

Global Market Orientation of the Ottoman Agriculture Sector: An Interregional Comparison (1844)*

Derviş Tuğrul Koyuncu
A. Mesud Küçükcalay

Osmanlı Tarım Sektörünün Dünya Pazarlarına Oryantasyonu: Bölgelerarası Bir Karşılaştırma (1844)

Öz ■ Bu çalışma, 19. yüzyılda, İzmir ve Selanik gibi ticaret merkezleri ile iç bölge kırsallarının piyasa mekanizmasına eklenme süreçlerindeki muhtemel farklılaşmaların neler olduğunu kantifiye etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu çalışma, söz konusu farklılaşmaların Osmanlı tarım sektörünün coğrafi yapısına nasıl yansıdığını bulmayı da amaçlar. Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler, hepsi 1844–45 yıllarına ait olan İzmir, Selanik ve Akşehir bölgelerindeki 20 köyden toplanmıştır. Köylerden yarısı (434 hane) orta Anadolu'daki Akşehir kasabasından; geriye kalan köyler ise İzmir ve Selanik arasında eşit olarak dağılan köylerden (375 hane) oluşmuştur. Her iki grup, kırsal ekonomilerin piyasaya açılmalarında ortaya çıkabilecek olan muhtemel değişiklikler hesaba katılarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu değişiklikler, mesleki uzmanlaşma, gelir dağılımı, refah dağılımı ve vergi yapısıdır. Çalışmanın bulgularının kantifiye edilmesinde, Gini katsayısı ve standart sapma gibi istatistiksel yöntemler kullanılmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, Osmanlı'nın İzmir ve Selanik gibi ticaret merkezlerinin kırsal kesimlerinin, ülkenin daha iç bölgelerindeki kırsal kesimlere göre pazara eklenmede önde olduğu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı tarım sektörü, Gini katsayısı, tarım, standart sapma, Osmanlı vergi sistemi, gelir dağılımı.

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Introduction

In the first half of the 19th century, in parallel to the expansion of world trade, agricultural economies like that of the Ottoman Empire began to be exposed to the effects of market mechanisms and tended to be transformed into a commercial economy, a process that was to result in the formation of an industrial economy. The inclusion of an agricultural economy in market mechanism and its evolution into a commercial economy meant the transformation of self subsistent household economies into an economic structure where the urge of profit was a decisive factor and production was decided by market conditions. This transformation was also reflected in economic indicators.

By the 19th century, rural hinterland of big coastal towns of the Ottoman Empire had already been integrated into regional and international market mechanisms in varying degrees. This integration was felt by the process of participation in commercial transactions by producing more than needed or by being specialized in the production of certain goods as well as by the emphasis put on the logic of higher profits as a primary motive. The reasons for the incorporation of the Ottoman agricultural sector to market mechanisms were related both to changes occurring in the world economy and the transformation of the Ottoman economy itself.

The most important development causing the Ottoman agriculture turn to produce for market was the transformation of the world economy itself. This development coincided with the increasing demand of European nations for raw materials and their search for new markets for finished goods. This meant an increase in the demand for Ottoman raw materials and agricultural products. The destruction of the Ottoman land (tumar) system in the interior, on the other hand, resulted in the changes which brought the local agricultural production under the influence of market conditions and increasing rates of profit, a process that could also be observed in the Balkans.¹ D. Quataert, in addition to the role of the increasing foreign demand, underlined the role of the transformation of Ottoman public finance policy in the commercialization of Ottoman agriculture. The resolution of the Ottoman State to collect the taxes in cash, he asserted, compelled the villagers to turn to market so as to be able to get the needed cash money, which resulted in their engagement in production for market. Another reason for this development was the increasing demand of the villagers to meet their own

1 Atilla Aytekin, "Cultivators, Creditors and State: Rural Indepthedness in the Nineteenth Century Ottoman Empire", *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 35 (2), (2008), p. 294.

needs more and more from market. Seeing that their needs could be met by cash money, they turned to market.² Consequently, traditional mode of production was replaced by production for market.

Britain took the lead among the European states to show a keen interest in Ottoman commerce. The Ottoman liberal import policy, the decline of commerce in France with the Ottoman Empire after Napoleonic wars and the passive role of the Ottoman Empire in the political reconstruction of Europe encouraged the British to show a closer concern towards the Ottoman Empire.³ The transformation of the Ottoman export structure that resulted in the abandonment of finished goods in favor of raw materials further contributed to the process. According to C. Issawi the Ottoman export items at the beginning of the 18th century included both raw materials and manufactured products but towards the end of the century the manufactured products began to be replaced gradually by raw materials.⁴ Furthermore, Ottoman import articles from Western countries more and more began to consist of colonial, luxuries and other products with low production costs and high consumer attraction.⁵ Luxury goods, particularly, were consumed in the coastal towns and big city centers.⁶ Western demand for raw materials and Ottoman urban demand for consumption goods were met so as to allow a reciprocal trade. Cotton ranked first among the trade articles of Western Anatolia to be opened to market. The reasons behind the increase of cotton exports were the expansion of the volume of trade with France and Britain on the one hand, and the increasing demand of the looms in the interior for raw materials, on the other hand. Westerners preferred the higher quality of Western Anatolian cotton to those of inferior cotton obtained from other regions of the world.⁷

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- 2 Donald Quataert, “The Age of Reforms 1912–1914”, *An Economic and Social History of Ottoman Empire 1600–1914*, (Ed. H. Inalcık-D. Quataert), (UK: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1999), pp. 131–132.
 - 3 Reşat Kasaba, “İnen Merdivenden Yukarı: Britanya’nın Yakın Doğu Politikası: 1815–1874”, *Dünya İmparatorluk ve Toplum*, (İstanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2005), p. 39.
 - 4 Charles Issawi, “The Transformation of the Economic Position of Millet in the 19th Century”, *Christian and Jews in the Ottoman Empire*, (Ed. Benjamin Braude), USA: Lynner Publisher (2014), p. 160.
 - 5 Şevket Pamuk, *Osmanlı Türkiye İktisat Tarihi 1500–1914*, (İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2005), p. 145.
 - 6 Suraiya Faroqhi, “Esnaf Ağları ve Osmanlı Zanaat Üretimi (16. ve 17. Yüzyıllar)”, *Osmanlı Dünyasında Üretmek Pazarlamak Yaşamak*, (Trans. G. Ç. Güven-Ö. TÜresay), (İstanbul: YKY. Yayınları, 2003), pp. 29–30.
 - 7 Özgür Teoman and Muammer Kaymak, “Commercial Agriculture and Economic Change

According to van Zanden, one of the peculiarities of traditional agriculture was the limited demand towards agricultural production, which was associated with the inability of rural society in the specialization of production. The demand from outside the rural society, on the other hand, due to the failure of producers to market their products at profitable rates owing to high costs of transportation. The increase in the demand for agricultural products seen prior to industrial revolution was rooted in the urbanization and the improvement in the facilities of transportation.⁸ The same process in such Ottoman towns as Smyrna and Salonika were also accelerated by foreign demand in addition to the improvement of transportation facilities and population increase.

The European demand for raw materials increased the prices of agricultural products and encouraged market-oriented production on the one hand, and urged the production of industrial non food commodities such as cotton, valonia and tobacco so as to replace such traditional cereals as wheat, oat and barley, on the other hand.⁹

Specifically, internal factors in the opening of the hinterland of Smyrna and Salonika to market were more influential. Two of the major capitals were the advantages supplied by these towns to their merchant groups and low costs of transportation between their hinterland and city centers. Port facilities of Smyrna and Salonika were decisive in the process they opened the doors of the Balkans and Western Anatolia to world markets. Salonika was behind Smyrna in terms of naval trade, doubtless due to its prominent role in conducting the trade with central Europe by overland routes. Smyrna, however, owing to its advantageous geographical location, proved to be an important port both for foreign ships and the caravans coming from Persia and thus deservedly acquired fame.¹⁰ The port of Smyrna, then again, supplied protection to ships, while the mountain chain lying

in the Ottoman Empire during the 19th Century: A Comparison of Row Cotton Production in the Western Anatolia and Egypt”, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 2, (2008), p. 321.

8 J. L. Van Zanden, *The Transformation of European Agriculture in the 19th Century*, (Amsterdam: VU Uitgeverij, 1994), pp. 9–4.

9 Faruk Tabak, “Bereketli Hilalin Batısında Tarımsal Dalgalanmalar ve Emeğin Kontrolü (Yak. 1700–1850)”, *Osmanlı’da Toprak Mülkiyeti ve Ticari Tarım*, (Ed. F. Tabak-Ç. Keyder), (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 1998), pp. 142–143.

10 Necmi Ulker, “Batılı Gözlemciler Göre 17. Yüzyılın İkinci Yarısı İzmir Şehri ve Ticari Sorunları”, *İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Enstitüsü Dergisi*, (1981–1982), p. 349.

along the coast, with their vertical location against the coast, eased the contact of the city with its hinterland.

Fertile land pieces in the hinterland capable of producing certain commercial goods of high foreign demand and the demographic structure of the city favoring commercial activities did further contribute to the advantageous location of the port of the city. Inalcık explains the commercial expansion of Smyrna by the increase in the cotton production in its hinterland¹¹ while Syrett emphasizes the settlement of European merchants in the city in parallel with the decline of trade along old trade routes.¹² Eldem and Kurmuş pointed out to the role of middle man who conducted a better part of the trade in the city and became agents between Western capitals and the Ottoman economy.¹³ Apart from the merchants acting as mediators, consisting mainly of non Muslim subjects of the empire and constituting about 40% of the population both in Smyrna and Salonika, activities of the representatives of Western nations also contributed to the expansion of trade with its axis centered in the Western world. Their relative ease in contacting the departments of the state in comparison to Muslims, canalized these non Muslim subjects to commerce, agency business, transportation and finance. Thus, soon emerged an interest among the Ottomans in the consumption of Western goods and the demand for ornamented textiles, jewelry, porcelain, crystal and other goods capable of satisfying the local taste began to increase in these two cities so as to contribute to the expansion of trade.¹⁴ In parallel with this increase of demand the agricultural production in the hinterland of both cities did also increase.

Cities like Smyrna and Salonika managed to escape the attention of central authority except for the revenue they yielded and remained partly free from the control of central administration. Hospitable relations between provincial notables and representatives of the central administration in the city relieved the

11 Halil İnalcık, “Osmanlı Pamuklu Pazarı Hindistan ve İngiltere: Pazar Rekabetinde Emek Maliyetinin Rolü”, *Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Gelişme Dergisi*, (1980), p. 13.

12 Elena Frangakis Syrett, “Trade between Ottoman Empire and Western Europe: The Case of İzmir in the 18th Century”, *New Perspectives on Turkey*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 1–2.

13 Edhem Eldem ie., *Batı ile Doğu Arasında Osmanlı Kenti, Halep, İzmir, İstanbul*, (Trans. S. Yalçın), (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 2003), p. 349; Orhan Kurmuş, *Emperyalizmin Türkiye’ye Girişi*, Savaş Yayınları, (Ankara: 1982), p. 18.

14 A. Mesud Küçükcalay, *Osmanlı İthalatı-İzmir Gümrüğü 1818–1838*, (İstanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2007), pp. 77–79.

pressure on capital and commerce respectively and alleviated the political pressure hindering the transformation of the Ottoman land (*timar*) system. Therefore, in the first half of the 19th century in Smyrna and Salonika, contrary to other regions of the empire, big farms consisting of vast lands and employing salaried laborers, where the primary motive of production was to sell in the market, became widespread. These farms which usually had the outlook of a village were motivated by the urge of profit instead of self subsistent economic mode specialized in the production of certain industrial and commercial goods such as cotton, rice and valonia.

Broadly speaking, the incorporation of the rural hinterland of coastal towns beginning with their participation in the market mechanism in the first half of the 19th century is an ongoing discussion. The discussions rather concentrate on the time of incorporation¹⁵ and the limits of the geography it covered. The discussions about the latter can be categorized into two groups. The views in the first group assert that the Ottoman economy as a whole, including agriculture sector, was exposed to the effects of foreign markets and came under the siege of Western economies.

Such authors as O. C. Sarc, T. Cavdar ve A. D. Novicev have explored the incorporation process of the Ottoman economy to foreign markets on the basis of geographical and sectoral distribution. According to these authors it can be spoken of an overall process of incorporation. Sarc stated that Ottoman economy

15 For the discussions about incorporation of the Ottoman economy foreign market and world trade see: Reşat Kasaba, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu ve Dünya Ekonomisi*, (İstanbul: Belge Yayınları, 1993), p. 22; Donald Quataert, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Avrupa İktisadi Yayılımı ve Direniş (1881-1908)*, (Trans. S. Tekay), (Ankara: Yurt Yayınları, 1987), pp. 18-22; Donald Quataert, *Anadolu'da Osmanlı Reformu ve Tarım 1876-1908*, (Trans. Ö. Gündoğan-A. Gündoğan), (İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası Yayınları, 2008), p. 159; Daniel Goffman, *İzmir ve Levanten Dünya (1550-1650)*, (Trans. A. Anadol-N. Kalaycıoğlu), (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 1995), pp. 44-57 and 66); Şevket Pamuk, *Osmanlı Türkiye İktisat Tarihi (1500-1914)*, p. 193; Çağlar Keyder, "Emperyalizm Azgelişmişlik ve Türkiye", *Toplumsal Tarih Çalışmaları*, (İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları, 2009), p. 104; Murat Çizakça, "Incorporation of the Middle East into the European World Economy", *Review*, Winter, (1985), pp. 371-374; Mehmet Genç, "18. Yüzyılda Osmanlı Ekonomisi ve Savaş", *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Devlet ve Ekonomi*, 5th Edition, (İstanbul: Ötüken Yayınları, 2008), pp. 214-217; Mehmet Genç, "Tarihimize Giydirilen Deli Gömleği: Osmanlı Tarihinde Periyotlaştırma Meselesi", *Osmanlı Geriledi mi?*, (Ed. M. Armağan), (İstanbul: Etkileşim Yayınları, 2006), p. 336; Immanuel Wallerstein, i.e., "The Incorporation of the Ottoman Empire into the World Economy", *The Ottoman Empire and the World Economy*, (Ed. H. C. Islamoğlu), (UK: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987), pp. 96-97.

came under the influence of western economies at the beginning of the 19th century and the process of incorporation gained momentum towards the end of the mid-century. He even asserted that the early influence of the incorporation on commercial centers and big towns began to be observed in the rest of the country in 1850's and the domestic industry in such Anatolian towns as Erzurum, Maras and Malatya experienced a dramatic collapse.¹⁶ Cavdar and Novicev maintained that Ottoman Empire was reduced into a semi-colonial region towards the middle of the 19th century. The state of semi-colony suggests the encirclement of Ottoman economy by capitalist world markets, which corresponds to the incorporation of the country as a whole to world markets. In this connection, Novicev underlines the role of foreign capital in the Ottoman economy and financial dependency, while Cavdar brings forward socio-cultural factors as a whole and points out to foreign cultural and economic occupation which brought about changes in the judicial system of the Ottoman Empire.¹⁷ At that point McGowan states that Ottoman exports consisted of raw materials and thus this trade had rather the outlook of a colonial trade at first look. This did not mean, however, at least until 19th century, a complete political surrender, as implied by the term *colonial*. This was because the control of the state in Ottoman foreign trade did not alleviate until the 19th century and this began to change only after the empire came under the control of world powers in 19th and 20th centuries.¹⁸

The advocates of the second view claim that the exposure of Ottoman economy to foreign markets and the process that it experienced the hegemony of world trade was materialized gradually and the regional economic differentiation resulting in the process was visible already by 1840s.

Indeed, Anatolia by the 1800s, its western parts particularly, participated in the world trade in agricultural products, whereas the rest of the Empire managed to take part in this trade only after the second half of the 19th century. According to Quataert, the activities of trade in Smyrna, Istanbul and Marmara region expanded towards the inner parts of Anatolia during the late decades of the century.

16 Ö. Celal Sarc, "Tanzimat ve Sanayimiz", *Tanzimat*, Vol. 1, (İstanbul: MEB. Yayınları, 1999), pp. 427-430.

17 See: A. D. Novicev, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun Yarı Sömürgeleşmesi*, (Trans. N. Dinçer), (Ankara: Onur Yayınları 1979); Tefik Cavdar, *Osmanlıların Yarı Sömürge Oluşu*, (İstanbul: Gelenek Yayınları, 2000).

18 Bruce McGowan, *Economic Life in Ottoman Europe-Taxation, Trade and the Struggle for Land 1600-1800*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1981), p. 10.

By 1890, for instance, agriculturally rich regions like Adana and Southeastern Anatolia had already been connected to the foreign trade of cotton and cereals by the railway line.¹⁹ According to Bruce McGowan a similar case was also true for the Balkans, which had been incorporated into the European market in the 17th and 18th centuries through big farms. Small farms, on the other hand, tended to produce for domestic markets.²⁰

C. Issawi is in the same parallel with Quataert in this regard. He underlines that the Anatolian agricultural sector had a stagnant character and failed to incorporate into the world capitalist market.²¹ Ottoman agriculture underwent yet more significant changes in the course of the 19th century and towards the end of century, under state protection, managed to achieve high rates of production.²² Robert Owen claims that in parallel with western economic developments Ottoman coast cities like Smyrna and Alexandria were exposed to powerful economic influences from Europe early in the 19th century. The rural areas in the interior regions in the empire, on the other hand, remained little effected until late in the century.²³

The process of incorporation did not turn out to be homogeneous geographically. The agriculture in Western Anatolia, Marmara region, Eastern Black Sea and the region around Adana was incorporated into distant world markets before the construction of railway routes, while in central Anatolia the same process took place only after the penetration of railway routes to the inner parts of Anatolia.²⁴ Pamuk stated that the Ottoman Empire managed to preserve its traditional structure to a great extent until the year 1820 whereas between 1820 and 1914 the Ottoman economy began to be effected by capitalism. There could be spoken of an increase in the agricultural production especially after 1820, in

19 Donald Quataert, "The Commercialization of Agriculture in Ottoman Empire 1800–1914", *International Journal of Turkish Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2, (1980), p. 40.

20 Bruce McGowan, "The Study of Land and Agricultural in the Ottoman Provinces within the Context of an Expanding World Economy in the 17th and 18th Centuries", *International Journal of Turkish Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 1, (1981), p. 62.

21 Charles Issawi, *The Economic History of Middle East 1800–1914*, (Ed. C. Issawi), (USA: The University of Chicago Press, 1975), p. 65.

22 Charles Issawi, *The Economic History of Turkey 1800–1914*, (London: The University of Chicago Press 1980), p. 199.

23 Roger Owen, *The Middle East in the World Economy 1800–1914*, (USA: Menhuen Co., 1981), p. 92.

24 Pamuk, *Osmanlı Türkiye İktisat Tarihi (1500–1914)*, p. 216–218.

contrast to the recession seen in other sectors. Therefore, the impact of capitalist markets on Ottoman agriculture and manufacture could be felt only indirectly and through the increasing production for foreign markets.²⁵ According to K. Karpat the increase of the trade with the Western world was not felt throughout the empire at the same level. Already in the 18th century the European part of the empire had come under the effect of Western economies and entered into the orbit of markets.²⁶

In this study, on the basis of the date obtained from archival materials, the validity of these two views are attempted to be testified. To this end, the possibility of the changes likely to arise in parallel with the process of incorporation into the market both in hinterland of the port cities and in the inner part of the empire was quantified.

The archival sources utilized in the research are based on the registers of the population and wealth (*temettuat*) census undertaken in 14 Ottoman provinces between 1844 and 1845.. The source material consists of registers for 20 villages as shown in the map with their approximate locations. Registers for each village have been recorded under separate books. The purpose of this census was to redress the inequality in the tax system and, in line with the increasing use of cash money, to reduce different kinds of taxes in use to certain categories and to enable the collection of the taxes in cash. In making the source material ready for use, first the documents have been transcribed and the data collected from the transcribed documents have been put into tables in Appendix 1 and 2. Appendix 1 and 2 are also source for the series used in tables and graphs in the text as well as for rest of the appendixes.

As the first step in processing the information acquired from the source material, the registers of 10 villages (434 households) (Appendix 1) of Akşehir, a town in inner Anatolia (Sample 1) and the registers other 10 villages (375 households) (Appendix 2) in the hinterland of Smyrna and Salonika (Sample 2), both commercial cities situated along the Aegean coast, have been selected so as to form two separate sample groups. These sample groups of the selected villages have been compared with regard to professional variation, income distribution, wealth

25 This argument is further illustrated for the period between 1820 and 1914. See: Şevket Pamuk, *Osmanlı Ekonomisinde Bağımlılık ve Büyüme 1820-1913*, (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 2005), pp. 14–15.

26 Kemal Karpat, “Transformation of the Ottoman State, 1789–1908”, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 3 (1972), p. 247.

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distribution (cattle, sheep and land) and tax structure. The starting point for the study has been the assumption that a differentiation likely to be seen in different regions in the level of incorporation to the market should also be reflected in the results to be reached after the comparison of these sample groups.

First, it will be tried to find out whether there is a differentiations between sample groups in respect to professional specialization. For agricultural economies one of the evidences of getting into market is the increase in professional variation. Having entered the market, self subsistent agricultural mode of production is replaced by profit-motivated production and acts according to conditions of market. Thus, the process results in the entry of some of the rural population to new sectors according to market conditions.

Next to be examined is the income distribution between the two regions. The results to be attained from the examination are capable of demonstrating whether the household income with respectively equal distribution in Ottoman traditional agricultural sector was exposed to a regional differentiation. They can also point out to a possible capital accumulation originating from a differentiation of income. In this stage of the research certain tools of econometrics like Gini Coefficient and standard deviation are used.



The third analysis of the research involves the comparison of the sample groups in terms of wealth. To this end, the households of the two groups have been compared with respect to their holdings, cattle, sheep and the amount of land and the standard deviation for each of the wealth parameters were obtained.

The last analysis to be made is the tax structure of the sample groups. In agricultural societies the tax sources are limited and are doomed to change once these societies began to participate in market economy. This participation naturally leads to a differentiation in tax structure depending upon the level of participation of different agricultural societies into market.

The analyses to be made in the study have had to verify at least one of these three assumptions:

- ✓ The Ottoman agricultural sector was incorporated into market as a whole with no regional differentiation.
- ✓ The incorporation of the Ottoman agricultural sector to market was confined only to the rural areas in the hinterland of big commercial centers.
- ✓ In the Ottoman agricultural sector, neither the hinterland of big commercial centers nor the rural areas in the interior were incorporated into market.

Professional Differentiation

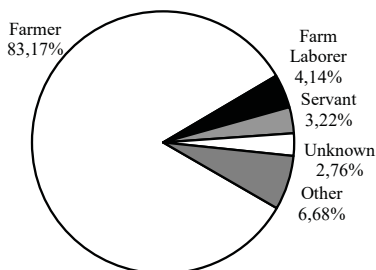
One of the preconditions of the incorporation of rural economies into the market and the resulting change of production mode is to achieve professional differentiation. This differentiation is principally imposed by the market mechanism. Rural economies can be transformed in two ways: First, they may remain in a predominantly agricultural mode of production but can still be linked into market through agricultural products. Here comes in view an increase in agricultural products both in terms of amount and assortment with no professional differentiation. The increase of agricultural products is essential for the peasants so as to have a surplus and to supply it to the market. As to the emergence of a rich assortment of products, it is the result of the efforts of the peasants to increase their profits by supplying the market with more expensive products instead of such cereals as wheat and barley. At that point, however, the villages located within the hinterland of the commercial centers but lacking professional differentiation should be handled more carefully. In order to understand whether they fell into

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the orbit of market mechanism or not, first the variety of agricultural products and the equilibrium between the amount of agricultural products and the amount of food to be consumed by the peasants should be determined.

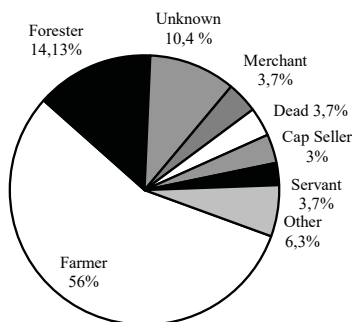
The Graph 1 and 2 shows the professional differentiation in the Ottoman rural interior (Sample 1) and the countryside of commercial centers (Sample 2) for the year 1845. They reveal that 92% of the rural interior (Graph 1) remains within the limits of agricultural sector with almost no professional differentiation. In the countryside of commercial centers (Graph 2), on the other hand, the householders in agricultural sector make up 60% of the total.

Figure 1: Professional Differentiation in Sample I



Others 29 (%6,68)= Sweet-meat Seller 3 (%0,6), Tenant 1 (%0,2), Shepherd 7 (%1,6), Orphan 2 (% 0,4), Imam 4 (%0,9), Tile-maker 3 (%0,6), Deserter 9 (%2).

Figure 2: Professional Differentiation in Sample II



Others 23 (%6,13)=Poor 1 (%0,2), Imam 1 (%0,2), Elderly 2 (%0,5), Cobbler 2 (%0,5), Shepherd 2 (%0,5), Retired 1 (%0,2), Mosque Keeper 1 (%0,1).

Although the sample material does not reveal an increased degree of differentiation in terms of professional specialization, taking into account the variety of products in the countryside of commercial centers, one can assume that they made use of their regional comparative advantage and were linked to the market. The deficiency of rural wheat production in the vicinity of commercial centers, for instance, must have been compensated by the income obtained from other products. This assumption is verified by the fact that the villages in the region with an annual average of wheat production well below their necessities were still producing such products as cotton, tobacco, grapes, rice and valonia.

Similar results concerning the level of professional differentiation in different regions could be reached by other explorations as well. In the Cukurhisar village of Eskisehir, a town deep inside Anatolia, for example, 39 (78%) of the 50 householders were farmers while the rest consisted of servants and the unemployed. In the Alpu village, still within the boundaries of the same town, similarly, 139 (69%) of the 200 householders were engaged in agriculture whereas the rest consisted of servants, laborers and shepherds.²⁷ Similar results could also be extended to the rural areas of Thrace and the Eastern and Central Anatolia. An exploration on three villages in the inner parts of Thrace reveals that 34 (70%) of the 48 householders were farmers, although 9 (18,75%) of them were unqualified laborers. As for three villages in the vicinity of Amasya, here 27 (79%) of the 34 householders were farmers in addition to 5 (14%) laborers.²⁸ In the Cumra village of Konya, on the other hand, 107 (66,88%) of the 160 householders were farmers whereas the agricultural laborers and shepherds numbered 27 (16,88%) and 7 (4,38%), respectively.²⁹

As for the results relevant to the level of professional differentiation in the hinterland of commercial centers, they can also be observed in the town and city centers and in the big agricultural farms of Western Anatolia. Within the town of Aksehir in central Anatolia, for example, only 85 (11,30%) of 752 householders

27 Ayla Efe, "1844–45 Temettuat Sayımı Işığında Çukurhisar Köyünün Ekonomik ve Sosyal Görünümü", *Anadolu Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, No. 1, (2006), Compiled from the data in Graph 1, p. 27.

28 Şeref Şener, "19. Yüzyıl Osmanlı Kırsalında Ekonomik ve Sosyal Yapı", *İktisat İşletme ve Finans*, No. 262, (2008), compiled from the data Table 3.3. and 3.4, p. 125.

29 Hüseyin Muşmal, "19. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Çumra'nın Sosyo Ekonomik Görüntüsü (10353 Numaralı Temettuat Defterine Göre)", *Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi*, No. 24, (2007), compiled from the data in Graph 2, p. 259.

were farmer while the remaining 667 (87,7%) belonged to about 100 different professions with varying proportions. In the countryside of the same town, however, the level of professional differentiation was lower.³⁰ The same is also true for the city of Salonika, where the proportion of those engaged in agriculture is extremely low. Here, out of 9.924 tax payers the rate of those engaged in industry, commerce and agriculture amounted to 4.225 (62%). 1.423 (22%) of them were unemployed whereas 853 tax payers (12%) were paid laborers. The number of tenants amounted to 283 (4%), the number of those householders earning their lives from agricultural activities remaining only at 122 (2%).³¹ The proportion of the householders engaged in agriculture in Odemis in Western Anatolia constituted 14% of the total figures in contrast to the agricultural laborers and servants who had a rate of 25%.³²

Getting closer from Eastern to Western Anatolia, greater the degree of professional differentiation is, as in the hinterland of such commercial centers as Smyrna, Manisa and Aydın. Having a look at the level of professional differentiation in the villages of Kemalpasa (Nif), a town in the vicinity of Smyrna, one can see that the level of differentiation is higher than the rural areas in the interior parts of Anatolia.³³ As for the high level of professional differentiation seen in interior towns and cities, it could be conceived as a response to meet the demand in the neighborhood. Some of the villages in Western Anatolia, however, do not support the above findings despite the fact that this could not be regarded as a challenge to the argument of incorporation of Western Anatolia into world capitalist markets. Indeed, in villages organized as big farms and converted into commercialized agricultural enterprises in the region, in response to foreign demand, all of the householders might have been specialized in the supply of certain articles such as cotton, rice and tobacco. In these villages the land as a whole or partially belonged to only one person or family and the agricultural production therein intended to meet both internal and foreign demand. Since the 16th century, the production in this region had basically served the

30 Muhittin Tuş, "XIX. Yüzyılın ve Anadolu'nun Ortasında Akşehir", *Manas Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, No. 17, (2007), Compiled from the data in Graph 2, p. 112.

31 Mehmet Ali Gökaçtı, "1845 Yılında Selanik", *Tarih ve Toplum*, Vol. 28, No. 168, (1997), compiled from the data in Graph 2, p. 18.

32 Tefik Güran, *19. Yüzyıl Osmanlı Tarımı*, (İstanbul: Eren Yayıncılık, 1998), p. 165.

33 Sabri Sürgevil, *Kemalpaşa (Nif) ve Çevresinin Tarihi*, (İzmir: KHGB Yayınları, 2000), compiled from the data in Table pp. 68-69.

provisioning of Istanbul and other big cities but by the second half of the 19th century the weight of capitalist world markets in the agricultural production in the same region increased. A research on seven farm villages of Manisa in Western Anatolia, for example, indicated that almost all of the householders, totaling 573 in number, were seen to have engaged in agricultural sector. The intensification in the agricultural center does not mean a denial of the engagement of the villages to capitalist world markets but, just the contrary; it justifies the view that the villages as a whole had been specialized in the production of certain articles with high market value.³⁴ This point is also attested by the fact that the agricultural products produced in the region such as cotton, tobacco, rice, grapes and oat were adequately varied and destined to reach market.³⁵ D. Quataert asserts that the town of Aydın in the vicinity of Smyrna in Western Anatolia, for example, tended more and more to engage in the production of marketable commercial products and the farmers in the region began to cultivate different sets of articles.³⁶ To conclude, the rural hinterland of commercial centers like Smyrna and Salonika, as far as the level of professional differentiation was concerned, could be argued to have incorporated to capitalist world markets more intensively than the rural regions in the inner parts of the Empire.

Income Distribution

Researches on the distribution of income in the Ottoman Empire are extremely negligible. One of the reasons behind this neglect is the lack of regular registers concerning the income of the householders before 19th century. With respect to rural population, on the other hand, it is harder to find similar registers. But, the register of the census of 1844–45 utilized in this exploration enable us to make an analyses on the distribution of income in the villages, towns and the cities

34 Halil İnalçık, “Çiftliklerin Doğuşu: Devlet Toprak Sahibi ve Kiracılar”, *Osmanlı’da Toprak Mülkiyeti ve Ticari Tarım*, (Ed. Ç. Keyder-F. Tabak), (Trans. Z. Altok), (İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 1998), p. 33. Halil İnalçık points out to the fact that in the farm villages of Western Anatolia, particularly, the only aim of the villagers, who generally were responsible to one landed notable, was to increase their profits.

35 H. Ortaç Gürpınarlı, “Manisa Kazası’nda Bulunan Bazı Çiftlik Köylerinin XIX. Yüzyıl Ortalarındaki Durumu”, *Uluslararası Osmanlı Tarihi Sempozyumu*, (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 2004), pp. 491 and 525.

36 Quataert, “The Age of Reforms 1912–1914”, p. 845.

censused. For the given period, there are already two studies having the distribution of income in the selected research area as the subject matter.³⁷

The distribution of income in the two sample groups examined in this study is different from each other. The reason why this difference occurred in spite of the resolution of Ottoman central authorities to assure justice in taxation and income distribution should be sought in the changes in the relations of production, credit, market and proprietorship in the rural hinterland of commercial centers, which can be interpreted as the incorporation of the region into market. It is obvious that the transformation of the pre-industrial agricultural production mode and the ensuing adaptation to market conditions necessarily brings about changes in the composition of income distribution between householders, and the relatively fair income distribution of the pre-industrial period disappears in parallel participation in the market mechanism. This process is elaborately described S. Kuznets. According to Kuznets, the traces process of evaluation of an economy from an agricultural structure towards industrialization is first observed in the inequality in income distribution, which is followed by a trend toward equality (reverse U curve). This is an unavoidable result of economic development.³⁸ Although Williamson applies the findings of Kuznets to the England of 1823-1915, Acemoglu and Robinson are of the opinion that this trend in the income distribution is the result of the political changes caused by social dynamics, rather than being the result of an economic development. According to the latter, the equitable trend of the income distribution is the result of political decisions aimed at preventing social conflicts and the ensuing changes.³⁹

The agricultural producer now squeezed between the profit and his own needs may either choose to maximize his profit or insist to continue his traditional agricultural production. If he prefers the former choice he would be obliged to specialize in the production of only certain articles and obtain most of his needs

37 See: A. Mesud Küçükkalay and Ayla Efe, "Osmanlı Zirai Sektörünün Ticarileşebilme İmkânı Üzerine Bir Deneme", *Ankara Üniversitesi Osmanlı Tarihi Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi (OTAM)*, No. 20, (2009), and Abdülkadir Atar, "Maliye Nezareti Temettuat Defterlerine Göre Tavşanlı Nahiyasının Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapısı", (Unpublished MA. Thesis), Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2007.

38 Simon Kuznets, "Economic Growth and Income Inequality", *The American Economic Review*, Vol. XLV, No. 1, (1995), pp. 1-28.

39 Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson, "The Political Economy of the Kuznets Curve", *Review of Development Economics*, 6 (2), (2002), pp. 183-184.

directly from market. This process in fact is one of the main reasons behind the destruction of the traditional income distribution.

The income distribution of the two sample regions, after calculation by means of Gini Coefficient, yielded striking results. In internal regions, with respect to total income and disposable income, the figures turned out to be 0,33 and 0,34 respectively. As for the villages in the hinterland of the commercial centers the same rates amounted to 0,42 and 0,43.⁴⁰ These rates imply that the income distribution in the hinterland of commercial centers is more unequal than the villages in internal regions by 0,25%. It is also true that the rates revealing the difference of income distribution in the two regions do not change after taxation. This suggests that taxation does not bring about substantial changes in the distribution of income.

That taxation does not spoil the income distribution in both regions is compliance with the Ottoman economic mind. In fact, the very reason behind the censuses held during the research period was to assure the justice in taxation and to get adapted to the practices of a cash economy. The criteria of taxation introduced during the censuses did even contribute to insure a fair income distribution. This contribution could be well seen in the case of the Alpu Village of Eskisehir, for which the Gini Coefficient of total income before taxation, 0,45, turned out to be 0,37 after the taxes were collected.⁴¹ In Graphs 1 and 2 are seen the scattered diagrams showing the disposable income distribution in both regions. The differences in income distribution can be determined by the standard deviation of income distribution of both regions.⁴²

The standard deviation of total income distribution for villages in interior regions is 491,120 whereas in the villages in the hinterland of commercial centers it is as high as 856,920. The same rates for the disposable income appear as 400,382 and 752,646 respectively. The difference of income distribution in two

40 Gini Coefficient rates regarding both the total and disposable income are obtained by means of the formula of.

$$G = \frac{1}{n} \left[n+1-2 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (i+1)Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i} \right) \right]$$

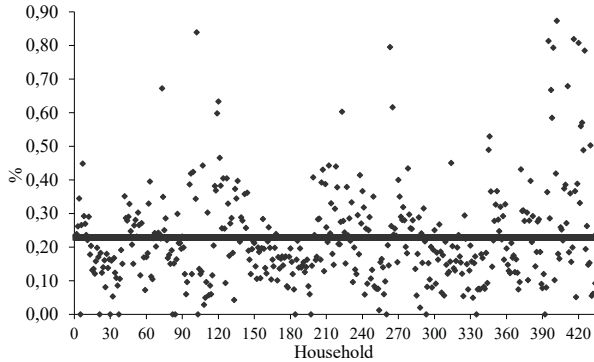
The series in the formula are taken from Appendix 2-3.

41 Küçükcalay and Efe, "Osmanlı Zirai Sektörünün Ticarileşebilme İmkânı Üzerine Bir Deneme", p. 257.

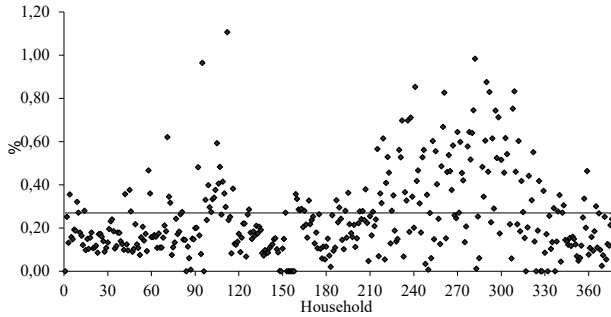
42 The standard deviation for both sample research regions are calculated by means of the formula of $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$. The series needed in for the formula are taken from Appendix 2-3.

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Graph 1: Distribution of Disposable Income Per Household in
 Sample I



Graph 2: Distribution of Disposable Income Per Household in Sample II
 ((%)



regions does also show parallels with the differences in Gini Coefficients for the same regions. The difference in income distribution is also reflected in the amount of income per capita. Total income per capita in internal regions is 157,57 piaster, while it is 115,48 piaster for disposable income. The same figures come to 188,85 and 154,36 piaster respectively in the hinterland of commercial centers. (See: Appendix 2). It should be noted that the income distribution for the villages in the hinterland of Salonika and Smyrna, both in total and disposable income, is less unequal than the income distribution of the villages in interior regions. Despite this unequal income distribution, yet, the income distribution per capita and per household in the hinterland of commercial centers is higher than those in internal regions. This suggests that the villages in the hinterland of commercial centers

have a higher level of welfare than their counterparts in interior regions. The unfair income distribution of the former could also be observed in the distribution of wealth, which is reflected in the rates of total figures for cattle, sheep and goats and land proprietorship. (See: Appendix 3 and 4).

Another interesting aspect of the income distribution is the reverse relation between the tax burden and the amount of tax per household in the two regions. The income per household in internal regions is 777,85 piaster whereas it amounts to 944,26 piaster in the villages in the hinterland of commercial centers. This proportion between the two regions is reversed if we compute the average tax burden for each households which appear to be 25,76 piaster in the villages of internal regions in contrast to 18,28 piaster in the villages of the hinterland of commercial centers. This means that, paradoxically, the villages in the latter group paid less tax although they were richer than their counterparts in the former category. (See: Appendix 3).

Wealth Comparison

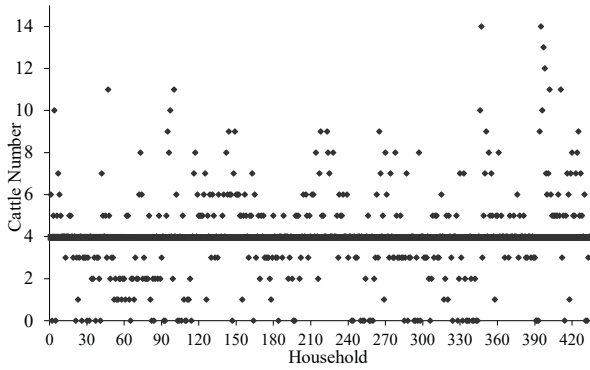
The major sources of wealth for the Ottoman peasants were land, cattle and sheep. They were also an indication of richness. Thus the disposal and the distribution of wealth in the Ottoman rural regions can be seen as the indicators of the level of production and welfare of the villagers. This research makes a comparison of land, cattle and sheep in sample regions in terms of amount, distribution and disposal by the villagers, and the results revealed by it contribute to the illumination of the process how these regions were incorporated into capitalist markets. The deterioration of the distribution of wealth, in particular, brought about a change in the relations of production and proprietorship in the Ottoman rural economy of the classical period. The changes taking place thereafter can be best observed in agricultural land, which increasingly tends to be accumulated under certain hands, although this process solely does not account for the reasons behind these changes. It is rather a process whereby the classical mode of production is abandoned in favor of a production for capitalist markets.

Graphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the distribution of agricultural land and animals (cattle, sheep and goat) per household in the sample regions.

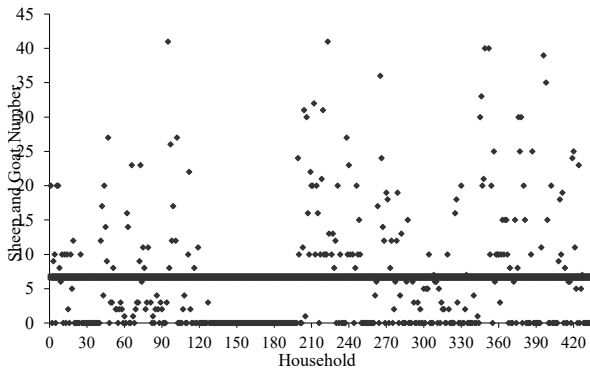
The average number of cattle and sheep per household in both regions are very close to each other. This closeness is also valid for the average amount of agricultural land per household and per capita. The only striking difference between the two regions can be seen in the amount of fallow land per household and per

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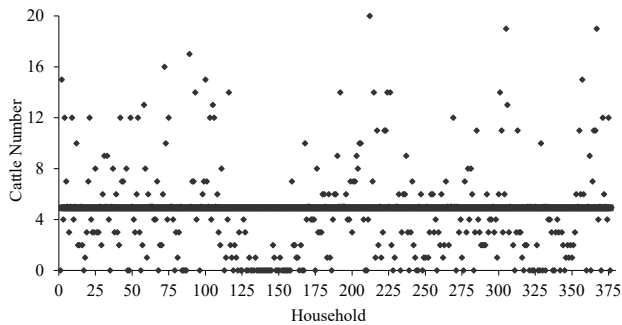
Graph 3: Distribution of Cattle Per Household in Sample I



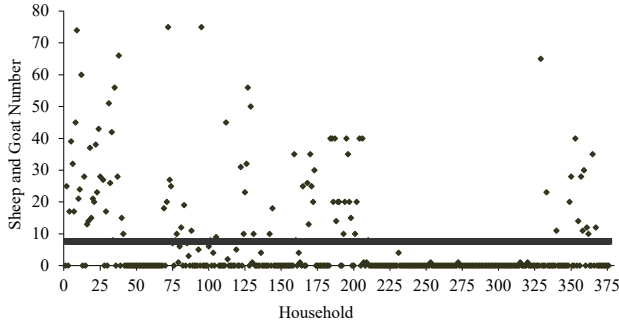
Graph 4: Distribution of Sheep and Goat Per Household in Sample I



Graph 5: Distribution of Cattle Per Household in Sample II



Graph 6: Distribution of Sheep and Goat Per Household in Sample II



capita. (See: Appendix 3). It is noticeable that the average values for wealth per household and per capita do not differ from each other very much in the two regions. But this does not suggest an equal distribution of wealth therein. Indeed, the land, cattle and sheep seem to have been distributed less equally in the hinterland of commercial centers than the villages in the interior. The standard deviation for the distribution of land per household in the interior regions is 41,951, while it amounts to 69,292 in the hinterland of commercial centers. The same values for cattle appear to be 2,626 and 5,946, while for sheep they are 11,374 and 15,657 respectively. (See: Appendix 5).

The most significant difference between the two regions is derived from the amount of fallow land and wheat surplus. Beyond any doubt, the increase in the amount of disposable land within the total agricultural land and the access of production, especially in wheat, to be sold, are among the most important aspects of incorporation into capitalist markets.

The total agricultural land of the 10 villages in the interior regions (Sample 1) amounts to 13.305 decare, of which only 5.785 (43,49%) decare is cultivated, in contrast to 7.156 (53,78%) decare left as fallow. 2,73% of the land, on the other hand, is assigned to the cultivation of grapes, opium and vegetables. In the hinterland of commercial centers, on the other hand, out of a total of 10,294 decare land, only 3.613 (35,39%) decare is left as fallow, in contrast to 4.977 (48,34%) decare cultivated land. The rest of the land (16,57%) is assigned to the cultivation of the products in high demand in the market such as grapes, tobacco, cotton, valonia, and rice. (See: Appendix 2). That 64% of the land in the hinterland of commercial centers is cultivated and that the articles cultivated therein consisted of industrial products prove that the agricultural production in this region has

been commercialized and the sale of the surplus became the primary aim of the production. In the interior regions, where a two-field rotation was the major type of production, there can not be spoken of a commercialization of the production. This difference between the two regions can not be explained by the intensity of population either. The ratio of the cultivated land to the population is quite approximate to each other in both regions with respective values of 2,66 and 2,65. The absence of the three-field rotation in the interior regions of Anatolia, a process in use in Europe since the 13th century, should be considered one of the basic reasons behind the failure of the commercialization of agriculture and the lack of surplus product.

This inference is supported by the results of other researches on the rural regions in the heart of the Empire as well. In the village of Cukurhisar in the city of Eskisehir in central Anatolia, for instance, out of a total of 3.576 decare land 1.858 decare (51,95%) which has been cultivated, while 1.718 (48,05%) decare of it was left fallow.⁴³ In the village of Alpu, still within the vicinity of Eskisehir, the cultivated land, out of a total of 8.523 decare, remained at 4.162 (48,83%) whereas the land left as fallows amounted to 4.361 (51,16%) decare.⁴⁴ Similarly, in the Cumra village of Konya, still in the deep interior of Anatolia, out of 7.405 decare land in total, the amount of cultivated land has remained at 3.322 decare (44,86%) in contrast to 3.907 decare (52,26%) fallow land.⁴⁵ Going further into eastern parts of Anatolia and the interior regions of Thrace the distribution of cultivated and fallow lands within the total figures still does not change significantly. In the Kangal village of Sivas the cultivated and fallow lands appear as 952 (49,59%) and 968 (50,42%) decare respectively out of 1.922 decare land,⁴⁶ whereas in the 10 villages of the Koyuntepe district of Filipolis in Thrace, the total land is divided between cultivated and fallow lands as 5.288 (49,94%) and 5.300 decare (50,06%) respectively.⁴⁷

43 Efe, "1844-45 Temettuat Sayımı Işığında Çukurhisar Köyünün Ekonomik ve Sosyal Görünümü", p. 28.

44 Küçükkalay and Efe, "Osmanlı Zirai Sektörünün Ticarileşebilme İmkânı Üzerine Bir Deneme", p. 253.

45 Muşmal, "19. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Çumra'nın Sosyo Ekonomik Görüntüsü (10353 Numaralı Temettuat Defterine Göre)", compiled from the data in Table 12, p. 267.

46 Galip Eken, "19. Yüzyılda Kangal Kazasının Sosyo Ekonomik Yapısına Dair", *Selçuk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi*, No. 23, (2008), p. 279.

47 Güran, Compiled from the data in Table VI: 3.3, p. 213.

The further into the western parts of Anatolia have been penetrated, the less the amount of fallow lands appears to be. Out of a 9.382 decare land in the Marmara town of Western Anatolia, for instance, only 7,56% (768 decare) of the land is left as fallow in contrast to 92,43% (9.381 decare) cultivated land.⁴⁸ Similarly, the percentage of the fallow lands in the Saruhanlı village in Manisa is as low as 10%.⁴⁹ Intensive cultivation of land and low percentages of fallow lands are especially true for the villages organized as big farms in Western Anatolia. In the 7 villages organized as big farms in the vicinity of Manisa, for example, out of a total of 38.192 decare arable land only 6.241 decare (16,35%) was left as fallow in contrast to 31.951 decare (83,65%) cultivated land.⁵⁰

In addition to the rates of fallow and cultivated lands in the sample regions, the variety of articles does also contribute to find out the establishment of the degree of commercialization of production in the two regions. The articles produced in the interior regions are seen to have been limited to such products as wheat, barley, oat and opium whereas the articles produced in the hinterland of commercial centers comprises, in addition to the above set of articles, rice, tobacco, cotton, valonia, grapes and olive. This variation can be explained by the fact that, when an autarchic agrarian economy is opened up to trade with a manufacturing sector, whether domestic or foreign, it obtains a new set of transformation possibilities. Here it can be specialized in producing certain food items in demand in the city or abroad and it can be imported manufactured goods in return for domestic products.⁵¹

A comparison of the two regions in terms of population and the amount of wheat produced therein reveals a lack of wheat needed to sustain the population in both regions. In the interior regions there are 434 households, while the number of the households in the hinterland of commercial region is 375. The population

48 Necdet Bilgi, "Tanzimat'ın Döneminin İlk Yıllarında Saruhan Sancağı Marmara Kasabası'nın Sosyal ve Ekonomik Durumu", *Uluslararası Osmanlı Tarihi Sempozyumu*, (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 2004), compiled from the data in Table 5, p. 73.

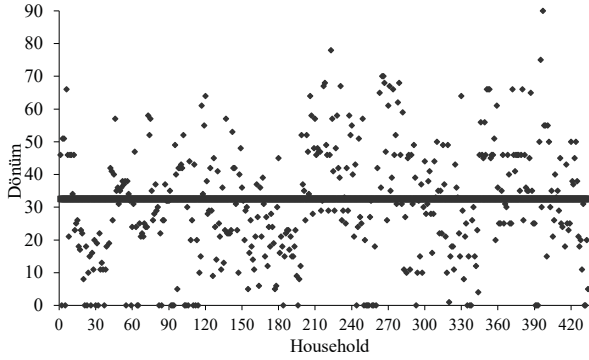
49 Necdet Bilgi, "Tanzimat Dönemi Başlarında Saruhan'lı Manisa'da Bir Ova Köyünün Sosyo Ekonomik Yapısı", *Uluslararası Osmanlı Tarihi Sempozyumu*, (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları, 2004), p. 430; Necdet Bilgi, "Temettuat Kayıtlarına Göre Manisa Uncubozköyü ve Tarihi Gelişmesi", *Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi*, XIII, (1988), pp. 125-127.

50 Gürpınarlı, "Manisa Kazası'nda Bulunan Bazı Çiftlik Köylerinin XIX. Yüzyıl Ortalarındaki Durumu", p. 491 and 525.

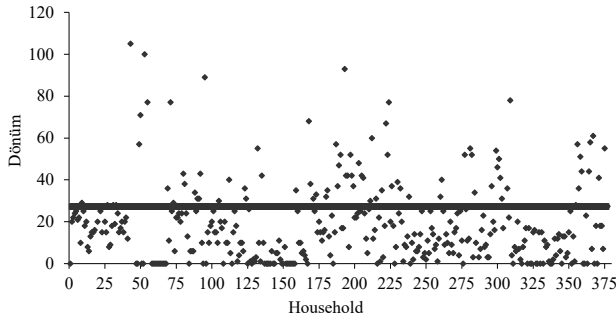
51 Stephen Hymer and Stephen Resnick, "A Model of an Agrarian Economy with Nonagricultural Activities", *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 59, No. 4, (1969), p. 504

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Graph 7: Distribution of Land Per Household in Sample I



Graph 8: Distribution of Land Per Household in Sample II



in the former amounts to 2.170 souls 1.875 souls acquiring to the latter.⁵² Supposing that the yearly wheat consumption capacity of a person is 205 kg,⁵³ the amount of wheat needed in the interior regions would be 444.850 kg (2.170x205) whereas it is 384.375 kg (1.875x205) in the hinterland of commercial centers. If we look at the amount of the wheat produced in the two regions it is 238.080 kg and 92.672 kg respectively. The lack of wheat in the sample region 1 comes to 206.777 kg while in the sample region 2 this gap amounts to 291.703 kg.

52 Ö. Lütfi Barkan, "Tarihi Demografi Araştırmaları ve Osmanlı Türkiye'si", *Türkiyat Mecmuası*, Vol. 10, (1953). p. 12. In the studies on Ottoman demographic history it is generally suppose that one household consists of 5 members.

53 Güran, p. 16.

There are different reasons behind the deficiency of wheat in the two regions. The deficiency in the sample region 1 is due to the low level of productivity and production. In sample region 2, on the other hand, it drives from intensive cultivation of commercial items.

Tax Comparison

A comparison of the tax structure of both regions reveals certain clues about whether it can be spoken of an economic construction that allows an interaction with market. When we look at the tax burden in both regions it is 24,65% in the villages in interior regions and 18,26% in the rural hinterland of the commercial centers. (See: Appendix 2). This distribution is also visible in the figures calculated according to households and per capita. At that point, it is interesting to see that the tax burden of the interior regions, however it is more sizeable than the villages in the hinterland of commercial centers, with regard to its distribution among households, yields more equitable results. This equitable distribution is further strengthened by the standard deviation of 119,072, which comes to 153,667 in the villages of the hinterland of commercial centers. Nevertheless, this difference of the distribution of tax burden in the two regions should be conceived as normal. The difference could also be the result of an unequal distribution of wealth in sample region 2. The distribution of tax burden in both regions is shown in Graphs 9 and 10.

The generalization of Güran on how the Ottoman peasant expended his income has also been illustrated by other researches. Güran has established that the Ottoman peasants paid 1/5 of their income as tax, expended 2/5 of it for their own needs and the remaining 2/5 set aside for the agricultural activities of the next season.⁵⁴ For example, in the village of Cukurhisar in the town of Eskisehir the tax burden per household was 14,87%,⁵⁵ while in the Alpu village of the same town it was 22,48%.⁵⁶ These figures for the 23 villages of Kutahya came to 21%⁵⁷ in contrast to 10 villages of Kangal in Sivas, where the tax burden varied between 10% and 20%.⁵⁸

54 Güran, p. 91.

55 Efe, "1844–45 Temettuat Sayımı Işığında Çukurhisar Köyünün Ekonomik ve Sosyal Görünümü", pp. 40–43.

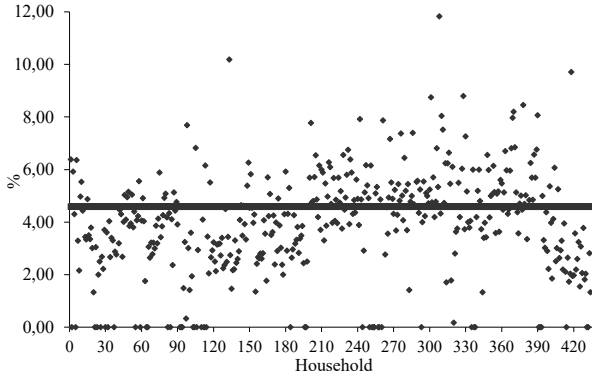
56 Küçükcalay and Efe, "Osmanlı Zirai Sektörünün Ticarileşebilme İmkânı Üzerine Bir Deneme", p. 26.

57 Atar, p. 99.

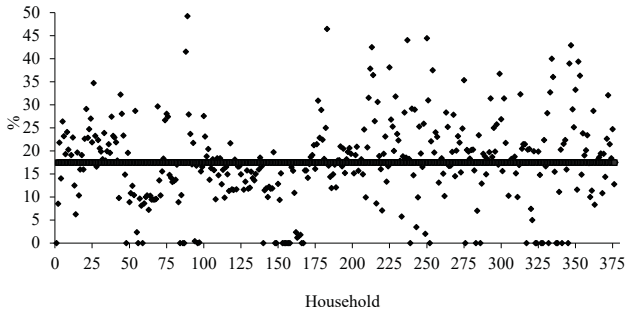
58 Eken, p. 291.

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Graph 9: Distribution of Tax Burden Per Household in Sample I
(%)



Graph 10: The Distribution of Tax Burden Per Household in Sample II
(%)



When we turn to the Balkans it was between 20% and 22% in the 5 villages (Timurtaslı, Ada, Kadı, Kavakdere, Ayvacık) in Filipolis whereas in the other 4 villages of the same town the figures were 17% (Ustune, Izderebcika and Izzeddinli Sagir) and 13% (Degirmendere).⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Güran, p. 200.

Conclusion

Ottoman economic structure, starting from the early ages of the Empire, has always been in contact with European economy. The level and development of the relations with European economy has been determined by a series of political, social, geographical, religious, technological and economic factors. The transformation underwent by European economy within capitalist market economy from 1500s onwards has also changed the dimensions of the relations with Ottoman economy. Starting with the industrial revolution attempts of the European countries to expand the boundaries of their own markets to distant regions of the world did also penetrate the Ottoman Empire. The basic problem faced by the Ottoman Empire was to adapt itself to the newly emerged European economic structure within a short time. On the one hand, the Ottoman Empire had to resist against the forces aiming at the colonization or semi-colonization of the Empire, on the other hand, it had to evolve its domestic economy so as to take part in capitalist markets. In fact, it was these two obligations that the Ottoman State tried to achieve most ardently.

The results of this research show that between 1844 and 1845 the villages in the hinterland of commercial centers like Smyrna and Salonika were different from the villages in the interior regions of Anatolia with respect to four basic criteria of comparison: The level of professional differentiation, income, and wealth and tax structure.

The professional differentiation is more varied in the hinterland of commercial centers than in the rural areas of the inner regions. Similarly, the distribution of income, wealth and tax in the former is less unequal than in the latter. The figures for wealth per capita and per household are quite proximate to each other and the differences seen between wealth and tax figures are due to unequal distribution of wealth. The distribution of income and wealth within the hinterland of commercial centers points out to a transforming agriculture which is under the process of incorporation into market economy. This process is also attended by the variety of articles produced therein.

The most important finding of this study is that the incorporation of Ottoman agricultural sector into capitalist markets, even as late as the middle of the 19th century, was limited only to the hinterland of big commercial centers, while the interior countryside still preserved their traditional mode of production with no orientation to market. This finding, in this respect, seems to have verified

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the assumptions of the earlier studies of similar content, although it challenges some of their arguments. These points of challenge are the assumptions that the Ottoman industrial and agricultural structure was incorporated into capitalist markets as a whole; Ottoman economy was reduced to a semi-colonial state; Ottoman agricultural sector was completely manipulated by capitalist markets and the incorporation process of the Ottoman economy to world markets started as early as the 17th and 18th centuries.

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Abstract ■ This study tries to testify the possibility of a periodical differentiation likely to be seen in the process of break into the market of the hinterland of the Ottoman commercial centers like Smyrna and Salonika and of the rural regions in far interior to the market mechanism in the mid 19th century by sampling method. It also attempts to find out how this differentiation applied to the geography of Ottoman agricultural economy. The data utilized in the study is obtained from 20 villages of the districts of Smyrna, Salonika and Aksehir, all dated 1844–45. Half of the villages (434 households) belong to Aksehir, a town in central Anatolia, while the rest (375 households) are equally divided between the commercial centers of Smyrna and Salonika. Both groups are compared by taking into account the changes likely to arise when rural economies are opened to market. These changes are seen as professional groups, income distribution, wealth distribution and tax structure. In quantifying the findings of the research such technical instruments as gini coefficient and standard deviation are used. The results obtained from the research show that the rural hinterlands of Ottoman commercial centers like Smyrna and Salonika have precedence to the rural regions in deep interior of the country.

Keywords: Ottoman agrarian sector, Gini coefficient, agriculture, standard deviation, regional economy, Ottoman tax system, income distribution.

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Appendix 1: Figures for the Villages in Internal Regions (Sample I)¹

<i>Household No (I)</i>	<i>Occupation (II)</i>	<i>Tax in Cash (III)</i>	<i>Tithe (IV)²</i>	<i>Sheep Tax (V)</i>	<i>TAX TOTAL (VI) (III+IV+V)</i>	<i>Cultivated Land (VII)</i>	<i>Fallow Land (VIII)</i>	<i>Other Types of Land³ (IX)</i>	<i>TOTAL LAND (X) (VII+VIII+IX)</i>	<i>Cattle (XI)⁴</i>	<i>Sheep and Goat (XII)</i>	<i>Total Income (XIII)</i>	<i>Disposable Income (XIV) (XIII-V)</i>
(I) İLYASLAR VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9592)													
1	Farmer	74	64	1	139	20	25	1	46	6	20	721	582
2	Tile-Marker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
3	Farmer	136	67	1	204	25	25	1	51	5	9	861	657
4	Farmer	236	83	1	320	25	25	1	51	10	10	1.185	865
5	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
6	Farmer	288	82	2	372	30	35	1	66	5	20	1.038	666
7	Farmer	166	106	2	274	25	20	1	46	7	20	1.398	1124
8	Farmer	191	50	-	241	20		1	21	6	8	973	732
9	Farmer	196	54	-	250	20	25	1	46	5	6	926	676
10	Farmer	191	47	-	238	20	25	1	46	4	10	831	593
11	Farmer	191	23	-	214	15	18	1	34	4		767	553
12	Farmer	196	85	1	282	25	20	1	46	4	10	1.009	727
13	Farmer	186	37	-	223	10	12	1	23	3		670	447
14	Farmer	196	42	1	239	10	15		25	4	10	750	511
15	Farmer	156	48	-	204	10	15	1	26	4	2	533	329
16	Farmer	156	21	-	177	6	12		18	5		515	338
17	Farmer	156	48	1	205	16		1	17	5	10	507	302
18	Farmer	156	56	-	212	10	12	1	23	4	5	608	396
19	Farmer	206	27	1	234	10	12	-	22	3	12	731	497
20	Farmer	156	17	-	173	8		-	8	4		600	427
21	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
22	Farmer	94	39	-	133	8	10	-	18	3	-	591	458
23	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	1	-	400	310
24	Farmer	131	20	-	151	6	2	2	10	3	-	501	350
25	Farmer	186	13	-	199	8	6	1	15	4	10	602	403
26	Shepherd	46		-	46			-	-	-	-	250	204
27	Farmer	116	29	-	145	6	9	1	16	3	-	596	451
28	Farmer	136	14	-	150	5	6	-	11	3	-	495	345
29	Farmer	96	34	-	130	8	12	-	20	3	-	540	410
30	Deserter			-				-			-	-	0

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31	Farmer	96	29	-	125	8	10	1	19	3	-	526	401
32	-	66		-	66			-			-	200	134
33	Farmer	94	31	-	125	10	12	-	22	4	-	546	421
34	Farmer	94	8	-	102	5	6	-	11	2	-	412	310
35	Farmer	94	16	-	110	5	6	2	13	2	-	382	272
36	Farmer	94	23	-	117	5	6	-	11	3	-	333	216
37	Deserter			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
38	Farmer	94	23	-	117	5	6	-	11	3	-	383	266
39	Farmer	156	15	-	171	8	10	-	18	3	-	650	479
40	-	24		-	24	-	-	-	0	2	-	400	376
TOTAL		4.940	1.251	11	6.202	392	397	21	810	130	162	23.030	16.828

(2) ELFIRAS (ILICAK) VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9589)

1	Imam	-	23	-	23	6	10	3	19	-	12	595	572
2	Farmer	-	61	1	62	15	25	2	42	7	17	942	880
3	Farmer	198	36	-	234	15	25	1	41	5	4	953	719
4	Farmer	198	71	1	270	10	15	1	26	4	20	969	699
5	Farmer	198	68	2	268	15	22	3	40	5	14	997	729
6	Farmer	198	111	1	310	25	30	2	57	3	9	1.133	823
7	Farmer	158	75	2	235	15	20	-	35	11	27	856	621
8	Farmer	138	69	-	207	15	20	1	36	5	-	727	520
9	Farmer	158	67	-	225	10	20	1	31	2	3	602	377
10	Farmer	158	89	-	247	13	20	2	35	3	3	910	663
11	Farmer	158	50	1	209	15	20	1	36	3	8	913	704
12	Farmer	118	55	-	173	15	20	3	38	1	-	754	581
13	Farmer	136	78	-	214	15	20	2	37	2	2	973	759
14	Farmer	131	68	-	199	15	22	1	38	1	2	865	666
15	Sweet-meat Seller	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	1	-	350	292
16	Farmer	198	56	-	254	15	22	1	38	2	2	935	681
17	Farmer	170	62	-	232	15	18	1	34	2	3	805	573
18	Farmer	108	44	-	152	12	18	2	32	1	2	576	424
19	Servant	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	2	-	280	182
20	Farmer	128	36	-	164	10	14		24	2	1	591	427
21	Farmer	128	48	-	176	12	16	3	31	1	-	631	455
22	Farmer	248	92	1	341	20	26	1	47	5	16	1.166	825
23	Farmer	248	126	1	375	22		2	24	5	14	1.365	990
24	Tile-Marker	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	1	-	380	282
25	-	38	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	262

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26	Farmer	198	52	1	251	10	14	1	25	2	23	818	567
27	Farmer	118	68	-	186	8	12	1	21	2	1	793	607
28	Farmer	118	58	-	176	8	13	1	22	1	-	683	507
29	Farmer	118	61	-	179	8	12	1	21	3	2	756	577
30	Farmer	106	62	-	168	10	14	1	25	2	3	777	609
31	Farmer	138	65	-	203	10	13	1	24	2	3	802	599
TOTAL		4.263	1.751	11	6.025	359	481	39	879	86	191	24.197	18.172

(3) SİLİND (UNCULAR) VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9597)

1	Imam	-	57	-	57	10	12	2	24	6	9	622	565
2	Farmer	-	132	1	133	20	35	3	58	8	23	1.819	1686
3	Farmer	270	115	-	385	25	25	2	52	6	6	1.260	875
4	Farmer	280	61	-	341	25	30	2	57	2	11	968	627
5	Farmer	240	67	1	308	15	18	2	35	3	8	1.024	716
6	Farmer	81	42	-	123	10	13	3	26	2	2	677	554
7	Farmer	200	36	-	236	12	16	-	28	2	3	657	421
8	Farmer	240	69	-	309	15	19	3	37	2	11	752	443
9	Farmer	140	53	-	193	10	15	4	29	5	-	571	378
10	Farmer	200	41	-	241	12	16	2	30	1	3	718	477
11	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
12	Farmer	100	27	-	127	8	12	2	22	2	1	507	380
13	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
14	Farmer	200	23	-	223	10	14	2	26	2	2	633	410
15	Farmer	280	73	-	353	25		1	26	4	4	1.102	749
16	Farmer	140	49	-	189	15	18	4	37	2	2	721	532
17	Farmer	140	49	-	189	12	16	4	32	5		721	532
18	Farmer	140	42	-	182	12	16	4	32	2	3	671	489
19	Farmer	200	38	-	238	12	16	4	32	3	2	818	580
20	Farmer	215	48	-	263	15	18	2	35	4		761	498
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
TOTAL		3.066	1.022	2	4.090	263	309	46	618	61	90	15.452	11.362

(4) DİPİ VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9587)

1	Imam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	240	240
2	Farmer	340	192	3	535	20	27	2	49	9	41	3.300	2.765
3	Farmer	150	116	1	267	20	20		40	8	8	1.236	969
4	Farmer	340	120	3	463	2	2	1	5	10	26	1.512	1.049
5	Farmer	200	45	1	246	20	21	1	42	4	12	546	300

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6	Farmer	200	130	2	332	20	20	2	42	2	17	1.394	1.062
7	Farmer	340	261	6	607	20	20	3	43	11	75	3.048	2.441
8	Farmer	200	105	1	306	20	20	2	42	4	12	1.167	861
9	Farmer	340	236	3	579	20	30	2	52	6	27	2.682	2.103
10	Orphan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11	Shepherd	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	340
12	Farmer	100	40	-	140	15	15	-	30	4	-	440	300
13	Farm laborer	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	320
14	Farmer	250	141	-	391	20	20	4	44	5	2	1.500	1.109
15	Farmer	60	12	-	72	10	10	-	20	1	4	143	71
16	Servant	27	-	-	27	-	26	-	26	-	-	150	123
17	Farm laborer	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	240
18	Farmer	191	99	1	291	20	21	2	43	1	10	1.050	759
19	Shepherd	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	1	22	204	144
20	Farmer	80	31	-	111	10	10	-	20	2	2	325	214
21	Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
TOTAL		3.058	1.528	21	4.607	217	262	19	498	73	261	20.167	15.560

(5) BOZLOĞAN VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9600)

1	İmam	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10	4	-	290	290
2	Farmer	150	70	-	220	10	5	-	15	7	8	732	512
3	Farmer	50	99	-	149	30	30	1	61	8	-	1.107	958
4	Farmer	253	104	-	357	15	16	3	34	4	-	1.280	923
5	Farmer	256	122	-	378	21	30	4	55	6	11	1.878	1.500
6	Farmer	203	190	-	393	30	31	3	64	5	-	1.980	1.587
7	Farmer	208	149	-	357	20	15	3	38	5	-	1.525	1.168
8	Farmer	228	128	-	356	15	10	3	28	5	-	1.315	959
9	Farmer	187	94	-	281	14	11	4	29	5	-	922	641
10	Farmer	187	123	-	310	19	21	2	42	6	-	1.325	1.015
11	Farmer	187	85	-	272	16	12	1	29	7	-	912	640
12	Sweet-meat Seller	97	-	-	97	-	8	1	9	1	-	330	233
13	Farmer	187	124	-	311	20	22	3	45	5	3	1.325	1.014
14	Farmer	147	96	-	243	15	7	2	24	4	-	1.069	826
15	Farmer	97	59	-	156	10	3	1	14	6	-	592	436
16	Farmer	143	91	-	234	19	20	2	41	3	-	912	678
17	Farmer	187	100	-	287	12	10	3	25	6	-	1.005	718
18	Farmer	92	61	-	153	8	12	1	21	5	-	612	459

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19	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	11	3	-	108	108
20	Farmer	252	128	-	380	18	15	3	36	4	-	1.315	935
TOTAL		3.111	1.823	-	4.934	303	288	40	631	99	22	20.534	15.600

(6) ÇAKILLAR VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9586)

1	Farmer	-	25	-	25	6	5	2	13	3	-	890	865
2	Farmer	-	66	-	66	10	11	2	23	6	-	1.062	996
3	Farmer	-	203	-	203	49	5	3	57	17	-	2.587	2384
4	Farmer	85	41	-	126	10	10	2	22	4	-	667	541
5	Farmer	143	31	-	174	10	10	2	22	5	-	897	723
6	Farmer	116	31	-	147	10	10	2	22	6	-	847	700
7	Farmer	164	59	-	223	12	10	1	23	4	-	796	573
8	Farmer	304	99	-	403	30	20	3	53	8	-	1.300	897
9	Farmer	174	87	-	261	20	20	2	42	6	-	905	644
10	Farmer	223	74	-	297	20	20	2	42	9	-	1.205	908
11	Farmer	140	56	-	196	15	15	1	31	6	-	672	476
12	Farmer	144	34	-	178	10	12	1	23	6	-	587	409
13	Farm laborer	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	300	300
14	Farmer	184	70	-	254	20	18	2	40	7	-	742	488
15	Farmer	174	49	-	223	25	22	1	48	9	-	766	543
16	Farmer	190	71	-	261	20	15	1	36	6	-	793	532
17	Farmer	144	47	-	191	15	12	5	32	6	-	550	359
18	Farmer	132	44	-	176	10	8	2	20	6	-	440	264
19	Farmer	164	68	-	232	15	12	2	29	5	-	731	499
20	Farmer	164	70	-	234	15	12	3	30	5	-	700	466
21	Farm laborer	101	-	-	101	-	5	-	5	1	-	370	269
22	Farmer	106	63	-	169	16	-	-	16	5	-	662	493
23	Farmer	174	90	-	264	15	10	1	26	6	-	976	712
24	Farmer	132	65	-	197	10	7	1	18	5	-	687	490
25	Farmer	106	47	-	153	8	5	1	14	4	-	500	347
26	Farmer	84	32	-	116	5	5	1	11	3	-	422	306
27	Farmer	132	71	-	203	10	10	1	21	5	-	747	544
28	Farmer	180	80	-	260	15	20	2	37	5	-	910	650
29	Farmer	184	80	-	264	15	10	2	27	7	-	760	496
30	Shepherd	69	10	-	79	-	5	1	6	-	-	340	261
31	Farmer	164	59	-	223	15	18	3	36	6	-	632	409
32	Farmer	94	46	-	140	10	8	3	21	3	-	497	357

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33	Farmer	200	73	-	273	20	18	1	39	4	-	770	497
34	Farmer	200	85	-	285	15	15	1	31	5	-	885	600
35	Farmer	130	31	-	161	8	5	2	15	2	-	415	254
36	Farmer	144	63	-	207	15	10	2	27	5	-	635	428
37	Farmer	110	50	-	160	6	5	1	12	4	-	502	342
38	Farmer	130	57	-	187	12	10	2	24	5	-	602	415
39	Farmer	150	39	-	189	8	10	-	18	3	-	620	431
40	Farmer	150	57	-	207	13	13	2	28	3	-	572	365
41	Farmer	150	47	-	197	13	10	1	24	3	-	620	423
42	Farmer	150	49	-	199	10	8	1	19	3	-	630	431
43	Farm laborer	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	210	210
44	Farm laborer	100	-	-	100		5	1	6	1	-	300	200
45	Farmer	200	67	-	267	16	13	1	30	3	-	697	430
46	Farmer	200	68	-	268	25	18	2	45	5	-	760	492
47	Farmer	130	29	-	159	7	8	1	16	4	-	550	391
48	Farmer	139	48	-	187	8	10	3	21	3	-	487	300
49	Farmer	120	34	-	154	8	7	3	18	3	-	340	186
50	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
51	Farmer	120	38	-	158	6	8	1	15	4	-	567	409
52	Farmer	145	49	-	194	9	10	3	22	4	-	742	548
53	Farmer	135	56	-	191	11	10	2	23	3	-	540	349
54	Farmer	164	69	-	233	12	8	3	23	5	-	724	491
55	Farmer	130	33	-	163	8	7	2	17	4	-	511	348
56	Farmer	134	50	-	184	10	10	1	21	4	-	550	366
57	Farmer	106	35	-	141	5	5	5	15	4	-	531	390
58	Farmer	106	24	-	130	4	10	1	15	2	-	445	315
59	Farmer	134	29	-	163	7	10	1	18	3	-	516	353
60	Farmer	134	56	-	190	10	10	3	23	4	-	597	407
61	Shepherd	30	130	-	160	-	8	1	9	2	-	370	210
62	Farm laborer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	150	150
63	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	0
64	Farmer	90	28	-	118	5	7	-	12	5	-	481	363
	TOTAL	8.002	3.262	-	11.264	712	637	106	1.455	276	-	41.259	29.995

(7) REIS VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9591)

1	Farmer	-	102	2	104	25	25	2	52	5	24	1.125	1.021
2	Farmer	-	59	-	59	15	20	2	37	5	10	650	591

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3	Farmer	-	45	-	45	15	20	35	2	-	450	405	
4	Farmer	64	54	-	118	10	15	1	26	3	-	547	429
5	Farmer	267	106	-	373	25	25	2	52	4	11	1.082	709
6	Farmer	37	70	2	109	20	25	2	47	6	31	823	714
7	Farmer	64	48	-	112	15	18	1	34	4	1	520	408
8	Farmer	218	114	2	334	30	32	2	64	6	30	1.318	984
9	Farmer	176	128	1	305	25	30	3	58	5	16	1.384	1.079
10	Farmer	90	42	-	132	12	15	1	28	3	10	455	323
11	Farmer	212	112	1	325	20	25	3	48	5	22	1.296	971
12	Farmer	212	89	1	302	25	30	2	57	4	20	951	649
13	Farmer	172	69	1	242	20	25	1	46	6	20	781	539
14	Farmer	213	131	2	346	20	25	3	48	6	32	1.456	1.110
15	Farmer	172	83	-	255	20	25	2	47	4	10	860	605
16	Farmer	282	104	1	387	20	25	2	47	8	20	1.216	829
17	Farmer	90	42	1	133	12	16	1	29	4	16	584	451
18	Farmer	90	51	-	141	15	16	1	32	2	-	510	369
19	Farmer	212	101	-	313	30	35	2	67	7	10	1.100	787
20	Farmer	212	136	1	349	30	35	3	68	9	21	1.451	1.102
21	Farmer	172	112	2	286	20	26	3	49	5	31	1.234	948
22	Farmer	212	73	-	285	20	25	1	46	5	10	810	525
23	Farmer	130	65	-	195	12	15	2	29	4	10	717	522
24	Farmer	172	87	1	260	20	25	1	46	4	10	949	689
25	Farmer	282	177	3	462	35	40	3	78	9	41	1.972	1.510
26	Farmer	212	91	1	304	25	30	2	57	8	13	1.001	697
27	Farmer	172	83	-	255	18	21	2	41	7	-	865	610
28	Farmer	130	50	-	180	12	16	1	29	4	10	560	380
29	Farmer	212	119	-	331	15	30	3	48	4	13	1.280	949
30	Farmer	212	83	-	295	26	30	2	58	8	8	885	590
31	Farmer	135	87	1	223	18	22	2	42	4	12	939	716
32	Farmer	172	68	-	240	12	26	1	39	4	-	790	550
33	Farmer	212	107	1	320	30	35	2	67	5	20	1.156	836
34	Farmer	95	48	-	143	10	15	1	26	3	-	385	242
35	Farmer	172	68	-	240	12	16	1	29	6	10	740	500
36	Farmer	135	48	-	183	14	18	1	33	5	-	517	334
37	Farmer	95	29	-	124	10	14	1	25	5	-	425	301
38	Farmer	135	99	-	234	18	22	2	42	6	-	975	741
39	Farmer	95	57	-	152	12	16	1	29	4	-	600	448

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40	Farmer	165	122	2	289	25	30	3	58	4	27	1.328	1.039
41	Farmer	165	83	-	248	22	28	2	52	6	10	925	677
42	Farmer	130	77	1	208	25	28	2	55	3	23	1.126	918
43	Farmer	135	97	-	232	16	22	2	40	4	10	1.030	798
44	Farmer	95	23	-	118	8	12	1	21	4	-	265	147
45	Farmer	160	85	-	245	20	22	1	43		10	885	640
46	Farm laborer	20		-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	230
47	Farmer	120	77	-	197	10	12	2	24	4	8	824	627
48	Farmer	172	94	2	268	23	26	2	51	3	20	994	726
49	Farmer	130	41	-	171	12	14	1	27	3	10	438	267
50	Farmer	90	40	1	131	10	12	3	25	4	15	463	332
51	Farmer	172	110	-	282	25	30	2	57	4	10	1.160	878
52	Farm laborer	40		-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	210
53	Farmer	100	29	-	129	8	12		20	4	-	325	196
54	Farm laborer	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	190
55	Shepherd	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	190
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
57	Farmer	90	50	-	140	12	14	1	27	4	-	530	390
58	Farmer	130	57	-	187	15	16	1	32	5	-	600	413
59	Tile-maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	350
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
61	Farmer	90	34	-	124	8	10		18	4	-	370	246
62	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL		8.059	4.256	30	12.345	982	1.212	91	2.285	254	635	48.152	35.807

(8) GÜRNES (ALTINTAŞ) VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9582)

1	Farmer	-	18	-	18	10	32	-	42	2	4	534	516
2	Farmer	-	37	-	37	15	135	-	150	3	6	401	364
3	Farmer	282	69	6	357	19	46	-	65	6	17	2.350	1.993
4	Farmer	80	48	-	128	14	22	-	36	3	-	787	659
5	Farmer	282	135	3	420	32	38	-	70	9	36	1.965	1.545
6	Farmer	282	135	2	419	30	40	-	70	7	24	1.418	999
7	Farmer	220	88	1	309	26	42	-	68	4	14	949	640
8	Farmer	190	74	1	265	15	32	-	47	5	12	853	588
9	Farmer	120	23	-	143	10	16	-	26	1	-	532	389
10	Farmer	282	127	2	411	26	35	-	61	8	19	1.413	1002
11	Farmer	282	118	2	402	31	36	-	67	6	18	1.281	879

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12	Farmer	130	95	-	225	15	20	-	35	4	-	952	727
13	Farmer	120	88	-	208	17	22	-	39	3	8	913	705
14	Farmer	282	130	1	413	31	35	-	66	7	12	1.212	799
15	Farmer	190	65	-	255	11	35	-	46	4	-	956	701
16	Farmer	130	70	1	201	17	35	-	52	3	2	705	504
17	Farmer	120	43	-	163	10	21	-	31	3	6	619	456
18	Farmer	292	141	4	437	27	35	-	62	8	12	1.525	1.088
19	Farmer	220	88	2	310	31	37	-	68	5	19	1.055	745
20	Farmer	156	88	-	244	21	25	-	46	3	-	887	643
21	Farmer	145	57	-	202	13	18	-	31	3	4	839	637
22	Farmer	282	98	1	381	26	33	-	59	5	13	1.083	702
23	Farmer	145	56	-	201	11	-	-	11	3	-	777	576
24	Farmer	120	106	-	226	12	15	-	27	3	-	566	340
25	Servant	60	-	-	60	-	10	-	10	-	-	200	140
26	Farmer	130	28	-	158	15	30	-	45	3	6	609	451
27	Farmer	220	38	1	259	16	30	-	46	7	15	983	724
28	Servant	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	11	-	-	50	50
29	Farmer	140	87	-	227	16	30	-	46	3	-	832	605
30	Farmer	120	52	-	172	11	20	-	31	3	-	557	385
31	Farmer	220	117	-	337	19	30	-	49	4	6	1.126	789
32	Farmer	130	70	-	200	14	25	-	39	4	3	744	544
33	Deserter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
34	Farm laborer	40	5	-	45	-	10	-	10	-	-	250	205
35	Farmer	140	51	5	196	12	20	-	32	3	3	577	381
36	Farm laborer	80	15	-	95	5	10	-	15	-	-	355	260
37	Farmer	156	65	-	221	16	21	-	37	8	2	724	503
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	200	200
39	Farmer	110	43	-	153	15	15	-	30	4	-	636	483
40	Farmer	130	77	5	212	19	25	-	44	4	5	840	628
41	Farmer	60	32	-	92	10	18	-	28	3	-	320	228
42	Farmer	130	63	-	193	14	17	-	31	3	5	653	460
43	Farmer	190	68	-	258	16	22	-	38	3	5	666	408
44	Farmer	220	88	1	309	16	25	-	41	4	10	979	670
45	Farmer	80	38	-	118	13	15	-	28	2	-	587	469
46	Servant	60	12	-	72	6	10	-	16	-	-	235	163
47	Farmer	60	23	-	83	12	16	-	28	2	-	525	442

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48	Farmer	156	75	-	231	19	25	-	44	5	7	372	141
49	Farmer	140	81	1	222	14	19	-	33	3	6	764	542
50	Farmer	190	60	1	251	20	30	-	50	5	6	622	371
51	Farmer	130	33	-	163	15	20	-	35	5	-	466	303
52	Farmer	110	38	-	148	10	12	-	22	3	5	466	318
53	Farmer	110	56	-	166	13	22	-	35	3	-	561	395
54	Farmer	120	37	-	157	10	12	-	22	4	3	1.286	1.129
55	Farmer	220	56	-	276	19	30	-	49	6	2	785	509
56	Farmer	140	74	-	214	17	20	-	37	4	2	557	343
57	Farmer	40	18	-	58	11	10	-	21	1	-	385	327
58	Farmer	140	23	-	163	10	-	-	10	2	-	562	399
59	Farmer	220	82	1	303	23	26	-	49	5	10	803	500
60	Tenant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	592	592
61	Farmer	80	23	-	103	5	10	-	15	5	-	535	432
62	Farmer	80	29	-	109	8	10	-	18	4	-	495	386
63	Farmer	130	47	-	177	8	10	-	18	3	-	480	303
64	Servant	60	5	-	65	1	10	-	11	-	-	200	135
65	Farmer	220	68	1	289	18	25	-	43	4	16	1.027	738
66	Farmer	170	53	-	223	16	20	-	36	4	18	787	564
67	Farmer	120	51	1	172	15	18	-	33	5	3	547	375
68	Servant	60	5	-	65	-	22	-	22	-	-	250	185
69	Farmer	60	15	-	75	5	10	-	15	2	-	403	328
70	Farmer	282	82	4	368	26	38	-	64	7	20	882	514
71	Farmer	110	56	-	166	14	15	-	29	3	-	561	395
72	Servant	70	5	-	75	8	-	-	8	-	-	200	125
73	Farmer	120	53	-	173	6	15	-	21	7	2	554	381
74	Farmer	150	38	-	188	10	15	-	25	2	7	619	431
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
76	Servant	65	-	-	65	15	-	-	15	-	-	250	185
77	Servant	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	190
78	Servant	65	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	4	-	250	185
79	Farmer	135	37	-	172	11	15	-	26	2	-	620	448
80	Farmer	130	27	-	157	15	15	-	30	-	4	578	421
81	Farm laborer	44	-	-	44	15	-	-	15	-	-	250	206
82	Farm laborer	60	-	-	60	-	12	-	12	2	-	250	190
83	Farmer	120	38	-	158	11	12	-	23	-	1	616	458

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84	Servant	60	5	-	65	-	4	-	4	-	-	300	235
TOTAL		10.995	4.239	47	15.281	1.104	1.727	-	2.831	269	400	56.345	41.064

(9) KOCAS VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9593)

1	Farmer	-	121	6	127	21	25	-	46	4	30	1.354	1.227
2	Farmer	-	81	5	86	26	30	-	56	10	33	1.412	1.326
3	Farmer	306	123	1	430	26	20	-	46	14	20	1.346	916
4	Farmer	266	63	1	330	25	20	-	45	3	21	686	356
5	Farmer	306	76	3	385	26	30	-	56	5	40	937	552
6	Farmer	309	90	4	403	21	25	-	46	7	50	1.100	697
7	Farmer	306	190	5	501	31	35	-	66	9	60	1.320	819
8	Farmer	266	119	-	385	31	35	-	66	4	40	1.305	920
9	Farmer	266	100	1	367	31	35	-	66	8	10	1.074	707
10	Farmer	226	29	1	256	25	20	-	45	5	20	876	620
11	Farmer	366	116	-	482	26	20	-	46	7	-	1.285	803
12	Farmer	266	78	2	346	21	25	-	46	5	25	905	559
13	Farmer	166	90	-	256	21	30	-	51	4	6	988	732
14	Farm laborer	106	37	-	143	10	10	-	20	1	10	550	407
15	Farmer	166	100	1	267	26	35	-	61	5	10	1.088	821
16	Farmer	106	60	-	166	16	20	-	36	5	10	658	492
17	Farmer	146	43	-	189	10	15	-	25	8	3	559	370
18	Farm laborer	146	18	-	164	10	15	-	25	4	10	488	324
19	Farmer	166	47	1	214	15	20	-	35	5	15	522	308
20	Farmer	166	71	1	238	21	25	-	46	4	10	771	533
21	Farmer	106	52	-	158	10	15	-	25	4	15	580	422
22	Farmer	186	65	1	252	11	20	-	31	3	15	692	440
23	Farmer	166	22	-	188	10	20	-	30	4	10	504	316
24	Farmer	186	78	-	264	21	25	-	46	4	-	675	411
25	Farmer	146	45	-	191	15	25	-	40	3	8	502	311
26	Farmer	106	12	-	118	10	15	-	25	5	-	305	187
27	Shepherd	106	18	-	124	10	15	-	25	4	-	365	241
28	Farmer	186	20	-	206	31	35	-	66	4	6	1.288	1.082
29	Farmer	186	95	1	282	21	25	-	46	5	15	1.052	770
30	Farmer	266	109	-	375	21	20	-	41	4	-	1.150	775
31	Farmer	189	93	-	282	21	25	-	46	4	8	979	697
32	Farmer	266	78	2	346	21	25	-	46	6	30	919	573
33	Farmer	172	96	2	270	21	25	-	46	3	25	1.030	760

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34	Farmer	126	30	2	158	15	20	-	35	5	30	414	256
35	Farmer	186	95	-	281	21	25	-	46	4	-	980	699
36	Farmer	186	134	1	321	31	35	-	66	4	20	1.316	995
37	Farmer	166	70	1	237	11	15	-	26	5	15	777	540
38	Farmer	166	96	-	262	21	25	-	46	4	-	995	733
39	Farmer	109	71	-	180	16	20	-	36	3	-	745	565
40	Farmer	146	56	-	202	15	20	-	35	3	-	560	358
41	Shepherd	106	43	-	149	15	20	-	35	4	-	615	466
42	Farmer	149	87	-	236	20	25	-	45	4	10	928	692
43	Farmer	186	92	2	280	30	35	-	65	3	25	990	710
44	Farmer	106	43	-	149	15	20	-	35	4	-	615	466
45	Farmer	106	37	-	143	10	15	-	25	3	-	370	227
46	Farmer	83	31	-	114	10	15	-	25	3	-	310	196
47	Farm laborer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
48	Orphan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
49	Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200
TOTAL		8.139	3.320	44	11.503	892	1.070		1.962	219	655	39.380	27.877

(10) ATSIZ VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9588)

1	Farmer		89		89	15	35	-	50	9	11	1.000	911
2	Farmer	76	139	9	224	35	40	-	75	14	76	2.262	2.038
3	Farmer	196	79	3	278	15	15	-	30	10	39	993	715
4	Farmer	258	115	9	382	35	55	-	90	13	93	2.055	1.673
5	Farmer	258	164	5	427	25	30	-	55	12	35	1.893	1.466
6	Farmer	258	222	6	486	25	30	-	55	7	15	2.475	1.989
7	Farmer	-	25	-	25	5	10	-	15	6	-	280	255
8	Farmer	198	138	-	336	20	35	-	55	7	-	1.386	1.050
9	Farmer	258	248	3	509	20	30	-	50	11	20	2.698	2.189
10	Farmer	208	69	-	277	10	20	-	30	6	-	728	451
11	Farmer	108	54	-	162	10	25	-	35	5	-	577	415
12	Farmer	108	80	-	188	10	11	-	21	5	-	838	650
13	Farmer	150	83	-	233	11	15	-	26	5	-	865	632
14	Farmer	138	73	-	211	15	25	-	40	5	-	762	551
15	Farmer	196	120	-	316	15	18	-	33	5	9	1.255	939
16	Farmer	118	111	1	230	15	20	-	35	6	18	1.197	967
17	Farmer	118	82	-	200	14	15	-	29	5	10	881	681
18	Farmer	158	193	1	352	20	25	-	45	11	19	2.053	1.701

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19	Farmer	108	63	-	171	10	15	-	25	3	-	633	462
20	Farmer	118	118	-	236	11	13	-	24	5	8	1.139	903
21	Sweet-meat Seller	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	392
22	Farmer	118	65	-	183	8	10	-	18	5	-	682	499
23	Farmer	188	245	-	433	18	25	-	43	7	6	2.485	2.052
24	Farmer	188	118	-	306	12	13	-	25	6	6	1.226	920
25	Shepherd	108	-	-	108	8	15	-	23	1	-	237	129
26	Farmer	188	115	2	305	13	12	-	25	7	24	1.280	975
27	Farmer	258	254	2	514	18	32	-	50	8	25	2.539	2.025
28	Farmer	137	97	1	235	13	25	-	38	5	11	1.065	830
29	Farmer	118	163	-	281	15	22	-	37	5	5	1.685	1.404
30	Farmer	138	170	-	308	15	30	-	45	7	-	1.737	1.429
31	Farmer	188	131	2	321	20	30	-	50	8	23	1.545	1.224
32	Farmer	258	237	-	495	18	20	-	38	9	-	2.462	1.967
33	Farmer	108	89	-	197	12	9	-	21	5	5	684	487
34	Farmer	138	76	-	214	10	8	-	18	7	7	873	659
35	Farmer	108	53	-	161	8	12	-	20	5	-	530	369
36	Farmer	108	115	-	223	8	3	-	11	4	-	607	384
37	Farmer	118	149	-	267	15	16	-	31	6	-	1.527	1.260
38	Farm laborer	61	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	139
39	Farm laborer	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	152
40	Farmer	58	68	-	126	12	8	-	20	3	-	710	584
41	Farmer	108	37	-	145	4	1	-	5	4	-	377	232
TOTAL		5.830	4.447	44	10.321	563	773	-	1.336	252	465	49.071	38.750
General TOTAL		59.463	26.899	210	86.572	5.787	7.156	362	13.305	1.721	2.881	337.587	251.015

1) The values for all kinds of taxes are given as piaster; lands as decare.

2) Under the category of tithe tax some other taxes of secondary importance are included as well.

3) The small spots of land given under column IX are excluded from the calculations.

4) The cattle involve cow, buffalo, ox, horse, donkey and mule.

Source: BOA. M. TMT. VRD., 9592, 9589, 9597, 9587, 9600, 9586, 9591, 9582, 9593, 9588, 11561, 11499, 9453, 9151, 16095, 11551, 11556, 2346, 17556, 11624.

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Appendix 2: Figures for the Villages in the Hinterland of Commercial Centers (Sample II)¹

<i>Household No (I)</i>	<i>Occupation (II)</i>	<i>Tax in Cash (III)</i>	<i>Tithe (IV)²</i>	<i>Sheep Tax (V)</i>	<i>TAX TOTAL (VI) (III+IV+V)</i>	<i>Cultivated Land (VII)</i>	<i>Fallow Land (VIII)</i>	<i>Other Types of Land (IX)³</i>	<i>TOTAL LAND (X) (VII+VIII+IX)</i>	<i>Cattle (XI)⁴</i>	<i>Sheep and Goat (XII)</i>	<i>Total Income (XIII)</i>	<i>Disposable Income (XIV) (XIII-VI)</i>
(1) SELONIKA TOWN BOZALAN VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 11561)													
1	Farmer	-	65	3	68	12	8	-	20	15	25	795	727
2	Farmer	60	46	-	106	8	12	2	22	4	--	486	380
3	Farmer	60	106	2	168	7	13	4	24	12	17	1.197	1.029
4	Farmer	110	50	4	164	8	7	10	25	7	39	622	458
5	Farmer	80	48	2	130	12	8	1	21	5	32	560	430
6	Farmer	64	68	1	133	13	8	1	22	3	17	689	556
7	Farmer	100	70	3	173	10	-	-	10	5	45	718	545
8	Farmer	130	102	5	237	16	10	3	29	12	74	1.167	930
9	Farmer	70	97	1	168	15	7	3	25	4	21	954	786
10	Farmer	62	58	2	122	10	5	3	18	5	24	639	517
11	Farmer	80	57	4	141	12	8	-	20	10	60	616	475
12	Farmer	50	-	-	50	-	-	8	8	2	-	400	350
13	Farmer	53	-	1	54	-	-	6	6	2	28	864	810
14	Farmer	30	39	-	69	8	5	-	13	5	-	351	282
15	Farmer	50	-	-	50	-	7	8	15	2	13	482	432
16	Farmer	50	6	1	57	-	-	15	15	-	14	357	300
17	Farmer	100	4	2	106	-	-	16	16	1	37	556	450
18	Farmer	40	58	1	99	15	10	2	27	3	15	619	520
19	Farmer	50	38	2	90	12	8	-	20	7	21	397	307
20	Farmer	90	39	3	132	15	10	2	27	12	20	454	322
21	Farmer	60	39	3	102	12	13	-	25	4	38	447	345
22	Farmer	50	29	2	81	8	7	-	15	3	23	328	247
23	Farmer	120	62	3	185	15	10	2	27	3	43	684	499
24	Farmer	80	59	2	141	8	10	2	20	8	28	644	503
25	Farmer	180	61	5	246	8	7	-	15	3	90	708	462
26	Farmer	70	51	2	123	12	15	1	28	3	27	528	405
27	Farmer	30	22	-	52	8	-	-	8	5	-	313	261

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28	Farmer	50	39	1	90	8	-	1	9	2	17	403	313
29	Farmer	50	50	-	100	10	6	2	18	6	-	487	387
30	Farmer	80	55	5	140	12	13	3	28	9	51	704	564
31	Farmer	70	78	1	149	10	6	3	19	5	26	819	670
32	Farmer	130	85	3	218	15	10	3	28	9	42	913	695
33	Farmer	60	57	-	117	10	10	4	24	4	8	653	536
34	Farmer	70	3	3	76	-	3	12	15	-	56	381	305
35	Farmer	50	43	-	93	8	8	1	17	5	-	433	340
36	Farmer	80	43	3	126	8	10	2	20	8	28	644	518
37	Farmer	180	9	5	194	8	7	-	15	3	66	708	514
38	Farmer	60	61	-	121	12	8	-	20	6	-	528	407
39	Farmer	50	58	1	109	12	8	2	22	3	15	475	366
40	M e r - chant	40	41	-	81	-	10	2	12	2	10	370	289
TOTAL		2.889	1.896	76	4.861	357	287	124	768	207	1.070	24.093	19.232

(2) SELONIKA TOWN BAMYOLU VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 11499)

1	Farmer	38	187	-	225	80	130	-	210	12	-	1.258	1.033
2	Mer- chant	38	1	-	39	2	103	-	105	7	-	399	360
3	Farmer	38	94	-	132	70	138	-	208	7	-	410	278
4	Farmer	115	310	-	425	120	380	-	500	26	-	1.515	1.090
5	Farmer	58	186	-	244	80	100	-	180	8	-	1.045	801
6	Servant	45	1	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	263
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
8	Farmer	36	118	-	154	40	17	-	57	12	-	786	632
9	Mer- chant	35	-	-	35	16	55	-	71	5	-	395	360
10	Mer- chant	38	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	4	-	350	312
11	Mer- chant	31	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	3	-	250	219
12	Imam	52	1	-	53	25	75	-	100	6	-	509	456
13	Farmer	106	133	-	239	80	150	-	230	12	-	833	594
14	Mosque Keeper	10	-	-	10	10	67	-	77	3	-	420	410
15	Mer- chant	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	500	500
16	Orphan	29	-	-	29	40	140	-	180	2	-	300	271
17	Farmer	119	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	13	-	1.470	1.351
18	Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1.040	1.040
19	Servant	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	1	-	500	457
20	Farmer	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	6	-	510	459
21	Servant	56	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	5	-	540	484
22	Farmer	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	5	-	500	464

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23	Mer- chant	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	5	-	350	314
24	Mer- chant	53	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	4	-	560	507
25	Farmer	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	4	-	350	317
26	Mer- chant	33	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	7	-	350	317
27	Servant	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	452
TOTAL		1.177	1.031	-	2.208	713	1.355	-	2.068	165	-	16.249	14.041

(3) ODEMIS TOWN DERE VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9453)

1	Alder- man	175	82	2	259	32	4	-	36	2	18	874	615
2	-	48	36	-	84	7	4	-	11	2	-	618	534
3	-	92	115	-	207	74	3	-	77	6	20	2.004	1.797
4	-	102	82	-	184	25	-	-	25	16	75	1.184	1.000
5	-	102	104	-	206	29	-	-	29	10	27	1.125	919
6	-	30	50	-	80	6	-	-	6	4	25	300	220
7	-	60	66	-	126	22	-	-	22	12	7	449	323
8	-	106	35	4	145	22	-	-	22	5	-	529	384
9	-	61	61	-	122	23	-	1	24	5	8	823	701
10	-	51	31	-	82	20	-	-	20	4	10	580	498
11	-	43	38	-	81	22	-	2	24		1	612	531
12	-	68	51	-	119	43	-	-	43	3	6	883	764
13	-	74	52	-	126	38	-	-	38	1	12	918	792
14	-	58	29	-	87	23	-	1	24	3	-	512	425
15	-	10	31	-	41	12	-	1	13	5	19	461	420
16	Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
17	-	38	-	-	38	6	-	-	6	-	7	366	328
18	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	177	177
19	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	21	21
TOTAL		1.118	863	6	1.987	416	11	5	432	78	238	12.436	10.449

(4) SEFERİHİSAR TOWN ORTAKLAR VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 9151)

1	Farmer	245	66	-	311	15	10	9	34	29	11	749	438
2	Farmer	245	70	-	315	15	5	5	25	17	-	843	528
3	Farmer	165	60	-	225	20	10	1	31	5	-	805	580
4	Farmer	75	106	-	181	16	12	3	31	7	-	765	584
5	-	163	124	-	287	20	20	3	43	7	-	1.679	1.392
6	Farmer	70	63	-	133	5	5	-	10	14	5	611	478
7	Servant	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	232	231
8	-	300	252	12	564	40	40	9	89	29	75	3.356	2.792
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

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TOTAL		1.264	741	12	2.017	131	102	30	263	112	91	9.040	7.023
(5) MUSEVLİ TOWN GENZİLE VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 16095)													
1	Farmer	-	1	-	1	15	-	-	15	5	-	955	954
2	Farmer	100	26	-	126	10	-	-	10	6	-	810	684
3	Cap Seller	200	28	-	228	10	-	8	18	7	-	1.380	1.152
4	Farmer	300	27	-	327	20	-	-	20	15	6	1.185	858
5	Farmer	200	38	-	238	25	-	-	25	7	8	1.030	792
6	Cap Seller	200	24	-	224	15	-	-	15	5	-	1.190	966
7	Cap Seller	214	39	-	253	15	-	-	15	12	4	1.241	988
8	Cap Seller	160	13	-	173	10	-	-	10	4	-	1.260	1.087
9	Farmer	268	64	-	332	30	-	-	30	13	9	2.047	1.715
10	Farmer	225	37	-	262	20	-	-	20	12	8	1.438	1.176
11	Cap Seller	222	41	-	263	17	-	-	17	5	-	1.660	1.397
12	Cap Seller	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	6	-	840	760
13	Farmer	225	46	-	271	20	-	-	20	3	-	1.470	1.199
14	Cap Seller	180	-	-	180	10	-	-	10	2	-	1.220	1.040
15	Cap Seller	165	29	-	194	10	-	-	10	8	-	1.055	861
16	Farmer	394	61	15	470	40	-	-	40	31	45	3.671	3.201
17	Cap Seller	130	-	-	130	5	-	-	5	-	2	818	688
18	Cap Seller	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	1	-	810	730
19	-	28	24	-	52	15	-	-	15	4	-	290	238
20	Farmer	150	64	-	214	25	-	-	25	14	-	1.300	1.086
TOTAL		3.521	562	15	4.098	312	-	8	320	160	82	25.670	21.572

(6) SELONIKA TOWN BESİK-I SAGIR VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 11551)

1	Farmer	35	12	-	47	13	5	-	18	2	-	414	367
2	Farmer	95	3	-	98	1	-	-	1	1	-	453	355
3	Farmer	50	2	-	52	1	3	-	4	-	5	447	395
4	Farmer	61	4	-	65	5	5	-	10	2	-	565	500
5	Farmer	45	12	-	57	10	-	-	10	1	-	314	257
6	Farmer	55	4	-	59	-	6	-	6	-	31	507	448
7	Farmer	100	27	-	127	11	25	-	36	3	-	765	638
8	Farmer	90	37	1	128	21	10	-	31	-	10	767	639
9	Farmer	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	23	234	199
10	Farmer	100	53	7	160	11	15	-	26	4	32	918	758
11	Farmer	100	4	5	109	1	-	-	1	3	56	938	829
12	Farmer	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	520
13	Shepherd	76	-	5	81	2	-	-	2	-	50	514	433

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14	Farmer	70	1	-	71	1	-	-	1	1	1	602	531
15	Farmer	65	-	-	65	-	3	-	3	-	10	540	475
16	Farmer	90	19	2	111	25	30	-	55	-	-	718	607
17	Farmer	80	3	-	83	5	5	-	10	-	-	588	505
18	Farmer	90	4	-	94	1	-	-	1	1	-	690	596
19	Farmer	75	22	-	97	22	20	-	42	-	-	648	551
20	Farmer	50	2	-	52	-	10	-	10	-	4	298	246
21	Farm laborer	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	210
22	Farmer	65	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	285
23	Farm laborer	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	250
24	Farm laborer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
25	Farmer	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	310
26	Farmer	45	-	-	45	-	6	-	6	-	10	380	335
27	Farmer	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	360
28	Farmer	50	10	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	18	490	430
29	Farmer	55	4	-	59	1	4	-	5	-	-	500	441
30	Farmer	40	-	-	40	-	5	-	5	2	-	336	296
31	Farm laborer	60	2	-	62	1	10	-	11	1	-	314	252
32	Orphan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	3
33	Retired	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
34	Farmer	45	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	305
35	Farmer	45	-	-	45	-	8	-	8	1	-	480	435
36	-	140	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	926	786
37	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
38	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
39	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
40	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
41	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
42	Dead	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
43	Farmer	160	41	3	204	20	15	-	35	7	35	1.239	1.035
44	Farmer	111	68	1	180	15	10	-	25	2	8	1.149	969
45	Farmer	80	19	2	101	10	-	-	10	2	-	928	827
46	Farmer	-	19	1	20	10	-	-	10	1	4	839	819
47	Farmer	-	10	-	10	5	-	-	5	1	1	844	834
48	Farmer	-	9	-	9	6	-	-	6	-	-	601	592
49	Farmer	-	14	1	15	4	-	-	4	2	25	825	810
50	Farmer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	628	628

DERVİŞ TUĞRUL KOYUNCU – A. MESUD KÜÇÜKKALAY

51	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450
TOTAL		2,508	405	28	2,941	204	197	-	401	37	323	24,702	21,761

(7) SELONIKA TOWN KULFULLU VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 11556)

1	Farmer	57	118	2	177	25	40	3	68	10	26	1,123	946
2	Farmer	40	75	3	118	20	15	3	38	4	13	750	632
3	Farmer	33	75	5	113	20	5	2	27	5	35	799	686
4	Farmer	60	88	3	151	20	10	1	31	5	25	882	731
5	Farmer	40	43	3	86	6	16	3	25	4	20	461	375
6	Farmer	55	61	6	122	16	15	2	33	4	30	639	517
7	Farmer	40	43	-	83	-	12	3	15	4	-	391	308
8	Farmer	45	101	-	146	-	18	2	20	-	-	908	762
9	Farmer	40	42	-	82	-	14	1	15	8	-	382	300
10	Farmer	50	27	-	77	10	-	1	11	3	-	249	172
11	Farmer	50	47	-	97	-	12	3	15	3	-	425	328
12	Farmer	40	25	-	65	15	-	1	16	3	-	225	160
13	Farmer	50	46	-	96	18	10	4	32	6	-	428	332
14	Farmer	40	58	-	98	18	15	2	35	6	-	536	438
15	Farmer	40	30	-	70	-	11	2	13	5	-	280	210
16	Farmer	40	12	-	52	2	-	2	4	1	-	112	60
17	Farmer	60	86	6	152	20	-	3	23	6	40	903	751
18	Mer- chant	40	-	6	46	-	-	-	-	1	40	320	274
19	Mer- chant	40	-	3	43	-	15	-	15	-	20	360	317
20	Farmer	65	95	7	167	25	30	2	57	4	40	1,120	953
21	Farmer	65	66	3	134	20	15	2	37	6	14	789	655
22	Farmer	60	54	3	117	20	25	2	47	6	20	970	853
23	Farmer	65	86	3	154	25	25	2	52	9	20	858	704
24	Farmer	38	54	-	92	15	-	2	17	5	-	512	420
25	Farmer	37	41	-	78	15	-	2	17	14	-	372	294
26	Farmer	57	104	1	162	40	50	3	93	5	10	973	811
27	Farmer	57	56	3	116	20	20	2	42	5	20	567	451
28	Farmer	60	113	6	179	20	20	2	42	5	40	1,241	1,062
29	Farmer	60	74	6	140	2	2	4	8	6	35	769	629
30	Farmer	60	63	3	126	25	25	2	52	4	20	637	511
31	Farmer	60	57	2	119	20	20	2	42	4	15	577	458
32	Farmer	65	84	-	149	20	15	2	37	7	-	770	621
33	Farmer	25	44	-	69	-	20	2	22	3	-	396	327
34	Farmer	25	53	1	79	20	-	2	22	7	10	522	443

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35	Farmer	65	89	3	157	2	19	3	24	7	20	795	638
36	Farmer	130	75	7	212	25	20	3	48	9	100	1.015	803
37	Farmer	50	74	6	130	20	1	4	25	8	40	830	700
38	Farmer	65	109	-	174	22	18	2	42	10	-	978	804
39	Farmer	68	79	6	153	20	19	2	41	10	40	841	688
TOTAL		2.037	2.447	97	4.581	566	552	85	1.203	212	693	25.705	21.124

(8) MENEMEN TOWN EMİRÁLEM VILLAGE (BOA. M. TMT. VRD. 2346)

1	-	60	133	-	193	16	-	8	24	24	1	1.290	1.097
2	Elderly	100	111	-	211	9	-	3	12	4	-	857	646
3	Dead	15	-	-	15	3	-	2	5	-	1	151	136
4	-	147	46	-	193	12	-	14	26	-	8	929	736
5	Servant	147	73	-	220	14	-	16	30	4	-	698	478
6	Farmer	300	185	-	485	37	-	23	60	20	-	1.281	796
7	Farmer	355	91	-	446	4	-	8	12	57	-	1.049	603
8	Egg Seller	320	78	-	398	-	-	16	16	7	-	1.092	694
9	Farmer	450	140	-	590	21	-	10	31	14	-	2.227	1.637
10	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	221	202
11	Farmer	395	64	-	459	16	-	6	22	11	-	1.500	1.041
12	Forester	200	13	-	213	-	-	1	1	2	-	1.126	913
13	Farmer	295	44	-	339	9	-	26	35	5	-	2.116	1.777
14	Dead Soldier	-	12	-	12	-	-	3	3	1	-	169	157
15	Forester	230	54	-	284	10	-	8	18	3	-	1.467	1.183
16	Farmer	335	126	-	461	16	-	51	67	11	-	1.993	1.532
17	Farmer	45	158	-	203	39	-	13	52	11	-	1.522	1.319
18	-	45	30	-	75	57	-	20	77	14	-	450	375
19	Forester	450	49	-	499	15	-	5	20	5	-	1.308	809
20	Farmer	280	92	-	372	11	11	15	37	14	-	1.387	1.015
21	Forester	150	35	-	185	17	-	1	18	2	-	731	546
22	Forester	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	400
23	Forester	200	2	-	202	8	-	-	8	1	-	635	433
24	Farmer	395	109	-	504	7	12	20	39	5	-	2.128	1.624
25	Farmer	395	43	-	438	6	-	18	24	5	4	1.966	1.528
26	Farmer	395	45	-	440	30	-	6	36	6	-	2.461	2.021
27	Servant	-	12	-	12	10	10	-	20	-	-	208	196
28	Forester	230	16	-	246	-	-	1	1	3	-	1.305	1.059
29	Farmer	335	40	-	375	-	-	9	9	6	-	1.323	948
30	Farmer	395	64	-	459	2	-	6	8	6	-	2.479	2.020

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31	Farmer	395	19	-	414	8	-	5	13	9	-	940	526
32	Forester	395	64	-	459	8	-	24	32	3	-	2.516	2.057
33	Forester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	1.000
34	Farmer	230	10	-	240	8	2	-	10	3	-	822	582
35	Farmer	395	31	-	426	-	2	-	2	7	-	2.894	2.468
36	Forester	395	97	-	492	9	-	5	14	2	-	1.699	1.207
37	Forester	-	49	-	49	5	-	1	6	1	-	1.401	1.352
38	-	100	-	-	100	5	-	1	6	-	-	1.007	907
39	Forester	140	35	-	175	3	-	5	8	-	-	692	517
40	Farmer	335	34	-	369	13	-	1	14	5	-	1.895	1.526
41	Farmer	260	62	-	322	10	-	15	25	6	-	1.945	1.623
42	-	20	15	-	35	-	-	3	3	-	-	135	100
43	Forester	16	5	-	21	-	-	5	5	1	-	1.045	1.024
44	Dead	10	6	-	16	-	-	2	2	1	-	36	20
45	Farmer	335	15	-	350	8	-	3	11	5	-	1.130	780
46	Dead	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	-	176	176
47	Farmer	450	44	-	494	2	-	23	25	3	1	2.237	1.743
48	Farmer	200	57	-	257	10	-	7	17	6	-	685	428
49	Forester	335	58	-	393	5	-	9	14	6	-	2.001	1.608
50	Forester	350	19	-	369	5	2	-	7	3	-	1.535	1.166
51	Forester	170	40	-	210	-	3	6	9	4	-	912	702
52	Servant	50	5	-	55	-	1	-	1	-	-	420	365
53	Forester	280	27	-	307	6	-	6	12	3	-	1.711	1.404
54	Forester	395	42	-	437	28	-	4	32	2	-	2.371	1.934
55	Farmer	395	30	-	425	18	22	-	40	6	-	2.816	2.391
56	Elderly	50	-	-	50	21	-	4	25	1	-	490	440
57	Forester	395	129	-	524	3	-	6	9	2	-	1.851	1.327
58	Forester	450	75	-	525	8	3	3	14	7	-	2.083	1.558
59	Forester	230	40	-	270	6	4	-	10	5	-	1.610	1.340
60	Forester	180	40	-	220	1	4	-	5	2	-	1.311	1.091
61	Farmer	335	80	-	415	18	-	2	20	5	-	2.100	1.685
62	Forester	280	10	-	290	3	-	6	9	5	-	1.041	751
63	Forester	100	21	-	121	-	-	5	5	12	-	834	713
64	Farmer	450	18	-	468	12	-	3	15	5	-	2.334	1.866
65	Forester	200	37	-	237	5	2	10	17	-	-	1.023	786
66	Forester	395	88	-	483	11	-	13	24	5	1	2.214	1.731
67	Forester	230	8	-	238	-	-	4	4	3	-	1.554	1.316

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68	Farmer	395	8	-	403	15	-	10	25	4	-	1.619	1.216
69	Forester	200	12	-	212	4	5	2	11	1	-	600	388
70	Forester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
71	Forester	395	28	-	423	10	-	42	52	7	-	2.093	1.670
72	Farmer	450	12	-	462	4	-	32	36	3	-	2.326	1.864
73	Forester	300	35	-	335	7	-	4	11	8	-	1.829	1.494
74	Farmer	395	74	-	469	9	-	3	12	4	-	2.319	1.850
75	Cobbler	450	99	-	549	17	-	38	55	8	-	2.706	2.157
76	Farmer	450	82	-	532	14	-	38	52	6	-	3.377	2.845
77	Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	35	35
78	Forester	25	30	-	55	24	10	-	34	3	-	787	732
79	Farmer	45	9	-	54	7	-	3	10	11	-	231	177
80	Dead	-	-	-	-	491	500	52	1.043	4	-	8.569	8.569
81	Forester	200	8	-	208	-	-	3	3	3	-	1.606	1.398
82	Forester	230	10	-	240	2	2	3	7	2	-	1.237	997
83	Forester	395	11	-	406	2	13	1	16	2	-	2.154	1.748
84	Forester	335	111	-	446	12	3	8	23	2	-	2.981	2.535
85	-	280	15	-	295	6	1	1	8	2	-	1.630	1.335
86	Forester	450	140	-	590	2	-	7	9	6	-	2.990	2.400
87	Shepherd	280	19	-	299	2	-	1	3	3	-	953	654
88	Forester	395	14	-	409	2	-	1	3	4	-	2.189	1.780
89	Forester	280	-	-	280	7	6	1	14	4	-	1.120	840
90	Forester	450	84	-	534	7	20	10	37	5	-	2.686	2.152
91	Forester	450	76	-	526	-	-	20	20	3	-	2.043	1.517
92	Forester	335	88	-	423	14	-	2	16	4	-	2.485	2.062
93	Forester	230	64	-	294	21	18	15	54	1	-	800	506
94	Farmer	395	152	-	547	35	-	11	46	6	-	2.037	1.490
95	Farmer	450	283	-	733	37	-	13	50	14	-	4.688	3.955
96	Farmer	450	154	-	604	20	15	6	41	11	-	1.923	1.319
97	Farmer	395	100	-	495	12	15	4	31	3	-	2.277	1.782
98	Forester	335	-	-	335	4	10	3	17	6	-	1.904	1.569
99	Farmer	500	-	-	500	260	-	30	290	19	-	4.852	4.352
100	Farmer	335	354	-	689	120	-	206	326	13	-	1.318	629
101	-	25	13	-	38	10	-	26	36	3	-	208	170
102	Farmer	450	34	-	484	11	-	11	22	5	-	2.660	2.176
103	Farmer	450	106	-	556	19	22	37	78	26	-	2.966	2.410
104	Forester	230	8	-	238	4	-	-	4	2	-	1.572	1.334

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105	Forester	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	630
106	Forester	335	21	-	356	7	-	1	8	3	-	2.100	1.744
107	Forester	240	15	-	255	5	-	1	6	11	-	790	535
108	Forester	280	31	-	311	19	-	1	20	3	-	1.519	1.208
109	Farmer	195	22	-	217	1	4	2	7	3	1	1.011	794
110	-	120	2	-	122	2	-	-	2	1	-	568	446
111	Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
112	Forester	130	19	-	149	5	-	3	8	2	-	736	587
113	Forester	280	47	-	327	5	3	3	11	2	-	1.603	1.276
114	Farmer	335	18	-	353	9	-	8	17	5	1	4.769	4.416
115	Forester	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	950
116	Farmer	335	63	-	398	6	-	11	17	5	-	1.994	1.596
117	Cobbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
118	Dead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL		29.510	5.665	-	35.175	1.883	725	1.167	3.775	614	18	184.595	149.420

(9) AYDIN TOWN KURUCAOVA VILLAGE (BOA. M. VRD. TMT. 17556)

1	Farmer	100	35	-	135	10	5	-	15	5	-	680	545
2	Farmer	150	60	-	210	16	-	-	16	2	-	1.420	1210
3	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
4	Farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	Farmer	240	50	20	310	15	-	-	15	10	65	1.385	1075
6	Farm laborer	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	250
7	Farmer	180	16	-	196	15	-	-	15	5	-	695	499
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9	Farmer	350	-	10	360	10	-	1	11	5	23	1.100	740
10	Farmer	200	-	-	200	-	8	-	8	4	-	500	300
11	Farmer	210	10	-	220	8	-	1	9	4	-	610	390
12	-	150	5	-	155	-	-	1	1	3	-	1.000	845
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
14	Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
15	Farm laborer	100	-	-	100	-	2	-	2	3	-	900	800
16	Farmer	230	15	15	260	10	-	2	12	4	11	1.280	1020
17	Orphan	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	130	130
18	Farmer	200	15	-	215	10	-	2	12	-	-	1.000	785
19	Farmer	240	15	-	255	13	-	1	14	3	-	1.140	885
20	-	80	-	-	80	6	-	-	6	2	-	500	420
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400

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22	Farmer	216	10	-	226	10	-	3	13	1	-	580	354
23	Farmer	310	25	-	335	4	-	9	13	2	-	780	445
24	Farmer	130	8	-	138	3	-	-	3	1	-	475	337
25	Farmer	140	15	1	156	5	-	-	5	2	20	620	464
26	Farmer	200	15	1	216	15	-	-	15	1	28	650	434
27	Farmer	30	17	-	47	25	-	-	25	2	-	405	358
28	Farm laborer	130	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	3	-	330	200
TOTAL		3.636	311	47	3.994	175	19	20	214	65	147	12.280	13.286

(10) SELONICA TOWN BAZARGAH VILLAGE (BOA. M. VRD. TMT. 11624)

1	Farmer	48	33	5	86	13	-	-	13	6	40	223	137
2	Farmer	26	5	-	31	-	-	1	1	5	-	209	178
3	Farmer	68	38	2	108	13	-	15	28	11	14	453	345
4	Farmer	95	74	-	169	14	40	3	57	6	-	888	719
5	Farmer	126	113	7	246	20	15	1	36	15	28	1.221	975
6	Farmer	113	65	1	179	16	15	20	51	6	11	764	585
7	Farmer	155	123	4	282	20	20	2	44	41	30	1.622	1.340
8	Servant	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	225
9	Merchant	35	4	1	40	-	-	-	-	5	12	351	311
10	Farmer	108	76	-	184	5	18	1	23	9	10	641	457
11	Servant	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	275
12	Farmer	65	49	-	114	13	10	21	44	7	-	652	538
13	Farmer	125	61	6	192	16	40	2	58	11	35	1.061	869
14	Merchant	48	25	-	73	-	-	7	7	11	-	392	319
15	Farmer	113	73	1	187	13	30	18	61	19	12	962	775
16	Merchant	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	4	-	324	289
17	-	15	3	-	18	-	-	18	18	5	-	93	75
18	Servant	35	-	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	214
19	Forester	106	107	-	213	27	12	3	41	12	-	940	727
20	Farmer	49	26	-	75	7	10	1	18	6	-	234	159
21	Farmer	49	50	-	99	15	-	3	18	5	-	462	363
22	Farmer	49	28	-	77	4	-	3	7	4	-	418	341
23	Farmer	128	74	-	202	24	30	1	55	12	-	818	616
24	-	102	-	-	102	-	125	145	270	-	-	800	698
TOTAL		1.743	1.027	28	2.798	220	365	265	850	200	192	14.328	11.530
General TOTAL		49.403	14.948	309	64.660	4.977	3.613	1.704	10.294	1.850	2.854	354.098	289.438

1) The values for all kinds of taxes are given as piaster; lands as decare.

2) Under the category of tithe tax some other taxes of secondary importance are included as well.

3) The small spots of land given under column IX are excluded from the calculations.

4) The cattle involve cow, buffalo, ox, horse, donkey and mule.

Source: BOA. M. TMT. VRD., 9592, 9589, 9597, 9587, 9600, 9586, 9591, 9582, 9593, 9588, 11561, 11499, 9453, 9151, 16095, 11551, 11556, 2346, 17556, 11624.

Source: BOA. M. TMT. VRD., 9592, 9589, 9597, 9587, 9600, 9586, 9591, 9582, 9593, 9588, 11561, 11499, 9453, 9151, 16095, 11551, 11556, 2346, 17556, 11624.

Appendix 3: Some Figures for the Villages (Sample 1 and 2)

	<i>Villages in the Interior Regions (Sample I)</i>	<i>Villages in the Hinterland of Commercial Centers (Sample II)</i>
<i>Per Household</i>		
Total Income (piaster)	777,85	944,26
Tax Amount (piaster)	199,49	172,42
Tax Burden (%)	25,64	18,25
Cattle	3,96	4,93
Sheep and Goat	6,63	7,61
Cultivated Land (decare)	13,33	13,27
Follow Land (decare)	16,48	9,63
<i>Per Capita</i>		
Total Income (piaster)	155,57	188,85
Disposable Income (piaster)	115,48	154,36
Tax Amount (piaster)	39,89	34,48
Tax Burden (%)	25,64	18,25
Cattle	0,79	0,98
Sheep and Goat	1,32	1,52
Cultivated Land (decare)	2,66	2,65

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	<i>Other</i>	
Total Land (decare)	13,305	10,294
Cultivated Land (decare)	5,787	4,977
Follow Land (decare)	7,156	3,613
Population/Cultivated Land (decare)	0,37	0,37
Household/Cultivated Land (decare)	0,07	0,07
Cultivated Land/ Population (decare)	2,66	2,65
Cultivated Land/Household (decare)	13,3	13,27

Source: BOA. M. TMT. VRD., 9592, 9589, 9597, 9587, 9600, 9586, 9591, 9582, 9593, 9588, 11561, 11499, 9453, 9151, 16095, 11551, 11556, 2346, 17556, 11624.

Appendix 4: Gini Coefficient (Sample 1 and 2)

	<i>Villages in the Interior Regions (Sample I)</i>	<i>Villages in the Hinterland of Commercial Centers (Sample II)</i>
Gini Coefficient for Total Income	0,33	0,42
Gini Coefficient for Disposable Income	0,34	0,43

Appendix 5: Standard Deviation (Sample 1 and 2)

	<i>Villages in the Interior Regions (Sample I)</i>	<i>Villages in the Hinterland of Commercial Centers (Sample II)</i>
Standard Deviation in Total Income	491,120	856,920
Standard Deviation in Disposable Income	400,382	752,646
Standard Deviation in Total Land Proprietorship	41,951	69,292
Standard Deviation in Cattle Ownership	2,626	5,946
Standard Deviation in Sheep-Goat Ownership	11,374	15,657
Standard Deviation in Total Tax	119,072	153,667