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XV. VE XVI. YÜZYILLARDA YANBOLU ŞEHİRİ*

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ABSTRACT

CITY OF YANBOLU BETWEEN XVth – XVth CENTURIES

In this article, we illuminate the physical, demographics and economical structure of Yanbolu city according to Tapu Tahrir registers including the years 1454–1603 and other researches. Because of its location on Crimea-Black Sea Trade Way, Yanbolu had been a significant commercial center. Therefore, we examine Yanbolu's districts, population, mercantile activities and architectural principles as a characteristic Ottoman city from the date of conquest.

Key words: Yanbolu, city, economy, demography, commerce

Yanbolu şehrinin de dâhil olduğu Silistre'nin kuruluş tarihi tam olarak bilinmemekle beraber, tarihî kaynaklar bu bölgenin MÖ. I. yüzyılda Romalılar tarafından kurulduğunu bildirmektedir. Bölge, Tuna'nın Karadeniz'e döküldüğü delta kısmında yer almaktadır. Jeopolitik konum itibarıyla, Orta ve Doğu Avrupa'nın, Karadeniz ve Boğazlar ile birleşerek, Akdeniz ve Asya-Afrika ülkelerine açılan bir kapı niteliğinde olmasından dolayı ekonomik, askeri ve stratejik bir öneme sahiptir¹.

Yanbolu hakkında ilk bilgiler Bizans devrine aittir. Kaynaklara göre, Yanbolu şehri, Bulgar Hanlığı zamanında "Parostlena" ismini taşımaktadır ve Bulgar Hanlığının başkentidir. Ancak Bizans hâkimiyetinin ardından, şehrin ismi değişmiştir. Meletios'a göre, Bizans hâkimiyeti sırasında bölgede tutunmaya çalışan Ruslar ile şiddetli bir savaş meydana gelmiş ve bunun sonunda Bizans

* Bu makale "Tahrir Defterlerine göre Yanbolu Kazâsının Sosyal ve Ekonomik Yapısı" adlı tezden üretilmiştir.

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¹ Ahmet Cebeci, *XVI. Yüzyılda Silistre Sancağı Vakıfları*, (Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Gazi Üniversitesi SBE) Ankara, 1994, s.1.

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117 MAYIS 1993

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s. 79-759, 1989 (x/ibcansin)

TABLE 4. Population Change in the Ten Most Rapidly Expanding Bulgarian Towns, 1900/4-1910.

| TOWN | TOTAL | BULGARIANS | | TURKS | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Percent change | Percent change | Percentile change | Percent change | Percentile change |
| Sofia | +401.50 | +514.26 | +22.48 | -63.93 | -92.72 |
| Burgas | +154.00 | +338.75 | +73.11 | +1.50 | -60.04 |
| Pleven | +100.88 | +112.04 | +5.55 | 19.63 | -40.43 |
| Varna | +68.68 | +264.10 | +21.59 | -50.25 | -70.49 |
| Yanbol | +48.14 | +58.84 | +7.22 | -36.76 | -57.33 |
| Stara Zagora | +44.21 | +63.98 | +13.71 | -60.02 | -72.28 |
| Plovdiv | +43.48 | +95.36 | 36.17 | -58.76 | -71.25 |
| Kiustendil | +43.46 | +77.52 | +23.83 | -93.38 | -95.36 |
| Ruse | +38.57 | +100.31 | +44.54 | -43.52 | -59.25 |
| Vratsa | +36.10 | +45.49 | 6.91 | -51.80 | -64.64 |

SOURCE: Glavna Direktsiya na Statistika, *Liste des Localités, 1879-1910, aperçu comparative, historique, ethnographique* Sofia, 1920).

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Not: Makale "BULGARISTAN" poşetindedir.

*Bulgaristan

Machiel Kiel

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BULGARIA IN THE TURKISH PERIOD: THE PLACE OF TURKISH ARCHITECTURE IN THE PROCESS*

Bulgaristan

For half a millennium the lands now constituting the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria were an integral part of the empire of the Ottoman Turks and had a full share in the political, economic, and cultural life of those days. A number of cities in today's Bulgaria were in the past among the largest and most important in the Turkish Empire, having an exclusively or predominantly Muslim Turkish population or actually founded by the Turks themselves. Some of these cities played a role of first importance as centers of Ottoman education, literature, and architecture. In no way were the Bulgarian lands a provincial backwater, as some of the surviving Turkish monuments show in an eloquent way. In this article we confine ourselves to the discussion of some salient aspects of urban development in the long Turkish centuries of Bulgaria and try to show how Ottoman Turkish architecture fit into this development. We shall focus on the origin and demographic composition of the population of the towns, in order to find out how Turkish the Ottoman Bulgarian towns were and for whom the numerous buildings of that period were erected. The scope and quality of the monuments of architecture erected by the Turks in Bulgaria will be shown by photographs and drawings accompanied by descriptive notes. Being intended as a general overview, this article does not deal with the theoretical aspects of the use of the principal sources. The famous Ottoman census and taxation records are not analyzed, as the figures given here are intended as general indications of the size and proportion of the population, not as exact counts (although the Ottoman bureaucrats of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries certainly strove to be as correct as possible).¹

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¹ On the nature, the possibilities, and the shortcomings of the Ottoman sources on population and taxation, see, e.g., Ö.L. Barkan, "Türkiye'de İmparatorluk Devirlerinin büyük nüfus ve arazi tahrirleri..." in *Istanbul Üniversitesi İktisat Mecmuası* 2 no. 1 (1940): 20-59, and 2 no. 2 (1941): 214-47; idem, "Tarih Demografi Araştırmaları ve Osmanlı Tarihi," *Türkiyat Mecmuası* 10 (1953): 1-26; idem, "Essai sur les données statistiques des registres de recensement dans l'Empire Ottoman aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles," *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 2 (1957) 103-129: 9-36; Halil İnalcık, "Ottoman Methods of Conquest," *Studia Islamica* 1 (1954) 103-129; idem, *Sıret-i Difter-i Sancak-i Arvanid* (Ankara, 1954), introduction; idem, the article "Daftar-i Khakani" in *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, New Edition hereafter E.I. 2; Heath Lowry, "The Ottoman Tahrir Defters as a Source for Urban Demographic History: The Case of Trabzon (ca. 1486-1583)," (Ph. D. diss.,