

Economic Structure in Bartın District of Viransehir Sanjak in late Ottoman Period

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Abstract: *This study aims to look into the economic structure of Bartın province, located in West Black Sea Region in Turkey, in the 19th century. The main resource of the study is the temettuat register no 02824 that belongs to Bartın, which was formed on the basis of the census in 1844-1845. Temettuat registers are significant archive resources that provide statistical information about the period studied as well as the region itself. Moving from data such as the income resources, distribution of land, husbandry and labor, this study examines the economic structure of Bartın, which used to be a District of Viransehir Sanjak during the time. The study will also contribute to the literature by giving insights into the economy of Ottoman rural area in the 19th century. In addition to forestry products, the economy of Bartın depended on agriculture and husbandry during the time period studied. Agricultural production included such main products as wheat and barley while agricultural enterprises were medium-scale businesses.*

Keywords: *Bartın district, Temettuat Registers, 19th Century, Ottoman Empire, Viransehir Sanjak, Economic Structure.*

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Introduction

In the periods before the reign of Ottoman Empire, states used to keep a set of inventories in order to produce social, economic, financial and military policies. It is known that one of these inventories was made in Old Egypt between 2500 – 3000 B.C. (Barkan, 2000, p. 181).

In order to keep the Empire under control, Ottoman Empire developed a set of specific inventory systems (İnalçık, 1996, p.IX). Rapid increase in the number of soldiers with permanent salaries in Ottoman army was putting a serious burden on the budget (Pamuk, 2007a, pp. 119-121). In order to resolve these problems in the financial structure, various measures such as creating lease holding system and transferring resources from the treasure were taken (Genç, 2000, p.101) and as it is known, finally, foreign borrowing was used (Tabakoğlu, 1985, pp. 296-297). Although Ottoman bureaucracy was hesitant about foreign borrowing for a long period, in a short time foreign borrowing turned out to be the most frequently used method for budget deficits (Pamuk, 2007b, pp.144-145). Besides, attempts to devise solutions in financial field continued through reforms in budget and tax issues (Güran, 1989, pp 7-17), and instead of civil tax, a new single tax called “Proportionate Tax” was introduced.

In the 19th century, there had been significant differences in the economic structure of the government and significant changes occurred in traditional Ottoman regime (Pamuk, 2002, p.241). Beginning with Tanzimat, possession inventories were made in Hüdâvendigar (Bursa), Ankara, Aydın, İzmir, Konya and Sivas cities (Çadircı, 1987, p.190). Again in the same period tax resources were determined again by new tax regulations (Tabakoğlu, 2003, p.169), Temettüat inventories were made in order to determine the financial situation of the public, to establish a fair tax system and to increase public revenues; and thus it was attempted to tinker disrupted financial system was tried to be tinkered (Öztürk, 2000, p.550).

After the inventory in 1840, all personal assets, real estate, land, cattle, product etc. information were recorded for each house in 1844 in each residential area like districts and villages. Classification of Temettüat registers were grounded on administrative partition and these registers were alphabetically prepared for each province. Total number of Temettüat

Registers between 1844- 1845 is 17.747 (Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi, 2000, p.254).

Bartın, which was a significant coastal city of Ottoman Empire during the period (especially in lumbering) is chosen as the sample field for this study. Bartın, today, is one of Turkey's cities in the West Black Sea Region. Rumor has it that the name Bartın comes from the mythological Greek word "Parthenios", which means "river". Bartın, which had fallen under the domination of various states at different times in history, was annexed to the Ottoman Empire with the conquest of Amasra by Mehmet the Conqueror (Mehmed II) in 1460 (Bartın Guide, 1927, p.8).

After annexed to the Ottoman Empire, Bartın was affiliated to Bolu district of Anatolian Governorship; it became a town in 1867 and its municipal organization was founded in 1876. After Zonguldak became a city in 1924, Bartın turned to be a district of the city and in 1991, Bartın itself became a city.

Today Bartın has 4 districts, namely: Center, Amasra, Ulus and Kurucaşile; 9 municipalities including Arıt, Kozcağız, Kumluca and Abdipaşa towns; and 260 villages (Bartın Valiliği, 2011).

Income Sources

Income sources in an economy differ according to sectors and locations. Villages or if we are to say it with a more general expression, rural areas are small residential areas where there is no specialization in economic life and indeed, it is not necessarily needed, where production is at the level of earning one's keep, and where agriculture and husbandry are important income sources (Öztürk, 1996, p.109). These residential areas also inform us about the agriculture in the Ottoman Empire. The economic structure of Ottoman Empire which was based on agriculture in general also stands out in the 11 residential area we work on. Besides, it is also seen that lumbering ranks high on the top as a source of income.

In this study, the records of 11 villages annexed to Bartın township, selected as the sample field of the study, and registered to Temettuat Register no 02824 recorded at the ML.VRD.TMT. were examined and it was intended to

demonstrate the features of the economic structure in a rural area of the Ottoman Empire in the midst of the nineteenth century. The villages used in this study are: “Mekeçler” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.4-10), “Kurtköy” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, p.11-16), “Receb Beşeoğlu” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp. 17-21), “Gedikler” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.22-24), “Çayır” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.25-32), “Bonlar” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.32-34), “Kıran” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.35-39), “Hoşafçılar” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.40-41), “Emiroğlu” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.42-43), “Pınarlı” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.44-49) and “Akmescid” (BOA, ML.VRD.TMT No:02824, pp.49-50). Aforementioned rural area had 154 tax-paying houses and all of the residents of these houses were Muslim.

Income from lumbering has an important share in the distribution of income sources in the rural area and it takes the first place.

We put all lumbering-relevant incomes in Temettüat register under the same topic. Revenue from lumbering within the total product was 59,69% in 1260/1844 in Bartın rural area (graphic 1). This shows that lumbering is an important income source in our study field. Forestland in Bartın is one of the most interesting and among the richest forestlands in Turkey in terms of plant and tree species diversity (Bartın Valiliği, 2011). Agricultural income is the second income source for rural areas. The rate is 33.51%. In this context, income generated from fields, vegetable gardens and grape vines are included in agricultural income sources. The reason for agricultural income to take the second place as an income source can be explained with the economic properties of the region.

Income rate generated from being a laborer is 4.66%. Laborer which means worker (Devellioğlu, 2005, p.31) has been a considerable income source in villages. Income from husbandry, on the other hand, ranks last in income resources in the region with a rate of 2.14%. Due to rich pastures and humid climate, bovine breeding is widespread in the region.

In the distribution of incomes, large amount of income is obtained from lumbering in villages. Lumbering transportation has an important share in all villages. It is 38, 89%. Income obtained from lumber milling has the second place with a ratio of 36,65%. Income from both lumbering and its

transportation takes the third place as an income source. Lumber trading is only done in Akmesid village.

In all village settlements income from lumbering has an important share as a source of income. Mekeçler Village had the highest agricultural income among total product across the villages. Income from lumbering amounted 58.04% in this village. The lowest agricultural income was in Kıran Village with a rate of 30,04%. Income from husbandry among total product was the highest in Akmesid Village with the rate of 2,14% and lowest in Mekeçler village with 0,21%. There was no income obtained from husbandry in Hoşafıllar Village. There was no laborer income in three villages in all sources. Laborer income was the highest in Recep Beşođlu Village. When income from lumbering is looked into in total product in all villages, it has a big share of 59,69%. Among villages, Kıran village had the highest income from lumbering with a rate of 66,52% (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of Income Sources by villages

Villages	Agricultural Income (Kurus)	Husbandry Income (Kurus)	Labour Income (Kurus)	Lumbering Income (Kurus)	Total (Kurus)
Mekeçler	5.914	50	450	9.330	15.744
Kurtköy	4.512	125	500	6.807	11.944
Receb Beşođlu	4.392	144	1.600	6.551	12.687
Karagedikler	2.649	44	700	3.950	7.343
Karaçayır	4.166	59	1.250	6.550	12.025
Bonlar	2.467	36	0	3.700	6.203
Kıran	4.019	111	150	8.901	13.381
Hoşafıllar	761	0	0	1.250	2.011
Emirođlu	2.269	154	0	3.930	6.353
Pınarlı	4.646	132	150	8.900	13.828
Akmesid	11.153	713	1.550	19.870	33.286
TOTAL	46.948	1.568	6.350	79.739	134.805

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50.

Income per house in the rural area was found as 931 kurus (The main currency used in the Ottoman Empire in the first half of the XIX. century). Among the total 11 villages 6 of the villages were recorded to have an income above

the average and 5 of them were recorded to have an income below the average.

Table 2. Total Income of the Villages and Income per House

Village	Number of Houses	Total Income	Income per House	In Village Average
Mekeçler	20	23.426	1.171	+
Kurtköy	18	11.944	664	-
Receb Beşeoğlu	12	12.687	1.057	+
Karagedikler	8	7.343	918	-
Çayır	22	12.025	547	-
Bonlar	6	6.203	1.034	+
Kıran	13	13.381	1.029	+
Hoşafçılar	5	2.011	402	-
Emiroğlu	6	6.353	1.059	+
Pınarlı	17	13.828	813	-
Akmescid	26	33.286	1.280	+
TOTAL	153	142.487	931	

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

Income per house was the highest in Akmescid Village with an average income of 1,280 kurus per house. And, the lowest average income, on the other hand, was in Hoşafclar Village with 402 kurus per house. The reason behind the high rate of average income in Akmescid village was that lumbering trade was only made in this village. In general, there are no significant differences between the averages of plus and minus income groups. It is possible to say that the income levels of the houses in the same group are close to each other.

Land Distribution

Total area of land recorded for agricultural purposes (as fields and vegetable gardens) in village settlements was 2033 decare (1 decare equals to one thousand square meters, 0,247 acres). These lands are 100% planted areas. All the lands in the villages were used for planting cereals, vineyards, vegetable gardens. 93,21% (1895 decare) of the agricultural lands were fields and 6,79% (138 decare) of the lands were vegetable gardens. This shows that agricultural production was the second source of income in the region after lumbering.

In this section, land shares, amount of planted areas and their shares among the total 2033 decare agricultural area will be emphasized. 100% of the 2033 decare land that villages had were planted areas. There were no lands allowed to lie for fallow. Total land amount per taxpaying houses was 13, 29 decares (Özlu, 2008, p.118).

Akmescid Village had the highest share in land distribution. Total land amount of this village was 422 decares. The village with the lowest amount of land was Hoşafçılar village with 21 decares. When we look into the amount of land per house, Bonlar Village had the highest rate with 20,33 decares per house. Again Hoşafçılar Village had the lowest amount of land with 4,20 decares per house.

In terms of planted area, again Akmescid had the highest amount while Hoşafçılar had the lowest amount of planted area. The amount of planted area in Akmescid Village was 422 decares and the same amount was 21 decares in Hoşafçılar Village. The amount of planted area per house was the highest in Bonlar Village with 20.33 decares per house. The lowest amount was in Hoşafçılar Village with 4.20 decares per house.

The total land amount of all villages, the amount of planted and fallow land, amount of land per house is given in detail in Table 3.

Table 3. Land Distribution

Villages	Nr. of Houses	Total Planted Area (Decare)	Planted Area per House (Decare)	Total Land (Decare)	Land per House (Decare)	Planted Area %	Unplanted land %
Mekeçler	20	280	14,00	280	14,00	100	-
Kurtköy	18	206	11,44	206	11,44	100	-
Receb Beşeoğlu	12	189	15,75	189	15,75	100	-
Karagedikler	8	117	14,63	117	14,63	100	-
Çayır	22	195	8,86	195	8,86	100	-
Bonlar	6	122	20,33	122	20,33	100	-
Kıran	13	186	14,31	186	14,31	100	-
Hoşafçılar Village	5	21	4,20	21	4,20	100	-
Emiroğlu	6	94	15,67	94	15,67	100	-
Pınarlı	17	201	11,82	201	11,82	100	-
Akmescid	26	422	16,23	422	16,23	100	-
TOTAL	153	2033	13,29	2033	13,29	100	-

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

In their distribution by the type of agricultural production and villages, it is seen that the total land reserved for branches of production is used to full capacity. The usage rate of fields reserved for such products as wheat, barley, oat and flax were close to one another. The largest land use in grains production was in Akmesjid Village with 380 decare while the least land amount was in Hoşafçılar Village with 17 decare. The land distributed for vegetable gardens was the highest again in Akmesjid Village with 42 decare and lowest in Bonlar Village with 5 decare (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Agricultural Production Land

Village	Nr. Of Houses	Fields where grains are planted (Decare)	%	Vineyard, orchard and vegetable production (Decare)	%	Total Production (Decare)	%
Mekeçler	20	273	97,50	7	2,50	280	100
Kurtköy	18	198	96,12	8	3,88	206	100
Receb Beşeoğlu	12	178	94,18	11	5,82	189	100
Karagedikler	8	110	94,02	7	5,98	117	100
Çayır	22	184	94,36	11	5,64	195	100
Bonlar Village	6	117	95,90	5	4,10	122	100
Kıran Village	13	177	95,16	9	4,84	186	100
Hoşafçılar Village	5	17	80,95	4	19,05	21	100
Emiroğlu	6	83	88,30	11	11,70	94	100
Pınarlı	17	178	88,56	23	11,44	201	100
Akmesjid Village	26	380	90,05	42	9,95	422	100
TOTAL	153	1895	93,21	138	6,79	2033	100

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

In all villages a large amount of the land was reserved for grain production. The income from a 1895-decare-field reserved for field crops was 38.352 kuruş. The highest revenue was obtained in Akmesjid village with 9.155 kuruş. The lowest income level was at Hoşafçılar village with 545 kuruş. An area of 138 decare was left for vineyards, gardens and vegetable gardens. The revenue from this area was 1998 kuruş. The highest revenue was obtained from Kurt Köy with 1.245 kuruş. Again, the lowest revenue was at Hoşafçılar Village with 216 kuruş.

The total area reserved for wheat, barley, oat, flax, vineyard and fruits& vegetable was 2033 decares. 46.948 kuruş revenue was made from an area of 2033 decares in all villages (Özlu, 2008, p.118). When we compare this income with Akçakoca on the same period, we find a significant difference between the two. It was figured that 46757 kuruş revenue would be earned from 746,5 decares area in Akçakoca rural area (See Özlu, p.188). This means 62,63 kuruş per decare. On the other hand, 46948 kuruş revenue was generated from 2033 decares in Bartın rural area, and such a low number as 23,09 was found per decare. The highest income was obtained in Akmescid Village in all villages with 11.153 kuruş. The lowest income was obtained in Emiroğlu Village with 2.269 kuruş.

Table 5. Distribution of Land by Villages in terms of their usage area and value, 1844

Village	Fields where grain production is made		Vineyard, orchard and vegetable garden		Total	
	Decare	Income (Kuruş)	Decare	Income (Kuruş)	Decare	Income (Kuruş)
Meçeçler	273	4.802	7	1.112	280	5.914
Kurtköy	198	3.267	8	1.245	206	4.512
Receb Beşeoğlu	178	3.681	11	711	189	4.392
Karagedikler	110	2.118	7	531	117	2.649
Çayır	184	3.446	11	720	195	4.166
Bonlar	117	2.125	5	342	122	2.467
Kıran	177	3.407	9	612	186	4.019
Hoşafçılar Village	17	545	4	216	21	761
Emiroğlu	83	2.017	11	252	94	2.269
Pınarlı	178	3.789	23	857	201	4.646
Akmescid	380	9.155	42	1.998	422	11.153
TOTAL	1895	38.352	138	8.596	2033	46.948

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

When we compared Bartın rural area with Bilecik, Bursa and Akçakoca rural areas in the same period, we found totally different ratios. Among the three districts, Bilecik had the highest rate. Bartın rural area had the lowest level of productivity among the four districts.

Table 6. Comparison of Bartın rural area with surrounding districts' rural areas in terms of productivity (Kurus)

City	Grain Productivity Level
Bilecik	68,95
Bursa (Öztürk, 1996, p.134)	44,22
Akçakoca (Özlu, 2008, p.207)	38,50
Bartın	20,24

The productivity of crops in agricultural land varies according to the type of product; and geographical properties, on the other hand, effect productivity. Differences in practice in the production phase and use of fertilizers also effect productivity.

When we leave all other factors aside except the geographical factors and make an evaluation; it is possible to set forth in which productive product a residential area should specialize in by determining in which product a village gets the highest revenue per decare (Öztürk, 1996, p.132).

Table 7. Productivity of Agricultural Products by Villages (Kurus)

Village	Grains	Vegetables	Grape vine	Fruit Tree	Miscellaneous Fruits	Total
Mekeçler	4.802	347	765	-	-	5.914
Kurtköy	3.267	253	792	-	-	4.312
Receb Beşeoğlu	3.681	324	351	-	36	4.392
Karagedikler	2.118	189	306	-	36	2.649
Karaçayır	3.446	234	360	126	-	4.166
Bonlar Village	2.125	117	225	-	-	2.467
Kıran Village	3.407	162	387	63	-	4.019
Hoşafçılar Village	545	72	81	63	-	761
Emiroğlu	2.017	162	-	63	27	2.269
Pınarlı	3.789	324	243	290	-	4.646
Akmescid Village	9.155	713	533	702	-	11.103
TOTAL	38.352	2.897	4.043	1.307	99	46.698

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

The village with the highest productivity in grain production in rural area was Akmescid Village. With a 9.155 kurus revenue Akmescid was the village

with the highest revenue among all villages and it was also the village with the highest revenue in vegetable and fruit growing. Hoşafçılar Village had the lowest revenue in grain production with 545 kuruş revenue.

Highest revenue in vegetables belonged to Akmesicid Village with 713 kuruş revenue. Hoşafçılar village where the lowest revenue was obtained was also the village with the lowest grain and grape revenue.

Kurtköy had the highest grape income with 792 kuruş and Hoşafçılar had the lowest grape income with 81 kuruş. Grapevine and cloth trading income was only obtained in Kurtköy with 100 kuruş each. In miscellaneous fruits 99 kuruş revenue was obtained in three villages in total.

Size of Agricultural Enterprises

In Ottoman agricultural statistics, enterprises were divided into three groups according to their size. Companies with an area below 10 decars were grouped as “imalât-ı sağıre”(small scale enterprise), those with an area between 10-50- decars were grouped as “ imalât-ı mutavassıtı”(medium-sized enterprise), and those with an area more than 50 decars are grouped as “imalât-ı cesime (large-scale enterprise)” (Güran, 1998b, p. 242). According to this division the rate of small businesses in Bartın rural area was 18.15% while the rate of medium-sized businesses counts for 81.85%. There were no big-sized enterprises (with an area over 50 decars) among agricultural businesses. And this showed that there were mostly medium-sized enterprises in the villages. According to a study in 2007, when the ratio of the sizes of the agricultural businesses and the area they cover is looked into the total rate of three group business with 50-100 and 100-200 and 200-499 decars (da) size make 60,75%. In Bartın, on the other hand, the number of businesses with 0-20 da make up 29,2%.And the companies with 20-100 da make up the 68,7%. Besides, there are no companies larger than 500 da in Bartın (Sarı, 2007, p.45).

Table 8. Size of Agricultural Enterprises

	1-10 Decare	%	10-50 Decare	%	Over 50 decare	%
Planted field	231	12.19	1664	87.81	-	0
Vegetable garden	138	100	-	0	-	0
TOTAL/AVERAGE	369	18.15	1664	81.85	-	0

Grain Production

We see that grain production, which was the most important source of income for Ottoman Empire (Keyder and Tabak, 1998, p.182), had been an important source of income in Ottoman rural areas, a small reflection of the empire, as well. Moving from the data regarding the grain production of eleven villages chosen, numbers about the type of grain and their amounts (table 8) will be presented.

All the fields in the Temettüat register, the main source of our study, were planted areas. There were no fields allowed to lie for fallow. Wheat, barley and oat were grown in all villages. Besides, reed plant and flax oil grew in Akmescid too. The highest wheat production was made in Akmescid village with 880 bushels while the lowest production was made in Hoşafçılar village with 50 bushels.

As is seen, wheat production took the first place in grain production. In the villages we realized our study, a total amount of 3840 bushels wheat production was made. After wheat, the second most produced grain was barley. Barley was most produced in Kıran Village and least produced in Hoşafçılar Village. The total production of field products was 8315 bushels. The highest share was at Akmescid Village with 1900 bushels and the lowest share was at Hoşafçılar Village with 85 bushels.

Table 9. Distribution of Grain Production according to their amounts (Bushel)

Village	Wheat	Barley	Oat	Reed Plant	Total
Mekeçler	370	390	190	-	950
Kurtköy	310	220	120	-	650
Receb Beşeoğlu	340	270	200	-	810
Karagedikler	230	160	50	-	440
Çayır	480	290	190	-	960
Bonlar Village	240	120	110	-	470
Kıran Village	390	220	80	-	690
Hoşafçılar Village	50	30	5	-	85
Emiroğlu	180	140	30	120	470
Pınarlı	370	190	130	200	890
Akmescid Village	880	390	350	280	1900
TOTAL	3840	2420	1455	600	8315

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

We can find if there is a surplus product in the total agricultural production amount of the villages. When doing this, we can use the tithe paid for one year in the villages. Total tithe from wheat in the villages was 384 bushels. Since this tax in-kind corresponds to 10% of the total product, moving from this information we can find the total wheat production as 3840 bushels. When 384 bushels, the tithe, is deducted from the total production, the amount of wheat the villagers would consume in a year is found; and this amount corresponds to 3456 bushels (88.354 kg). Does this amount supply the villagers with the necessary amount they need?

When we consider that a person can consume almost 8 bushels (205 kg) of wheat in a year (Güran, 1998 a, p.16), wheat consumption of the villages in the same year is calculated as 6120 bushels (156.978 kg) (Özlu, 2008, pp. 195-196). 153 houses, the population of the village is found as 765 by calculating 5 people living in each house. As it is known that each person consumes 8 bushels of wheat every year, total consumption is found as $765 \times 8 = 6120$ bushels (Barkan, 1953: 1-26).

Ömer Lütfi Barkan's thesis stating that each Ottoman house's population is five people. The same calculation can be made for Akçakoca rural area. There were 294 houses in Akçakoca. And accordingly, the total population is 1470. Total annual wheat consumption is $1470 \times 8 = 11.760$. However, the total wheat production in Akçakoca was 1790 bushels. Thus, all dwellings of Akçakoca produce less wheat than

they need. And this brings in mind that the people in the villages provide their wheat need from the districts in the neighborhood partially (Özlu, 2008: 195-196).

According to this calculation, it is revealed that villagers cannot even supply their own wheat amount for themselves and their families let alone merchandise it (For similar and comparative calculations see Öztürk, 1996: 146; Küçükkalay & Efe, 2006: 252). The required amount of wheat-deficit for aforementioned villages to nourish themselves is 2.280 bushels or in other words 58.482 kg. However, this deficit should be approached with precaution because in those aforementioned villages such supporting products as barley, oat, reed plant, flax and flax oil were also grown.

Husbandry

Husbandry is at the bottom of the list as an income source in the region. Its share in the total revenue was 2.14% (Özlu, 2008: 82). In Özlu's study on Akçakoca, the share of husbandry in Akçakoca rural area was found to have 3% share in total revenue. Between 1811-1864, Akçakoca was a town attached to Bolu-Safranbolu (Viranşehir) Has Voyvodalığı (Özlu, 2008: 32). Existing husbandry, as far as it seems, was for meeting needs. It is not possible to say that production for the market was made and that husbandry was done as an occupation. It appears that only ox among cattle was used in plowing. Such pack animals as bear, horse, donkey and hinny were not found in the villages.

Table 10. Ovine and Cattle Distribution

Village	Ovine (Number)	Income- generating ovine (Number)	Total Revenue	Cattle (Number)	Income- generating cattle (Number)	Total Revenue (Kurus)
Mekeçler	9	3	6	56	2	20
Kurtköy	-	-	-	35	6	75
Receb Beşeoğlu	15	14	14	43	4	40
Karagedikler	-	-	-	26	2	20
Çayır	10	6	12	23	2	50
Bonlar Village	0	-	-	25	3	30
Kıran Village	-	-	-	63	8	80
Hoşafçılar Village	-	-	-	5	-	-
Emiroğlu	3	3	4	32	8	150
Pınarlı	-	-	-	32	5	105
Akmescid Village	24	14	29	110	28	598
TOTAL	61	40	65	450	68	1168

The number of bovine in rural area was 61. Among these 61 animals, 40 of them brought in money; the income generated from these 40 animals was 65 kurus. Akmescid Village ranked in the first place in raising ovine with 24 ovine. Again the highest income from ovine was generated in Akmescid Village with 29 kurus.

The total number of cattle was 450. There were cattle in all rural areas. The highest number of cattle was in Akmescid Village. The number of cattle in this village was 110. The income generated from these 110 cattle was recorded as 1168 kurus. An important part of this revenue was generated from milk cows and milk buffalos.

The rate of ovine among all animals was 11.94% while the rate of cattle was 88.06%. When we grouped the animals raised in rural areas according to their species (Table 10) we saw that cattle species had the highest share. It is seen that ovine breeding did not develop in the villages in rural areas while bovine breeding significantly improved.

Table 11. Total Animal Distribution in Villages by their species

Animal species	Number	%
Goat	15	3,09
Sheep	46	9,48
Cattle	424	87,42

It is seen in the records that goat and sheep were the animal species in which ovine breeding developed. There was no information on poultry so we cannot comment on poultry. The total number of goats and sheep that we assessed in total ovine was 61. Among these 61 ovine, 15 of them were goats and 46 of them were sheep. Among both species sheep had a predominant place.

Annual revenue from 61 ovine was 65 kurus. And 18 kurus of this amount was earned from goats and 47 of it was earned from sheep. It seems that when annual revenue from each animal is considered, sheep was a more productive animal. Among goat species mostly milk goats were raised. Goat was only raised in Emiroğlu (3) and Akmescid (12) villages. And in sheep species again mostly milk sheep were raised. It is seen that these animals were mostly raised in Recep Beşeoğlu village.

The distribution of bovine breeding in the rural area is as follows; Number of cattle was higher than the number of pack animals. Except from milk cow and milk buffalo, no income was generated from the other animals among cattle. The number of draught animals among cattle was high. And among pack animals there were no donkeys in all rural areas except 1 in Emiroğlu village.

When we looked into the animal species used for ploughing and packing and those which should be regarded as capital, we saw ox and water buffalo on the top of the list. Only donkey was recorded carrying and apart from donkey, was no other animal like horse and hinny.

The total number of bovine animals in the rural area raised for various purposes and used in various areas was 370. Among these animals 369 of them were cattle and 1 on them was pack animal.

Annual revenue from 50 milk cows in cattle group was 643 kurus. Average annual revenue per animal was found as 12.86 kurus. In terms of annual revenue, income from milk buffalo took the second place. While income was 10 kurus per milk cow, the same income from each milk buffalo was two and a half times higher than it. The annual revenue from each milk buffalo was 25 kurus (Özlü, 2008, p.165). In a research on Plovdiv city, it was found that 60 kurus income is generated from a buffalo and 5-6 kurus income is generated from a milk cow annually. (Özlü, p.165). The total revenue from cattle was 1193 kurus.

The highest number of milk cows was in Akmescid Village. There were 17 milk cows in the village. There were two milk buffalos in each Çayır, Emiroğlu and Ponar villages, and one in both Kurtköy and Kiran Villages. There were no milk buffalos apart from the mentioned ones. The highest number of cattle used for ploughing was in Akmescid village. The total number of cattle used for ploughing in this village was 30. When the number of houses in this village is considered (a total of 24 houses) it is obvious that there are more than one cattle for each house.

During the times before mechanization and in fields where mechanization did not apply, cattle was the main agricultural tool and there was almost one cattle for each house in the rural area. According to our calculations, there were 1.02 cattle per house. When we accept that each house had one cattle, it

means that all household heads in all villages have a cattle. The rate of cattle, used as draught animal, per house in the rural area is shown in Table 11. In the table, we see that the number of draught animal per house is 1.02. The highest number of cattle per house was in Bonlar Village and the number was 1.67 per house, which means there was more than one cattle for each house in this village. The highest number of cattle was in Mekeçler Village and the total number of cattle was 33. However, since the population of the village was high, the number of cattle per house was 1.65. The lowest number of cattle was in Emiroğlu Village and there were 5 draught animals in the village. In Hoşafçılar Village, where there were only 5 houses, there were no draught animals.

Table 12. Draught Animal per House

Village	Number of Houses	Total cattle number	Cattle per House
Mekeçler	20	33	1.65
Kurtköy	18	19	1.06
Receb Beşeoğlu	12	19	1.58
Karagedikler	8	12	1.50
Çayır	22	16	0.73
Bonlar Village	6	10	1.67
Kıran Village	13	16	1.23
Hoşafçılar Village	5		0.00
Emiroğlu	6	5	0.83
Pınarlı	17	9	0.53
Akmescid Village	26	17	0.65
TOTAL/AVERAGE	153	156	1.02

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

When we looked into the amount of agricultural land per cattle in our sample study field, we saw quite different numbers. As seen in Table 12, village averages differs. On all planted areas scale, the average land per cattle is 13.03. The highest amount of land per cattle was in Akmescid Village. Pınarlı Village followed Akmescid Village with an average land per cattle among all planted area as 22.33 decare. The village where a cattle had the lowest land was Mekeçler Village. The average land for a cattle among all planted area in this village was 8.48 decare.

According to the calculations made, a couple of horses plough 6-7 decare area while a couple of cattle plough 2-3 decare area (Güran, 1998 a, p.86). Accordingly, it was found that a cattle in Bartın rural area was only used for two work days for ploughing.

Table 13. Land per cattle

Village	Number of Total cattle	Planted area (Decare)	Planted Land per Cattle (Decare)
Mekeçler	33	280	8,48
Kurtköy	19	206	10,84
Receb Beşeoğlu	19	189	9,95
Karagedikler	12	117	9,75
Çayır	16	195	12,19
Bonlar Village	10	122	12,20
Kıran Village	16	186	11,63
Hoşafçılar Village	0	21	0
Emiroğlu	5	94	18,80
Pınarlı	9	201	22,33
Akmescid Village	17	422	24,82
TOTAL/AVERAGE	156	2033	13,03

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

Although beekeeping was not accounted as a source of living, still some villages were engaged in beekeeping. All villages were engaged in beekeeping except from Hoşafçılar and Emiroğlu villages. The total number of bee hives in all villages was 43 and the total annual revenue from beekeeping was 299 kurus. The annual revenue from each bee hive was 6 kurus in all villages except Pınarlı and Akmescid villages.

Distribution of Labor Force

In village settlements, there were not many occupational diversity as in urban areas. In villages, where main source of income was based on agriculture and husbandry, there was no need for occupational differentiation (Güran, 1985, p.318). However, in rural areas there were reasons to do agricultural and non-agricultural activities together. Because of the density of population in the rural area, not everyone could engage in agriculture (Güran, 1998 b, p.271).

The rate of agricultural revenue in total revenue in the rural area used as the study field was 35.51%, while the same rate for lumbering was 59.69%. In other words, we see that the income rate earned from an occupation other than agriculture and husbandry and which can be regarded as occupational income had a quite high level in total revenue. This shows that Bartın, located in the West Black Sea Region, was rich in terms of forests. According to Forest Management Map Database of General Directorate of Forestry, Bartın city has 98.578 ha forest area and 13.229.029 cubic meter planted forest. Most of the existing forest areas are high forests (Sarı, 2007, p.23). It can be said that the large amount of forest areas in the region developed lumbering activities.

When the occupations of the household heads were specified in the registers their being “erbâb-ı ziraat”(farmer) was indicated clearly. Since almost all of the people engaged in a business other than agriculture had agricultural lands, it is understood that these people were engaged in farming. Recent studies show that almost all of the people living in the villages of Bartın are somehow engaged in agricultural activities (Sarı, 2007, p.44).

It is indicated that 10 household heads among 153 in all villages did not have any income. These people without any income were recorded as “Sa’ile”, “unemployed”, “orphan”, “Lunatic”, “Diseased and Alone” and “Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne”. Only in Çayır Village there was a record of one person as “Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne”. This person had no property, land or animals and was engaged in merchandising in Adapazarı and later came to Bartın to attend Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne”. There were other 9 people without any income and without any kind of property. It is stated that those people live off with the support of other people. Apart from these 10 people, all other household heads have some piece of agricultural lands that they work. Most of these household heads were earning their income from lumbering apart from agricultural activities. The share of income obtained from lumbering among total revenue was 59.15%.

The number of people with an income from an occupation; total and average occupation income breakdown and the share of this income in total revenue will be assessed. In all the villages examined, all household heads earned income from lumbering apart from agricultural activities. The village with the highest occupation income was Akmesicid Village.

Their occupation revenue had 40.70% share in total revenue. The rate of occupational income in total revenue in Akçakoca in the same period was quite higher than Bartın and it was 87 % (Özlü, 2008, p.180). Rural area had a total 54.866 kurus occupation income. The village with the highest occupation income was Akmescid Village, which also had the highest number of household heads having an occupation income. The average revenue in all villages was 386.38 kurus. The highest average was again in Akmescid Village with 536.64 kurus. 25 houses out of a total of 26 had an occupation revenue in this village.

Distribution of Taxes

Tax is transfer of fund to the government from economic resources with a political decision in order to carry on public works (Milliyet Genel Ekonomi Ansiklopedisi I-II, 1988, p.920). And it was the basis of income distribution in pre-industrial economies. This financial system, which was one of the basic dynamics of the empire took its unique place in world finance history with the collapse of the empire (Genç, 1975, p.231).

There had been various implementations of tax in Ottoman Empire in terms of how it was imposed, how it was collected and its diversity. In the period before Tanzimat, there were taxes with different rates and collection methods under the main headings of “Tekâlif-i Şer’iye” and “Tekâlif-i Örfiye”.

19th century had been a totally different period for Ottoman society and economy compared to the previous periods. One of the most significant improvements during the century was the reform movements that the Ottoman executives initiated (Pamuk, 2007a, p.238). With Tanzimat, as in other institutions, many reforms were made in financial structure too. Financial institutions and tax system had been the main focus of Tanzimat reforms (Ortaylı, 1974, p.2).

In tax practice religious taxes were remitted and substituted by tithe at a rate of one of a tenth in agricultural products and “adet-i ağnam” (literally meaning “sheep tax”) in ovine, jizya taken from non-Muslim citizens. And civil tax was also substituted with “vergü-yi mahsusa” (a private tax) (Güran, 1989, p.13). Jizya was a per capita tax levied on non-Muslim citizens in Ottoman Empire (Karaman and Pamuk, 2010, p.599).

Vergü-yi Mahsusa (Private tax)

This tax which was allocated somehow considering the income of the people and which was substituted for civil tax during Tanzimat period began to be implemented as of 1840. The amount of this tax was determined in sanjak scale and the total amount was divided between the districts. Later the members of the town council used to determine the amount that each town or village had to pay in a meeting where, according to the ethnicity of the population, imam and priest were participating; finally the tax was allocated according to the abilities of the people to pay.

In determining the amount of the tax, the total amount of removed civil tax was based on and the ability of the taxpayers to pay which was used when allocating the tax among taxpayers was determined by a census. In this new practice, real estate, land, animal and if the person is engaged, their trade income was grounded on. In order to determine this financial strength fairly and to allocate the tax in a just manner according to people's ability to pay, inventories were taken in 1844 in a large part of the country. And as a result of these inventories "Property, Land, Animal and Temettüat Registers" were prepared.

During the inventories taxman began tax registering from the villages and registered every single person's name and reputation, their property, land and animals, average amount of revenue of the merchants and tradesmen. And a notable person would be appointed by the city council to each town to help the taxman for registry and a secretary would be appointed to them. Registries were to be made on a properly and fairly, and those who make wrong or incomplete register would be punished.

During the collection, the mukhtar of the village or neighborhood, imam or clerk registered the collection they made to the register book with a name of the household head and would bring the book and money to the district. The taxes that people paid were registered to the book at the district and the amount money and date of the payment were written and sealed by the principal and presiding officer. During the collection and the delivery of the tax to the taxman, zaptiah soldiers were also appointed for security reasons.

The collection of this tax was made in two installations as “ruz-ı Hızır” and “ruz-ı kasım” until 1261/1845. And each installation was collected in three other installations. However, since these collection periods were not appropriate for collection, from this date on the tax was to be collected step by step from the farmers from harvest period till the end of the year, and from merchants and tradesmen it was to be collected in a year in installations. With this regulation in 1864, paying the tax in 10 installations was introduced. This tax which was based on identifying property, land and other income resources of the public and taxation according to their ability to pay was abolished in 1860 and instead, land and income taxes were brought (Öztürk, 1996, p.176).

After all these general information about taxes, we will now put an emphasis on the shape of Vergü-yi Mahsusa in Ottoman rural area. From the Temettüat register sequence no: 02824, we know the amount of tax allocated to villages in the rural area. Here we will look into the allocation of taxes in the villages from the registers belonging to the villages.

When we look into the average amount of tax levied per house, it is seen that the amount is 187,10 kuruş in total rural scale. And when we look at village averages we see that 6 villages are above this average and 5 villages are below the averages. Highest average tax was seen in Akmescid Village as 241,73 kuruş. The lowest average tax was seen in Hoşafçılar Village as 98 kuruş. Total vergü-yi mahsusa in all villages is 28.627.

Tithe

The word tithe means a one tenth part of something (Akdağ, 1999, p.408); and in Islam land law it means a land tax at a rate of 1/10 and 1/20 taken from the products raised in lands whose owners converted to Islam with their own will and from the lands which were won after a war and divided among the war veterans.

Tithe taken directly from the producers (Keyder and Tabak, 1998, p.146) is like a religious service and regarded as the zakat of the land and was only taken from Muslims and the owned land. Tithe in the Ottoman Empire was the name of the money taken from demesne. Since the word exaction would not

be approved among the public, it was called as tithe and thus, had been used for centuries.

Tithe was taken from all products in agriculture. It was taken from all grains and grain types, products raised in vegetable gardens, fruits, vineyards and grape products, pastures and other agricultural products; and the collection of this tax was made in three ways: in kind, in cash and fixed.

This tax was not previously transferred to the national treasury but paid to the land owner by rayah working on the land. After the corruption of manorial system the authority of demesne was given to tacksman, taxman and civil servants.

During Tanzimat tithe was collected at a rate of one tenth. Tithe, the most efficient source for the finance of socio-economic development, was remitted in 17 February 1341 (1925) and was replaced by “mahsulat-ı araziye (land income)” (Öztürk, 1996, pp. 184-185).

Following these historical improvement phases of tithe, the tithe per house, its share in total tithe and the rates of tithe in Bartın rural area will be highlighted. Burden of tithe tax varies in each house according to the capacity of agricultural lands in rural area and according to the products.

In all rural areas, the total tithe occurred as 5.366 kuruş. The average tithe burden per house is 35.07 kuruş. The highest tithe average per house was seen in Akmesicid Village. Here the average tithe per house was 47.04 kuruş. The highest tithe tax burden in rural area was also seen in Akmesicid Village which had the highest average tax burden per house. The lowest average was found in Hoşafçılar Village as 84 kuruş. Since the total number of tax payers in Hoşafçılar Village was only 5, the total tax amount was low.

The Share of Taxes in Total Revenue

The share of Vergü-yi Mahsusa in total revenue in rural area was 20.09, and the share of tithe was 3.77.

Among villages, the village with the highest Vergü-yi Mahsusa was Çayır Village. The share of Vergü-yi Mahsusa in total revenue in Çayır Village was

found as 26.25%. And the lowest rate was found in Mekeçler Village. The highest rate of tithe among the total revenue was again found in Çayır Village with 4.94% and the lowest rate was found in Mekeçler Village with 2.84%.

When we looked into rural areas in terms of net revenue, it was found that Mekeçler village had the highest net revenue with 79.54% excluding tithe and tax and Hoşafçılar Village had the lowest revenue with 71.46%. The average of all rural area was 76.14%.

The share of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and tithe in total revenue and the rate of net revenue is given in Table 14 below on village scale.

Table 14. Vergü-yi Mahsusa, Tithe and Net Revenue Rates

Village	Total Revenue (Kuruş)	Vergi-yi Mahsusa (Kuruş)	Tithe (Kuruş)	Net Revenue (Kuruş)	Vergü-yi Mahsusa %	Product Tithe %	Net Revenue %
Mekeçler	23,426	4,128	665	18,633	17.62	2.84	79.54
Kurtköy	11,944	2,660	485	8,799	22.27	4.06	73.67
Receb Beşeoğlu	12,687	2,558	525	9,604	20.16	4.14	75.70
Karagedikler	7,343	1,296	302	5,745	17.65	4.11	78.24
Çayır	12,025	3,156	594	8,275	26.25	4.94	68.81
Bonlar Village	6,203	1,252	277	4,674	20.18	4.47	75.35
Kıran Village	13,381	2,546	434	10,401	19.03	3.24	77.73
Hoşafçılar Village	2,011	490	84	1,437	24.37	4.18	71.46
Emiroğlu	6,353	1,332	254	4,767	20.97	4.00	75.04
Pınarlı	13,828	2,924	523	10,381	21.15	3.78	75.07
Akmescid Village	33,286	6,285	1,223	25,778	18.88	3.67	77.44
TOTAL/ AVERAGE	142,487	28,627	5,366	108,494	20.09	3.77	76.14

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

Vergü-yi Mahsusa and Tithe in Tax Burden

Vergü-yi Mahsusa and tithe burden in total revenue developed at different levels in different villages. The rate of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and tithe in all tax expenditures in all rural area was 84.21% and 15.79%, respectively.

The highest Vergü-yi Mahsusa was at Mekeçler Village with 86.13% and the lowest was at Karagedikler Village with 81.10%. The situation with tithe regarding the highest and lowest levels was vice versa. It was the lowest in Mekeçler Village and highest in Karagedikler Village.

The rates of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and tithe in total tax burden realized in the villages are given in Table 15 below.

Table 15. The rate of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and Tithe in Total Tax

Village	Vergi-yi mahsusa (Kuruş)	Tithe (Kuruş)	Total (Kuruş)	Vergü-yi Mahsusa %	Product Tithe %	Total Tax %
Mekeçler	4,128	665	4,793	86.13	13.87	100
Kurtköy	2,660	485	3,145	84.58	15.42	100
Receb Beşeoğlu	2,558	525	3,083	82.97	17.03	100
Karagedikler	1,296	302	1,598	81.10	18.90	100
Çayır	3,156	594	3,750	84.16	15.84	100
Bonlar Village	1,252	277	1,529	81.88	18.12	100
Kıran Village	2,546	434	2,980	85.44	14.56	100
Hoşafçılar Village	490	84	574	85.37	14.63	100
Emiroğlu	1,332	254	1,586	83.98	16.02	100
Pınarlı	2,924	523	3,447	84.83	15.17	100
Akmescid Village	6,285	1,223	7,508	83.71	16.29	100
TOTAL/ AVERAGE	28,627	5,366	33,993	84.21	15.79	100

Source: BOA, ML. VRD. TMT, 1844, 02824, pp. 4-50

Conclusion

Bartın is a province located in the West Black Sea in Turkey today. The surface area of the province is 2.143 km², while the total population is 188.436 according to the address-based population registration system of Turkey Statistical Institute dated 31.12.2012. The province became an Ottoman land in 1460 and became a town attached to Zonguldak province in 1924 and a province status in 1991. The province today has 4 districts, 8 municipalities and 260 villages.

In the socio-economic development rank among the provinces in Turkey, Bartın ranks the 48th province. The main elements identifying its economic structure are mining, industry, agriculture, tourism and forestry. There are also such handicrafts as embroidery, traditional flattened metal threads (a kind of embroidery), weaving, wood engraving as well as ship building. The most important city in terms of tourism is Amasra. Agricultural and industrial goods make up the domestic and foreign trade of the city. Leading agricultural products are wheat, barley, corn and oat, apple, pear, quince, medlar, cherry, plum, walnut, chestnut, nut, peach, cranberry, strawberry, kiwi and mulberry.

This study examined the economic structure of Bartın province in the mid 19th century and it was found that agriculture, husbandry and forest products were

significant in the economic structure of the city. First of all, income resources of these chosen villages was found to be including 5 items which are agricultural, husbandry, being a laborer, lumbering and unexpected. It was observed that in a rural area chosen as the study field in Ottoman Empire, which was an agrarian state, lumbering was at the top of the list with 59.69% and on the contrary, agricultural income was in the second line of the list with 33.51% and husbandry was at the bottom of the list with 2.14%.

It was found that there were differences in the distribution of income sources in different villages and that average revenue per house was 931 kurus. It was also found that 6 of those 11 villages were above the average and 5 of them were below the average and that there were no big differences in the averages of income groups.

When the agricultural production is looked into, it was found that such grains as wheat, barley, oat and flax were raised as well as vineyards, fruits and vegetables; and the total land amount in village scale was 2033 decare. All those land were planted; 93.21% of the land was used as fields (1895 decare), 6.79% (138 decare) was used as vegetable gardens. The land for each tax-paying house was 13.29 decare, and the land used for grain production was 8315 bushel. Wheat is raised in large part of this grain production area.

In terms of the size of agricultural enterprises, the share of small businesses was 18.15% and share of medium-sized businesses was 81.85%. In those sample eleven villages, it was found that there were mostly medium-sized businesses and that there were no large-scale businesses.

It was seen that husbandry was not practiced as an occupation but as a means to meet the needs. In all villages, bovine breeding was in the forefront (88.06%). The share of ovine breeding was 11.94%. Annual income was obtained from milk cows and milk buffalos. Buffalo oxen were used as draught animals. In 153 houses in the rural area there were 156 oxen; which means there were 1.02 draught animal per house. This rate shows that each household heads had one draught animal. The average amount of land for one ox in planted areas was 13.03 and the days that each ox was used for ploughing was two working days on average.

With regards to occupational income, there are 10 household heads among 153 who did not have any income source. And these people were recorded under “beggar”, “unemployed”, “orphan”, “lunatic”, “diseased and lonely” names. The total occupational income in the rural area was 54.866 kuruş and the income average was 386.38 kuruş. The share of occupational income in total revenue was found as 40.70%.

The total revenue of the rural area was calculated as 142,487 kuruş and the Vergü-yi Mahsusa was calculated as 28.627 kuruş. As a result of the calculations, tax burden imposed per house was found as 187.10 kuruş. It was stated that six villages were taxed above this village average and five villages were taxed below the average. On the other hand, tithe burden in the rural area was 5,366 kuruş and tithe per house was calculated as 35.07 kuruş.

Finally, when the total amount of wheat and the tithe paid in the villages is taken into account, it is determined that there are no surplus product in agricultural production amount. This finding showed that in the sample rural area of Ottoman Empire in this study, the villagers could not even provide themselves with the amount of wheat they need for a year let alone they merchandise it.

In short, Bartın a town of Viranşehir Sanjak in mid-19th century during the Ottoman period was a settlement with an economy based heavily on forestry products, agriculture and husbandry.

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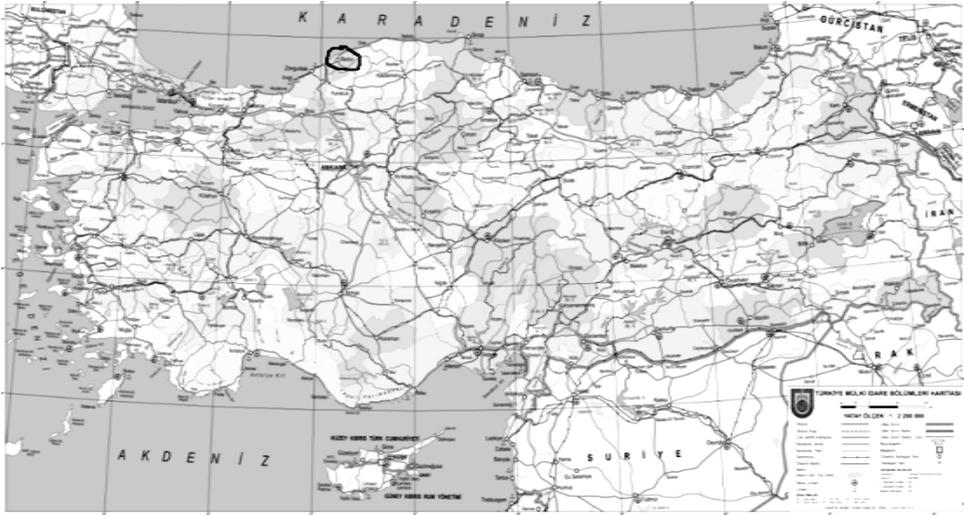
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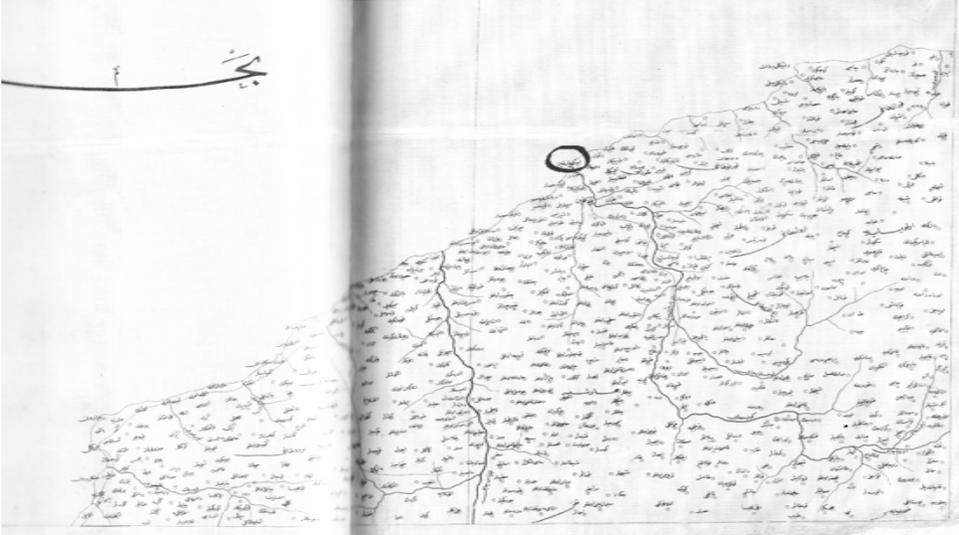
Appendices

Appendix 1. Map of Turkey (Bartın indicated).



Source: <http://www.hgk.msb.gov.tr/english/downloads.php>
Retrieved on October 24, 2013.

Appendix 2. Map of Zonguldak (Bartın indicated).



BDA, HRT, h, 00589-00001 [Zonguldak'ı gösteren harita] Map of Zonguldak 1311/1894

Source: BOA, HRT, h, 00589-00001: Zonguldak'ı gösteren harita, Year: 1311
(Rumi calendar) / 1894 (Julian calendar)