

i.e. field-crop land, vineyards, fruit trees, olive trees, and garden plots. These assessments fell within identifiable ranges that appear to have been dependent on quality of land and other factors. Village communal agricultural properties, registered as “reserved for the people” (*ahāli-ye mahsus*) were usually the last items to be recorded in any village list. Tax-exempt properties were also recorded, and occasionally one finds references to agricultural plots being piously endowed properties (*mevkufe*)

Within this broad framework, one can observe standards as well as variations in recording patterns, categories, and values, sometimes general across the register and at other times seemingly village-dependent. The usage of some property categories, for example, appears to have been non-standardized and flexible to a degree. This is particularly the case with gardens and field-crop lands (*hākyūre* and *tarla*, for which one can find considerable overlap in size and, at times, value assessment. Category choices do not, however, appear to have been randomly or thoughtlessly assigned in the vast majority of cases. Generally speaking, individual register entries appear to have been recorded after consideration of the specific property or of that type of property within a limited geographical area. This is particularly true with field-crop lands, which were almost always the largest land parcels. Of course, it is not unlikely that category definitions varied to a degree from village to village or between clusters of villages. The examination below of the two categories of residences – *odas* and *hanes* – will illustrate the range of meanings register