

district, provincial, and large-provincial government clerks and the chain of command and procedure between them. Chapter Six outlines the procedure for updating tapu certificates and managing record books, while the final chapter indicates that maps are to be constructed of built-up areas, showing the number assigned to each structure.⁶⁹

According to the 1860 law, each commission was to begin its provincial work in the capital of the province to which it had been appointed. There, under supervision of the commission head, registrars and assessors would be trained in-the-field while completing the town's registration.⁷⁰

Then proceeding beyond the provincial capital, the 26-member commission would split into two, to more quickly cover the province. In the towns and villages, local teams of six assessors were to be appointed from among the trustworthy of the populace, one for every group of six villages. These *ad hoc* teams were to be in charge of assessing local property values. According to the law, the two government-appointed assessors on the commission were to act as overseers.⁷¹ All the males in each locality, whether young or old,

census matters are to be recorded and preserved at the *Defter-i Khākanī* offices. It does not mention tax records. (Ibid., 133-134) İslamoğlu also understands the law intended "multiple registers". (İslamoğlu (2004), 298.)

⁶⁹ Ongley, 130-133.

⁷⁰ Ongley, "Law on the Registration of Census and of Properties", Chapter 2, Article 1, p.113.

⁷¹ Ibid., Chapter 2, Article 2, pp. 113-114. Article 4 notes that village mukhtars are not trustworthy and as such were ineligible to participate on the assessment committees. (Ibid., 115.) Also see Chapter 4, Article 1, p. 126.