

required people to give their birthdate. Therefore, it seems the likely source to which an army wanting to see lists of names would have referred. After all, the population registers were also designed to record details of military service as well as distinguishing physical features, deformities, and handicaps which might render one unfit for service.³² Tapu (title deed) and tax registers included none of this personal information. They were merely lists of names.

Chapters 2 and 3 of this study investigate the implementation of property registration as reflected in the foundational register (*esas defteri*) of the properties (*emlak*) commission for the Hebron district. Chapter 2 studies the building-scape of the villages and surveys the population as reflected in the *defter* through its residences. I compare this relative population data to other, contemporary Ottoman data on the local population to gauge as accurately as possible the degree to which the *emlak* registry reflects the size of the population. Chapter 3 examines the size of landholdings in the Hebron district and the cumulative amounts of individuals' landholdings with the goal of determining the level of regional socioeconomic stratification. The chapter seeks to identify patterns of land tenure and land registration. These chapters demonstrate that in the case of Hebron there is no evidence to substantiate this pillar of the traditional paradigm of the implementation of land tenure reform. Quite the opposite, given the immenseness of the undertaking—creating a

³² My research on the 1321 (1905) population registers of Hebron and Hebron villages, of which I make use in this study, will be published in the future.