

## FRUIT GROWING IN CHIOS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

### *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Sakız Adası'nda Meyvecilik*

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#### ABSTRACT

Chios is an island of Greece in the Aegean Sea. The island, which is connected to the North Aegean region of the country, is separated from Turkey by the Strait of Chios. It is famous for mastic trees and mastic gum obtained from these trees. Shortly before the death of Suleiman the Magnificent, the island, which joined the Eyalet of the Archipelago (*Eyālet-i Cezāyir-i Bahr-i Sefid in Ottoman Turkish*) in the Ottoman Empire, was conquered by Kapudan Pasha Piyale Pasha in 1566. Due to the mountainous nature of Chios, a small part of its land is suitable for agriculture. A very small part of the population that made up the island was Muslim. Throughout history, the most important products of the island were mastic, citrus, lemon and orange, almond, pomegranate, olive trees. Citrus products such as fresh lemons, lemon juice, citrus and citron, which constitute the island's most important source of income, were sent to Istanbul to the palace *halvahane* (Ottoman hist. a section of a sultan's kitchen where desserts and candies were made) under the name "*Miri Mübayaa*". The material cost of these purchased products was also covered from the *mukataa* of the island. The problems encountered in the years when products could not be obtained from these trees were also reflected in the documents. In the state yearbooks (*salname*), a disease called "Kermez" was mentioned, which we cannot get any information about exactly. In the orchards created by two sample farms, it was tried for three years to fight the diseases. This study was conducted by a businesslike science officer. Agriculturalists who became quite skilled in this business were also sent to treat citrus diseases that occurred in other provinces. Olive and the oil obtained from it was one of the pure products of the island. However, the tithes (*öşür*) tax obtained from olive cultivation, which is available enough to meet the needs of the island, was collected through *mukataas* and this income was used for the needs of the state, especially the treasury. The main sources of our article are the documents, the state yearbooks, reports and of course travel books in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of the State Archives. All kinds of information reflected in the archive about fruit production in Chios and these products, diseases infesting trees, export of fruits, all documents in the archive about trees are explained in detail.

#### ÖZ

Sakız Adası, Yunanistan'ın Ege Denizi'nde yer alan bir adasıdır. Ülkenin Kuzey Ege bölgesine bağlı olan ada, Türkiye'den Sakız Boğazı ile ayrılır. Sakız ağaçları ve bu ağaçlardan elde edilen damla sakızı ile ünlüdür. Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın vefatından çok kısa bir süre önce, Osmanlı Devleti'nde Cezayir-i Bahri Sefid Vilayeti'ne bağlı olarak katılan ada 1566'da Kaptan-ı Derya Piyale Paşa tarafından fethedilmiştir. Sakız Adasının dağlık olması nedeniyle arazisinin az bir kısmı ziraata elverişlidir. Adayı meydana getiren nüfusun çok az bir kısmı Müslümandır ve tarih boyunca adanın en önemli ürünlerini sakız, turunc, limon ve portakal, badem, nar, zeytin ağaçları oluştuyordu. Adanın en önemli geçim kaynağını oluşturan taze limon, limon suyu, turunc, ağaç kavunu gibi narenciye ürünleri "Miri Mübayaa" adı altında İstanbul'a saray helvahanesine gönderiliyordu. Bu alımı yapılan ürünlerin maddi bedeli de adanın mukataasından karşılanmıştır. Bu ağaçlardan ürün alınmadığı yıllarda karşılaşılan problemler de evraklara yansımıştır. Salmelerde "Kermez" adı verilen tam olarak ne olduğu hakkında bilgi alamadığımız bir hastalıktan bahsedilir.

Kurulan iki numune çiftlik yoluyla oluşturulan bahçelerde, hastalıklarla mücadele için üç yıl süreyle uğraşmıştır. Bu çalışma işten anlayan bir fen memuru tarafından yürütülmüştür. Bu işte oldukça mahir hale gelen ziraatçılar başka vilayetlerde meydana gelen narenciye hastalıklarını tedavi için de gönderilmiştir. Zeytin ve ondan elde edilen yağ adanın halis olan ürünlerinden biridir. Ancak adanın ihtiyaçlarını temin edecek kadar var olan zeytincilikten elde edilen öşür vergisi mukataalar yoluyla toplanmış ve bu gelir başta hazine olmak üzere devletin ihtiyaçları için kullanılmıştır. Makalemizin temel kaynakları Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivi'nde bulunan evraklar, salnameler, raporlar ve tabikii seyahatnameler ile inceleme eserleridir. Sakız'da meyve üretimi ve bu ürünler hakkında arşive yansıyan her türlü bilgi ağaçlara musallat olan hastalıklar, meyvelerin dışa satışı, ağaçlar hakkında arşivde bulunan bütün evraklar detaylı olarak anlatılmıştır.

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## INTRODUCTION

Chios is one of the largest islands of the Aegean Sea. It is far from the western coast of Aydın Province and opposite the districts of Çeşme and Karaburun (1319 CBV Yearbook, 235). Oranges, tangerines, lemons, figs, almonds were the exported fruits of Chios. In addition, grain production on the island did not meet the needs of the island population. We also know that the deliciousness of the wines obtained from the grapes and the quality of the oil extracted from the olives were legendary. The oil obtained from olives was also sold abroad. Mandarin and lemon trees were abundant on the island. Mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*) is a type of fruit belonging to the citrus (Rutaceae) family that grows in temperate climates.<sup>1</sup> Lemon (*Citrus × lemon*) is a small tree species and fruit of this tree that continues to grow throughout the year. Kermez disease, which was seen in many places, caused the decrease in the yield of tangerine and lemon trees (1311 CBV Yearbook, 188). At this time, no cure was found for this disease. An income of approximately 300 thousand liras was obtained from exporting fruit production to foreign countries (1318 CBV Yearbook, 246).

Mastic production from trees on the island has been studied before (Emecen, 2011: 1-16). In our article, all kinds of fruit production activities on the island have been tried to be explained as far as the Prime Ministry Ottoman archive documents allow. In this respect, the history of the island has been examined not only with its social but also with its economic dimension.

Villalon, who came to the island in the 16th century, says that even on the rocks in Chios, there are many gardens that produce oranges and all kinds of fruits. (Villalon, 1995: 71) In the first information given at the beginning of the 18th century, it is stated that the island is a source of citrus fruits and mastic. According to the botanist Tournefort, the island is perfect. He pointed out as "*Apart from oranges, lemon trees, olive trees, mulberry trees, myrtles, pomegranate trees, lentils and terebinthes, all you see is missing: the country is simply devoid of grain,*

<sup>1</sup> **Turunç** (*Citrus aurantium*) is the name given to the evergreen tree that grows in all the Mediterranean coastal countries and the coasts of Southeast Asia, and the fruit of this tree, which resembles an orange, but has a bitter juice.

**Citron** is used to make jam, just like an orange. However, since citron is a fruit with very strong effects and aroma, it is absolutely necessary to peel the skins of the fruits and soak them in water beforehand, and let them release their bitterness.

the barley and wheat harvested there are barely enough for your residents to eat for three months. (Tournefort 1717: 62).<sup>2</sup> The Chios Plain, north of the town of Chios, is a beautiful country, about two leagues long and one league wide; it is covered with groves of orange and lemon trees (Pococke, 1745, vol 2, :2).<sup>3</sup> We learn from another foreign author that Chios is mountainous. The principal mountain, called the ancient Pelinaeus, presents a long, high string of bare rocks reflecting the sun; but the indentations on its feet are elaborately carved and reward the farmer with rich produce. The slopes are covered with vines. Orchards of regularly planted lemon, orange, and lemon trees simultaneously sweeten the air with the scent of their flowers and pleasing to the eye with their golden fruit. It is interspersed with myrtle -jasmynes, olive -palm trees and cypresses. Among them, tall mosque minarets rise and white houses shimmer, dazzling the beholder (Chandler, ,1817, Vol.II:53).

Newton, who explained that the houses are full of orange trees around the houses, notes that such fertile fruit trees of the island were affected negatively by the frost, which will not be forgotten two years ago. All the consuls who have served so far have stated that such a frost has not occurred for fifty years, unfortunately, many trees of that age have disappeared due to the frost (Newton, 1865: 215).

Evliya Çelebi, who came to the island in the middle of the 18th century, also repeated the information given by foreign travelers. Evliya Çelebi, who came to Chios, gives information about the vineyards here as.

*“There are seventy seven thousand acres of vineyards on the island. He informs that there are five thousand kulleli vineyard and vineyard ayans. He describes each vineyard as full of lemon, citrus and cypress trees (Evliya Çelebi, 1935: 125-126).*

Gouffier's accounts of the island at the end of the XVIII century are interesting. He describes the island to us without excesses with its good and bad sides.

*“It is possible to come across astonishing things in the Archipelago. The island is cut by several arid mountain peaks; however, the valleys irrigated by many streams are full of orange, lemon and pomegranate trees. Landscapes of these luscious trees everywhere provide the most seductive pictures. The vines of Chios have always been famous. They are still the main wealth of this feast. The wines that the ancients praised highly still deserve their reputation. Many silk, gold and silver fabrics are made on the island. However, the number of artisans has decreased a lot for several years, but there is another branch of trade unique to the island, which, although very limited, brings in a considerable amount: Mastic. The inhabitants of the island constantly chew this gum, called chewing gum, which Turkish and Greek ladies consume a lot. This essence gives their breath an aromatic odor that perhaps cannot be found. They send to the palace only the amount that is not of the first quality, enough to make sixty thousand pounds. This is the tax that the agha farmer has to send to the sultan's palace every year. “Three thousand pounds or two thousand crowns collected in cash from each village; “even in the worst years, much more is always collected than this amount. The state is also “adept at punishing the peasants who sell mastic illegally. Sometimes the aga, which receives the government's farm, the tributes and customs of the island, also receives the mastic, the harvest of*

<sup>2</sup> Terebinthe'(Menengiç) is a tree species from the mastic tree family.

<sup>3</sup> Leagues is a unit of length, it is of two types: Sea league: 5555 m. Land league: 4444 m.

*which in a common year weighs one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Almost all island residents have cottages with large gardens, which are quite neglected, but where nature makes up for the flaws of art. A wheel filled with earthen pots and very much like a wheel turns to raise the water of a stream or fountain, then distribute it over the entire width of the garden and water the orange.<sup>4</sup> Lemon and pomegranate trees fill the whole place. All kinds of vegetables are in abundance under these trees, and there are especially large quantities of melons and cucumbers. This machine is the same machine we used in Egypt to raise the waters” (Gouffier, 1782:152-153).*

Judging by the XIX century, the splendor of the island's trees still endures. Near Chios, a vast forest of orange and lemon trees surrounding the city emanated a sweet scent, felt in the sea far from the shore, in the flower season. They once earned about five million francs each year from the sale of their fruit. These trees were grown in adjacent gardens but separated by high rows. Each contained a fountain whose water flowed into a large walled reservoir, whose water was drawn through a noria and distributed by canals around the trees. The affluent cottages of Chios lived in these gardens, which, even after the various destructions they had to endure, sufficiently testified to their former prosperity that Lamartine spoke of long ago. Nothing in Europe offered a greater spectacle of wealth than the gardens of Chios with orange and lemon trees (Cuinet, 1892: 412).

The information given about the population of the island is also interesting. The number of inhabitants located in the center of the island was calculated as one hundred thousand; five thousand of them were Turks and the rest are all Greeks residing in many towns and villages. The island consisted of spaces other than a continuous garden, where orange, citron, lemon, myrtle, pomegranate and olive trees mingled with each other and covered with houses forming a soft irregularity that could be imagined. (Sandwich, ,1799: 317). The total population of the island was 56,500 Greek Orthodox, 1,500 Muslims, 1,350 Catholics, 250 Jews and in total 59,600 (Cuinet, 1892: 407). Collas gives the population in 1864 as 60,000, of which 57,000 were Greeks. The people of the island are hardworking, intelligent, thrifty and honest; they devote themselves to industry, agriculture, trade and navigation. (Collas,1892: 221). Şemsettin Sami, in his work published in 1898, emphasizes that in addition to this population, the Genoese who came to the island are now Greeks, and their number is 1400. (Şemsettin Sami, 1316, vol.5: 2485).

The information Collas gave about the trade of the island is very important. The first merchants of Turkish ports were usually from Chios (Chiotas). The richest of the commercial enterprises established by the Greeks in Europe was from this island. The main products were: mastic, oranges, lemons, almonds, silk, grains, pulses, oil, wine, cotton and fruits. Introduced in 1853, the alizars (rubia tinctorum-madder) were brilliantly successful; in a few years these roots would become one of the most important sources of local trade. There was no forest on the island and there was very little wood there. The coast was not in contact with the interior of the country due to the absolute lack of roads; transport from the production areas to the port of loading was done with great difficulty, mostly on the backs of mules. If the island was far from yielding all that might be expected of its bounty,

<sup>4</sup> **Noria** is a hydraulic machine used for irrigation, in which an endless chain is wound on a rumble and attached to a series of boxes that draw water from a well or watercourse.

it was because of this deplorable state of government; this situation should have been in the interests of its own finances as well as the interests of the island. Chios was not irrigated by any waterway; for eight months of the year the countryside was subject to drought. The landlords compensated for this by digging deep wells that in winter received enough water with mastic to irrigate the orange and lemon trees that made up the country's agricultural wealth. The products of the island were exported to Istanbul, the Danube and Russia by the inhabitants themselves. The people of the island used to get provisions from Izmir and Istanbul. They imported manufactures, hardware, iron chains, anchors, and iron directly from England; they imported almost all sugar and coffee from France and small neighboring islands; Russia supplied butter and tallow. There were successful tanneries in Chios; they were exporting their products to France, Italy and Egypt. Leather manufacture had reached 1,196,000 francs in 1862. This production looked like it would receive a significant expansion. There were also brandy (raki) factories and sail-cloth factories. Constantinople was the main market for these two industries (Collas, 1864: 289-290).

There were also tanneries in Chios that supplied leather from Buenos Aires and Egypt. These establishments exported their products and were rich. Two marine insurance companies were established in Chios. Their capital consisted of shares committed by the merchants themselves. The risks they cover annually were estimated at 50 million cents. Traders from Chios were not only fond of export and import trade; they served the ships that sailed, operated or chartered between foreign ports. The table below shows the trading capacity:

**Table 1 .**The Commercial Structure of Chios (Collas,1892 :221-222).

| Exports (Franc) |           | Imports (Franc) |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| <b>1854</b>     | 3,391,000 | 2,610,625       |
| <b>1855</b>     | 3,546,250 | 2,600,750       |
| <b>1856</b>     | 3,915,125 | 4,251,750       |
| <b>1857</b>     | 4,787,500 | 3,436,750       |
| <b>1858</b>     | 3,819,875 | 3,656,250       |

The export and import figures given in the table above refer to Chios, which has 220 ships of 150 to 200 tons, and a few ships of larger tonnage, built in Syra and sailing under the Greek flag (Collas, 1892: 221-222).

Şemsettin Sami states that thanks to the hard work of the people of Chios, they created olive groves by blocking the mountainous areas and that the olives are enough to meet the needs of the island. He also indicates that there are 10 oil houses on the island (Şemsettin Sami, 1316, vol.5:2485).



Map ,Chios ( Vlasto, 1913:1)

A small part of Chios land was suitable for agriculture. Throughout history, mastic, citrus, lemon and orange trees formed the most important products of the island. Citrus fruits such as fresh lemons, lemon juice, citrus fruits and citron were sent to Istanbul to the palace *halvahane*. The non-Muslim population paid only the jizya tax and the 5,000 piastres (*kuruş*) Tax for Trees (Vlasto, 1913:69). The most important product unique to the island was mastic. The Ottoman State had created a special financial unit for mastic. The villagers of the *Mastaki Mukātaa* unit, consisting of twenty-one villages, were engaged in mastic production. The monopoly in mastic production continued throughout the Greek domination after the occupation. According to 1978 data, 213.5 tons of mastic was obtained from 1 million trees on the island (Örenç, 2009, c.36: 6-10).

The mild temperate climate of the island had led the inhabitants to fruit cultivation. Most of these products were sent to the Ottoman Empire to the palace. A large part of the hardworking people of Chios, who developed their trade capacity with their own ships, were also Greeks.

### 1—Product Supply to the Palace: The official Ottoman purchase regime (Miri Mübayaa)

The food supply of Istanbul was one of the main problems that directly concerned the state. One of the taxes taken at the beginning of the XIX century was “**Miri Mübayaa**”. This tax is the collection of basic foodstuffs such as cereals and meat, which are needed by Istanbul, by official officials over the price determined by the state, not over the **narh** (fixed price). In the ruling in 1580 (H 987) for the provision of Istanbul, it was requested to send “**Meyve-I Huşk and Revgan-ı zeyt**” (Dried fruit and olive oil) from Aydın, Saruhan and Menteşe Sanjaks for Imperial Cellar (**Kilar-i Amire**) and deliver it to the cellars. In 1583 ( 991), it was requested to supply and deliver materials such as almonds, sesame, and cowpea as well as dried fruit; the same request was repeated in 1586 (994) (Emecen 1989:262; Arkan 2006: 9; Mantran, 1987: 169-170). It is also known that from time to time, due to the demand for grain, the sanjak lords experienced friction and created oppressive conditions on the villagers (Emecen 1989: 245).

We also see that the cost of the products that went to the Ottoman palace kitchen was covered from the Chios **Mukaata**. It is possible to define tax farming as a general model by weeding out the basic elements that emerged from the various changes it has undergone throughout its long history: we can define it as an element consisting of legal and/or shar'i taxes, which were generally limited to a certain place by the state. Taxation of mukātaa units is open to competition, they are issued for a limited time (bonds), most often for a certain annual price, which is determined by auction and part of which is required to be paid in advance. Here, the taxpayer who receives the mukataa accepts the profit and loss as his own, and the transfer is made in return for surety. The identities of tax farmers as a social group, the degree and nature of the competition between them, their relations with the guarantors, the duration of the right to taxation, the determination of the amounts to be paid and down payments, the payment methods have varied throughout history (Genç, 2000, vol 22:154-158). The term **ocaklık** was used to refer to the delivery of products from the island of Chios. In some laws and **risâles** written in the Ottoman period, the legal and administrative status of the sancaks of the **ocaklık** were explained. According to this, the Sancaks of Ocaklık were the places left to the local lords or amirs, who were served during the conquest, mostly as their own lands, with names such as government, **yurtluk-ocaklık**. Sanjaks called "government" were given by means of ownership, and sanjaks of **yurtluk-ocaklık** were given by means of benefice (**arpalık**) and sanjak goods. As a requirement of the **timar** system (landholding system), census was not done in government sanjaks, namely, there were no **timar** and **zeamet (ziamet)** allocations in such sanjaks (Kılıç,2007,vol .33:317).

Ottoman Empire fruits were important products for the palace cuisine. It was known that the grown summer fruits were obtained with great effort, it was known that the fruit was consumed raw as well as used in meals in Ottoman cuisine. This increased the importance of fruit intake. Among the fruits taken into the kitchen were melons, watermelons, apricots, grapes, pears, tree strawberries, citrus, lemons, sour cherries, plums, vermicelli, figs and peaches. There were also many kinds of fruits in the Ottoman Empire. For example, black, Frank, Izmit and Egypt grapes; Akça and Mustafa Bey pears; sour and jade plums were frequently used in the palace cuisine.

It is understood that the most expensive fruit was the raspberry and it was provided almost gram by gram. (Oğuz,2018: 346).<sup>5</sup>

The first supply of products to the palace took place at the beginning of the 17th century. In the document dated 19 May 1607 (22 Muharrem 1016) and sent to the Chios **Mukataat** inspector and Kadi of Kos, it was requested to purchase 30 **kıyye** of lemon juice, chervil, citron and citrus fruits, which had become a tradition to be sent every year for the needs of **Halvahane-i Amire**. It was also stated that the products should be loaded on ships for sending to Imperial Cellar.(Kallek ,2007,338) <sup>6</sup>. A document was sent to show that Ali Bey, one of the Hassa halvah makers, received seventy thousand akçe from the Jewish Abraham, **Mukaatat Mültezim** in Chios, İzmir Nablus, to buy lemon juice etc. for his needs of **Matbah-i Amire** (BOA TS.MA.d 7290 - 4).

In the document dated 3 May 1672 (5 Muharrem 1083) written to the Kadi of Chios and Kos, a memorandum was sent for the purchase of pure lemon juice and fresh lemon for **Halvahane-i Amire**. Places with fresh lemons in 1083 were included in this memorandum (BOA, İE.SM.. 12 - 1164).

After six years, in the document dated 30 August 1678 (12 Recep 1089), 12,9000 akçe indicating the receipt showing that lemon, currant, melon and citrus costs were paid for the **Halvahane** in accordance with the documents of Mehmed Efendi, the Kadı of Chios (the inscription on the back of the paper), were delivered by Elhac Hasan to **Halvahane** (BOA İE.SM.. 7 - 683)

We see that products were supplied to the palace from many places. The records of the documents sent to **Halvahane-i Amire** for the Palace in 1682 from Bursa, Mardin, Edirne, Chios, Kos and Osmancık to send lemons, melons, roses, Mardin plums and other fruits and materials were indicated (BOA AE.SMMD.IV. / 94 – 11128).<sup>7</sup>

**Table 2.**Materials List and Prices for the Palace in 1682

| Place                 | Year              | Paid (Akçe)  | Goods  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Çorum( Osmancık )     | -                 | 50.000       | <b>Lemon, Melon, Rose,</b>                         |
| Hüdavendigâr (Bursa ) | -                 | 28.000       | <b>Lemon, Melon, Rose,</b>                         |
| Chios & Kos Island    | 1682( 1093 ) year | 92.000       | Lemon and Melon                                    |
| Edirne                | -                 | 16.000 -8000 | Gülbeşeker <sup>8</sup> (rose jam) ve unripe lemon |
| Mardin                | 1683(1094 ) year  | -            | Plum   |

<sup>5</sup> Although there are many varieties of lemon, we do not know what kind of frankish lemon is given here.

<sup>6</sup>**Kıyye (Okka)** is a measure of weight used in the past. It is also called Kıyye-i atika. It is now 1282 grams.

<sup>7</sup> According to the tahrir dated 1530, it was noted that Çorum, one of the six sanjaks connected to **Vilayet-i Rum-i Kadim**, was a county between 1856 and 1894, then it was turned back into a sanjak and remained connected to Sivas for more than three centuries and Ankara in the last period of the state (Isik, 2020:1053).

<sup>8</sup> **Gülbeşeker** A kind of sweet, rose jam in the consistency of a paste made from rose petals.

In the document here, we see that fruit was taken from various places to the palace kitchen. The highest paid amount belongs to Chios & Kos Island. We see that the date of the materials taken from some regions is not specified.

There was no supply of goods from the island to the palace for ten years. In the document dated October 10, 1692 (29 Muharrem 1104), the material list of Hacı Mehmet bin Ali, one of the Hassa Halva makers including, 200 melons for jam, 500 pieces of lemon complex (paste)<sup>9</sup> and 8000 chives of lemon, 8000 citruses were given together with 14,000 minced lemon juices needed by *Halvahane-i Amire* on the 23rd day of zilhijja 1103. For the year 1104, 7000 coins were collected from Kozi veled-i Kastalo, the *Emin* of the Chios Mukataa. In addition, it was stated that 5500 akces were given for the maintenance of the trees belonging to the *halvahanes* on the island, and that the money amounted to 152,000 coins. (BOA TS.MA.e 1069 - 12).

Although it is stated in the documents reflected in the archive that fruit was purchased from Chios every year, we cannot see regular documents every year in the archive documents. In the document dated July 11, 1699 (13 Muharrem 1111), a document (waybill) stating that the lemon juice and melon fee for the Sultan was paid 97.000 piastres by Emin Yeğen Mehmet Ağa from the *mukataa akçe* of Chios and İzmir Customs was sent (BOA İE.SM.. 22 - 2308).

After three years had passed, in the document dated July 7, 1702 (11 Safer 1114), the fee for lemon juice and lemon and various materials for the Sultan was collected in accordance with the document (*hüccet-i zahriyesi*)<sup>10</sup> sent by Mevlana Mustafa, the Naib of İzmir. A receipt for the year 1113 of the expense amounting to 129,333 piastres from the goods of the Customs of Chios was given by the Al-Hac Mehmed Ağa, *Emin* of Customs (BOA İE.SM.. 20 - 2042).

In the document dated 9 July 1706 (27 Rebiül Ahir 1118), the fee of lemon juice, melon and orange and various products purchased for the Sultan from Chios and Kos was collected in accordance with the document of Mevlana Halil, the *Kadı* of İzmir. A receipt was sent stating the cost of 97.000 kurus from *Mukataas* of the Chios Customs goods made by El-Hac Mehmed Ağa, *Emin* of Customs (BOA İE.SM.. 24 - 2516).

We see that the products to be purchased on behalf of the palace are purchased through certain intermediaries. The broadest meaning of a broker is "a person who acts as an mediator between the parties of a contract for the account of their client". However, by Islamic jurists, a person who buys or sells for a fee on his own behalf, but on behalf of his client, is specifically meant to exclude consignment sales. Although *munâdi*, *dellal* and *sâih* are generally used in the same sense in Arabic; in custom, different meanings can be attributed to broker and *dellal*. For example, when a broker finds a customer and takes it to the property or its owner; *dellal* is looking for a buyer for the commodity he is showing around ( Kallek, c. 37, 215-218). In the document dated October 1, 1730 (18 Rabiül before 1143), it is decided to give the *dellallik* and brokerage of the lemon and citrus orchards in Chios to Mustafa Ali, for the year 1142. (BOA AE.SAMD.III ,20 -1883).

<sup>9</sup> We couldn't pinpoint exactly what lemon complex is.

<sup>10</sup> *Zahriye* is the official document shown to prove the veracity of a claim.

In the document dated April 9, 1740 (12 Muharrem 1153), it was requested to collect 1000 *kiyyes* of pure lemon juice, citrus and various supplies, which were customary to be purchased for the sultan every year, to pay the necessary fee and to send the products to Istanbul. A memorandum was sent to the *Kadis* of Chios and Kos in order to cover the cost of 808 kurus from the *Mukataa* of Chios goods in 87 year. In addition, the chief accounting is notified for the payment and dispatch of the given amount by the treasury (BOA, C.. SM.. 129 - 6464 ).

In the document dated September 7, 1741 (25 Jamazialahir 1154), which came a year later, it was stated that the payment of the fee of 3000-4000 minced lemon juice and tree melons, which were the custom of being sent from Chios to the palace *halvahane*, was loaded on ships from the *Mukataa* goods to the ships for the year 1154 and delivered to the headman (BOA C.). SM.. / 56 - 2839).

Flowers were added to the supply of goods sent from the island for the palace and this time it was requested that the fee be covered by the *Mukataa* of Izmir. In the document dated July 9, 1748 (13 Recep 1161), it was requested that the fee of 18 mold lemon juice and scurvy, flower jam (murabba)<sup>11</sup>, flower and lemon juices, which were the custom to be sent from Chios, to the palace cellars should be sent from İzmir Customs as *ocaklık* (BOA C.. SM.64 - 3226).

In the document dated September 24, 1755 (17 Zilhijja 1168), which came after a seven-year interval, it was requested that the fee of lemons, melons, sugar and various products needed for *Halvahana-i Hassa*, which amounted to 129,333 coins, be covered by the *Mukataa* of Chios (BOA AE. SOSM. III 87 - 6740).

We see that no documents came to the archive for six years. In 1761, we see that materials were sent twice for the palace from the island. In the document dated 27 July 1761 (24 Zilhijce 1174), a fee of 97.000 coins was given for 3000 *kiyyes* of pure lemon juice, citron, lemon, and various materials supplied to *Halvahane-i Mamure* every year from Chios and Kos for the palace. The products were delivered to *Halva* maker Mehmet Ağa from the *Mukataa* of Chios goods for the year 74 (BOA AE.SMST.III 321 - 25808). In the document that came within a week, it was repeated that the material fee was paid from the *Mukataa* of İzmir and Chios Pier Customs Office under the administration of Seyyid İshak Ağa (BOA AE.SMST.III / 263 - 21085 ). In the document that came two weeks later, it is stated that the price of 14000 okkas of lemon juice, citron, citrus, lemon complex, citrus and various products supplied in Chios and Kos, amounting to 90,000 akce, was taken from the *Mukataa* of Chios commodity belonging to the 74 year (BOA, C..SM.. / 74 - 3734).

<sup>11</sup> *Murabba*, as used in the sense of ice cream after boiling and coming to a consistency; It also means fruit juice dessert, jam & paste.

In some years, when products were not received, we come across several documents in the archive in the years when products were sent to the palace. In the document dated 1 May 1764 (29 Şevval 1177), it had become a custom to transfer iskorçine (oyster)<sup>12</sup>, flower *murabbas* (jam), *şükufe* juice (ab-ı şükufe), lemon juice and other materials to the Palace School (Enderun-i Hümayun) cellar, which was procured and purchased from Chios for the palace. It was requested that the 560 kurus fee for the year was given to the *emin* of customs by the initiatives of Hafız Mustafa from the *Mukataa* of Izmir Customs goods as *ocaklık*. A document (*derkenar*) was written to *Kilerbaşı Ağa* for the products to be delivered to Imperial Cellar to be transferred to *Dersaadet* (Gate of Felicity), (BOA AE.SMST.III 267 - 21329). Three weeks later, the document submitted to the bailiff in the *sene-i mübareke*<sup>13</sup> and prepared by the captain pasha was reported to the frigate captain İbrahim Kaptan, one of the residents of Kos. Some people did not want to give products from the gardens of the island to the palace by saying that we donated the lemon gardens to the *waqf*. Gate of Felicity wanted these people to be warned to give their goods, and sent documents to Hassa halvah makers for this job. In the document prepared by *Hassa Halvacıbaşı*, registered households, which were obliged to give various fruits such as lemons and citrus fruits, which were bought every year from Chios and Kos gardens for the Sultan, were asked to be warned for not wanting to give their products. (BOA C..SM.. / 113 – 5655). In the name of the Sultan, 97,000 piastres were given for 14,000 okka lemon juice, citron, frankish lemon, lemon complex, citrus and various products obtained from the islands of Chios and Kos. It was requested that the collection be made from the Mukataa of Chios goods for the year 76 and sent from the chief accounting. A document (*emri şerif*) was written in relation to this work, addressed to the regents of Kos and Chios, in the *zilkade* of *sene-i mübareke*.



<sup>12</sup> *İskorçine* (oyster) (*Scorzonera hispanica*) are from the daisy family. It was used against snake bites during the Ottoman period. They are not found wild in our country, they are rarely produced. However, in Eastern Anatolia, the roots of some oyster species are eaten fresh and cooked under the name of "manger". Oyster has breast softening, diaphoretic, and diuretic effects.

*Şükufe* is used in the sense of unopened flower, bud.

<sup>13</sup> *Sene-i mübareke* is the blessed months are the months of Rajab, Shaban and Ramadan.

## Picture

## Harbour of Chios (Chouseul-Gouffier, 1782:76 )

Four years later, in the document dated 5 April 1768 (17 Zilkade 1181), it was requested that the price of 97.000 coins belonging to 81 years of the 14.000 kıyye lemon juice brought from Chios and Kos every year for the Palace **Halvahane** to be paid by the Mukataa of Chios Customs (BOA C..SM..8 - 354). A year later, in the document dated 6 May 1769 (29 Zilhicce 1182), it was stated that lemon juice, melons and various products to be supplied for the palace from Chios and Kos should be delivered to **Halvahane-i Mamure**. In addition, a memorandum was sent for the payment of the price of the specified products from the Izmir Pier and Chios and its affiliated (Tevabii) Customs **Mukataa**, which was under the administration of Mehmet Emin Efendi, by giving 129,333 coins (BOA AE.SMST.III / 225 - 17763).

In the document dated August 11, 1771 (29 Rebiül Ahir 1185), it was requested that 14 thousand kıyyes of lemon juice, melons and various products be reported to the Chief Accountant, which became the custom for the sultan to bring the **Halvahane-i Amire** f every year from Chios and Kos sides (BOA). , C..SM.. 122 - 6136 ).

After a three-year hiatus, materials were requested from the island to the palace again. 1774, we see two deliveries made from the island. In the document dated March 13, 1774 (29 Zilhicce 1187), it was requested that lemon juice, melon and various materials required for **Halvahane-i Amire** be procured from Chios and Kos, and the price of 97.000 piastres to be procured from 86 year and loaded onto suitable ships. (BOA,AE.SMST.III / 260 - 20834 ). In the document five months later, purchase of 14000 kıyye lemon juice and citron from the islands of Chios and Kos were requested for the Sultan. It was requested that the annual fee of 97.000 from the Mukataa of Chios goods be purchased by the bailiff appointed by the **Halvahaneyi Mamure**, for the year 87. Some individuals stated that they do not want to give these products to be taken from their gardens. **Halvacı Ağa** prepared documents to make the purchase, and products were procured from orchards belonging to the palace (**Haremeyn-i şerifin**) and non-Muslim (**gebran**) foundations in Kos (BOA, C..SM. 150 - 7533, Baykara Taşkaya , 2022, 39). When we follow the process from the documents, the first thing considered was the collection of the fee from the **Mukataa** of Chios, but since the product could not be supplied, goods had to be purchased from some foundations.

**Table 3.**Fruits Destined to Chios and Kos to Halvahane-i Mamure, Affiliated with Halvahane-i Hassa

| Date   | Place                            | Product   | Payment – Delivery  |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| January 9, 1775 ( 7 Zilkade 1188) (BOA,C..SM.. 132 – 6619)     | Islands of Chios and Kos         | 808 piastres fee for thousand kıyye pure lemon juice, citron and various products | Recording of the goods belonging to the year 87 of the Mukataa of Chios to the chief accounting |
| 20 March 1678 ( 26 Muharram 1089 ) (BOA AE.SMMD.IV.69 – 8128). | Sent from Bahçe-i Hassa in Chios | The transportation fee of the lemon (navl-ı sefain cost)                          | 143,000 akçe from Mukataa of İzmir Pier Customs   |

|   |                          |   |   |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| December 29, 1785 (26 Safar 1200) (C..SM.. / 141 – 7066).         | Islands of Chios         | iskorçine (oyster) <sup>14</sup> , flower <i>murabbas</i> (jam), <i>şükufe</i> juice (ab-ı şükufe) and various products | 808 piastres from Mukataa of İzmir Pier Customs- A bailiff was appointed by the palace to supply and send the fee.  |
| 12 May 1786 (13 Recep 1200) (BOA C..SM.. / 58 - 2943).            | Islands of Chios and Kos | 14000 kıyye pure lemon juice, citron, currant, lemon complex, citrus and various products                               | The fee, which was 97.000 akce, was paid from Mukataa of Chios as <i>ocaklık</i> .  |
| April 16, 1791 (12 Şaban 1205)(BOA C..SM.. / 40 - 2035).          | Islands of Chios and Kos | lemon juice, citron, citrus and various ingredients   | For the year 1215, a bailiff was appointed for the payment of the 97.000 kurus cost of the goods taken to the palace (eşya-yı kilere) from the Mukataa of Chios   |
| March 16, 1793 (3 Safar 1207) ( BOA, C..SM.. 123 – 6170)          | Islands of Chios and Kos | 14.000 kıyye of pure lemon and citron, Frankish lemon, citrus, other materials  | A document (derkenar) was written to the chief accountant for the appointment of bailiff from the hassa halva makers and the delivery of the fee 97.000 akce to be delivered for the 1207 year from the Mukataa of Chios goods.   |
| 17 March 1800 (20 Şawwal 1214)( BOA C..SM.. / 32 - 1601)          | Islands of Chios and Kos | 400 kıyye of pure lemon and citron, Frankish lemon, citrus, other materials   | Recording 97.000 akce from the Mukataa of Chios goods to the chief accounting to be given for the year 1214 - A bailiff was appointed by the palace to supply and send the fee.   |
| March 24, 1802 ( 20 Zilkade 1216) BOA AE.SSLM.III 313 - 18213).   | Island of Kos            | Lemon juice, Frankish lemon, citron, citrus and various products  | Sending documents to the chief accounting officer by the customs <i>emin</i> for the year 1216 in order to collect the 808 piastres fee from the Chios Customs  |
| 26 February 1814 (6 Rabiul Ahir 1229) (BOA C..SM.. / 72 - 3622).  | Island of Kos            | Lemon juice, Frankish lemon, citron, citrus and various products  | Documents (derkenar) to the Chief Accountant to be collected from the Mukataa of Chios goods as <i>ocaklık</i> for the year 1226 and sent to Istanbul Halvahane   |
| 15 March 1816 (15 Rabiulahir 1231) BOA C..SM..82 - 4124).         | Islands of Chios and Kos | 14.000 kıyye of pure lemon and citron, Frankish lemon, citrus and lemon complex   | The money amounting 97.000 akçe from the Mukataa of Chios goods was paid for the year 1231 -the bailiff was appointed from the hassa halva makers- Bailiff made the collection and loaded it on the ships, and the materials were delivered to the halvahane-yi mamurure. |
| May 2, 1817 (15 Cemazielahir 1232) (BOA C..SM.. / 51 - 2556).     | Mukataa of Chios Customs | Lemon juice, citron, lemon complex, and citrus  | Registration of 808 piastres per year in the chief accounting for the goods of the year 1232  |
| 26 March 1819 (1 Cemazievvel 1234) (BOA AE.SMHD.II. / 87 – 7037). | Islands of Chios and Kos | Lemon juice, Frankish lemon, lemon complex, citron, citrus and various products   | Payment of 129,333 piastres from the Mukataa of İzmir and Chios Piers Customs under the administration of Osman Ağa, one of the <i>Dergah-i Ali Kapıcıbaşı</i> ,  |

<sup>14</sup> **İskorçine (oyster)** (*Scorzonera hispanica*) are from the daisy family. It was used against snake bites during the Ottoman period. They are not found wild in our country, they are rarely produced. However, in Eastern Anatolia, the roots of some oyster species are eaten fresh and cooked under the name of "manger". Oyster has breast softening, diaphoretic, and diuretic effects.

**Şükufe** is used in the sense of unopened flower, bud.

|  |                          |  |   |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|
| February 9, 1822 (17 Cemazievvel 1237) (BOA, C.SM.. / 151 – 7590). | Islands of Chios and Kos | 14.000 kıyye pure lemon juice, citron, citrus and other supplies | 97,000 akçes were given annually from the Mukataa of Chios goods. Registration of the collected money belonging to the year 1237 in the Chief Accountant and payment of the fee with a memorandum |
| 18 April 1897 ( 29 Cemaziel ahir 1201) (BOA,C..SM.. 158 - 7941 ).  | Islands of Chios and Kos | Desired 14,000 kıyye pure lemon juice                            | 808 piastres, 5 coins and 97.000 akçe were given from the goods of Chios mukataas as ocaklık during <i>Sene-i mübareke</i> , Shipment of goods by loading on appropriate vessels.                 |

Island of Chios, which supplied goods to the palace until 1897, which started in 1607, preferred to meet these fees from the **Mukataa** of Izmir, especially from the **Mukataa** of the island. In 1912, we see that the island was occupied by the Greeks. (Örenç 2009,c.36, 9)

## 2-Destruction of Trees

There are many diseases, pests and weed species that harm citrus trees alone or together. The most important of these can be listed as follows; Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Citrus Mealybug, Citrus Yellow and Red Cochineal and various diseases (Özkan et al., 2001: 139-143 and Citrus Integrated Struggle Technical Instruction, 2017,21).).

The first record in the document dated December 20, 1893 (8 Kanuni evvel 1309) was related to the disease "Kermez" within the province. A team was formed in the province for the treatment and measures needed to combat this disease. The delegation consisted of the mufti of the 4th division and İhsan efendi, and this team was asked to write a report on the subject. It was stated that this disease was most felt in Chios in the province, and a method was suggested for the practice of the people. It was requested that the parts of the trees above one and a half meters were pruned, lime was added at the rate of one-eighth to some water, and the medicine prepared by adding the material mixed with petroleum into this mixture, was sprayed onto the trees with pumps. This medicine was sprinkled on the branches and leaves of the trees three times a day in the early morning and in the evening when the sun's intensity decreased. In accordance with the decision taken by the commission formed by the people in Chios, this process was implemented for two years. An allocation of 50.0000 kuruş was requested for the procurement of civil servants and workers, the purchase of pumps, transportation and various transactions that was required for this job. Science officer was also employed for these processes. While it was easy to obtain this money from the people who were in a good financial situation, it was ensured that the Ziraat Bank mediated this work since it was difficult to get it from the people with weak materiality. It was stated that this process would be implemented in one or two gardens in both Chios Island and Rhodes, and with the positive result obtained from the beginning of the year until the end of the year, the public would look at this work positively. First, it was requested that the expenses of this work be covered by the committees formed on the islands. It was decided to take one kuruş from each crate of oranges, tangerines and lemons to be implemented for one year. It was stated by the local committee that 25 cents per crate of 250 or more oranges, tangerines and lemons loaded into the crates; instead of one penny, 4% of the oranges and lemons should be taken from each crate, and this process could be applied for up to five years. It was also ensured that the financial burden of this work was covered by the customs taxes collected from the goods to be sold from the customs. It was deemed

appropriate to supply 30,000 kuruş from Rhodes and 5000 kuruş from Chios. During the export of lemon, orange and tangerine, a 4% tax would be collected as 100 kuruş from each crate. With this transaction, an income of 35,000 kuruş was obtained and 20 pumps were purchased with this fee. When the process was over, these pumps would be delivered to the state. It was requested that 21,300 kuruş of the remaining money be used for the subsistence to be given to the officers struggling with phylloxera, a vineyard disease, to be employed in Aydın Province. It was stated that the treatment of the kermez disease would be carried out by the public and that the daily fee to be given to the science officers was 13,400 kuruş, and that with this process performed by the people, better results would be obtained for fruit growing with the sulfur applied to powdery mildew disease. (BOA,,ŞD,2351,27-8).

#### a-Fight Against Disease: Appointment of Science Officer

With the emergence of the disease, the people became desperate because they wanted to make a living. In order to find a solution to this problem, it was requested to bring an expert who understands this business.

The document in which the disease was first reported was 1897. In the document dated September 16, 1897 (18 Rabiül ahir 1315), the whole population was devastated because the lemon tree, the main crop of Chios, was infected with diseases and tobacco was forbidden by the influence of Nikola Kovalas, who was also one of the rich people of tobacco (*tönbekü*) agriculture. In order to prevent the attack and intervention of the aforementioned person, a petition was written to the Governor of the Eyalet of the Archipelago by Meblitaris Enderos (BOA, BEO 1008 - 75575).

In order to educate the public on how to fight against disease seen in lemon and orange trees in Chios, the relevant science officers were requested to be employed in the document dated October 3, 1899 (27 Cemazielevvel 1317). For this purpose, the documents sent from the Ministry of Forestry, Mining and Agriculture to the Tanzimat Office (*Tanzimat Dairesi*) by the transfer of the Council of State were read. In order to be implemented by the Provincial Agricultural Inspector, it was considered that a good officer in this job would be employed to increase the yield of the products and to eliminate the disease, in a position created in a garden for the purpose of growing fruit trees and vegetables in peat. With the creation of a general field from these products, another field was created outside this field and applied to the diseased lemon and orange trees in a garden in the Aposlaki region by Hakikatullah Efendi, the Director of Evkaf on the island. Apart from these, it was requested to create another sample field in a location called Papa Ferke. It was emphasized that the expenses of both fields should be covered by the ministry, and this process should be continued for three years. In the document prepared by the administrative council of province, an experienced science officer was requested to be appointed for this job. This officer's salary of 600 piastres and some agricultural expenses were obtained from the customs. The immediate implementation of the procedure and the commencement of the officer's employment were also specified by the island's Chamber of Commerce. The salary of this person was requested to be given from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce of the Island, and in case of permission from the Sublime Porte, the Eyalet of the Archipelago and the Ministry of Internal Affairs were informed about the course of events (BOA İ.. OHM.. 6 - 15).

The fight against the disease continued unabated. In the document dated August 25, 1899 (17 Rebiül Ahir 1317), the situation was reported to the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture in accordance with the decision taken by the administrative council of the Eyalet of the Archipelago, Chios, the municipal councils and the chamber of commerce and agriculture. Documents were written to the Provincial Administrative Council; As a result of the negotiations with the Chamber of Agriculture and the Municipal Council delegations, the Ministry requested the determination of the salary to be given to the science officer to be employed for the treatment of the disease that infects the lemon and orange trees on the island. Medicines and treatments to be applied to vegetables, and new medicine to be obtained from the products from the sample field will be distributed to the people. Since the appointment of a skilled science officer in this business would be in the interest of the whole island in order to ensure the continuation of trade on favorable terms, it was requested to use the income to be taken from taxes for these expenses. Receiving of the receipt of this revenue, it was requested that its expenses be kept under the responsibility of the science officer by the Board of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture. The tax that was planned to be collected was considered to be collected at the beginning of the year or in November. In the documents written to the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, it was decided that the tax would start to be applied from the 1st day of November (*teşrini sani*). Since it was known that the oranges and tangerines to be sold abroad would not set off without the receipt certificate (ilmühaber) of the Chamber of Agriculture, it was requested to submit documents to the *Rüsumat Emaneti* (custom services). Due to this situation, the information of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture was sent to the Custom Services and the Custom Services of Chios with a motion dated 9 November 1898 (28 Teşrini 1314) to the Eyalet of the Archipelago (BOA, ŞD 2357-16-7).

The correspondence of the island with the center was informative about the process followed about the island. In the document dated October 9, 1899 (3 Cemazielahir 1317) written to the Internal Medicine, Forest and Mining, Custom Services, it was stated that a sample field was created to eliminate the disease affecting orange and lemon trees in Chios. The mandate of the Tanzimat Office of Council of State reached the grand vizier (BOA BEO / 1383 –103702). Twenty days later, a document was written to the Algerian province of Bahr-i Sefid and stated that the status of the officer appointed for the disease in the orange trees in Chios would continue until the taxes to be taken from this business at the end of three years were canceled. It was stated that if allowed by the Sublime Porte, the necessary decision would be taken by the Tanzimat Office of the Council of the State. (KT.2262 -10).

In the document dated October 22, 1901 (9 Recep 1319), a document was sent to the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture for the fight against the disease and the status of the salaries of science officers (BOA,ŞD.530 - 15). In order to cover various expenses on the island, it was requested from the Chios Custom Services to charge a tax of 19 piastres and 5 coin from each box of the fruit annually, to be applied for each 1000 of the bulk lemon and orange tangerines to be exported for a period of three years. The island, which would use this tax, was not allowed to sell tangerines, oranges and lemons without obtaining the Certification of the Chamber of Commerce. Since there was no need to collect taxes at the end of the three-year period, a science officer was appointed to

this *mutasarrıflık* with the permission of the state, and various products were sent by continuing the process with the pesticides applied to the sample field. It was stated that the sample field of the treatment and pesticides to be applied to the lemon and orange trees, which was registered by the Agriculture Commission of the island, didn't yield results. It was also emphasized that the tax on oranges and lemons, which would be exported from the island in the near future, would not be enough to cover the salary of the treatment and science officer of this established sample field. It was reported by the Minister of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture that the tax would continue for one more year and that the civil servant would continue his duty during this period.

In the document dated 9 December 1901 (27 Şaban 1319) written to the Ministry of Forestry, Mining and Agriculture, the taxation of the products in Chios, which would be sold out of the Custom Services of Chios, continued. Since the continuation of the tax with the permission granted by the state for three years in the villages was also considered, it was requested to continue with the tax. A mandate was sent to Ministry and the Custom Services about the situation (BOA, İ..OM.. 7 – 42). Since the spraying technique applied to the products in the area used as a sample field for the examination of the trees, the various expenses incurred in the field, and the salary of the science officer working in the field amounting to 600 piastres were also needed, the Custom Services of Chios was asked to continue the fruit tax to be sold to the outside. It was stated that the sample field obtained from various products applied to the trees in accordance with the local agriculture commission mandate has just started to give results for the treatment of the disease. Since the costs were known to be high, it was requested that the tax continue for one more year and that the officer should continue his job for three more years (BOA, İ..OM.. 7 - 42 -2).

We see that the disease that infected lemon and orange trees in Chios disappeared in 1905 and the wages allocated for this work were accumulated. In the document dated 12 February 1905 (7 Zilhicce1322), the situation was reported to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Forestry, Mines and Agriculture, and the Chamber of Agriculture. It was requested that the money was allowed to be used and that the remaining part of it after all agricultural expenses had been covered did not need to be returned, that the money should be spent on agricultural works or transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and that the necessary information about the situation should be given to the Ministry of Forestry and Mining and Agriculture. (BOA BEO 2505 - 187843 -2). Since the disease infected to the citrus trees in Chios was over, there was no need to employ the officer who was intended to be hired for the control of the trees, and in the document dated March 25, 1905 (20 Zilhicce 1322), the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture informed the Finance Department of State of the Council. Since 16,000 piastres were left, it was requested to be returned. The Eyalet of the Archipelago and the Governor of Chios were informed about the remaining amount being spent on the local gas storage planned to be built on the island and the *zabitan dairesi* (officer's mess) of the *Nizamiye* Barracks. The situation was written to the Provincial Assembly Administration and the Ottoman Bank, and in response to the letter of the *Mutasarrıflık*, it was reported to the assembly administration of the *liva* that the remaining money was spent on the agricultural works of the region. In response to the letter of the *Mutasarrıflık*, the remaining 16,000 kuruş are not returned and the said local gas tank and the *Nizamiye* Barracks officer's mess were requested to be returned to the

Ministry of Forestry and Mining Agriculture from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (BOA, DH. MKT. 934 – 11). In the document received five days later, the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture found it appropriate to give the remaining money to the parties as there was no need to collect the tax because the disease was over; it was approved by the document written to the Minister of Forestry and Mines and Agriculture from the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture for the expenditure of the local gas tank and the Nizamiye Barracks officer's mess (BOA, ŞD. 534 – 47).

We see that the disease in the orchards, which started in 1897, was completely eliminated only in 1905 with the sample farms established with the measures taken, and with the employment of a competent science officer.

The island became quite experienced due to long-term agricultural diseases. The Chios Agricultural Officer was sent to help with diseases that arose in other provinces. In the document dated March 30, 1903 (18 Muharram 1321), it was requested that the Chios Agricultural Officer who was sent for the treatment of the disease seen in the orange and lemon trees in the Province of Tripoli be kept there for a while. A total of 6000 piastres expenses were incurred to be given to this person's daily wage expenses amounting to 40 piastres. It was reported to the Ministry of Forestry Mines and Agriculture that 3500 piastres of this money would be given from the allocation of 1903 and the remaining 2500 piastres would be given from Ziraat Bank (BOA, İ. OHM.. 9 - 3 ). In the document three months later, the Minister of Trade and Agriculture stated that the duty of the Chios Agricultural Officer was extended for another five months and that the 6000 kurus to be given to the person would be paid from the agricultural allocation of the next year. In order to fight diseases, 10.000 piastres was sent for the trees by the Ministry of Forestry and Trade, and a document (memorandum) was written for this money to be given through Ziraat Bank. (BOA, BEO / 2097 – 157269). In the letter written by the Minister of Trade and Public Works for the transfer of the money from the General Administration of the Bank, it was stated that he made a second request to the Ministry in return for the expenses. Since 6000 piastres was used to reduce the disease, it was deemed appropriate to return the remaining 6500 piastres from the money. (BOA BEO / 2097 – 157269-4).

### **b-Severe Winter**

The impact of the severe winter season on citrus fruits primarily depends on the tree variety, but also on the growing conditions of the citrus fruit. Resistance to cold depends primarily on the type of tree, the age of the tree, its structure, and the duration of exposure to cold. A brief frost at the end of the night followed by a nice sunny day with positive temperatures shouldn't cause any damage. The differences between the cold tolerances of citrus species are not very clear. Resistance to cold also varies according to the condition of the tree. For example, whether the tree is fruity or fruitless changes the effect of cold damage. Trees with fruit show more severe and short-term cold damage. The frost event is also affected by the tree's growth period or resting, youth and old age. When it comes to cold damage, only frost damage should not come to mind. Low temperatures that will not cause frost can also cause cold damage that can be considered serious in economic terms (Citrus Breeding, 2010 :45).

In the document written to the province, the damage caused by the cold to the trees was mentioned. In the document dated 28 October 1754 (11 Muharram 1168) written to the Governor of Eyalet of the Archipelago, it was stated that trees such as lemon, orange, citrus, mastic perished due to the severe cold in Chios, and that time was needed for them to produce again. This document is the first record given in the archive documents. For this reason, this situation was examined in the Accounting Finance Council, the people of Kos were asked to postpone the tax for a year due to the destruction of lemon trees, and the administrators of Chios asked to determine how much damage would be incurred. The determination of the amount of the damage was found appropriate with the parliamentary mandate. The people requested for amnesty (*sülüsünün affi*) to be applied to taxes or for tax reductions. It was requested to determine how long the postponement would be made by the district governor, the members of the council and the local army officers (*çorbacı*). (BOA C..ML.. 689 - 28251). We cannot follow the situation as there is no other document.

Since trees such as olives and oranges were damaged in Chios, Lesbos and Ayvalık due to the severity of winter, it was reported in the document dated July 3, 1806 (22 Şaban 1266) that the ferry ship Hümayun in Rhodes came to the island to find a solution if the people were harmed by this situation. The Governor of Eyalet of the Archipelago listened to the people's concerns personally and supported them in any means necessary. (BOA A.) MKT. UM.. 21 -47).

Newton, who came to the Chios, talks about the damage to the trees, "*the island's fruit trees, so fertile of which were dry up by frost two years ago, which will not be forgotten*". *All the consuls who have served so far have stated that such a frost has not existed for fifty years, and unfortunately, due to frost, many trees of that age have disappeared* (Newton, 1865, 215). This period he is referring to is the frost that occurred in 1850. In the document dated October 15, 1850 (8 Zilhicce 1266), documents (*şukka*) were sent to the governor of Chios to apply to the state about not receiving the annual rents from the garden renters because the lemon and orange trees in Chios perished due to the severe cold (BOA, A.) MKT.DV.. 29-29 ). In the document dated 19 May 1853 (10 Şaban 1269), the document about the lemon and orange trees that burned in 1266 due to the severe cold of the people in Chios Town was sent from the governor of the Eyalet of the Archipelago to the Supreme Council for Judicial Ordinances (*Meclis-i Vala-yı Ahkam-ı Adliye*) (BOA, A.)MKT.NZD. / 78 - one hundred). In another documents, it was stated that the taxes were forgiven in a five-year period. It was stated that the trees froze due to the severe winter in 1265, and 60,000 kurus, which was kept annually until 1270, was forgiven. BOA,ŞD. / 285 -13 ).

The damage to trees was also reflected in the economic dimension. In the document submitted to the Ministry of Finance dated September 28, 1880 (23 Shawwal 1297), it was requested that the tax required to be paid on the lemon, orange and almond orchards of Chios, which were devastated by the severity of the severe winter, be forgiven for a period of five years. Two documents given by the people were sent with the certificate of the administrative council of the Eyalet of the Archipelago, since it was known that the products would not yield only this year; it was requested that the annual tax to be paid for the two varieties of orange and tangerine with the amount of 77,214 piastres and that this fee should not be collected this year. It was also emphasized that these

trees are the source of livelihood of the people, and a situation was written to ministry for the implementation of the amnesty. (BOA,ŞD. / 285 -13 ). In the document sent to the Internal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance, which came ten days later, it was requested to forgive the tax to be paid for five years on the fruit trees burned in winter. The certificate of approval, which was held in the Internal Affairs Department of the State, was accepted by the Eyalet of the Archipelago assembly administration (BOA İ.ŞD.. 52 - 2885 -2). It was emphasized that there was no need to delay for five years, since it was known that orange and lemon trees would not yield any crops this year, and that the number of almond trees was low and this did not constitute a large proportion in the general total. (BOA. İ.ŞD.. 52 - 2885).

The extent of the damage to the trees had emerged over time. Chios was an island that gave fruit saplings to the surrounding islands. In the document that was sent to the Council of State from Eyalet of the Archipelago, dated January 11, 1890 (19th of Cemaziel, 1307) and read, it was stated that while there was a few *yük*<sup>15</sup> piastres a year, this income was no longer there. Since the existing lemon trees in Kos Island was infected for twenty years, it was emphasized that the effects of this disease decreased for several years, and it was reported that only 1% of the trees remained pure (clean) due to the effect of the disease. For fifty years, disease had decreased in trees. Therefore, it was reported to the Custom Services and the *Mutasarrıflık* of the island that no tax should be collected from the saplings brought from Chios and planted for five years ( BOA, ŞD. / 2341 - 66).

The favorable geographical conditions of Chios continued to produce fruit even after the island came out of Ottoman reign. During the Republican Period, we can follow from the archive documents that individuals brought fruit saplings from the island through Izmir. In the document dated March 11, 1942, Mehmet Eldemir, Fehmi Öz, Kelami Ertan's saplings were allowed to be brought from Chios in order to restore the fruit saplings that were spoiled by the cold and to produce new fruit saplings. The importation of citrus saplings from Çeşme Port into Turkey for once was permitted by the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Enforcement Deputies dated March 11, 1942. BCA, 97 - 127 - 12 ).

Diseases and frosts during cold seasons have affected the condition of the trees on the island. While fighting against diseases, the state has provided various facilities such as tax amnesty for the people of the island, who have difficulty in subsistence due to the trees affected by seasonal conditions, and has supported the people of the state.

### **3-Customs (Sales) and Taxes**

Customs is the place where goods are checked at border crossings in interstate trade, and the taxes taken during this crossing are called "customs tax". In the Ottoman customs regime, taxes were collected separately from the goods when they entered and exited the customs area. This was probably a measure taken to ensure that the goods were sold where they were brought. (Kütükoğlu, ,1996, vol:14.263).

<sup>15</sup> Yük, is goods or amount of one hundred thousand piastres.

The state that had particular trouble at customs was Russia. In the first document dated October 18, 1800 (23 Cemeziel Ahir 1318), the state was asked to take measures against the reduction of the customs duty by Russia of lemons, oranges, tangerines, almonds, olives, olive oil and anise produced in Chios and generally exported to Russia. Since the products rotted in a way that they could not be exported because the products were waiting at the customs, the certificate received from the governorship of the region was sent to the Eyalet of the Archipelago with the certificate issued by the Chios Chamber of Commerce for the necessary action to be taken by the state (BOA, DH.MKT. 2416 - 11). In the document dated April 23, 1803 (1 Muharram 1218), it was stated that Russia wanted to give 20-30 cents to the products bought and sent from Chios, although 3% customs duty was charged on the oranges and lemons they exported from Chios to foreign countries. A document was sent by the Cyprus *kadi* stating that the Russian consul insisted on applying a tax of twenty-five per thousand in accordance with the customs tariff. Realizing that Russia could not buy the most valuable product of Chios, the orange, in this way, it was seen that Russia wanted to buy the product by loading it on the *reaya* boats. Russia continued this insistent attitude through embassies (BOA C..HR.. 6 - 253). Three weeks later, it was repeated that the Russian trader insisted on this situation by wanting to give low customs tax, although 25 akce was issued for each thousand oranges on the tariff book of the Russian consul for the lemons and oranges that the Russian merchant bought from Chios. It was stated that Russia does not want this tariff, which is currently being applied. It was stated that a tax of 50-60 cents was collected from each thousand of the oranges, and this was a situation that was applied due to state customs. It was also stated in the sent documents written by the *Kadı* of Chios that the Russian merchant had to pay the 3% customs tax like with the other foreign states that traded with the Ottoman Empire (BOA C..HR.. 126 - 6257 )

We see that the taxation conditions applied to the products were realized with certain rules. A document (*şukka*) was sent from the Silahşöran-ı Hassa to Kadri Ağa *Muhassıl* of Chios and the *Nazır of İhtisab* Fethullah Ağa regarding the amount of collection of debts from lemon. In the document dated February 11, 1831 (28 Şaban 1246), 10 coins for each thousand for oranges and citrus, which were defined as low quality (rotten) in Chios; 30 coins for each thousand of oranges and lemons, and 20 coins for each thousand of sweet lemons were asked to be taxed. From this year forth, it was requested to add to the book and keep a record with the registration of the neighborhood starting from the 27th day of Rebiülahir. It was pointed out again that the transportation and collection of the products from the taxes in the customs and the delivery to the treasury month by month (BOA, AE.SMHD.II.123 - 10119).<sup>16</sup>

It also came to the fore whether the dividend tax would be charged due to the damage to the fruits. Some people wanted to abuse this situation. Even though dividend tax was wanted to be included in the tax exemption

<sup>16</sup> Fulfilling the orders of the *Kadı*, the *Ağa of İhtisab* would wander around the city from time to time in the entourage of the grand vizier, deal with the prices and check whether the shopkeepers obeyed the laws, and with such powers, he formed an important element of economic and social life by regulating the relations between the people and the tradesmen. Muhtesibin, who served as a *Kadı's* assistant especially in economic matters, had a great influence over the shopkeepers, as he also protected their guilds and all their rights. Opening new workplaces, issuing *murur tezkires*, collecting taxes under the name of "ihtisâbiyye" from imported goods and tradesmen that could compete with local goods, distribution of *İhtisab* revenues to the necessary places and clothing were in his field of duty. (Kazıcı, 1998, vol .18:143).

implementation, the state did not take kindly to this situation.<sup>17</sup> In the document dated 4 May 1897 (2 Zilhicce 1314) written to the Minister of Finance, Eyalet of the Archipelago was asked whether the people of Chios were exempt from the tithe tax collected from trees such as oranges, tangerines, olives, almonds and gum, whether those who were not engaged in trade should be counted as farmers (zürra) and also exempted from the dividend tax. (BOA ŞD. / 370 – 20). Since the people had to be taxed due to the product they sold, the situation was sent to the general tax office with the decision of the Supreme Council for Judicial Ordinances. In the document that came six days later, the memorandum, which was transferred from the Ministry of Finance to Council of State, was read in the Ministry of Finance, due to the fact that the inhabitants of Chios Island were charged dividend tax from crops such as oranges, tangerines, olives, almonds and mastic. It was also stated that there were many people who were not related to trade to sell the crops of orange, tangerine, olive and almond trees. Since the island was exempt from tax, the province of Eyalet of the Archipelago was asked for the dividend tax exemption, they were exempted from the tithe due to the tax being taken from the crop, and the dividend was asked to be taxed as before (BOA BEO / 949 - 71136).

Meanwhile, due to the excess customs tax, it was seen that those who came to the ports of Chios to buy goods began to divert to other ports. Apart from the fact that the disease seen in the lemon and orange orchards on the island in the document dated May 15, 1899 (4 Muharram 1317) hindered the trade, the petition sent to Perikli, the Deputy of Chios Ceziresi, who demanded the cancellation of the heavy tax demanded by the Chios Port and Dock Company against the contract and specifications. (BOA ŞD. / 2992 - 14 -3). While it is thought that the commercial capacity would increase after the dock was built in the island's port; the island representative, who stated that the opposite situation was realized, and also stated that heavy taxes should be abolished immediately.

We know that the fruits of the trees, which were the livelihood of the island, were sold abroad. We can see from the documents that sometimes the residents of the island and sometimes the states that buy these products, such as Russia, complained about the heavy taxes applied at the customs.

#### **4-Citrus Wrapping Papers: from Italy**

After the harvest, citrus fruits are exposed to rot and losses caused by various factors such as storage for a long period of time, which is bad and not in accordance with technical conditions, and keeping them waiting during transportation. Today, citrus fruits are packaged with various chemicals and sometimes with normal paper, as they are subjected to various processes (Salih -Cengiz,1976.47-54).

There was only one example of packaging applied in fruits in archival documents. In the document dated 6 May 1902 (R 23 April 1318) written to the Ministry of Trade and Public Works, information was given about the papers used for wrapping lemons sent to the Merchant Mormaki, who lived in Chios, by the Carmelo Galatti Company in the city of Catania, located in the Sicily region of Italy. Eyalet of the Archipelago reported that the paper

<sup>17</sup> In these censuses, which took place in 1840 and 1845, annual income estimates of the lands owned by the taxpayers, houses, shops, animals, traders and artisans, and the taxes paid in the previous years were recorded. A tax determination was made based on this information, and dividend tax was collected.

samples were not required to be sent and the transaction was cancelled. The use of papers is prohibited because the pictures on them are similar to the Cretan flag. The situation was reported to the Custom Services of Chios and to the *Mutasarrıflık* of Gum to be sent to Custom Services of State (BOA ZB. / 361 - 108). It was reported that the use of lemon wrapping papers sent to the merchant Mormaki was not approved in the documents of the Minister of Internal Affairs sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was stated in the document given by the Italian Consulate in Chios on 14 December 1902 (1 Kanuni evvel 1318 ) that it would be returned in addition to the guarantee document. Later, a suitable certificate was given by the state consul (*şehben*) who came to the neighborhood. Information about the situation was sent to the Eyalet of the Archipelago (BOA HR.TH.. / 291 - 42).

In the certified copy sent to the Italian Embassy, on the document dated 6 July 1903 (10 Rebiülahir 1321), it was reported that the papers for wrapping lemons, which were returned with the consent of the owner, as a guarantee due to some inconveniences, reached the place where they came from, the transaction was closed and the fee was refunded.(BOA, DH.MKT . / 733 – 50). In the document dated April 22, 1906, which was sent from Sublime Porte to the embassy, it was requested that these papers be given to the consulate of the locality to be returned to Italy, as there was no need to collect the papers, although the Custom Services would not permit the sale of these papers due to the shapes resembling idols. The situation was closed in this way, the Ambassador of the Italian State in Gate of Felicity gave information about the work done to the Eyalet of the Archipelago. (BOA, DH.MKT. / 733 – 50—5).

Since it was very important to protect the produced goods in the period until the sale, keeping them without decaying was also a troublesome process. We do not know what kind of process the citrus fruits were subjected to after being picked on the island. We could only follow from the archive documents that it was wanted to be sold as soon as possible and that it was tried not to rot. We were able to trace from the documents that the papers brought from Italy by one of the local merchants from Chios to wrap oranges were not requested by the Ottoman Government because they were deemed appropriate.

## 5- Olive Cultivation

The olive tree (*Olea europaea*) is an evergreen tree or shrub with densely branched, broad-topped, evergreen leaves, native to the Mediterranean, Europe, Asia and Africa. Olive oil quality is affected by such things as olive variety, environmental factors, cultural practices, and technological factors. The quality is determined by the effects of these factors (Karanfiloğlu, 2019: 5-6).

It was seen that there were conflicts in the olive groves on the island. In the document dated 17 February 1862 (17 Şaban 1278), the governor of the island of Chios, Hasan Bahri Efendi, sent documents to stop the interventions made by the people of Ayadano village on the fields and olive and fig trees belonging to the Amosra and Aya Yorgi Churches in the Ogutini Village on the island (BOA, A. }MKT.UM.. / 541 – 27)

The prohibition of domestic sale of olive oil caused the price of olive oil to fluctuate. In the document dated February 2, 1909 (11 Muharram 1327), which was written by the Governor of Eyalet of the Archipelago, Ekrem

Bey, it was stated that the export ban, to be put on olive oil was not in accordance with the economic rules, and it was requested to be cancelled. In the document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it was stated that the ban that started to be implemented in Rhodes increased the price of oil up to 9.5 piastres. A motion was issued by the Provincial Assembly Administration on the grounds that it restricted local exports (BOA, .DH.MKT. 2727 - 83). It was stated that since this meant that oil would be sold to Gate of Felicity more expensive, it also caused the oil to be sold for 9 cents more in Lesbos; it was emphasized that the sale of plain oil was banned for the provinces of Arabia. Although this situation was found appropriate by the Provincial Assembly Administration, it was requested to be removed. (BOA, DH.MKT. 2727 – 83-2).

Forgery is unfortunately also seen in documents as a method applied by human beings in every period. In the document dated June 1912 (22 Cemazielahir 1330), some measures were requested to be taken against the mixing of olive oil, with other substances (adulteration), which was the main source of income of the Eyalet of the Archipelago. Upon the application made to the Provincial General Assembly, the situation was reported to the Civil Service Department. While it was reported to Sublime Porte that the goods sold might be defective, the necessary notification was sent to the Ministry, since the General Provincial Assembly requested documents (mandatory certificate) (BOA, ŞD. / 2370-4).

#### a-Use in Food and Illumination

Olive oil was used primarily as a cooking material. From the archive documents, we see that olive oil was used as food for 90 soldiers, including a captain in Chios. In the document dated 10 January 1830 (11 Recep 1245), a record of the expenses of one month's bread, meat, oil and grains (grain) was sent by the Guard Yusuf Pasha for the *Dergah-ı Âli* artilleryman, officers and soldiers who served in the protection of the castle in Chios. In order to meet this fee from the *mukataa* treasury, a document (takrir) was given to the *kethüda* master. It was requested that the money be given to the customs enforcement officer after the calculations were made by the *Nazır* of the Imperial Foundry (*Tophane-i Amire*). The monthly fee was 4925 piastres and 325 piastres discount was made from this fee (BOA, C..AS..265 – 11013-4). Two of the ledgers kept for one month were arranged. We see that the goods were purchased in this way.

**Table 4.** Sakız Adası Muhafızları Harcama Kalemleri (BOA ,C..AS..265 – 11013-1 ve BOA,C..AS..265 – 11013-2).

| Year   | Year                         |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1245 March (The monthly fee)                           | 1245 March (The monthly fee) |
| Product  | Expence                      |
| Rice (for soup )                                       | 430 piastres 90 coin         |
| Lamp meat & for rice (Lahm-ı Ganem) - Butter (Sadeyağ) | 233 piastres 10 coin         |
| Candle (Şem-i Revgan)                                  | 15 piastres                  |
| Olive Oil (Revgan-ı Zeyt)                              | 5 piastres 20                |
| Onion  | 11 piastres 10 coin          |
| Honey (nahıl)?   | 15 piastres 30 coin          |
| Salt   | 4 piastres 20 coin           |
| Soap   | 10 piastres 25 para          |
| Honey (nahıl )   | 120 piastres                 |
| Meat (Lahm )   | 24 piastres 10 coin          |
| Bread (Nan-ı Aziz )                                    | 1210 piastres                |
| Total, sum   | 270 4 piastres 14 coin       |

Oil lamps and candles were used for illumination purposes in ancient times and later in the century. Until the 12th century, illumination with candles and oil lamps continued in this way. Olive oil given with the *kıyye* calculation was used to illuminate the spaces. Again, *şem* (candle) was recorded among the expenses of waqfs for the same purpose. (Baykara Taşkaya, 2022a:73). The use of olive oil for illumination was very common. In the document dated April 30, 1632 (10 Shawwal 1041), it was stated that Hacı İsa, who was a servant (çeraği) at the Sultan Suleiman Mosque in Chios, received a fee of 1041 kurus from Mehmet Bey, who was the deputy *Nazır* of mukataa, for 220 kıyye olive oil that the mosque needed. (BOA, TS.MA.e 1069 -11). In the document dated 19 August 1665 (7 Safar 1076), the receipt fee of 25 piastres for the oil and rush mate price of the Sultan Süleyman Mosque in Chios was sent (BOA, İE.EV.. 21 - 2544).

Lighthouses have been the eyes of sailors since ancient times. In the Ottoman Empire, after Istanbul, we see that lighthouses were started to be established in İzmir and Eyalet of the Archipelago to ensure the functioning of ship traffic (Baykara Taşkaya, 2016, 14 and 87). From the beginning of the 18th century until the middle of the 19th century, the oil needs of the lighthouses located at the entrance of the state island of Chios were met by the state. In the document dated March 17, 1722 (29 Cemazievvel 1134), it was requested to pay 18.000 and 10.037 akçe for the year 1717/ 1130 from the *Mukataa* of Chios goods for the price of olive oil, which costed one and a half kıyye a day and 534 kıyyes per year, for lighthouse (fanus) that been lit for guiding the ship arriving and departing from Chios Port (BOA, C..BH..168 – 7924).

In the document dated March 8, 1769 (29 Şevval 1182), the oil fee for the lighthouse in Chios Port was paid from the Chios Customs, amounting to a total of 7965 piastres, since the beginning of the month of Şaban in 1773. Cafer Hoca, who received the concession from İzmir Customs, and Zuhâl Elhac Hasan Ağa, from the goods of Chios Customs, which belong to his account for the year 80, made the payment to Mehmet Ağa (BOA,C..BH.. / 126 - 6137).

Materials were also allocated to lighthouses from customs agreements. In the document dated 5 October 1842 (29 Şaban 1258), it was requested that the oil fee of one and a half kilos per day for the lighthouse, which was put up to assist the ships entering and leaving the port of Chios on one side, be given from the Custom Mukataa of Chios. Although this money was wanted to be covered by the income of year 56 by writing to *kuyucubaşı*, the fee was reported to the district governor of the island with the regulation issued in 1842. (BOA, C.BH.. / 91 – 4390).

In the document dated 13 September 1844 (29 Şaban 1260) for the lighthouses on the harbor bastion in Chios, the cost of the olive oil burned in a year from the fiscal year of April 1259 to the beginning of 1260 was requested. It was ensured that the cost of 45 kıyyes in total for a period of 12 months was met from the goods of Chios Customs. It was requested that the fee be given to Chios Castle Colonel Emin Bey. We see that the money, which was 540 kıyye and 2695 piastres, was given to the customs officer of the island, Mahmut Baliğ Efendi, including the burning fee. For this, it was requested to keep an expense book, 5 money as burning fee and this process costed a total of 66 cents. This transaction was requested to be paid by the customs officer of the island, Mahmut

Baliğ Efendi, from his property for 60 years, including the four months of May, June, July and August. It was also emphasized that 180 kıyye olive oil costs and the fee of the lighthouse were added to the August expense book.(BOA, C..BH.. / 183 – 8617).

Although the olive oil produced and consumed on the island is of high quality, it was used both as an edible material and for illumination purposes in the domestic market.

### **b- Tithe and Mukataa of Olive**

In the Ottoman land system, the places where grain was produced were generally in the status of mîrî land and were divided into timars. According to theoretical approaches, considering the actual situations, it was argued that Rumeli, together with the Aegean islands, should be *harâcî* lands, and Anatolia should be mostly tithe lands. Apart from cereals, the tithe rates taken from the production of fiber and oil plants such as mulberry, rice, hemp, hemp, cotton, sesame, olive were kept less (Tabakoğlu 20007,vol .34:100-103). Öşür (tithe), which is the Turkish form of the word *uŝr* (plural uŝûr, a'ŝar) meaning "one-tenth" in the dictionary, refers to zakat collected from soil products in fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) (Erkal, 2007, vol . 34:100-103). The tax was collected in kind. Olive tax was charged per tree. We see that the excess of olive trees was put out to tender and this amount went into the state coffers in advance.

There are also records of olive revenue in the island in the archive. In the document dated 1827/1828 (1243), a ledger showing the olive oil revenues obtained from the olive trees in Chios, whose real estate was registered to the public by the *Mukataat* Treasury, was given. In this book, which we read one by one, we see that the lands were generally registered to individuals (BOA, D..BŞM.MKH.d... 42798). Many of the people in the notebook were tradesmen and non-Muslims. 36,033 piastres and 30 coin were given as total income.

**Table 5.** The Olive Oil Total Income And Acres

| Person              | Acres | Person                | Acres |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Yakup Şerif         | 25    | Sadakçı Mehmet        | 120   |
| Mehmet Hoca         | 25    | Tevhuri Ağa Mebuli    | 18    |
| Panayot Parli       | 3     | Baba Yuni             | 25    |
| Hacı Turak          | 25    | Vela oğlu             | 10    |
| Kapayali Hasan      | 100   | Batu Aksalı Marina    | 5     |
| Semameke Tahra      | 5     | Dimitri Hahaki        | 10    |
| Posta Aded          | 90    | Yorgi Kırbotaki       | 15    |
| Hacı Menol          | 25    | Deli Ali Nehvas       | 5     |
| Gümrükçü Ali Efendi | 150   | Papas Ani             | 61    |
| İsmail Hoca         | 50    | Cena Tuton            | 15    |
| Tarlı Nikola        | 50    | Papa Dimitri          | 10    |
| Sağır Marko         | 15    | Akzi Fakana           | 5     |
| İslam Çavuş         | 200   | Mihaliki              | 15    |
| Yorgi Dimitri       | 35    | Nikola Huli           | 24    |
| Marangoz Suke       | 40    | Barer Akçe Mustafa    | 7     |
| Marangoz Dimitri    | 50    | Tiryaki oğlu Mustafa  | 5     |
| Mimar Yorgi         | 50    | Anastozi Mısrın       | 2     |
| Marangoz Petro      | 50    | Senciti oğlu Hasir    | 28    |
| Marangoz Nikola     | 45    | İsmail Çavuş          | 3     |
| Marangoz Dimitri    | 40    | Mertenhe Mustafa      | 3     |
| Marangoz Katati     | 25    | Tahta Çavuş oğlu Ömer | 10    |
| Demircibaşı Santut  | 25    | Barir oğlu Halil      | 20    |

|                            |      |                         |      |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Sanikol Biraderi Hasan     | 50   | İmam Ahmet Efendi       | 25   |
| Bacakçı oğlu Mahmut        | 100  | Deve Salih              | 5    |
| Duvarcı Esnafı             | 50   | Halil Çavuş oğlu Halil  | 10   |
| Bakriti                    | 3    | Kasap Ömeraki           | 120  |
| Frankodu                   | 65   | Persamacı Hoca          | 70   |
| Mebke Akazi                | 65   | Emin Mehmet oğlu Ali    | 50   |
| Matur Yani                 | 20   | Kasap Salih             | 5    |
| Makde oğlu Süleyman        | 30   | Şeker Mehmet            | 25   |
| Livadyalı Yorgi Trafa      | 8    | Evrub Koçlu Ali         | 25   |
| Makde oğlu Ahmet           | 30   | Solkal Ağası            | 30   |
| Kasap oğlu Mehmet          | 25   | Mehmet Asinti oğlu      | 120  |
| Anton Alacı                | 15   | Yapıcı Dala             | 7    |
| Nikol Curi                 | 26   | Kolcu İsmail            | 28   |
| Ahmet Efendi               | 100  | Hacı Ali Reis           | 40   |
| Katatin Lula               | 20   | Hasancık                | 5    |
| Merse Vernodari            | 7800 | Kebrir Akif Ahmet       | 25   |
| Elhac Ahmet Ağa            | 30   | Harputlu Mustafa        | 30   |
| Eğri oğlu Mehmet Reis      | 15   | Kebrir Sarı İbrahim     | 10   |
| Dimitri oğlu Hasan Hüseyin | 15   | Dimitri Kızlu           | 15   |
| Cerheci Cu Ağa             | 20   | Liboş                   | 70   |
| Emin Çavuş                 | 15   | Burgucu Yorgi Avnaki    | 30   |
| Ahmet Bey                  | 30   | Herköy Vese             | 2100 |
| Ali Halil oğlu             | 65   | Kebiri Mustafa          | 17   |
| Giladir oğlu Hasan         | 8    | Kebiri Süleyman         | 30   |
| Züfti Mesden               | 15   | Atnas Poni              | 5    |
| Katiti Baluri              | 10   | Merdo İronlu            | 1050 |
| Eman Efendi                | 8    | Anton Mamu              | 5    |
| Bakkal Musa                | 5    | Yani Astaki             | 10   |
| Küçük Piri                 | 60   | Anton Penotori          | 28   |
| Selli Efendi               | 15   | Veledi Uslus            | 1800 |
| İbrahim Ağa                | 30   | İstifani Selontari Mesa | 35   |
| Cezalı Seydi Ahmet         | 85   | Ankab Ahab              | 6    |
| Efendi Yani                | 15   | İmam Hasan              | 30   |
| Kapıcı Mehmet Emin         | 20   | Merd Muma               | 1100 |
| Süleyman Kalfa             | 10   | Katitin Zimni           | 25   |
| Liman Reis oğlu            | 25   | İspanyol Kuşuşu         | 30   |
| Giritli Emin Ağa           | 180  | İstanbulu Elhac Ahmet   | 20   |
| Maraşlı oğlu Mehmet        | 8    | Kürd Dururata           | 1150 |
| Akam Başı                  | 11   | Tunuslu Baba Ahmet      | 60   |
| Bardakçı oğlu Mehmet       | 90   | Kebiri Bakkal Mustafa   | 55   |
| Arap oğlu                  | 120  | Ahmet Çavuş             | 65   |
| Kızıl Efendi               | 80   | Çalık Hasan             | 14   |
| Sarraç Hüseyin             | 10   | Merd Anton              | 1150 |
| Seydi Memiş                | 20   | Anton Zimni             | 25   |
| Francisken                 | 15   | Ali Hoca                | 10   |
| Beste Mustafa              | 10   | Memiş Oğlu              | 21   |
| Kapamalı oğlu Mustafa      | 80   | Kürt Tesana             | 2700 |
| Musa Çavuş oğlu Mehmet     | 25   | Tahana Mustafa          | 65   |
| Bekir Beşe oğlu Osman      | 70   | Aci Nikola Zevro        | 20   |
| Muhtar Halil Ağa           | 2    | Yanaki Yani             | 6    |
| Berber Hacı Hasan          | 20   | Aliz Ahmet              | 25   |
| Kızak oğlu Hüseyin         | 20   | Kürt Nuri               | 1500 |
| Ali Minek                  | 15   | Hükm Danko              | 40   |
| Kızıncı Baklorinye         | 15   | Barut Ömer oğlu Mehmet  | 30   |
| Teber Minek Mehmet Çavuş   | 30   | Nagceci(?) Hacı Ali     | 15   |
| Hacı Gras                  | 5    | Pazarmancı Halil Ağa    | 60   |
| Basmacı Selim              | 20   | Yuvabucu                | 3    |
| Bektaş Ağa                 | 30   | Anton Kuyu              | 5    |
| Vaçbu Nikore Kasap Mustafa | 120  | Basaku Keşiş            | 30   |

|                                       |     |  |      |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Babacı Çavuş                          | 135 | Nikola İskolonko                                 | 6    |
| Mahmut Efendi                         | 60  | Manastır Ayonelon                                | 3900 |
| Mariye Batno                          | 21  | Acı Keman Kalesi Sonu                            | 28   |
| <b>Total :28.827 piastres 50 coin</b> |     | <b>&amp; Total, sum :36.033 piastres 30 coin</b> |      |

The operation of olive revenues with mukataas was not a profitable situation. In the document dated September 30, 1885 (20 Zilhicce 1302), it was requested that the olive tithes be given as deposit in order to facilitate the needs of the treasury. Since the targeted income was not received in this way, the commission formed from the public and state officials demanded the closing of the deficit part of the treasury by going to a cash auction, since the olive revenue was also just in time. Since it was known that 600 thousand piastres was missing from the 98-99 proceeds of the Hüdavendigâr Province 96-97 tender; due to the need for coins, documents were sent to the Ministry of Finance about the tender of olive tithes in Bursa, Karesi, Eyalet of the Archipelago and Aydın Province. (BOA, MV.5 -28). It was stated that this job, which was given to the administration as deposit, did not provide sufficient income, and due to the bad management of the system, it caused losses to both the people and the treasury. Due to the situation, petitions were received from the commissions. For the two-year cash tender of olive tithe in Hüdavendigâr, Karesi, Eyalet of the Archipelago and Aydın provinces, the certificate of entitlement of the Majlis-i Vükela was presented (BOA, Y..A...RES.30 -65) It was requested that the new auction to be held, which was the time of the olive harvest, should be applied according to the method and importance (Table 6).

**Table 6.1896-1899 Tithe Tender**

| Year  | Fee given (piastres)  |
|---|-----------------------|
| 96-97 years Tender price  | 17.84000<br>30.00.000 |
| Total, sum  | 47.84000              |
| Revenues of 98-99 years raw income (Net)  | 40.07214<br>11.82458  |
| Total, sum  | 40.07214              |
| The Revenues of the Eyalet of the Archipelago for the years 98-99 <sup>18</sup> | 47.43516              |

We see that the state met the needs of the soldiers from the tithe revenues. We see that various needs in the province were met from olive tithe *mukataa*. In the document dated April 15, 1897 (13 Zilkade 1314), the necessary documents were sent to the Seraskerlik, Internal Medicine and the Supervision of the Navy for the salaries of the zaptiahs and the 400 zaptiahs located in the Eyalet of the Archipelago, which were supposed to be taken to ensure the security of Chios and the surrounding islands. The Ministry of Finance stated that the salaries of these officials would be given in Lesbos olive tithes, and the situation would be reported to the headquarters if an application is made to the command (BOA, BEO, 935 – 70062).

In the document dated April 2, 1903, it was seen that the military equipment and food and beverage (iane) fees were covered by the amount taken from the grain and olive tithe. It was requested that the wages be given from the Lesbos Farm in 1318 (Table 7). It was stated that the cost amounted 1888 piastres 90 coin was sent by the

<sup>18</sup> This province has been giving olive tithes as deposit since 96 years.

Administration of the Real Estate-i Hümayun, the Director of Chios Tahrirat, and was delivered to the Chios Post Office.

**Table 7.** Military Equipment Expenses ( BOA, ML.EEM. 442 - 16 ).

| Year              | Location    | Goods       | Fee                   |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1898              | Lesbos Farm | Olive tithe | 7 piastres 50 coin    |
| 1899              | Lesbos Farm | Grain tithe | 92 piastres 56 coin   |
| 1899              | Lesbos Farm | Olive tithe | 26 piastres 50 coin   |
| 1900              | Lesbos Farm | Grain tithe | 62 piastres 24 coin   |
| <b>Total, sum</b> |             |             | 1888 piastres 90 coin |

The state recorded every land to be taxed in the treasury. In the document dated March 19, 1907 (4 Safer 1235), it was requested that these areas, where olive trees cover 4770 fathoms of Chios, to be registered with the Imperial Mint, while the income registration of the olive tree fields inherited from the father to the Imperial Mint was requested<sup>19</sup>. However, it was seen that the registration of waqf lands was especially requested; It was emphasized that all kinds of gardens and fields affiliated with the Cebel Ahmet Bey Waqf should be registered with the Imperial Registry (*Defterhane-i Amire*) in this way. (BOA, C..DRB. 47 – 2344).

The general expenses of the province were also covered by the olive tithe. In the document dated 26 December 1908 (2 Zilhijce 1326), a part of the needs of the Eyalet of the Archipelago was paid from the Treasury, and a source of income was sought for the general expenses of 14.000 liras, which the central province needed until the end of the year. For this year, it was reported to the Ministry of Finance that 10,000 liras must be paid from Lesbos olive tithe (BOA, DH.MKT. / 2693 - 8). In the document that came three days later, it was emphasized that no money was sent to the Ministry of Finance from the capital and that 10,000 lira was required to cover the expenses of the province. In the telegram sent to the Eyalet of the Archipelago, it was reported to the Ministry of Finance that five thousand liras would be left from the olive tithe revenues to collect the expenses until the end of the year. Further efforts were requested to speed up this process. (BOA, DH.MKT.2695 – 49). Again, in the document given to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, District Governor Faik Efendi stated that 3000 liras had been taken from Lesbos, since it was understood that this money could not be fully received by the money order made so far; he requested that a comparison chart be drawn up for the allocation of assets last year and this year in order to be taken from the general expenses of the province. The document was transferred to the accounting of the province, and a document was prepared by the Governor of the Eyalet of the Archipelago, Ekrem Bey, for the subsistence allowance and the transfer of the fee from the *Mutasarrıflık* of Lesbos (BOA, DH.MKT.2695 - 49-3).

<sup>19</sup> Kulaç ,the Turkish word for “kol” and “aç”, which is said in the people's mouth as “kolaç” a decollate in accordance with the original, is of course a measure of length and is the distance between the middle finger tips of the two arms that are opened to the sides.

We see that olive and the oil obtained from it were also used for illumination purposes other than cooking. The state received tax from the olive tree grower, and with the tithe collected from these trees, it provided income to Chios and the central the Eyalet of the Archipelago through *mukataas*.

## CONCLUSION

Chios, which was connected to the Eyalet of the Archipelago, is one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea. There are olive, grape, almond and pomegranate trees as well as many fruit species such as lemon, tangerine, citrus and citron on this island. The citrus trees of the island were met by the state from *mukataa* and provided the fruits needed by the palace. We see that some households did not want to produce products by saying that they were waqfs products. In particular, we did not include the mastic trees belonging to the island, since they have been studied before. Again, we can determine that the goods purchased through the *kapikethüdas* and brokers to the Ottoman Empire palace were delivered to the palace by the bailiffs. The problems encountered in the years when products could not be obtained from these trees were also reflected in the documents. In the yearbooks, a disease called "Kermez " was mentioned, which we cannot get any information about exactly. In the meantime, we also see that there was damage to the trees due to cold and frost in some periods. It took five years of effort to fight diseases in the gardens created through two sample farms. These studies were carried out by a science officer who understands the business. In the fight against the disease, economic resources were tried to be provided with the taxes added to the customs. The money left over from this work was used for the agricultural struggle and the construction of the buildings planned to be built on the island. Again, we were able to follow up that the trees that were sensitive to the cold froze in various years, the people applied to the state to be exempted from taxes in these periods, and the state applied tax amnesty in this case, not making the people aggrieved.

The trade capacity and commercial vitality of the island also increased due to its location. High customs taxes taken from the island diverted trade to other ports. We see that the paper required for wrapping citrus fruits was supplied from Italy. It was stated that olive and the oil obtained from it were also used for illumination purposes besides cooking; we were able to follow from the documents that although the olive production on the island was of very high quality, its export to foreign countries was limited. The income from olive trees was collected through *mukataas* with the tithe collected from this product. The state used the olive tithe *mukataa* in the province to meet the services in various places. In our article, which we wrote by benefiting from the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, we tried to give information about the number of fruit trees, where they were sent inside and outside, taxation rates, the operation of customs and transportation and transportation methods. From the information here, we can have information about the fruits consumed by the Ottoman Palace cuisine, albeit indirectly.

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