

LOFCA TOWN İN XVI. CENTURY

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Abstract

Lovech, which was a town subordinate to Niğbolu district during the 16th century, became a municipal town subordinate to Vidin district subsequently. The town which had many Islamic works as a municipal town in the Ottoman period was being called Altın Lovech (Golden Lovech from Turkish). Ottoman administration and order matured within a short period thanks to the timar system implemented by the Ottoman Empire in that region.

The present study examines Lovech in the classical period of the Ottoman Empire. Basically, two detailed tax registers were used as reference in the study. The first one is the register dated 1516 belonging to Selim I period, and the second one is the register dated 1579 belonging to Murad III period. Neighborhoods in the city center of Lovech and Muslim and Non-Muslim populations in these neighborhoods were determined through the tax registers examined. In addition, the changes in the examination period were analyzed. Then, central revenues in the city center of Lovech were given in detail in a table. Agricultural products produced in the rural Lovech were determined, taxes collected from these products were revealed, and their ratios within all revenues of the city were detected.

It is seen that Lovech developed and acquired a characteristic Ottoman city identity within the examined period as a result of the Ottoman conquest and settlement policy. It is realized that agricultural sector and service sector of the city were much more developed than the industry sector in the said period.

Introduction:

Lovech Province is located 168 km northeast from Sofia. It is situated at the point where Osam, one of the tributaries of Danube River, reaches the Danubian Plain. In the ancient ages, the city was called Melta (Kiel, 2003). The meaning of the word Melta in the Thracian Language is the place predominated by wild animals. The name of the city derives from the Bulgarian word *Lovets* meaning *hunter* (Acaroğlu, 2006). In the Ottoman period, Lovech was a town subordinate to Niğbolu district. The town which was being called *Altın Lovech* (*Golden Lovech* from Turkish) had many Islamic works (Kiel, 2003).

The Ottomans conquered the Balkans step by step in a half century between 1352 and 1402. As a Balkan empire, the Ottoman Empire regarded the entire Balkan Peninsula from Peloponnese to Danube as its own area of domination as of the period of Bayezid I (1389-1402). The empire went to wars that would last for hundreds of years in order to put the nations in the region under domination (İnalçık, 1993). Lovech is one of the Balkan cities conquered within this process.

The name of Lovech is not mentioned among the castles captured by Çandarlızâde Ali Pasha during the military expeditions launched against the castles of Tsar Ivan Shishman in the winter of 1388-89 (Neşri, 1995). Lovech was conquered in 1393 in which all castles in the region were captured by Bayezid I. The Ottomans deployed a military garrison on the castle of Lovech once they captured Lovech. The city and castle were destroyed by the Crusader Armies during the Battle of Varna that took place in 1444 (İnalçık & Oğuz, 1989). Destroyed areas especially in the upper section of the city were not reconstructed after the Battle of Varna. In the Ottoman period, Lovech continued to develop on the flat terrain located below the castle situated in a convolution of the Osam River (Kiel, 2003).

Ottoman Registers in Lovech

In the foundation period of the Ottoman Empire, it was of vital importance to conquer the Balkan geography and expand the Ottoman rule to this region. Conquest of Thrace and then Balkans became the most important political, military and administrative issue for the state. Ottoman rule and order established through conquests matured thanks to the register system. A new administrative structure was formed and registration processes were conducted in the region in accordance with the conquest policy of the Ottomans after Lovech was absolutely captured.

The oldest available tax register belonging to Lovech is a summary register dated 1479. It can be found in the Orientalism section of Cyril and Methodius National Library located in Sofia (OAK, 45/49, inventory no: 1/1960). This summary register consists of 60 pages, and there is no date indicated in the text. Authors who

currently use this register regard it as dated 1479 in concert. Records in this register include Muslim families, Non-Muslim Families, and widows. Names of the household heads are not given in the register.

The second register record belonging to Lovech is the register dated 1516 of Selim I period. This is one of the registers we use in our study. This register is titled *Defter-i Mufassal-ı Vilayet-i Niğbolu* (Detailed Register of Niğbolu Province). It is available at Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives Fund of Registers Transferred from the Ministry of Finance under the number 11. Summary of this register is available at Land Title Registers catalogue under the number 370. The register, which belongs to 1530, is known as *Muhasebe-i Vilayet-i Rumeli Defteri* (Book of Account of Rumelia Province). The section of the register related to Niğbolu district is made up of data of the detailed tax register dated 1516 (MM 11). Data in both registers are completely the same.

The third tax register containing records of Lovech is dated 1545. This is a detailed register belonging to the period of the Suleiman the Magnificent. It is available at Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives Fund of Land Title Registers under the number 416. We have not used this register in our study as records in it are close to the data in the register dated 1516. The register dated 1579 belonging to the last quarter of the 16th century has been used as the second register in our study.

The fourth tax register belonging to Lovech is the detailed register dated 1579. It is titled *Defter-i Mufassal-ı Liva-i Niğbolu* (Detailed Register of Niğbolu District), and contains the signature of Murad III. The register is available at General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre Department of Land Titles Archive in Ankara under the number 58. One copy of the register is available at Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives Fund of Land Title Registers in Istanbul under the number 718. A few pages are missing at the beginning of the register. We have used it as the second register in our study because it is the last register belonging to Lovech and the section about Lovech is complete.

Lovech Neighborhoods

Neighborhood is a social and physical unit in the Ottoman urban organization. It is the place inhabited by a community made up of people who know one another, are responsible for behaviors of one another to a certain extent, and are within a social solidarity. According to the definition in the Ottoman period, a neighborhood is a section of the city where the community members generally praying in the same mosque reside together with their families (Ergenç, 1980). Apart from that, it is a

unit composed of dwellings built around a mosque, a dervish lodge or an alms house, or made up of houses of people of the same occupational group or of the same belief and tradition who desire to live together (Ergenç, 1995).

Lovech consisted of Muslim and Non-Muslim neighborhoods, as all characteristic Ottoman cities did. In the tax registers, Muslim and Non-Muslim groups were separately indicated in the lists showing neighborhood divisions. If a person looks at these sources even superficially, s/he comes to the conclusion that each one of these groups lived in different neighborhoods. However, this kind of a separation was not available in many cities even though the groups were registered in this way. It is likely that Muslims and Non-Muslims lived together in business-intensive neighborhood units (Emecen, 1989).

It is seen that Muslims and Non-Muslims were registered in different neighborhoods in the city center of Lovech. Three Muslim and fourteen Non-Muslim neighborhoods are available in the register dated 1516. 107, 77, and 8 people are registered in Cami neighborhood, Hacı Muhyiddin neighborhood and Yazıcı Veli neighborhood inhabited by Muslims respectively. Total number of Muslim people at this date is 192 (BOA. MM 11/213-215). In 1579, the number of neighborhoods inhabited by Muslims rose to 7. At this date, 109 people are registered in Cami neighborhood, 46 in Hacı Muhyiddin neighborhood, 73 in Yazıcı Veli neighborhood, 75 in Çavuş Mehmed neighborhood, 77 in Hacı Abdurrahman neighborhood, 100 in Hacı Mehmed neighborhood, and 66 in Hacı Cafer neighborhood. The number of Muslim people at this date is 546 (BOA. TD 718/342-346). As is also understood from these data, the number of Muslim people in the city center of Lovech increased by 184% in approximately 60 years.

In 1516, Non-Muslim population in Lovech resided in 14 neighborhoods. Total number of Non-Muslim people at this date is 287 (BOA. MM 11/215-217). In 1579, there was no change in the number of neighborhoods inhabited by Non-Muslims. Total number of Non-Muslim people at this date is 548 (BOA. TD 718/346-351). The number of Non-Muslim people increased by 91% in approximately 60 years. An increased occurred in the numbers of both Muslim and Non-Muslim people in Lovech. However, rise in the number of Muslim people was two-fold of that of Non-Muslim people. Population of two components came to be equal at the end of this process.

From the perspective of central revenues of Lovech, the income which was 30,792 akçes in 1516 (BOA. MM 11/217) rose to 40,650 in 1579 (BOA. TD 718/351). An increase of 32% occurred in the central revenues within approximately 60 years.

TABLE I CENTRAL REVENUES OF LOVECH (IN AKÇES)

KIND OF REVENUE		REGISTERS	
		1516	1579
1	Mukataa-i Niyabet-i Bac-ı Bazar	7000	2050
2	Beytü'l Mal and Mal-ı Gaib and Mal-ı Mefkud		1030
3	Giyah and Hime	2388	4692
4	İспенç	7235	13700
5	Makiyan	199	391
6	Öşri Kovan	100	300
7	Öşri ketan	30	200
8	Öşri Bostan	100	100
9	Öşri Bahçe	25	50
10	Resm-i Hinzır	30	
11	Öşri Bağ	924	1400
12	Mahsulat	382	880
13	Fixed Tax	1050	
14	Bac-ı Hamr		100
15	Öşri Meyve		250
16	Resm-i Arus		600
17	Adet-i Deştbanı		100
18	Öşri Piyaz		300

19	Hınta	500	280
20	Şair	100	135
21	Alef	50	60
22	Engür	199	782
23	Şire	10,000	12,500
24	Asiyab	660	750
TOTAL		30,792	40,650

It is seen that agricultural sector and service sector are in the foreground in the city center of Lovech. It is determined that urban community is engaged in agriculture, and also has vineyards and orchards. As seen in the study of Faroqhi examining economic activities in the Anatolian cities (Faroqhi, 1979), economic activities in Lovech can be divided into three: agriculture, trade, industry sector. When tax items given in the table 1 are divided into three categories of agricultural sector, industry sector and service sector, tax items included under the numbers 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 can be considered in the agricultural sector. Industry sector is composed of tax items indicated under the numbers 14 and 24. The remaining tax items can be included in the service sector in any way, directly or indirectly.

In 1516, income earned from the agricultural sector was 14,847 akçes, and that earned from the service sector was 15,285 akçes. Largely falling behind these two sectors, industry sector had an income of 660 akçes composed of asiyab revenue alone. In 1579, agricultural sector got slightly ahead of the service sector by generating an income of 22,320 akçes. At this date, service sector brought in 17,480 akçes. Industry sector was behind these two sectors again with an income of 850 akçes composed of bac-ı hamr and asiyab revenues.

Rural Lovech

Economic structure of the Ottoman Empire mainly consisted of agriculture. A large majority of the people were employed in this field. Lovech has a position and geographical conditions suitable for agricultural production. It goes without saying that availability of water and climatic conditions have a considerable role in this situation.

Main crops of the Ottoman agricultural sector were cereals (wheat and barley in particular). Wheat was produced in a great majority of villages of Lovech. Wheat tithe is seen in 86 of 124 villages recorded in the register in 1516, and in 77 of 109 villages recorded in 1579. Wheat, which was one of the basic products of subsistence economy in the Ottoman Period, was the most frequently grown product in the rural Lovech, which is subject to our examination. The climate suitable for production was one of the important factors that increased the efficiency in the region. Another reason for wheat to stand out as the principal crop was that it was the raw material of bread – the staple food of people in the region. Moreover, there was a considerable need for wheat in supply of the army of the Ottoman Empire, which was constantly involved in expeditions and battles.

The amount of wheat tithe collected from the rural Lovech in kind was indicated in bushels. In the tax registers, after the measure is expressed in bushels, dirlik values are indicated in akçes. In Niğbolu district, the kilogram equivalent of bushel is 128,294 kg (İnalçık, 2003). Register value of the wheat was recorded as 10 akçes in 1516 (BOA. MM 11/252), and as 14 akçes in 1579 (BOA. TD 718/354). Serious research and examinations were carried out while determining these register values in the Ottoman Empire. Fixed prices for wheat, barley and other crops were set directly before the sultan, but not by register commissions. Three-year crop average was taken into consideration while assessing the amount and value of the cereals in order to eliminate the differences arising from scarce and abundant periods. The tithe amount was also determined by following the same pattern. After the tithe was determined, registers would be sent to the center for determination of the fixed prices. Fixed prices were set in the presence of the sultan (Barkan, 1940).

In 1516, wheat was produced in 86 villages within the borders of Lovech town. The production amount was 72,336 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 9,280,274 kilograms, which meant 1397 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed wheat price was 10 akçes. The amount of wheat corresponding to the tithe was 9042 bushels. At this date, the yield of wheat per village was 107,910 kilograms (BOA. MM 11/201-265).

In 1579, wheat was produced in 77 villages within the borders of Lovech town. The production amount was 44,312 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 5,684,963 kilograms, which meant 660 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed wheat price was 14 akçes. The amount of wheat corresponding to the tithe was 5539 bushels. At this date, the yield of wheat per village was 73,830 kilograms (BOA. TD 718/339-452).

Examining the ratio of wheat tithe in total revenues of Lovech villages, it is seen that total product of the villages affiliated to Lovech was 472,828 akçes in 1511. At this date, 90,420 akçe wheat tithe was recorded. Its ratio to total income was 19.2%. In 1579, total income was 526,485 akçes. At this date, 77,546 akçe wheat tithe was recorded. Its ratio to total income was 14.7%.

Another cereal produced throughout Lovech after wheat was barley. In the years where people did not have enough wheat and there was a shortage, barley was used for making bread by mixing with wheat flour. In addition, barley had a strategic importance for feeding and supply of the Ottoman army. Likewise, it had an indispensable place for feeding of the cavalry troop, which was the most important mobilized unit of the army.

In 1516, barley was produced in 86 villages in the rural Lovech. The production amount was 38,136 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 4,892,619 kilograms, which meant 736 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed barley price was 6 akçes. The amount of barley corresponding to the tithe was 4767 bushels. At this date, the yield of barley per village was 56,890 kilograms (BOA. MM 11/201-265).

In 1579, barley was produced in 76 villages in the rural Lovech. The production amount was 26,592 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 3,411,594 kilograms, which meant 396 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed barley price was 9 akçes. The amount of barley corresponding to the tithe was 3324 bushels. At this date, the yield of barley per village was 44,889 kilograms (BOA. TD 718/339-452).

The third cereal type produced in the rural Lovech after wheat and barley was oat. It is a kind of cereal that is used mostly as an animal feed. In 1516, oat was produced in 77 villages in the rural Lovech. The production amount was 45,928 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 5,892,286 kilograms, which meant 887 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed oat price was 5 akçes. The amount of oat corresponding to the tithe was 5741 bushels. At this date, the yield of oat per village was 76,523 kilograms (BOA. MM 11/201-265).

In 1579, oat was produced in 76 villages in the rural Lovech. The production amount was 36,496 bushels. Total amount corresponded to 4,682,217 kilograms, which meant 544 kilograms per tax payer. At this date, cereals tithe was 1/8, and fixed oat price was 6 akçes. The amount of oat corresponding to the tithe was 4562 bushels. At this date, the yield of oat per village was 61,608 kilograms (BOA. TD 718/339-452).

The ratio of barley tithe to total income of the villages was 6% in 1516, and 5.6% in 1579. The ratio of oat tithe to total income of the villages was 6% in 1516, and 5.2% in 1579. The ratio of all cereals to total income was 31.2% in 1516, and 25.5% in 1579. As is understood from the table above, the ratio of cereals tithe incomes to total income decreased somewhat in the villages affiliated to Lovech in approximately 60 years. However, an increase took place in the fixed prices of cereals within this process. Decrease in supply of cereals and then increase in the demand had an impact on the rise in prices. As a result, the ratio of incomes from cereals to total income did not substantially change in the 60-year period despite the decrease in production.

After we have examined the ratio of cereals tithe incomes to total revenues of the district, we are now proceeding to the relationship between population growth and increases in agricultural lands. It is observed that population growth taking place from the early to the late 16th century was not accompanied by an increase in the agricultural lands in the rural Lovech. Thus, the balance between land and population was disrupted. What's more, consumption volume increased but production resources decreased as a result of continuous rural-urban migrations. As a result, the supply-demand balance got worse in the direction of shortage (Ülgener, 1984).

In Lovech, the most important tax item within the total revenue was İспенçe. This tax was levied on Non-Muslims. Its counterpart for Muslims was Resm-i Çift. Capitation tax was collected from every Non-Muslim man reaching puberty. This tax was mostly implemented in the Rumelian provinces (Ünal, 1999). According to Niğbolu district code, it was 25 akçes per capita (BOA. TD 370/50). In 1516, 123,025 akçes were collected in 109 villages. The ratio of this amount to the total revenue was 26%. In 1579, 176,425 akçes were collected in 95 villages. The ratio of this amount to the total revenue was 33.5%.

Tribute tax was levied on commercial products that transited through the district (that is, not sold in the district) (Ünal, 1989). 15,200 akçes were collected in 96 villages in 1516, and 9868 akçes were collected in 78 villages in 1579. Its ratio to total revenue was 3.2% in 1516, and 1.9% in 1579.

Examining the taxes levied on animals in the villages affiliated to Lovech district, it is seen that hive tax was levied on product of beehives possessed by the rayahs (honey). The tax used to be collected in cash in general, though it was collected in kind in some places (Çağatay, 1947). According to Niğbolu district code, one akçe was collected for every ten beehives. When the number of beehives was less than ten, they were estimated a price. One akçe was collected for every ten akçes (BOA.

TD 370/501-502). 16,413 akçes were collected in 118 villages in 1516, and 12,783 akçes were collected in 93 villages in 1579. Resm-i hınzır was a tax on pigs. According to Niğbolu district code, one akçe was collected for 2 pigs (BOA. TD 370/501). 13,191 akçes were collected in 99 villages in 1516, and 6735 akçes were collected in 73 villages in 1579. Resm-i ganem was a tax on small cattle (Emecen, 1988). According to Niğbolu district code, no tax was collected up to 100 sheep, and one akçe was collected for every 2 sheep after 100 sheep (BOA. TD 370/501). 4830 akçes were collected from 5 villages in 1516, and 6593 akçes were collected from 26 villages in 1579. A tax was levied on chickens, too. Within the scope of this tax, 3359 akçes were collected from 100 villages in 1516, and 3959 akçes were collected from 84 villages in 1579.

There was hay and firewood tax, too. According to Niğbolu district code, 12 akçes were collected for this tax (BOA. TD 370/502). 35,397 akçes were collected from 101 villages in 1516, and 47,643 akçes were collected from 92 villages in 1579. A tax was levied on grape juice, too. Viticulture was common in places where conditions were not suitable for cultivation of wheat and barley. Tithe and salariye (tax assessor's share) were collected for grape juices in Niğbolu district. Tithe of ten medres (Ottoman liquid measure) and salariye (tax assessor's share) of three medres were collected for every one hundred medres (BOA. TD 370/501). 16,005 akçes were collected from 22 villages in 1516, and 17,215 akçes were collected from 39 villages in 1579.

In the villages of Lovech, a tax was levied on fruit and vegetables under the names of orchard tithe, vineyard tithe, fruit and walnut tithe, and onion tithe. Plenty of fruit and vegetables were grown in vineyards and orchards located along the river valleys in particular. The amount of these products is not understood from the data provided in the registers. However, considering that a tax is levied on these products in some regions, it is realized that they were grown more than the need of people and had an economic value. For these products, 4163 akçes were collected in 1516, and 5983 akçes were collected in 1579.

In Lovech, there were certain unexpected taxes whose amounts were not fixed. Among these taxes were the adet-i deştbanı and resm-i arus. The resm-i arus was the tax paid to timar holder and governor apart from the marriage tax paid to the cadı while a girl or a widow was getting married (Bostan, 2002). The adet-i deştbanı was a fine imposed on a person who put out his animal to crop of the timar holder or on a person who drove his animal into the crop of another person in order to retrieve the loss (Sahillioğlu, 1991). For adet-i beştbanı and resm-i arus, 1755 akçes were collected in 1516, and 10,345 akçes were collected in 1579.

Finally, there was a tax called resm-i asiya levied on mills, which were one of the most important industrial plants of the classical period in the rural Lovech. Within the scope of this tax, 7145 akçes were collected in 65 villages in 1516, and 8895 akçes were collected in 64 villages in 1579.

	NEFER		HASIL	
	1516	1579	1516	1579
Ablaniçe	26	36	3405	4000
Alaüddinler	49	148	3508	8000
Arablu	23	127	1991	5500
Babu	28		2350	
Bakoviçe	21	23	1361	1200
Balas	85	147	3500	5992
Batova	41	110	3421	4500
Bejanov	41		4127	
Besniç	45	68	3882	6273
Bivol	30	74	2005	3000
Blasniç	33		2021	
Borice	73	165	5172	4580
Brdani	43	165	6194	10.500
Bresniç	49	49	4230	4000
Bresteviçe	51	112	3995	7500
Brestova		6		500
Brkaç	27	182	3147	14.000
Brusin	11			
Bulgarine	51	102	5212	8000
Bunova	46	50	4414	2650
Çelopek	26		2204	1000
Çerevisniçe	28		3012	
Çikvan	27		2000	400
Curce		70		3550
Çuçvan	5		1009	600
Delbokodol	19	8	1099	400
Delzeven		7		500
Develübükü	8		780	
Dimitriye	22	14	1769	800
Dobredol		49		1200
Dobretindol	51	81	4120	4200
Dobruca	59	98	3998	5000
Dolinova	90	108	6717	7500
Doyran	19	54	1771	3816
Dragan	17	50	1506	4500
Dransomic		49		4500
Dusaniçe	95	16	8066	1500

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Dvгла	23	47	2402	3526
Galata		16		250
Gebrani	97	227	8186	11.500
Glojan	28	40	3036	2550
Goleç	22	13	1645	650
Gostine	30	58	2534	4000
Gradisniçe	14	4	688	600
Gurniçe		59		4200
Gusleven		7		1000
Hasan		44		2990
Hileven	133	100	10.359	9000
İdir	13	66	1270	3000
İlkisitren	39	19	2657	860
İsineçe-i Büzürk	106		8820	
İslatina-i Büzürk	72	83	5581	6500
İslatina-i Küçük	24	68	2256	5000
İslavisne		4		300
İslavniçe	20	91	1270	4556
İslovyak	93	154	9869	12.515
İsmoçani	76	110	6029	10.000
İsmolika	37		2555	
İstargıl	26		2498	
İstarosil	23	4	1340	300
İstriç	113	204	9010	14.000
İsvadiye	26	42	1993	2710
İvraca	42		3212	
İvraçis	86	154	3224	9000
İzvedir	22	86	1355	5800
İzvor-ı Küçük	54	88	4588	7500
İzvor-ı Küçük	22	3	1706	211
Jelejne	15	6	735	868
Kalanıçe	69	51	5275	7000
Kalanik	258	169	17.788	10.000
Kalatçe	19	55	1696	2400
Kalu Geriç	114	84	8862	6000
Kaminiçe	36	105	1029	4197
Kargorit	19		1743	500
Karlı	42		2500	
Katrine	32	27	2754	1500
Katuniç	17	23	993	1000
Kavas	22		3037	

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Kolonlar	173		9295	
Komarofça	11	38	1435	2000
Kosovati	14		948	
Kurniçe	25	59	2244	4300
Küçük Kemer	52		3271	
Lepe Polne	31	74	1603	6600
Lesniçe-i Büzürk	13	50	1038	5000
Lesniçe-i Küçük	12	60	1255	5000
Lijani	22	66	1844	3000
Lomeç	21	22	1973	1210
Lopin	11		932	
Makrin	16		780	
Malosin	23	29	2331	1800
Medven		61		6550
Mehmedlü	23	37	1637	2000
Mikra		14		1000
Mirkova	167	203	12.704	12.300
Mobolin	26	56	2089	6200
Morova	31		2138	
Mostofça				1200
Musa	12		960	300
Nasliç	89	125	7482	8000
Natotiçe	67	120	5000	8550
Novaçani	36	82	3250	3550
Novasil	57	13	3721	1210
Oraseniç	6		1288	
Osanofça	71		5333	
Osikofça	80	122	2478	2164
Ömer	70	98	6000	6000
Paşa Yiğit	116		5686	
Pistere-i Müslim	10	9	1223	600
Plasova	19		1672	
Presika	87	159	7021	11.500
Prodim-i Küçük	8	37	807	1200
Proyan	355	301	9218	16.500
Proveç	77	165	2354	9210
Rabno	40		3249	
Radavan	88	72	6510	6100
Serniçe	35	38	2620	2450
Sinodova	125	214	10.957	13.500

Somuncu	21	56	1493	2297
Sopot	56	150	4015	6000
Şumnin	24	85	2719	6500
Tapava	67	16	6981	1650
Tatarlu	28	71	2654	3550
Tatvan	31		2240	
Tazna	30	62	3250	6000
Topiliste	36	7	2490	500
Toros	32	45	2361	2800
Trakan	14		1048	
Trestenik	71		8870	
Tuleseva	117	105	7822	6650
Tursuncu	53		2320	
Ugarçin	256	333	6677	15.000
Vidrar	74	186	6353	11.500
Virmaniçe	101	94	8407	6500
Yağlın	183	167	14.900	13.400
Yedrepoli	177	421	5707	9500
Zelova	29		1704	
TOPLAM	6642	8601	472.828	526.485

Conclusion

The Ottoman Empire started to dominate over the Balkan territories step by step as of the second half of the 14th century. The empire waged important wars against the Balkan nations. Lovech is one of the Balkan cities conquered within this process.

It is observed that Muslim population substantially increased in Lovech, which is subject to our examination, between 1516 and 1579. Within this period, the number of Muslim neighborhoods rose from 3 to 7. An increase of %184 was seen in the number of people. Between the said dates, the number of Non-Muslim Neighborhoods remained stable, and an increase of 91% was seen in the number of people.

It is also seen that agricultural sector and service sector were ahead of the industry sector in Lovech between 1516 and 1579. In that period, among the most important products of the agricultural sector were wheat, barley and oat. It can be thought that climate also had an important role in production of these products. Main taxes collected in the field of stockbreeding between these dates were resm-i ganem, resm-i hınzır, and hive tax. In that period, the only tax type collected in Lovech in the field of industry was resm-i asiyab.

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