

HUTTEROTH, WOLF DIETER

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Palestine and Transjordan in the 16th Century. The economic structure of rural settlement in the country according to the Ottoman taxregisters.

(“*Palastina und Transjordanien im 16. Jahrhundert. Wirtschaftsstruktur ländlicher Siedlungen nach osmanischen Steuerregistern*”).

(*Biehefte zum Tubinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients*, Reihe B., Nr. 33) Wiesbaden: Dr. Ludwig Riechert Verlag, 1978; VI + 98 pp. 8

As the author himself points out it was J. von Hammer who in 1815 drew scholars attention to the importance of Ottoman *kanunnames* at the beginning of tax-registers. It was A. Velics and E. Kammerer who actually undertook the task of studying and partly translating Ottoman tax registers pertaining to Hungary in the European libraries and published their work *A Mayerorszaki torok kinestari defterek* (Budapest, 1886–1890) in two volumes. However, it was not until the publication of Hungarian scholar L. Fekete's works (i.e. *A Torok vac egy XVI. Szazadi Osszeiras Alapjan*, Budapest 1942; *Az Estergomi Szandzsak 1570. Evi Adoosszeirasa*, Budapest 1943) that the historians working on the Ottoman Empire came to realise the extreme importance of these registers. Ever since then the interest in the studying of these registers have been increasing. Besides the publication of some registers pertaining most ly to the Balkans quite a number of Ph. D. students worked on one or more registers towards a degree. Such works were almost all done by historians. Therefore work of Hutteroth who is a geographer poses a different characteristic from the others.

The author worked on seven registers at Tapu Kadastro Umum Müdürlüğü in Ankara pertaining to Jerusalem, Nablus, Gazza, Lajjun, Ajlun (Transjordan), Safad and the *qaza* of Hawran belonging to the

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liva of Damascus. The registers are dated H. 1005 (A.D. 1596–97) in the reign of Sultan Mehmet III. The author was given permission by the Turkish authorities to copy first five *defters* onto microfilm in 1968 and copied by hand the last two *defters* in 1973. So the author must have made plans for his work over a long time if not actually worked on them. The author being well aware of the difficulties involved in reading the Ottoman registers, particularly pertaining to an area which he was not a native of, worked with Kamal Abdulfattah, an Arab, and published their work *Historical Geography of Palestine, Transjordan and Southern Syria in the Late 16th Century*, Erlangen 1977. The book under review here is the summary of this work which was published in English a year earlier. However, the section on the construction of historical economic map and the section comprising facsimiles from the registers and their transliteration can only be found in the book under review. Hutteroth, in doing transliteration has not only neglected statusconstructus (*tamlama*) but also misread some words such as “dir” instead of “der”, “bihâ” instead of “baha-i”, “ma” instead of ma‘a” and “za‘amâ” instead of “zu‘ama”. I also believe “haqq” should be replaced with “hisse-i” and “nurf” is more common than “nurf” in The Ottoman usage.

Hutteroth has also presented his work as a paper to the “First International Congress on the Social and Economic History of Turkey” held at Hacettepe University, Ankara July 11–13, 1977. The paper is entitled “The Demographic and Economic Organisation of the Southern Syrian Sancaks in the Late 16th Century”, *Social and Economic History of Turkey (1071–1920)*, ed. by Osman Okyar and Halil İnalcık, Ankara 1980, pp. 35–47. Although there are quite a number of beautiful maps in this article and in the English version of the work, few of them can be found in the abridged German version.

This study of the tax registers carried out by Hutteroth, like a study of any other Ottoman tax registers pertaining to an area, provides us basic data to outline the economic, geographic and social history of the country for the period in question. However, all the data in question such as types of crops grown, taxation rates, population composition, different sizes of *ze‘amet* and *timar*-holdings, and the like need to be correlated. Unfortunately the list of fiscal units in Hutteroth’s work has no details for such a data, but of course the list in the English version can anytime be consulted.

In working out the population of the area, Hutteroth has followed Ö.L. Barkan’s system that is multiplying household units by five and

adding bachelors (*mücerreds*). Thus he has worked out the total population of the whole area under investigation as 340,200 persons; he has further split up this total into *livas* to get the following figures (towns and tribes included):

Liva of Quds	42.155	persons
Liva of Nablus	39.960	persons
Liva of Gazza	56.950	persons
Liva of Safad	82.570	persons
Liva of Lajjun	7.490	persons
Liva of Ajlun	34.645	persons
Qaza of Hawran	76.430	persons

Each *liva* was governed by a beg or as called in Arabic by *mir-i liva* who at the same time was holder of revenues. Beside *mir-i liva* there were *za'ims* and *sipahis* as holders of revenues. Hutteroth tabulates holders of revenues as follows:

Liva	mir-i liva	za'im	sipahi (with and without tezkere)
Safad	1	1	90
Lajjun	1	14	30
Nablus	1	25	36
Quds	1	18	43
Gazza	1	41	86
Ajlun	2	17	42
Qaza of Hawran	—	45	80
		161	407

Calculating totals from all *livas*, Hutteroth worked out the division of revenues between the entitled recipients as follows: Imperial: 2,927,000 (23 %), 7 begs: 2,749,000 (21.5 %), all *za'ims* and *timars*: 4,473,000 (34 %), *waqf*: 2,750,000 (21.5 %) (all figures in *akçe*). Thus the total revenue from the whole province was 12,899 000 *akçes*.

Although the information given above gives us an idea about the subject matter of the book, but the titles of its sections will clarify the

contents: 1. Introduction (pp. 1-7). 2. The structure of the Ottoman tax registers and the administrative organisation (pp. 8-14), 3. Fiscal units (pp. 15-19), 4. Distribution of population and its division (into religious groups) (pp. 20-30), 5. Types of rural taxes (pp. 31-33), 6. Holders of fiscal incomes (35-40), 7. Concerning the construction of a map of historical economy (41 - 48), 8. Facsimiles from the manuscripts and their transliteration (pp. 49-64), 9. List of fiscal units (pp. 65-91), The bibliography and the list of maps consulted are at the end.

DEĞERLİ BİR KİTAP

Ligor MİLE*

Son zamanlarda Tiran'ın "8 Nentori" Yayınevi yazar ve araştırmacısı Kopi Kyçyku'nun yazdığı "Mustafa Kemal Atatürk" monografisi, yayımlandı. Bu yazar, yalnızca Mustafa Kemal Atatürk'e ve 1920-1930'lu yıllarda Arnavutluk-Türk ilişkilerine adanan bir dizi yazı ve radyo-televizyon yayınları nedeniyle değil, Namık Kemal, Fazıl Hüs-nü Dağlarca, Talip Apaydın vb. Türk yazarları ve şairlerinin birçok yapıtının Arnavutçaya çevrilmesiyle de Arnavut okurlarınca tanınır.

Kopi Kyçyku'nun "Mustafa Kemal Atatürk" kitabı Arnavutluk halkı ile Türk halkı arasında Arnavutluk ile Türkiye arasında derin, köklü ve kardeşçe dostluğun daha da güçlendirilmesine önemli bir katkıdır. Kitapta, yeni Türkiye'nin kurucusu, Arnavutluk halkının değerli dostu Mustafa Kemal'e büyük ve içten saygı belirtiliyor.

Kitabın başında Atatürk'ün Türkiye'yi yabancıların boyunduruğundan kurtarmak için yönettiği savaşlar, yaşamın bütün alanlarında, ekonomi, kültür, bilimde ve diğer alanlarda düşünüp uyguladığı görkemli reformlar seçkin sözlerle anlatılıyor.

Kitabın bütün bölümlerinde yazar kısa, özlü bir üslup, temiz bir dille yazmış, pek çok sanatsal figür kullanmıştır. Olaylar arasında en özlü olanı tahlil etmeyi, onu bilimsel ve doğal biçimde ele alıp kanıtlamayı başarmıştır.

Yazarın, kaynak olarak kullandığı yapıtlar ciddidir. Türkiye'de olduğu gibi Arnavutluk'ta da tanınıp olumlu biçimde değerlendiriliyor. Bu kaynaklardan bazıları şunlardır: Atatürk'ün "Söylev ve Demeçleri", "Atatürk'ten Düşünceler", "Büyük Nutuk" kitapları, UNESCO'nun "Atatürk, Yaşamı ve Yapıtı" kitabı, Turhan Feyzioğlu, Bilal Şimşir, Ali Fuat Cebesoy, Necip Alpan gibi etkili araştırmacıların yapıtları, Arnavutluk Devlet Arşivi, Arnavutluk Sosyalist Halk Cumhuriyeti Bilimler Akademisine bağlı Tarih Enstitüsü Arşivi ve diğerleri.

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