

CHROMIUM MINES IN KÖYCEĞİZ AND MINE OPERATION GRANTS IN 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT: Köyceğiz Town, which is subject to Menteşe Sanjak of Aydın Province in 19th century, attracts attention as a place rich in agriculture, farming and mining. Köyceğiz is not so attractive as Milas and Bodrum towns but its chrome and manganese mines would be mined actively. It is seen that mines are mostly possessed by foreign enterprises in 19th century. This can be attributed as the Turks did not have enough capital (savings) and the people at war could not deal with mines. It is also seen that the mines are operated by family companies and this causes malpractices; these mines are exported to Europe.

Keywords: Menteşe Sanjak, Köyceğiz Town, Mine, Grant, Enterprise.

XIX-XX. YÜZYILDA KÖYCEĞİZ'DE KROM MADENLERİ VE MADENLERİN İŞLETME İMTİYAZLARI

ÖZET: XIX. yüzyıl Aydın Vilayeti Menteşe Sancağına bağlı olan Köyceğiz Kazası tarımın hayvancılığın ve madencilikğin yoğun olduğu bir yer olarak dikkat çeker. Milas ve Bodrum kazası kadar dikkate değer bir mekân olmamakla beraber krom ve manganez madenlerinin yoğun olarak işletildiği bir kazadır. XIX. yüzyılda madenlerin genellikle yabancı işletmelerin elinde olduğu görülür. Bu durumu Türklerin elinde yeterince sermaye birikimi olmamasına ve savaş içinde bulunan halkın bu alana el atmamasına bağlayabiliriz. Madenlerin aile şirketleri tarafından işletilmesinin yolsuzluklara yol açtığı da görülmekte, işlenen bu tür maden yatakları Avrupa'ya ihraç edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menteşe Sancağı, Köyceğiz Kazası, Maden, İmtiyaz, İşletme.

INTRODUCTION

In Ottoman Empire, ownership of mines was state-running just like in agriculture. Mines would be used inside the borders and if only there had been redundant mines, they would be exported with the permission of the government (Genç, 1987:166). The state had prohibited sales of mine to the enemy states (Dar'ül Harb) in general. This prohibition had generally been carried out. However, there had been violations time to time, and besides there had been some exceptional violations by the state (Ahmet Refik 1931: X). Copper, lead, iron and the stuff made of iron, such as horseshoe and nails, had been prohibited to export (Akdağ, 1950:513). Although mines had been exported to Europe, these materials were classified as prohibited for export and the government would interfere with in case of this export was excessive (Arıkan, 1991: 297).

There had not been a broad regulated customs tariff by the late 18th century in Ottoman Empire. The fact that the total number of customhouses was regarded as enough did not urge for it. Thus, prohibition for import and protecting customs policy were out of question. Some strategic goods, such

as weapons, golden, silver and copper, were of prohibited goods for export and this situation is regarded as the result of protective policies (Sahillioğlu,1968:53; Kütükoğlu,1979:127-128).Mustafa Akdağ, Ömer Lütfi Barkan and Halil Sahillioğlu speak of the problems about finance, currency and price movements, mints and their way of getting mine, money circulation, golden and currency used by the empire in 15th and 17th centuries, also known as the Classic Ottoman period in their works (Akdağ,1974, 230; Sahillioğlu, 1978: 4).Mines were subject to Finance Treasury by the first half of 18th century and after that time, Mint Administration dealt with mines (Özkaya ,1992: 303).Since that application started in 1736, mine samples collected from the mining regions had been put in the process of “caşni” and delivered to the Mint Treasury instead of Finance Treasury (Yorulmaz,1994, 31;Sahillioğlu,1978, 4).Thus, the Mint had gained a new identity other than coining money and dealt with the managing mines, muqataas and so on.

Ottoman mines were under control of Trade and Prosperity Administration at first and then it had been passed on Forestry, Mine and Agriculture Administration's control. However, the administrator of Forestry, Mine and Agriculture Administration had been put out of the administrators' committee and his representation had been passed on Finance Administrator. Abdülhamit II's wish to manage forestry, mines and agriculture with an administrator, who was not under control of the government and subject to Abdülhamit II gave rise to such an application (Karal, 1988,Volume. VIII:448).In the second half of 19th century, it is obviously seen that the state ownership on the mines of Ottoman Empire still continued. Therefore, we can talk about an ownership of lands and mines pursuant to the state's interests. Besides, the state did not have respective legislations for each mine. So, the old law system, “Kanun-u Kadim” had been used for a very long time (Tabakoğlu,1986: 228-229).

Conditions of management and rights of duties of grantees had been regulated with the basic mine legislation put into action in years of 1861, 1869, 1887, 1901 and 1906. In 1861, he state enacted a Mine Code (*Maadin Nizamnamesi*) for the purpose of restricting the tricks showing up in the mine sector (Ökçün, 1969: 306).Natives and foreigners had equal rights in mine management with the recognition of the right of having lands and then the law of foreigners' mining in 1886. The regulations enacted in 1906 were pinning down the manager of the mine to be from the region as well as it included the entire employee (workers included) except from engineers and foremen (Quartaert, 1987: 46). The mine sector had begun to keep up with changing conditions with mine regulations enacted in 1861 and 1869.

In Ottoman Empire, monopoly status of non Muslims in mining is felt in the mines within the country and the province as it is felt within Sanjak. Greek community is particularly active in this field. (Türkeş, 1993:121).The effect of Muslims is too little to have an effect on the sector. The people would work as farmers and workers but they would not be able to be the traders of the goods they produced. They would sell their goods as raw materials and they would have to buy them back as finished goods. After looking at the export goods of Menteşe Sanjak from the Ottoman Almanacs, valuable goods constitute goods of the Sanjak because of the geographic conditions; agricultural and forestry, products, products supplied from ranching, mining and sea and handmade products are of these (Çadırcı, 1991:355). Inside the country, mostly mediator minorities or foreign merchants providing export connections would benefit from these products.

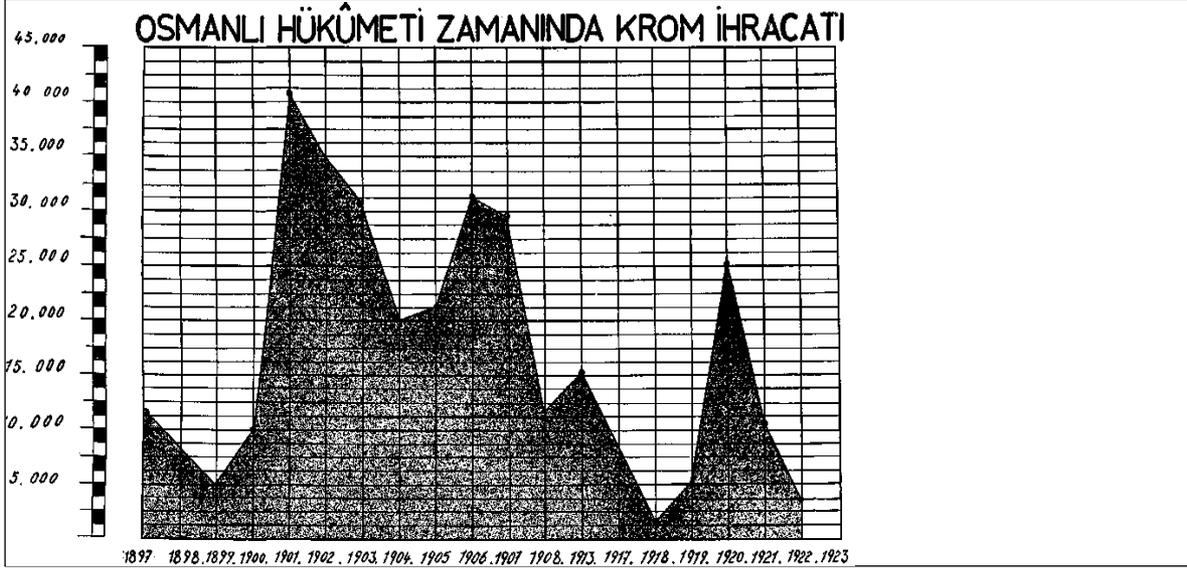
MINES OF MENTEŞE SANJAK

In 19th century, there were four other mines as well as coal, manganese, arsenic, antimony and mica, which used to be mined in Aydın Province. These four mines are grindstone, chromium, silvery lead and boracite (Tekeli, 1992:136). The majority of Aydın mines used to be gathered from Menteşe Sanjak(1302 AVS 226) From this aspect, Menteşe Sanjak has underground sources as well as overground sources (1296, AVS:132; 1311,AVS: 386, 390-399,404). Thus, silvery lead is found in Menteşe Sanjak and Anbarkaya, grindstone is found in the villages of Kayabaşı and Tuzabad subject to Bozüyük and Milas, chromium and manganese are found in Fethiye (Soykan ve Mutluer,1995: 44;Gökçe,2000: 245-258; Kahraman,1993: 47), coal mine is found in Marmaris and Alakilise Village of Milas, and, silvery lead is found in Bodrum (Yorulmaz,1994:193-205). There are more than 20 chromium mines in Köyceğiz.

There is carborundum mine in the north side of Bodrum town. Gümüşlük village, which was named as Mindoes before, is thought that it takes its name from the silver mine or a mine similar to silver. There are silver mines in the feet of Bozdağ of Peksimet village, carborundum mines in Karakaya village and manganese mines in Dereköy, Konacık, Geriş and Peksimet villages; however, they are not mined since their reserves are not enough(Koç,1973: 17).

In Bodrum, aluminum mine (bauxite) is found in Bardakçı and Değirmen headland and marble is found in Yalı, Çiftlik, Geren Boyu and Yalıkavak (Bilgin 1965:21). Lignite layers are found as mixed with lime layers around Gereme, which is located between Milas and Bodrum. There is a silvery lead mine registered on behalf of the treasury around Karakaya village. (Baykara Taşkaya, 2010:256). There is an active silvery lead mine in the south of Dedeler site and in two-hour distance to the coast. There was a silvery lead mine around this site and about one tone of mine had been exported to Europe (1296 AVS ,88; 1313 AVS : 433-434; Ali Rıza Bey, 1331: 30-31).

Table 1 Chromium Export in the Time of Ottoman State
(www.mta.gov.tr/mta_web/kutuphane/mta,dergi)



The line of chromium mine follows the coast of Gökova Gulf located in the south of the city and the north of Fethiye Gulf which has approximately 100-km length from the center of Fethiye and extends on a land about 40 km. to Hisarönü gulf coast of Marmaris town (*Cumhuriyetin 15.Yılında Muğla* 1938: 54). There are two 8-km air ducts in Gökçe ovacık and Gövek village of Fethiye town. Shipping of manganese mine can be carried out via these ducts. There is a tramway extending from Demirkazık site of Çenger Village located around Kargıçayı of Fethiye Gulf to Çavuşburnu seaport of Fethiye Gulf and used for shipping of chromium mine and these are connected to the seaport. There is a big cleaning factory in Karagedik site, which is 3-km away from Fethiye, to clean gathered chromium mine (Eroğlu, 1939: 270; *Cumhuriyetin 15.Yılında Muğla* 1938: 88). In addition to this factory, it is also known that there is a small electricity factory in Fethiye town (*Cumhuriyetin 15.Yılında Muğla, İzmir* 1938: 54).

There are ten granted continents chromium mines; three of them are operated densely and seven of them are slightly operated. The mines of Kargı, Foça, Çenger and Günlükbaşı villages are mined abundantly. Uzümlü, Kemikli, Kızılan, Eldirek, Günlükbaşı and İnce mines are slightly operated (Eroğlu 1939: 270). Eroğlu points out that there were five granted chromium mines consisting of 4 ones in Kızılkaya village and one in Bezkesse village and there was one more mine, which had just put out to tender (Eroğlu, 1939: 247). Mines are operated rather in the outer villages of Fethiye (Center). Today, the situation is not different (*Sekizinci Bes yıllık kalkınma planı, madencilik özel ihtisas komisyonu raporu metal madenler alt komisyonu krom çalışma grubu raporu*, 2001: 25).

Having analyzed the indoors of Köyceğiz town , it is seen that there is chromium mine in Sandroz Mountain, Gökgedik, Boztaş and Somacak districts, and Hamidköyü Farm. Chromium and manganese ore beds are basic mines found in this place (Gökçe, 2000: 245-258; Kahraman, 1993:47). We see that these ore beds were granted to non-Muslims to mine in the time of collapse of Ottoman Empire as in Fethiye in 19th century (Tızlak,1996:718).As we learn from records, chromium would be smuggled as well as it would be exported.

ECONOMY AND MINING IN KÖYCEĞİZ

There are granted mines in sundry parts of Aydın province. We see the same kind of grants in İzmir, Manisa and Bodrum ¹.There is a list of mine grants of Aydın province in Sabri Sürgevil's study. It is seen in the study that only carborundum mine was allowed to be mined in Çamsakız site in Menteşe Sanjak in 1911 (Hijri: 1330)(Sürgevil,1984:272-275).It can be said that the reason why foreigners were granted was the economic depression Ottoman Empire had undergone(Tızlak 1996: 718) . Just as we see from the grants of 1883, which are the oldest ones, in almanacs, foreigners had a monopoly status and Turks could not deal with mining. By all means, mining is a costly job and Turks did not have the capital to mine. Foreigners would set their business with aboriginal non-Muslim partners (Özata, 2004, 194).

Table 2: Mine grants in Menteşe Sanjak in Province Almanac (1883 / H 1301) of Aydın(1301 AVS: 242-242).

Name of Town	Village	Type	Names of Grantees
Köyceğiz	Nif	Chromium	Paterson
Köyceğiz	Çenger	Chromium	Paterson
Köyceğiz	İnlice	Chromium	Paterson
Köyceğiz	Çayhisar	Chromium	Paterson
Fethiye	--	Chromium	Paterson
Muğla (Bozüyük)	Kuzağaç	Grindstone	Memiko Katori and Menulaki

As it is seen in table 2, mines would be operated with certain grants. In 1864, all mines had been turned into state property with "Land Law". However, as the state understood it could not operate these mines properly, foreigners were allowed to mine with Turkish partners with updated Mining regulations. It is seen that foreigners would be able to operate mines without having a Turkish partner

¹ 1311 AVS, 510-511. For sundry places: It is known that the silvery lead mine in Peksimet Village of Bodrum town had been granted to Mihail Mangallı for 99 years in 1911 in 20th century. The map of this village has been documented in archives. This mine is also known to have been exported; Dr. Esad Bey, 1923: 29. To see the grants in İzmir town : *The Statistics of 1339 in İzmir Province*, Cited by Berber, 1999:143.

with a new regulation in mining law in 1869. We can see the effect of this law on Menteşe sanjak after its execution in the following table (Tekeli, 1992:136).

In the early 20th century, sales from chromium mines of Köyceğiz were annually 10.000 tonnages but 7000 tonnages in Fethiye. Besides, about 1000 tonnages of manganese used to be exported (1311 AVS, 386-404; 1326 AVS: 696). In the same period of time, carborundum mine gathered from Bozüyük, Kuzağaç and Nebi villages would be transported to Güllük port and exported to Europe. Time to time, charcoal, chromium and copper mines would be exported from these ports.

Table 3: / Information about mines in Menteşe Sanjak in Province Almanac (1886 / H 1307) of Aydın (Cantürk, 1998: 70).

Borough	Village	Mine	Price	Annual Transportation (Ton)	Duty (Piastre: Kuruş)
Muğla Bozüyük	-	Carborundum	300	500	36.000
Fethiye	-	Chromium	450	4500	101.250
Köyceğiz	Nif	Chromium	450	3000	67.500
Köyceğiz	İnlice	Chromium	450	2000	45.000
Köyceğiz	Çenger	Chromium	450	3500	78.750
Köyceğiz	Çayhisar	Chromium	450	1000	22.500

According to the table, two chromium mines in Toparlar and Hamid villages of Köyceğiz were put out to tender and Monsieur Peterson's company won the bid. The transportation of these mines brought in 150 liras, a plenty of money for that time, for the boroughs. The value of this mine was quite high since its only provider was Ottoman State. These mines would be operated by foreigners and so they would not contribute to Turkish society (1301 AVS:245; 1302 AVS: 228). Petersons operate chromium mines both in Fethiye and Köyceğiz. They operated the mine simultaneously in a few places of Köyceğiz. Time to time, they operated the same mine with permission over and over again. According to archive documents, this family raked off time to time.

There is cereal agriculture in Bodrum and Marmaris towns, which have coasts in Menteşe sanjak, and this can only meet its own needs; (1301 AVS: 230 -Muğla İl Yıllığı, 1967 -1968:44) but, the situation is different in Köyceğiz with yield of Dalaman meadow which is watered by Dalaman river (Fellows, 1838:305-306) .Kargın meadow is located near Dalaman meadow in Köyceğiz. Agriculture in Köyceğiz had always been the most significant source of income. In 19th century, cereals, maize and sesame had been primary sources of sowing. Tobacco and viticulture were not developed. Orange, lemon, mandarin were abundant. Licorice would be found in Menteşe sanjak; abundant enough to be exported (*Muğla Sıhhiye müdürü Doktor Esad Bey'in Muğla (Menteşe) Sancağı*, 1923:31-33).

Animal husbandry is another source of income aside from agriculture as in other towns. There are 14.600 cattles and 76.000 goats in Köyceğiz; 96.019 animals in total (Cuinet, Cilt. III 1890:649). This rate stresses the importance of animal husbandry for Köyceğiz, since it is a mountainous region. Apiculture is another source of income for the town. It is seen in Ali Rıza Bey's report in early 20th century that apiculture was efficient in that time. There are 30.475 beehives in Muğla, 27.000 in Marmaris, 25000 in Milas, 8000 in Köyceğiz, 6000 in Bodrum and 2600 in Meğri (Fethiye) (Ali Rıza Bey ,1331:82).

Mine is an important business in Köyceğiz. We also see that the mine is exported to Europe from the borough. However, as we see from the documents, it is also smuggled to out of the country and the grants increasingly go on in 20th century as they did in 19th century. The oldest ones of these grants are recorded in almanacs of 1883. We see from these grants that the status of foreigners are monopoly and Turks are not occupied with mining.

In early 20th century, the sales of chromium mines in Köyceğiz had been annually carried out as 10.000 tonnages but 7.000 tonnages in Fethiye. Besides, nearly 1000 tonnages of manganese had been annually exported (1311 AVS: 386-404; 1326 AVS:696). In the same period of time, carborundum mine gathered from Bozüyük, Kuzağaç and Nebi villages would be transported to Güllük port of Milas town and exported to Europe. In addition, charcoal, chromium and copper mines would be exported from these ports time to time. Some of mine grants would be abolished in the same year; however, some of them would be granted to certain people both in Fethiye and Köyceğiz. Abolished mines would be operated granting another party.

As a result of the effects of foreign trade affairs all around the country on economic systems, mines served the purpose of capitalist economies. Imperialist states exploited other states to develop their economies. Ottoman economy in West Anatolia could not benefit from colonialism. In fact, it is known that they did not create new work areas in these regions (Kurmuş 1984:146). From time to time; stone powder and candlewick equipments used for mining would be supplied by the government. It is obviously seen that mine operators are from Austria, Netherlands, England and America and Turk are not occupied with mining from grantee table. Levantines, who are English, French, German, American and Ottoman State's citizens, reside in Izmir and Istanbul and they have the right to operate mines. The liberties provided by capitulations support these grants.

Having looked into the mine operators, it is seen that these people firstly work with Turk partners in accordance with the mining law, but afterwards, they can operate mines themselves with a change in regulations (Toprak, 1995:2). In 20th century, the first grant was carried out in 1900 and the last one in 1921. The grants seem to have increased in the time of Constitutional Monarchy and roughhouse brought by the World War I. In the period of war, Union and Progressive Party government was in power; there was a nationalization policy in that time, but we cannot see this in mining. Grant documents are quite brief and show who passed on the mine or whose grant was abolished. Besides, Execution Deputies Committee (Council of Ministers), Grand Vizier and Sheikh ul-Islam ratify the document. The state cannot operate chromium mines itself as they do in Fethiye. A few Ottoman citizens buy these mines to operate but they are not as many as minorities; this situation can be seen in

Table 3. As the work of nationalization policy, mines had been nationalized with the later on Salvation War victory (Cumhuriyetin 50. Yılında Köylerimiz 1978,48).

CONCLUSION

Mining and other manufacturing fields using mines constituted a special place in economic life of Ottoman time Anatolia (Gün, 2006, 165). Production and trade in this field would be regulated much more than other sectors in Ottoman State. Tax farmers (Mültezim) and küreci would work under the supervision of Kadi (Muslim Judge) and other officials appointed by the central administration. The state would seize a major part of copper, iron and silver; the reaya would be often prohibited to use silver as ornaments (Farouqhi, 1994:230-231).

In 19th century, as a result of increasing effect of industrialization in the world, Ottoman State's mines attracted demands. The state would export mines and rent mines to foreigners. It firstly laid down a Turkish partner to operate a mine as a condition, but abolished this condition later. The reason was the Turks' indifference towards mine operating. Social and economic conditions of that time also did not allow this. Turks did not have enough capital. In 19th century, there was not a bourgeois class having properties and money in Ottoman state. For this reason, there are nearly 40 enterprises operating chromium mine in the table above and they are operated by foreigners. This also means the country capital goes out of the country.

Agriculture and livestock are important activities in Köyceğiz town. Agriculture is intensely carried out in the plains of borough. Wheat, barley, maize and sesame are the primary agricultural products which are produced and exported in Köyceğiz. These products would be mostly shipped to Rhodes and İzmir. Additionally, certain products, such as beewax, fig and goat hair would be exported in return for coffee, sugar, rice, which cannot be cultivated in Köyceğiz. Since Köyceğiz is a region surrounded by forests, lumber factories were needed to process lumbers obtained from these forests. In addition to these activities, mining had been a source of income as important as agriculture and livestock for the economy of region. Köyceğiz is the second important miner borough of Menteşe Sanjak. The number of mine enterprises of Köyceğiz is about the half of Fethiye mines (Baykara, 2010:77).

The fact that foreigners held mine grants is not only seen in this sanjak. It is the same in Izmir and Manisa towns. The majority of mines in Aydın province belonged to foreigners. The state thought that operating these mines was enough. It is seen that mine grants especially increased in the time of Second Constitutional Monarchy and World War I and this situation increased more in the time of Balkan Wars and World War I. This results from the fact that foreigners want to benefit from economic difficulties caused by chaos. After the victory of Salvation War, it is seen that these mines were nationalized with the policy of nationalization.

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Table 6 Mine Grants in Köyceğiz

Date	Place	Grantee	Grant (Abolition)
December 3, 1882 (BOA,İ.MMS,3333,73)	Çayhisar village	Monsieur Con Baterson	
April 15, 1881 (BOA, MV.,29,64)	Gürlek, Tahtacı and Kereste villages	Ali Rıza Pasha and his partners	
August 23, 1896 (BOA, İ.İMT. 1314/ Ra-1,2)	Topadlar village and Hamid Köy Farm	Doklas and Onset Patersons	
December 16, 1895 (BOA, MV,16,86)	Topadlar village and Hamid Köy Farm	Şura-yı Devlet (Council of State)	
October 8, 1900 (BOA, MV,100,64)	Mekri -Köyceğiz		Apostolaki Yuvanidi

August 16, 1900	Mekri –Köyceğiz	Apostolaki Yuvanidi	
May 18, 1902 (BOA, Y.A.RES,18,7)	Köyceğiz town and its sites	Tahsin Pasha and so on	
August 14, 1907 (BOA, MV,16,2)	Mekri -Köyceğiz	Patersons	
December 13, 1905 (BOA, İ.OM,10, 1323/L-3)	Pinef and Karaca villages		Monsieur Dağlas Varlet Petersons
June 3, 1910 (BOA, MV,140,91)	Turnalı site	Kilimyan Efendi, son of Vasil	Lövizö Lövizidi
January 13, 1914 (BOA, İ.DUİT, 29,15)	Elçek Village and Kızılkaya village	Paterson	
September 25, 1914 (BOA,İ.MMS,190, 1332/Za-39)	Köyceğiz	Hacı Nikola Luvzidi Efendi	
December 23, 1915 (BOA, MV,243,44)	Toparlar	Loyzoyani Loyzidi Efendi	
April 24, 1917 (BOA,İ.DUİT,23,13)	Toparlar	Louizo Yani Louizidhi Efendi (Ottoman citizen)	
August 22, 1918 (BOA, İ.DUİT,26,5)	Otmanlar Villages	Yani Luizidi (of Mekri, Miner); Nikola Luizidi, Heci (of Mekri, Miner); Karaçam Village	
Date	Place	Grantee	Grant (Abolition)

February 13, 1918 (BOA,İ.DUİT,26,1)	Karaçam Village	Yani Luizidi (of Mekri, Miner); Nikola Luizidi, Heci (of Mekri, Miner)	
September 5, 1920 (BOA, İ.DUİT,30,10)	Hamidli Farm (Büyük Karaağaç Village-Köyceğiz town)	Ahmed Fehmi Efendi, Tatarzade Mine operator)	
July 11, 1920 (BOA,İ.DUİT,29,15)	Elçek Village - Kızılkaya Village	Paterson, Ernest (English citizen, Mine grantee); Paterson, Doglas (English citizen, Mine grantee); Council of State; Council of Ministers	
September 3, 1920 (BOA, MV,79,252)	Sultaniye village	Tatarzade Ahmed Fehmi	
July 11, 1920 (BOA, MV,252,17)	Sultaniye village	Çalton Vitel, English citizen, and Tatarzade Ahmed Efendi	
July 11, 1920 (BOA,MV,256,18)	Kızılkaya and Elçel villages	Ernest and Doglas Pojson brothers	
February 24, 1921 (BOA, İ.DUİT,29,14)	Hamidli Farm (Büyük Karaağaç Village, Köyceğiz Town)	(Permission, Grant; Ahmed Fehmi Efendi, Tatarzade (Mine grantee); Manifiko, Ernest (American citizen, Mine grantee); Chromium Mine; Council of State; Council of Ministers, Mihrişah Valide Sultan Foundation	

February 20, 1921 (BOA,İ.DUİT,255,30)	Sultaniye village	American citizen, Monsieur Ernest Manifiko, Izmir resident	Tatarzade Ahmed Fehmi Efendi
January 7, 1921 (BOA, İ.DUİT,30,15)	Sultaniye village	Ahmed Fehmi Efendi, Tatarzade (Chromium Mine Operator); Ernest, Manifiko, son of Tomas (American, Chromium Mine Operator)	
Date	Place	Grantee	Grant (Abolition)
January 6, 1921 (BOA, İ.DUİT,30,14)	Sultaniye village	Vital, Çaltan (England, Chromium)	
January 6, 1921 (BOA,İ.DUİT,30,14)	Sultaniye village	Mine operator; Manifiko, Ernest, son of Tomas (American, Chromium Mine Operator)	
January 6, 1921 (BOA, MV,255,6)	Sultaniye village	American citizen, Monsieur Ernest Manifiko, son of Tomas (Passing on)	Tatarzade Ahmed Fehmi Efendi
January 5, 1921 (BOA, MV,255,5)	Sultaniye village	Monsieur Ernest Manifiko, son of Tomas (Passing on)	English citizen, Monsieur Çaltan Vitel
January 7, 1921 (BOA,İ.DUİT,30,15)	Sultaniye village	Ahmed Fehmi Efendi, Tatarzade (Chromium Mine Operator); Ernest, Manifiko, son of Tomas (American, Chromium	

		Mine Operator)	
January 6, 1921 (BOA,MV,256)	Sultaniye village	Vital, Çaltan (England, Chromium Mine Operator); Manifiko, Ernest, son of Tomas (American, Chromium Mine Operator)	

