

Yoklama #71”, a revised, summary notebook for the town, bringing together ten yoklama registers, recorded between February/March 1879 (Shubāt 1294) and January/February 1892 (Kanun al-Thāni 1307). Presumably, all these registers have since been transferred to the Israeli State Archives.

Kenneth Stein concurs with the British assessment that few land registers were recorded by the Ottomans for Palestine, and those that were, were “either destroyed by the Turks in Palestine or removed to Damascus during their retreat”. That said, he found evidence that “[a] portion of these [Jerusalem] registries and some of those from the subdistricts of Nablus and Gaza were returned to Palestine in February 1919, while the registries for the subdistricts of Acre, Haifa, Hebron, Jenin, Nazareth, Safed, Tiberias, and Tulkarm were found intact, but not complete.”¹³⁰

Amīn Mas‘ūd Abu Bakr has compiled a list of forty-nine *yoklama* and *dāimi* registers housed in the Department of Lands and Cadastre in Jordan. These registers cover areas in the Jerusalem, Nablus, and ‘Akka provinces and include records for a number of districts and also specific villages in the central coastal plain as well as mountainous regions from Ramallah to Nazareth and Beisan (Beit She’an) in the Galilee. The records date from 1873-

¹³⁰ Kenneth Stein, *The Land Question in Palestine, 1917-1939* (Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina Press), 23. His sources are as follows: Land Department General, ISA, Box 3334/file 14/folio L/1703; Maps and Turkish Documents, ISA, Box 3542 / G44/l; Zionist Commission to Major William Ormsby-Gore, 1 May 1918, Central Zionist Archive (Jerusalem), S25/7432; League of Nations, *Permanent Mandates Commission: Minutes*, Fifth Session, Remarks by Mr. De Caix, 31 October 1924, p. 109; and Turkish Registers, ISA, Box 3527/files 8-14.