means a purchase of good

³⁸⁸ Present-day statistics found on the Palestinian Authority's Central Bureau of Statistics website: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/hebrn.htm . Accessed 1 September 2015.

³⁸⁹ Average hane (household) sizes were discussed in Chapter 1.

³⁹⁰ These were Amuna bint Muhammad Baryush (al-'Aṭāwne) and one Mustafa b. 'Ābid. (*Esas-ı Emlak*, entries #6752, 6758.)