

excluded from the Syrian *salnames*, except for details about its postal and telegraph clerks, which were included in the large-provincial-wide lists of those working in these offices. Separate Jerusalem yearbooks are not known to exist. By way of comparison with neighboring districts listed in subsequent *salnames*, however, we can get a sense of how the government apparatuses of reform were advancing. By 1874, not only did the provincial capitals have *tapu* clerks, the district capitals also did. The Syria *salname* for that year lists *tapu* clerks (*tapu kâtibî*) in the districts (*qāḍas*) of Haifa,<sup>108</sup> Tabarya (Tiberias),<sup>109</sup> and Safad.<sup>110</sup> At the large-provincial (*vilayet*) level, a head clerk of registration commissions (*qūmîsiyūn*) had been appointed, and five traveling (*seyyare*) registration teams had been formed. Their geographical scope was not identified. Each team was comprised of a registration official (*tahrir memūri*), an accompanying scribe (*refāḡet kâtibî*), one or two registrars (*muḡayyid*), two assessors (*mukhammin*), and two surveyors (*messāḡ*).<sup>111</sup> In Beirut, the *qāḍas* of Sūr and Sayda each had one or two (respectively) combination property and population-registry clerks (*emlāk ve nufūs kâtibî*), an assistant (*refīḡ*) to them, and a *tapu* clerk.<sup>112</sup> The *qāḍas* of ‘Ajlūn and Jabal Druze in the Hawran province of Transjordan did not

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<sup>108</sup> ISAM, *Suriye-i Salname* 1291 H (1874), 76.

<sup>109</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1291, 78.

<sup>110</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1291, 79.

<sup>111</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1291, 52-53.

<sup>112</sup> ISAM, *Salname* 1291, 64-65.