

fees paid to the office and also its record of buildings.<sup>97</sup> It is unclear whether these positions had been filled.

Be that as it may, evidence shows that *emlāk* registrations had already been carried out in Palestine. According to an 1867 central-government order, by that year registration had been completed in the provinces (*sancaks*) of Yāfa (Jaffa) and ‘Akka (Acre).<sup>98</sup> Likely this document refers to registration having taken place in the cities (*kasabalar*) only, not the entire province.

In 1869, according to the *salname*, no property or tapu officials had been appointed yet for the *liwa* of ‘Akka or any of its districts: ‘Akka (Acre), Haifa, Tabarya (Tiberias), Safad or al-Nāšira (Nazareth).<sup>99</sup> To the north, however, in the *liwa* of Beirut, the *salname* indicates that a combination lands clerk (*arāzi me’murī*) and head tapu clerk (*tapu başkātibi*) had been appointed at the provincial level, along with a colleague (*refīq*) to assist him, similar to the situation in Jerusalem.<sup>100</sup> This arrangement prevailed in the Hawran<sup>101</sup> and also in the province of Balqa, to which Nablus, Salt and Karak belonged.<sup>102</sup> Likewise, there were in Beirut also a number of additional property-related positions named but apparently not yet

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<sup>97</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1286., 70.

<sup>98</sup> BOA, Iradeler, Meclis-i mahsus 34/1409, 123, as cited in Kaya ve Terzibaşoğlu, 24 and Tablo 1, 25.

<sup>99</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1286., 85-90.

<sup>100</sup> These were Lūis Effendi and Salīm Effendi. ISAM, *Salname* 1286, 76.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, 104.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, 110.