

director of finances (*māl müdiri*) Rashīd Effendi, and the chief scribe (*tahrirat kâtibi*) ‘Abd al-Salām Effendi.⁹⁵ Similar listings are found for the other *qaḍas* of the Jerusalem province: Ghazze (Gaza) and Yāfa (Jaffa).⁹⁶

Tapu and property officials had been appointed by this time at the provincial (*liwa, sancak*) level, however. One Mustafa Beğ was listed as both the provincial lands official (*arazi me’muri*) and head scribe of the tapu (*tapu başkâtibi*) for the *sancak* (province) of Jerusalem. He had two assistants (*refiki*) working with him, Mālikī Mustafa Effendi and Rāghib Effendi. Additionally, there was at the provincial level listed, in the following order: a registration official (*tahrir memūri*) for property (*emlak*), named Hasan Effendi, and two registrars (*muqayyidān*), two assessors (*mukhamminān*), and two surveyors (*messāḥān*) whose names were not recorded. It is significant to note, the assessors were listed before the surveyors. The salname also listed a number of other positions for the province. No clerks’ names recorded next to them. In the Registry of Private Property (*emlāk*) these were a head scribe (*başkatib*), a *vukuat katibi* to record transactions; a *senedat ve i’lāmāt katibi* in charge of writing tapu certificates, official orders, and reports; and a *yevmiyye tahsilat ve ebniye katibi* who would seemingly be responsible for keeping up-to-date the registrar of

⁹⁵ ISAM, *Salname-ı Suriye* 1286 H / 1869, defa 2: 69. It is unusual that the district is referred to in this *salname* merely as *Khalil*; usually Ottoman documents (and *salnames* of other years) use its full name, *Khalilürrahman*.

⁹⁶ ISAM, *Salname* 1286 H / 1869, pp. 68-69.