

Explanation of abbreviations

General Explanations:

All villages and nomadic tribes mentioned in the daftars are listed, other fiscal units only in the case of special interest. Because of omitted mazra'as, karms etc., the numbers of fiscal units are not continuous.

All statistical information given in the daftars are represented, but usually only some of the below mentioned items occur in one village together.

In some cases in the daftars, the tax for two or more products is combined under one title as an undifferentiated amount. In these cases, they will be mentioned under the combined numbers of the list below, e. g.: rusum ašjār zaytūn ma' kurum 1500" (= "tax on olive trees and vineyards, 1500 aqja") will be mentioned as: "17u19) 1500".

All figures for taxes, tithe or toll are given in aqja (türk.: akçe).

Explanation of the code numbers:

- 1) Number of fiscal unit in the daftar, corresponding to that on map 1 - 5, with additional letter "P" for pādīšāh, "M" for mīr liwā', "Z" for za'āma and tīmār, "MZ" for units in the combined list of mīr mīrān and za'āma and tīmār in the qaḍā' of Ḥawrān.
- 2) Type of fiscal unit: "N" (nafs) = town, "Q" (qarya) = village, "J" (jamā'a) = tribe. Other types, if necessary, are written in full.
- 3) Name of fiscal unit (for transliteration compare table page X). In cases of illegibility "?" is put, or several possibilities of reading are mentioned. "n.d." (name diger) = with other name.
- 4) Name of fiscal unit as read from the daftars, in arabic letters.
- 5) Position in the Palestine grid. The first number refers to the east value, the second to the north value. If the Levant grid is used (for the northern parts of investigated area), "L" is added. Unidentified villages are mentioned by "?".

6) Source of identification. Abbreviations:

Pal	100	=	Palestine	1:100	000
Jord	250	=	Jordan	1:250	000
Isr	250	=	Israel	1:250	000
Syr	200	=	Syria	1:200	000
Syr	50	=	Syria	1:	50 000
Lib	50	=	Libanon	1:	50 000
GT, GT	50	=	German-Turkish map	1:50	000
Lev	50	=	Levant series	1:50	000
PEF		=	Palestine Explor. Fund Map	1:63	360
Schum		=	Schumacher, Ajlun	1:63	360

(for full titles, year of edition etc. see bibliography.)

- 7) Villages still inhabited in the late mandatory period: + yes, - no.
- 8) ḥāna/mujarrad (family heads/bachelors) of moslem population, or ḥāna only, if no mujarrad is mentioned
- 9) ḥāna/mujarrad of Christian population, or ḥāna only
- 10) ḥāna/mujarrad of Jewish population, or ḥāna only
- 11) Total of ḥāna and mujarrad (of Moslems, Christians and Jews together, if occurring)
- 12) ḥālī = empty village, ḥālī ḥarāb = empty and ruined village
- 13) Percentage of taxation of agricultural production, if mentioned in the daftars.
- 14) ḥiṇṭa = wheat
- 15) ša'īr = barley
- 16) māḷ ṣayfī = summercrops (including dura, melons, beans, vegetables etc.)
- 17) zaytūn islāmī = olive trees, yielding 1 aqja/2 trees as tithe
zaytūn rūmānī = olive trees, yielding half the value of the product
zāyt = olive oil
- 18) simsim = sesame
- 19) karm = vineyard
- 20) ašjār fawākih = fruit trees
ašjār mutanawwi'a = miscellaneous trees
- 21) quṭun = cotton

- 22) lawz = almonds
- 23) bustān = vegetable and fruit garden, orchard
- 24) dibis = grape syrup, molasse
- 25) special products, individually mentioned and written in full
- 26) ruz = rice
jaltūk (türk. çeltik) = rice field
- 27) bad-i hawa wa rasm 'arūs = occasional revenues, e.g. punishments, marriage tax etc.
- 28) mā'iz wa naḥl = goats and bee hives
- 29) jāmūs = water buffaloes
- 30) ma'sara = olive oil press, press for grape syrup
- 31) qišlāq = winter pasture
ūtlāq = grass lands
mar'ā = pasture
- 32) bāj bāzār = market toll
bāj bāzār ma' iḥtisāb = market toll and market administration fees
- 33) ṭāḥūn = water mill
- 34) jizya = poll tax on Christians and Jews
'ādat rijāliyya = customary tax on subjects (only for moslems in liwā' Nāblūs)
- 35) māḷ maqṭū' = fixed amount, lump sum
- 36) yakūn = total of all taxes, tithe and toll for the official revenue holder (P, M, Z), not including the share of the waqf, if occurring in the respective village
- 37) holder of revenues in cases of divided income, with his share (of 24 parts of the whole). "P" = pādīšāh, "M" = mīr liwā' or mīr mīrān, "Z" = za'āma- or tīmār-holder, "W" = waqf, "WW" = totally waqf without deductions ("māḷ waqf") for the official revenue-holder. The holders of revenues are mentioned only in cases of divided income. In cases of undivided income the holder of revenues may be seen from the letter in no. 1).
- 38) dedicator of waqf (only partly identified!)
- 39) place of dedication of waqf (incomplete in the lists!)
- 40) special remarks