comprised the Hebron district at that time, and the authors excluded *mezra's* (farmlands that were not permanently settled) from their published analysis.

One does find, however, counted among the late-sixteenth century settlements, the villages of Tarqumiya and Idhna, which border Jamrūra to the south. They were home to seventeen and sixty-eight hanes (households), respectively. By the end of the nineteenth century, Tarqumiya and Idhna would be much closer in terms of size. In Tarqumiya, we find in 1876 eighty-three registered residences, while Idhna registered eighty-seven residences. Thirty years subsequently, when the population was counted in 1905, Tarqumiyya would have 182 households of varying sizes, while in Idhna 83 households were registered. See Table 4.1, below.)

Al-Bakhit and al-Sawariyyah (2007) did include *mezra*'s in their study of an early-sixteenth century tapu register for the Jerusalem *liwa*; their findings inform us further about this area. In the 1520s, Bayt Kāḥil and Taffuḥ themselves were recorded as being *mezra*'s, although Taffuḥ appears to have had some recognized permanent settlement. ³¹² It may be

³¹⁰ Ibid., 123-124.

³¹¹ On the distinction between residences and households, see Table 4.1, below.

³¹² Adnan al-Bakhit and Noufan Raja al-Sawariyyah, *Liwā' al-Quds al-Sharīf min Daftar Tahrīr TD 131*, 932-938AH / 1525-1531/32 (London: al-Furqān Islamic Heritage Foundation, 2007): 76, 77, 151, 223, 224. The Taffuḥ *mezra'* was one of five properties in the Hebron region owned by the Darānī (al-Dārī) children. The authors note that in tapu defter #427 (1525/6), which they also studied in-depth, Taffuḥ is recorded as a village. It may also be noted that on the maps accompanying Bakhit and Sawariyyah's study, in the area of Jamrūra there is identified a *khirbe* named Ḥajrūra which possibly could be a misreading of Jamrūra, since Ottoman accounting registers were recorded in undotted, shorthand *siyakat* script, and the difference