



İğdır Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi

e-ISSN: 2147-6152

Yıl 10, Sayı 26, Nisan 2021

Makale Adı /Article Name

A Study on Agricultural, Animal Husbandry And Forestry Activities in Bartın on the Basis of "Bartın Guide"

Bartın'da Ziraatçılık, Hayvancılık ve Ormancılık Faaliyetlerinin "Bartın Rehberi" Adlı Eser Temelinde İncelenmesi

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Yayın Bilgisi

Yayın Türü: Araştırma Makalesi

Gönderim Tarihi: 05.09.2020

Kabul Tarihi: 15.04.2021

Yayın Tarihi: 30.04.2021

Sayfa Aralığı: 417-440

Kaynak Gösterme

Ünal, Yenal (2021). "A Study on Agricultural, Animal Husbandry And Forestry Activities in Bartın on the Basis of "Bartın Guide"", *İğdır Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, S 26, s. 417-440.

(Bu makale, yazar beyanına göre, TR DİZİN tarafından öngörülen "ETİK KURUL ONAYI" gerektirmemektedir.)

ABSTRACT

Agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry activities carried out in Bartın, which is a district of Zonguldak in the first years of the republic, were examined within the scope of this article. The book "Bartın Guide", published in 1927 and attracted the attention of researchers after a long time, was used as a source book. The information given in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sections of the book constituted the most basic data of the study. However, besides this source book, it has been tried to make use of the books and articles related to the subject as much as possible. Based on this information, it has been tried to analyze the current situation in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry in Bartın geography, production quantities, statistical data, animal numbers, tree varieties, timber production of 1920s. Another aim of this research is to examine the situation of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry sectors in early republican period of Turkey considering the example of Bartın. The Republic of Turkey tried to launch a major development initiative after the National Struggle. In this context, it headed for the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry; because at that time, more than 80% of the country's population lived in the countryside. Agriculture and animal husbandry were among the primary sectors for the country's development. Therefore, scientific studies were carried out in order to spread modern agriculture and animal husbandry methods in the country. Agriculture and animal husbandry, which were abandoned to their fate during the Ottoman period, were tried to be developed with new methods. With the establishment of Atatürk Forest Farm, an institution that would set an example for the whole country was created on how to make modern agriculture. This study aims to assess the early Republican period of Turkey's situation in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry sectors.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bartın Guide, Bartın, Atatürk Period, Agriculture, Stockbreeding, Forestry.

ÖZ

Bu makale çalışması kapsamında cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarında Zonguldak'ın bir ilçesi konumunda bulunan Bartın'da yapılan tarım, hayvancılık ve ormancılık faaliyetleri incelenmiştir. İncelemede 1927 yılında yayımlanmış ve aradan geçen uzun bir süre sonra araştırmacıların dikkatini çekmiş olan "Bartın Rehberi" adlı kitap kaynak eser olarak kullanılmıştır. Eserin ziraat, hayvancılık ve ormancılık bölümlerinde verilen bilgiler incelemenin en temel verilerini oluşturmuştur. Bununla birlikte bu kaynak eserin yanı sıra konuyla bire bir ilgili kitap ve makale çalışmalarından da olabildiğince yararlanılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu bilgilerden hareketle 1920'li yıllarda Bartın coğrafyasında tarım, hayvancılık ve ormancılık alanlarındaki mevcut durum, üretim miktarları, istatistik veriler, hayvan sayıları, ağaç çeşitleri, kereste imalatı başta olmak üzere birçok konu analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amaçlarından biri de Bartın örneğinden hareket ederek erken cumhuriyet dönemi Türkiye'si'de tarım, hayvancılık ve ormancılık sektörlerinin durumunu incelemektir. Milli Mücadele'nin sonrasında Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devleti, büyük bir kalkınma hamlesi başlatmaya çalışmıştır. Bu kapsamda doğrultusunu tarım ve hayvancılık alanlarına yöneltmiştir. Çünkü o dönemde ülke nüfusunun %80'den fazlası kırsal kesimde yaşamaktadır. Ülkenin kalkınabilmesi için öncelikli sektörlerin başında tarım ve hayvancılık gelmekteydi. Dolayısıyla ülkede modern tarım ve hayvancılık yöntemlerinin yaygınlaştırılması amacıyla bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Osmanlı döneminde kaderciliğe terk edilmiş olan tarım ve hayvancılık yeni metotlarla geliştirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Atatürk Orman Çiftliği'nin kurulmasıyla modern tarımın nasıl yapılacağı konusunda bütün ülkeye örnek teşkil edecek bir kurum oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışmada Bartın coğrafyası özelinden hareketle erken cumhuriyet döneminde Türkiye'nin tarım, hayvancılık ve ormancılık sektörlerindeki durumu değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Keywords: Bartın Rehberi, Bartın, Atatürk Dönemi, Tarım Hayvancılık, Ormancılık.

Introduction

The modern Republic of Turkey, that was tried to be established under the leadership of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and that was attempted to be built on the wreckage of a destroyed empire, has entered into a serious development initiative

in the field of agriculture as in many areas.¹ In order to establish modern agriculture and animal husbandry methods, especially the abolition of the tithe,² permanent studies have been carried out in the country where more than 80% of the population live in the countryside, because the agricultural heritage inherited from the Ottoman period was also in a very inadequate position. Agriculture was in a sense doomed in the Ottoman period. Neither meteorological inventions were exploited, nor remedies for plow were sought. Neither very serious irrigation facilities were built nor the improvement of possibilities of breeding low-quality seeds by scientific methods were discouraged. When the weather conditions were available, the grain income met the country's need, whereas the country had to import food in the drought cycle.

First of all, the new Turkish state has developed an agricultural policy in order to be able to self-sufficient in agricultural terms and to combat these problems to a great extent. Especially with the establishment of Atatürk Forest Farm, a sample facility was established in order to set an example for the whole country regarding how to make modern agriculture. In short, while the new Turkish state is being re-established in the fields of culture, education, health, law, social and economy with a great reform; agriculture and animal husbandry have become one of the most energy consuming areas.

In the wake of the war years in Turkey, there has been increasing production in agriculture after the signing of the Lausanne Treaty of July 24, 1923. The share of agriculture in the gross national product has increased gradually throughout the country. The new Turkish state distributed 731,000 decares of land to 22,233 farmers, to be paid in 20 years, with a law passed in 1925, and reduced loan interest rates to the extent possible. In addition, cooperatives³ and tractors were encouraged to provide easy loans to farmers. Again, as mentioned above, sample farms, nurseries, seed breeding institutes were established in order to popularize modern farming methods, the students were sent to Europe for agricultural education, the Higher Agricultural Institute was opened in Ankara, and modern information was

¹ Şaduman Halıcı, "Policy of Turkification of the Economy in the New Turkish State: Turkey's National Import and Export Incorporated Company Example", *Economic and Social History of the Republic of Turkey's International Symposium Proceedings*, Volume 1, Atatürk Research Center Publications, Ankara, 2017, p. 249.

² On the removal of Tithe, see. Şerafettin Turan, *Turkish Revolution History*, Volume 3, Chapter 1, 3rd Edition. Bilgi Publishing, Ankara, 2013, p. 267-268.

³ For detailed information on the development of cooperatives in the Republican era, see this new research: Ergül Ballı, "Development of Agricultural Cooperatives and Fiskobirlik in Turkey: A Historical Review", *Economic and Social History of the Republic of Turkey's International Symposium Proceedings*, Volume 1, Atatürk Research Center Publications, Ankara, 2017, p. 667-674.

instilled to agricultural officials and teachers through in-service training. Some measures have also been taken to improve livestock and forestry. Production accelerated by the help of all these measures.⁴

A population census was carried out on 28 October 1927 to serve as a basis for many steps across the country and to be used in agricultural policies to be produced after the establishment of the Republic of Turkey which was tried to be reconstructed in order to raise the level of modern civilizations. The issue of increasing the population after the establishment of the new Turkish state has been one of the most important agenda items of the country; because there were significant losses in the population of the country with the wars at the point reached. Therefore, the reasons that prevented this increase had to be eliminated in order to increase the population. Hence, it was necessary to know the characteristics of the population in terms of both number and quality. In line with this requirement, general population census was carried out for the first time in Turkey in 1927.⁵ During the census, questions such as family name, gender, date of birth, age, place of birth, marital status, mother tongue, permanent residence, nationality, literacy status, religion, disability status were asked. Turkey's population was recorded as 13,648,270 people according to census results. General Directorate of Statistics was established in 1926 before the census. Thus, efforts towards obtaining regular and qualified data have been made concrete. This census was made not only for the detection of population in Turkey, but also the number of houses and workplaces in the country and their distribution were recorded with the counting charts created before the census.⁶

On the same date, the population data obtained from the census results made in Bartın, which was an township of Zonguldak province; and the concrete data collected in many fields such as physical conditions of the township, trade, education, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry were published by Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry as a small book called "Bartın Guide"⁷ This

⁴ Temuçin Faik Ertan et al. *History of the Republic of Turkey From Beginning to Present, 4th Edition*. Siyasal Bookstore, Ankara, 2016, p. 197.

⁵ *50 Year of Social and Economic Development in Turkey*, Prime Ministry State Institute of Statistics, Ankara, 1973, p. 48-49.

⁶ Ramazan Arslan, *Bartın in the First Years of the Republic*, Orion Publishing, Ankara, 2017, p. 3-4.

⁷ The book in question was transcribed by Ramazan Arslan and published under the title of "Bartın in the First Years of the Republic" under the title of "Bartın Guide (Geographical, Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Social)". "This work was supported by Bartın University Scientific Research Projects Commission. As it is understood from the phrase "Project No: 2017-SOS-A-004", the author has prepared the work for publication by transcribing it within the scope of scientific research project. After the introductory information given about the work in the

work was published in 1927. This study, which has almost never been evaluated since then, has been based on the source of the book called "Bartın Guide", which has recently entered the agenda of Bartın local historiography. With the help of this resource, new information about the developments in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry in Bartın geography in the 1920s was tried to be analyzed. Based on the example of Bartın of the 1920s, some comments were made on agriculture, livestock and forestry policies implemented across the country.

Bartın, which we have researched, was located in the Western Black Sea region of the Black Sea Region and was connected to the province of Zonguldak,⁸ and became a province on 7 September 1991.⁹ It was established about 11 km southeast of the section where the Bartın River, which gave its name to the city, reached the Black Sea.¹⁰ The Black Sea in the north of Bartın. Kastamonu, Cide and Pınarbaşı are in the east of Bartın. Eflani and Safranbolu are located in the southeast of Bartın. Karabük and Yenice are in the south of Bartın and Zonguldak, Çaycuma and Devrek are in the west of Bartın.¹¹ It is established on the Bartın river that stretches from the sea to the center of the town, 164 miles east of Istanbul and 24 miles east of Zonguldak, that was once suitable for the arrival and departure of ships up to 100-200-250 tons. It is located in a geography surrounded by water on three sides, 7 miles by sea from the river, 11 km by road.¹²

Bartın has an area of 2143 km² along with Amasra-Ulus-Kurucaşile districts. There is a 59 km coastline in the north of the province.¹³ Bartın, although the height of the city center from the sea is stated as 8 meters in various sources. There are 25, 35 and 55 meters altitude areas in this settlement, which is in the form of some sloping ridges and hills, as well as hills with an altitude of 110 meters such as Ordu

beginning sections, a copy in Ottoman and Latin alphabets is presented to the reader so that it can be seen simultaneously on two pages. See Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 1, 3.

⁸ Nurettin Cansever, *Bartın in All its Aspects*, Ersel Collective Company Printing House, İstanbul, 1965, p. 7.

⁹ Selâhattin Çilsüleymanoğlu, *Bartın Folk Culture*, Volume 1, Turkish Historical Society Printing House, Ankara, 1996, p. 21.

¹⁰ Metin Tuncel, "Bartın", *Religious Foundation of Turkey Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Turkey Religious Foundation Publications, Volume 5, İstanbul, 1992, p. 87.

¹¹ Selâhattin Çilsüleymanoğlu, *Ibid.* p. 21; *Bartın*, Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publications, Ankara, 2007, p. 17.

¹² Mehmet Çötür, *Bartın Port Post-Construction Report*, Ministry of Public Works, Railways and Ports Construction Directorate, State Hydraulic Works Press, Ankara, 1970, p. 1.

¹³ *Bartın 2023 Strategic Goals and City Development Plan*, Prepared by Provincial Planning and Coordination Directorate, Bartın Governorship Publications, Bartın, 2008, p. 5.

Yeri.¹⁴ The city is surrounded by mountains covered with forests, whose heights do not exceed 2000 meters. There are Arıt Mountains in the east of the city, Kocadağ, Karadağ and Kayardı are in the south, Aladağ is in the west and Karasu Mountains are in the north. The valleys expand in places towards the city center and take up more space. However, although it has a very fertile structure, the amount of flatlands, which is suitable for agriculture, is not much.¹⁵

Bartın Guide

“The source work named “Bartın Guide” has been presented to the reader with the subheading “Published on Geographical, Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Social Situation”. It was published by Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the printing house of the Mürettebiye Company in 1927.¹⁶ This work, consisting of a total of 72 pages, and it was made up of 16 sections. In the first part of the work, the presentation letter of İsmail Hakkı Bey, the Chief Clerk of the Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was included.¹⁷ In the second part, the area where Bartın province is physically located,¹⁸ its geographical structure, Bartın

¹⁴ Kemal Samancıoğlu, *Bartın Municipality and Its History*, 2nd Edition. Bartın Governorship-Bartın Municipality Publications, Bartın, 1999, p. 202.

¹⁵ *Bartın 2023 Strategic Goals and City Development Plan*, *Ibid.* p. 5.

¹⁶ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 1.

¹⁷ In the first part of the work, the introduction letter written by Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chief Clerk İsmail Hakkı Bey also describes the first part of the book and its purpose of publication. Bart Hakkı Bey, the Chief Clerk of the Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry, included the following information in this section: “It was not possible to publish a book about the economic, social, geographical and situation of our country and to introduce our country more closely in the era of despotism, which hinders education, all kinds of progress and development. We could not realize the ambitions we nurtured for this. We have achieved our ambitions that we have fed for many years thanks to our great savior, Gazi Mustafa Kemal, the apple of our nation’s eye. Based on the efforts and assistance of our young, active republic government in the field of economics, Atatürk, who showed, illuminated and warned us the ways of progress and development with great knowledge, it is our sincere goal to achieve a bright future in green Bartın, and therefore in the future, and to promote further development of the trade and local industry by promoting it to our other countries, and more precisely, to reach a bright future. A book publication has been considered by our chamber and the following work has been created as a summary for the future, in order to develop further. We would like to thank our respected readers who will inform our room about the shortcomings in the book.” See. *Bartın Guide*, Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Selamet Press, Bartın, 1927, p. 3.

¹⁸ Bartın, which was established in a very convenient place for the city settlement, also benefits from a number of opportunities that geographical conditions bestow on it in order to be able to connect to its immediate surroundings and to other parts of the country. At the beginning of these, it is necessary to mention the special situation of Bartın River. Bartın has become Turkey’s only river port thanks to the possibility of introducing various sized watercraft up to Bartın in the part of the Bartın River, from where the city is located, to the Black Sea. The city is also connected to various geographies of the country with some branches that cross the Black Sea coastal mountains from their suitable locations. It is connected to the Middle and Eastern Black Sea via Kurucaşile-Cide-İnebolu-Sinop-Samsun. As connected to Istanbul via Zonguldak-Ereğli-Akçakoca-Kandıra-Şile, these two different ways are connected to the Istanbul-Ankara highway which is Turkey’s busiest highway. One of these roads passes over Devrek-Mengen and passes the mountainous section through Dorukhan Pass and reaches Istanbul-Ankara highway from Yeniçağ. The second one crosses the coastal mountains from the Ahmet Usta Pass and connects Bartın to Istanbul-Ankara highway in Gerede via Safranbolu-Karabük. See Kemal Samancıoğlu, *Bartın in terms of Economics and Trade*, Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publications, Ankara, 1941, p. 11; Erkan Aşçıoğlu, *Bartın*, Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publications, Bartın, 2001, p. 74; Ünal Özdemir, “An Important Route in terms of Transportation Geography: Karabük-Bartın Highway”, *Eastern Geography*

River,¹⁹ the information about the origin and history of the name Bartın is included. In the third section, the names of neighborhoods, sub-districts and villages connected to Bartın and their distance to the central township are given. In the fourth section, while the data related to the population are processed, the national education status of the township is examined in the fifth section. In the sixth part, the commercial structure, import and export of the township are explained. In the seventh section, the industrial situation of the township is mentioned. The mining status is mentioned in the eighth section, the agricultural structure is emphasized in the ninth section and the road condition is given in the tenth section. In the eleventh section, the total width of the forest areas in the township, the production of timber obtained from the forests and the characteristics of the trees in the forest are explained. In the twelfth part, the number of animals in the township and information about the animals raised depending on the land feature are given. In the thirteenth section, the financial situation of the township is mentioned. In the fourteenth section, special provincial administration is explained. In the fifteenth section, information about the state offices, customs and state lands in the township is given. In the sixteenth and last section, the names and duties of all civil servants present in Bartın are included.²⁰

Agricultural Information

In this part of our research, developments in the field of agriculture in the geography of Bartın in 1920 will be evaluated within the framework of the information given in the relevant sections of the book named "Bartın Guide", which has been identified as the main source. Firstly, the transcription of the relevant part of the work will be given, and then the information will be analyzed.²¹

Magazine, Volume 13, Issue 19, 2008, p. 214; Yenal Ünal, *Bartın Harbor History on the 50th Anniversary of Its Establishment*, Yeditepe Publishing, İstanbul, 2015, p. 29-33.

¹⁹ Bartın River consists of small and large watercourses and streams. These are Akpınar, Kozlu, Kışla, Arıt, Mevren, Göksu stream and watercourses. One of these watercourses is born from the village of Hasankadı of Kozacak and comes out from Hisar village of Ulus district, and unites near the Bakioğlu village of Kozacak and takes the name Kocanaz when it approaches Bartın. Another branch arises from several villages of Kastamonu province, which borders with Ulus district of Bartın. It merges with the branch from Eflani near the village of Şeyhler of Ulus, and then grows with the participation of the branch born from Yukarusal village of Amasra district. When coming to Bartın plane, it makes a right-angled bend, making Bartın a peninsula surrounded by water on three sides. When it approaches Bartın, it takes the name Kocairmak or Kocaçay. These two great watercourses unite in the district of Bartın called Gazhane and take the name Bartın River. As this river approaches the sea, it deepens, stagnates and reaches the Black Sea from the Bosphorus. The capacity of this river in the transportation of tons of ships, the abundance of water, regular regime and local transportation have increased the importance of Bartın river. See Cevdet Yakupoğlu, *Bartın Foundations (1214-1514)*, Bartın Governorate Special Provincial Administration Presidency Publications, Bartın, 2010, p. 4.

²⁰ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 5.

²¹ For the data that emerges according to the country-wide census in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, see. *50 Year of Social and Economic Development in Turkey*, *Ibid.* 84-86.

The section titled “Agriculture Information”, which is the ninth part of “Bartın Guide”, includes the following information:

“The Land of Bartın Township is very suitable and potent for agriculture. Corn is grown rather than wheat. On average, 150,000 decares of wheat, 80,000 decares of barley, 50,000 decares of oats, and 25,000 decares of eincorn wheat²² are planted annually as for the winter. As for the summer, 100,000 decares of corn and 15,000 millet seeds are planted. It rains in due season. In the years when it is protected from other disasters, there will be 4 million kilos of wheat, 1 million 500 hundred thousand kilos of barley, 1 million 500 thousand kilos of oats, 1 million kilos of eincorn wheat, 8 million 500 hundred thousand kilos of corn and 850 thousand kilos of millet. The farmers of Bartın region are quite lazy. They do not know how to be engaged in farming easily. Farmers in Bartın are not accustomed to the new agricultural tools. If they worked in agriculture like farmers in Kastamonu and Safranbolu, they would develop more. Most of Kastamonu and Safranbolu lands pour fertilizer every three and four years, leaving a fallow and resting for a year. Although fertilizer is not considered important in Bartın, a lot of products are taken from the crops planted every year.”²³

With tobacco agriculture, 18.365 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 360 decares of agriculture in 1923. In 1924, 38,216 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 704 decares. 136,331 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 1,110 decares in 1925. Considering the following account, 51 kilograms of tobacco yield was obtained for one decare in 1923, 54 kilograms of tobacco yield were obtained in one decare in 1924, and 122.5 kilograms of tobacco yield from each decare in 1925; while growth and progress were seen in 1925, and unfortunately it fell suddenly in 1926. Only 31 decares of agriculture were made in the mentioned year. When it was investigated what this sudden drop came from, the officers who went to the determination of the agricultural tobacco seedlings predicted overproduction due to their ignorance. At the same time, the production forecasting law applied by the board of customs and excise, the enforcement of the law at the time of the old tobacco board of

²² A wheat variety that is cultivated abundantly in the Western Black Sea region.

²³ *Bartın Guide, Ibid.* p. 47.

customs and excise, many farmers who could not complete the amount of production forecasting were sentenced to the courts, due to the fact that the farmers have been compelled to fill the amount of agricultural production forecasts, and they have tried to complete their deficiencies by blending the lower and bad tobacco into their good yields and lowering the value of their goods and as the buyer did not show interest in the trader, the board of customs and excise made the purchase at a price that was not worth the effort of the farmer, rather than the development of efficient tobacco farming, it suddenly tended to end. Therefore, to prevent this decline, the remedies were added to the congress that was held in March 1927 as the third item. In Bartın, a fairly important amount of vegetables are grown. After meeting the needs of the region, some vegetables are exported to Zonguldak. And if a vegetable canning factory is built, it will handle it.²⁴

Due to the fact that the silkworm seeds that are opened in Bartın in a primitive manner and in a small amount are well received in cocoon and that the region is suitable for growing mulberry, it is required to generalize silkworm production, increase mulberry tree planting, and establish mulberry facilities and silkworm rearing houses.²⁵

As it is understood from the information given in the work, Bartın geography has a very suitable soil structure in terms of agriculture. Based on this source, we can state that the most produced agricultural products in the region are corn and wheat. An average of 150,000 decares of wheat, 80,000 decares of barley, 50,000 decares of oats, 25,000 decares of eincorn wheat are planted annually in winter. 100,000 decares of corn and 15,000 millet seeds are cultivated in the summer. Precipitation is normal in seasonal conditions and it rains duly. In the years when there are no natural disasters, 4.000.000 kilos of wheat, 1.500.000 kilos of barley, 1.500.000 kilos of oats, 1.000.000 kilos of eincorn wheat, 8.500.000 kilos of corn and 850.000 kilos of millet are produced. However, compared to Kastamonu and Safranbolu farmers, crofters operating in Bartın do not fully benefit from modern agricultural equipment. Likewise, compared to the farmers of the mentioned regions, they have less knowledge about agriculture. There is no doubt that Bartın farmers

²⁴ *Bartın Guide, Ibid.* p. 47-48.

²⁵ *Bartın Guide, Ibid.* p. 48.

will make much more progress if they overcome their shortcomings. Because most of Kastamonu and Safranbolu fields are poured fertilizer every three or four years, although the land is left fallow every year, fertilizers are not poured in Bartın, and the land can be planted every year without leaving fallow. Therefore, according to “Bartın Guide”, if Bartın farmers are taught modern farming methods and a more conscious farming method is adopted, there will be serious agricultural development in the region.²⁶

According to “Bartın Guide”, another agricultural product that is cultivated in the region is tobacco. In 1923, 18.365 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 360 decares of land, 38.216 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 704 decares in 1924, and 136.331 kilos of tobacco were obtained from 1.110 decares in 1925. While the tobacco yield in the region increased in 1926, there was a significant decrease in tobacco production this time by 1926. In the past year, only 31 decares of tobacco was cultivated. When the causes of this very serious decline were examined, the following truth was encountered: the officers who went to the determination of the agricultural tobacco seedlings foresaw overproduction due to their lack of foresight. As a matter of fact, the production forecasting law implemented by the board of customs and excise applied the law at the time of the old board of customs and excise and therefore many farmers who could not complete the amount of the production prediction were subjected to the courts by being punished. Again, due to the obligation to fill the tobacco revenue detection amount, the value of the commodity has also decreased due to the farmer’s attempt to fill the amount undertaken by mixing the poor quality tobacco into his high quality product and closing the gap. For this reason, buyers’ traders are not interested in such products with low quality, and the board of customs and excise has bought the product at a price that is not worth the effort of the farmer and therefore farmer did not show interest in the agriculture of this product in 1926.²⁷

Based on the information provided in the work, a significant amount of vegetable cultivation is also carried out in Bartın. The amount of product grown meets the needs of the city, and the surplus products are exported to Zonguldak. The

²⁶ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 11-12.

²⁷ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 12.

amount of production in the region is so sufficient that if the amount of vegetables grown is determined, it can meet the needs of a vegetable canning factory.²⁸

Similarly, it is stated in the work that silk insect breeding is done in Bartın, albeit a little. The conditions of the region are very suitable for growing mulberries. However, in order to go further in this field, it is necessary to increase mulberry tree cultivation as much as possible and establish mulberry facilities and silkworm rearing houses.²⁹

Information about Bartın's Forests

In the section titled "*Information about the Forests of Bartın*", which is the eleventh part of "Bartın Guide", the following information is given:

"The forests in Bartın are not privately owned, but all are public domain. Its area is approximately 100,000 hectares wide. Timber is produced from these forests through hand cutting, and water blades and timber factories. The cutting of Bartın forests and their production is around 5 to 10 thousand m³ per year. 85% of the trees are beech, hornbeam, 15% oak, pine, fir, elm, ash tree, plane tree, alder, chestnut tree and there are boxwood, cranberry, ostrya carpinifolia, yellowish tree, laurel and other trees by sprinkling. Timber transportation from Bartın pier is minimum 25 and maximum 35 thousand m³ per year. The production of Safranbolu, Araç, Damı, Devrek forests are also included in this collection."³⁰

Bartın has very rich and wide forest areas since the oldest periods in history in terms of its geographical region. Within the scope of our research, this issue was emphasized above all in the related section of "Bartın Guide", which we received as a source work. According to the work, all the forests in Bartın in 1927 are state-owned. The total area covered by forests is 100,000 hectares. A considerable amount of timber is produced from these forests through hand cutting, water blades and timber factories. Around 5,000-10,000 m³ of timber is produced from the forests in the region. 85% of the trees in the forests are beech and hornbeam, 15% of the trees in the forests are trees such as oak, pine, fir, elm, ash plant, plane tree, alder, chestnut, boxwood, ostrya carpinifolia, rocky, yellowish tree and laurel 25.000-35.000 m³ of

²⁸ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 12.

²⁹ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 12.

³⁰ *Bartın Guide, Ibid.* p. 50-51.

timber is processed annually from Bartın pier. This figure includes the amounts obtained from Safranbolu, Arac, Damı and Devrek forests.³¹

Information about Fauna

In the section titled “*Information about Fauna*” which is the twelfth part of “Bartın Guide”, the following information is given.

“The animals in Bartın consist of mule³², donkey, ox, cow, bull, buffalo, sheep and goat. Considering the natural condition of the Bartın land and the density of the animals, it is possible to divide it into three large territories. The first zone is the north-east part according to the city of Bartın, where the animals are rarely found here. The goats and sheep alone are slightly larger. The second zone is the Arıt zone, where animal husbandry is at an average level. The third zone is the southern and south-western parts, where the livestock activities are the most abundant since the land is relatively fertile and wetland. According to the number of animals in 1926, the amount of animals is 2733, including 460 mules, 1523 mare and 750 foals.³³ The animals like horses and mules³⁴ are mostly domestic. Animals of Arab and foreign races are rarely encountered. Although about one hundred and forty compatible animals are encountered from domestic animals, the most important traces of the past are the pack animals. There are 400 donkeys in Amasra area. Even if there are more donkeys on another part of the area, it is not very important. There are 20,608 cows, 18,267 oxen, 9,670 calves, heifers and calves, and there are 48,545 bovine animals. Although there are quite large buffaloes around Gölpazarı, they are generally medium-sized. The bad smell in the buffalo meat of other parties is not found in the meat of Bartın buffaloes in terms of animal feeding styles and care. Their skins are relatively thin. There are 3,529 female buffaloes, 5021 male buffaloes and 2,800 buffalo cubs.³⁵ There are 9,661 sheep and sheep rot is frequently encountered due to the moistness of the land. There are 6,300 goats and the Abaza goats in the Filyos region can give up to

³¹ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 13.

³² Beginning, lifting load, horse, mule, male horse. See Şemsettin Sami, *Kâmûs-ı Türki*, İkdâm Press, İstanbul, 1901, p. 262; Ferit Devellioğlu, *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Ottoman-Turkish*, 18th Edition. Aydın Bookstore, Ankara, 2001, p. 71.

³³ Mustafa Nihat Özön, *Ottoman-Turkish Dictionary*, 4th Edition. İnkılâp ve Aka Bookstores, İstanbul, 1965, p. 623.

³⁴ Horse, workhorse. See Ferit Devellioğlu, *Ibid.* p. 259.

³⁵ Şemsettin Sami, *Ibid.* p. 1259.

two kilos of milk daily. Since the land is humid, pasteurellosis and throat swelling diseases sometimes occur in bovine animals and buffaloes. Other animal diseases are very rare."³⁶

Although Bartın has experienced a serious decline in animal husbandry as it is experienced throughout the country today, it is one of the geographies that advanced in this field in the 1920s. According to the information given in "Bartın Guide", the animals that were cultivated in the region at that time were mule, donkey, ox, cow, bull, buffalo, sheep and goat. It is possible to divide the region into three basic parts by looking at the structure of Bartın land and the frequency of animals. The first part is the north-eastern part of the city, where animal husbandry is not common. Only goat and sheep are raised. The second part is the Artı region, where animal husbandry is relatively more developed. The third part of the city is the southern and south-western parts of the city, due to the fertile and wetlands of the land, the most livestock activities are carried out in this region. Considering the number of horse breeds based on 1926 data, it is seen that there are 2733 animals in the region, 460 mules, 1523 mares and 750 foals. Horses are mostly domestic. Arab and other foreign races are very rare.

There are more than 400 donkeys in Amasra area. There are a total of 48,545 oxen, calves and cattle species in the region. 20.608 of it consists of cows, 18.267 of them are oxen and 9.670 of them are calves and heifers. Although rather large animals are encountered in and around Gölpazarı, medium-sized animals are also common. Considering the care and feeding styles of the animals, the bad smell in the buffalo meat of other neighboring cities is not found in the buffaloes in Bartın. Considering the amount of buffalo animals, there are 3,529 female buffaloes, 5,021 male buffaloes and 2,800 buffalo cubs. There are 9,661 small cattles as sheep and goats and sheep rot is common in these kinds of animals due to the extremely humid land. There are also 6,300 goats in the region. Due to the dampness of the land, diseases such as pasteurellosis, throat swelling are generally observed in large animals such as cows, oxen, buffalo and buffalo cubs. Other animal diseases are not very common.³⁷

³⁶ *Bartın Guide, Ibid.* p. 51-52.

³⁷ Ramazan Arslan, *Ibid.* p. 13-14.

Conclusion

As a result of the counts made by Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bartın, very important data emerged in many fields as in the whole country in 1927. It is possible to find important information about the mining resources of the city, especially its commercial, economic, agricultural and financial status, livestock activities in the region and forestry activities in this book. The source that forms the basis of our research was published in 1927 by the Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry under the name “Bartın Guide” by the Press of the Müretebbiye Company. This report, which is prepared as a page consisting of 72 pages and contains the results of the count, consists of 16 chapters. The book was presented to the reader with the presentation letter of İsmail Hakkı Bey, the Chief Clerk of Bartın Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The “Ninth Section” of the work within the scope of our investigation has the title “Agricultural Information”; “The Eleventh Section” of our work within the scope of our investigation is titled “Information about Bartın’s Forests” and the “Twelfth Section” has the heading “Information about Fauna”.

There is satisfying information about agricultural activities in Bartın of 1920s in the section titled “Agricultural Information”, which is “Ninth Section” of the work. Accordingly, corn, wheat, barley, eincorn wheat, millet seeds and tobacco are planted in the region. Due to the fertility of the land, abundant products are taken from the cultivated areas. More than that could be achieved, but modern farming methods and informed farming techniques are not practiced in the region. For example, the land is much more efficient than Safranbolu and Kastamonu. If the farmers in Bartın region meet some innovations, the product to be obtained from the soil will be much more. Vegetable farming is also carried out significantly in the region. In fact, the surplus of the grown products is exported to the province of Zonguldak, where Bartın was affiliated at that time. As it is understood from the records of this period, silkworm breeding is done in the region, albeit a little. Although geography is suitable for mulberry cultivation, there is no conscious development in this field. Although “Bartın Guide” stated that a mulberry and silkworm rearing house should be established in the region in 1927, there is almost no trace of this effort today. Consequently, silkworm rearing, which was done in small amounts in those times, has reached the point of complete extinction today.

The "Eleventh Section" of the work is called "Information about Bartın's Forests". In this section, brief information about the forestry and forestry activities in Bartın was given in the 1920s. According to this, sources describe that there are much more lush forests in Bartın, as it goes back to earlier periods of history. Significant timber is produced from forests. As a matter of fact, around 5,000-10,000 m³ of timber is produced annually from forested areas in the region. One of the most important indicators showing that timber development has developed in the region is the processing of 25,000-35,000 m³ of timber annually from Bartın pier.

The "Twelfth Chapter" of the work is called "Information about Fauna". In this part of the study, detailed information is presented just like in the agriculture section. According to the work, horse, donkey, ox, cow, bull, buffalo, sheep and goat breeding are carried out in the region in the 1920s. In this period, animal husbandry has developed in a significant way in the region.

Consequently, when the data obtained in the study are evaluated in general, it is obvious that today's Bartın province which used to be a township in 1927, occupies an important place both in the region and in the economy of the country, considering its historical background and the favorable geographical features it possesses. Bartın is a region that is self-sufficient in terms of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry activities and it could export the surplus to other cities in the 1920s as it is today. Although not acted within the framework of modern methods and conscious agricultural policies, Bartın emerges as one of the elite towns that have produced more production than it consumes in terms of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. The information contained in the source book "Bartın Guide" confirms this fact once again.

Starting from the information given in the work, how well founded Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's fight that has given for the development of agriculture in Turkey is better observed. The young republic, which saw that the method of not applying modern agriculture methods even on fertile lands in the Anatolian geography would not make serious contributions to the region or the country's economy, always took this fact into consideration while establishing its agricultural policies.

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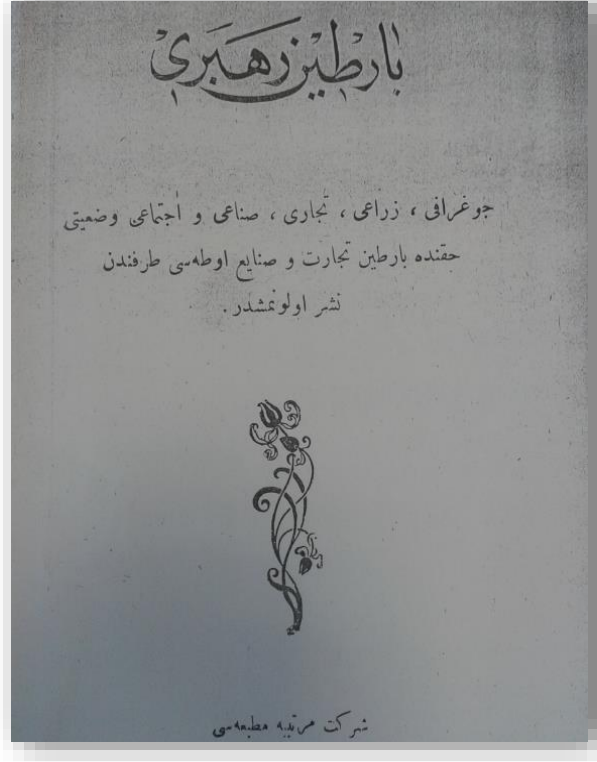
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ATTACHMENTS

(Sections of Bartın Guide's Resource Work within the Scope of Our Research)



معارفك و هر درلو ترقی و تفضیك او كنه حائلر چیقاران دوراستبداده
مملكتتمزك اقتصادى ، اجتماعى ؛ جوغرافى وضعینلری حقنده بر كتاب نشر
ایتمك و نو وسیله ایله مملكتتمزى دها یقیندن طامتیق امکانی یوقدی، بونكچون
بسله دیکمز امللری تحقق ایندیره مبوروق . بیلردنبری بسله دیکمز املمز
ملمتتمزك كوز بیكى بویوك منجیمز داهی غازیمزك سایه سنده نائل اولدق، بویوك
بر وقوفله زه ترقی و تفضی بوللری کؤسترن، ارشاد و ایقاپ ایدن اولوغازیمزه
کنج ، فعال حکومت جمهوریه مزك اقتصاد ساحه سنده کؤستردیكى همت و
معاونته استناداً بشیل بارطینمزك حالاً و دولایسه بیله آتیا پارلاق بر استقباله
قاووشمق و دیگر مملكتلریمزه طانیدرارق تجارت و صنایع محلیه لك دها زیاده
تأمین انكشافه و دها طوغریسی پارلاق بر استقباله قاووشمانه چالیشمق امل
خالصانه سیله او طه مزجه بر كتاب نشری تصورایدلس و آتیا دها زیاده تکملنه چالیشیمق
اوزره شیمدیلك مختصر اوله رق شو انر میدانه کتیرلشدر .
کتابده کی نقصانلردن او طه مزى خبردار ایده جك محترم قارلریمزه شیمدیدن
عرض تشکر ایدرز .

بارطین تجارت و صنایع
اوطه سی باشکانجی
اسماعیل مهنی

طقوزنجی فصل

زراعتہ عامہ معارفات :

بارطین قضای اراضیسی زراعتہ چوق الوبریشلی و قوتلیدر . بغدادین زیادہ مصر یتشیدیرر ، قیشلق اولهرق وسطی سنهده [۱۵۰۰۰۰] :دوئم بغدادی ، [۸۰۰۰۰] دوئم آرپه ، [۵۰۰۰۰] دوئم یولاف ، [۲۵۰۰۰] دوئم قاپدیجه و یازلق اولهرق [۱۰۰۰۰۰] دوئم مصر ، [۱۵۰۰۰] داری توخومی اکیلیر . وقت و زماننده یاغمورلر یاغار دولو . و سائر آفادن مصون اولدیغی سنه لده [۴] میلیون کیلو بغدادی ، [۱۰] میلیون بشبوز بیک کیلو آرپه ، [۱] بر میلیون بشبوز بیک [کیلو یولاف ، [۱] بر میلیون [کیلو قاپلوچه ، [۱] سکنز میلیون بشبوز بیک [کیلو مصر و [۱] سکنز یوز الی بیک [کیلو داری حاصلاتی اولور . بارطین محیطی حیثه تجیسی براز عاطلدر ، قویلاقله زرعیات یاغماستی بیلمز لر ، اصول جدید آلات زراعیه سنه آیدشمه مشدره قسطمونی وزغفرانبولی رنجبرلری کی زراعتده سی کوسترش اولسه لر ده ا زیادہ ترقی ایدر لر . قسطمونی و زغفرانبولی اراضیسنک قسم اعظمه اوچ ودرت سنهده کوبره دوکرلر و بر سنهده نداسی یاغلهرق استراحتہ بر اقرلر ، بوراده کوبره بدخی اهمیت و برلمدیکی حالده هر سنه اکیلیر ، اولدجه محصول آلینیر .

توتون زرعیاتی ۳۳۹ سنه سی ۳۶۰ دوئم زرعیاتدن ۱۸۳۶۵ کیلو ، ۳۴۰ سنه سی ۷۰۴ دوئم دن ۳۸۲۱۶ کیلو ، ۳۴۱ سنه سی ۱۱۱۰ دوئم دن [۱۳۶۳۳۱]

— ۴۸ —

کیلو توتون آلدە ایدلشددر . شو حسابہ نظرآ ۳۳۹ سنہسی بر دوعدن الہی بر
کیلو ، ۳۴۰ سنہسی بر دوعدن الہی دوت کیلو ، ۳۴۱ سنہسی ہر دوعدن
[یوز یکرسی ایکی بحق] کیلو توتون حاصلاتی آلدە ایدلش کہ ۳۴۱ سنہسندہ
عظیم بررق کورولمکدہ ایکن ۹۲۶ سنہسندہ مع الاسف بردنبرہ ندنی ایتشددر .
سنہ مذکورده یالکز اوتوز بر دویم زرعیات پایلمشددر ، بو بردنبرہ واقع
اولان تدینک نلردن ایلو وکلدیکی اراشدیرلدیفندہ زراع توتون فیدہ لرینک
کشفتہ کیدن مأمورلرک وقوسزلقرلی حسیدیلہ فضلہ کشیفاندہ بولمش
اولدقرلی کی انحصار ادارہ سنک تطبیق ایتدیکی کشفیات قانونی سابق رزی
زمانسندہ کی قانونک تطبیق و بو یوزدن کشفیات مقداری ا کمال ایدہ میان یک
چوق زراعک جزا پاییلہرق محکمہ لرہ دوشمہسی و زراع کشفیات مقداری
دولدیرمق مجبوری دولایسیلہ دیب و فنا توتونلری ا بی مالہ قاریشدیرمق
صورتیلہ نقصاتی ا کالہ تشب اتمہسندن مالنک قیمتنی دوشورمکدہ اولسی و
شو وضعیتدہ آلیجی نجاردہ رواج کوسترمیدیکی کی انحصار ادارہسی دوزراعک
اختیار ایتدیکی زحمتہ دکمہ بچک درجہدہ دون فیانہ مباحہدہ بولونمش اولسندن
اشبو فیضی توتون زرعیاتی ترقی ایدہ چک ایکن بالعکس بردنبرہ زوالہ یوز
طوتمشدر . بناء علیہ شو زوالک اوکنہ کچمک چارہ لری ۹۲۷ سنہسی مارتندہ
اجرا قلتان قونقرہ یه اوچنچی مادہ اولہرق علاوہ ایدلشددر . بارطیندہ اولدقچہ
آہمیتی حائر دینہ چک درجہدہ سبزہ پشدریلیر . داخلآ ادارہ ایتد کدنصسکر
زونقولداعدہ بر مقدار سبزہ اخراجات پاییلیر . و بر سبزہ ، قونسروہ
فایرہسی پاییلدینی صورتدہ ادارہ ایدر .

بارطیندہ ابتدائی صورتدہ و آز مقداردہ آچیلان ایپک بوچکی نخلرندن
ممنونیتہ شایان درجہدہ قوزہ آلمقدہ اولسنہ و محیطک دوت پشدریمکہ استعدادی
موجود بولمنسہ بناء ایپک بوچکچیلکنک تعمیمی ودورت غرسیانک توسیعی ،

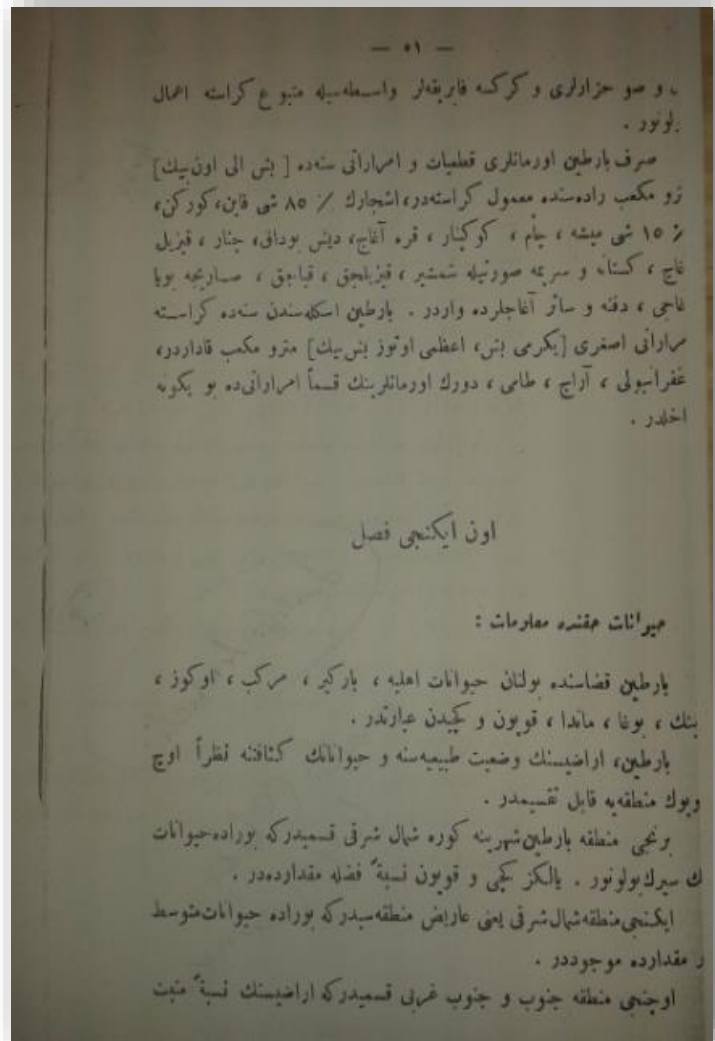
سرور ابدہ بیلیر ، یوزار جهتک یولی هنوز ا کال اولومشدر . نقلیات تجاریه معونه و موتورلره ایرماقدن اجرا ایدلدیکندن اشبو یوله اهمیت ویرله مکده دره حالیوکه اهمیت چوقدر .

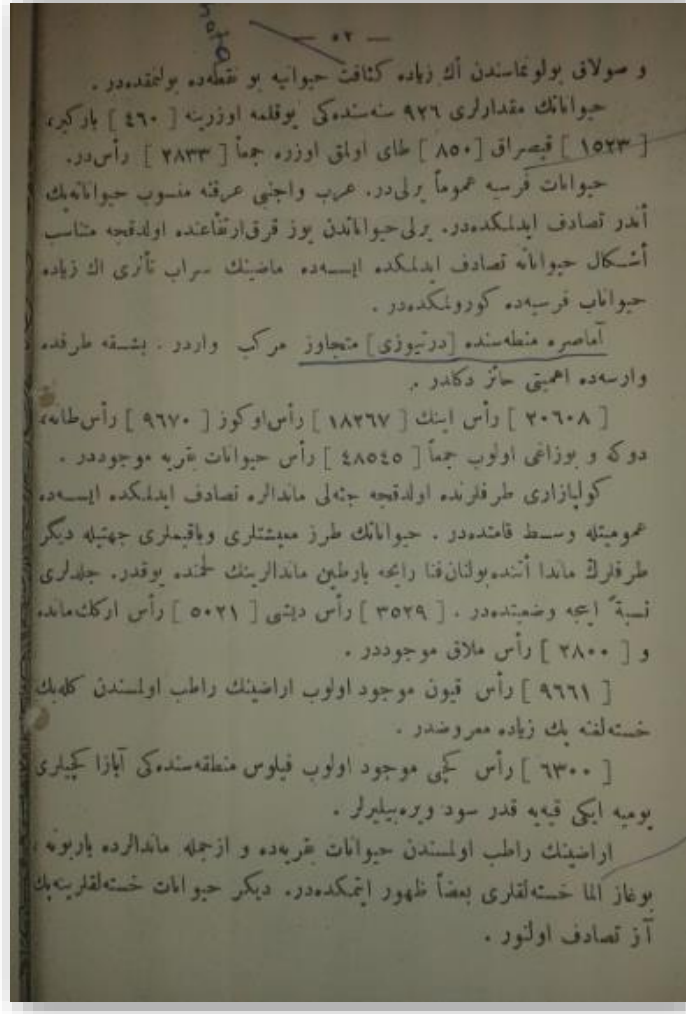
بارطینک مربوط بولندی زونفولداق ولایتی بارطینه ۹۰ کیلو متره مسافه دره ، شوسه یوقدر ، آنجیق ایجاب حالده باتیقه یولاردن مشکلاتا حیوانله کیدیله بیلینیر . ولایتله بارطین آره سنده یول یایمقی هنوز تصور ایدله مشدر . بارطینک جیده قضای حدودنده قوریجه شیله ناحیه سنه قادار مسافه سی ۶۴ کیلو مترودر ، سرور و عبور باتیقه یولاردن اجرا اولنیور ، حتی قاغوز آرابه سنک بیله مرورینه امکان یوقدر . مشکلاتا حیوانله کیدیله بیلینیر . قضای کویدن کوبه اولان کویلی باتیقه یولاری ده منتظم دکدر . قینش موسمنده مشکلاتلیدر . خلاصه یول اعتباریله بارطین چوق کیری قالمشدر .

اونبرنجی فصل

بارطینک اورمانلری مقننه معلومات :

بارطین قضای داخنده خصوصیتی تصدیق ایدلش اورمان اولیوب کاه هیریدر مساحه سطحیه سی تقریباً [یوز بیک هکتار] وسعتنده دره بو اورمانلر





Çatışma beyanı: Makalenin yazarı bu çalışma ile ilgili taraf olabilecek herhangi bir kişi ya da finansal ilişkileri bulunmadığını dolayısıyla herhangi bir çıkar çatışmasının olmadığını beyan eder.

Destek ve teşekkür: Çalışmada herhangi bir kurum ya da kuruluştan destek alınmamıştır.