

**Economic Structure in a Rural Area in the 19th Century:  
A Comparison of Eleven Villages of Bartın District of Viranşehir Sanjak**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the existing economic structure of a rural area of Ottoman Empire in 19th century. The sample field of the study is eleven villages of Bartın district, a significant coastal town of Ottoman Empire. Voluntary sampling was used in choosing the villages and attention was paid on choosing villages which could reflect the overall situation of the region in terms of economic structure. By looking into the Temettüat registers of the examined district for the year 1844, these results were tried to be identified.

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

In the periods before the reign of Ottoman Empire, states took in 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 constant salaries in Ottoman army was placing a serious burden on the budget and forcing the central government to find more money income (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 tried (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, solution seeking 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 brought in.

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 (Çadırcı, 1987, p.190). Again in the same period tax resources were determined again by new tax regulations (Tabakoğlu, 2003, p.169), and thus, as a result of property, land, cattle and

Temettüat inventories, Temettüat registers were formed. 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 the 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).

The main source of this research which aims to look into the properties of the existing economic structure of a rural area in the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century is the Temettüat Register no 02824 recorded at the ML.VRD.TMT. fund of Prime Ministry Ottoman Archive.

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 fell 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 ( II. Mehmed) in 1461 (Bartın Rehberi, 1927, p.8).

After annexed to the Ottoman Empire, Bartın was taken into the Bolu district of Anatolian Governorship; it became a town in 1867 and its municipal organization was founded in 1876. In 1920 it was joined to Zonguldak lieutenant governor, then 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 which are: Center, Amasra, Ulus and Kurucaşile; 9 municipalities including Arıt, Kozcağız, Kumluca and Abdipaşa towns; and 262 villages (Bartın Valiliği, 2011).

## **1.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 draws attention in the 11 residential area we work on. Besides, it is also seen that lumbering is placed on the top as a source of income.

### 1.1.Number of Residential Areas

In this study, the records of 11 villages annexed to Bartın township, chosen as the sample field of the study, and registered to Temettüat Register no 02824 recorded at the ML.VRD.TMT. were examined and the features of the economic structure in a rural area of the Ottoman Empire in the midst of the nineteenth century were tried to be put forward. 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 has 154 tax-paying houses and all of people living in these houses are Muslim.

### 1.2.Resource Balance

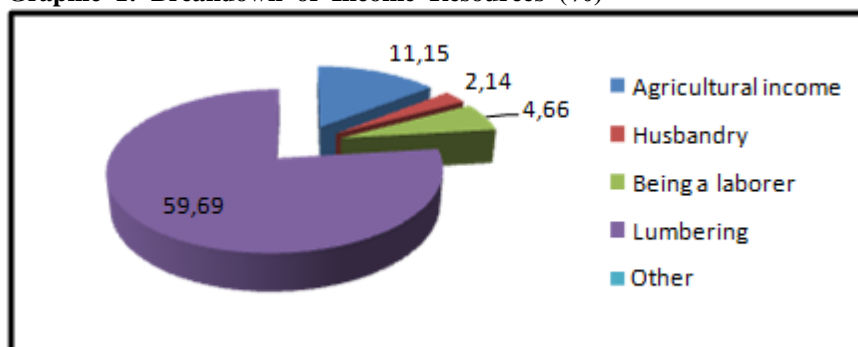
Income from lumbering has an important share in the distribution of income sources in the rural area and it takes the first place. We collected all relevant

We put all lumbering-relevant incomes in Temettiat register under the same topic. Revenue from lumbering within the total product was 59,69% in 1260/1844 in Bartın rural area. (graphic 1) And 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 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 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, is the last item 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 graphic below, the distribution of income sources of the rural area is given.

**Graphic 1: Breakdown of Income Resources (%)**

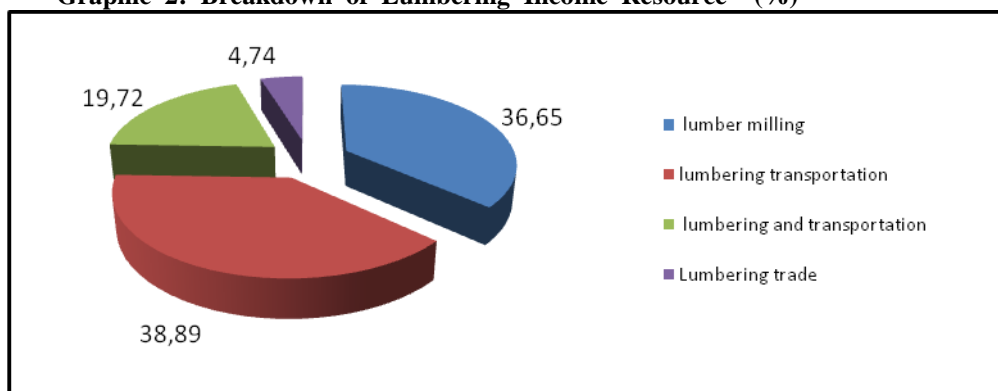


In the distribution of incomes, large amount of income is obtained from lumbering in villages. Lumbering transportation has an important share in all villages. It is 38,89%. Income obtained from lumber milling has the second place with a ratio of 36,65%. Income from both lumbering and its transportation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

### 1.3. Distribution of Income Sources by villages

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 Akmesjid Village with the rate of

Graphic 2: Breakdown of Lumbering Income Resource (%)



2,14% and lowest in Mekeçler village with 0,21%. There was no income obtained from husbandry in Hoşafılar 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: Distribution of Income Sources by villages

| Villages      | Agricultural Income (Kurus) | %     | Husbandry Income (Kurus) | %    | Labor Income (Kurus) | %     | Lumbering Income (Kurus) | %     | Unexpected (Kurus) | %    | Total (Kurus) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|---------------|
| Mekeçler      | 5.914                       | 37.56 | 50                       | 0.32 | 450                  | 2.86  | 9.330                    | 59.26 | 0                  | 0.00 | 15.744        |
| Kurtköy       | 4.512                       | 37.78 | 125                      | 1.05 | 500                  | 4.19  | 6.807                    | 56.99 | 0                  | 0.00 | 11.944        |
| Receb Beşođlu | 4.392                       | 34.62 | 144                      | 1.14 | 1.600                | 12.61 | 6.551                    | 51.64 | 0                  | 0.00 | 12.687        |
| Karagedikler  | 2.649                       | 36.08 | 44                       | 0.60 | 700                  | 9.53  | 3.950                    | 53.79 | 0                  | 0.00 | 7.343         |
| Karaçayır     | 4.166                       | 34.64 | 59                       | 0.49 | 1.250                | 10.40 | 6.550                    | 54.47 | 0                  | 0.00 | 12.025        |
| Bonlar        | 2.467                       | 39.77 | 36                       | 0.58 | 0                    | 0.00  | 3.700                    | 59.65 | 0                  | 0.00 | 6.203         |
| Kıran         | 4.019                       | 30.04 | 111                      | 0.83 | 150                  | 1.12  | 8.901                    | 66.52 | 200                | 1.49 | 13.381        |
| Hoşafıçılar   | 761                         | 37.84 | 0                        | 0.00 | 0                    | 0.00  | 1.250                    | 62.16 | 0                  | 0.00 | 2.011         |

|              |        |       |       |      |       |      |        |       |     |      |         |
|--------------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|------|---------|
| Emiroğlu     | 2.269  | 35.72 | 154   | 2.42 | 0     | 0.00 | 3.930  | 61.86 | 0   | 0.00 | 6.353   |
| Pınarlı      | 4.646  | 33.60 | 132   | 0.95 | 150   | 1.08 | 8.900  | 64.36 | 0   | 0.00 | 13.828  |
| Akmescid     | 11.153 | 33.51 | 713   | 2.14 | 1.550 | 4.66 | 19.870 | 59.69 | 0   | 0.00 | 33.286  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | 46.948 | 34.83 | 1.568 | 1.16 | 6.350 | 4.71 | 79.739 | 59.15 | 200 | 0.15 | 134.805 |

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

#### 1.4. Income Distribution by Houses

Income per capita is an important indicator of the level of the welfare of the people of a country. The amount of income per capita is directly related to the economic structure of a country and rises in income shows the progress of the financial development move of a country (Öztürk, 1996, p.115).

Since the sources we use include the incomes of the tax payers, the people the people we include here will be tax-paying houses.

**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            | +                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | 153              | 142.487      | 931              |                    |

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

Income per house in the rural area was found as 931 kuruş. 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.

Income per house was the highest in Akmescid Village with an average income of 1,280 kuruş per house. And, the lowest average income, on the other hand, was in Hoşafçılar Village with 402 kuruş per house. The reason behind the high rate of average income in Akmescid village is that lumbering trade is 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.

## 2.LAND DISTRIBUTION

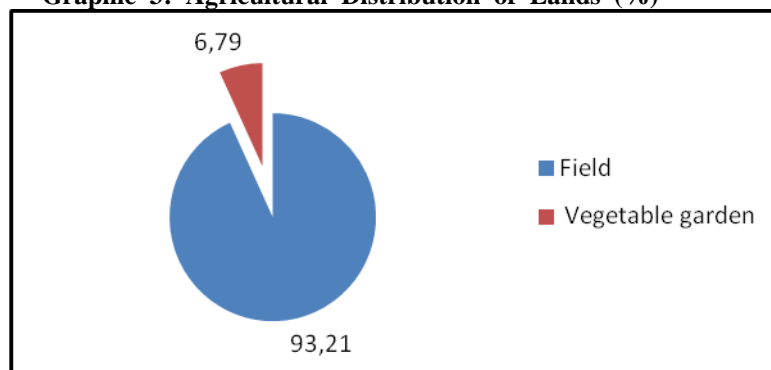
Total land recorded for agricultural purposes ( as fields and vegetable gardens) in village settlements was 2033 decare. These lands are 100% planted areas.<sup>2</sup>

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 is the second source of income in the region after lumbering.

### 2.1.Distribution of land by villages and the amount of land per house

In this part, 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 have are planted areas. There are no lands allowed to lie for fallow. Total land amount per taxpaying houses is 13,29 decare (Özlu, 2008, p.118).<sup>3</sup>

Graphic 3: Agricultural Distribution of Lands (%)



Akmescid Village has the highest share in land distribution. Total land amount of this village is 422 decare. The village with the lowest amount of land is Hoşafçılar village with 21 decare. When we look into the amount of land per house, Bonlar Village has the highest rate with 20.33 decare per house. Again Hoşafçılar Village has the lowest amount of land with 4.20 decare per house.

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

<sup>2</sup> In the analysis in 37 villages of Bilecik 36.55% of the land was lied to fallow and 63% of the land was planted. See Öztürk, 1996, p.121; it was 71.7% on the same dates in Akçakoca rural area. See Zeynel Özlu, "XVIII. ve XIX. Yüzyıllarda Karadeniz'de Bir Kıyı Kenti Akçakoca", Yeditepe Yayınevi, İstanbul 2008, p.185.

<sup>3</sup> Number of houses in Akçakoca on the same period: 294, total planted area: 857,25 decare, planted areas per house 2,7 decare. See. Özlu, p.188.

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.

## 2.2. Distribution of Planted Area by Villages

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 are close to one another. The largest land use in grains production is in Akmesicid Village with 380 decare while the least land amount is in Hoşafçılar Village with 17 decare. The land distributed for vegetable gardens is the highest again in Akmesicid Village with 42 decare and lowest in Bonlar Village with 5 decare.

## 2.3. Comparison of planted areas with the villages of Banaz district

When the planted areas of the rural area is compared to the villages of Banaz district in terms of product diversity<sup>4</sup> it is seen that the land reserved for grains and broad bean has a larger share in the villages of Banaz district (94.3%). The share of land reserved for vineyards, orchard and vegetable production is higher in the villages of Bartın district (6,79%). This validates that agriculture is an important income source in the villages of Banaz while in Bartın villages lumbering stands out as the main source of income.

**Table 3: Land Distribution**

| Villages           | Nr. of Houses | Total Planted Area (Decare) | Planted Area per House (Decare) | Total Unplanted land (Decare) | Unplanted land 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            | -                |
| Akmesicid          | 26            | 422                         | 16,23                           | -                             | -                                 | 422                 | 16,23                   | 100            | -                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>153</b>    | <b>2033</b>                 | <b>13,29</b>                    | <b>-</b>                      | <b>-</b>                          | <b>2033</b>         | <b>13,29</b>            | <b>100</b>     | <b>-</b>         |

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

**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) | % |
|---------|---------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|
|---------|---------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|

<sup>4</sup> Among 37, only the first 11 villages of Banaz district were chosen to make comparison. See: Güler Erdem Bay, "19. Yüzyılda Banaz Kazası'nın Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapısı", İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İstanbul 2010, p.15.; Planted area grain land in Akçakoca rural area in 1844 was 412 decare. See (Özlu, p.185).

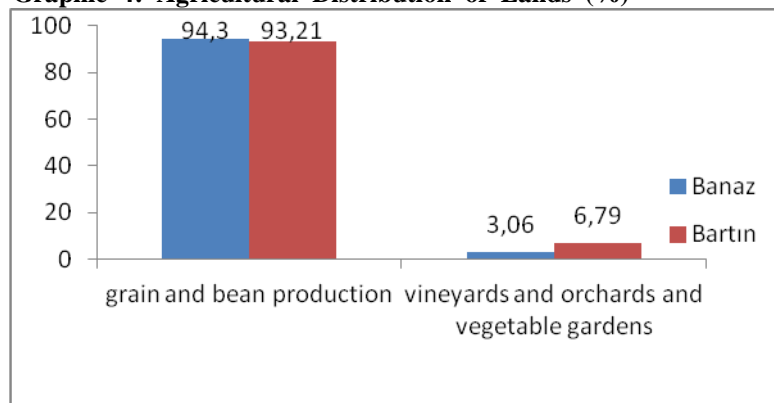
|                    |            |             |              |            |             |             |            |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Mekeçler           | 20         | 273         | 97,50        | 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        |
| Akmescid Village   | 26         | 380         | 90,05        | 42         | 9,95        | 422         | 100        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>153</b> | <b>1895</b> | <b>93,21</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>6,79</b> | <b>2033</b> | <b>100</b> |

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

### 2.3. Distribution of Land by Usage Area

In all villages a large amount of the land is 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 Akmescid village as 9.155 kuruş. The lowest income level belongs to Hoşafçılar village with 545 kuruş.

Graphic 4: Agricultural Distribution of Lands (%)



An area of 138 decare was left for vineyards, gardens and vegetable gardens. The revenue from this area is 1998 kuruş. The highest revenue is obtained from Kurt Köy with 1.245 kuruş. Again, the lowest revenue was obtained from Hoşafçılar Village with 216 kuruş.

The total area reserved for wheat, barley, oat, flax, vineyard and fruits & vegetable is 2033 decare. 46.948 kuruş revenue was made from an area of 2033 decare in all villages (Özlü, 2008, p.118).<sup>5</sup> The highest income was obtained in Akmescid Village in

<sup>5</sup> 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 decare area in Akçakoca rural area ( See Özlü, p.188). This means 62,63 kuruş per decare. On the other hand, 46948 kuruş revenue was generated from 2033 decare in Bartın rural area, and such a low number as 23,09 was found per decare.



all villages with 11.153 kuras. The lowest income was obtained in Emiroğlu Village with 2.269 kuras.

**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 (Kurus) | Decare                                 | Income (Kurus) | Decare      | Income (Kurus) |
| Mekeçler           | 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         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>1895</b>                           | <b>38.352</b>  | <b>138</b>                             | <b>8.596</b>   | <b>2033</b> | <b>46.948</b>  |

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

#### 2.4. Comparison of grain areas with surrounding districts in terms of productivity

When we compare Bartın rural area with Bilecik, Bursa and Akçakoca rural areas in the same period, we find totally different ratios. Among the three districts Bilecik has the highest rate. Bartın rural area has 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                    |

#### 2.5. Productivity of Agricultural Production by villages

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 6: Productivity of Agricultural Products by Villages (Kurus)**

| Village            | Grains        | Vegetables   | Grape vine   | Vineyard Income | Fruit Tree   | Cloth Trading Income | Miscellaneous Fruits | Total         |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Mekeçler           | 4.802         | 347          | 765          | --              | -            | -                    | -                    | 5.914         |
| Kurtköy            | 3.267         | 253          | 792          | 100             | -            | 100                  | -                    | 4.512         |
| 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          | 50                   | -                    | 11.153        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>38.352</b> | <b>2.897</b> | <b>4.043</b> | <b>100</b>      | <b>1.307</b> | <b>150</b>           | <b>99</b>            | <b>46.948</b> |

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

The village with the highest productivity in grain production in rural area is Akmescid Village. With a 9.155 kurus revenue Akmescid is the village with the highest revenue among all villages and it is also the village with the highest revenue in vegetable and fruit growing. Hoşafçılar Village has the lowest revenue in grain production with 545 kurus revenue.

Highest revenue in vegetables belongs to Akmescid Village with 713 kurus revenue. Hoşafçılar village where the lowest revenue is obtained is also the village with the lowest grain and grape revenue.

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

### 2.5.Size of Agricultural Enterprises

In Ottoman agricultural statistics enterprises were divided into three groups according to their size. Companies with an area below 10 decares were grouped as “imalât-ı sağire”(small scale enterprise), those with an area between 10-5- decares were grouped as “ imalât-ı mutavassıta”( medium-sized enterprise), and those with an area more than 50 decares 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 is 18.15% while the rate of medium-sized businesses counts for 81.85%. There are no big-sized enterprises ( with an area over 50 decare) among agricultural businesses.

And this shows that there are mostly medium-sized enterprises in the villages (Sarı, 2007, p.45).<sup>6</sup>

**Table 7: Size of Agricultural Enterprises**

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

## 2.6. 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.

## 2.7. Distribution of Grain Production by Villages in terms of Amount

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

As is seen, wheat production takes 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 is barley. Barley is most produced in Kıran Village and least produced in Hoşafçılar Village. The total production of field products was 8315 bushels. The highest share belongs to Akmesicid Village with 1900 bushels and the lowest share belongs to Hoşafçılar Village with 85 bushels.

**Table 8: 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    |

<sup>6</sup> 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 decare (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 (Salih Sarı. Bartın City Agrarian Geography, Unpublished Post Graduate Thesis, Sakarya University Institute of Social Sciences, 2007, p.45).

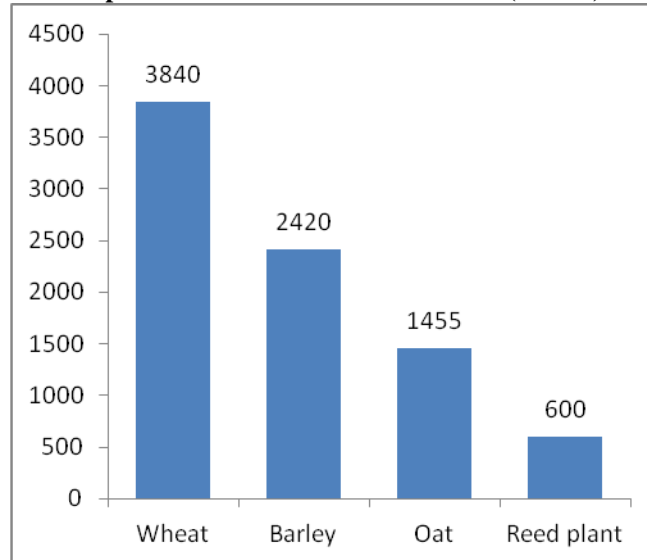
|                  |             |             |             |            |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Emiroğlu         | 180         | 140         | 30          | 120        | 470         |
| Pınarlı          | 370         | 190         | 130         | 200        | 890         |
| Akmescid Village | 880         | 390         | 350         | 280        | 1900        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>3840</b> | <b>2420</b> | <b>1455</b> | <b>600</b> | <b>8315</b> |

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

## 2.8. Annual amount of grains produced by their type

When we calculate annual grain amount produced annually based on the product type, following results are obtained:

**Graphic 5: Grain Product Amounts (Bushel)**



## 2.9. Grain Amount per House (Kg)

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 is 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 will 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) (Özlü, 2008, pp. 195-196).<sup>7</sup> According to this calculation, it is revealed that villagers cannot even supply their own wheat amount

<sup>7</sup> 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  $765 \times 8 = 6.120$  bushels. Please see Ömer Lütfi Barkan, "Tarihi Demografi Araştırmaları ve Osmanlı Tarihi", Türkiye Mec., C:X, İstanbul 1953, p.1-26 for 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 neighbourhood partially. See Özlü, pp. 195-196.

for themselves and their families let alone merchandise it.<sup>8</sup> 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 are also grown.

### 3.HUSBANDRY

#### 3.1.General Structure

Husbandry is at the bottom of the list as an income source in the region. Its share in the total revenue is 2.14% (Özlü, 2008, p.82).<sup>9</sup> Existing husbandry, as far as it seems, is for meeting needs. It is not possible to say that production for the market is made and that husbandry is done as an occupation. It appears that only ox among cattle is used in ploughing. Such pack animals as bear, horse, donkey and hinny are not found in the villages.

**Table 9: Ovine and Cattle Distribution**

| Village            | Ovine<br>(Number) | Income-<br>generating<br>ovine<br>(Number) | Total<br>Revenue | Cattle<br>(Number) | Income-<br>generating<br>cattle<br>(Number) | Total<br>Revenue<br>(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                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>61</b>         | <b>40</b>                                  | <b>65</b>        | <b>450</b>         | <b>68</b>                                   | <b>1168</b>                 |

The number of bovine in rural area is 61. Among these 61 animals, 40 of them brought in money; the income generated from these 40 animals was 65 kurus. Akmescid Village ranks 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 is 450. There are cattle in all rural areas. The highest number of cattle is in Akmescid Village. The number of cattle in this village is 110. The income generated from these 110 cattle is recorded as 1168 kurus. An important part of this revenue is generated from milk cows and milk buffalos.

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

<sup>8</sup> For similar and comparative calculations see Öztürk, 1996, p. 146; A. Mesud Küçükcalay-Ayla Efe, *Osmanlı Ziraî Sektörünün Ticarileşebilme İmkânı Üzerine Bir Deneme:1844-45 Alpu Köyü Örneği*, p.252.

<sup>9</sup> In Özlü'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 Voyvodahğı (Özlü, p.32).

**Table 10: Total Animal Distribution in Villages by their species**

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

### 3.2.Ovine breeding

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 is 61 (Table 11). Among these 61 ovine, 15 of them are goats and 46 of them are sheep. Among both species sheep has a predominant place.

**Table 11: Distribution of Ovine by Villages**

| Village            | Milk sheep (number) | Milk sheep Revenue | Infertile sheep (number) | Infertile sheep revenue | Milk goat (number) | Milk goat revenue | Infertile goat (number) | Infertile goat revenue | Goat kid | Lamb      |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Mekeçler           | 3                   | 6                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 6         |
| Kurtköy            | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Receb Beşeoğlu     | 7                   | 14                 | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 8         |
| Karagedikler       | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Çayır              | 6                   | 12                 | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 4         |
| Bonlar Village     | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Kıran Village      | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Hoşafçılar Village | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Emiroğlu           | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 3                       | 4                      | 0        | 0         |
| Pınarlı            | 0                   | 0                  | 0                        | 0                       | 0                  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0        | 0         |
| Akmescid Village   | 3                   | 6                  | 4                        | 9                       | 7                  | 14                | 0                       | 0                      | 5        | 5         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>19</b>           | <b>38</b>          | <b>4</b>                 | <b>9</b>                | <b>7</b>           | <b>14</b>         | <b>3</b>                | <b>4</b>               | <b>5</b> | <b>23</b> |

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

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

### 3.3.Bovine Breeding

The distribution of bovine breeding in the rural area is as follows (Table 13); Number of cattle is higher than the number of pack animals. Except from milk cow and milk buffalo, no income is generated from the other animals among cattle. The number of draught animals among cattle is high. And among pack animals there are no donkeys in all rural areas except 1 in Emiroğlu village.

**Table 12: Distribution of Bovine Animals by Villages**

| Village            | Milk Cow<br>(number) | Milk Cow<br>Revenue | Milk Buffalo<br>(number) | Milk Buffalo<br>Revenue | Black Cattle | Cattle   | Buffalo   | Infertile Buffalo | Male Buffalo | Calf     | Mare     | Male Buffalo Calf | Female Buffalo<br>Calf | Infertile cow | Female Calf | Young cattle | Female Buffalo | Male Calf | Young horse | Donkey   |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Mekeçler           | 2                    | 20                  | 0                        | 0                       | 28           | 1        | 4         | 3                 | 1            | 0        | 0        | 2                 | 0                      | 4             | 2           | 6            | 2              | 1         | 0           | 0        |
| Kurtköy            | 5                    | 50                  | 1                        | 25                      | 19           |          | 0         | 0                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 0                 | 1                      | 4             | 0           | 1            | 0              | 5         | 0           | 0        |
| Receb Beşeoğlu     | 4                    | 40                  | 0                        | 0                       | 15           | 0        | 4         | 7                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 1                 | 0                      | 2             | 0           | 2            | 3              | 5         | 0           | 0        |
| Karagedikler       | 2                    | 20                  | 0                        | 0                       | 12           | 0        | 0         | 0                 | 2            | 0        | 0        | 0                 | 0                      | 7             | 2           | 0            | 1              | 0         | 0           | 0        |
| Çayır              | 0                    | 0                   | 2                        | 50                      | 10           | 0        | 6         | 0                 |              | 0        | 0        | 1                 | 1                      | 1             | 0           | 0            | 1              | 1         | 0           | 0        |
| Bonlar Village     | 3                    | 30                  | 0                        | 0                       | 6            | 0        | 4         | 0                 | 0            | 1        | 2        | 0                 | 0                      | 0             | 2           | 2            | 2              | 1         | 2           | 0        |
| Kıran Village      | 8                    | 80                  | 1                        | 25                      | 16           | 0        | 0         | 2                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 1                 | 0                      | 2             | 5           | 0            | 0              | 3         | 0           | 0        |
| Hoşafçılar Village | 0                    | 0                   | 0                        | 0                       | 4            | 1        | 0         | 0                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 0                 | 0                      | 0             | 0           | 0            | 0              | 0         | 0           | 0        |
| Emiroğlu           | 6                    | 90                  | 2                        | 60                      | 9            | 0        | 0         | 2                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 0                 | 2                      | 0             | 5           | 1            | 0              | 4         | 0           | 1        |
| Pınarlı            | 3                    | 45                  | 2                        | 60                      | 17           | 0        | 0         | 1                 | 0            | 0        | 0        | 2                 | 0                      | 1             | 2           | 1            | 1              | 2         | 0           | 0        |
| Akmescid Village   | 17                   | 268                 | 11                       | 330                     | 30           | 3        | 4         | 2                 |              | 2        | 2        | 7                 | 3                      | 9             | 10          | 2            | 0              | 8         | 0           | 0        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>50</b>            | <b>643</b>          | <b>19</b>                | <b>550</b>              | <b>166</b>   | <b>5</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>17</b>         | <b>3</b>     | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>10</b>         | <b>5</b>               | <b>12</b>     | <b>24</b>   | <b>6</b>     | <b>3</b>       | <b>18</b> | <b>2</b>    | <b>1</b> |

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

When we look into the animal species used for ploughing and packing and those which should be regarded as capital, we see ox and water buffalo on the top of the list. Only donkey is recorded carrying and apart from donkey, there is not any 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 is 370. Among these animals 369 of them are cattle and 1 on them is pack animal.

Annual revenue from 50 milk cows in cattle group is 643 kuruş. Average annual revenue per animal is found as 12.86 kuruş. In terms of annual revenue, income from milk buffalo takes the second place. While income is 10 kuruş per milk cow, the same income from each milk buffalo is two and a half times higher than it. The annual revenue from each milk buffalo is 25 kuruş (Özlü, 2008, p.165).<sup>10</sup> The total revenue from cattle is 1193 kuruş.

The highest number of milk cows is in Akmescid Village. There are 17 milk cows in the village. There are two milk buffalos in each Çayır, Emiroğlu and Ponar villages, and one in both Kurtköy and Kıran Villages. There are no milk buffalos apart from the mentioned ones. The highest number of cattle used for ploughing is in Akmescid village. The total number of cattle used for ploughing in this village is 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.

<sup>10</sup> In a research on Plovdiv city, it was found that 60 kuruş income is generated from a buffalo and 5-6 kuruş income is generated from a milk cow annually. (Özlü, p.165).

### 3.4. Draught and Pack Animals in house scale

During the times before mechanization and in fields where mechanization did not apply, cattle is the main agricultural tool and there is almost one cattle for each house in the rural area. According to our calculations, there is 1.02 cattle per house. When we accept that each house has 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 12. In the table, we see that the number of draught animal per house is 1.02. The highest number of cattle per house is in Bonlar Village and the number is 1.67 per house, which means there is more than one cattle for each house in this village. The highest number of cattle is in Mekeçler Village and the total number of cattle is 33. However, since the population of the village is high, the number of cattle per house is 1.65. The lowest number of cattle is in Emiroğlu Village and there are 5 draught animals in the village. In Hoşafçılar Village, where there are only 5 houses, there are no draught animals.

**Table 13: 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             |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>153</b>       | <b>156</b>          | <b>1.02</b>      |

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

### 3.5. Amount of land per cattle

When we look into the amount of agricultural land per cattle in our sample study field, we see quite different numbers. As seen in Table 14, village averages differs. On all planted areas scale, the average land per cattle is 13.03. The highest amount of land per cattle is in Akmescid Village. Pınarlı Village follows Akmescid Village with an average land per cattle among all planted area is 22.33 decare. The village where a cattle has the lowest land is Mekeçler Village. The average land for a cattle among all planted area in this village is 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 is found that a cattle in Bartın rural area is only used for two work days for ploughing.

**Table 14: 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        |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>2033</b> | <b>13,03</b> |

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

### 3.6. Beekeeping

Although beekeeping is not accounted as a source of living, stil some villages are engaged in beekeeping. As it can be seen in Table 15, all villages are engaged in beekeeping except from Hoşafçılar and Emiroğlu villages. The total number of bee hives in all villages is 43 and the total annual revenue from beekeeping is 299 kurus. The annual revenue from each bee hive is 6 kurus in all villages except Pınarlı and Akmescid villages.

**Table 15: Villages where people are engaged in Beekeeping, number of beehives and annual revenue**

| Village            | Number of Beehives | Annual Revenue (Kurus) |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Mekeçler           | 4                  | 24                     |
| Kurtköy            | 5                  | 30                     |
| Receb Beşeoğlu     | 14                 | 84                     |
| Karagedikler       | 4                  | 24                     |
| Çayır              | 2                  | 12                     |
| Bonlar Village     | 1                  | 6                      |
| Kıran Village      | 1                  | 6                      |
| Hoşafçılar Village | 0                  | 0                      |
| Emiroğlu           | 0                  | 0                      |
| Pınarlı            | 3                  | 27                     |
| Akmescid Village   | 9                  | 86                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>43</b>          | <b>299</b>             |

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

### 4. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE

In village settlements, there are not many occupational diversity as in urban areas. In villages, where main source of income is based on agriculture and husbandry, there is no need for occupational differentiation (Güran, 1985, p.318). However, in rural areas there are 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).

#### 4.1. Occupational Breakdown of Household Heads

The rate of agricultural revenue in total revenue in the rural area used as the study field is 35.51%, while the same rate for lumbering is 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 has a quite high level in total revenue. This shows that Bartın, located in the West Black Sea Region, is 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) is indicated clearly. Since almost all of the people engaged in a business other than agriculture have agricultural lands, it is understood that these people are 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).

**Table 16: Occupational Breakdown of Household Heads**

| Village               | Number of Houses | Erbab-ı Ziraat (farmer) | Laborer | unemployed | Forlorn | Servant | Beggar | Orphan | “Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne” (a military position) | Lunatic |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--|---------|
| Mekeçler              | 20               | 19                      | 1       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Kurtköy               | 18               | 11                      | 3       | 1          | 1       | 1       | 1      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Receb Beşeoğlu        | 12               | 12                      | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Karagedikler          | 8                | 6                       | 2       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Çayır                 | 22               | 16                      | 3       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0      | 2      | 0  | 1       |
| Bonlar                | 6                | 5                       | 0       | 0          | 0       | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Kıran                 | 13               | 11                      | 1       | 0          | 1       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Hoşafçılar            | 5                | 3                       | 0       | 0          | 0       | 1       | 1      | 0      | 0  | 0       |
| Emiroğlu              | 6                | 5                       | 0       | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0      | 1      | 0  | 0       |
| Pınarlı               | 17               | 14                      | 1       | 0          | 0       | 1       | 0      | 0      | 1  | 0       |
| Akmescid              | 26               | 24                      | 0       | 0          | 0       | 1       | 0      | 1      | 0  | 0       |
| <b>TOTAL/ AVERAGE</b> | 153              | 126                     | 11      | 1          | 2       | 5       | 2      | 4      | 1  | 1       |

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

It is indicated that 10 household heads among 153 in all villages do not have any income. These people without any income are recorded as “Sa’ile”, “unemployed”, “orphan”, “Lunatic”, “Diseased and Alone” and “Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne”. Only in Çayır Village there is a record of one people 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 are 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 are earning their income from lumbering apart from agricultural activities. The share of income obtained from lumbering among total revenue is 59.15%.<sup>11</sup>

As is seen in Table 15, 126 houses (82.35%) among a total of 153 in all villages are engaged in agriculture. It is also recorded that there are 11 laborers, 1 unemployed, 2 forlorn, 5 servants, 2 beggars, 4 orphan and 1“Asâkir-i Nizâmiye-i Şâhâne”.

#### 4.2. Distribution of Active Labor Force Income

In this section, the breakdown of revenue from occupation by villages will be examined and moving from that overall breakdown results will be found. 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.

**Table 17: Breakdown of Labor Force Income by Villages**

| Village              | Number of Houses | Number of Houses with Occupation Income | Total Occupation Income (Kurus) | Average Occupation Income (Kurus) | Number of Houses with Occupation Income + other Income source | Total of Other Income (Kurus) | Total Revenue (Kuruş) | Share of occupational income in revenue (%) |
|----------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Mekeçler             | 20               | 20                                      | 6,414                           | 320.70                            | 20  | 9,330                         | 15,744                | 40.74                                       |
| Kurtköy              | 18               | 15                                      | 5,137                           | 342.47                            | 18  | 6,807                         | 11,944                | 43.01                                       |
| Receb Beşeoğlu       | 12               | 12                                      | 6,136                           | 511.33                            | 12  | 6,551                         | 12,687                | 48.36                                       |
| Karagedikler         | 8                | 8                                       | 3,393                           | 424.13                            | 8   | 3,950                         | 7,343                 | 46.21                                       |
| Çayır                | 22               | 19                                      | 5,475                           | 288.16                            | 22  | 6,550                         | 12,025                | 45.53                                       |
| Bonlar Village       | 6                | 6                                       | 2,503                           | 417.17                            | 6   | 3,700                         | 6,203                 | 40.35                                       |
| Kıran Village        | 13               | 12                                      | 4,280                           | 356.67                            | 13  | 9,101                         | 13,381                | 31.99                                       |
| Hoşafçılar Village   | 5                | 4                                       | 761                             | 190.25                            | 5   | 1,250                         | 2,011                 | 37.84                                       |
| Emiroğlu             | 6                | 5                                       | 2,423                           | 484.60                            | 6   | 3,930                         | 6,353                 | 38.14                                       |
| Pınarlı              | 17               | 16                                      | 4,928                           | 308.00                            | 17  | 8,900                         | 13,828                | 35.64                                       |
| Akmescid Village     | 26               | 25                                      | 13,416                          | 536.64                            | 26  | 19,870                        | 33,286                | 40.31                                       |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>153</b>       | <b>142</b>                              | <b>54,866</b>                   | <b>386.38</b>                     | <b>153</b>  | <b>79,739</b>                 | <b>134,805</b>        | <b>40.70</b>                                |

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

In all the villages examined, all household heads earn income from lumbering apart from agricultural activities. The village with the highest occupation income is Akmescid Village.

Their occupation revenue has 40.70% share in total revenue (Özlu, 2008, p.180).<sup>12</sup> Rural area has a total 54.866 kurus occupation income. The village with the highest occupation income is Akmescid Village, which also has the highest number of household heads having an occupation income. The average revenue in all villages is

<sup>11</sup> See Breakdown of income resources by villages, table.1.

<sup>12</sup> The rate of occupational income in total revenue in Akçakoca in the same period was quite higher than Bartın and it was 87%. (Özlu, p.180).

386.38 kurus. The highest average is again in Akmescid Village with 536.64 kurus. 25 houses out of a total of 26 have an occupation revenue in this village.

The share of occupation revenue in total revenue in terms of their village breakdown is as follows: As it is stated before, the share of occupation revenue in total revenue in all rural area is 40.70% and the highest rate is in Recep Beşeoğlu village with 48.36%. All the total 12 houses in Recep Beşeoğlu village have occupation revenue. The lowest occupation revenue, according to its share in total revenue, is in Kıran Village with 31.99%.

## **5.DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES IN VILLAGES**

### **5.1.General Information**

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 is imposed, how it is 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”.

19<sup>th</sup> 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 is 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).

### **5.2.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 applied 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 Temettuat 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 Temettuat 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.

There are differences in tax allocation between villages in the rural area examined. Table 18 shows total vergü-yi mahsusa realized in all villages as well as amount of vergü-yi mahsusa per house.

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 Akmesicid 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.

**Table 18: Distribution of Vergü-yi Mahsusa**

| Village               | Number of Houses | Vergü-yi Mahsusa (Kuruş) | Tax per house (Kuruş) | In village average |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Mekeçler              | 20               | 4,128                    | 206.40                | +                  |
| Kurtköy               | 18               | 2,660                    | 147.78                | -                  |
| Receb Beşeoğlu        | 12               | 2,558                    | 213.17                | +                  |
| Karagedikler          | 8                | 1,296                    | 162.00                | -                  |
| Çayır                 | 22               | 3,156                    | 143.45                | -                  |
| Bonlar Village        | 6                | 1,252                    | 208.67                | +                  |
| Kıran Village         | 13               | 2,546                    | 195.85                | +                  |
| Hoşafçılar Village    | 5                | 490                      | 98.00                 | -                  |
| Emiroğlu              | 6                | 1,332                    | 222.00                | +                  |
| Pınarlı               | 17               | 2,924                    | 172.00                | -                  |
| Akmescid Village      | 26               | 6,285                    | 241.73                | +                  |
| <b>TOTAL/ AVERAGE</b> | <b>153</b>       | <b>28,627</b>            | <b>187.10</b>         |                    |

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

### 5.3. 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 (Öztürk, 1996, pp. 184-185).

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, 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 kurus. The average tithe burden per house is 35.07 kurus.

The highest tithe average per house was seen in Akmescid Village. Here the average tithe per house was 47.04 kurus.

The highest tithe tax burden in rural area was also seen in Akmescid Village which had the highest average tax burden per house. The lowest average was found in Hoşafçılar Village as 84 kurus. Since the total number of tax payers in Hoşafçılar Village was only 5, the total tax amount was low.

**Table 19: Total Tithe and its Break Down per house**

| Village              | Number of Houses | Total Tithe (Kurus) | Tithe per house (Kurus) |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Mekeçler             | 20               | 665                 | 33.25                   |
| Kurtköy              | 18               | 485                 | 26.94                   |
| Receb Beşeoğlu       | 12               | 525                 | 43.75                   |
| Karagedikler         | 8                | 302                 | 37.75                   |
| Çayır                | 22               | 594                 | 27.00                   |
| Bonlar Village       | 6                | 277                 | 46.17                   |
| Kıran Village        | 13               | 434                 | 33.38                   |
| Hoşafçılar Village   | 5                | 84                  | 16.80                   |
| Emiroğlu             | 6                | 254                 | 42.33                   |
| Pınarlı              | 17               | 523                 | 30.76                   |
| Akmescid Village     | 26               | 1,223               | 47.04                   |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>153</b>       | <b>5,366</b>        | <b>35.07</b>            |

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

#### 5.4.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 look into rural areas in terms of net revenue, it is found that Mekeçler village has the highest net revenue with 79.54% excluding tithe and tax and Hoşafçılar Village has the lowest revenue with 71.46%. The average of all rural area is 76.14%.

The share of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and tithe in total revenue and the rate of net revenue is given in Table 20 below on village scale.

**Table 20: Vergü-yi Mahsusa, Tithe and Net Revenue Rates**

| Village              | Total Revenue (Kuruş) | Vergiye Mahsusa (Kuruş) | Tithe (Kuruş) | Net Revenue (Kuruş) | Vergü-yi Mahsusa % | Product Tithe % | Total Revenue % | Net Revenue % |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Mekeçler             | 23,426                | 4,128                   | 665           | 18,633              | 17.62              | 2.84            | 100             | 79.54         |
| Kurtköy              | 11,944                | 2,660                   | 485           | 8,799               | 22.27              | 4.06            | 100             | 73.67         |
| Receb Beşeoğlu       | 12,687                | 2,558                   | 525           | 9,604               | 20.16              | 4.14            | 100             | 75.70         |
| Karagedikler         | 7,343                 | 1,296                   | 302           | 5,745               | 17.65              | 4.11            | 100             | 78.24         |
| Çayır                | 12,025                | 3,156                   | 594           | 8,275               | 26.25              | 4.94            | 100             | 68.81         |
| Bonlar Village       | 6,203                 | 1,252                   | 277           | 4,674               | 20.18              | 4.47            | 100             | 75.35         |
| Kıran Village        | 13,381                | 2,546                   | 434           | 10,401              | 19.03              | 3.24            | 100             | 77.73         |
| Hoşafçılar Village   | 2,011                 | 490                     | 84            | 1,437               | 24.37              | 4.18            | 100             | 71.46         |
| Emiroğlu             | 6,353                 | 1,332                   | 254           | 4,767               | 20.97              | 4.00            | 100             | 75.04         |
| Pınarlı              | 13,828                | 2,924                   | 523           | 10,381              | 21.15              | 3.78            | 100             | 75.07         |
| Akmescid Village     | 33,286                | 6,285                   | 1,223         | 25,778              | 18.88              | 3.67            | 100             | 77.44         |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>142,487</b>        | <b>28,627</b>           | <b>5,366</b>  | <b>108,494</b>      | <b>20.09</b>       | <b>3.77</b>     | <b>100</b>      | <b>76.14</b>  |

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

### 5.5.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 occurred in Mekeçler Village with 86.13% and the lowest occurred in Karagedikler Village with 81.10%. The situation with tithe regarding the highest and lowest levels is 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 21 below.

**Table 21: The rate of Vergü-yi Mahsusa and Tithe in Total Tax**

| Village              | Vergiye 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         |
| <b>TOTAL/AVERAGE</b> | <b>28,627</b>           | <b>5,366</b>  | <b>33,993</b> | <b>84.21</b>       | <b>15.79</b>    | <b>100</b>  |

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



## 6.RESULT

In this study, which aims to examine the existing economic structure of a rural area of the Ottoman Empire in the midst of nineteenth century, significant findings are obtained regarding the income resources, land distribution, husbandry, labor force distribution and taxes in the chosen eleven villages.

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 kurus and the income average was 386.38 kurus. 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 kurus and the Vergü-yi Mahsusa was calculated as 28.627 kurus. As a result of the calculations, tax burden imposed per house was found as 187.10 kurus. 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 kurus and tithe per house was calculated as 35.07 kurus.

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.

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