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THE OTTOMAN LİVA KANUNNAMES
CONTAINED IN THE DEFTER-I HAKANI

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To the student 15th. and 16th. century Ottoman economic history the value of the Ottoman *Liva Kanunnames* (Provincial Law-Codes) has been a recognized fact of life for the past forty years. From the date of its publication in 1943 the late Ömer Lütfi Barkan's : *XV ve XVI nci Asırlarda Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Ziraat Ekonominin Hukukî ve Malî Esasları (Birinci Cilt : Kanunlar)*¹ has been the single most cited study by scholars working in this field. The well deserved popularity of this important collection of sources is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that shortly before his death in 1979 Ömer Lütfi Hoca asked to borrow my copy of the book on the grounds that his own had been purloined by a student some years previously.

Indeed as a collection of over one hundred *kanunnames* culled from the *Tapu-Tahrir Defterleri* of the Istanbul *Başbakanlık* Archives and the holdings of the *Tapu ve Kadastro Umum Müdürlüğü*, together with a few from unpublished manuscripts, Barkan's *Kanunlar* has served to fill many important gaps in our knowledge of 15th. and 16th. century Ottoman economic history. We must however qualify our praise with two reservations which are often overlooked. The first stems from a limitation imposed by the

1 Istanbul, 1943. Hereafter cited as : Barkan, *Kanunlar*.

subject of the work itself, namely its emphasis on agricultural economy. In other words Barkan's purpose was to make available a body of sources dealing specifically with the agricultural/rural life of the Empire. While in fact he included a number of laws which fall outside the scope of this definition, his primary emphasis was on agricultural law-codes. So the question is : how far did his work reflect the nature of the *Liva Kanunnames* as a whole, and how far did his concern for agricultural taxation dictate his use of them? As we shall see shortly the answer is that Barkan placed his interests before those of his sources.

The second reservation deals with the way in which Barkan selected his examples. His aim was to present a single *kanunname* from as many different regions of the Empire as possible without regard to the dates at which they were compiled. Implicit in this approach is the idea that the *kanunnames* do not reflect changes which may have transpired in Ottoman society but were all compiled at the time of each region's conquest and then passed from *defter* to *defter* without any significant alteration. A case in point is the *kanunname* which he selected for the Morea (Peloponessus) which he happened to take from a *defter* which was compiled following the Ottoman reconquest of this region from the Venetians in 1716². The question we must ask ourselves is : was this the best, or indeed the only, example of a *kanunname* for this region which was available to him? The answer is no : earlier codes from the years 1512-20³, 1520-66⁴, and 1583⁵ are preserved in the *Tapu-Tahrir Defters* of the *Başbakanlık* Archives.

2 Barkan, *Kanunlar*. pp. 326-332: Entitled the *Kanunname-i Vilayet-i Mora* this version is found in the *Tapu ve Kadastro Defter* No. 71 from the year 1129 (1716); as such it falls outside the scope of a work devoted to the 15th and 16th. centuries.

3 *Başbakanlık Arşivi : Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 80. Compiled between the years 1512-20 this *defter* contains the : *Kanunname-i Vilayet-i Mora* on p. 586.

4 *Başbakanlık Arşivi : Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 367. Compiled between the years 1520-66 this *defter* contains the : *Kanunname-i Liva-i Mora* on pp. 110-113.

5 *Başbakanlık Arşivi : Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 607. Compiled in the year 1583 this *defter* contains the : *Kanunname-i Liva-i Mora* on pp. 2-6. Obviously any of these three versions would have been more suitable for a work dealing with the 15th. and 16th. centuries than the 18th. century example presented by Barkan.

Furthermore, the publication of just one 'typical' *kanunname* for each region of the Empire is also indefensible. As I have shown elsewhere in an examination of seven of the eight *kanunnames* preserved for the Island of Limnos⁶, the provisions of these laws could and did change significantly from one period to another. Only when a complete corpus of extant *Liva Kanunnames* become available may we hope to gain an accurate understanding of the reasons for which they were included in the *mufassal* (detailed) forms of the *Defter-i Hakani*, and their importance become clear.

Finally we must face the question of just how comprehensive Barkan's attempt was within the limitations imposed by his subject and the methodology he employed. Stated differently, to what degree should we rely on his book for our knowledge of the *Liva kanunnames*? Does he at least give us *one* example from each region for which such codes have survived? The 'Preliminary Index' appended to this paper indicates that, once again, the answer is no. His work does not include extant codes for the areas of : Aazaz, Aclun, Adana, Aintab, Akşehir, Alacahisar, Ana and Hit, Atine, Avlonya, Bagdat, Basra, Beyşehir, Braniçova, and so on right through the alphabet. In all there are a total of over one hundred regions throughout the Empire for which one or more *kanunnames* have survived which do not appear in Barkan's study. In short, his book, while an important pioneering effort in collecting extant Ottoman provincial law-codes may in no way substitute for the compilation, editing and publication of the complete corpus of *Liva Kanunnames* preserved in the Ottoman cadastral surveys.

As a preliminary step towards the production of such a fully edited corpus, I determined several years ago, should the opportunity present itself, to systematically examine the extant *Tahrir-Defter*s and compile copies of the *kanunnames* which they contain. During his all-too brief tenure as Director of the *Başbakanlık* Archives in 1979-80 Professor Nejat Göyünç gathered together a number of scholars then resident in Istanbul and proposed a collaborative

6 Heath W. Lowry, «A Corpus of Extant *Kanunnames* for the Island of Limnos as Contained in the *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* Collection of the *Başbakanlık* Archives,» *Osmanlı Araştırmaları (The Journal of Ottoman Studies)* Vol. I., 1980. pp. 41-60. See in particular pp. 43-45.

project to begin the publication of important groups of sources contained in the Archives collections. To this end, he and I agreed to undertake the compilation and joint publication of a corpus of the *kanunnames* preserved in the *Defter-i Hakani* of the *Tapu-Tahrir* and *Maliyeden Müdevver* collections of the archives holdings.

During the winter and spring of 1979-80 I undertook the time-consuming and arduous task of literally examining each page of the 1,200 *defters* of the *Tapu-Tahrir* collection together with those of some 500 of the earliest *defters* in the *Maliyeden Müdevver* series⁷. I employed the following method. Each day the staff of the depot where the registers are stored would bring to the Reading-Room one 'shelf' of *defters* (an average of 30-40) which I examined in accordance with the following criteria :

- a) For each *defter* a 3«x5» card was filled in giving the old and new numbers, date of compilation, and type (e.g. *Mufassal Tahrir*, *İcmal Tahrir*, *Timar Tevcih*, *Evkaf*, etc.)
- b) For those *Mufassal Tahrir Defters* (and in a few cases *İcmal*) containing *kanunnames* I noted the areas/regions covered and recorded the page numbers; plus I noted whether or not they had been utilized by Barkan.
- c) For those *Mufassals* which contained no *kanunname* I noted whether or not the *defter* was complete, for many *defters* which may have at one time contained *kanunnames* have, with the passage of time lost their opening pages. I further noted the presence or absence of blank pages in the *defters* intended for *kanunnames* which had never been filled in.

7 A number of *Defter-i Hakani* were incorrectly catalogued as part of the *Maliyeden Müdevver* series. Unfortunately the dictates of time (there are 35,000 *defters* in this series) and logistics (the *Maliyeden Müdevver* series is housed in one of the former *medresses* attached to the Sultan Ahmed Camii and it was impossible to transport them all to the Reading-Room) made it impossible to check this collection with the same detail given to the *Tapu-Tahrir* collection. However I did read through the hand-written *fiş* up to the year 1650 for this collection and personally examined anything that sounded as if it might be a *tahrir defter*. I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those members of the *Başbakanlık* staff who made this project possible by their tireless efforts expanded in transporting *defters* back and forth between the Depot and the Reading-Room.

At the end of each day all the *Defters* containing *kanunnames* were taken to the Archive photographer⁸ where photo-copies were made of each *kanunname*. Then the *Defters* were returned to the depot and the following day's 'shelf' brought to the Reading-Room. At the end of this stage of the project I had a complete index on 3«x5» cards of all the *Defters* in the collections, with photo-copies of all the *kanunnames* they contained. This, while the most physically grueling, was actually the easiest part of the project as it was basically mechanical in nature. Now began the task of reading through well over a thousand pages of *kanunnames* and indexing them for eventual publication.

As conceived by Professor Göyüncü and myself the project is also intended to include all the *kanunnames* preserved in the 254 *mufassal tahrir defters* housed in the *Tapu-Kadastro* Archives in Ankara, as well as those which may be contained in the handful of *Tahrir Defters* scattered in various European libraries. Until now, however we have been unable to personally examine the Ankara *Defters*, but I have included those known to contain *kanunnames* from the works of Barkan⁹, Tuncer¹⁰, and Alexander¹¹ in the Preliminary Index.

Let us turn from the specific to the general and face the perennial and obvious questions. How and why the *kanunnames* were compiled in the first place? The scholar who in the present generation has devoted the greatest effort to the understanding of Ot-

8 Special thanks must go the Rıza Bey the Archives Photographer who spent countless hours carefully photo-copying the *kanunnames*.

9 Barkan, *Kanunlar*.

10 Tuncer, Hadiye : *Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Toprak Hukuku, Arazi Kanunları ve Kanun Açıklamaları*. Ankara (Tarım Bakanlığı), 1962. This work, which must be used with extreme caution, gives partial (and often incorrect) translations of a number of the *kanunnames* contained in the *Tahrir-Defters* of the collection housed in the *Tapu ve Kadastro* Archives in Ankara.

11 Alexander, John Christos : *Toward a History of Post-Byzantine Greece : The Ottoman Kanunnames for the Greek Lands, ca. 1500-ca. 1600*. (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation : Columbia University, 1974). This very important work contains texts and translations of all the *kanunnames* dealing with areas included in present day Greece from the collections of the *Başbakanlık* Archives *Tapu-Tahrir* series and from the holdings of the *Tapu-Kadastro* Umum Müdürlüğü in Ankara.

toman law is Professor Halil İnalçık. In two recent articles, the first entitled : «Suleiman the Lawgiver and Ottoman Law», which appeared in *Archivum Ottomanicum* I in 1969¹², and the second his entry on «*Kanunname*» two years later in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (2nd. Ed. Vol. IV)¹³ İnalçık has attempted to analyze how and why the Ottoman *Liva Kanunnames* were compiled. In the time remaining I would like to examine his answers to the questions in the light of the results of our project. İnalçık's views on this subject are most concisely summarized in his article on Suleiman as follows :

The Kanunnames for each Sancak : For each *Sancak* in the Ottoman Empire an official survey of land and population (*mufassal-defter*) was prepared and this was introduced by a *kanunname*. The *kanunname* of a *sancak* was generally intended to detail : (a) tax rates and the way taxes were to be collected by the *timar*-holders; (b) rules concerning land possession, transference and inheritance under the *timar*-system; (c) exemptions and immunities; and (d) ruler concerning the statutes of the military. The *kanunname* of a *sancak* was primarily intended to be used by government or courts to settle differences between the *timar*-holders and the *re'aya* or between them and other officials, or between tax-farmers and *wakf* agents. These *kanunnames* were an integral part of the *defters* 'registers', which, when ratified with the Sultan's seal (*tugra*), became official laws of the Empire¹⁴.

Implicit in this definition/description is the assumption that the *Liva* (which İnalçık terms *sancak*) *Kanunnames* were primarily concerned with aspects of the *timar* system and that the *kanunnames* were an integral part of the *mufassal defters*. On the basis of our examination I would suggest a somewhat wider definition, as follows :

For each *Liva* in the Empire official surveys of land and population were prepared at intervals throughout the 15th. and 16th.

12 pp. 105-138. Hereafter cited as : İnalçık, *Suleiman*.

13 pp. 562-566. Hereafter cited as : İnalçık, *Kanunname*.

14 İnalçık, *Suleiman*. p. 112.

centuries. Frequently these surveys contained, either in their opening pages or scattered within (at the beginning of each new section) a *kanunname* (law-code) for the region concerned. The *Liva Kanunnames* generally contain provision intended to cover all elements of the tax-paying population in the region they are concerned with. We will discuss these codes within the context of the various categories of tax-payers in the Empire :

1) *THE RURAL POPULATION* : This encompasses all regulations concerning peasants engaged in agriculture throughout the Empire. This category of *kanunnames* was usually, though not always, prefaced or defined as pertaining to the *re'aya*. A typical heading would read : *kanunname-i re'aya-i liva-i X*¹⁵. It was this category of regulations that Barkan was primarily concerned with in his *Kanunlar* study, and it is this type of regulation that Inalcik presumably had in mind when he stated that : «the *Kanunname* of a *sancak* was primarily intended to be used by government or courts to settle differences between the timar-holders and the *re'aya*»¹⁶. While there can be no real disagreement over the fact that the majority of the *kanunnames* fall into this category, a fact which is hardly surprising in an Empire where over 80% of the population were engaged in agriculture, it is an over-simplification to state that this was the primary purpose of the *Liva Kanunnames*. For to do so overlooks those tax-payers who were not peasants tilling the soil. To illustrate this point we must examine a second group of tax-payers :

2) *THE URBAN POPULATION* : A large number of the extant *Liva Kanunnames* are specifically designed to regulate the commercial activities of the Empire's town and city dwellers. In this category we may differentiate between two types of commercial regulations :

15 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 75 *Kanun-i Re'aya-i Liva-i Gelibolu*; *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 292 *Kanunname-i Re'aya-i Liva-i Lipve* (pp. 1-4); *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 351 *Kanun-i Re'aya-i Liva-i Pojega* (pp. 2-7); *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 388 *Kanunname-i Re'aya-i Budin ve Liva-i Estergon ve Liva-i Hatvan ve Liva-i Novigrad* (pp. 2-6).

16 Inalcik, *Suleiman*. p. 112.

- a) **PORT AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS** : *Iskele Kanunnames* which regulated the Empire's commercial life in the form of port, harbour and customs dues are found in the codes for every province which bordered on water. A common heading for this type of *kanun* is : *kanunname-i iskele-i X*¹⁷. These regulations which were ignored by İnalçık in his various discussions are a basic part of the *Liva Kanunnames*¹⁸.
- b) **MARKET REGULATIONS** : The *Bac-i Bazar Kanunnames* which are concerned with the market-taxes and dues levied upon buyers and sellers in the Empire's towns and cities are another category of regulations which are found throughout the *Liva Kanunnames*. These clearly urban regulations usually appear under the heading : *kanunname-i bac-i bazar-i nefs-i X*¹⁹.

Finally we must look at the third large group of tax-paying *re'aya* in the Empire, namely the tribes and the regulations which affected them :

3) **TRIBAL POPULATION** : While the regulations governing the rural and urban populations tend to be mixed together in the same *defters*, i.e., logically the cities appear under the provinces for whom they served as administrative centers, the tribes, generally tended to be treated as a separate category with their own *mufassal defters* and *kanunnames*. This is particularly true of the Turkish tribal groups settled in Rumeli whose status was governed by a whole series of *Yörükân Kanunnames*. Typical headings for *kanunnames* in this group would be : *kanunname-i yörükân-i Naldöken, Ofcabolu, Tanrıdag* or *Kocacık*²⁰.

17 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 483 *Kanunname-i Iskele-i Silistre* (pp. 4-5); *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 387 *Kanunname-i Iskele-i Trabzon* p. 715).

18 İnalçık does not mention this type of regulation in either İnalçık, *Suleiman* or İnalçık, *Kanunname*.

19 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 167 *Kanunname-i Bac-i Bazar-i Nefs-i Yenice-Vardır* (p. 126); *Tapu-Tahrir* No. 433 *Kanunname-i Bac-i Bazar-i Nefs-i Karaferiye* (p. 695); *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 986 *Kanunname-i Bac-i Bazar-i Nefs-i Serfice* (p. 75).

20 See for example : *Kanunname-i Yörükân-i Naldöken (Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 685, pp. 6-10); *Kanunname-i Yörükân-i Tanrıdağ (Tapu-Tahrir Def-*

In short, the *Liva Kanunnames* cover the entire range of taxable rural, urban and tribal populations living within their respective boundaries, thus suggesting that their primary purpose was to regulate the Empire's tax base. This impression is further strengthened by an examination of the remaining categories of *Liva Kanunnames*, those covering smaller groups who for one reason or another enjoyed a special (reduced) tax status. We may sub-divide our examination of these groups according to the types of service which they performed for the state :

- a) *AUXILIARY MILITARY GROUPS* : Here we have a variety of peoples, both Muslim and Christian, who in return for part-time military service are given partial exemption from certain taxes. Included in this category are such groups as the *Müsellems*²¹, *Eflaks*²², *Voynuks*²³, *Tatars*²⁴, and *Canbaz*²⁵.
- b) *ETHNIC SUB-GROUPS* : Here the primary example is that of the Gypsies of Rumeli who enjoyed their own legal status as set forth in the : *kanunname-i Kıptiyan-i Vilayet-i Rumeli*²⁶.
- c) *AGRICULTURAL GROUPS* : Here we see the agricultural workers in the Empire's rice-fields, the *çeltükçis*²⁷.
- d) *INDUSTRIAL WORKERS* : The most important group in this category were the Balkan miners (*ma'denci*) who were governed by their own *kanunnames*, which included the *ka-*

ter No. 230, pp. 1-4) *Kanunname-i Yörükan-i Ofcabolu (Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 354, pp. 2-6)*; *Kanunname-i Yörükan-i Kocacık (Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 614, pp. 4-8)*.

21 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 67, pp. 1-2; Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 170, pp. 4-5; Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 172, p. 2.*

22 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 1011, pp. 1-2; Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 144, pp. 1-2; and Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 24, pp. 6, 10, & 102.*

23 See for example : *Maliyeden Müdevver Defter No. 81, pp. 2-5; & Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 370, p. 365.*

24 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 626 m, pp. 2-3.*

25 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 226, pp. 81-82.*

26 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 370, p. 373.*

27 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter No. 110, p. 5.*

*nun-i Sas ma'den-i Osmani*²⁸ and the *kanunname-i ma'den-i şehr-i Yenice ve Sas*²⁹.

So, I am forced to the conclusion that the *Liva Kanunnames* were not, as stated by İnalçık : «primarily intended to be used by the government or courts to settle differences between the timarholders and *re'aya*,»³⁰ but in fact were intended as the primary tax-code for the Empire. That they appear divided by province rather than in a single unified code reflects the reality that different regulations prevailed in different areas of the Empire.

This broader definition of the scope of the *Liva Kanunnames* reveals clearly what I view as the tri-partrite nature of the Ottoman tax-paying *re'aya* : a) peasants engaged in agriculture; b) the town and city-dwellers, and c) the semi-nomadic tribal groups³¹.

Aside from the questions of the scope and purpose of the *kanunnames*, another obvious question concerns the manner in which they were entered into the *Defter-i Hakani*. In the course of our examination in the archives it became apparent that approximately 40% of the *mufassal tahrir defters* do not contain *kanunnames*. If, as İnalçık has argued : «these *kanunnames* were an integral part of the *defters*,»³² how can we explain their absence? The obvious answer would be that, if as İnalçık has stated, «these *kanunnames* were confirmed by the Sultan's cipher (*tuğra*) and placed at the beginning of the detailed (*mufassal*) cadastral registers for each province,»³³ a great number of the *Defter-i Hakani* must be missing

28 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 133, pp. 1-7; *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 167, pp. 307-18.

29 See for example : *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 743, pp. 4-18.

30 İnalçık, *Suleiman*. p. 112.

31 This definition fits well with that given by İnalçık in his discussions of the more general *kanunname* developed by Mehemmed II for the *re'aya* (İnalçık, *kanunname* p. 563). Here İnalçık breaks down the fourth chapter of the *re'aya kanunname* as follows : «it deals first of all with Muslim *re'aya* liable to *çift* (q.v.) tax. Then a separate section shows the organization and obligations of the *yürüks* (*kanun-i yürükan*) who were exempted from all services. The next section shows taxes paid by Christian *re'aya* liable to the *ispendje*. The final section lists the *badj* taxes, payable in town markets and applicable to both Christians and Muslims.»

32 İnalçık, *Suleiman*. p. 112.

33 İnalçık, *Suleiman*. p. 112.

their opening sections. While our examination indeed showed that the ravages of time have taken their toll of both the beginning and final pages of many *defters*, this explanation alone fails to recognize two very important factors :

1) All the *kanunnames* were not placed at the beginning of the registers. At least 30% of them are found scattered within the *defters*. A case in point is the very important *Tapu-Tahrir Defter* No. 64 a *mufassal* register for south-eastern Anatolia which was compiled in 1518, immediately following the conquest of this area. The register contains a total of 16 different *kanunnames* scattered throughout its pages as follows :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) pp. 1-3 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Amid |
| b) p. 174 | Kanunname-i Nahiye-i Hani |
| c) p. 191 | Kanunname-i Nahiye-i Tercil |
| d) pp. 203-05 | Kanunname-i Vilayet-i Mardin |
| e) pp. 325-26 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Sincar |
| f) pp. 347-48 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Bire (Birecik) |
| g) pp. 385-86 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Ruha (Urfa) |
| h) p. 453 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Siverek |
| i) pp. 505-06 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Çermik |
| j) pp. 531-34 | Kanunname-i Nahiye-i Ergani |
| k) p. 581 | Kanunname-i Nahiye-i Cüngüş |
| l) pp. 603-04 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Harput |
| m) p. 661 | Kanunname-i Nahiye-i Ebu-Tahir |
| n) pp. 671-72 | Kanunname-i Liva-i 'Arabgir |
| o) pp. 715-16 | Kanunname-i Vilayet-i Kiğı |
| p) p. 755 | Kanunname-i Liva-i Çemişkezek |

2) A very large number of *mufassal tahrir defters* contain blank pages clearly intended for *kanunnames* which were never entered in. These blank pages are found both at the beginning of entire *defters*, and scattered throughout them at the beginning of each new section. Furthermore well over half the extant *kanunnames* contained in the *defters* were clearly written by a professional scribal hand. This suggests that, aside from possibly the first *defter* for each region, the *kanunnames* in the *mufassal defters* were a later interpolation of the bureaucracy in the capital. As such

they may have been intended as a 'check' to ensure that the officials (*emins*) actually compiling the *defters* in the provinces had not violated existing statutes.

If I have demonstrated anything, it is that our knowledge of this very important source, the *Liva Kanunnames*, is still in its infancy. It can only grow with our effort to collect, edit and publish a corpus of all such codes. Then at last we may hope to answer the questions I have raised.

APENDIX

An interesting side-light to the above study concerns the actual number of surviving *Defter-i Hakanî* in the *Tapu-Tahrir* collection of the *Başbakanlık Arşivi*. While the typewritten catalogue of the collection lists a total of 1,080 entries, it actually contains 1,200 *defters*. This discrepancy stems from two factors. First, as anyone who has used it is aware, there are a total of 111 (*mükerrer*) repeated entries scattered throughout the catalogue. These are *defters* which came to light between the preparation of the initial hand-written catalogue file (*fiş*) cards (the stage at which serial [*sıra*] numbers were assigned) and the typing of the catalogue itself. They were inserted chronologically in the sequence and assigned a *mükerrer* serial number (designated by the letter *m*). Typical entries in this category appear as follows : 1m, 1/1m, 2m, 2/1m, 3m etc. etc. For the scholar using the collection these 111 *mükerrer* items present no particular problem since they appear in their normal chronological order in the typewritten Catalogue and are simply ordered by number. However in the course of our shelf-by-shelf examination of the *Tapu-Tahrir* collection an additional nine registers which did not appear in the catalogue were discovered. These bore *mükerrer* numbers which did not figure in the Catalogue itself. This group of nine *defters* represent items which were discovered and catalogued after *sıra* numbers had been assigned and after the typewritten Catalogue was completed. They are the following :

- 1) S. No. 33m : an undated late 15th century *timar defter* for the Bolu region.
- 2) S. No. 35m : an undated section from an early 16th century *mufassal tahrir defter* which appears to list *evkaf* holdings in the Balkans.
- 3) S. No. 68m : an undated early 16th century *mufassal tahrir defter* entitled the : *Defter-i Cedid-i eflakan-i vilayet-i Hersek*, i.e., a *tahrir* covering the Eflaks in Hersek Vilayet.
- 4) S. No. 220m. : a *timar havi defter* covering sections of Anatolia and the Balkans; dated : 1542.
- 5) S. No. 231m : a *timar havi icmal defter* covering western and central Anatolia; it contains entries dated between : 1551-1571.
- 6) S. No. 232m : a section of a *mufassal tahrir defter* from the Balkans; dated : 1544.
- 7) S. No. 859m : a defter of 1750 listing the criminals in the Istanbul prison.
- 8) S. No. 1081 : an undated 17th century *askeriye defter* for Vülçitrin.
- 9) S. No. 1082 : an undated early 17th century *timar tevcih defter* covering a wide variety of regions.

The existence of these nine *defters* -which together with the 1,080 in the Catalogue, plus the 111 *mükerrer* items included in the Catalogue give us a total of 1,200 *defters*, in the *Tapu Tahrir* Collection- - was called to the attention of the Staff in the Reading-Room who promised to add colophons acknowledging their existence in the typewritten Catalogue.

PRELIMINARY ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE HAND-LIST OF
KANUNNAMES CONTAINED IN THE TAHRİR DEFTER COLLECTIONS
OF THE İSTANBUL BAŞBAKANLIK ARCHIVES AND THE ANKARA
TAPU VE KADASTRO ARCHIVES: *

A

AAZAZ Livası	TT181(1536)L
AAZAZ Livası	TT506(1570)L
ACLUN Livası	TT266(1548)L
ACLUN Livası	TT970(ND)L
ADANA Livası (Yazarı KN)	TT110(1521)L
ADANA Livası	TT177(1536)L
ADANA Livası	TT254(1547)L
ADANA Livası	TT450(1520-66)L
ADANA (Çeltik)	TT450(1520-66)L
ADANA	TK114(1572)T
AGRİBOZ Livası	TT367(1520-66)L
AGRİBOZ	TK157(1569)BTA
AİNTAB	TT186(1536)L
AİNTAB	TK161(1574)T
AKŞEHİR (Reaya)	TT415(1541)L

* The present study is based upon a page by page perusal of the 1200 *Tahrir Defter*s in the *Tapu-Tahrir* Collection of the Başbakanlık Archives (plus that of some 350 *Tahrir Defter*s catalogued in its *Maliyeden Müdevver* Collection). For materials contained in the Ankara *Tapu ve Kadastro* Collection I have been forced to rely upon the available studies of Barkan, Tuncer & Alexander (see : Footnotes 1, 10, 11). The key to abbreviations used in this study is as follows :

A — Alexander	TT — Tapu-Tahrir Defter Collection (İstanbul)
B — Barkan	MM — Tapu-Tahrir Defter Collection (İstanbul)
L — Lowry	TK — Tapu ve Kadastro Collection (Ankara)
T — Tuncer	

ALACAHİSAR Livası	TT167(1530)L
ALACAHİSAR	TT179(1536)L
ALACAHİSAR	TT567(1566-74)L
ALACAHİSAR	TK 95(1584)T
AMİD Livası	TT 64(1518)B
AMİD Livası	TT240(1540)B
ANA ve HİT Livası	TT998(1525)L
ANKARA Livası	TT117(1522)B
ANKARA Livası (Piyadegân)	TT248(1546)L
ANKARA Livası	TT438(1520-66)L
'ARABGİR Livası	TT 64(1518)B
'ARABGİR Livası	TT998(1525)L
'ARABGİR	TK127(1568)T
ATİNE	TK 157(1569)A
AVLONYA	TT 99(1519)L
AVLONYA	TK62(1583)T
AYAZ İskelesi (Adana)	TT (110(1521)L
AYDIN Livası	TT148(1528)B
AYDIN Livası	TT166(1530)L
AYDIN	TK129(1623)T

B

BAB-I TATARAN (Kefe)	TT214(1542)L
BAĞDAT	TK102(1580)T
BASRA (Düstur)	TT282(1551)L
BASRA	TT534(1574)L
BAYBURD	TT60(1516)B
BAYBURD (Vakıf KN)	TT199(1530-40)L
BAYBURD Sancağı	TT205(1540)B
BAYBURD Livası	TT966(ND)L

BEYŞEHİR Vilâyeti	MM241 (1563) L
BİGA Livası	TT59 (1516) B
BİGA	TK79 (1574) B
BİHİSNİ	TT925 (1519) B
BİHİSNİ Vilâyeti	TT71 (1519) L
BİRE Livası (Birecik)	TT 64 (1518) L
BİRE	TT184 (1536) L
BİRE Livası	TT276 (1551) L
BİRE Livası	TT496 (1570) L
BİRE Livası	TT501 (1570) L
BİRE	TK173 (1584) T
BİTLİS	TK109 (ND) BT
BOLU Livası	TT438 (1520-66) B
BOSNA Vilâyeti	TT 56 (1516) B
BOSNA Livası	TT157 (1530) B
BOSNA Livası	TT201 (1540) L
BOSNA Livası	TT211 (1541) B
BOZOK Kazası	TT998 (1525) B
BOZOK Kasabası	TT998 (1525) L
BOZOK Kazası	TT155 (1529) L
BOZOK	TT315 (1558) L
BOZOK	TK 31 (1575) T
BOZ ULUS	TT200 (1540) B
BRANIÇOVA Vilâyeti	MM 5 (1467) L
BUDIN Livası (Reaya)	TT388 (1520-66) L
BUDIN (Reaya)	TT410 (1520-66) B
BUDIN (Reaya)	TT449 (1520-66) B
BUDIN Livası	TT343 (1562) L
BUDIN (Cezire ve Kopan)	TT611 (1590) L

C

CEBELE Livası	TT512(1571)L
CEZAİR	TK121(1672)T
CEZAİR	TK180(1669)T
CÜNGÜŞ Nahiyesi	TT 64(1518)L

Ç

ÇANAD Livası	TT365(1566)B
ÇANAD Livası	TT580(1579)L
ÇATALCA (Nefs)	TT 36(ca. 1500)L
ÇATALCA (Nefs)	TT105(1520)L
ÇATALCA	TK 50(1569)TA
ÇEMİŞKEZEK Livası	TT 64(1518)L
ÇEMİŞKEZEK Vilâyeti	TT213(1541)B
ÇİNGANE (Ser-Askeran KN)	TT170(1532)B
ÇİNGANE (Ser-Askeran KN)	TT191(1537)L
ÇİTROZ-LİBANOVA	TT424(1520-66)L
ÇİTROZ-LİBANOVA	TK191(1567-68)A
ÇİTROZ-LİBANOVA	TT723(1613)L
ÇİRMEN Vilâyeti	TT128(1525)L
ÇİRMEN Livası	TT370(1528)B
ÇİRMEN Livası (Müsellem)	TT170(1532)B
ÇERMİK Livası	TT 64(1518)B
ÇERMİK Livası	TT998(1525)B
ÇUKUR-ABAD Vilâyeti	TT998(1525)B

D

DEKOKA	TK351 (ND) T
DELVİNE Livası	TT608(1583)L
DİVRİK Livası (Evkaf KN)	TT156(1530)B

DİVRİĞİ Livası	TT408(1520-66)L
DİVRİĞİ	TK153 (ND) BT
DİYARBEKİR Vilâyeti	TT200(1540)B
DİYARBEKİR Vilâyeti	TT965 (ND) L
DİYARBEKİR	TK117(1567)T

E

EBU TAHİR Nahiyesi	TT 64(1518)L
EBU TAHİR Nahiyesi	TT998(1525)B
EDİRNE Vilâyeti	TT370(1528)L
EDİRNE (Evkaf KN)	TT311(1557)L
EDİRNE (Yağcıyan)	TT597(1581)B
ELBASAN Livası	TT477(1569)L
ELBASAN	TT717(1613)B
ENOZ (Edirne)	TT979 (ND) B
ERGANİ Nahiyesi	TT 64(1518)B
ERGANİ	TT998(1525)B
ERGANİ	TT200(1540)B
ERZURUM (Vakıf KN)	TT199(1530-40)L
ERZURUM Sancığı	TT205(1540)B
ERZURUM	TK 41(1591)T
ERZURUM	TT752(1628)L
ERZİNCAN Vilâyeti	TT 60(1516)B
ERZİNCAN (Vakıf KN)	TT199(1530-40)B

E

ESTERGON Livası	TT388(1520-66)L
ESTERGON Livası	TT410(1520-66)B
ESTERGON Livası	TT449(1520-66)L

F

FİLEK Livası	TT343(1562)L
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G

GAZZA Livası	TT304(1566)L
GELİBOLU (Müsellem/Piyade)	TT 67(1518)B
GELİBOLU Livası (Reaya)	TT 75(1519)B
GELİBOLU Livası (Reaya)	TT434(1520-66)L
GELİBOLU Livası (Reaya)	TT490(1569)L
GELİBOLU Livası (Reaya)	TT702(1574-95)L
GELİBOLU Livası (Reaya)	TT724(1614)L
GELİBOLU	TK141(1601)A
GENCE Eyaleti	TT903(1727)B
GERGER Vilâyeti	TT 71(1519)L
GERGER Livası (Vakıf KN)	TT156(1530)B
GERGER Livası	TT408(1520-66)L
GİRİT Ceziresi	TT820(1648-87)L
GİRİT Ceziresi	TT825(1648-87)L
GİRİT	TK 1(1664)BT
GÖLE Livası	TT365(1566)B
GÖLE Livası (Reaya)	TT580(1579)L
GÜMÜLCİNE	TK187(1569-70)A
GÜRCİSTAN Vilâyeti	TT525(1573)B
GÜRCİSTAN	TK130(1620)T

H

HALEB (Çeltik)	TT 93(1519)L
HALEB Vilâyeti	TK 3 (1536)L
HALEB	TT391(1520-66)L
HALEB (Çeltik)	TT391(1520-66)L
HALEB Livası	TT454(1520-66)L
HALEB Livası	TT493(1570)B
HALEB Livası	TT610(1584)L
HAMA Livası	TT564(1566-74)L
HANI Nahiyesi	TT 64(1518)B

HAMİD Livası	TT121 (1522) L
HAMİD Livası	TT438 (1520-66) B
HARPUT Livası	TT 64 (1518) B
HATVAN Livası	TT343 (1562) L
HATVAN Livası	TT388 (1520-66) L
HATVAN Livası	TT410 (1520-66) B
HATVAN Livası	TT449 (1520-66) L
HATVAN Livası	TT550 (1566-74) L
HATVAN Livası	TT823 (1648-87) L
HATVAN Livası	TT824 (1648-87) B
HATVAN Livası	TT1003 (ND) L
HERSEK (Eflakan KN)	TT 5 (1477) L
HERSEK Livası (Reaya)	TT167 (1530) L
HERSEK	TT174 (1532) L
HUDAVENDİGÂR Livası	TT 23 (1486) B
HUDAVENDİGÂR	TT111 (1521) L
HUDAVENDİGÂR	TK 67 (1566) B
HUDAVENDİGÂR	TK 9 (1580) T
HUMUS Livası	TT281 (1551) L
HUMUS Livası	TT502 (1570) L
HURPEŞTE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT424 (1520-66) L
HURPEŞTE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT433 (1520-66) L
HURPEŞTE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT986 (ND) L

İ

İÇ-İL (Sipahizâdegân)	TT1021 (ND) B
İÇ-İL	TK128 (1584) BT
İMROZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT 75 (1519) B
İMROZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT434 (1520-66) L
İMROZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT490 (1569) L
İMROZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT702 (1574-95) L
İMROZ Ceziresi	TK141 (1601) A
İMROZ Ceziresi	TT724 (1614) L

İNEBAHTI (Nefs)	TT105(1520)L
İNEBAHTI	TK 50(1569)A
İSKENDERİYE (İşkodra)	TT367(1520-66)L
İSKENDERİYE	TT500(1570)B
İSKENDERİYE	TK 59(1582)T
İSTANKOY Ceziresi	TT367(1520-66)L
İSTANKOY Ceziresi	TT640(1592)B
İSTEFİ	TK157(1569)A

I

İSTOLNI-BELGRAD Livası	TT657(1574-95)L
İZDİN	TK157(1569)A
İZVORNİK	TK 23(1604)T

K

KAMANİÇE (Leh : Hududname)	TT805(1673)L
KANDİYE (Girit Ceziresi)	TT801(1569-70)B
KARADAĞ Vilâyeti	TT122(1522)L
KARADAĞ Vilâyeti	TT367(1520-66)L
KARACADAĞ Vilâyeti	TT499(1570)L
KARAFERİYE Nefs (B.-i Bazar)	TT424(1520-66)L
KARAFERİYE Nefs (B.-i Bazar)	TT433(1520-66)L
KARAFERİYE	TK191(1567-68)A
KARAFERİYE Nefs (B.-i Bazar)	TT723(1613)L
KARAHİSAR-I ŞARKÎ	TT255(1547)L
KARAHİSAR-I ŞARKÎ	TT478(1569)L
KARAHİSAR-I ŞARKÎ	TT482(1569)L
KARAHİSAR-I ŞARKÎ	TK174(1613)T
KARAMAN Vilâyeti	TT 63(1518)B
KARAMAN Vilâyeti	TT387(1520-66)B
KARAMAN Vilâyeti	TT636(1591)L
KARESİ	TK152(1576)B

KASTORİYE (Bac-i Bazar)	TT424(1520-66)L
KASTORİYE (Bac-i Bazar)	TT433(1520-66)L
KATİF (Düstur)	TT282(1551)L
KAYSERİYE Livası	TT 33(1500)B
KAYSERİYE Livası	MM 20(1500)L
KAYSERİYE	TT200(1540)B
KEFE	TT370(1528)L
KEFE	TT214(1542)L
KEFE	TT701(1574-95)L
KEFE (see also : Silistre)	
KELŞMARAT İskelesi (Mohaç)	TT441(1520-66)L
KELŞMARAT İskelesi	TT443(1520-66)L
KEMAH	TT 60(1516)B
KEMAH Livası	TT168(1530)L
KEMAH (Vakıf KN)	TT199(1530-40)L
KERKÜK	TK111(1548)B
KENGİRİ	TK 81(1578)B
KESTERİYE (Nefs)	TT167(1530)L
KESTERİYE	TT479(1569)L
KETUK Nahiyesi (Çeltik)	TT110(1521)L
KIBRIS Ceziresi	TK 64(1572)BT
KİĞİ Vilâyeti	TT 64(1518)L
KİĞİ	TK126(1552)T
KİLİ	TK 83 (ND) T
KİLİS Livası	TT553(1574)L
KIZILCA (Müsellem)	MM251(1526)L
KOCACIK (Yörükkan)	TT614(1584)B
KOCAELİ	TT733(1603-17)L
KOCAELİ	TK 49(1624)B

KONSTANTİNİYE (Evkaf KN)	TT 29(1498)L
KOPAN Livası	TT563 (1566-74)B
KOPAN Livası	TT676 (1574-95)L
KORNA İskelesi	TT282(1551)L
KUDÜS	TK112 (ND) B
KRAL Vilâyeti (Eflakan)	TT 24(1488)L
KÜTAHYA Livası	TT438(1520-66)B

L

LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TT 75(1519)B
LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TT434 (1520-66)L
LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TT490(1569)L
LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TT702(1574-95)L
LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TK141(1601)A
LİMAN HİSAR İskelesi	TT724(1614)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi	TT 25(1489)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT 75(1519)B
LİMNOS Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT307(1557)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT434(1520-66)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT490(1569)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT702(1574-95)L
LİMNOS Ceziresi	TK141(1601)A
LİMNOS Ceziresi	TT724(1614)L
LİPVA Livası (Reaya)	TT292(1554)B
LİPVA Livası (Reaya)	TT457(1566)L
LİPVA Livası (Reaya)	TT578(1579)L
LONGOS	TT403(1520-66)L
LONGOS	TT167(1530)L
LİVADİYE	TK157(1569)A

M

MAARA Livası (Haleb)	TT524(1572)L
MADEN Livası	TT283(1551)L

MANASTIR	TK182 (1568) T
MALATYA Livası (Evkaf KN)	TT156 (1530) B
MALATYA	TK142 (1559) BT
MARDİN Vilâyeti	TT 64 (1518) B
MARDİN Livası	TT998 (1525) B
MARDİN Livası	TT200 (1540) L
MARDİN	TK117 (1567) T
MİDİLLİ Ceziresi Livası	TT264 (1548) L
MİDİLLİ Ceziresi Livası	TT598 (1581) L
MİDİLLİ	TT803 (1671) L
MİDİLLİ	TK 2 (1709) BT
MEZİSTRE (Doğancı KN)	TT603 (1583) L
MOHAÇ Livası	TT441 (1520-66) L
MOHAÇ Livası	TT443 (1520-66) L
MORA Vilâyeti	TT 80 (1512-20) L
MORA Livası	TT367 (1520-66) L
MORA Livası	TT607 (1583) L
MORA (Doğancı KN)	TT605 (1583) L
MORA	TK 71 (1716) B
MORAVA Livası	TT579 (1579) L
MOSUL Livası	TT195 (1539) L
MOSUL Livası	TT308 (1557) L
MOSUL Livası	TT660 (1574-95) B
MOSUL	TK120 (ND) T

N

NABLUS Livası	TT258 (1548) L
NALDÖKEN YÖRÜKAN	TT357 (1565) L
NALDÖKEN YÖRÜKAN	TT620 (1584) L
NALDÖKEN YÖRÜKAN	TT616 (1585) L
NALDÖKEN YÖRÜKAN	TT685 (1596) L
NALDÖKEN YÖRÜKAN	TT707 (1608) L
NEHR-İ ŞERİF	TT386 (1520-66) B

NİĞBOLU Vilâyeti	MM 11 (1516) L
NİĞBOLU Vilâyeti	TT370 (1528) B
NİĞBOLU	TK 58 (1579) T
NIŞ	TT 27 (1497) L
NIŞ	TT1007 (ND) L
NOVIĞRAD Livası	TT388 (1520-66) L
NOVIĞRAD Livası	TT449 (1520-66) L
NOVIĞRAD Livası	TT343 (1562) L

O

OFCABOLU YÖRÜKAN	TT354 (1565) L
OHRİ Livası	TK 25 (1583) T
OHRİ Livası	TT717 (1613) B
OTİVO İskelesi (Mohaç)	TT441 (1520-66) L
OTİVO İskelesi	TT443 (1520-66) L

P

PAKRİÇ	TT355 (1565) L
PAKRİÇ	TT359 (1565) L
PASİN Sancağı	TT205 (1540) B
PASİN Livası	TT644 (1574-95) L
PAVLİ Vilâyeti (Eflakan)	TT 18 (1485) L
PEÇUY Livası	TT585 (1579) L
POJEGA Livası (Reaya)	TT204 (1540) L
POJEGA Livası (Reaya)	TT243 (1545) B
POJEGA Livası (Reaya)	TT351 (1564) L
POJEGA Livası (Reaya)	TT650 (1574-95) L
POJEGA Livası (Reaya)	TT672 (1574-95) L
PRİZRİN Livası	TT495 (ca. 1570) L
PRİZRİN	TK 55 (1590) T

R

RASTAMIT	TK157 (1568) A
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REVAN	TT633 (1590) L
RODOS Ceziresi	TT367 (1520-66) L
RODOS Ceziresi	TK 44 (1711) T
RODOS Ceziresi	TT640 (1592) B
RUHA Livası (Urfa)	TT 64 (1518) B
RUHA Livası	TT362 (1565) L
RUHA Livası	TT965 (ND) L
RUHA Livası	TK ? (1583) T
RUM Vilâyeti (Sipahi KN)	TT 98 (1519) B
S	
SAFED Livası	TT300 (1555) B
SAFED Livası	TT686 (1596) L
SAKIZ	TK 22 (1720) B
SALONA	TK157 (1569) A
SAS Şehir (Maden KN)	TT743 (1623) L
SASA	TT260 (1548) L
SEÇEN (Reaya)	TT293 (1554) L
SEÇEN	TT343 (1562) L
SEGEDİN Livası	TT332 (1560) L
SEGEDİN Livası	TT554 (1566-74) L
SEGEDİN Livası	TT572 (1578) L
SEKÇUY Livası	TT593 (1580) L
SEKÇUY Livası	TT632 (1590) L
SEKSAR Livası (Reaya)	TT665 (1574-95) L
SEKSAR Livası	TT593 (1580) L
SEKSAR Livası	TT632 (1590) L
SELÂNİK	TT403 (1520-66) L
SELÂNİK	TK186 (1567) T
SELÂNİK	TK160 (1566-74) B
SEMENDEREK Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT 75 (1519) B

SEMENDEREK Ceziresi	TT434(1520-66)L
SEMENDEREK Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT490(1569)L
SEMENDEREK Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT702(1574-95)L
SEMENDEREK	TK141(1601)A
SEMENDEREK Ceziresi	TT724(1614)L

S

SEMENDRA (Eflakan KN)	TT 16(1451-81)L
SEMENDRA (Eflakan KN)	TT144(1527)B
SEMENDRA Livası	TT187(1536)L
SEMENDRA Livası	TT316(1559)L
SEMENDRA	TT978 (ND) L
SEMENDRA	TT1007(ND)L
SEMENDRA Livası (Eflakan KN)	TT1011(ND)L
SİNCAR Livası	TT 64(1518)L
SİNCAR Livası	TT998(1525)L
SERBRENİCE	TT260(1548)L
SEREZ	TT403(1520-66)L
SEREZ	TK194(1569-70)A
SERFİÇE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT167(1530)L
SERFİÇE	TT403(1520-66)L
SERFİÇE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT424(1520-66)L
SERFİÇE Nefs (Bac-i Bazar)	TT986 (ND) L
SİLİSTRE Livası	TT 65(1518)L
SİLİSTRE Livası	TT370(1528)B
SİLİSTRE İskelesi	TT483(1569)L
SİLİSTRE Livası	TT483(1569)B
SİLİSTRE Livası	TT701(1574-95)L
SİLİSTRE	TK 83 (ND) T
SİREM Livası (Reaya)	TT549(1566-74)L
SİREM Livası (Reaya)	TT571(1578)L
SİREM Livası (Reaya)	TT673(1574-95)B
SİS Livası (Kayıt Bay Sul.)	TT 69(1519)B
SİS Livası	TT178(1536)L

SİS Livası	TT450(1520-66)L
SİS	TK150 (ND) T
SİVAS	TT 2 (1454)L
SİVAS	TK 14(1574)T
SİVEREK Livası	TT 64(1518)B
SİVEREK Livası	TT998(1525)L
SİVEREK	TT200(1540)B
SOFYA	TT706(1608-16)L
SOLNOK	TT634(1591)L
SULTANÖNÜ (Yayalar KN)	TT158(1530)L

S

ŞAM Vilâyeti	TT263(1548)B
ŞAM Vilâyeti	TT474(1569)L
ŞEHRİZOR Livası	TT1002(ND)L
ŞİMONTURNA Livası	TT563(1566-74)B
ŞİMONTURNA Livası	TT676(1574-95)L

T

TAMIŞVAR Livası (Reaya)	TT290(1554)L
TAMIŞVAR Livası (Reaya)	TT364(1566)L
TAMIŞVAR (Reaya)	TT579(1579)L
TANRIDAĞ YÖRÜKAN	TT230(1543)L
TANRIDAĞ YÖRÜKAN/Karagöz	TT631(1590)L
TANRIDAĞ YÖRÜKAN/Karagöz	TT1008(ND)L
TARSUS Livası (Sul. Kayıt Bay)	TT 69(1518)L
TARSUS Livası	TT229(1543)L
TARSUS Livası	TT450(1520-66)L
TAŞOZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT 75(1519)B
TAŞOZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT434(1520-66)L
TAŞOZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT490(1569)L
TAŞOZ Ceziresi (Reaya)	TT702(1574-95)L

TAŞOZ Ceziresi	TK141(1601)A
TAŞOZ Ceziresi	TT724(1614)L
TAŞOZ Ceziresi	TK105 (ND) B
TERCİL Nahiyesi	TT 64(1518)B
TİMURHİSAR	TT403(1520-66)L
TİRE (Yörükân)	TT414(1520-66)L
TIRHALA	TT 36(ca. 1500)L
TIRHALA Livası	TT105(1520)B
TIRHALA Livası	TT367(1520-66)L
TIRHALA	TK 56(1569)T
TOKAT	TT 2 (1454)L
TRABLUS (ŞAM) Vilâyeti	TT 68(1519)L
TRABLUS (ŞAM)	TT372(1520-66)L
TRABLUS (ŞAM)	TK203(1547)B
TRABLUS (ŞAM)	TT513(1571)B
TRABZON Livası	TT387(1520-66)L
TRABZON	TT288(1553)L
TRABZON	TK 29(1583)BT

U

UYVAR Eyaleti	TT698(1574-95)B
ÜZEYR Livası (Haleb)	TT228(1543)L
ÜZEYR Livası	TT530(1573)L
ÜZEYR Livası	TT1023(ND)B
ÜSKÜB	TK160(1566-74)B

V

VAROŞ-I PANÇOVA	TT364(1566)L
VİZE Livası	TT370(1528)L
VİZE Livası	TT194(1539)B
VİZE	TK165(1568)T

VULÇETRİN Vilâyeti (Reaya)	TT133(1525)L
VULÇETRİN Vilâyeti	TT234(1544)L

Y

YANOVA Livası (Reaya)	TT578(1579)L
YANYA	TK 28(1572)T
YENİCE Şehir (Maden KN)	TT743(1623)L
YENİCE KARASU	TK187(1569-70)A
YENİCE VARDAR Nefs (B. Bazar)	TT167(1530)L
YENİCE VARDAR Nefs (B. Bazar)	TT424(1520-66)L
YENİCE VARDAR Nefs (B. Bazar)	TT433(1520-66)L
YENİCE VARDAR	TK191(1567-68)A
YENİCE VARDAR	TT479(1569)L
YENİCE VARDAR Nefs (B. Bazar)	TT723(1613)L
YENİ İL	TT604(1583)L
YENİ İL	TK138(1583)B
YENİŞEHİR (Nefs)	TT 36(ca. 1500)L
YENİŞEHİR (Nefs)	TT105(1520)L
YENİŞEHİR	TK 56(1569)A

Z

ZEKİYYE Livası (Düstur)	TT282(1551)L
ZİHNE Vilâyeti	TT403(1520-66)L
ZÜLKADRİYE	TT402(1520-66)L
ALA-ÜD-DEVLE BEY KN	TT998(1525)B
CANBAZAN (Rumeli Vil.)	TT226(1543)B
CEZİREVE KOPAN	TT611(1590)L
EFLAKAN (Hersek Vil.)	TT 5 (1474)L
EFLAKAN (Semendra Vil.)	TT 16(1451-81)L
EFLAKAN (Pavli Vil.)	TT 18(1485)L
EFLAKAN (Kral Vil.)	TT 24(1488)L

EFLAKAN (Semendra Vil.)	TT144(1527)B
EFLAKAN (Semendra Vil.)	TT1011(ND)L
HUCET-İ AYIN	TT701(1574-95)L
KANUNNAME-İ CEDİD-İ SULTANIYE	TT387(1520-66)L
KAYIT BAY SUL. KANUNNAMESİ	TT 69(1519)L
KAYIT BAY SUL. KANUNNAMESİ	TT 69(1519)L
KIPTİYAN (Rumeli Vil.)	TT370(1528)B
MÜSELLEM (Gelibolu Vil.)	TT 67(1518)B
MÜSELLEM (Çingane Liv.)	TT170(1532)B
MÜSELLEM (Çirmen Liv.)	TT172(1532)B
MÜSELLEM (Çingane Liv.)	TT191(1537)L
MÜSELLEM (Kızılca)	MM251(1526)L
ORTAKCIYAN KANUNNAMESİ	TT729(1603-17)B
PİYADEGÂN (Gelibolu)	TT 67(1518)B
PİYADEGÂN (Ankara)	TT248(1546)L
DOĞANCI (Mezistre)	TT603(1583)L
DOĞANCI (Mora)	TT605(1583)L
SAS MADEN-İ OSMANİ	TT133(1525)L
SAS MADEN-İ OSMANİ	TT167(1530)L
SAS MADEN-İ OSMANİ	TT234(1544)L
KANUNNAME: MADEN- ŞEHR-İ YENİCE VE SAS	TT743(1623)L
SİPAHİ (Rumeli Vil.)	TT 98(1519)B
SİPAHİZÂDEGÂN (İç-İl)	TT1021(ND) B
TATARAN (Silistre)	TT626m (ca.1586)L
TAYCIYAN	TT740(1618-22)L
VOYNUK KANUNNAMESİ	MM 81(1522)L
VOYNUK KANUNNAMESİ	TT370(1528)B
YAĞCIYAN (Edirne Vil.)	TT597(1581)B

YAYALAR (Sultanönü)	TT158(1530)L
YÖRÜKAN-I NALDÖKEN	TT685(1596)L
YÖRÜKAN-I NALDÖKEN	TT707(1608)L
YÖRÜKAN-I TANRIDAĞ	TT1008(ND)L
YÖRÜKAN KANUNNAMESİ	TT1018(ND)L
YÖRÜKAN KN (Ankara)	TT117(1522)L
YÖRÜKAN-I TANRIDAĞ	TT230(1543)L
YÖRÜKAN-I OFCABOLU	TT354(1565)L
YÖRÜKAN-I NALDÖKEN	TT357(1565)L
YÖRÜKAN KN (Edirne)	TT370(1528)B
YÖRÜKAN KN (Tire)	TT414(1520-66)L
YÖRÜKAN-I KOCACIK	TT614(1584)B
YÖRÜKAN-I NALDÖKEN	TT616(1585)L
YÖRÜKAN-I NALDÖKEN	TT620(1584)L
YÖRÜKAN-I TANRIDAĞ	TT631(1590)L