



T.C

**YEDİTEPE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**THE EVALUATION OF OTTOMAN FISHERY IN THE 19TH CENTURY
ACCORDING TO THE ARCHIVAL RESOURCES**

by

Fügen TUNALIDIR

**Submitted to the Graduate Institute of Social Sciences
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- A. MKT. NZD.** Sadâret Evrakı Mektubi Kalemi Nezâret ve Devâir
BOA Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi
C. BLD. Cevdet Belediye
C. HR. Cevdet Hariciye
C. HR. Cevdet Tasnifi Hariciye
C. ML. Cevdet Maliye
D.MKT. Dahiliye Mektubî
DH. EUM. SSM. Dahiliye Nezâreti Emniyet-i Umumiye Müdüriyeti Seyrû Sefer Kalemi
DH. EUM. THR. Dahiliye Nezâreti Emniyet-i Umumiye Müdüriyeti Tahrirat Kalemi
DH. İD Dahiliye Nezâreti İdare
DUİT. Dosya Usûlü İradeler Tasnifi
HR. TO. Hariciye Nezâreti Tercüme Odası
İ. TNF. İrade Ticaret Nafia Nezâreti Maruzatı
İ-HUS. İrade Hususî
MV. Meclis-i Vükelâ
ŞD. Şura-ı Devlet
Y. A. HUS. Yıldız Sadâret Hususî Maruzat
Y. PRK. TKM. Yıldız Perakende Evrakı, Tahrirât-ı Ecnebiyye ve Mâbeyn

ABSTRACT

In the period of Byzantium, the fishery in the Sea of Marmara and Bosphorus was the one of the most important sources of income. What about in the Ottoman period? How was the system of fishery in the Ottoman Empire? Was there an organizational structure? What were the rules? Was it possible to fish other sea products?

The answers of these questions can be found in the Ottoman archives (Archive of Prime Ministry- BOA.) The first and most significant source of this work is the archival documents. The sources in the Ottoman archives were investigated in order to find a new regulation of fishery made after the Tanzimat period. In this work, the first matter is the history of fishery in Constantinople in the antique age and the effects of Byzantium fishery system on Ottoman system in the 16th and 17th centuries. Moreover the influence of Ottoman Public Debts (Düyun-ı Umumiye) in Ottoman fishery was investigated. There is an evaluation of these regulations in comparison to the archival documents. These archival documents are very essential guides for the research questions of this work. In addition to this the matter of foreign fishermen was searched. According to the archival documents, the foreign fishermen were seen as an important problem in the particular period of the Ottoman Empire. Within the lights of all these sources, the administrative principles and practices of Ottoman fishery system were examined.

ÖZET

Antik Çağda ve Bizans döneminde Marmara ve Boğazlarda balıkçılık çok önemli gelir kaynaklarındandı. Osmanlı Döneminde de balıkçılık aynı önceki dönemlerde olduğu gibi bütçede önemli bir gelir kalemi olabilmiş miydi? Osmanlı da balıkçılık organize bir sistem içinde miydi? Kurallar ve işleyiş nasıldı? Bu suallerin cevaplarına birinci kaynaklardan ulaşmak amacıyla Osmanlı arşivlerinde araştırmalar yapıldı. Bu araştırmanın temel kaynakları Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşiv belgeleridir.

16. Yüzyıla ait bulunabilen kaynaklardan, Bizans'ın Osmanlı balıkçılığına etkisi incelendi. Ayrıca bulunabilen 18. Yüzyıl kaynaklarına göre Osmanlı Balıkçılık sorunları da araştırıldı.

Düyun-ı Umumiye İdaresi kuruluş ve çalışmalarının Osmanlı Balıkçılığına olan etkisi araştırılmış, 1882 tarihli Balıkçılık Nizamnameleri ve maddelerinin tercümelemi yapılmıştır. Balıkçılığın bu yeni nizamnamelere göre işleyişini ve sorunları anlayabilmek için, arşiv belgelerine başvurulmuştur. Balıkçılıkla ilgili arşiv belgeleri, bu araştırmada sorunları ve soruların cevaplarını aramakta esas rehber niteliği taşımaktadır. İlaveten, yabancı uyruklu balıkçıların, bu dönemde Osmanlı sularında önemli sorunlar yarattığı, yine BOA arşiv kaynaklarının rehberliğinde incelendi.

Tüm bu kaynakların ışığı altında, özellikle 19. Yüzyılda, Osmanlı balıkçılık sisteminin prensipleri ve işleyişi araştırılmıştır.

INTRODUCTION

The information about the copiousness of fish in the Sea of Marmara and Bosphorus comes until today from the antique age. Not only copiousness of fish but also sailboats in fishing activities were mentioned in the writings of the foreign travelers came to Ottoman territories. Moreover the drawings of some fishgarths can be seen in these writings. Some of the travelers came to in the second half of the 19th century also took the photos of these fishgarths.

On the other hand there is limited information and research about Ottoman fishery. The book of Karekin Deveciyan¹ and the encyclopedia of Reşat Ekrem Koçu² are important ones within the narrow but important sources about this issue.

In the period of Byzantium, the fishery was the one of the most important sources of income. What about in the Ottoman period? How was the system of fishery in the Ottoman Empire? Was there an organizational structure? What were the rules? Was it possible to fish other sea products?

The answers of these questions can be found in the Ottoman archives (Archive of Prime Ministry- BOA.) The first and most significant source of this work is the archival documents. In these extensive documents, the name, fish (balık) can be seen as mahi; the name fishery (balıkçılık) as sayd-ı mahi (in Ottoman Turkish.) After the proclamation of the Imperial Edict of Gülhane (Tanzimat), in the period of implementation of Tanzimat laws, two regulations (nizamname) are in existence for now about the system of Ottoman fishery. The first one is related to the fish market and

¹ Karekin Deveciyan, *Türkiye'de Balık ve Balıkçılık*, İstanbul: Aras Yayıncılık, 2006.

² Reşat Ekrem Koçu, "Balıkthane Nezareti," *İstanbul Ansiklopedisi*, İstanbul: İstanbul Ansiklopedisi Neşriyatı, 1959-1966, 2013.

municipality in 1882. After forty years from this regulation, in 1922, we can see another regulation about this issue. If we analyse the flow of the sentences in the regulation of 1922, it can be inferred that there is not any regulation between the first one and the second one.

The sources in the Ottoman archives were investigated in order to find a new regulation of fishery made after the Tanzimat period. A regulation of fishery at that period (19th century) is in existence in the archive but if we search the content of this regulation, we can see that this regulation is related to only the issues of harbour.³ On the other hand, when we search the Ottoman archive in order to find the documents related to this word (harbour-liman), we can see that there is not any marking tag in the name of harbour. Between the limited and complicated sources related to Ottoman fishery, after a long searching process, some important documents were found and they are used for this work.

In this work, the first matter is the history of fishery in Constantinople in the antique age and the effects of Byzantium fishery system on Ottoman system in the 16th and 17th centuries. Secondly, the influence of Ottoman Public Debts (Düyun-ı Umumiye) in Ottoman fishery was investigated. In the third part of this work, the transcription of the regulations dated in 1882 can be seen. In the fourth part, there is an evaluation of these regulations in comparison to the archival documents. These archival documents are very essential guides for the research questions of this work. In addition to this the matter of foreign fishermen was searched. According to the archival documents, the foreign fishermen were seen as an important problem in the particular period of the Ottoman Empire. Within the lights of all these sources, the administrative principles and practices of Ottoman fishery system were examined.

³ ŞD. ML. NF. 133 34/15

1. AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF FISHERY IN CONSTANTINOPLE FROM ANTIQUE AGE TO OTTOMAN PERIOD

1.1. CONSTANTINOPLE FISHERY IN THE ANTIQUE AGE

Constantinople (Byzantium in the antique age) and Bosphorus were famous for their fishes and fisheries in the antique age. The information about fishery and fish species in this area can be found in the writers of the antique age. In chronological order, Aristotle and Arkhestratos lived in 4th century (BC) touched on the subject in their books. Moreover Strabon who was one of the writers of the Early Empire and Apicus who lived in the beginning of the Roman Empire and Plinus also presented and discussed the Constantinople fishery⁴. One of the significant resources of this subject in the period of Roman Empire was Dionysiois Byzantios' work, *Anaplous Bosporou* (AD 190). Even Petrus Gyllius lived in 16th century addressed to the work of Byzantion in the matter of fish and fishery. The work of him was called as *De Bosporo Thracio*.⁵

Fishery was an important source of income in the states of the antique age. Before mentioned writes talked about the abundance of fish species, tastes of fishes and the contribution of fishery to the city and Roma's wealth.⁶ According to Aristotle, the fruitfulness of Bosphorus proceeded from the migration routes of fishes which in turn effected their growth. The fishes immigrated from south to Black Sea in autumn. The district was their spawning ground. In spring, they got back to southern regions. Fishes had to follow the Bosphorus road. By this way, due to fishermen knew this situation, they could locate the fishes in this specified area and they could fish easily when the season came.⁷ In his book (Politics,) Aristotle mentioned about a community of

⁴ Plinus, *The Natural History* (Latin: *Naturalis Historia*), AD 77–79.

⁵ Oğuz Tekin, *Eskiçağ'da İstanbul'da Balık ve Balıkçılık*, İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, 2010, 18.

⁶ J. A. Cuddon, *The Owl's watchsong: A study of Istanbul*, London: Barrie & Rockliff, 1960, 55-57.

⁷ Mehmet Fatih Yavuz, "Antikçağ'da İstanbul Boğazı'nda Balıkçılık ve Gece Balık Avı," *İstanbul Araştırmaları Yıllığı*, İstanbul: İstanbul Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, 1/2012, 11-13.

fishermen in Constantinople.⁸ Fishery had a place in Constantinople's economy in terms of labor supply. There were many fishing villages throughout the bays of Bosphorus.

In his before mentioned book, Dionysios lived in 2th century (AD), Byzantium, asserted that fishery was the most important source of income within the other incomes of Bosphorus.⁹ The geographer, Strabon also claimed that Byzantium was the third city in fishery.¹⁰

Strabon said that a kind of fish, skipjack tuna could be guddle in some straits of Bosphorus. He explained that the fishes laid eggs in the water of Azov Sea's marsh area, yet they could become fishable and they were suitable for kippering around Sinop. Besides he stated that while the fishes were following Bosphorus road, they stampeded and came over when they encounter the huge rock in Halkedon (Kalkedon)¹¹. With the rip current there, the fishes went into Keras, The Golden Horn (Haliç). They could be fished there easily and thanks to this condition, Byzantium and Roma economies improved.¹² Although we can estimate that the above mentioned, huge and white rock is the place of the Maiden's Tower (Kızkulesi), there is not any evidence. Petrus Gyllius who had some writings related to Constantinople and lived in 16th century, wrote that this change in the direction of fishes depended on the flow of Bosphorus rather than the existence of the rock.¹³ His assertion received confirmation from modern researchers. It was told that this flow of Bosphorus made the fishery possible in the city. Thanks to this flow, the fishermen could make out the migration way of fishes and they developed some methods for fishing according to the fish species. Furthermore these methods became traditionalized in process of time.

⁸ Dionysios Byzantios, *Boğaziçinde Bir Gezinti*, Çev: Mehmet Fatih Yavuz, İstanbul: YKY, 2013, 22. ; Tekin, 19.

⁹ Byzantios, 20-21.

¹⁰ Tekin, 19.

¹¹ Halkedon

¹² Byzantios, 20-21.

¹³ Tekin, 36.

The place where the skipjack tuna could be fished mainly was the Golden Horn. Because of the abundance of fishes and the income from them, the region which was likened to an antler in the antique age had become Golden Horn in the period of Empire.¹⁴

As you will guess, unfortunately, the plenty of fishes and traditionalized fishing methods could live until the first quarter of the 20th century.

Another writer of the antique age, Athenaisos lived in 2nd century (AD) called Byzantium as the “motherland of skipjack tuna” in his book, *Deipnosophistai*. In the same work, he also wrote that Byzantines used many salt and garlic in their foods. He remarked that there were many fishes in their country.¹⁵

According to Byzantium sources, archeological remains; mosaics, there were some materials for fishing: fishhook, fishing net, pike, three-pronged spear and kipe. For public, fishing was possible in non-governmental shores. People also used fishing boats. It is known that skipjack tuna, tuna fish and sword fish were sold and salted.¹⁶

The fishgarths (dalyan) which were photographed in the 20th century in Bosphorus came from Byzantium. This fishing method which was the observation of fishes was called as Skopia by Byzantines. In this method which was performed by sharp spears and fishing nets, a lookout was arranged firstly.¹⁷ A keen sighted person was chosen and he was waited in the lookout for the setting of fishes. When a school of fish was determined, they were blocked by fishing boats and surrounded by nets; the fishing started... This method was used in fishing of big fishes, such as tuna fish and sword fish.¹⁸

¹⁴ Ibid., 35-36.

¹⁵ Ibid., 19-20.

¹⁶ Ibid., 47-48.

¹⁷ Ibid., 49-50.

¹⁸ Ibid., 51.

With the development in fishing, the point of lookout which was established in trees in the antique age had been arranged in the seas within the centuries. As we will see in the following chapters of this work, the observation towers in 19th century's Constantinople were in the sea and they were listed according to their religions. These towers were rented out by the state.

When the Greek sources are searched, we can see that fishing was practiced at nights in the antique age.¹⁹ This was named as “fire fishing.” The reason of this naming was the torches and baskets of fire in the fishing boats. Most probably, its source of inspiration was the easiness of fishing in the time of full moon. The fishes which saw the moon light swam towards seafloor for food mistakenly. Their journey of nutrition started... By this way, they were fished by the fishermen smoothly. The fishermen in the antique age also could fish by doing artificial moon light with the torches.

It is known that there was night fishing in the Ottoman period. The Marshall Moltke²⁰, in his letters when he was in Constantinople, pointed out that the night fishing and bright torches contributed to the beauty of Bosphorus.²¹

The existence of fish markets in Byzantium is known. Although the places of these markets are not known accurately, it is estimated that they were near the sea and harbours. In the 5th century (AD), there were many and big fish markets (macellum).²²

The fishes were consumed as fresh, salted, and smoked in Byzantium cuisine. Plinius, in his writings, mentioned that how the fish was cooked and how the salt was used to protect the fish. Interestingly, he also talked about tuna fish which he liked so much.²³

¹⁹ Yavuz, 13.

²⁰ He traveled Ottoman Empire in the first half of the 19th century. He wrote his story in his letters...

²¹ Ibid., 14.

²² Tekin, 52.

²³ Ibid., 54.

Not only fishery but also doing salted fish was a line of business in Byzantium and the export of salted fish was very important for the state. Both the fishermen and community who produced salted fish earned income. Additionally, the tax paid by them was imperative revenue for Byzantium treasury.²⁴

Like in the Roman coins, there were fish patterns on the Byzantium coins' one side and there were the faces of emperors on the other side.²⁵ This shows that fish and fishery were very essential in Byzantium.

1.2. AN OVERVIEW OF THE OTTOMAN FISHERY IN THE 16TH CENTURY

Although we do not know the process of the fishery after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (Constantinople), the regulation called as “Kanunnâme-ı Dalyân-ı İstanbul” (The Code of Fishery of Constantinople) and applied in the period of Fatih the Conqueror can give us a clue about the fishery.²⁶

The words in this code, “bundan öndin olı-gelmiş kanun ve kaide üzre” (according to the regulations before now...) can make us think that the methods and regulations in Byzantium²⁷ were continued to be applied in the Ottoman Empire. Karekin Deveciyan, the last minister of Wholesale Fish Market in the Ottoman Empire, in his book, *Türkiye’de Balık ve Balıkçılık*, also wrote that the methods and regulations

²⁴ Gilbert Dagron, “Law and Society in Byzantium: Ninth-twelfth Centuries,” *Proceedings of the Symposium on Law and Society in Byzantium, 9th-12th Centuries*, Washington: Dumbarton Oaks, 1994, 48-49.

²⁵ Tekin, 57-59.

²⁶ “Nişân-ı Hümayun odur ki Dârende-i misâl-i vâcib ’ül-ımtisâl kulum filan İstanbul’un ve Boğazkesen’in dalyanın yasağı etmeye gönderdim ve buyurdum ki varup bundan öndin olı-gelmiş kanun ve kaide üzre yasak ede. Öte yakada ve berü yakada kim gerekse balık avlatmaya. Her kim uğurlayın balık avlarsa, tutup balığın elinden alup kendinin gereği gibi hakkından gele, kimesne mâni olmaya.” See; Rifat Günalan, “İstanbul’da Balıkçılık: XVI. Yüzyılda Dalyan Mukataaları,” *Tarih Dergisi*, İstanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi, 2008/2, Sayı: 48., 19.

²⁷ Alexander Kazhdan, *State, Feudal, and Private Economy in Byzantium*, Dumbarton Oaks Papers, 92.

were coming from Byzantium period.²⁸ In the Ottoman archive documents, it is possible to see the fishgarths which were called as Skopia in Byzantium. As we will see in the next chapters, the dalyan and voli²⁹ in the Marmara Sea and Bosphorus were rented out through open bidding by the state after they were territorialized. This method was called as iltizam and the tenants were called as mültezim (tacks man.) This system was used not only in farming and trade but also in sea, river and lake fishery. Some mültezims rented the same places year after year and they also carried out maintenance.

There is no doubt that the purpose of this prohibition was to prevent illegal hunting which caused to tax loss. The term in the code, “âmilin eminine” probably indicates that the word, “âmil” was the state itself. If we take into consideration that the fishery incomes were given to iltizam in the 16th century firstly,³⁰ the state (âmil) produced income with the help of its officials around dalyan and voli regions.

In the article of Günalan and the archive documents of 16th century, we can see the issues related to mültezims. The problems included renting out the fishgarths, disagreement about mukataas (the territories imposed a tax) and payment collection process, and government correspondences letters related to the construction and repairment of fishgarths. In addition to this, we can make an inference that the state assigned some people to several works for dalyan mukataas; emin, kethüda, dalyancı, dîdeban, katip, korucu, yasaqçı...³¹

In the 16th century, as it is understood from the decree dated in October 30, 1543, the control of Constantinople fishery was upheld to nazır (minister) Mehmet and emin (bailee) Ekisnos. These people made a complaint about poaching to Divan (Supreme

²⁸ Deveciyan, 336.

²⁹ *Voli*: Drive-in fishery. The places which are known as plentiful for fishing. These places are named and recorded. See; Deveciyan, 552, 553.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 19.

³¹ As we see in the chapter about 19th century Ottoman Fishery, in the documents connected to *mültezims*, there was a lot of information about their complaint related to poaching and their problems about burden of tax. In other words, the troubles of the 16th century continued in the 19th century invariably.

Court) and they talked about that they advised against the situation but they could not get result. In the decree written to the kadı (muslim judge) of Gebze subordinated to Üsküdar, it was commanded that the poachers should have been prevented and their names should have been determined.³²

In the same article, it can be seen that the fishgarths of Constantinople and Galata had a great contribution to the state budget. In a decree dated in April 22, 1544, to the kadı of Constantinople, it can be seen the new bid price offered by mültezim Vrano Ekisnos (1.350.000 akçe in the previous period.) In the new period, Vrano submitted the bid (1.600.000) for three years. He also demanded to choose the officials (kâtip, dîdeban, yasakçı) himself and he insisted on giving a raise for ulûfe (service pay) which was paid to these people. In response to this demand, a decree was applied. According to this decree, the state demanded vouchers for these new officials and ordered that these vouchers had to be inquired further by the legal experts.

Even the fishgarths of Constantinople and Galata were sent to prison if they did not pay their debts or if they went bust. In the period of Suleyman the Magnificent, in a decree dated in December 28, 1520, the mültezim Stefanos was sent to prison in Constantinople because of his debt of dalyan hired for three years. Thereafter, he was come out of prison by the order of the Emperor. However according to the decision, he would not be an agent or a voucher and nobody would ask him for paying his debt hence forth.

As it is indicated from a decree dated in May 2, 1544, the state helped the mültezims in the collection of accounts receivable. By this way, the state guaranteed the income came from iltizams. In the decree, we see that the mültezims, Manol and Yani

³² Ibid., 19-20.

had recourse to the state due to they could not collect the debts. Based on this, this process was taken in hand by the state.

Additionally, the state sought a settlement; installment was the other way in the collecting of debts. According to the decree dated in October 31, 1521, a non-Muslim, Mihail applied for the mukataa of Constantinople fish market and for this application, the state decided that his financial condition had to be inquired further. From an added decree written to subaşı (commander of the town) of Constantinople and dated in November 17, 1521, we can observe that the previous mültezim of this fish market was another man, Bayezid and he was sent to prison because of his debt.³³

The ferman (edict) sent to the kadı of Constantinople in 1577 was misconceived in the work of Reşat Ekrem Koçu. According to this misinterpretation, the fish sent to the palace only for the Sultan could be fished by only Muslim fishermen. However the word, “Müslüman” (Muslim) was the mistranslation of the word “müsellem” (delivered.)³⁴ In reality, the necessity which included that the fishermen who were in the employ of the palace, had to be Muslim is a mistake resulted from mistranslation. In the following parts of this work, as we see in many archive documents, the fishermen were non-Muslim who fished only for the Sultan’s desire. Besides, their names were given in the documents. By quoting, this mistake and mistranslation was used by another source too (Modern Türkiye’de Balıkçılar ve Bilim Adamları)³⁵

³³ Ibid., 21-22.

³⁴ BOA, Mühimme/031,[1577]Hüküm No:549.

³⁵ Stale Kunudsen, *Fishers and Scientists in Modern Turkey*, NewYork:Berghahn Books, 2009, 49.

1.3. AN OVERVIEW OF THE OTTOMAN FISHERY IN THE 18TH CENTURY

The primary and secondary sources about fishery of this century are very limited. However, as we see from the documents in the Ottoman Archive, the old methods and problems continued in 1700's consistently.

The document dated February 18, 1716 was the most interesting one.³⁶ In this monitory document, it was ordered that the fishermen around Galata had to pay their tax of tuzlayıcı (salter) craft no to voyvodas (vaivode,) but to Balık Eminliği. The dragomans worked for Office of Grand Dragoman in the Ottoman Administration between 1716-1821 were ranked as voyvoda.³⁷ Most probably, one of these dragomans started to collect fishing tax.

In the another document dated September 26, 1722, it was asked permission to transport 2000 medre şarab (approximate 2500 l.³⁸) for müselleme Vasilaki and his crew who were fishing around Hasbahçe only for the Sultan. In the document³⁹ dated May 26, 1721, it was ordered that the fishermen who were fishing with trawler in the fishgarth of Karadeniz (Black Sea) and Uzunye only for the Sultan, did not have to pay the tax via balık emini.

In an additional document dated April 2, 1745⁴⁰ there was a similar order. In this text, the fishing area around Sarayburnu was rented out as mukataa for dhimmi (non-Muslim in the Ottoman Empire) Hürmüz who was fishing only for the Sultan.

³⁶ BOA, C..ML, 547/22498, 24 Safer 1128 [Feb., 18, 1716].

³⁸ Ünal Taşkın, *Osmanlı Devletinde Kullanılan Ölçü ve Tartı Birimleri*, Fırat Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Tarih Bölümü, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 2005, 31.

³⁹ BOA, C..ML, 117/5856, 29 Receb 1133 [Sept., 26, 1722].

⁴⁰ BOA, C..ML, 132/6606, 29 Safer 1158 [April, 2, 1745].

Because of this work, it was ordered that he did not have the responsibility to pay the tax. As it is clear from these documents, the fishermen who fished only for the Sultan were exempt from the fishing tax.

The document dated March 24, 1754⁴¹ indicates that the license to fish around Siroz and Bosna only for the Sultan could be transferred from father to son. Besides, as it is seen in the 16th century, the rate of assessment varied from region to region in the 18th century. In a document dated July 23, 1850, it is ordered that the rate of assessment would be one-fifth for two fishgarths of the village (Beşir Ağuz) in Island of Limnos. However the rate of assessment for salted and fresh fishes was different in Constantinople then countryside.

In the document dated May 23, 1871,⁴² it was marked that the salted fishes sent to Constantinople and Galata Fish Market were taxed as forty each per barrel by the balık emini. Because of this situation, in the document, it was ordered that the demand of the Emin who wanted to surcharge in the tax at the rate of one-fifth, had to prevent. In the meanwhile, the number of Salter community was very high as Evliya Çelebi mentioned in his Seyahatnâme.⁴³ In the document dated July 27, 1795,⁴⁴ most probably after the conflagration in 1793,⁴⁵ it was ordered that the licenses of nineteen Salter shops in Galata and eleven Salter shops in Constantinople had to be renewed.

The other two documents were related to the problems between the fishermen and all officials of Balık Eminliği. According to the signal in the document dated May 28, 1735,⁴⁶ the fishes fished in the fishgarths of Constantinople custom, could be sold by the fishermen to middlemen and shops after these fishes were taxed in the fish

⁴¹ BOA, C..ML,517/21132, 29 Cemaziyelâhir 1167 [March, 24, 1754]

⁴² BOA, C..ML., 320/13199, 13 Ramazan 1266 [July, 23,1850].

⁴³ *Günümüz Türkçesiyle Evliya Çelebi, Seyahatnamesi*, ed. Seyit Ali Kahraman-Yücel Dağlı, İstanbul: YKY, 2012, 1/344-346.

⁴⁴ BOA. C..BLD, 9/430, 10 Muharrem 1210 [July, 27, 1795].

⁴⁵ “İstanbul Yangınları” 1793 Balıkpazarı yangını. *İBB.gov.tr., İstanbul İtfaiyesi*, access: July, 30, 2013.

⁴⁶ BOA. C..ML, 368/15124, 5 Muharrem 1148[May, 28,1735].

market. In addition to this, as we look at the document dated in February 14, 1755,⁴⁷ the fishermen who fished with fishing hook and net had a disagreement about the taxes with Balık Emni Serezli Mustafa Haseki of Hassa Bostancılar Ocağı. In the document dated in November 29, 1779, we can see that the demand of the taxman of Galata for the salted fishes and caviars brought by the Russian merchants got rejected. Because the rate of assessment was above the line: “beher kıyyeden yarım Osmalı altını.” (Per okka was half Ottoman gold coin.)⁴⁸ It was ordered that the taxman could determine the rate of assessment which had to be equivalent to the tax rates applied to Russian merchant ships, English and French merchants. The result of a complaint in December 20, 1802,⁴⁹ indicates that the fishes fished in Bosphorus were taxed in the rate of one-fifth. The emin of fishgarths in Beykoz and Kilyos, Mehmet Ragıp complained about the demand of balık emini who wanted one-third tax rate. Mehmet Ragıp put into words that the tax rate was one-fifth in Constantinople and there was an injustice in terms of his side’s position. The reasonable degree was that the previous tax rate would continue.

During the searching process of this work, I could not find any documents which could be a sign for the fishery in the period of Tanzimat.⁵⁰ As we know, there were many regulations in this era. In this era in which the rules were arranged according to the era’s needs, a lot of institutions were reorganized.⁵¹ The regulations were called as nizamname (code of practice.)⁵² The documents related to fishery of this period are very limited in the Ottoman Archive. It is possible that the documents related to fishery in this era have not been classified yet.

⁴⁷ BOA. C..ML, 199/8244, 2 Cemâziyelevvel 1168 [Feb., 14, 1755].

⁴⁸ BOA, C..HR., 28/1388, 20 Zilkade 1193 [Nov., 29, 1779].

⁴⁹ BOA, C..ML., 612/25213, 24 Şaban 1217 [March, 20, 1802].

⁵⁰ The word *Tanzimat* means *nizam, tanzim, tesis* (regulations.)

⁵¹ Mehmet Sayıtdanlıoğlu, *Tanzimat Döneminde Modern Belediyeciliğin Doğuşu*, İstanbul: İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, 2010, 3.

⁵² Tayyib Gökbilgin, “Tanzimat Hareketinin Osmanlı Müesseselerine ve teşkilatına etkileri”. *Belleten*, CXXXI, S:121, Ocak 1967, 93.

In the order dated May 9, 1853,⁵³ we see that the fishermen who were the owners of fishgarths had the license only to fish not to do salted and dried fish products. In a document,⁵⁴ after the Greek War of Independence, we witness that fishery was accepted as work of a tradesman and it was disqualified for foreigners and so Greeks. However, according to the traditions, due to Greeks were longstanding fishermen in the Ottoman Empire, it was ordered that they could keep fishing going. The Ottoman Greeks would be treated as the subjects of Devlet-i Aliyye (Ottoman State) but they would not have the permission to be the esnaf kethüdalığı (chamberlain of guilds.) In the document dated in May 11, 1870, the foreigners had to get the license in order to fish as the subjects of Ottoman State did.⁵⁵

As we observe from a document dated in April 1, 1881, just before the establishment of Düyün-ı Umumiye (Ottoman Public Debts,) an inspector was sent to some eminliks in order to investigate the taxes on fish, tobacco, gunpowder, silk and the procedures.⁵⁶ For Düyün-ı Umumiye which was newly formed, this implementation was usual; the institution was trying to understand the state of play in practice.

2. THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBTS (Düyün-ı Umumiye) AND FISHERY

The Ottoman Public Debts was established in December of 1881 after the correspondences⁵⁷ with the Ottoman government during a year. The process was resulted with a regulation called as Muharrem Kararnamesi.⁵⁸ The institution entered in the process of collecting the debts on some consumer goods, such as salt, tobacco,

⁵³ BOA, A.}MKT.NZD., 78/6, 30 Recep 1269 [May., 9, 1853].

⁵⁴ BOA, C..HR., 92/4582, 14 Zilkade 1281 [April., 10, 1865].

⁵⁵ BOA, HR.TO., 203/72, [May., 11, 1870].

⁵⁶ BOA, Y..A...HUS., 167/5, 1 Cemâziyelevvel 1298 [April, 1, 1881].

⁵⁷ BOA, DUİT, 187/9, 7 Zilhicce 1297 [Nov., 10, 1880].

⁵⁸ Donald C. Blaisdell, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Avrupa Mali Denetimi*, İstanbul: Doğu Batı Yayınları, 1979, 104.

alcoholic beverages and also taxes on fishing.⁵⁹ It also took some measures in order to increase these incomes. It had specialists on some technologic branches brought to the Empire in order to develop and control the production. The Ottoman Public Debts supported the tax payers in order to increase their income and production. For example, it opened some schools for the purpose of improvement in silk manufacturing.⁶⁰

The Balık Eminliği was converted to Balıkthane Nazırlığı (The Ministry of Fish Market) in order to progress in fishery. The first minister of Fish Market was Ali Rıza Bey.⁶¹ In the forthcoming years, the state started to move to build a modern fish market. The opening of new and big fish market was timed in the birthday of the Sultan, 1902.⁶² All fishes fished on that day were gifted to the palace and a big entertainment was laid.⁶³ The Ottoman Public Debts had a specialist on fishery brought to the Empire, M. De. Bellesme.⁶⁴ Region headquarters were established and the inspectors were assigned to these offices.⁶⁵ The last director of the fish market in the Empire was Karekin Deveciyan whom book was an important source for this work. He was a significant figure in this area and the first publisher of his book was Düyun-ı Umumiye İdaresi Yayınevi. (Karekin Deveciyan, Balık ve Balıkçılık. Dersaadet: Düyun-ı Umumiye Matbaası, 1331-[1915])

We can say that the institution gave priority to the regulations on fishing within all other works. After the establishment of the institution, within a month, the first regulation was legalized and after four months, the second regulation was legally recognized. The first one was Zabıta-ı Saydiye Nizamnamesi in January 9, 1882. The

⁵⁹ Ibid., 85.

⁶⁰ Haydar Kazgan, "Düyun-ı Umumiye," *Türkiye Ansiklopedisi*, Ankara: Yıldız Matbaacılık, 1956, c. 4., 708.

⁶¹ Balıkthane Nazırı Ali Rıza Bey, *Eski Zamanlarda İstanbul Hayatı*. İstanbul: Kitabevi Yayınları, 1931.

⁶² BOA, İ-HUS, 100, 12 Şaban 1320 [Nov., 14, 1902].

⁶³ Fügen Tunalıdır Saruhanoglu, *The Seafood Consumption in the Ottoman Society in the 19Th. Century*, Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis, Yeditepe Univ., Fac. of Art and Science, Dept. Of History, İstanbul: 2008, 20.

⁶⁴ Kazgan, 710.

⁶⁵ BOA, DH.EUM.SSM., 33/32A, 8 Muharrem 1337 [Oct. 6, 1918].

regulation which included some degrees related to land hunting and also fishing predominantly. The regulation was published in *Düstur*.⁶⁶ The second regulation which was classified as *Dersaadet*⁶⁷ ve *Tevabii Balıkhane İdaresi*, *Dersaadet ve Tevabii Balıkhane Nizamnamesi* in the Ottoman Archive was legalized in May 4, 1882 by the signs and seals of all ministers.⁶⁸

The second regulation, *Dersaadet Balıkhane Nizamnamesi* and *Zabita-ı Saydiye Nizamnamesi* which I could reach in the Ottoman Archive was legalized in October 1, 1922, forty years later. As it is understood in the next chapters of this work, these regulations were follow-up of previous ones. All these regulations and their addendums are very essential in order to understand the Ottoman fishery.

3. THE REGULATIONS ON FISHERY (*Zabita-ı Saydiye Nizamnamesi*)

This regulation was composed of two parts which included sea and river fishing and also land hunting. There were thirty one articles related to fishing in this regulation which was composed of fifty two articles.

In the first article, we can see that the business of the regulation was stated as hunting; mainly fishing and also land hunting.

The second article stated that the fishing license was not necessary for the crews of warships and captains of the merchant ships when they fished for their own daily nutrition. However if the fishing or land hunting were for the purpose of industry, the people who fished and the people who hunted birds or other land animals, had to apply

⁶⁶ *Düstur*, V. Cilt, II. İstanbul: 1299, 122.

⁶⁷ The old name of Istanbul in the Ottoman period.

⁶⁸ BOA, DUİT, 21/48, 25 Cemâziyelâhir 1299, [May.14, 1882].

to the officer of the region and get the license. The poachers' supplies would be confiscated by the state.

The third article pointed out that the applicants had to pay half gold coin (mecidiye) for the license. The licenses were valid for a year and they were used only by the owners. Nobody could fish without a valid license and a license was not effective for more than one person. The hunters who had the licenses did not have to pay income tax.

In the fourth article, it was ordered that the tax rate would be twenty percent without any charges, on saltwater fishes fished in sea, river, and river-mouth; on sea foods (such as mussel, oyster, scallop, lobster, crab.) For the freshwater fishes and other sea products, the tax rate was determined as ten percent without any charges. The valuation of the products was also determined by open bidding after the fishes were brought to the fish market. The tax was paid according to the valuation and with the currency of payment taken as a basis in the open bidding.

The fifth article stated that the hunting tax in the cities and districts where there was not any fish market had to be paid according to the current market rate of the hunt in these places. The tax would be paid with the consent of parties. If the parties could not come to an agreement, the tax had to be paid in goods.

In the sixth article, apart from the exceptions in the second article, we can observe that the hunters did not have to pay hunting tax if they fished for their own meal rather than plying a trade. However they had to get fishing license. It was forbidden to fish without the license.

The seventh article stated that the and whale and mullet and and dolphin and red sea bream (mercaniye) octopus and sea gull and tortoise and leech were

subjected to the tax which was applied for other sea products. All these products can be taxed with some special articles according to their sorts.

In the eighth article, we can see that all types of fishes had to be taxed according to their wharves. The officers of fish markets in these wharves were responsible to collect the taxes. For the process of transfer from these wharves to other regions, it was ordered that the personal licenses would be delivered without any charge fee.

The ninth article included that the fishes fished in the Black Sea, in the Mediterranean Sea and their bays and also some kinds of birds (kukarina, cormorants) which were hunted in rivers and would be used for industry and furthermore some products such as whale oil were taxed at the rate of twenty percent. This taxation was determined according to the agreement of parties, and if they could not reach an agreement, the tax would be paid as goods.

According to the tenth article, the taxes of aforementioned birds and fishes were collected in the markets where they were sold. The taxes of fish oils were collected in the places where the process of oil production was conducted. In these places, the people who set up the oil-caldrons for this work or the fishermen were the taxpayers. If the fishermen could not be determined, the tax would be collected from the buyer. In the situation of export of the products, there would not be any charge apart from customs in the wharves. For this exceptional case, the possessors would receive another license.

In the eleventh article, we can observe that the charge fee of licenses varied by region: In the bays of Tripoli, Benghazi, Islands of Crete, Rhodes, Kos, Tenedos, and Syria, and other regions, the local and foreign sponge-divers' rowboats would pay the tax at the rate of ten Ottoman coins. The gaff sails would pay the tax at the rate of four Ottoman coins. The trawlers would pay the tax at the rate of three Ottoman coins. Irrespective of the size, all sponge-divers' rowboats in the bays of Syria had to pay the

tax at the rate of three Ottoman coins. This license was valid for a year and it had to be renewed every year.

The twelfth article was also about the licenses. In the bays of Crete and other regions, the local and foreign and twelve tone-sized fishing boats which were fishing red sea bream had to pay the tax at the rate of ten Ottoman coins. The fishermen who received their licenses by this way, would be free. (Without any charge fee.) This license was valid for a year and it had to be renewed every year. The licenses given in the Islands of Crete and Cyprus were valid only in their regions. The fishing boats which would fish sponge and sea bream around other Ottoman islands had to get the license from the new hunting regions. The charges of the licenses were determined according to the size of the boats. The licenses which were taken from other regions were not valid. The fishing boats were permitted to fish only in the licensed regions.

According to the thirteenth article, the licenses which were given for fishing sponge and sea bream were prepared in the names of ship owners or captains. The seaman recruits were not subject to the license. These licenses were not transferred to another person officially or semi-officially.

The fourteenth article stated that the fishermen who fished naces around Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Ottoman coastal waters had to pay the tax at the rate of ten percent. This taxation was determined according to the agreement of parties, and if they could not reach an agreement, the tax would be paid as goods.

According to the fifteenth article, apart from the metropolis, the people who wanted to establish fish farms for producing oyster and mussel in all Ottoman coasts, gulfs, and ownerless places, had to petition for getting the license. In the petition, the place of the farm had to be indicated. The petition had to be delivered city council and then it was assigned to harbour master. If it was approved and if the farms guaranteed

the environmental cleanup of the regions, the applicants would get the license for producing oyster and mussel under favorable conditions.

In the sixteenth article, we can observe that in the farms which were determined by the personal licenses, nobody could fish aforementioned shellfish without licensees' permission. If there was poaching, the products of poachers would be confiscated by the officials and these products were delivered to the licensees. If there was any harm in the farms, the domestic courts would seek recovery for damages incurred and lay the burden on delinquents.

According to the seventeenth article, the licensees had to pay the tax at the rate of twenty percent for the products that they sold in the fish markets. The rate of assessment was determined according to the market value. Apart from this tax, there would not be any other charge.

In the eighteenth article, it was ordered that the licenses were delivered to the people who wanted to produce shellfish in the rivers duly. The licenses had to be prepared according to the sixteenth article and they were valid for ten years. In the mentioned regions, the licensees had to pay the tax at the rate of ten percent for the products.

The nineteenth article stated that nobody could fish and fowl in the state lands which were not adjudicated. The license was also obligatory for these regions. The state could adjudicate these lands to the mültezims for fishing or fowling in a valuable consideration. Moreover, in these lands (rivers,) the state could set the work itself.

The twentieth article ordered that as it was stated in the previous articles, all incomes coming from these lands were belonged to the exploiters; the state or the mültezims. There would not be any other charge for these lands.

According to the twenty-first article, the fishing licenses were valid only for the possessors. These lands could be glebes which were worked by the general directorate of foundations. In the fishgarths and volis, the fishing licenses were belonged to the owners. However, all these operators had to obey the traditional rules. In the mentioned regions, if the products would be sold in the fish markets, the sellers had to pay the tax at the rate of twenty percent according to the forth article.

The twenty-second article included that the vacant fishgarths which were belonged to the state, were adjudicated to the mültezims at an auction. But the mültezims had the responsibility for the charges of the fishgarths. The fishes fished in these fishgarths were belonged to the mültezims and they had the right of disposition. If they wanted to export salted fish and spawn, they had to pay customs duty.

According to the twenty-third article, if a person built a fish pond for production and sold these fishes, the producer had to pay the fishing tax at the suitable rate of the condition.

The twenty-fourth article ordered that for the leeches, turtles and frogs hunted in the vacant and other licensed lands, the hunters had to pay the tax at the rate of ten percent. If there was reconciliation in the sales agreement, the tax would be paid as cash, and if there was not reconciliation, it would be collected by the state.

According to the twenty-fifth article, if the state secured an injunction against fishing, fish production and consumption (in the period of spawning, at the time of war and infectious disease outbreaks,) the poachers' fishing gears were seized by the state and they were served with fine at the rate of the half and full Ottoman gold coin.

The twenty-sixth article ordered that buying and selling fishes was also prohibited at the period of closed season of fishing. In that period, selling fishes in markets or peddling and transferring to another region were definitely prohibited. The

people who reacted against this rule were served with fine at the rate of one or five Ottoman gold coin. However, if there was a fishing prohibition in a region because of the war, it was permitted to transfer the fish products from the region at peace to the theater of war.

The twenty-seventh article stated that for the fishing in sea and river areas, current fishing gears are valid. In sea and river areas, the state put a ban on fencing activities and using chemicals which could harm the spawns and cause the emergence of marsh areas in the county. Those who flouted the rules had to pay from half to ten Ottoman gold coins. Moreover the government would demolish these unchartered fences. According to the article-196 of Penal Code, those who used chemicals and gave rise to health problems of people would receive imprisonment from a week to two years. On the other hand, as a penalty, they had to pay from one to twenty five Ottoman gold coins. The government would also seize the all fishes.

According to the twenty-eight article, sea and river areas were put out to tender for two years at least or four years at most. However the state could put lakes and fishgarths out to tender for from one to ten years. In such a case, the mültezim had to cover the expenses. The system was a kind of competitive bidding.

The twenty-ninth article stated that it was forbidden to fish with fishing and sailing boats by using the trawl nets in gulfs and harbour areas except for Bosphorus, the Marmara Sea and the Dardanelles Strait. This prohibition was valid in the unrestricted areas of Ottoman seas at the rate of three sea miles except for the straits. It was prohibited to fish sponge with mechanical boats. Those who used these kinds of boats had to deliver their gears and boats at the first breach. If they repeated, they also had o pay from fifty to hundred Ottoman gold coins. (Liras)

According to the thirtieth article, mesh width (the size of holes⁶⁹ in the nets) used by fishermen had to be eight millimeters at most. The punishments in the twenty-sixth article would be applied for those who used fine-meshed nets (narrower than signified size.)

According to the thirty-first article, the fishing markets in Constantinople and the others which were dependent on Constantinople would conduct their works with a special regulation.

(The articles from thirty-second to fifty-first involve some issues about land hunting. Hence these articles won't be incorporated into this work.)

The fifty-second article stated that the Ministries of Justice and Finance were responsible for the conducting of The Regulation on Fishery.

3.1. THE REGULATION ON FISHING MARKET OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND ITS UNITS (Dersaadet Ve Tevabii Balikhane Nizamnamesi)

According to the classification in the Ottoman Archive, this regulation [May 14, 1882 -25 Cemâzilyelâhir 1299] was prepared by the department of Tanzimat and presented to the Sultan in April 27, 1882. It was legalized in May 1, 1882.⁷⁰ In the justification of the regulation, it was stated that although there were many directions and rules, this regulation would meet the need for intensifying of criminal sanctions.

The first article of the regulation which was composed of seventeen articles was about fishing licenses. All fishermen who were fishing with nets, the guilds of

⁶⁹ These holes were in the form of square. The aforementioned size was edge length of the square.

⁷⁰ BOA, DUÏT, 21/48 25 Cemâziyelâhir 1299 [May. 14, 1882].

madrabaz⁷¹, alkarnacı⁷², and tablacı⁷³ had to get the license according to their own business lines. The fees of the licenses were also demonstrated in the article. The Gedikli⁷⁴ madrabaz and fishermen who fished with nets had to pay 7 kuruş, 20 para for the license. The anglers and the fishermen who were fishing with trawl net had to pay 10 kuruş, the stagers (long-serving middlemen) had to pay 150 kuruş, the fishermen who were doing fire fishing had to pay 30 kuruş (for the smaller fire fishing boats-kurtina, 15 kuruş,) and the packmen had to pay 20 kuruş for the license fee.

In the second article, it was stated that the fishermen without license had to pay threefold fee. However, the one of three of this fee would be deliver the reporter and the remained amount would be the income for the state.

The third article was related to the taxes for the fishes and fish markets in and around Constantinople and the taxes for conveyed sea products. According to the article, for each 100 kuruş; for fresh fish and sea products 20 kuruş, for the storage and registration fee, 1 kuruş 20 para, for the collection fee, 1 kuruş 20 para had to be paid. The fishermen had to pay 23 kuruş (23 percent) as the tax. In addition to these rates, for the fishes sent to provinces, another tax (called as masdariyye⁷⁵) would be collected. For a thousand of mackerel, 5 kuruş; for a ton of anchovy and scad, 25 kuruş; for ten pairs of bonitos, 5 kuruş; for a big holder of other kinds of fishes and sea products, 5 kuruş (for a small holder, 2 kuruş, 20 para) would be collected. In the article, lastly, for a thousand of salted or unsalted mackerel and smoke fish, 2 kuruş, 20 para; for a big barrel of every kind of fishes, 1 kuruş would be collected as masdarriye.

⁷¹ “Middlemen” See; Redhouse Sözlüğü, *Türkçe/Osmanlıca- İngilizce*, İstanbul: SEV Matbaacılık ve Yayıncılık, 2000, 717.

⁷² The fishermen who fish mussels, oysters etc. by using the boats with special equipment. See; Deveciyan, 34.

⁷³ Those who sell the fish in wooden tables by exhibiting.

⁷⁴ The people whose works were transferred from father to son. These people had some privileges. See; Redhouse, 392.

⁷⁵ The tax collected for some products (wine...) by the state before the period of Tanzimat. Ferit Devellioğlu, *Osmanlıca-Türkçe Ansiklopedik Lûgat*, Ankara: Aydın Kitabevi Yayınları, 21. Baskı, 2004, 583.

The fourth article was related to the collection process of the tax by Balikhane (The Wholesale Fish Market.) The people who bought the fresh fishes from Balikhane at the auction had to pay all of the debt within a week. Those who bought the fresh fishes for doing salted and dried fish had to pay the debt within a week as well. The sellers could also receive their payment from Balikhane in accordance with their agreements. At the auction; the payment of small amount of fishes, the sellers' share, taxes and costs had to be paid as cash. The price of some sea products (oysters, scallop and mussels) came to Balikhane in the days out of the day of auction was determined according to the value of the products at the previous auction. If there was no any equals, the price was determined according to the market value. The taxes (masdariyye) of the fishes brought to Constantinople or sent to provinces had to be paid as cash.

According to the fifth article, the tradesmen who would make a bid for the auction had to give security for due payment in order to make the payment after a week. The amount in these indentures had to be on the same plane of the shopping. If they could not make the payment within a week, the guarantors would pay the debt. If the guarantors could not pay the debt, the goods of the debtors and guarantors would be sold by the official collectors of the municipalities.

According to the sixth article, as it is stated in the fourth article, the sea products of which taxes and payments were collected as cash or the sea products of which payment would be received after a week; the fishermen had to get a license for a fee (10 para.) This license was necessary for the product exclusion and distribution. This license was valid for only a day and it could not be used more than once in the day. For each distribution, the fishermen had to get a separate license. The fee of the licenses had to be paid as cash (10 para.)

According to the seventh article, if the fishermen would sell the fishes to the peddlers, they had to inform the officer of the fish market and they had to submit the amount of the fishes. After that, they had to get the license. The officer of the fish market had to determine the amount of fishes sold to peddler according to the license. The officer had to state the amount in the new license. The information about the old license had to be indicated in the new license. The fee of the new license was determined as 10 para. The transfer of fishes and fish products by the peddlers was not allowed. However, Karekin Deveciyan, the director of Constantinople Fish Market, wrote a footnote in his book in Ottoman Turkish.⁷⁶ According to this note, those who demanded to buy fish from Balikhane at auction could buy the fishes at the amount of their demands. Therefore, this article could not be applied.

In the eighth article, it was stated that the taxes of the sea products sold in the markets out of Constantinople Fish Market would be collected as cash according to predetermined rules.

According to the ninth article, those who were buying the fishes at auctions out of Constantinople could continue their works. In the fish markets where there was not selling by auction, the officials could set the prices on daily basis.

In the tenth article, it was stated that the fishermen who were out of Constantinople and who had fishing licenses could sell their products in Constantinople. The sale prices were determined according to the market value of Constantinople. The other liability reserves were collected by the officials of the fish market.

The eleventh article pointed out that the products of the fishermen who were fishing without license in Bosphorus, Constantinople and around Marmara Sea would be confiscated by the state. These seized properties would be sold by auction and the

⁷⁶ Deveciyan, 435.

half of the sales revenue would be given to the informers or the seizers. The other half would be given to the administration of the fish market.

The twelfth article prohibited the opening up a fish shop and establishing a company and also fishing by boats in the sea for the people who worked for the fish market or in the center of the city.

The thirteenth article was related to the fishing nets and mesh sizes. As it was stated in the *Zabita-i Saydiye Nizamnamesi*⁷⁷, the size of the mesh had to be 18 millimeters. However the fishermen who were fishing anchovy could use fine-mesh nets (called as *kuduna*) in the seasonal closing period (December, January, February and March.) It was forbidden to use the fine-mesh nets in the other months. The people who defied the ban had to pay the gold Ottoman coin from five to hundred. Their products-fishes were also confiscated by the state.

According to the fourteenth article, the sizes and kinds of the fishes which could not be fished would be announced by the administration of the fish market.

The fifteenth article stated that the articles in *Zabita-i Saydiye Nizamnamesi* but not in this regulation would be valid in Constantinople.

According to the sixteenth and seventeenth articles, this regulation would be conducted by the administration of fish market in *Dersaadet* (Constantinople.) The regulation would be applied by the Finance Ministry. (Date: 25 Muharrem 1299-December 17, 1881.)

⁷⁷ We do not have this regulation for now.

3.2.THE ADDENDUMS OF REGULATIONS AND THE EVALUATION ACCORDING TO ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

When we analyze the articles of the regulations, it is possible to make some evaluations. Firstly, it can be said that the Debt Administration wanted to control the incomes coming from fishing. For this purpose, just before the establishment of the institution, it sent the inspectors to the Balıkhane Eminlikleri in order to determine the problems about fishing. (See footnote 51.) After the establishment of the institution, it was considered the regulations necessary. Although we don't have any documents which can show the fact that the Ottoman government made these regulations because of the pressure of the Debt Administration, the dates of the regulations and the potential power of the institution in order to collect the incomes on behalf of the state can make think this possibility. Besides, in the justification of the second regulation (Dersaadet ve Tevabii Balıkhane Nizamnamesi,) it was stated that the directions and rules up to that time were not enough for the enforcement. For a legal basis of the punishments, these new two regulations were necessary. This reason gives rise to thought that the Ottoman state tried to support the institution (legally) which incorporated the incomes and tax revenues of fishing.

The legal necessity about getting the license of fishing (stated in the first articles of the regulations) aimed to prevent poaching. Some subsidiary articles also put a stop poaching: confiscation of fishing gears, the imposing punitive fine and the awarding denouncers with fishes. According to a document in the Ottoman archive, a fisherman's (Andria Çoma) fishing gears were seized by the state when it was determined that he

did not have a license. His bill of review was also rejected.⁷⁸ This case shows that the code was enforcing.

In addition to this, as it is understood from the amendments in a regulation dated in December 28, 1892, the fishermen who were fishing sponges had some problems about the licenses. The document aimed to prevent poaching.⁷⁹ As a solution, the administration offered that the licenses could be delivered in the areas where the boats and fishing gears were repairing. This offer was accepted and it was decided to amend in the regulation.

The twenty-eight article of the Regulation on Fishery (Zabita-ı Saydiye Nizamnamesi) which was related to fishermen who fished sponges with mechanical boats was also troubled. The tool mentioned in this article was alkarna (trawl net) which dissolved all the living things in the seabed away. The using of this tool which dragged all seabed with the nets linked to a lattice was prohibited by the Regulation on Fishery. But then the using of the toll was allowed in 1885.⁸⁰ According to the document dated in March 31, 1902, although the prohibition of fishing sponges with mechanical boats, there was disobedience for the order. For this reason, after 1885, this prohibition was repeated. The situations shows us that the poachers had sought profit for short-term.

Apart from the fishing without licenses, the fishermen who had the licenses fished illegally. They sold the fishes out of the fishing market. They bribed in order to show the amount of the fishes. They also transferred the fishes from boats to boats in the open seas. By this way, they evaded the tax. The eleventh article of the second regulation was not enough to prevent this problem. As an addendum to this article, the Department of Tanzimat offered an arrangement. In July 30, 1922, the state published a

⁷⁸ BOA, DH.MKT., 2104/45, 23 Receb 1316 [December 7, 1898].

⁷⁹ BOA, MV., 73/13, 16 Kanun-u Evvel 1308 [December 28, 1892].

⁸⁰ Deveciyan, 308.

decree.⁸¹ The official inspector, Karakin Bey also attended the negotiations about the decree. According to the instructions in the addendum, all fish products fished in the seas (outside and within) of Dersaadet were sold in the Golden Horn region. The way of this illegal selling was transfer. The contraveners had said that they would transfer the products to harbours where the taxmen could be fined. As we see, with the help of the Debt Administration, this decree was applied in order to stop these kinds of illegal works. According to the decree, the amount of fishes which was selling around Constantinople Fish Market and regions under the Debt Administration was limited. The fishes over the limit had to be transferred and sold in the center of Constantinople Fish Market. There was a quota of kilogram for each kind of fishes: goat fish, mullet, scald fish, bass, gray mullet, red sea bream, blue fish, rockling fish (less than 5 kg.); brill, dentex, bonito (less than 20 kg.); other kind of fishes and sea products (less than 30 kg.) could be sold in authorized fish markets. Some of the princes' islands (Büyükada, Heybeliada, Burgazada, Kınalıada) were except from this rule. The reason of this segregation was the distance of these islands and their changeable weather.

As it is realized from this decree, there were some problems in the transfer of dried mackerels. Dried fish products were lightweight and so they could be sold illegally. The problem about dried mackerels prepared around Bosphorus and other region was also debated. It was decided that the previous practices would be valid because “there already was a method and direction for only mackerels.”⁸²

The addendums and modifications in the regulations can be seen in many documents. The addendum dated in June 30, 1889 was about the sizes of fishing nets.⁸³ It was stated that the articles, 30.-The Regulation on Fishery and 13.-The Regulation on

⁸¹ BOA, MV., 256/96, 5 Zilhicce 1940 [July 20, 1922].

⁸² The direction coul not be reached.

⁸³ BOA, MV. 44/76, 18 Haziran 1305 [June 30, 1889].

Fishing Market of Constantinople and its units had to be changed. According to these articles, “the mesh width could be eighteen millimeters at lost.” As the reason, it was stated that even the biggest mullets could pass through these nets. Hence it was not possible to keep the small fishes. As a matter of fact these kinds of nets were not used in practice. It was also mentioned that the issue was discussed by the Debt Administration as well. In the decision, it was allowed that the mesh width could be produced and used as between seven and twenty-five millimeters. However the size of the mesh width could be changed according to the kind of fishing and season. Hence the ultimate decision maker was the Fishing Market and it would also announce the sizes. The fishermen had to obey the rules. The purpose of this limitation was to protect the tiddlers. The fishermen were using the fishing boats according to the kinds of fishes.⁸⁴ When they webbing around voli regions, and if the size of mesh width was lesser than the limit, the tiddlers were fishing and so they could become extinct. Today, the problem of rareness in bluefish is coming from this old method/mistake...

Another two important addendums can be seen in The Regulation on Fishery, in September 17, 1906. The decree was sent to all fishing districts and cities. The first addendum⁸⁵ was about the prohibition of trawling⁸⁶ in fishing. The second one⁸⁷ was about the prohibition of using torpedo⁸⁸ in fishing.

The trawls are space covered by a cast of circular fishing nets. They have been named for many times with many different names. This method causes an annihilation of fishes and spawns. The method is also much more effective than the trawl nets using in the fishing of sponge. The damage of the trawls which are allowed in a limited

⁸⁴ Deveciyan, 317-368.

⁸⁵ BOA, DH.MKT, 2610/82, 11 Haziran 1322 [June 24, 1906].

⁸⁶ *Denizcilik, Balıkçılık ve Su Ürünleri Mevzuatı*, Ankara: TC. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, 2008, 9-42.

⁸⁷ BOA, DH.MKT, 1129/36, 4 Eylül 1322 [Sept. 17, 1906].

⁸⁸ This is a kind of fishing method. The fishermen collect the fishes on the surface of the water after they killed them by using explosive material.

territory (only in high seas) today was known at that time. The prohibitions were repeated many times. At the present time, this method is used in scientific searches with special arrangements. In some high seas, the method is allowed for only two sea miles away from the shores. A special license is also necessary.⁸⁹

It can be observed that although there was a penal clause related to the prohibition of trawling in the second addendum, this method could not be prevented. With an official writing in January 10, 1882,⁹⁰ the Ottoman government demanded from a producing company (Sims Elektrik Balık Torpili-Sims Electric Fishing Trawl) detailed information about trawling. This writing which was just after The Regulation on Fishery passed into law (January 9, 1882), gives rise to thought that the trawling was a serious problem at these days. Such kind of document which would exhibit the damages of trawling could be an important and persuasive indication in the explanation of the law and elucidating of fishermen.

However, the documents and punitive decisions show that these laws could not be put into effect immensely. A document (petition) dated March 7, 1888,⁹¹ included that the tacks man of Ayvalık (Mihail Sivasto) had a damage claim from the state. According to the petition, the mayor of Ayvalık had fished with trawler and so he had damaged the fishes of tacks man. We can see that according to another document dated March 15, 1888⁹² and came from Ayvalık the issues related to trawling continued. One of the torpedoes used in fishing was thrown into a stove in the port of Ayvalık and so it injured a man. In May 26, 1888, the petition of Mihail Sivasto was replied by the Government of Dersaadet. According to the decision,⁹³ the local government

⁸⁹ Denizcilik, Balıkçılık ve Su Ürünleri Mevzuatı, 12-34.

⁹⁰ BOA, Y..PRK.TKM., 4/66, 19 Safer 1299 [January 10, 1882].

⁹¹ BOA. DH.MKT. 1492/65, 23 Cemaziyelahir 1305 [March 7, 1888].

⁹² BOA. DH.MKT. 1494/66, 2 Receb 1305 [March 15, 1888].

⁹³ BOA. DH.MKT. 1509/82, 15 Ramazan 1305 [May. 26, 1888].

(municipality and municipal police office) would compensate for the loss of Mihail Sivasto.

There is a document in the archive dated in December 12, 1899.⁹⁴ It included that some people who fished with trawler were arrested in the coast of Eceabad Kabatepe. These offenders were delivered area officer of Camburnu. Another prohibition order dated in November 19, 1900 was also sent to all of the fishing cities.⁹⁵ According to this order, the fishermen in Lesbos Island were using a silvery chemical substance in fishing. With the order, the using of this substance was prohibited.

In October 31, 1901,⁹⁶ there was another issue of trawling in Ottoman seas. In the village of Kesendire, Erese, two fishermen (brothers; Yarovacel and Korkinik) had used explosive material in fishing and Yarovacel had been injured while attempting to use this material. After this event, it was ordered to investigate about that matter. According to another document dated in January 21, 1902, the taxmen of Kuşadası invaded many torpedos and they delivered them to the military authority.⁹⁷

With a decree dated in July, 1904,⁹⁸ the Government of Dersaadet also considered it necessary to do recall the prohibition of using torpedo in fishing. The decree was announced to all cities in August 8, 1904.⁹⁹ Another announce¹⁰⁰ also emphasized that the using of torpedo in fishing was harming the fishes.

In January 18, 1909, a writing came from Ayvalık stated that the fishermen were fishing with torpedo flagrantly. Whereon Dahiliye Mektubi Kalemi (Secretary of Home Office) wanted to prevent this event by giving a notice.¹⁰¹ In the document of Dahiliye

⁹⁴ BOA. DH.MKT. 2283/61, 8 Şaban 1317 [Dec.12, 1899].

⁹⁵ BOA. DH.MKT. 2429/94, 26 Receb 1318 [Nov. 19, 1900].

⁹⁶ BOA. DH.MKT. 2550/20, 18 Recep 1319 [Oct. 31,1901].

⁹⁷ BOA. H.MKT. 2605/95, 11 Şevval 1319 [Jan. 21, 1902].

⁹⁸ BOA. İ.HUS. 119, 18 Cemaziyelevvel 1322 [July 31, 1904].

⁹⁹ BOA. DH.MKT. 877/60, 26 Cemaziyelevvel 1322 [August. 8, 1904].

¹⁰⁰ BOA. DH.MKT. 2605/95, 26 Cemaziyelevvel 1322 [August. 8, 1904].

¹⁰¹ BOA. DH.MKT. 2711/9, 25 Zilhicce 1326 [Jan. 18, 1909].

Mektubi Kalemi, March 11, 1909¹⁰², after the giving of the notice, it was reported that the fishermen in and around Strait of Ayvalık were not allowed to use torpedo and the officials took due precautions. In the same document, it was also stated that the responses of notices sent to and Dardanelles and Biga would be reported when they came. With this document, we can observe that there was a problem related to using of torpedo in fishing around Dardanelles and Biga. And the injunctions were sent to these places.

In the same year, July 22, 1909, it was reported that five fishermen in Kavala had fished with torpedo and when the officials came to arrest them, they had shot the officials and they had also assaulted them with dynamites. In response of self defense of the gendarme these fishermen had landed and found asylum in Consulate of Greece. In the document, it was ordered that the legal and administrative requirements had to be put into action.¹⁰³ Within the Ottoman archive documents, there are many writings which show that many fishermen violated the prohibition.

As we understand from the documents, in addition to this problem, the surplus of fishes (overfishing) was another important trouble. It could cause epidemics. The state tried to take some precautions in order to prevent this problem. The safety and hygiene of fish markets were vital. With a decree in June 26, 1903,¹⁰⁴ the state decided to build a cold storage house in the Fish Market of Constantinople. One of the storage houses of the fish market was designated for this target and a technical commission was formed under the presidency of Hulisi Bey (the chair of Chamber of Industry.) Since we could not find any further document about this issue, we do not know whether the cold storage house was built or not.

¹⁰² BOA. DH.MKT. 2763/95, 18 Safer 1327 [March 11, 1909].

¹⁰³ BOA. DH.MKT., 2882/90, 4 Receb 1327 [July 22, 1909].

¹⁰⁴ BOA. İ.TNF., 12, 9 Receb 1321 [June 26, 1903].

In the document dated February 10, 1907,¹⁰⁵ it was ordered that the municipalities had to take due precautions for the reclamation of fish markets. The building of sanitary fish markets in Galata, Constantinople and Halkedon had to be started.

Probably, the surplus of fishes was also a problem in Dardanelles Strait. A document dated in August 13, 1899,¹⁰⁶ mentioned that the building of a fish factory had started in the east of Port of Gelibolu, Dokuz Tersaneler. However, this construction work was bothering the fishermen of that area, and so it was ordered that the construction work had to be stopped. The construction work which was conducting by Gelibolulu Atnaş was stopped by the government and it was also ordered that the region had to be reintegrated by the conductor within two months.¹⁰⁷ There was a third writing related to this issue.¹⁰⁸ The statement of Liman Dairesi (Department of Ports) was about that the construction work had been stopped. The record of Meclis-i İdare (Administrative Council) which would make invalid the statement of Liman Dairesi was sent to Bahriye Nazırlığı (Ministry of Maritime.)

The twenty-fifth article of the law which was related to the prohibition of fishing during epidemics was also applied occasionally. In the document dated in July 3, 1910,¹⁰⁹ it was ordered that the precautions had to be taken around Haliç, because the spoiling of fish products there could cause epidemic cholera. After a year from this order, in May 16, 1911,¹¹⁰ around and in Dersaadet the epidemic cholera was observed and the prohibition of fishing was applied. The prohibition also contained the Lake of

¹⁰⁵ BOA. DH.MKT.,1146/28, 26 Zilhicce 1324 [Feb. 10, 1907].

¹⁰⁶ BOA. DH.MKT., 2232/80, 5 Receb 1317 [August 13, 1899].

¹⁰⁷ BOA. DH.MKT., 2258/44, 12 Rebüülahir 1317 [Oct. 18, 1899].

¹⁰⁸ BOA. DH.MKT., 2269/42, 8 Receb 1317 [Nov. 12, 1899].

¹⁰⁹ BOA. DH.EUM.THR. 39/50 24 Cemaziyelahir 1328 [July 3, 1910].

¹¹⁰ BOA. DH.İD.. 36/6, 17 Cemaziyelaevvel 1329 [May 16, 1911].

Terkos. The state considered to form a commission necessary. This commission would deliberate the compensation for damage of tacks men in this region.

4. THE PROBLEMATICS OF FOREIGN FISHERY

In the eleventh article of the regulation, the fishing rules in the Ottoman seas and license fees for the people out of the Ottoman subjects were determined. According to a decree dated in dated in May 11, 1870,¹¹¹ the foreigner fishermen had to get the fishing license from Devlet-i Aliyye. According to another decree dated in December 10, 1896, Italian fishermen were allowed to fish in Medova (İşkodra).¹¹² There was also a document dated in January 28, 1897, which shows that some British colonels and notables of Italians were allowed to fish around İşkodra and Yanya.¹¹³ According to this document dated in December 31, 1897, a group of British from upper class came to Avlonya¹¹⁴ and they demanded to fish. In the document it was ordered that the investigation about them had to be started and if it was required, the licenses would be delivered.¹¹⁵

When we search the documents related to foreigners, the fishing of them caused many problems. If the documents in the Ottoman Archive analyze chronologically, we can see that the first uncommon order was dated in December 10, 1889. According to the document, it was stated that if the British military officers who were fishing in the coats of Seranduz were arrested by the bandits, the officers could not think the Ottoman

¹¹¹ BOA. HR.TO., 203/72, [May. 11, 1870]

¹¹² BOA. DH.MKT., 2077/101, 5 Receb 1314 [Dec. 10, 1896].

¹¹³ BOA. DH.MKT., 2079/85, 24 Şaban 1314 [Jan. 28, 1897].

¹¹⁴ Avlonya is a coastal town in Albania. The town is famous for its fishing. "Avlonya", *Wikipedi*, tr.wikipedia.org, Access date: Sept. 5, 2013.

¹¹⁵ BOA. DH.MKT., 2087/60, 6 Şaban 1315 [Dec. 31, 1897].

State responsible. They had to give an approved document for this situation. They could fish only with this document. However this order did not tie in the style of license.¹¹⁶

As it is understood from the writing dated in January 3, 1900,¹¹⁷ the attitude of Ottoman State against British fishermen had continued. The state did not take the responsibility of the dangerous situations related to fishing of British fishermen. There was also a document which stated that if the British ships fishing around Yanya coasts were kidnapped by the bandits, they could not claim compensation from the Ottoman State. They had to give a proclamation. In the opposite case, they would not be allowed to fish. This order was a kind of aggravated repetition of the previous order.

In February 9, 1900, the Italians came to Avlonya for fishing, accord with the The Regulation on Fishery, were allowed to fish.¹¹⁸ However according to the document dated in June 5, 1901,¹¹⁹ the local government of Yanya¹²⁰ did not permit Italians to fish in Avlonya. Therefore the issues caused the intervention of Italian Consulate. Both the consulate and Düyun-ı Umumiye handled the issue when the local government did not give the fishing license to the Italians who demanded to fish with the boat named Victoria. Düyun-ı Umumiye stated that the Ottoman government could give the licenses to the foreigners as it did before. In September 4, 1901, the Ottoman government sent a written notification via Italian Consulate.¹²¹ According to this notification, the Italian fishermen who were fishing with Ottoman licenses could not be allowed to sell their products illegally. They were also cautioned by the state about their importation activities because they claimed that they were fishing out of the Ottoman seas and then selling these fishes in the Ottoman territories as the foreign goods. The rate of tax for

¹¹⁶ BOA. DH.MKT., 2303/72, 6 Şaban 1317 [Dec. 10, 1899].

¹¹⁷ BOA. DH.MKT., 2293/14, 1 Ramazan 1317 [Jan. 3, 1900].

¹¹⁸ BOA. DH.MKT., 2303/72, 8 Şevval 1317 [Feb. 9, 1900].

¹¹⁹ BOA. ŞD. 2708/9, 17 Safer 1319 [June 5, 1901].

¹²⁰ A town in Greece.

¹²¹ BOA. ŞD. 2717/49, 22Ağustos 1317 [Sept. 4, 1901].

such kind of products was eight percent. The Italian fishermen were allowed to fish on the condition that they had to obey these rules and they had to fish out of the Ottoman seas at the distance of three miles. Their licenses were valid till the beginning of May of the year.¹²²

In October 22, 1901, with the decision of Şûra-yı Devlet Tanzimat Dairesi, it was stated the fishing in Ottoman coast was allowed for only Ottoman subjects. The order was sent to all cities.¹²³ After a month from this decision, in November 26, 1901, the demand of fishing of foreigners was deliberated.¹²⁴ It is observed that the notable family from British, Lord Aleksandır Kenndy, the skipper of the ship, Sezar, from British navy and another person from British notables asked for fishing permission. Since the document could not be found in the archive we do not know the reply of the state.

The problems of Italian fishermen continued in this period. At the end of the attitude of the state and the persistence of the consulate, the fishing license given to Italian fishermen was protracted until the end of the May of the next year. The governors of Salonika and İşkodra (Tevfik and Ferik Şakir) were also informed about the situation via telegraphs. The governors were also conducted to follow the process. The persistence of the foreigners for the support of the consulate in fishing and moreover the approach of Düyun-ı Umumiye for the benefit of foreigners caused some problems between the Ottoman State and them. The state asked the legal adviser of the Sublime Port (Gabril Efendi) opinion in written. The claims for damages from two parties came into existence and a case file was formed for this issue. In the report of Finance Office (Meclis-i Maliye), it was stated that many mültezims who were sponge

¹²² BOA. ŞD. 2717/49, 16 Mart 1318, [March 29, 1902].

¹²³ BOA. DH.MKT., 2547/69, 9 Receb 1319 [Oct. 22, 1901].

¹²⁴ BOA. DH.MKT., 2560/122, 14 Şaban 1319 [Nov. 26, 1901].

fishermen in Ottoman seas were foreigners. The report also indicated the actions for damages coming from different regions by elaborating the allowances.

According to another document dated in January 1, 1902¹²⁵, it was also ordered that the foreign captains came to fish had to be investigated by provincial administration in İşkodra. The governor of İşkodra, Ferik Şakir, sent a telegraph to Dersaadet in February 27, 1902.¹²⁶ As we can understand from this telegraph, the governor reported that a nameless Italian fishing boat was fishing during the day without a license. The boat was coming into the harbour at nights and it was sorting out the harbour in the mornings at a very early time. Moreover there were not any commercial activities of it. According to the report, this boat was transshipping the fishes to an Austrian ship named as Elena Ragusa. Düyun-ı Umumiye and the consulate were also informed about this smuggling.

In the another document dated in March 21, 1902 and signed by the Minister of Internal affairs, all these issues related to foreign fishermen; orders, correspondences between Ottoman Empire and Italian and Austrian Consulates, notifications and telegraphs sent to İşkodra and the rebuttal petitions were reported to the state. In the same document, it was stated that the Austrian Consulate objected to the decision of the fact that the foreign fishermen could fish in the Ottoman seas far from three miles of the coasts. According to the objection, the consulate demanded to extend this distance as five miles under the Ottoman official's care. In the other parts of the document we can see that when the Italian (Salonika) Consulate received the information about this demand, it also gave the same offer. In this case, the reply of the local government about Italian fishermen was expected.

¹²⁵ BOA. DH.MKT., 2572/97, 21 Ramazan 1319 [Jan. 1, 1902].

¹²⁶ BOA. ŞD., 2717/49, 14 Şubat 1317 [Feb. 27, 1902].

In the document dated in March 29, 1902 and signed by the Minister of Internal affairs, it was stated that the conjuncture could cause pecuniary injury and the Italian fishermen would claim compensation. The situation was reported and the state considered the legal investigation necessary. In the same document, it was also stated that the local governments had to be informed that whether the prohibition for Italian fishermen could be applied for all foreign fishermen and in all Ottoman seas. The state had to turn a hand to the issue in order to clarify the subject. In addition to these problems, the prohibition of fishing license for foreign fishermen could cause pecuniary injury much more than the Council of State stated. It was also emphasized that the Greek Consulate was noising about the fact that this prohibition would be applied for sponge fishermen too. At the end of the document, it was demanded that these issues had to be investigated by the Minister of Finance in order to prevent any mistake. The Sultan was also informed about the situation.

After three days from this document, in March 31, 1902,¹²⁷ the legal advisor of the Sublime Port, Gabril Efendi notified his view in written to the Sultan. In this report,¹²⁸ Gabril Efendi stated that there was not any agreement between the Ottoman state and the protesting states about this issue. According to the regulations on fishing and in the eyes of the law, the fishing license for foreigners was determined by the decision of the Ottoman state as long as the fishermen obeyed the Ottoman laws.

As it is understood from a document dated in April 28, 1902,¹²⁹ the fishing of foreigners in the Ottoman seas became a diplomatic problem. According to the document, in Şenkin, an Italian, Loroso Vito, had brought some harmful and embargoed goods although he was pretending as a fisherman. Then the launch named Tair had

¹²⁷ BOA. ŞD.,2717/49, 18 Mart 1318 [March 31, 1902].

¹²⁸ BOA. ŞD.,2717/49, 24 Ramazan 1320 [Dec. 25, 1902]. This file is composed of ten documents. There are telegraphs and reports in the file.

¹²⁹ BOA. DH.MKT., 490/44, 19 Muharrem 1320 [April 28, 1902].

tracked him. He informed against the launch. When the embassy insisted about the complaint of him, the issue was inherited to the Italian Embassy of Dersaadet.

CONCLUSION

The Ottoman fishery system was the continuation of Eastern Byzantine fishery system. However, as opposed to the Ottoman fishery, using dynamite and large fishing net was not a problem during the Byzantine rule. Yet the Ottoman state struggled with these methods in order to protect fish eggs and shellfish which were under the threat of extinction. By this way, Ottomans tried to make many regulations of fishery and addendums. The most important indication was Kanunname-i Dalyan. In the Ottoman State, the fishery was one of the significant lines of works and the system provided a big amount of tax revenue for the state treasury. In addition to this, according to archival documents, the collection of taxes coming from fishery was a difficult process in all periods.

There were fishgarths and the regions covered by a cast of a circular fishing nets in the Ottoman seas. These regions were rented by mültezims for three years. The mültezims were responsible for these districts and at the same time they could earn their living by fishery. They also had to pay the fishery taxes. If there was any problem with the fishermen in the regions, the state collected the taxes on behalf of the mültezims and even sentenced the offenders to imprisonment. On the other hand, if the mültezims did not default, the state took back their districts.

After The Ottoman Public Debts took some measures in order to increase the incomes and after the institution started to collect the fishery taxes, the state took the fishery seriously. In that way, many regulations related to fishery were issued and the institution worked in order to modernize and improve the fishery in the Ottoman State.

For this purpose, after much debate, the state established regulations which had strict rules. These regulations arranged the fishing licenses, fees and taxes seriously. There were many laws which had to be applied in the period of disaster and epidemic and also time of war. Moreover, there were other detailed laws which were related to the mesh width and the protection of fish eggs. Additionally, the articles of the regulations organized river fishing, and also sponge and shellfish fishing. The taxes of these activities were also determined in detail. In the time of war, the fishing in straits was prohibited and the need of the public of Dersaadet was met by the sea products coming from other regions, rivers. In addition to all these, according to the archival documents, the hygiene of wholesale fish markets and the construction of cold storage depots were the other significant steps in the development of fishing regulations.

The Ottoman Public Debts also worked in cooperation with the state in order to solve the problems and make decisions on fishery. The inspectors were sent to the harbours and they controlled the fishing activities. The poaching was one of the most important problems which caused tax loss. On the other hand, using torpedo in fishing was affecting all benthic regions and marine species. For this reason, the state decided to built ice houses and a canning factory in Gallipoli.

The addendums of regulations supported the efforts of the state in order to prevent the smuggling. Although there was the method of kippering, the surplus of fishing was According to the regulations; it was not possible to fish without a fishing licence in Istanbul. Fishermen, salters and sponge-fishermen also had to have fishing licence and had to pay the taxes (twenty percent). The fishermen in the remote regions (like Crete) had to pay the taxes with the Ottoman coin. In these taxes, the rate was determined according to the size of the fishing boats. The owners of stews also had to

pay the taxes and had to have the required documents. They were also responsible for the environmental cleanup of their regions.

The problems of foreign fishermen caused many issues between the state and The Ottoman Public Debts. The Ottoman state tried to cancel the fishing licenses of some foreign fishermen who were poaching. However the attitude of consulates and The Ottoman Public Debts make things difficult for the state. These efforts could only arrange some financial matters such as the rates of taxes. The Ottoman state also rent some regions out for fishing. The state helped the hirers, the tacks men, in order to collect the taxes.

The regulations and the addendums of them could not solve the problems in fishing as a whole. However, the archival documents were essential in the understanding of Ottoman fishery system and its problems. The documents lighted the way for searching the continual issues and the solutions for them. As the second hand source of this thesis, the works of Deveciyan and Koçu are imperative. However, while the book of Deveciyan involves encyclopaedical information, the book of Koçu has wrong translation.

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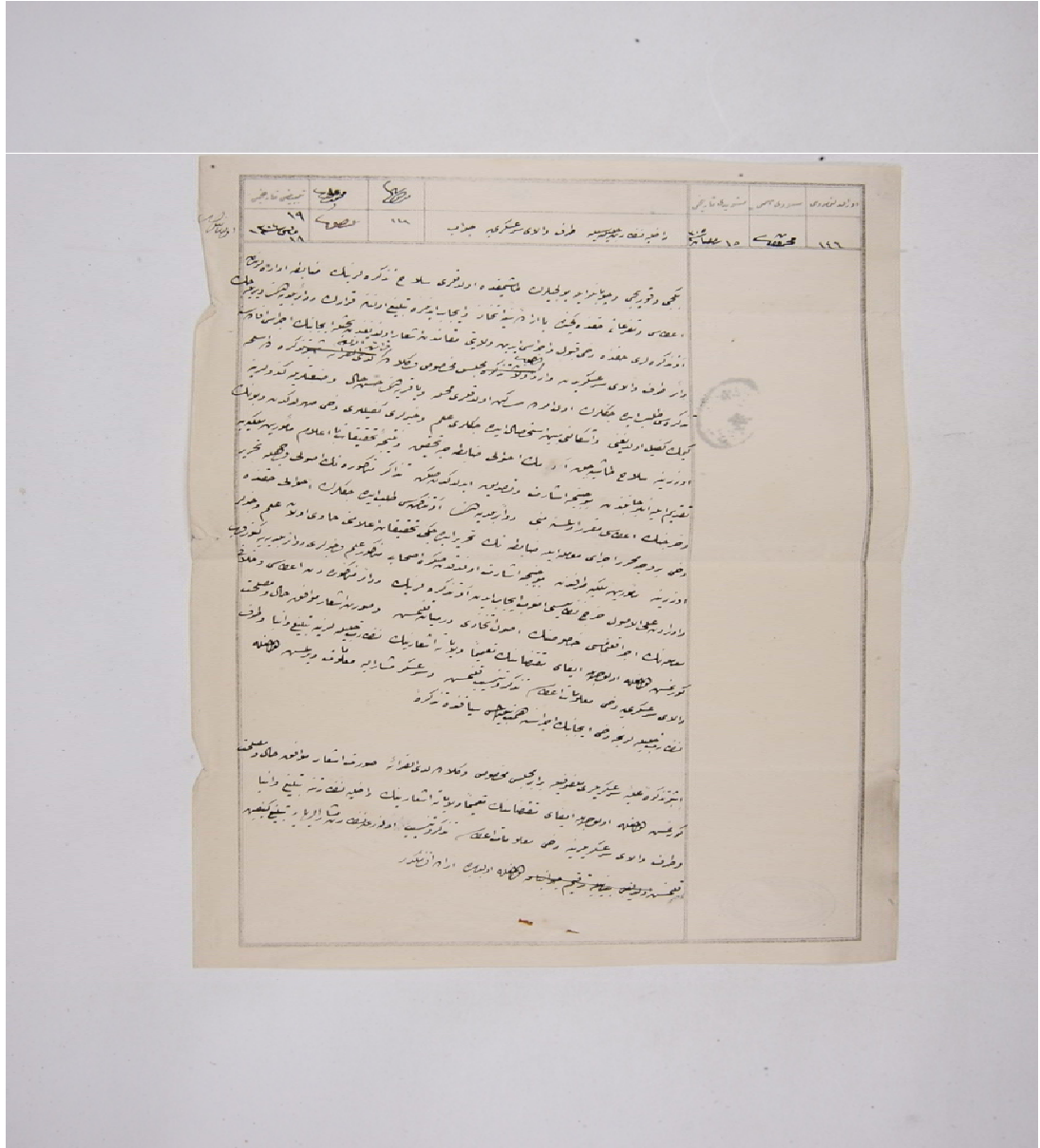
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APPENDIX

1—BOA Ş.D. 2717/149



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مجلس عمومی

۹۱ نوبت تاریخی مبنای صورت

ببین و فرجه و هوبانرا اید بولیدک که بکفته اولدوقه سوج تکرارک صابله ادا کورنده اعصه و قضا حقیق کوفه با ادا کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
رواز طبریه نه و بجهت او تکراره حقیق دهن قبله و اجاسی ایزله و لایق معاشنه اسکار اولدوقنده بکله ایجا کله اواسی افا کورنده و ایزه طفه شکر کله کماز و بجهت تاریخی
تکراره اولدوقه
اسکرتله کور ایسی کورنده طبریه ایجا کورنده اولدوقه اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
تصلیه دهن مبرلکده و مبنای اوزرینه سوج کورنده اولدوقه اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
ایزله کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
ایجا صابله کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
کوزرینه و اوراد و علی الاصله طرح تقسیم التوب ایجا ایزله کورنده اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
فکره و صورت اسکار موافق های وضو کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک
اعصه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک اسکار اولدوقه کورنده کماز و ایجا ایزله تبلیغ ایت ذاریک

احمد حسن لکدر



(1. Sayfa)

Bab-1 âli

Daire-i hariciye

İstişare odası

Adet

Memalik-i şahane sevahilinde sayd-1 mahi icrasına bundan böyle mezûn olmadıklarına dair nezareti celileden safarat-1 ecnebiyeye vaki olan teblıkada cevaben sayd-1 mahi hakkının muahedat(?) ve muamelatı cariye icabınca kendi tebalarına dahi aid sefaretin mümted(?) tekarir-i ahirelerinde beyân edilmiştir. Düvel-i ecnebiye ile münakıd (bak ?) muahedatda sayd-1 mahi hakkına dair serahat olmadığı gibi suret-i umumiyyede serbesti-isine (?) dair mevadd dahi bulunmadığından sefaratın itirazatı esas ahdiyeye gayrı..... (?) ise de hayli müddetten berü sayd-1 mahi eylemelerine hükümet-i seniyece müsaade olunduğu bu kere bu müsaadenin diriğ(?) edilmesi sefaretin şikayetine sebab-i aslı olduğu istidlal olunmaktadır. (..... önceki 3. boşlukla aynı!) -leriyle(?) olmayan mesailde kavanin-i Osmaniye'ye mütabakat şartıyla kendilerine müsaade vermek hükümet-i seniyenin yeddi ihtiyarında olup bu müsaadenin itâ veya diriğ (?) olunması da icab-ı maslahata menud idüğüne (?) ve ecanibi Osmanlı sularında sayd-1 mahi eder iken yüzde yirmi resm-i miriyi Osmaniye gibi verdikleri halde (ma) Osmaniye haricinde sayd eyledikleri balık vesaireyi ecanabi mahsulü gibi yüzde sekiz resm ile memalik-i şahaneye ithal edebilmeleri calib-i nazar olacağına veya nizamname verilmiş bir hakkın ancak yine bir madde-i nizamiye ile istirdadı lazım geleceğine ve her halde ahz ve itâ fikriyle olmayıp hususu suretinde sayd-1 mahi etmek isteyen ecanibin bu karardan istisnası münasip olacağına ve balık ve sünger ve mercan saydları ayrı ayrı şeyler olduğundan bunların her biri hakkında ayrıca ve musarrahan(?) karar-ı icab edeceğine ve düvel-i ecnebiyeden bazıları kendi sularında sayd-1 mahiyi sırf kendi tebalarına hasr ettikleri gibi bazıları dahi bu hususta muamelat-1 mütekabile esası üzerine ecanibe müsait bulduklarından bunlar meyanında teba-i Osmani için istifadeyi mucip memalik bulunduğu takdirde bu noktanın dahi ba tahkik hin-i kararda nazar-ı dikkate alınması muvafık-ı maslahat olacağına binaen keyfiyetin maruzat (masbut ?) noktalarından dahi tetkik ve tayini lüzumu arz olunur. Ol babda emr-ü ferman hazreti men lehül emrindir.

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Bab-1 âli hukuk müşaviri

(Gabril Efendi)

(2. Sayfa)

Bab-1 âli

Daire-i umur-u dahiliye

Mektubi kalemi

Adet (?)

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Huzur-i âli-i hazret-i sedaret penahiye maruz-i çekir-i kemineleridir ki memalik-i şahane sevhilinde sayd-ı bahri hakkı teba-i develet-i âliyye mhasır olup ecanibin (icabının ?) bu haktan istifadeleri için gerek zabıta-ı saydiye nizamnamesinde gerek tevsî'i ticaret-i bahriye kanununda bir gûna sarahat olmamakla beraber bu babda ahden dahi bir mecburiyet olmadığına dair şûra-i devlet-i mülkiye dairesince âhhiren bi'l ittihaz tebliğ olunan karar mucibince ifa-ı memule tâbi ise de Osmanlı sularında teba-i ecnebiyenin sayd eylemelerine mümanaat olunması dahi şûra-ı meskûrca mukaddema ittihaz olunan karar iktizasından olduğundan bahisle varidat-ı idarenin ziya ve tedeyyünden vikayesi lüzunu düyun-u umumiye idaresinden dermeyan olduğu maliye nezareti celilesinden iş'ar kılınması üzerine şûra-i meskûr mülkiye dairesinden itâ ve meclis-i mahsus-u vükelada mütalaa edilen mazbatada muharrer olduğu üzere sevhil-i Osmaniye'de sayd-ı bahrinin teba-i Osmaniye ve ecnebiye için bırakılması mukaddema tanzimat dairesince kararlaştırılmış ise de bu karar karar-ı ahir ile ta'dil edilmiş ve her hükümetin karasularında sayd hakkını kendi tebasına hasretmeye selahiyeti olduğu gibi bu cihet-i menfaat devlet icabına da muvafık bulunmuş olduğuna ve ecanibin bu haktan istifade edeceklerine dair bir mecburiyet-i ahdiye bulunmadığına dair zikrolunan karar-ı ahir dairesinde ifa-ı muamele olunması zımında

Düyun-u umumiye idaresine tebligat icrası nezaret-i müşarunileyhaya yazıldığı makam-ı sâmi-i sedaret penahilerinden tevarüt eden 22 Ağustos 317 tarihli teskire-i sâmiye ile tebliğ buyurulmasıyla keyfiyet icab edenlere iş'ar olunmuş idi. Dedeâğaç'ta deniz açıklarında sayyadlık etmekte bulunan İtalyanlara tembihat icra kılınmış ise de bu babda konsolatoları marifetiyle kendilerine tebligat icra ettirilmesi beyan eyledikleri ve bunlara 317 senesi iptidasında ruhsat teskeresi verildiği cihetle şimdi men olundukları halde balık mültezimleri dahi - tediye edemeyeceğini beyan eylediği dünun-u umumiye idaresinden bildirildi. Bu babda bâb-ı âlice sefaret-i ecnebiyye tebligat icra edildiğine dair iş'ar-ı vakide serahat ve Osmanlı karasularının mikdar-ı mesafatı hakkında da bir işaret olmadığından bahisle Dedeâğaç kılındığında istifsar-ı muamele olunması üzerine İtalyanlara verilmiş olan ruhsatnameleri senenin (.....den) evvel istirdadı müşkül ve sayd rüsumu düçar-ı tenakus olacağı cihetle sene nihayetine bi'l intizar sene iptidasında karasularda sayd-ı mahi icrası için ecanibe ruhsat verilmemesi lazım geleceği ve hukuk-u düvel-i kavayidince karasuları nereleri itibar olunmak icab edeceği cevaben meskûr (15. Satırdaki filga/felga ?) buyurulduğundan bahisle açık sularda icra-ı sayd edip de mahsul-

ü saydılarını sevhil-i Osmaniye’de satmak isteyen ve ba âdem-i müsaadeye rağmen karasularda sayd-ı bahriye devam eden ecanib hakkında ne vechle muamele olacağı istihzarına dair Edirne vilayeti vekalet-i celilesinden tevarüd eden 14 Şubat 317 tarihli tahrirat ile iki İtalyalı balıkçı kayığı derin boğazı istikametlerinde bi’lâ teskere gündüzleri sayd-ı icra ederek gece limana gelmektedir. olmayıp ales(.....)ine liman haricine çıkmakta ve bir Avusturyalı balıkçı vapuru da bunların üzerine yanaşmakta olduğundan haklarında olunacak muamele müdürlüğünden istifsar kılınmasıyla bunların eşya-ı memnua ihracına farzyâb(?) olamamaları için tarassut altında bulundurulmaları cevaben tebliğ olduğundan ve vapur kapudanı kıyı sularında beş mil sahile uzaklıkta balık sayd etmek ve havanın muhalefetinde sahile yanaşmayıp doğruca limana gelmek ve vapur derununda hükümetten bir memur buldurmak üzere müsaade talebinde bulunduğu Avusturya konsolosu tarafından ifade edildiğinden tebligat-ı vakıadan bahisle kezelik istifzar-ı muameleyi havi İşkodra ve İtalya balıkçılarının Selanik körfezi haricinde sevhilden üç mil baid mesafede icra-ı sanat eyledikleri cihetle serbest bulunmaları lazım geleceği Selanik İtalya konsolatosundan beyan edildiğinden bahisle bunların sahilden üç mil uzak denizlerde icra-ı sanat eylemelerine mümanaat lazım gelip gelmeyeceğine istihzarına dair Selanik vilayetinden alınan iki kıt’a telgrafname leffen huzur-ı sami-i sedaret penahilerine takdim kılındı. Karar-ı vaki-i hariciye nezaret-i celilesi marifetiyle seferat-ı ecnebiyeye tebliğ ve bilayat-ı müşarunileyhaca sual olunan cihetlerin de şüra-ı devletçe tezekkür ve ta’yin ettirilmesi minûd-ı rey-i sâni-i vekalet penahidir. Emr-ü ferman hazret-i leyh’ül emrindir.

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Nazır-ı umur-u dahiliye

(imza)

(3. Sayfa)

Düyun-u umumiye-i Osmaniye

Varidat muhassasa idaresi

Nezaret-i umumiye

Adet

Dahil-i Osmaniye karasularında teba-i ecnebiyenin sayd-ı bahriyeden istifade edemeyecekleri hakkında şüra-ı devlet tanzimat dairesinden sadır olan kararın vuku' u tebliğinden naşi nezaretlerle şimdiye kadar cereyan etmiş olan muhaberattan mücmilen arz-ı malumat olunur. Şöyle ki senevi üç bin liradan ziyade resm-i tevdiye etmekte ve makineli kayıklarla sünger sayd etmekte bulunan ecnebilere bir haylisine memnuiyet kararının tebliğinden mukaddem Bingazi taraflarında ve bahr-ı Sefid sevahilinde vaki düyun-u umumiye idarelerinden zabıta-ı saydiye nizamnamesinin 11. maddesi hükmüne tevfikeyen ruhsat tezkeresi verilmiş olduğu halde bir kısmı meskûr-ı memnuiyet kararı vakt ve zamanıyla kendilerine tebliğ edilmediğinden dolayı kayıklarının teçhizatı birçok masrafa duçar olduklarından bahisle tezkere verilmemesi yüzünden şikayet eylemektedirler. Şikayet-i vakıadan sarfinazar karasularının gayrı..... olan her açıklar bit tabi taht-ı muhafazada olmadığı cihetle men'i kabil olmadığından şu fırsatlardan bil istifade oralara sayda devam edecek ecnebi süngercilerden öteden beri eline gelmekte olan rüsumu zaiata uğratmaktan başka memnuiyet maruzanın bir netice hasıl etmeyeceği varesti-i arz ve izahtır. Bundan başka dört yüz beş bin gurus bedel ile ve beş sene müddetle saydiye rüsumu uhdesine ihale edilmiş olan Yanya vilayeti dahilinde Delvine dalyanı mültezimi isdihdam eylediği seyyadın çoğu teba'-ı ecnebiyeden oldukları halde memnuiyet kararının tebliğine karşı Beyoğlu hidayet mahkemesi vasıtasıyla idaremizi protesto ederek karar-ı mezkûren sadır olduğu 22 Teşrinisani 1901 (?) tarihinden itibaren ref' edilinceye kadar Potama ve Kalama ve Porto Palerma'da vaki her sayd mahalline mukabil yevmi zarar ve ziyan olarak beş adet lira-ı Osmani talep etmekte olduğu gibi Devar gölünde mezkûr Belmine dalyanlarının bir kısmının mültezim-i sani olarak İtalya devleti teba'sından mösyö Filyota/Hilyota (?)ya ihale ve tevdi ettiğinden atide tereddüb edecek zarar ve ziyandan dolayı mümanülaleyhe karşı mesul bulunduğu bahisle bu cihetten de idaremiz aleyhine ikâme-i davaya mecbur olduğunu beyan etmektedir. (Bir de varidat-ı seneviyesi altı bin lira-ı Osmani raddesinde olan İzmir sadiye rüsumunun mültezimi İzmir körfezinin haricinde tuttıkları balıkları bu ana kadar İzmir'e nakliyle fûruht etmekte bulunan İtalya balıkçılarının men'i sebebiyle varidat-ı mezkurenin nisfi raddesine tenezzül edeceğini beyan ve ihtar eylemektedir.). Yalnız dersaadetçe memnuiyeti vakıadan naşi teba'-i ecnebiyeden alınmakta bulunan resm-i miri ve ruhsatiyeden beş yüz lira raddesinde zaiyat tahmin edilmektedir. Sair yerlerce olan zaiyata - olan şu beş yüz lira zaiyatı da ortaya koymaktan maksad yevmen feyevmen tevali etmekte bulunan ecnebi şikayatından artık bizâr kıldığını arz etmektedir. İtalyan balıkçılarına Mayıs iptidasına kadar icra-ı sayda müsaade verilmesi için makam-ı celil-i sedaret penahiden Selanik vilayed-i âliyesine telgrafla emr ita buyurulmuştur

ki yalnız bunlara Mayıs iptidasına kadar müsaade buyurulması şikayat-ı mütevaniyeyi tahfif eylemek fikrine müstenid olacağı istidlal kılınmıştır. Gerek bahr-ı sefidde gerek Adriyatik

(4. Sayfa)

Sevahilinde vaki bunca dalyanlar daha evvel mültezimlere ihale edilmiş olmasına ve bu dalyanlardaki sayyadın yukarıda arz olunduğu üzere pek çoğu teba'-ı ecnebiyeden bulunmasına nazaran balıkçılık san'atının terakkisi emrinde ishar-ı hidemat etmekte bulunan teba'-ı merhumenin memalik-i şahane sevahilinde sayddan memnuiyetleri hazine-i celilece küllizaiyatı mucip olacağı derkar olunmuştur.

Fi 3 Nisan 1318

(5. Sayfa)

Nezaret-i umur-u maliye

Meclis-i maliye

Adet: 100

Maruz-ı çakir-i keminelere ki memalik-i şahane sevahilinde sayd-ı bahri hakkı teba'-i devlet-i âliyye münhasır olup icabının bu haktan istifadeleri için gerek zabıta-ı saydiye nizamnamesinde gerek tevsi'-i ticaret-i bahriye kanununda serahat olmamakla beraber bu babda ahden dahi mecburiyet olmadığına dair ahiren şura-i devlet-i mülkiyle dairesince ittihaz olunan karar üzerine İtalya devleti teba'sından birinin (Armasranda/Ayasranda/Apasranda ?) sularında mercan sayd etmesine Yanya vilayetince muhalefet olunmakta olup halbuki Osmanlı sularının teba'-i ecnebiyenin dahi icra-ı sayd etmelerine muhalefet olunmaması tanzimat daire kararı iktizasından idü ki beyanıyla varidat-ı idarenin tezeyyüd vikayesi idarece dermeyan olduğuna dair (yer adı ?) umumiye komiserliğinden vaki olan iş'ar üzerine arz ve istizana cevaben makam-ı fahamet cenab-ı sadaret penahilerinde şeref varid olan 22 Ağustos 317 tarihli ve 2056 numarolu tezkere-i saniyede ol babda mülkiye dairesinden itâ mahsus vükelada mütalaa edilen mazbatada muharrer olduğu üzere sevahil-i Osmaniye'de sayd-ı bahrinin teba'-i Osmaniye'ye ve ecnebiye için serbest bırakılması mukaddema tanzimat dairesince kararlaştırılmış ise de bu karar karar-ı icrayla tadil edilmiş ve her hükümetin karasularında hakkı sayd kendi teba'sına hasr etmeye selahiyeti olduğu gibi bu cihet menfaat-i devlet icabına da muvafık bulunmuş olduğu beyan-ı âlisiyle zikrolunan karar-ı ahır dairesinde ifa-ı muamele olunması lazım geleceği emr ve iş'ar buyurulmaktan naşi o vech ile keyfiyet meskûr komiserliği tebliğ olunarak bu kere alınan ve sureti leffen takdim kılınan tezkere-ida otuz milyon mark istihrazına karşılık olmak üzere idareye terk ve tahsis edilen rüsum-ı resm-i saydiye hakkındaki nizamnamenin mevadd-ı mahsusasında ecnebi sandal ve kayıklarında bahs olunarak bunlardan alınacak resmin (permi ?) sefaından istifa olunan resme muadil olacağı zikr olmakla beraber teba'-ı ecnebiye tarafından sayd olunacak sünger ve mercanlar bilhassa mevzu-ı bahs edilmiş olduğu ve idarece bu yüzden temin olunan on bin liralık varidatın kısm-ı azamını ekseriyetle teba'-i ecnebiyeden (is....dar ?) aleti ile icra-i sayd eden sünger sayadına verilen tezakir esmanî teşkil etmekte bulunduğu cihetle zikr olunan şura-ı devlet-i mülkiye dairesi kararını varidat-ı meskûrece senevi beş bin lira raddesinde bir noksan vukuunu intac edeceğinden başka her ne suretle icra-i sayd edecek olurlar ise olsunlar memalik-i mahruse-i şahanenin kaffe-i munkatında sayd icrasında teba'-i ecnebiyenin memnun tutulmadıklarına mebni varidat-ı saydiyenin aksam-ı sairesinde de bundan daha fazla bir noksan zuhur edeceğini ve duyuna Dalyan-ı mültezimliğinin isdihdam eylediği balıkçıların ekseri ecnebi bulunmak hasebiyle karar-ı meskûrdan dolayı zarar ve ziyân talebinde bulunacağını mültezim-i merkumun resmen beyan eylediğini medmin karar-ı ahır-ı mezkûra itiraz olunarak bunun (ipkası/ifası ?) halinde tevellüt edecek zararın telafisi lazım geleceği ve olmadığı takdirde hükme müracaat edileceği meclis-i idareden ikame kılındığı gösterilmekle hazine-i celile hukuk müşavirliğine havale olunarak ol babda ita eylediği mütalaanamede

hukuk-u düvel kaidesinde karasuları sahile malik olan devletin icra-i memalikinden olduğu cihetle icabını istifaden(?) bundan(?) men ederek kendi tebasına hasr etmeye selahiyeti derkar olduğu gibi teba'-i ecnebiyenin bu hususta teba'-i Osmaniye mesellü istifade etmesi tanzimat dairesince mukaddema kararlaştırılmış olmak hasebiyle düyun-u umumiye idaresi şimdiye kadar ecnebilerle bu babda akt eylediği mukavelatın mer'i ve olması lazım gelip icra-ı ittihaz olunan usul ve kararın makabline şamil olmaması ahkam-ı umumiye icabından ve devlet bu hakkını her vakit istimal edebilip bundan dolayı sayd-ı mahi rüsumuna terakuz-ı arz olacağı da müsellim bulunmadığından kat (nazar ?) idarece beyan olunduğu vech ile tenakuz vuku bulsa bile sayd-ı mahi rüsumunun düyun-u umumiyeye terki suret-i mutlakada olup hiçbir kayd ile mukkayyed ve şunud olmadığına mebni hakk-ı hamiyetin icrasından dolayı varidat-ı hazıraya bir miktar noksan (tarih) olsa bile idare-i mezkûrenin buna mukabil varidat-ı cedidenin talebine selahiyeti olmayacağıyadından olup ma'aheze mülkiye dairesinin salifü'l-arz ecanibin keyf ma'yuşa icra-ı sayd etmelerini men maksadına mübteni olacağı derkar olarak esbab-ı hususiyeye binaen bazı dalyanların teba'-i ecnebiyeye icarı bi'l-istizan karar kararlaştırılabileceği de mümkün olduğu dermeyan edilmiş olmasına ve mezkûr komiserlikten bu kere alınan tezkerede zikrolunan karar-ı âli sevhilde bulunan düyun-u umumiye nezaretlerine bit-tebli Selanik Riga umumiye nezaretinden alınan telgrafname-i cevabide İtalya balıkçılarına Mayıs iptidasına kadar icra-ı sayda müsaade

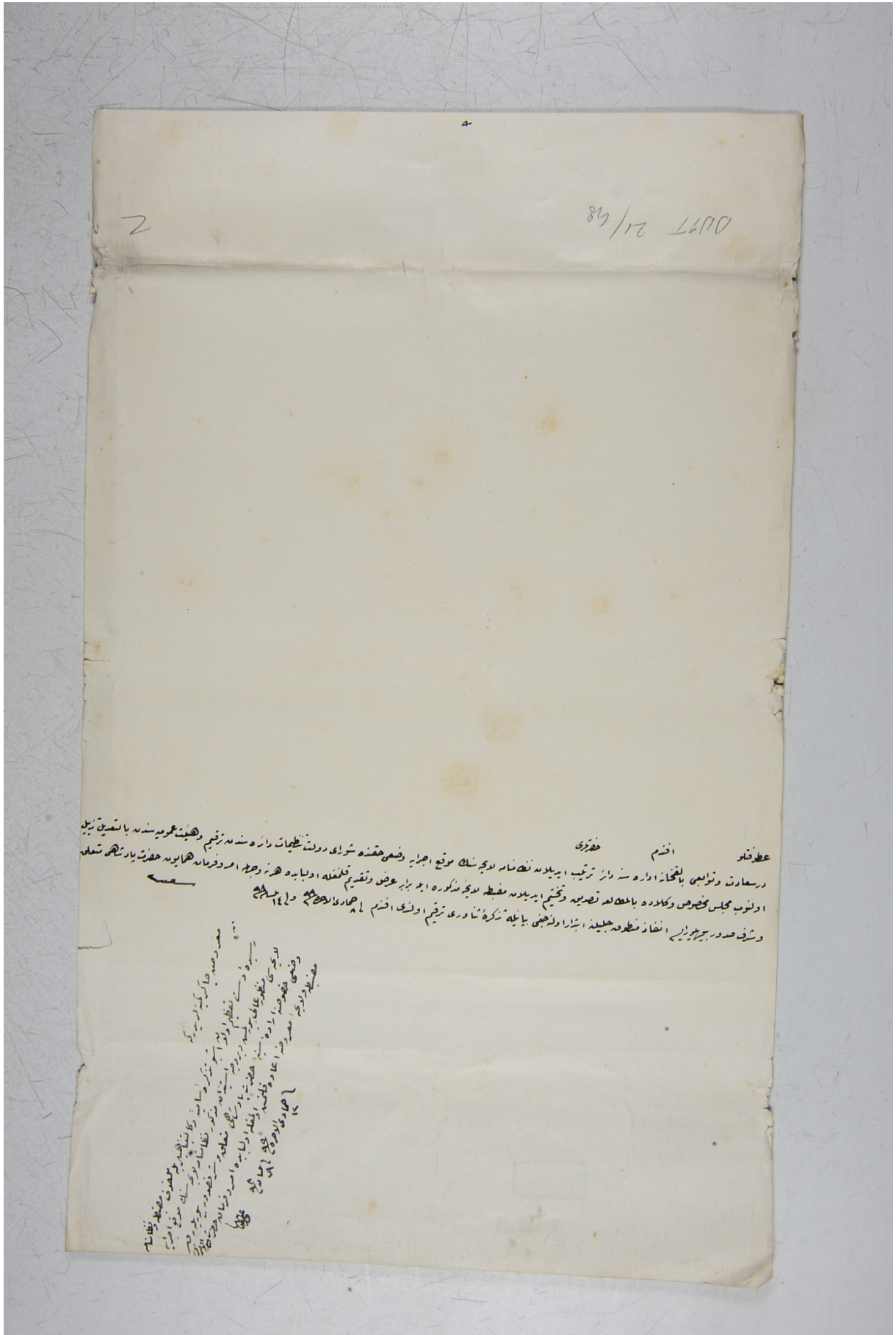
(6. Sayfa)

itası için makam-ı celil-i sadaret penahilerinden canib vilayete emr ita buyrulmasına mebni işbu müsaade-i samiye vech ile (harc-ı ?) nizamisi alınarak sayyada tezkere itası idarece cevaben nezaret-i müşarünileyhaya bildirilmiş ise de müsaade-i mezkûrenin yalnız vilayet-i müşarünileyha sahilinde sayyadlık eden İtalya balıkçılarına mı münhasır yoksa sevahil-i şahanenin her tarafında sayyadlık eden bi'l cümle ecanibe mi şamil olduğu ve Mayıs iptidasına kadar icra-i sayda müsaade olunması kaydının maksad-ı âlinin ne idigü anlaşılacağı gibi memnuniyet-i mebhusenin sünger sayyadına şümulü olmadığı Yunan sefarethanesi vasıtasıyla vuku bulan ıstila'at cümlesinden bulunduğu da başkaca istihbar kılındığı cihetle bu babda idareci bir gûna yanlışlık vukuuna meydan verilmemek üzere bu cihetlerinin istazahına müdiriyet-i umumiyeye lüzum gösterildiği bildirilmesine ve tafsilat-ı maruza ile mukarrerat-ı vakıaya göre müteallik buyurulacak karar-ı âlinin huzur-u sani-i cenab-ı sadaret penahilerinden istizam lüzumu meclis-i maliyeden ifade kılınmıştır. Ol babda emr-i ferman hazret-i veli-ül emrindir.

Fi 19 Zilhacce 319

Fi 16 Mart 318

Maliye nazırı



عظمت او
 اشم
 هفتی
 در سعادت و توالی با فحاشی داده شد و از ترتیب اینگونه نشانده بود که موقع اجراء وضع هفتده سزای دولت ظلمات داده شده بود و همین عمود منتهی بالتحقیق تریل
 اولیون مجلس مخصوص و کلاده با معتمد نصیریه و ختمی اینگونه مفیضه بود که ذکره ابو برادر عرض و تقسیم قلعله اولیا به هزه وجیه او و فرمانده همایون حضرت پادشاهی متعالی
 و شرف صدور برین طریق انفاذ نظرمه جلیله انبار اولیون بیایه نکره ساری تریخ اولی اشم اجمه جاری بود و در ۱۲۸۳

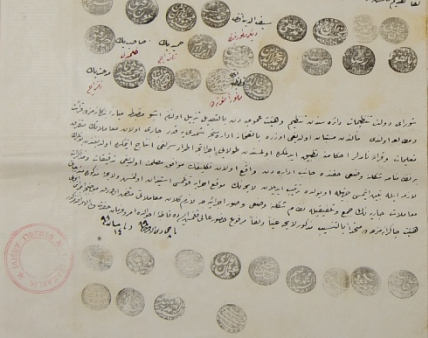
مدرسه فارسیه که
 در زمان دولت احمد شاه قاجار
 در شهر تبریز واقع شده بود
 و در آنجا کلاسهای فارسی
 و عربی تدریس میشد
 و این مدرسه یکی از مراکز
 علمی و فرهنگی آن زمان
 بود
 و در ۱۲۸۳
 تاسیس شد
 و در آنجا
 کلاسهای
 فارسی و
 عربی
 تدریس
 میشد
 و این
 مدرسه
 یکی
 از
 مراکز
 علمی
 و
 فرهنگی
 آن
 زمان
 بود
 و در
 ۱۲۸۳
 تاسیس
 شد
 و در
 آنجا
 کلاسهای
 فارسی
 و
 عربی
 تدریس
 میشد
 و این
 مدرسه
 یکی
 از
 مراکز
 علمی
 و
 فرهنگی
 آن
 زمان
 بود

استوارہ سے بلوف لکھنا تک اجزی معاملہ فی حق برصوت صدقہ دینے تک
 اعطہ تینے منلو برصوت دیوانہ لکھو قلمہ قید لکھنا اور زہ دیوانہ زہ سنہ درصوتی دنی
 ستور اجتہ اعطہ قلمہ ۲۵ صاری لکھو ۱۹۹۹
 عصب

DUPT 21/48

1

در صورتی که در این راه...
در صورتی که در این راه...
در صورتی که در این راه...
در صورتی که در این راه...



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در صورتی که در این راه...
در صورتی که در این راه...



Durr 2/68

ریجات دولتی بنگالہ دارہ سنہ ۱۹۲۲ء

پہلی بارہ ماہہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ اسی ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
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 چھ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ

مقدار خرچ	عدد سکرہ
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۱۰	یکلو اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
۱۵۰	نہوڑے پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
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۲۵	مدیر اسٹریٹ سٹریٹ سٹریٹ سٹریٹ
۴۰	

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 ایکریٹری جنرل کا دارہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
 چھ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ

پہلی بارہ ماہہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
 ایکریٹری جنرل کا دارہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
 چھ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ

دارہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
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 ایکریٹری جنرل کا دارہ پانچویں ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ
 چھ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ ماہہ اولیٰ ماہہ

۲۱/۱۹۲۲

تولید و تأمین کالا و خدمات در کشور
 و در هر یک از این بخشها به مقدار یک ریال
 فروخته و بقیه آن را به نام اعتبارنامه
 صادر می نماید و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 مبلغ یک ریال درج شده و در هر یک از این
 اعتبارنامه به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید
 و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه به نام اعتبارنامه
 صادر می نماید و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید

برای تکمیل و
 تکمیل اعتبارنامه

مصدر رسمی		تاریخ	مبلغ	مبلغ
تاریخ	یک عدد	...	...	...
	دو عدد	...	...	...
	سه عدد	...	...	...
	چهار عدد	...	...	...
تاریخ	یک عدد	...	...	...
	دو عدد	...	...	...
	سه عدد	...	...	...
	چهار عدد	...	...	...

در اینجا به توضیح آنکه تاریخ اعتبارنامه
 صادره در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید
 و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه به نام اعتبارنامه
 صادر می نماید و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید

در اینجا به توضیح آنکه تاریخ اعتبارنامه
 صادره در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید
 و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه به نام اعتبارنامه
 صادر می نماید و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید



تاریخ اعتبارنامه
 صادره در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید
 و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه به نام اعتبارنامه
 صادر می نماید و در هر یک از این اعتبارنامه
 به نام اعتبارنامه صادر می نماید

نعلان بلد کبری نقد برده تحصیل اموال نقدی برسی هنگامه ترفیحا اداره نک تقریر بیسبب اوزر به سهرامانی محبوبات مغربی مغربله کرگن کفیل اوزیفقا سهر ضلعی او
دکرک کفیلک اموال مغربلسی هانیله وجه رشیدی استیفا اولور

بیتجه ماده در رنجی ماده کسرتدیگی اوزر به رسم بری بیسبب برده سببه تحصیل اولنا نه دیا هوور برهفته هاننده تحصیل فایم اولمنه جانر دکلمه
اوزر به اعلال فایم هانیله وسائر محبوبات کسرتدیگی بالعمان دنه افراغ ایله محکم اموالی اجمعی اوزر باره خرجه ای سببه دیر یلور دوزر باره
دیر لیدی کونه معتبر اولوب ایرتس کون حکم قائمه صحت کبی بر تکره ایله بر کیده بالعمان دنه ایله دفعه دیا دها نایله هانیله کوشی دهن
قطعا صومع اولوب هر دفعه اجمعی بر تکره اعنت قانور واسیون تکره لک اوزر باره خرجه ای سببه الور

بیتجه ماده بیتجه ماده کسرتدیگی اوزر به رسم بری بیسبب برده سببه تحصیل اولنا نه دیا هوور برهفته هاننده تحصیل فایم اولمنه جانر دکلمه
صانیر لویه اجمعی تکمه هیلره بر مقدار سس اعنت اولدو هیه اولدو هیه حاله بن دیره جک نازه هیه الله لویه امرایه تکره سس مالیه لیدی اولدو بیتجه ماده
مترتبه کوردون تکره مذکورده ده مقید هانیله وسائر دنه هله مقصدی تکمه هیه دیره جک لک بیتجه تکره طلبه مجبور دوزر باره
دهن اوزر ایله یلانه تکره ده مجر مالیه تکمه هیه دیر یلانه مقصدی اوزر دکره تکره سس اوزر ایرتک مقصدی کوردو اوزر باره
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سرتجه ماده معقبات اوزر لری سرفصله کوردیله دک سببه قی ایله هانیله هانیله وسائر محبوبات کسرتدیگی رسم بری وسائر سس مالیه
رقم تقریر ترفیحا بر سببه برده سببه تحصیل قانور

ظفر بیتجه ماده سرتجه ماده سببه تحصیل اولنا نه دیا هوور برهفته هاننده تحصیل فایم اولمنه جانر دکلمه
اولنا نه محکم دونه ایسره صولی وجهه سرتجه ایسره ایسره یلانه لک تقریر ایله جک قیاسنه دنا سرتجه اجرا اوصیایه مقصدی دیر لیدی سرتجه لویه بالعمان
اول کونک رایجه کوردو تقریر اولدو هیه قیاسنه بالجاب رسم بری دیر یلانه سس اوزر اولدو هیه هیلره تکره مالک فرخنده دیر اوزر اوزر هیلره
دهنی هادی مترتبه سس اوزر باره خرجه امرایه تکره سس دیر یلور

بیتجه ماده بیتجه ماده کسرتدیگی اوزر به رسم بری بیسبب برده سببه تحصیل اولنا نه دیا هوور برهفته هاننده تحصیل فایم اولمنه جانر دکلمه
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DUİT 21/48

İşbu irade-yi seniyye melfuf nizamnâmenin icra-yı muamelatı zımında bir suret-i musaddıkası dahiliye nezareti celilesine ita kılındığı mesellü bir sureti divan-ı hümayûn kalemine bir sureti dahi düstur encümenine itâ kılınmıştır

fi 25 Cemaziü'l-Ahıra [1]299 [14 Mayıs 1882]

[İmza] İsmet

DUİT 21/48

Atifetli efendim hazretleri

Dersaadet ve tevabi-i balıkhane idaresine dair tertib edilen nizamname layihasının mevki-yi icraya vaz'ı hakkında süra-yı devlet tanzimatdairesinden terkim ve heyet-i umumiyesinden bi't ta'dîl tenzil olunup meclis-i mahsus-u vükelâda bil-mütala'a tasdîk ve tahtîm edilen mazbata-yı layiha-yı mezkure ile beraber ard ve takdim kılınmakla olbabda her ne vechle emr-u ferman-ı hümayûn hazret-i padişahı müteallik ve şerefsüdur buyurulur ise infazı mantuk-ı celiline iptidâr olunacağı beyanıyla tezkere-yi senaveri terkîm olundu efendim

Fi 8 cemaziyül ahıra [12]99 ve fi 14 Nisan [12]98

[27 Nisan 1882]

[Derkenar]

maruz-u çakir kemineleridir ki reside-yi dest-i ta'zim olan işbu tezkere-yi seniye-yi vekaletpenahileriyle melfuf mazbata ve nizamname layihası manzur-u âlî buyrulması ve ber vech-i istizam mezkur nizamname layihasının mevki-yi icraya vaz'ı hususunda irade-yi seniye-yi hazreti padişahi müteallik ve şerefsüdûr buyrularak mazbata ve layiha-yı maruza iade kılınmış olmakla ol babda emr-i ferman-ı hazreti veli'ül emrindir

fi 12 cemaziyül ahire [12]99

fi 19 Nisan [12]98

[1 Mayıs 1882]

[imza] Ali

Dersaadet ve tevabihi balıkhane idaresine dair olan talimat hakkında rüsum (?) idaresi tarfindanteklif olunan tadilat üzerine cereyan eden müzakeratı havi islahat-ı maliye komisyonunun şüra-yı devlete havale buyurulan mazbatasıyla melfufu ticaret nezaretiyle badel muhabere idare-yi mezkure müdürü Mösyö Lang ve muavini saadetli Kemal Bey hazretleri meduven hazır oldukları halde kıraat (?) mütalaa olundu. Tadilat-ı mebhuse hülasası balıkhaneye götürülerek bilmüzayede satılan balık ve mahsulat-ı saire-yi bahriyeden tazeci esnafına fûruht olunan resm-i mirî ve tahsildariye ve kalemiyesiyle sahibi mal hissesi ve tuzlayıcı esnafına fûruht olunanların yalnız resm-i mirî ve sairesi, tarihi mübayaadan itibaren bir hafta nihayetine kadar te'diye olunması mutad olup vakt ve zamanında tediye-yi borç edemeyen esnaf zimamâtı mukaddema balıkhanece zabıtaya müracaatla tahsil ettirilmekte olduğu halde şimdi bir mahkemenin hükm ve ilanı olmadıkça hapsi ve tevkif muamelesi icra olunmadığından tahsil-i zimemât maddesinin temin-i icrâ için bil müzayede satılacak olanbalıkların resm-i mirî ve tahsildariye ve kalemiyesiyle sahib-i mal hassası talimat-ı mezkure-yi mucibince tarih-i mübayadan itibaren bir hafta nihayetinde te'diye ve ifa olunmadığı halde balıkhanece o makulelere ikinci defada bir daha viresiye balık verilmeyip peşin para ile fûruht olunmasının kaide (?) ve varidatı devletin 96 senesi martından itibaren sikke-yi halise olarak tahsil ve istifa olunmakda bulunması cihetiyle teslimat-ı mezkurenin bazı maddelerinde muharrer olan metalik ve raic akça tabiratının sikke-yi hassa ibaresine tahvili ve terkib istimaliyle balıkların

3. sayfanın devamı

yumurtaları kesr-ü itlaf sıhhat-i umumiyeye ihlali suretinde balık balık saydedenlerin icra-yı mücezati için bir madde ilavesi ve vapur ve yelkenli sandallarıyla balık sayd edenlere ve dersaadet balıkçı esnafına dair başkaca dört bendi havi tanzîm olunup elyevm balıkhanece mer'i ül icrâ olan kararnamenin

talimata zeyl ve ilavesiyle nizamname olarak ilanı maddeleridir. Vakia balıkhane idaresince şimdiye kadar cari olan muamelatı müteferrik talimat ve kararnameler-i ahkâmına tatbik edilmekte ve bu ise muamelatca ıtradsızlığa intac etmekte olmasıyla bunların bir nizamname şekline konulması muvafık hal ve maslahat görünüp ancak tahsîl hakkında gösterilen usûl-i maksadı te'mine sâ'lih olmadığından bu babda daha sade ve kuvveti ziyade bir kâide vaz'ı led'et teemmül balıkhanece yerleri tutulan esnafın derece-yi muameleleriyle mütenasib kefilli

senetler alınması borçlarını ödemeleri için bir (?) tabii olacağından bu esas üzerine bil madde kaleme alınmıştır. Bundan maada teklif olunantaadilattan rüsûm-ı mevzuanın kararname mucibince sikke-yi halise olarak istifası mevadd-i lâzimedede gösterilmiş ise de diğer mazbata ile takdîm kılınan

mazbata-yı saydiye nizamnamesinin hükmü dersaadete dahi şamil olacağı ve bu takdirce voli mahallerinin hukukuna ve terkib-i kimyevi ile ve (?) (?) balık saydının memnuiyetine dair nizamname-yi mezkûrda muharrer-i mevaddın balıkhaneye dahi düstûr-ül amel tutulacağı cihetle mebhusanla olan balıkhaneye nizamnamesinin mündericatı yalnız İstanbul'la mahsus muamelatdan ibaret olunması lazım geldiğinden ve o yolda tertibedilen layiha leffen takdim kılınmakla heyeti umumiyede dahi bilmutalaa ifa-yı muktezası bâbında emr-ü ferman hazreti men leh'ül emrindir.

Fi 25 Şaban [1]298 ve fi 30 Haziran [1]297

[23 Temmuz 1881]

Tanzimat dairesinin işbu mazbatasıyla melfuf nizamname layihası heyet-i umumiyelerin led-el karar balıkhaneye cari olan mamulâtın müteferrik bir takım talimat ve kararnameler ahkâmına tâbi olması vakîa mamulâtca müşkilatı mucib olacağından bunların cem ve telfikiyle nizam-ı şekiline vaz'ı münasip olacağı gibi rûsûm-ı seniye idaresinin teklifi üzerine mamulâtca kararlaştırılan tadilat esasları dahi yolunda görünüp yalnız tezkeresiz balık sayd ve fûruht edenlerden tezkere harcının 3 misline müsavi olmak üzere cezâ-yı istihsal olunacak akçenin kaide-yi umumiyesine tevfikten tezkere harcından madasının nısfı muhbirine ita olunacağı layihanın 2. maddesinde gösterildiği gibi 5. maddesi mucibince kefil gösteremiyen veyahut kendi ve kefilî müddet-i muayene zarfında edâ-yi deyn edemeyen tazeci ve tuzlayıcı esnafî müzayaya pey sürmekten menni olup halbuki bu hususa dair yine tanzimat dairesinden tanzim 7 Rebiulahir [12]98 [9 Mart 1881] tarihinde takdim olunup mevki-i icraya va'z olduğu tahkik olunan mazbatada bu mesellü borçlarını te'diyede taallül eden tazeci ve tuzlayıcı esnafının idarenin tahrir-i resmisi üzerine şehiremaneti tahsilat memuru ma'rifetiyle gerek kendilerinin ve gerek kefillerinin tahsil-i emval nizamnamesi hükmüne tevfikten emval-i menkuleleri bil müzayede sattırılıp borçlarının istifası kararlaştırılmışve bu suretin te'mîni maksada kifayeti derkâr bulunmuş olmakla madde-yi mezkûre ol vechle ta'dil ve tevzih ve 13. maddesinde muayyen olan cesametten ufak gözlü ağ isti'mâl edenlerden alınacak ceza-yı nakdi dahi bundan evvel takdim kılınan zabıta-yı saydiye nizamnamesi layihasına tevfikten tahdîd edilmiş olduğunda ve bu suretle tutulacak balıkların bil müsadere ve denize dökülmesi ekseriyetle tensîb kılındığından madde-yi mezkûre dahi bu suretle tashih ve saydı memnu olunacak balıkların cinsine göre balıkhaneye cesametlerinin taayin olunacağına dair layihaya başkaca bir madde dahi ilave olunarak ve mevâdd-ı sairesi tashîhât ile kabul

edilerek (?) mazbatası leffen takdîm kılınmış olmakla ifa'yı muamelat-ı muktesiresi babında emr-ü ferman hazret-i men lehül (?)

fi 25 Muharrem [1]299

5 Kanun-u evvel 29(?)

[12 Aralık 1881]

Seyfettin Efendi

Hamit Bey

Sahib Bey

Mithad Bey

(?)

Şûra-yı Devlet Tanzimat dairesinden tanzîm ve heyet-i umûmîyeden bi-t-ta'dîl tezyîl olunan işbu mazbata (?) de kırâat ve mutâlaa olundu. Malından müstebân olunduğu üzere balıkhane idaresince şimdiye kadar cari olunan muâmelâtın (?)

ta'limât ve kararnameler ahkâmına tatbik edilmekte olmasından dolayı icraatca itrad-ı ser'î intac etmekte olduğundan bunların bir nizamname şekline vaz'ı hakkında cânib idareden vâki' olan teklifin muvafık-ı maslahat olduğu tetkikat ve müzakerat-ı lâzime ile tebeyyün etmesi cihetiyle o yolda tertîb edilen lâyihanın mevki-yi icraya konulması istîzân olunmuş ve lâyiha-yı mezkûre murâcaât-ı muâmelât-ı câriyyenin cem' ve telfikiyle nizam şekline vaz'-ı (vusûl= ulaşmak) icraiyece luzum gelen muamelatı (?) olarak mucibince icramı icab-ı heyet-i çakeranemizce de müttehiden bi't-tenzîb mezkûr lâyiha aynen ve leffen merfu-yu huzur-u âli kılınmış ise de (?) ahvalde emr-ü ferman hazreti veli'ül emrindir.

fi 8 Cemaziyy'ül-Ahıra [12]99

fi 14 Nisan [12]98

[27 Nisan 1882]

Dersaadet ve tevabi'i balıkhane idaresine dair nizamnamedir.

1. Madde: bilcümle ve madrabaz ve oltacı ve algarnacı esnafı beher sene Mart ibtidasında ve midye ve istiridye mesellü mahsulat-ı bahriye sergicileri dahi sergilerini hîn-i küşadda balıkhane nezaretine gelüp meskûkat kararnameşi vechle (?) harçlarını itâ ile senesi nihayetine değin sanatlarını icra etmek için sanatlarına mahsus birer ruhsat tezkeresi almağa mecburdur.

Miktar-ı harç Adet

	Tezkere	
7	1	ağcı ve gedikli madrabaz
10	1	oltacı ve algarnacılar
150	1	gedikli olmayan madrabazlar
30	1	(?) saydına mahsus ateş kayıkları
15	1	(?) tabir olunan sağır kayıklar
30	1	midye ve istiridye mesellü mahsulat-ı bahriye satılan (?) sergiciler

2. Madde: Birinci maddede zikr olunan ruhsat tezkerelerini almayarak veyahut yerine alıpta ertesi sene tecdit ettirmeyerek balık saydı ve fûruht edenlerden ikisi cazai nakdi ve biri tezkere harcı olmak üzere mensub oldukları sanatlara mahsustezkere harcının üç misline müsavi akça ahz ile kendilerine ruhsat tezkeresi ita kılınacak ve işbu üç mesel tezkere harcının 2 misli irad-ı kayd olunub (?) bir misli muhbirlerine verilecektir.

3. Madde: dersaadet ve mülhakatında sayd olunub balıkhane ve balıkhane mülhakatından bulunan kenarlara (?) götürülen ve bunlardan muharran taşraya gönderilen ve taşralarda isimleri zirdeki tarifede gösterilen mahallerden dersaadete vürüd eden balık ve mahsulat-ı saire-yi bahriyenin resm-i mîri ve sairesi mezkûr tarifeye tetkiken ahz ve tahsil olunacaktır.

İtibar-ı tahsiliye

beher 100 kuruşda

Pare	<u>yekun</u>	pare (?)	pare	<u>tahsildariye</u>
	23	20	20	1
<u>pare</u>	<u>anbarcılık ve kalemiyye</u>	pare	<u>resm-i mîri</u>	
20	1	20	20	

Saydiye resmi

(?) (?) esmanı balıkhane nezareti (?)tıyla tahsil olunmak üzere tazeci esnafına bir hafta veresiye satılan balık ve mahsulat-ın saire esmanından esmanı sahipleri tarafından istifa olunmak üzere toplayıcı esnafına satılan ve sayyadın perakende tabir olunur çavelyalar ile götürüp bil müzayede peşin akça ile fûruht ettikleri balık ve mahsulat-ı saire esmanından ve beher sene mevsim-i mahsusda sayd olunub kurutulmuş çiroz balığının kıymetinden [devamı 6. sayfada]

[Derkenar]

Dersaadet ve mülhakatında sayd olunub balıkhaneye ve mülhakatından olan kenarlara götürülerek fûruht olunan ve Marmara'da kâ'in Bandırma ve Gelibolu ve Kapudağı ve Maydos ve saire iskelelerle Sinop ve Samsun ve Trabzon taraflarında [devamı 6. sayfada]

[Saydiye resmi devamı]

tarla tabir olunan mahallerden gedüklü madrabazlar veyahud anda balıkçılar marifetiyle çıkarılarak getirilüp fūruht olmayarak yine anlar marifetiyle kaldırılan midye ve istiridye ve tarak gibi mahsulat-ı bahriye ile sayd olunan yunus ve köpek balıklarından çıkarılan yağlar ve dalyanlarda imal olunan balık yumurtaları kıymetinden ve bila tezkere veyahut mecannen tezkere ile gelen tuzlu balık esmanından

[Derkenar devamı]

sayd olunub resmi verilerek bilatezkere veyahut mecannen tezkere ile getirilip (?) (?) ve buna mümasil yerlerden gelüp balıkhanede bil müzayede satılan balıklardan

[listenin derkenarı]

Balada gösterildiği üzere resm-i mîri ve tahsildariye ve kalemiyeler verildikten sonra taşralara irsaliye kılınan

Masdariye Resmi

Taze

Uskumru	bin adedinden	5, 5
Hamsi ve istavrit	bin kıyyesinden	25, 25
Torik	on çiftinden	5, 5
Palamut	yüz çiftinden	10, 10
Sair balık ve	kebir kabdan	5, 5
mahsulat-ı bahriye	sagir kabdan	2 20 2 20

Tuzlu tuzsuz

Çiroz ve	bin adedinden	2 20 2 20
----------	---------------	-----------

tütün balığı

her nev balık	beher şımandırasından	1 20	1 20
	beher kukasından		1

6. sayfa devamı

4. Madde: Balıkhaneye götürülerek tazeci esnafına satılan balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriye resm-i mîri ve tahsildariye ve kalemiyyesi ve sahib-i mal hissesi tarih-i mübayaadan itibaren bir hafta nihayetine degin balıkhaneye te'diye olunmak ve tuzlayıcı esnafına satılanlar resm-i mîri ve kalemiyye tarih-i mübayaadan itibaren bir hafta nihayetine kadar balıkhaneye ve sahib-i mal hissesi beynlerinde olan mukavele mucibince (?) maaiyetinde sahib-i mala tediye ve ifa kılınmak ve perakendeler yani çavelyalar ile cüz'i'ül mikdar olarak götürdükleri balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriye dahi resm-i mîri ve kalemiyesi balıkhaneye ve sahib-i mal hissesini sahib-i mala peşinen verilmek üzere bilmüzayede fûruht olunur ve müzayede olunmayarak eshabı taraflarından kaldırılan midye ve istiridye ve tarak ile sair mahsulat-ı bahriyeye evvel günün müzayedesinde fûruht olunan emsaline tevfikân ve olgünde öyle emsal yok ise çarşu rayicine tatbîken kalemiyye takdir olunarak iktiza eden resm-i mîri ve kalemiyyesi alındıktan sonra gerek Dersaadet'ten taşraya giden ve derek taarifede gösterilen mahallerden Dersaadet'e gelenlerin masdariye resimleri dahi nakden peşin olarak tahsil kılınır.

5. Madde: Madde-yi sâbıka mucibince müzayede de peyleri tutulan esnafdan her şahıs karar-ı müzayede vechle alacağı balıkların resm-i mîri ve kalemiyyesini ve sahib-i mal hissesini bir hafta zarfında eda edeceğine dair derece-yi muamelesiyle mütenasib bir meblağ üzerine senedli kefil vermeye mecburdur. Bunlar bilmüzayede alacakları balıkların resm-i mîri ve kalemiyyesini ve sahib-i mal hissesini ita etmedikleri halde kefillerine müracaat olunur. Kefillerde eda-yı deyn de

taallül eyledikleri takdirde tahsil-i emval nizamnamesi ahkâmına tevfiikân idarenin tahrir-i resmîsi üzerine şehir emaneti tahsilat me'muru maarifetiyle gerek mekfulün bihin ve gerek kefilin emval-i menkulesi satılarak ve deynleri istifa olunur.

6. Madde: 4. Maddede gösterildiği üzere resm-i mîri ve sairesi bervech-i peşin istihsal olunan veyahud bir hafta hitamında tahsil kılınmak üzere emhal kılınan balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriyenin balıkhaneden ihrac ile mahalline imrar-ı için (?) (?) harçlı (?) verilür ve bu tezkereler verildiği gün muteber olup ertesi günü hükmü kalmayacağı gibi bir tezkere ile bir günde balıkhaneden iki defa veya daha ziyade balık gönderilmesi dahi katiyyen memnu olup her def'a için bir tezkere ita kılınır. Ve işbu tezkerelerin 10'ar para harçları peşin alınır.

7. Madde: 6. Maddede muharrer imrariye tezkeresiyle tazeci dükkanlarına götürülecek balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriyeden sokaklarda gezdirilüp sattırılmak niçün tekneçilere bir miktar (?) ita olunacak olduğu halde bunu bunu verecek tazeci elinde bulunan imrariyye tezkeresini balıkpazarı me'muruna götürüp tezkere-yi mezkurede mukayyed balık ve saireden her ne miktarını tekneçiye verecek ise onun için tezkere talebine mecburdur. Balık pazarı me'muru dahi (?) edilen tezkerede muharrer maldan tekneçiye verilen miktar-ı ifraz ve tezkere-yi mezkureye işaret ederek miktar-ı mezkur için onar para harçlı imrariye tezkeresinden bir kıtasını ita eder. Ve tezkere-yi mezkureye hangi cilt ve numarolu imrariye tezkeresinden ifraz olduğunu tahrir eyler. (?)le (?) (?) olmadıkça tekneçiler yeddiyle diğer mahalle balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriye götürülmek memnudur.

8. Madde: Mülhakat idareleri mevkilerine götürülerek peşin akçe ile satılan balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriyenin resm-i mîri ve sairesi bâlada murakkim taarifeye tevfiik'en resm-i mîrisiyle bervech-i peşin istihsal kılınır.

9. Madde: Mevakî’i mülhakada satılacak balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahri’nin idare-i mevkilerine vürudunda ol mevhibe min-el kadim müzayede icra olunan mahallerden ise usul-ü vechle müzayede ettirilerek tekarrür edecek fiyattan ve müzayede icra olunmayan mevkilerden ise me’murlar tarafından bilmuayene ol günün raicine göre takdir olunacak kıymetten bil hesab resm-i mîri ve sairesi ahz olunduktan sonra mezkur malın fûruhtuna veyahut ahır mahalle nakline ve dahline ruhsatı hâvi me’mur tarafından onar para harcla imrariye tezkeresi verilir.

10. Madde: Balıkhaneye merbut mülhakatda balık ve sair mahsulat-ı bahriyeden balıkçı veyahud madrabaz esnafının oralarda satmayub da (?) tezkere ile Dersaadet’e götürdükleri şeylerin resm-i mîrisi dersaadet raicine nazaran her neye baliğ olur ise balıkhaneye nezareti maarifetiyle tahsil kılınır.

11. Madde: Gerek Boğaziçi ve gerek Haliç ve Marmara sahillerinde hafiyen kaçurulur iken tutulan balık ve saire kâmilan musadara olunarak Dersaadet balıkhanesinde ve mülhakat idarelerde bilmüzayede satılup esman-ı hasılasının nısfı basened tutan ve haber verenlere verilir ve nısfı diğeri esbab-ı mucibesinin tasrihiyle idarenin hasılat-ı icmaline kayd-ı irad olunur.

12. Madde: Merkez ve mülhakat me’murlarının kaffesi denizde kayık ve karada dükkan peyda ederek veyahut esnaf ile şirket akd eyleyerek balıkçılık kâr vazını icra etmekden kat’iyyen memnudurlar.

13. Madde: Dersaadet balıkçı esnafının ağları tubalarının gözleri zabıta-yı saydiye nizamnamesinin otuzuncu maddesinde muharrer kaide

Tevfik'en beher onsekiz (?) olmak mukarrerdir. Fakat hamsi balığının mevsim-i müruru olan Kanun-u Evvel ve Kanun-u Sani ve Şubat ve Mart aylarında ağlarına kuduna tabir olunur ufak gözlü torba raptına mezunlardır. Bu kuduna denilen torba dahi mevsim-i mezkurdan başka vakitlerde istimal olunmak caiz değildir. Bunun hilafına hareket edenlerden sayd ettikleri balıklar idare canibinden bilmusadara denize döküldükten başka bir yüzlük Osmanlı altunundan beş Osmanlı ayununa kadar ceza-yı nakdi alınır.

14. Madde: Saydı memnu olan balıkların cinsine göre derece-yi cesameti muahharan balıkhane idaresi tarafından tanzim ve ilân olunacak cetvel ile tayin olunacaktır.

15. Madde: Zabıta-yı saydiye nizamname-yi umumiyyenin sayd-ı bahriye aid ahkamından işbu nizamnamede mezkur olmayan mevad Dersaadet de dahi cari olunacaktır.

16. Madde: İşbu nizamname Dersaadet balıkhane idaresine dair talimat makamına kâim olacaktır.

17. Madde: Maliye nezareti işbu nizamnamenin icrasına me'murdur.

Fi 25 Muharrem [1]299 fi 5 Kanun-u Evvel [1]293[1297]

[17 Aralık 1881]

[17 Aralık 1877]

[Damga]

şura-yı devlet

4

اسماعیل صوبہ روکھی صوبہ

شہاد اولیت

ظہیر اللہ

علاقہ

۴۶۶۹

مطلع در سعادین راضی و ہارندہ کی مولد صیادینہ کی صورت کجیہ تک قطعہ سنک سومات و ہوری ہونے اسکے رندہ ہرہ نقارہ کی
 پلانہ سید بھٹہ کی جگہ لڑنے قطعہ نقورہ خارجی ہونے کے بعد کجیہ رندہ صا لقمہ اولیہ کی کجیہ و بیضی و راقہ تقصیر کی کجیہ
 قیامہ اولہ رندہ کجیہ کے بقدرک مصارہ کی سٹائی سید بھٹہ کی اولیہ اولیہ کی رندہ تقصیر تا سید بھٹہ کی
 سید بھٹہ کی کجیہ اولہ رندہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی کجیہ اولیہ کی



DUIT 21/97

6

شهادة الكوفاة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله

٤٤٦٦٩

٤٤٥

هذه شهادة الكوفاة التي تصدق بها على من ذكره في هذه الشهادة وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية...

وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية... والحمد لله رب العالمين...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم... هذه الشهادة...

هذه الشهادة التي تصدق بها على من ذكره في هذه الشهادة...

وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية...

والحمد لله رب العالمين...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم... هذه الشهادة...

هذه الشهادة التي تصدق بها على من ذكره في هذه الشهادة...

وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية...

والحمد لله رب العالمين...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم... هذه الشهادة...

هذه الشهادة التي تصدق بها على من ذكره في هذه الشهادة...

وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية...

والحمد لله رب العالمين...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم... هذه الشهادة...

هذه الشهادة التي تصدق بها على من ذكره في هذه الشهادة...

وقد علمت منه انه قد اتمى جميع واجباته الشرعية...

DUPT 24/49

کتابخانه مجلس شورای اسلامی
تاسیس ۱۳۰۲

۹۸

محمد مصدق

۱۰ محرم ۱۳۰۲ هجری قمری و ۱۹ اسفند ۱۳۰۱ شمسی در سعادت و توفیق الهی - نظامی
ارشد برنج ماده سه شنبه - فریاد

برنج ماده - هر دو در هفتاد و یک سالگی که در این سالها در این کشور هیچ حاصله در برنج نداشتند
و در سعادت هرگز در هیچ سالها در این کشور هیچ حاصله در این کشور نداشتند. آنچه با برنج
بزرگ، چسب، لوله، کوسه، کفاله، مچاله، لوز، قیاس، کلچت با فلهای سه کیلومتره و نالغاب
ساعتی، طریقت، سوری با فلهای یک کیلومتره و دیگر با فلهای محمولات تازه او تو کپور در دهه اول
بزرگ است بقیه در برنج و یا سومان شش که در این کشور در این سالها در این کشور نداشتند. آنچه با برنج
اجو احکام مخالف حرکت این حرکت محمولات که در این کشور در این سالها در این کشور نداشتند. آنچه با برنج
جرت الهامه کلیدی و برنج و قوی اطاری است احکامه خارج

یکم ماده - قره کوه کریمین معلوم ششاعه عددی عد و اخبار بیشتر

دویم ماده - استخوان درم شریعت فرانس و اخبار و رسمی اوجار

سوم ماده - استخوان درم شریعت عالی ناطقه مأمور

مجلس مرتب است اجتماعه فائزین کتیبه و نیز از آنرا استخوان درم شریعت و شریعت را در این سالها در این کشور نداشتند. آنچه با برنج

صه اعظم
میرزا

شیخ الاسلام
تورکی

فایزین
میرزا

میرزا فایزین و راهب فایزین و کتیبه
میرزا

حبیبا فایزین
میرزا

سوی دولت سوسی و ملیان کتیبه

سوی

سوی دولت سوسی و ملیان کتیبه
سوی

سوی

معارف فایزین

ارفاق و همایون فایزین
سوی

DUPT 24/97

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 مجلس خبرگان
 ۸۸

شورای دولت بجهت داره سنده تنظیم و هیأت عمومی سنده تنظیم ایستادگی و ایستادگی در کارها برآمده معتمدان سنده تنظیم در محراب اولیای اوزر
 هیچ سنده تنظیم در سعادت هر سنده معیار سنده محمولات تجرید در حق تجلیه و توحی مع ایستادگی در سعادت در سنده تنظیم بجهت تنظیم نامه سنده تنظیم او به سنده تنظیم
 در سنده تنظیم قضاة و قاضیان در سنده تنظیم سنده جافه موقوفه کورسده اول سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم ایستادگی در سعادت در سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم
 وضع سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم
 اوزر سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم سنده تنظیم

صراعظم
 سنده تنظیم

شیخ الاسلام
 لوری

فارسیناوری
 سنده تنظیم

جویباری و راجله ناظمی کرسی
 سنده تنظیم

جریباری
 سنده تنظیم

ادوات همکاران ناظمی
 سنده تنظیم

معاضد ناظمی
 سنده تنظیم

تجارت و زراعت ناظمی و منافذ ناظمی
 سنده تنظیم

تولید دولت سنده تنظیم و مالیه ناظمی
 سنده تنظیم

DUIT 21/47

2

(imza)

Bab-ı Âli

Meclis-i Mahsus

98

12 Cemaziyy'ül-Ahıra 1299 ve 19 Nisan 1298 [1 Mayıs 1882] tarihli Dersaadet ve tevabi-i balıkhane nizamnamesinin 11. Maddesine müzeyyel kararname

1. Madde: çirozlar hakkındaki muamelat kemâkan cari olmak üzere bilcümle mahsulat-ı bahriye gerek Haliç dahilinde ve gerek Haliç haricindeki Boğaziçi ve Dersaadet sularında sayd edilmiş olsun doğrudan doğruya balıkhaneye naklolunarak resm-i mirisi orade tesviye olunur. Ancak barbunya, tekir, pisi, levrek, gümüş, kefal, mercan, lüfer, kaya, gelincik balıkları 5 kilodan ve kalkan, sinagrit, torik, sivri palamut balıkları 20 kilodan ve diğer balıklar ile mahsulat-ı saire 30 kilodan dún olur ise bunların en yakın duyun-u umumiye veya rüsumatla müşterek muhafaza idarelerine nakli ve resm-i mirisinin orada tesviyesi caiz olabilir. İşbu ahkâma muhalif hareket edenlerin mahsulat-ı bahriyesi kezelik kâmilen müsadere olunarak nısfı muhbirine verilir. Büyükada ile Heybeli ve Burgaz ve Kınalı adaları işbu ahkâmdan hariçtir.

2. Madde: Karaköy Köprüsü, Halicin münteha-yı hududu add ve i'tibâr edilmiştir

3. Madde: işbu kararname yevm-i neşrinin ferdasından itibaren mer'i'ü icradır.

4. Madde: işbu kararnamenin icrasına Maliye nazırı memurdur.

Meclis-i umumînin içtimağında kanuniyeti teklif olunmak üzere işbu kararnamenin mevkî-i mer'iyete vaz'ını irade eyledim.

Fi 5 Zilhacce 1340

fi 30 Temmuz 1338

[20 Temmuz 1922]

Sadrazam Şeyhü'l-İslam Hariciye Nazırı Bahriye Nazırı ve Dahiliye Nazırı Vekili
Harbiye Nazırı

Şüra-i Devlet Reisi ve Maliye Nazırı Adliye Nazırı

Ticaret ve Ziraat Nazırı ve Nafia Nazırı Vekili, Maarif Nazırı, Evkaf ve Hümayûn
Nazırı

Bab-ı Âli

Meclis-i Mahsus

98

Şûra-yı Devlet Tanzimat Dairesinden tanzim ve heyet-i umumiyesinden müzeyyel edilip melfufları ile meclis-i bendgânemizde mütalaa edilen mazbatada muharrer olduğu üzere Haliç mıntıkası ile Dersaadet sularında sayd edilen mahsulat-ı bahriyede kaçakçılık vuku'nu men için Dersaadet ve ve tevabi-i balıkhane nizamnamesinin 11. Maddesine zeylen tanzim kılınan kararname layihasının mündericatı muvafık görünmüş olduğundan Meclis-i Umuminin içtimağında kanuniyeti teklif olunmak üzere mezkûr kararnamenin mevki-i mer'iyete vaz'ı merhun-ı müsade-yi seniye-yi hazreti padisahî bulunduğu bit tezekkür ânifü'l beyan mazbata melfuflarıyla ma'en ve matviyyen arz ve takdim kılınmaya katıba-i ahvalde emr-ü ferman hazret-i veli-ül emr efendimizindir.

Fi 2 Zilhacce 1340

fi 27 Temmuz 1338

[27 Temmuz 1922]

Sadrazam, Şeyhü'l-İslam, Hariciye Nazırı, Bahriye Nazırı ve Dahiliye Nazırı Vekili, Harbiye Nazırı,

Şûra-ı Devlet Reisi ve Maliye Nazırı, Adliye Nazırı, Ticaret ve Ziraat Nazırı ve Nafia Nazırı Vekili, Maarif Nazırı, Evkaf ve Hümayûn Nazırı

Şur-yı Devlet

Tanzimat Dairesi

42269

335

Haliç mıntıkasıyla Dersaadet sularında sayd edilen mahsulat-ı bahriyede şu sırada vukua getirilmekte olan kaçakçılık sebebiyle bu babdaki emir muhafızının bir suret-i müessirede tatbikini te'minen Dersaadet ve tevabihi balıkhane nizamnamesinin 11. Maddesine zeylen tanzim kılınan kararname ve esbab-ı mucibe layihalarının takdimini mutazammın maliye nezaretinin şura-yı devlete havale buyrulan 10 Nisan 1338 tarihli [10 Nisan 1922] ve 1085/ 27 numarrelü tezkeresi tanzimat dairesinde kıraat olundu.

Duyun-u Umumiye varidatı mahsusa dairesi umur-u saydiye baş müfettişi Karakin Efendiye izahat-ı lazime ahz olunduktan sonra layiha-ı mezkûrenin tetkikatı icra edildi. Beş ve yirmi ve otuz kilodan fazla olarak sayd edilen (?) mahsulat-ı bahriyenin balıkhaneye getirilmesi hakkında işbu layiha ile vazh edilmesi teklif edilen mecburiyeten adaların istisnası meselesinin esnayı müzakeresinde gerçi azadan Reşit Saffet Bey tarafına bu istisnanın muvafık olamayacağı dermeyan edildi ise de bad-ı mesafe dolayısıyla adaların öteden beri ayrı teşkilata tabi olduğu me'mur mumaileyhin izahatı vakiasından anlaşıldığından teklif-i vaki ekseriyetli kabul edilmiş ve layihanın usule aid tashihatı bil ifa ?/ ? mürsel esbabı mucibi layihası suretiyle birlikte leffen takdim kılınmıştır. Heyat-ı umumiyece görüldükten sonra meriyetine müterettib muamelenin ifa buyurulması babında emr-ü ferman hazret-i men lehü'l emrindir.

1338 Mayıs 20

1340 Ramazan 22

Tanzimat dairesi reis-i sanisi azadan azadan azadan

Said (?)

Rüşdü bey

azadan azadan

[mühür] Şura-yı Devlet

Tanzimat dairesinin işbu mazbatasını mefuf layiha-yı kanuniye ile birlikte heyet-i umumiyyeden kıraat ve meduvven hazır bulunan baş müfettiş Karakin Efendi'ye izahatı lazimesi ahz olunduktan sonra iktizası te'emmül oldu. Mucib-i istinzah görülen hususattan başlıcası Boğaziçi ile sair mahallerde kurutulan çirozların balıkhaneye sevk ve nakli hususundaki müşkülâtın ne suretle def' edileceği hususu olup çirozlar hakkında muamelat-ı mahsusayı muhtevi bir usul ve talimat mevcut bulunduğu ifade kılınmasına mebni layihanın birinci maddesinin iptidasına (çirozlar hakkındaki muamelat kemakan cari olmak üzere) kaydının ilavesi ve (Boğaziçi)nin teşrihi suretiyle ve bazı tahsisat-ı cüziye icrasıyla layihanın kabulü bit-tensib nüsha-yı mübeyyizesi leffen takdim kılınmış olmakla mer'iyetine müterettib muamelenin ifa buyrulması babında emr-ü ferman hazret-i men lehü'l emrindir.

Fi 5 Zilkadde (sene) [1]340 fi 1 Temmuz (sene) [1]338

azadan [18] şüra-yı devlet reisi namına

Şüra-yı devlet tanzimat dairesi

Adet

42669

Esbab-ı mucibe-yi layihası suretidir

Haliç Dersaadetin dahil ve haricindeki sulara sayd edilen mahsulat-ı bahriyenin Haliç mintikasının rusumat me'muru bulunan iskelelerinden birine nakil edileceği bahanesiyle bazı balıkçılar tarafına? bulunan sahil mahallata çıkarılarak satılmakta olduğu anlaşılmiş ve bu hal varidatı tenkiz eylediği gibi kaçak olarak geçirilecek olan balıkların müsaderesi imkanını selb eylemekte bulunmuş olduğundan emr-i muhafazanın daha şümüllü olarak tatbikini temini ile kaçakçılığa meydan bırakılmamak üzere duyun-u umumiye idaresiyle bil müzakere dersaadet ve tevabii balıkhane nizamnamesinin 11. Maddesine zeylen merbut kararname layihası bittanzim takdim kılındı.

[mühür]