

Tripoli.<sup>105</sup> Undoubtedly, these clerks recorded and processed petitions that were forwarded to them from officials in the provinces. Also at the *vilayet* level, eight clerks were responsible for registering properties and issuing tapu deeds (*seneds*) for *emlak*. Another four officials in this department comprised a traveling team (*me'murîn seyyare*).<sup>106</sup>

Not much had changed, however, over the preceding two years at the provincial (*sancak, liwa*) and district (*qāḍa*) levels. The *sancak* (province) of *Şām-ı Şerif* (Damascus) had one lands clerk and two assistants. In the province of Beirut, there was one clerk with one assistant. Tripoli had one clerk with two assistants, and the province of Jerusalem had one clerk, Ibrahim Sā'ī Effendi, and two assistants: Mustafa al-Mālīki Effendi and Rāghib Effendi. It is worthy of note that in contrast to the *salname* of 1869, in 1871 all the provincial lands clerks within the *vilayet* were grouped together in the *salname* instead of among the other officials appointed to each of the provinces, as had been past practice.<sup>107</sup> This move on paper may indicate that the administration of the *Defterhane-yi Khākanī* was taking a more coherent form.

In 1872, the administrative status of the province of Jerusalem was changed to a *mutasarrıflık* which was subordinate directly to Istanbul. From this time on, it is primarily

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<sup>105</sup> ISAM, *Suriye-i Salname* 1288 H / 1871, defa 2, p. 52. Details of the branch divisions can be seen on p.51.

<sup>106</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1288, 52. These were the *Muḥāsebe-i Vilayet Şu'besi Senedāt Tahrīr Emlāk Me'murleri* (officials in charge of title deeds for the registration of property in *wilayet* accounting branch)

<sup>107</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1288, 107. The listing falls under the headline *Dāḥil vilayet'te olan arazi-i me'murleri* (lands officials within the *wilayet* ), i.e. at the district level.