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## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF BOLU IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

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### **Abstract**

The history of Bolu City that located on the Bolu Plain, dates back to the 7th century BC. The people living in the city of Bolu had various livelihoods and income sources. Temettuat registers were kept in order to reveal the economic potential of the state in the Ottoman period. From these registers, sources of income in the XIXth century can be identified.

Professional income or in other words income from trade and industry, comes to the forefront among the income sources of the city people. Agriculture and animal husbandry activities are carried out by a small number of people. The total population in 1845, according to Temettuat registers and Population books, is 5567 people in 1229 households. 89% of the population consists of Muslim-Turks and 11% consist of Gregorian Armenians.

According to the 1845 Temettuat registers of the Bolu city, the active population in the city; 861 people work in the economic services, 147 in cultural and social services and 83 in administrative, military and judicial services. In the field of economic services, sectors such as clothing and leather trade, those interested in sale of multiple goods and agriculture come to the fore. Professions serving in the fields of religion, education and culture come forward in the field of cultural and social services. Military and judicial professions come to the forefront in administrative, military and judicial services. In the 19th century, 149 profession titles, including pre-masters and apprentices were recorded in accordance with a urban settlement in Bolu.

**Keywords:** Bolu City, Economic Activities, Historical Geography, XIX. Century.

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## INTRODUCTION

The political, economic, and social life in the Ottoman Empire drastically changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Ottoman Empire was not as desired either politically or economically. In the Tanzimat (Reformation) Era, imperial statesmen considered administrative reforms necessary for the establishment of social solidarity and administrative unity to ensure the empire's continuity and survival. The taxing system was revised to cover the cost of the administrative reforms and to sort out unjust taxing between regions and people. It was resolved that levied taxes should be determined in consideration of citizens' financial capacities. Accordingly, Temettuat registers were used to determine and track citizens' financial capacities (Güran, 2014, 192-194).

Temettuat registers are the records kept by officers who were commissioned by the Ministry of Economy to enumerate the tax payers and determine the amount of the levied taxes, briefly to reveal the empire's economic potential (Adıyeke, 2000, 772). The records contain the data of each taxpayer in a household, such as name, sometimes epithet, profession, properties, lands, animals, and their features (Kütükoğlu, 1995, 395-412). Various incomes and tax-related data of the households are also detailed in the books (Güran, 2000, 77-79).

As the results of the first census of the Ottoman Empire in 1831 show, Bolu is among the 15 Sanjaks in the Anatolian State. In a short while after this date, Bolu lost its status as an independent Sanjak. As far as the 1850 official annual of the empire is concerned, the Bolu Sanjak came to be positioned as a sanjak under the administration of the Kastamonu State. In 1850, the Bolu Kaza (broadly a borough) was one of the 19 kazas constituting the Bolu Sanjak (Baykara, 1988, 245-246).

This study covers the period when the Temettuat registers were kept. The administrative data can be harvested from the Temettuat registers of the city. There are books reading "...the district in the Bolu Kaza of the Bolu Sanjak" (ML.VRD.TMT.d 3166, s.2 ; ML.VRD.TMT.d 3174 s. 2, ML.VRD.TMT.d 3083, s. 2 ; ML.VRD.TMT.d 3105, s. 2) and "The ... District of the Bolu Kaza of the Bolu Sanjak in the Bolu State..." (ML.VRD.TMT.d 3097, s. 2; ML.VRD.TMT.d 3088, s.2).

In the period when the Temettuat registers were kept, there were 14 districts of the Bolu Kaza in the Bolu Sanjak ( Süme, 2009, 596-608) These were Akmesic, Akpınar, Aslahaddin, Cami-i Kebir, Çukur, Debbağlar, Ermeniyan-ı Atik, Ermeniyan-ı Cedid, Gölyüzü, Karaçayır, Karamanlı, Semerkand, and Yeni Cami (Kaya - Bayartan, 2019, 166-167). The Temettuat registers of 13 districts except for the Hocabey District were recovered<sup>1</sup>.

### 1. Economic Situation

#### 1.1. Sources of Income of the Inhabitants in Bolu in the 19th Century According to the Temettuat Registers

According to the 1845 dividend counts, Bolu had 14 districts. The 13 districts, whose were recovered, were populated by 5433 people in 1203 households<sup>2</sup>.

As in any city, the inhabitants in the city engaged in various economic activities. Based on the data from the Temettuat registers, this study attempted to reveal the economic structure of the city in the 19th century in consideration of the dwellers' incomes from agriculture, animal husbandry<sup>3</sup>, real estates, and professions and the sectoral distribution of the professions practiced in the city.

The city's prominent source of income in the Temettuat registers was found to come from the professions, which account for 72% (

<sup>1</sup> The Temettuat registers of the Bolu districts available in the Ottoman Archives in the Turkish Presidency's Department of State Archives are the books coded as ML.VRD.TMT.d and numbered as 3083, 3088, 3094, 3097, 3102, 3105, 3110, 3155, 3166, 3174, 3207, 3208, and 5020. Because no dividend book was retrieved for the Hocabey District, the data in the 1840 census book were exploited. Due to the inadequate amount of information on the first pages of the book of the Püre District coded as ML.VRD.TMT.d and numbered as 3167, it was misclassified. This has caused some researchers to mistake the district for a part of the city. The book coded as ML.VRD.TMT.d and numbered as 3167 is a draft of the book coded as ML.VRD.TMT.d and numbered as 4092. In the book 4092, it reads, "The Püre District in the Kastamonu Kaza of the Kastamonu Sanjak in the Bolu Province". Thereby, the Püre District is considered to be a part of in the Kastamonu Kaza.

<sup>2</sup> In the evaluation performed based on the coefficient five, which was defined as the household coefficient by Ömer Lütfi Barkan, the families where such groups as widows, orphans, seniors, and students served as the head of the household, were counted as one person.

<sup>3</sup> Agriculture and animal husbandry were not directly counted as an activity but used as sources of data on the incomes of the inhabitants.



Table 1). The second was the agricultural activities (12%), whereas the third was the other economic activities (9%). 4% of the incomes of the city's dwellers resulted from the leased properties and 3% from animal husbandry.

The annual income of the city was 657,061.00 kurush. The division of this amount by 1203 (households) results in 546 kurush per household. Not all the heads of households in 13 districts had a source of income. There was a small number of needy people relying on charities and giving.

Table 1: Distribution of Sources of Income (%)

Source	Amount (in Kurush)	Share (%)
Income from Agriculture	79,265	12
Income from Animal Husbandry	20,791	3
Income from Real Estates	26,233	4
Income from Professions	474,656	72
Other Incomes	56,117	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>657,061</b>	<b>100</b>

The highest incomes were recorded by the Member of the City Council Alaybeyizade Mehmet Bey and his brother Ahmed Bey (21,519.00 kurush) (ML.VRD.TMT.d 3083, s. 3), Scribe Mustafa Efendi (8,575.00 kurush) at number 6 in the Çukur District (ML. VRD. TMT.d 5020, s. 4), merchant Hacı Emin Efendi and his brother Hasan Ağa (7,574.00 kurush) (ML.VRD.TMT.d 3166, s. 8). The highest income of the Armenian dwellers was of Kirkor, his son, and his son-in-law (5,377.00 kurush), located at number one in the Ermeniyan-ı Cedid District (ML.VRD.TMT.d 3094, s. 2).

### 1.1.1. Agriculture

According to the Temettuat registers, the lands covered a surface area of 13,702 decare, where the dwellers mostly grew cereal grain crops. 8,328 of 13,702 were uncultivated. 5,374 decare were either cultivated or leased for income. The amount of the cultivated lands owned by the inhabitants account for 39% of the entirety of the lands, while 61% was found to have been fallowed.

Except for the fields constituting a great portion of the lands, there were also small lands recorded in the books as land patches for gardening. Gardens were small lands where mostly vegetables are grown (URL 1).

The inhabitants also earned income from a small number of orchards.

The agricultural incomes in 1845 accounted for 12% of the total income. Bolu, whose Temettuat registers were examined herein, was an urban settlement. The sources of agricultural incomes of the dwellers can be suggested to have originated from the rural areas in the countryside. The fact that the agricultural lands as the sources of income were cultivated jointly with rural population in the surrounding villages substantiates the preceding proposition.

The incomes from the lands accounted for the highest rate (99%) of income from the agricultural activities. This rate originated from the cultivated (39%) or leased lands. The urban population earned 561.00 kurush from 147 trees, i.e., hazelnuts, plums, walnuts, pears, and other types of trees.

The books report 18 gardening patches. The income from these 18 gardens amounts to 280 kurush. Only four of the 1203 households were found to have earned income from the gardens.

Table 2: Distribution of Bolu's Inhabitants' Agricultural Sources of Income

Sources of Income	Decare/Count	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Agricultural Income
Field (Decare)	13.702	78,423	99.00
Garden (Count)	18	280	0.35
Fruit Trees (Count)	147	561	0.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,265</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 1.1.2. Animal husbandry

The income of 20,791.00 kurush from animal husbandry accounted for 3% of the income of the city's inhabitants. The economic activity with the least contribution to the incomes of the heads of the households was animal husbandry. These evidences the limited income raised from animal husbandry.



The Temettuat registers were kept for a well-organized and efficient record of the households' incomes. Therefore, they are greatly detailed. The animal types were categorized by their income raising capacities, developmental stages, and sexes.

The share of bovine animals in the annual income of 20,791.00 kurush in 1845 accounted for 77%, of mount (animal) for 11%, and of ovine and caprine animals for 9% (**Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.**). The income of 600.00 kurush from apicultural activities accounted for 3% of the total annual income. Back then, the income from each hive was five kurush.

Table 3: Distribution of Bolu's Inhabitants' Sources of Income from Animal Husbandry

Animal Type	Count	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Income from Animal Husbandry
Bovine	1,372	15,975	77
Ovine/Caprine	839	1,816	9.0
Mount	294	2,400	11.0
Hives	120	600	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,791</b>	<b>100</b>

The prominent animal category in relation to the income of Bolu's inhabitants is of the bovine animals. The population of the bovine animals comprised water buffalo calves (239), water buffaloes (238), and milch Anatolian black.

The highest income from the bovine animals was found to have come from the water buffaloes (7,860.00 kurush) and milch Anatolian black (6,405.00 kurush) (

Table 4). The income from these two animal types constituted 89.29% of the income from animal husbandry. The mean income from a milch cow or a milch Anatolian black was 30 kurush on average, while that from a water buffalo was 30-40 kurush.

Table 4: Types of Bovine Animals of Bolu's Inhabitants and Associated Incomes in 1845

Type	Count	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Income from Bovine Husbandry
Milch Cow	55	1,590	10
Milch Anatolian Black	220	6,405	40
Non-Milch Anatolian Black	17	0	-
Bull (of Milch Cow)	178	0	-
Steer	38	0	-
Male Calf	138	0	-
Heifer	142	0	-
Bull	9	120	1
Water Buffalo	238	7,860	49
Bull (of Water Buffalo)	91	0	-
Heifer (of Water Buffalo)	7	0	-
Calf (of Water Buffalo)	239	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>100</b>

In 1845, a small number of ovine and caprine animals owned by the heads of the households were detected in the books. The prominent ovine and bovine animals in terms of count and income were milch goat (302, 47%) and milch sheep (192, 38%) (Table 5).

The per-count income from ovine and caprine animals was 4 kurush on average from a milch sheep, 1-3 kurush from a non-milch sheep, 3 kurush from a milch goat, and 1.5 kurush from a male goat.

Table 5: Types of Ovine and Caprine Animals of Bolu's Inhabitants and Associated Incomes in 1845

Type	Number	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Income from Ovine and Caprine Husbandry (%)
Milch Sheep	192	694	38.0
Non-Milch Sheep	45	88	5.0
Male Sheep	43	54	3.0
Lamb	73	0	-



Milch Goat	302	853	47.0
Male Goat	95	120	6.5
Yearling	60	0	-
Male Yearling	29	8	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>100</b>

In 1845, an income of 2,400.00 kurush was earned from 294 mount animals by the heads of the households in Bolu. The highest number of mount animal was of horses (172), whereas the lowest of mules (5) (Table 6: ).

97.5% of the earned income was observed to have originated from mares. The income from a mare ranged from 20 to 100 kurush. The income from a donkey was 20 kurush.

The analysis of the Temettuat registers showed that some animal types produced no income or produced incomes not equal to the others. For example, only three of the 30 donkeys in the books were found to have generated income. Here, their health conditions and serviceability were taken into account.

Table 6: Types of Mount Animals of Bolu's Inhabitants and Associated Incomes in 1845

Type	Number	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Income from Mount Animals (%)
Horse	172	0	-
Foal	31	0	-
Mare	56	2,340	97.5
Mule	5	0	-
Donkey	30	60	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>100</b>

### 1.1.3. Income from Real Estates

The distribution of the properties owned by the heads of the households in Bolu and the associated incomes are presented in Table 7: . In 1845, the number of the properties shared or individually owned by the heads of the households in Bolu was 280<sup>4</sup>.

The income of 26,233.00 kurush from the real estates accounted for 4% of the annual income. The highest rate of income from the real estates was yielded from the shops. The income from 185 shops accounted for 42% of the income from the real estates<sup>5</sup>. 44 of the 185 income-generating shops were listed in the Temettuat registers according to the offered products and services. Half these shops were coffee houses. The number of tanneries, barber shops, and bakeries were also high. Among the other recorded shops are locksmith's, blacksmith's, grocery stores, horseshoe maker's, junk dealer's, butcher's, and coffee shops.

The second highest income-generating real estates were inns. The stone inns in the city were among the properties producing income. The construction of the Aşağı Taşhan was ordered by Emin Agha in 1750 (Bolu Valiliği, 1998, 137). A fire broke out in the Bolu Bazaar in 1803. The fire damaged 19 inns and about 250 shops. The Yukarı Taşhan was built in 1804 to satisfy the need for trading facilities (Konrapa, 1960, 368-369). According to the Temettuat registers, the incomes from the inn rooms located in the Aşağı and the Yukarı Taşhan and having served as shops accounted for 22% of the incomes from the real estates.

Water sawmills are large saws to cut timbers into lumbers by exploiting the energy generated by stream flows (Özli, 2008, 299). It was detected that more than 30 water sawmills were individually or jointly run by the inhabitants of the city and there were about 14 common sawmills<sup>6</sup>. The number of these two types of facilities was observed to be high. The reason may be the presence of the surrounding forest.

<sup>4</sup> The reason why approximate figures are provided in the books is the presence of jointly-owned real estates. The number of the real estates were evaluated in accordance with the inhabitants' shares due to the presence of two or more shares and were not recorded twice.

<sup>5</sup> Apart from the 185 shops leased by the city's inhabitants, there were shops where they practiced their own crafts.

<sup>6</sup> Majority of these sawmills were jointly-owned. Because the share rates in water and common sawmills are not clearly specified in the Temettuat registers, there is no precise information on the number of the sawmills and share rates.



Bolu satisfied the Ottoman Empire's and especially Istanbul's need for lumbars thanks to its lush forests. The lumbars transported from Bolu were used at palaces in particular and various construction sites, in ship building, and as fuel. The lumbars needed for Tersane-i Amire were transported from Bolu. It is known that the charcoal produced from oak in Bolu was sent to Istanbul (Orhonlu, 1975, 15; Bolu Valiliği, 1998, 87). As expressed in the official annual of the Autonomous Bolu Sanjak in 1916, among the incomes of the city's dwellers is lumber production (Birgören, 2008, 162-166). It was mentioned in the official annual of the Autonomous Bolu Sanjak in 1925 that Bolu is a land of forests and agriculture (Birgören, 2008, 333-336).

The income from the water sawmills accounted for 14% of the real estate incomes and from the common sawmills for 12%. The incomes from the water sawmills and the common sawmills combined constituted 26% of the real estate incomes, which ranks them in the second place of the real estate incomes.

The incomes from 19 mills operated by the city's inhabitants accounted for 7% and those from 8 leased households for 3%. These two groups comprise the lowest share in the incomes from the real estates (Table 7:).

Table 7: Types of Real Estates of Bolu's Inhabitants and Associated Incomes in 1845

Type	Number	Income (in Kurush)	Share in Incomes from Real Estates (%)
Shop	185	10,921	42
Inn	23	5,680	22
House	8	879	3
Mill	19	1,780	7
Common Sawmill	14	3,270	12
Water Sawmill	31	3,703	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>26,233</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1.2. Sectoral Distribution of Heads of Households by Professions in the 19th Century and Their Associated Incomes

In 1845 the number of the inhabitants with their professions recorded in the books was 1091 in 1203 households in 13 of Bolu's 14 districts. The other professional people, such as father and siblings, residing with the head of the household were too included in the analysis. It was discovered that widows, seniors, orphans, and non-artisan family members in some houses were labeled as the head. Hence, the number of households and tax-paying population contradict (Tabl).

In the 1845 Temettuat registers of the City of Bolu, the professions in the city are categorized into three groups, i.e., professions related to economic services, cultural and social services, and administrative, military, and judicial services. **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.** concerning the distribution of the professionally active population in the city shows that the professions related to economic services remarkably stand out as prominent jobs. 861 of the professionally active population worked in economic services, 147 in cultural and social services, and 83 in administrative, military, and judicial services<sup>7</sup>.

Table 8: Distribution of General Functions in Bolu by Inhabited District in 1845

District Name	Economic Services	Cultural and Social Services	Administrative, Military and Judicial Services
Akmescit	21	10	2
Akpınar	115	14	14
Cami-i Kebir	47	4	4
Debbağlar	72	8	19
Ermeniyani-ı Atik	61	7	1
Ermeniyani-ı Cedid	72	7	0
Gölyüzü	80	10	8
Aslahaddin	30	3	2
Karaçayır	163	34	11
Karamanlı	93	21	13
Semer kand	58	18	8

<sup>7</sup> 1091 inhabitants in the city were professionally active and engaged in a great variety of jobs. 149 different profession titles, including pre-masters and apprentices, were recorded in the books. The present study did not cover the description of incomes from each profession due to its predetermined scope. This is why the detailed information on some prominent professions in various sectors and areas was presented.



Yeni Cami	26	6	1
Çukur	23	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>83</b>

### 1.2.1. Professions Offering Economic Services

Economic services or activities are the most important functions in every urban settlement. A city's continuity and interaction with its environs rely on its economic activities (Bayartan, 2007, 125). Economic activities stood out from other activities in Bolu. The Temettuat registers indicate that 861 people dealt with economic activities, which refers to the largest portion of the economically active population (Figure 2). Assorted professional groups serving in ten different sectors were found out as a result of the analysis. The distribution of the economic professions by sector is as follows: clothing and leather trade, 20%; trading multiple goods, 18.1%; agriculture, 14.4%; metal work, 9.2%; food, 8.7%, city planning and woodwork, 7.5%; transportation, 5.3%; tableware, 0.7%; heating, lighting, and fire arms, 0.5%; and other professions, 15.6%.

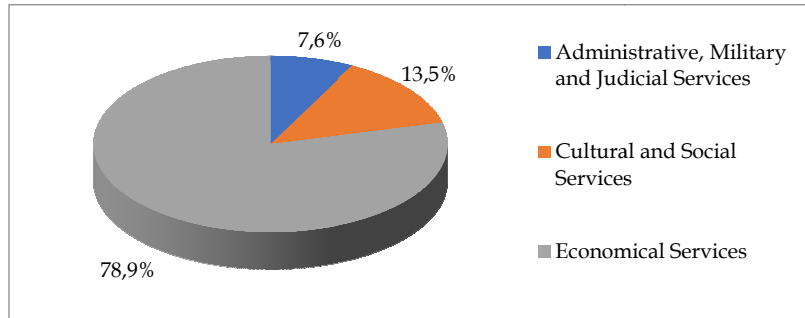


Figure 1: Distribution of Professions in Bolu in 1845

The professions with the highest rates are in the sector of clothing and leather trade and sub-components of these two sectors. There were 172 people serving in this sector. The highest population in the sector lived in Akpınar (27 people, 15%), Ermeniyan-ı Cedid (26 people, 15%), Karaçayır (25 people, 14%), and Ermeniyan-ı Atik (23 people, 13%). 38% and 36% of the population in Ermeniyan-ı Atik and Ermeniyan-ı Cedid, respectively, served in this sector. Moreover, the entire population serving in the sector in the Armenian districts consisted of master tailors and their apprentices. The lowest population having engaged in these professions lived in Çukur (2 people, 1%) and Cami-i Kebir (3 people, 1%).

More than 60% (101 people) of the people working in the clothing and leather trade sector were master tailors and their apprentices. The annual income from these two professions varied between 200 and 800 kurush. The pre-masters and apprentices earned an annual income of 150-200 kurush and 100-200 kurush, respectively.

The second prominent profession in this sector is tanning, which was performed mostly by Karaçayır (12 people) and Debbaglar (4 people) districts. Debbaglar ("Tanners" in Turkish) was named after the profession. The tanners in the city earned an income of 290-650 kurush, while the incomes of the pre-masters and apprentices were 100-150 and around 100 kurush, respectively.

Another sector in the city was of the professions trading multiple goods (156 people, 18%). The population in these professions lived in Karaçayır (27 people, 17%), Ermeniyan-ı Cedid (22 people, 14%), Semerkand (16 people, 10%), and Debbaglar (14 people, 9%). The lowest population in the sector lived in Aslahaddin (4 people, 2.5%), Akmesic (5 people, 3%), and Yeni Cami (5 people, 3%). 54 and 44 inhabitants



sold multiple goods in grocery stores and herbal stores, respectively. The grocery stores annually earned 200-900 kurush. The annual income of the herbal stores was 300-800 kurush.

The distribution of 124 people in the agricultural sector across the districts is as follows: Karaçayır (38 people, 30%), Akpınar (20 people, 16%), Karamanlı (19 people, 15%), and Gölyüzü (14 people, 11%). No one in the Çukur District dealt with an agricultural profession. One inhabitant in each of Ermeniyan-ı Cedid and Akmescit and two in Cami-i Kebir worked in this sector. 58% (70 people) of the people in the agricultural sector were laborers. The laborers annually made 100-300 kurush. There were 118 people earning their livelihood from agriculture and seven from animal husbandry. Furthermore, there were heads of households dealing with these two professions in addition to their primary engagements.

There were 79 people serving in the sector of metal work. The highest population in the sector lived in Karaçayır (14 people, 17%), Karamanlı (10 people, 12%), and Akpınar (10 people, 12%). One inhabitant in each of Semerkant, Yeni Cami, and Akmescit (1%) engaged in this sector. The most frequent professions in the metal work were horseshoe making (23 people), tinning (22 people), iron forging (14 people) - and their apprentices. The horseshoe makers, tanners, and blacksmiths annually earned 200-800, 150-600, and 250-450 kurush, respectively.

There were a great many horseshoe makers in the city. The reasons are the city's location serving as a junction of the trade routes between Istanbul and Anatolia (Halaçoğlu, 1991, 127-128), its vibrant commercial nature, and the cavalries deployed therein. Mount animals were the primary means of transportation before the advent of motor vehicles.

The 75 people in the food sector majorly populated Akpınar (20 people, 26%), Cami-i Kebir (9 people, 12%), Karamanlı (9 people, 12%), and Karaçayır (8 people, 10%). None of the dwellers in the Ermeniyan-Cedid District worked in this sector. One person (1%) in Yeni Cami and two people (2%) in Akmescit were observed in the food sector. The most common professions in the sector were bread making (34 people) and cooking (18 people). The annual incomes from bread making and cooking were 300-1000 kurush and 300-500 kurush, respectively.

The number of people engaging in construction and woodworking was 65. The highest populations in this sector are distributed as follows: Karamanlı (13 people, 20%); Karaçayır (13 people, 20%); Cami-i Kebir (9 people, 13%); Debbaglar (8 people, 12%); Gölyüzü (8 people, 12%). No one in this sector lived in either Ermeniyan-ı Cedid or Çukur. Only one person (1.5%) in each of Akpınar, Ermeniyan-ı Atik, and Yeni Cami was found to have worked in this sector. The most frequently engaged professions in this sector are carpentry (22 people) and painting (19 people) - and their apprentices. Carpenters annually earned 150-500 kurush, while the incomes of painters varied between 250 and 800 kurush.

Another sector in the city was transportation. There were 46 people serving in this sector. The dwellers in Karaçayır (9 people, 19%), Akpınar (7 people, 15%), Gölyüzü (5 people, 10%), and Karamanlı (5 people, 10%) were prominent in the sector. Karaçayır accounted for 20% of the artisans active in this sector. One inhabitant in each of Aslahaddin, Yeni Cami, and Çukur (2%) engaged in this sector. None of the inhabitants in the Akmescit District worked in transportation. The outstanding profession in this sector is horse-based transportation. 91% (42) of the people in the transportation sector engaged in this profession. Other engagements in the sector are cart-based (three people) and mule-based transportation (one person). The horse-based transporters generated an annual income of 150-350 kurush, while the cart-based transporters annually earned 15-500 kurush.

The entire population (six people) dealing with tableware sale lived in the Ermeniyan-ı Atik District. The professions in this sector are siever (five people) and bowl making (one person). The sievers annually made 150-450 kurush. The bowl maker was found to have earned an annual income of 300 kurush.

Heating, lighting, fire arms sale were performed by a very small number of people (four people). One inhabitant in each of Cami-i Kebir, Karaçayır, Semerkand, and Çukur (25%) engaged in this sector. Rifle makers (two people), gunpowder maker (one person), and candle maker (one person) served in this sector. The rifle makers earned 120-300 kurush a year, while the powder maker made an annual income of 529 kurush.

The inhabitants engaging in the economic activities most often lived in Karaçayır (163 people, 18%), Akpınar (115 people, 13%), Karamanlı (93 people, 11%), and Gölyüzü (80 people, 9%). On the other hand, the lowest population lived in Akmescit (21 people, 2%), Çukur (23 people, 2%), and Yeni Cami (26 people, 3%).

Table 6: Sectoral Distribution of People Engaging in Economic Activities According to Temettuat Registers





Professions	Akmescit	Akpınar	Cami-i Kebir	Debbaglar	Ermeniyani-ı Atik	Ermeniyani-ı Cedid	Gölyüzü
Agriculture	1	20	2	6	3	1	14
Heating, Lighting, and Fire Arms Sale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sale of Multiple Goods	5	13	7	14	10	22	11
Clothing and Leather Trade	5	27	3	12	23	26	14
Metalwork	1	10	4	9	5	9	8
Food	2	20	9	4	4	0	7
City Planning and Woodwork	3	1	9	8	1	0	8
Others	4	17	9	15	7	10	13
Transportation	0	7	3	4	2	4	5
Tableware Sale	0	0	0	0	6	0	0

Professions	Aslahaddin	Karaçayır	Karamanlı	Semerkanlı	Yeni Cami	Çukur	Total
Agriculture	7	38	19	10	3	0	124
Heating, Lighting, and Fire Arms Sale	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Sale of Multiple Goods	4	27	13	16	5	9	156
Clothing and Leather Trade	6	25	12	8	9	2	172
Metalwork	3	14	10	1	1	4	79
Food	4	8	9	4	1	3	75
City Planning and Woodwork	2	13	13	6	1	0	65
Others	3	28	12	8	5	3	134
Transportation	1	9	5	4	1	1	46
Tableware Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

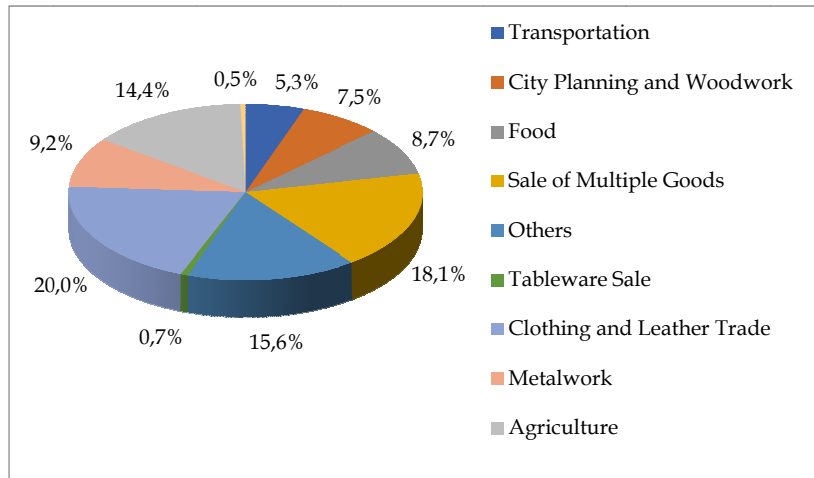


Figure 1: Sectoral Distribution of Professions in Economic Activities in 1845 According to Bolu Temettuat Registers (%)

### 1.2.2. Professions Offering Cultural and Social Services



Cultural services, among the significant functions of a city, characterize a city's central position (Bayartan, 2008, 40). Among the services offered in Bolu are cultural and social services (

Table 10: ). Other services as prominent functions accounted for 38.8% of cultural and social services. Religious services (26.1%) were in the second place and educational services (12.7%) in the third ().

As available in the Temettuat registers, not all districts accommodated people working in the cultural and social services. The religious services were offered in 13 districts except for the Çukur District. 11 people in the Karaçayır District offered 31.4% of the religious services, while four people in the Semerkand District did 11.4%. Three people in each of Akmesic, Debbaglar, and Yeni Cami (8%) worked in the religious services. Each of the Cami-i Kebir, Ermeniyan-ı Atik, and Aslahaddin Districts held one person working in the religious services and accounted for 2.8% of the population engaging in religious services.

The inhabitants in the religious services were imams (17 people), hatips (Muslim preacher) (seven people), muezzin (reciting the call for prayer) (four people), priests (three people), and hafiz (memorizer of the Quran) (two people). Imams annually earned 150-1200 kurush. Hatips annually made 100-150 kurush, while the annual incomes of muezzins varied between 100 and 200 kurush.

The 17 people in the educational sector lived in Semerkand (five people, 29%), Karamanlı (four people, 23%), Karaçayır (three people, 17%), Akpınar (three people, 17%), Gölyüzü (one person, 5%), and Yeni Cami (one person, 5%). No inhabitants in Akmesic, Cami-i Kebir, Debbaglar, Ermeniyan-ı Atik, Ermeniyan-ı Cedid, Aslahaddin, and Çukur dealt with educational services. The people offering educational services were mudarrises (nine people) and school teachers (eight people). The annual income of the mudarrises was 180-1922 kurush. The annual income of the school teachers was 300-1200 kurush.

28 people engaging in cultural activities dwelt in Karaçayır (ten people, 35%), Semerkand (three people, 10%), Gölyüzü (three people, 10%), Debbaglar (two people, 7%), Cami-i Kebir (two people, 7%), Karamanlı (two people, 7%), Çukur (two people, 7%), Akmesic (two person, 3.5%), Ermeniyan-ı Cedid (two person, 3.5%), Akpınar (two person, 3.5%), and Yeni Cami (two person, 3.5%). No residents of the Ermeniyan-ı Atik and Aslahaddin Districts worked in cultural services. Majority of the people offering cultural services were scribes (15 people, 53%) or clerks (nine people, 32%). Scribes annually earned 150-390 kurush, while the incomes of clerks varied between 350 and 9150 kurush.

There were 13 people in the city offering cleaning services. They resided in Akpınar (three people, 23%), Karamanlı (three people, 23%), Debbaglar (two people, 15%), Karaçayır (two people, 15%), Akmesic (one person, 7%), Aslahaddin (one person, 7%), and Semerkand (one person, 7%). These people worked in hammams or spas. The people who worked in the cleaning sector earned 150-350 kurush.

In the city, the cultural and social service with the lowest number of members is the health care sector. One inhabitant in each of Akmesic and Semerkand engaged in this sector. The people in this service were a physician and a circumciser. The physician annually earned 160 kurush, while the circumciser produced an annual income of 200 kurush.

There were 52 people offering services in other cultural and social activities. 45 of these 52 people were stewards/stewardesses. Other professions were tellak (bath attendant), canal builder, and water sellers. The annual income of the people working as stewards/stewardesses ranged from 120 to 1800 kurush.

The people offering cultural and social services majorly lived in Karaçayır (29 people), Karamanlı (20 people), and Semerkand (16 people). They were rather rare in Çukur (four people), Yeni Cami (four people), and Aslahaddin (three people).

Table 10: Distribution of Cultural and Social Functions in Bolu Temettuat registers

District Name	Religious	Educational	Cultural	Cleaning	Health care	Others
Akmesic	3	0	1	1	1	4
Akpınar	2	3	0	3	0	5
Cami-i Kebir	1	0	2	0	0	1
Debbaglar	3	0	1	2	0	1
Ermeniyan-ı Atik	1	0	0	0	0	6
Ermeniyan-ı Cedid	2	0	1	0	0	4



Gölyüzü	2	1	2	0	0	4
Aslahaddin	1	0	0	1	0	1
Karaçayır	11	3	5	2	0	8
Karamanlı	2	4	1	3	0	10
Semer kand	4	5	1	1	1	4
Yeni Cami	3	1	1	0	0	1
Çukur	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>

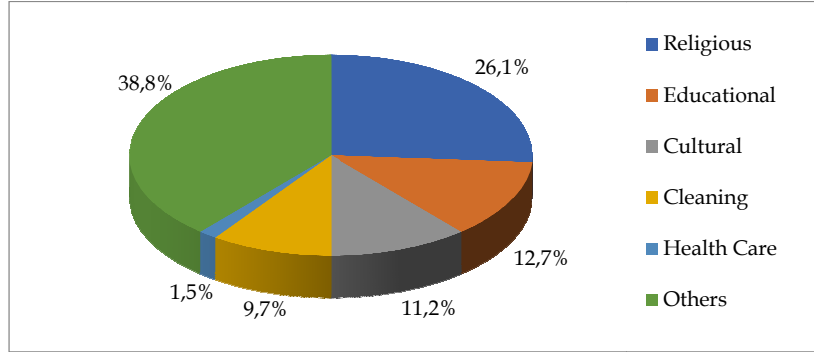


Figure 3: Distribution of Cultural and Social Functions in Bolu Temettuat Registers

### 1.2.3. Professions Offering Administrative, Military, and Judicial Services

The distribution of the residents engaged in administrative, military, and security activities in Bolu in the 19th century are follows: It is clear that the people working in the military services had the highest rate (79.5%) in the administrative functions. The second most common were the people in the judicial services (8.4%), while the ones offering administrative (6%) and security services (6%) were the least common (**Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.**).

The people offering administrative, military, and judicial services mostly populated Debbaglar (19 people), Akpınar (14 people), Karamanlı (13 people), and Karaçayır (11 people). No dwellers in Çukur and Ermeniyan-ı Cedid professionally engaged in administrative, military, and judicial activities.

While ten of the districts in the city held people in the military services, three were revealed to accommodate no people in this sector. The ranking of the people offering military services by count is as follows: Debbaglar (16 people), Karamanlı (12 people), Akpınar (11 people), Karaçayır (ten people), Gölyüzü (five people), Semer kand (five people), Cami-i Kebir (four people), Yeni Cami (one person), Akmescit (one person), and Aslahaddin (one person). There were no inhabitants professionally engaging in military activities in the Armenian districts and the Çukur District.

Of the 66 people in the military services were 34 cavalry zaptiah soldiers (51%), 15 infantry zaptiah soldiers (22%), five timariot zaptiah soldiers (7%), and five zaptiah soldiers (7%). The annual income of the cavalry zaptiah soldiers was 1320 kurush, while the infantry zaptiah soldiers made 480 kurush a year. The timariot zaptiah soldier generated an annual income of 989-3266 kurush, the zaptiah soldiers annually earned 300-1800 kurush.

There were seven professionals in the judicial services. Two resided in each of Semer kand and Akpınar, while each of Akmescit, Aslahaddin, and Karaçayır accommodated one. No inhabitant in eight districts professionally engaged in the judicial services. The professional distribution of the dwellers in the judicial services is as follows: Three court clerks (42%), three court bailiffs (42%), and one court helper (14%). The annual income of the court clerks was 300-2100 kurush, while court bailiffs and court helper earned 200-700 and 200 kurush, respectively.

In Bolu, five residents engaged in the administrative services and five in security services in the 19th century. The distribution of the five residents in the administrative services are as follows: Three people in the Debbaglar District and one person in each of Semer kand and Karamanlı Districts worked in the administrative services. No inhabitant in ten districts professionally engaged in the administrative services. Five people serving in the administrative activities worked as council members. The council members annually made 2100-7063 kurush.

Three of the people serving in the security sector lived in Gölyüzü, whereas one resided in each of Akpınar and Ermeniyan-ı Atik (Table 7). Three of the inhabitants in the security services were market watchmen (60%), one was a district watchman, and one was a common watchman (20%). The watchmen



annually earned 150-250 kurush.

Because the widowed (10), senior (5), insane (3), setele (11), fugitive (17), relocated (4), deceased (1), on-aid (5), orphan (58), and non-artisan (8) people (122 people in total) engaged in no financial activity, their professional facts were not recorded.

Table 7: Distribution of Administrative Functions by Residence Location in Bolu in the 19th Century

District Name	Military	Judicial	Administrative	Security
Akmescit	1	1	0	0
Akpınar	11	2	0	1
Cami-i Kebir	4	0	0	0
Debbağlar	16	0	3	0
Ermeniyan-ı Atik	0	0	0	1
Ermeniyan-ı Cedid	0	0	0	0
Gölyüzü	5	0	0	3
Aslahaddin	1	1	0	0
Karaçayır	10	1	0	0
Karamanlı	12	0	1	0
Semer kand	5	2	1	0
Yeni Cami	1	0	0	0
Çukur	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

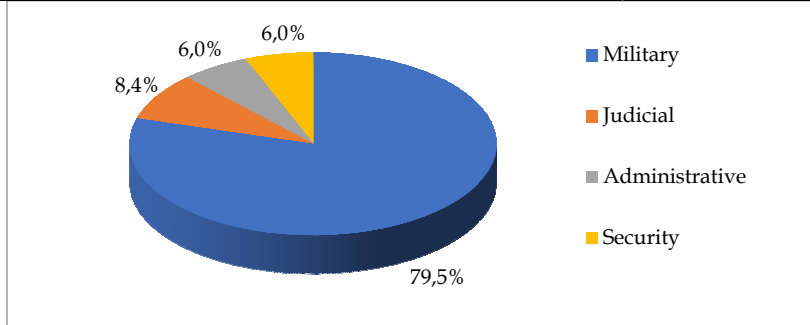


Figure 4: Distribution of Administrative Functions by Residence Location in Bolu in the 19th Century.

## 2. Social Structure

### 2.1. Population

The Temettuat registers as the most important source of the present study provide a great amount of information about the households. Some of the information allows for some inferences about the population. Temettuat registers are not kept for census-related purposes. As the city's population is discussed, this characteristic of the Temettuat registers should be remembered<sup>8</sup>. The city incorporated 14 districts in 1845. There were 1203 households in 13 districts, whose Temettuat registers were retrieved. It was discovered that the 26 houses in the Hocabey District, were populated by 134 people. This adds up to 5567 people in 1220 houses. The lowest population was calculated in Hocabey (134 people), while the highest was observed in Karaçayır (1011 people). The highest number of houses occurred in Karaçayır (222 households), whereas Hocabey (26 households) had the lowest. The city incorporated two non-muslim districts (out of 14 districts). (Tabl).

Table 12: Population of Districts in Bolu in 1845 According to Temettuat Registers

District	Number of Households	Tax-Paying population	District Population	Share in Total Population (%)
Karamanlı	139	138	613	11.0
Karaçayır	222	232	1011	18.2
Semer kand	94	101	417	7.5

<sup>8</sup> Because the records were kept based on households, an exclusive calculation method was employed for the determination of the household and district populations as the book-based population count was performed. In the evaluation performed based on the coefficient five, which was defined as the household coefficient by Ömer Lütfi Barkan, the families where such groups as widows, orphans, seniors, and students were counted as one person. If the population is calculated by the multiplication of the number of households by the coefficient five, then the population should be 6,145.



Çukur	36	36	156	2.8
Hocabey	26	-	134	2.4
Akpınar	154	156	718	12.9
Eski Cami	60	60	288	5.2
Yeni Cami	40	38	184	3.3
Gölyüzü	126	113	527	9.5
Aslahaddin	41	36	177	3.2
Debbağlar	113	117	536	9.6
Akmescit	43	42	191	3.4
Ermeniyen-ı Atik	59	77	266	4.8
Ermeniyen-ı Cedid	76	83	349	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.2. Population Structure in the 19th Century

According to the 1845 Temettuat registers, Bolu was populated by 4952 Muslim and 615 non-Muslim citizens, 5567 people in total. The Muslim Turkmens had the highest population. Bolu was among the places where Turkmens were located to spread Turkishness and Islam. 89% of Bolu consisted of Muslim Turks. People mostly worked as laborers and herbalists or ran grocery stores or coffee shops.

The second group of the city was the Armenians. They started to build a district in the 17th century by moving from Nakhichevan, Yerevan, and Ağrı (Süme - Sezer, 2015, 36).

This community accounted for 11% of the population. They generally engaged in tailoring, trade, and pedlaring.

These two communities had their own districts in the city. In other words, the Turks did not live in the Armenian districts and the Armenians did not live in the Turkish districts. There were 1094 households in 12 Muslim districts and 135 households in two Armenian districts. 89% and 11% of the households were populated by the Muslim and non-Muslim people, respectively. The city comprised these two groups until the Armenian relocation.

## CONCLUSION

Some significant results were obtained based on the primary sources of the present study, which are the Temettuat registers of the Nefs-i Bolu Kaza of the Bolu Sanjak. According to the Temettuat registers in 1845, Bolu was an urban settlement with 14 districts. 5,433 people populated 1203 households in 13 districts, whose books were recovered. When the data of the Hocabey District which comes from other resources were included, the total population adds up to 5567 people in 1229 households. The population consisted of Muslim-Turks (89%) and Armenians (11%). 12 and 2 of the 14 districts of the city belonged to the Turks and the Armenians, respectively.

Based on the Temettuat registers, the prominent sources of income standing out in the incomes from agriculture, animal husbandry, real estate, and professions were the inhabitants' professions. Therefore, the city economy was heavily reliant on trade and industry.

In 1845, the number of the residents whose professional facts were recorded was 1091 from 13 districts. Professionally active people in the city were distributed to various services and sectors. 861 of the professionally active people were working in economic services, 147 in cultural and social services, and 83 in administrative, military, and judicial services.

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