On the Ground in Palestine: Establishing the Administrative Apparatuses of Land Tenure Reform

According to Ottoman provincial yearbooks (salnames), tapu clerks had not been appointed to Hebron or any of Palestine's district capitals ($q\bar{a}das$) as of the late 1860s, when Syrian provincial salnames began to appear. The 1869 (1286 H) salname for the province of Syria names just five officials in the administration in the district of Khalīl: the qaimaqam Nu'man Ağa, the sharia court judge ($n\bar{a}'ib$) Muhammad Asa'd Effendi, the mufti Khalīl Effendi, the

⁹¹ Ibid., 16-21.

⁹² Stanford Shaw (1975) dates the empire-wide promulgation of a 0.004 percent vergi tax to a law issued in January 1861 (15 Receb 1277) and instructions about it to earlier that month (18 Cemazi II 1277), citing BOA, Irade, Meclis-i Mahsus 910. (Shaw, 427). Clearly, however, the 1860 law precedes it.

⁹³ Kaya and Terzibaşoğlu, 23.

⁹⁴ The 1869 (1286 H) *salname* was the second yearbook for the province of Syria. The first was published in 1868. Although the empire (*devlet*) began to publish salnames at the imperial level in 1847, the first *salname* at the provincial level would not appear until 1283 H (1866). In this year just one provincial *salname* was compiled; it was for Bosna (Bosnia), The following year provincial *salnames* were issued only for Bosna and Haleb (Aleppo). In 1868, five provincial salnames were published. These were for Bosna, Haleb, Konya, Tuna (Danube), and Suriye (Syria). Hasan Duman, *Ottoman Yearbooks (Salname and Nevsal): A Bibliograph and a Union Catalogue with Reference to Istanbul Libraries* (Istanbul: IRCICA, 1982). (Turkish).