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Minerals in the 3rd Region Of The Eyalet Of The Archipelago (Eyālet-i Cezāyir-i Bahr-i Sefid In Ottoman Empire) And (Raw Materials Flowing Abroad)

Cezāyir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti 3.Bölge'de Madenler ve (Yurtdışına Akan Hammade)

Abstract

Eyalet of the Archipelago, one of the most important provinces of the Ottoman Empire, had sanjaks consisting of the islands of Lemnos, Mytilene, Rhodes and Chios. The minerals that we will describe, although their boundaries have changed over time, are discussed in the area covering this geography. After being operated by the state during the classical period, Ottoman minerals became the focus of attention of domestic and foreign investors from the second half of the 19th century. Many of the minerals in the province we have discussed have not yet been fully determined. We see that foreigners generally aspire to minerals on the islands opened for operation. Although the state did not find it appropriate to give the operation of the mines to foreigners; determined the conditions in the specifications and regulations and granted the mining concessions. The salterns in the sanjaks were also determined. Although the operating conditions and tax rates of the mines were determined by the state, some of the mines were not operated and the state canceled the privilege of the mines in cases where taxes were not paid. In the article, all kinds of documents reflected in the archive regarding the locations, usage areas, operating privileges, taxation, export areas of the minerals in the Eyalet of the Archipelago are explained in the traces of the documents found in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency State Archives. In the article, the material wealth of the Ottoman Empire flowing abroad with the privileges given to foreigners in the context of mines, which was one of the basic wheels of the economy, from the sanjaks to the villages and the connected islands is also mentioned.

Keywords: Eyalet of the Archipelago, Lemnos - Mytilene - Rhodes and Chios Sanjaks , Mines, Contracts, Foreign Concessions.

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Öz

Osmanlı Devleti'nin en önemli vilayetlerinden biri olan Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti Limni, Midilli ,Rodos ve Sakız adalarından meydana gelen sancaklara sahiptir. Sınırları zaman içinde değişiklik göstermekle beraber anlattığımız madenler bu coğrafyayı kapsayan alanda ele alınmıştır. Osmanlı madenleri, klasik dönem boyunca devlet eliyle işletildikten sonra XIX. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren yerli ve yabancı yatırımcıların ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir. Ele aldığımız vilayetteki madenlerin birçoğu henüz tam olarak saptanamamıştır. İşletmeye açılan adalardaki madenlere genellikle yabancıları talip olduğunu görüyoruz. Devlet yabancıları madenlerin işletmesini vermeyi uygun bulmamasına rağmen; şartname ve nizamnamelerde koşulları saptayarak maden imtiyazlarını vermiştir. Sancaklarda bulunan tuzlalar ayrıca açıklanmıştır. Madenlerin işletme şartları ve vergi oranlarının devlet tarafından saptanmasına rağmen madenlerin bazılarının çalıştırılmadığı, vergilerinin ödenmediği durumlarda devletin madenlerin imtiyazının feshettiği olmuştur. Makalede Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Osmanlı Arşivi'nde bulunan belgelerin izinde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti'nde bulunan madenlerin yerleri, kullanım alanları, işletme imtiyazları, vergilendirme, ihraç yerleri ile alakalı olarak arşive yansıyan her türlü evrak açıklanmıştır. Makalede ekonominin temel çarklarından biri olan madenlerin sancaklardan karyelere ve bağlı adalara kadar uzanan bağlamda yabancıları verilen imtiyazlarla Osmanlı Devleti'nin yurt dışına akan maddi servetine de değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cezâyir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti, Limni -Midilli -Rodos ve Sakız Sancakları, Madenler ,Mukavelenamerler, Yabancı İmtiyazları.

Introduction

The Ottoman Empire was very rich in terms of mines, which was one of the sources of great income for its treasury.¹ Until the second half of the 19th century, Ottoman mining was regulated according to Sharia rules. In the second half of 19th century, it is obviously seen that the state ownership on the mines of Ottoman Empire still continued. Therefore, we can talk about an ownership of lands and mines pursuant to the state's interests. Besides, the state did not have respective legislations for each mine. So, the old law system, "*Kanun-u Kadim*" had been used for a very long time². Mines would be used inside the borders and if only there had been redundant mines, they would be exported with the permission of the government³.

From the end of the 17th century, mining has lost its earlier significance because of the effects of foreign developments. After that, because of the social and economical troubles, some of the mines made loss and were closed. The Ottoman Empire which could not follow

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- 1 Fahrettin Tızlak," XIX. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Osmanlı Maden Yatakları ", Vol 60, No 229, 1996, p.703.
 - 2 Arzu Baykara Taşkaya , "XIX-XX. Yüzyılda Fethiye Kazasında Krom Madenleri ve bu madenlerin İşletme İmtiyazları", *Ege Üniversitesi, Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi, Prof. Dr İsmail Aka'ya Armağan Sayısı*, XXV/1, Temmuz, İzmir, 2010, p.79.
 - 3 Erdem Saka," Anadolu ve Rumeli Gümüş Madenleri (1453-1789)", *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi* Cilt:6 / Sayı:2 , Haziran 2019, ss 1060.

the development of the mining sector in West, lost its important mining zones because of the wars and riots in the beginning of the 19th century. In this period, because Ottoman Empire's mining regulations couldn't solve the problems, Europe mining regulations were tried to adapt Ottoman Empire regulations. However, these regulations caused the Ottoman Mining sector to depend on foreigners⁴.

During the classical period the Ottoman mines were worked by the state but in second half of the 19th century state mines were opened Ottoman and foreign investors. While Ottoman Empire hopes to gain the new commercial treaty and friendship of England, France and the United States against especially Russia's starting to threaten from Caucasus to the Balkans and Eastern Anatolia, and France's initiative in North Africa, by allowing Germany, emerged as a new military and economic power, to invest in land try to balance policy. The endowed economic privileges in order to provide friendship of powerful states and the trade agreement, makes the Ottoman finances which already in a not good situation because of the war with Russia worse⁵.

Ottoman Empire was one of the richest countries in terms of natural resources because of its large territorial land. Since Ottoman Empire could not perform contemporary changes on mining, the other countries took advantage of these natural resources⁶. Three years after the Land Act of 1858, which made all underground wealth the property of the state, a new mining regulation was signed. Foreigners were granted the right to become partners in mining companies established by Ottoman citizens. According to the mining regulation made in 1869, foreigners could have almost the same rights as Ottoman citizens in terms of mineral exploration and extraction.⁷ Natives and foreigners had equal rights in mine management with the recognition of the right of having lands and then the law of foreigners' mining in 1886. In the managed and operated mines, the revenues obtained did not cover the expenses incurred for the production activities.⁸ However, the operation and sale of minerals to foreign countries was subject to certain restrictions.⁹

We see that mining activities were intense in the Eyalet of the Archipelago and its subordinate sanjaks, especially in Chios (Table 1). Cuinet, who wrote his work from Ottoman statistics, also confirms that although there were important mines in the province, their locations were not known. We know that Imroz and Chios have antimony¹⁰ mines currently in operation and very beautiful marble quarries of various colors. Leros has white

4 Yaşar Öcal, "19. Yüzyılda Osmanlı Madencilik Sektörünün Sorunları", *OTAM*, 44 /Güz 2018, p.189.

5 Yusuf Ziya Bildirici "Denizli ve Çevresinde Madencilik (1890-1919)", *Selçuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 21 / 2009 ,p.99.

6 Abdullah Saydam, "Osmanlı Madenciliği ve XIX. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Trabzon'daki Maden Ocakları", *Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, VOL .6, ,Samsun 1991, p.256.

7 Orhan Kurmuş, *Emperyalizmin Türkiye'ye Girişi*, Ankara: Savaş Yayınları , 1982, p.127-128.

8 Tızlak, *i,b,i,d*,,p.705.

9 Zeki Arıkan, "Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda İhracı Yasak Mallar (Memnu Meta)" Prof. Dr Bekir Kütükoğlu'na Armağan , İstanbul, 1991,p. 280-306.

10 The antimony mineral has been known since ancient times and is often ground into powder for use as medicine and cosmetics.

marble quarries.¹¹ Since the 19th century Rhodes Island was a sanjak, Kos Island was connected to this sanjak.¹² İncirli (Nisyros) Island is a small island located on the south side of Kos Island.¹³ In the Ottoman Empire, sulfur was present in the Karesi Sanjak and on the İncirli Island of the Eyalet of the Archipelago.¹⁴ Especially after the start of the sulfur mine production, the interest in the sulfur soil of the island increased from the surrounding areas.¹⁵ We can learn from the yearbooks that there was a kind of raw metal suitable for the production of black shale mixed with boron in the islet called “Yallı” at a distance of four or four and a half miles on the north side of this island.¹⁶

In Rhodes, the information given about the mines of the island in ancient times includes marbles and agates of various colors, as well as keruse, chalk and verdigris; While it was known that lead oxide and copper acetate were found, today there is no information about these mines.¹⁷ We know about the iron mines and marble quarries on the Carpathian Island. Famous for its gold mines in ancient times, and exploited by the Phoenicians who discovered them 700 years ago and then by the Greeks, today’s Thassos Island had only completely depleted silver mines and very little ores of copper, zinc and iron.¹⁸ The marble quarries in Thasos were not operated in the same way and were far from exhausted. Famous for their beauty, these marbles were sought after by ancient sculptors and architects. Nothing could be easier than unloading marble blocks from the high and well-maintained quarries, rail and wooden sleeper roads of this forest-covered island. Top quality opals and amethyst were available in Thassos.¹⁹

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- 11 Vital Cuinet, *La Turquie D'asie Geographie Administrative Statistique Descriptive Et Raisonnee De Chaque Province De L'asie Mineure* Paris. E. Leroux, Volume 1.Tome Premier,Paris, , 1892,p. 357,374,400,414,504.
- 12 Ali Fuat Örenç, *Yakın dönem Tarihimize Rodos ve Oniki Ada*, İstanbul:Doğu Kütüphanesi Yayınları, 2006,p.116.
- 13 1319 Eyalet of the Archipelago Yearbook, p.232.
- 14 Mehmet Bayartan, “XIX. Yüzyılda Osmanlı madenlerinin Coğrafi Dağılışı “*Osmanlı Bilimi Araştırmaları* X-1 2008,p.143-151.
- 15 Arzu Baykara Taşkaya, “Viticulture on the Island of Samos and Delicious-Desired Muskat Wine”,*Bellek Uluslararası Tarih ve Kültür Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 4(1), .2022,p50-75.
- 16 1319 Eyalet of the Archipelago Yearbook, p.232 and A Baykara Taşkaya,. “Rodos Sancağına Bağlı İstanköy Adası[İncirli Adası] Kükürt Madeni “, *Osmanlı Medeniyeti Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 15 ,2022, p.17-39.
- 17 Vital Cuinet ,*i,b,i,d*,p.374
- 18 Zinc mine has also been used by mixing it in various mines. Mustafa Çullu, “Kurşun-Çinko Maden Artığı Kayaçlarla Üretilen Betonların Mekanik ve Fiziksel Özelliklerinin Araştırılması”, *Journal of Politeknik*, 2018;21(2):p.427-435
- 19 Cuinet, *i,b,i,d* ,p.525-526.

Table 1:The locations of the mines in the Eyalet of the Archipelago in the XIX Century.²⁰

Province	Sanjak	Location	Mineral
Eyalet of the Archipelago	-	Korni Island	Copper
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	Kambiya	Zinc
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	İspartondol	Zinc
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	Pislivanda	Zinc
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	-	Zinc
Eyalet of the Archipelago	-	Aya Yorgaki	Iron
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	Kambiya	Lead
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	İspartondol	Lead
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	Pislivanda	Lead
Eyalet of the Archipelago	-	-	Sulphur
Eyalet of the Archipelago	Chios	-	Silvery lead
Eyalet of the Archipelago	-	Nikaria Island	Emery

We see the state's mineral exploration activities in the province. In the document written on April 3, 1866 (17 Zilkade 1282) from the Ministry of Finance and Public Works to the Governorate of the Eyalet of the Archipelago, Crete and the Mutasarrıflık of Cyprus, it was stated that Marseille Engineer Monsieur Dumbrovski was assigned to search for mines in the region. It was requested that the expenses of this person be met from the treasury. It is stated that this person had a servant with him to stop by Cyprus, Crete and Eyalet of the Archipelago and then to come to Dersaadet (Gate of Felicity); it was also stated that the person came with his tools and various materials. It was requested that 11,308 kurush, which was in addition to the transportation cost, be given from the treasury, while the cost of the horse, 25 kurus per hour, was provided from the budget of the venues in the places where the person would inspect.²¹ We see that the location of most of the mines in the province was unknown. It is also noteworthy that the people who came to examine the mines were foreigners.

20 Mehmet Bayartan, "i,b,i,d", p.147.

21 BOA,A.}MKT.MHM. / 352 – 72.

Table 2:Mines in the Eyalet of the Archipelago 1894 / 1311 Yearbook²²

Sanjak	Location	Minerals	Privilege	Explanation
Sanjak of Lemnos	-	-	-	A mine has not yet been discovered.
Sanjak of Mytilene	Island of Yunda	Hacı Apostol Saltern and One Saltern		Only the Hacı Apostol Saltern is in operation, and it was built for ten years and awarded to a contractor from the Ministry of Public Works.
Sanjak of Rhodes	Kani Ahmet Site	5-6 Saltern	-	
	Island of İncirli	Sulfur	Aleksandr Rali	
	Island of Karpathos	Silver Iron Lead plaster, Marble , Maltese Stone	-	Although the existence of the mineral is understood from the discovery of a German scientist, there is no mining operation.
	-	Black Shale Pine Maltese Stone	-	
	Island of Symi	5 Lime Quarries	-	20-30 thousand scales of lime are extracted and exported abroad.
	Island of Kasos	Gypsum	-	200 thousand weighing scales of gypsum are sold to Russia in two years. 80% of the mine is subject to customs tax, the remaining part is evaluated by the public, and the scale of the mine is sold for 30 money.
Sanjak of Chios	Kiramus Village	Antimony	Manoli Apostol Laryo Efendi	
	Potamya Village Vilamoti Village Toposto Village	Copper	-	The Privilege has been granted and the mine has not started operation.

In Table 2, we see that the mines were mostly located in the sanjaks of Rhodes and Chios, they were examined by foreign scientists and the operating privileges were given to foreigners.

1-Sanjak of Lemnos

Limnos Island is located in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, 61 km from the

Dardanelles. It is 476 km² wide and has a coastline of 259 km.²³ Only salt mines were mentioned as mineral assets in the region. We know that the salt mines worked as Mukataa property and worked under the orders of the voivodes.²⁴ There was a long-abandoned saltern in the south of Imroz Island, which was connected to the Sanjak of Lemnos.²⁵

The operated mukatas were managed by the voivodes, and the new administrator took over the saltern. The document signed by Abdurrahman Nafiz and dated February 28, 1836 (11 Zilkade 1251) was sent to the Asakir-i Mansure Treasury, where it was stated that the former Voivode of Lemnos Mehmet Atallah Efendi would transfer 15 thousand kilograms of salt to his successor, at the price he gave to the state. Selling the salt to the people of the island was considered, and the transfer of the salt to the treasurer of *Asakir-i Mansure* came to mind as an alternative.²⁶ In the document written from the *Mansure* Treasury, it was stated that the remaining 15 thousand kilos of salt from the mukataa salt plant of the explanation (mehaz) book of these records would be given to the chief accounting at 32 coin per kilo. In the reply from the Mansure treasury, it was requested that the deposits of Izmir and Patmos (Aegean Island) be given to the tax collectors in accordance with yedd-i vahid.²⁷ It was reported that Kocalar salt mines salt would cost 14 coin per kilo together with the wage laborer, and that the Izmir salt mines salt would be given 40 money per kilo, with the consent of the parties. It was written to the chief accountant that 15,000 kilograms of salt from 1248 was given to the Algerian son of Voivode of Lemnos Cami Hüseyin, a money changer, for a total of 12,000 kurush out of 32 coins.²⁸

There had been cases where records of revenues in salterns were requested. In the document of the director of real estate and construction dated 29 January 1891 (R 17 Kanuni Sani 1306), the value and income records of the salt mines in the sanjak of Lemnos and the warehouse on the island of Imroz were given, based on the document dated 8 February 1890 (27 Kanuni Sani 1305). It was requested that this document be sent together with the savings certificates and sent to the accounting of the brigade.²⁹

Selling or stealing salt from salterns without informing the state was also an important issue that was reflected in the documents. In the document dated July 1, 1791 (29 Shawwal

23 Feridun Emecen, "Limni", TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, 2003, Vol, 27, p 190-192; J. H. Kramers – Besim Darkot, Limni, İslam Ansiklopedisi, 1955, Vol, VII, p.60-61.

24 It is possible to define tax farming as a general model by weeding out the basic elements that emerged from the various changes it has undergone throughout its long history: We can define the state as an element consisting of legal and/or shar'i tax elements generally limited to a certain place. The practice of mukātaa is to pay taxation in return for a certain annual price that is open to competition, usually determined by auction, and a portion of which is requested to be paid in advance. This transaction is the transfer of a reliable surety to tax collectors who will accept the profit and loss as their own for a limited period of time. Mehmet Genç, "İltizam", TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, Vol 22, İstanbul, 2000 p.154-158.

25 Cuinet, *i,b,i,d*, p. 486.

26 BOA, C..ML 637 – 26185.

27 Yed-i vahid is the term expressing the monopoly practice in Ottoman finance. The excess salt left over from the Limni voivode was sent to the Izmir salt mines as it was a monopoly system. Genç, " Yed-i vahid" TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi", 2013 ,İstanbul, c. 43., p.378.

28 BOA, C..ML 637 – 26185-3.

29 BOA, ML.EEM. / 123 – 60.

1205), more than 40,000 kilos of salt belonging to the year 1204 of the Imroz Island reaya in the Mediterranean was sold illegally abroad without giving any information, from the mukataa of Sultan Süleyman Evkaf. While a warning was made to the reaya for the collection of the money, a document was sent to the Boğazhisar guard regarding the situation.³⁰ In the document dated May 15, 1893 (28 Shawwal 1310), a judgment was sent to examine the situation of Halil Efendi and his guards, the former official of the Düyûn-ı Umûmiye (**Ottoman Public Debt Administration**), who allegedly stole salt from Porike Count do Pol Salt mines in Lemnos. The approval of the judgment appealed by the Director of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration of Rhodes State was sent to the Council of State with the documents of the court office. The situation was notified to the province and the decision of the commission was awaited. In addition, information about the situation was given to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the local commission.³¹ A week later, the document (ilamat) sent from the Ministry of Finance of *Babıali* to Eyalet of the Archipelago, with the allegation that they stole salt from the Count do Pol Salt mines in Lemnos, was sent in accordance with the registry.³² We do not know how the situation turned out, since there is no other document.

Another place operated under Lemnos was the Island of Imroz saltern. This saltern in the vicinity of Kefaloz on Island of Imroz was on the big road on the sea road that leads to the sea shore and the other side to the villages. In the document dated 18 December 1846 (29 Zilhijce 1262), there was a problem with the delivery of 31,000 kilos of salt from Koca and its affiliated (tawabi) salt mines, which the Anatolian Company was operating on the Island of Imroz. The Anatolian Company's request was sent to the Biga guard to collect the remaining salt at the current price and to get all the salt from Kodjabashis (**kocabaşı**) of the salt mines who did not want to allow this situation.³³ A year later, the company demanded that the salaries of the workers who worked in salt mines in the provinces of Rumelia and Anatolia starting from 1259 and in salt mine which was in Imroz after 1258 be paid by the company in accordance with the specifications. It was ensured that 31,000 *okka* of salt, which caused problems in the Island of Imroz salterns in 1263, were delivered to Hasan Ağa, the manager of the salt mine of Foça of the Anadolu Company.³⁴ In the document dated 8 February 1848 (3 Rebiül Evvel 1264), it was requested that some of the questions of Mutasarrıf of Biga Hüseyin Hüsnü be answered in the document, in accordance with the share order of the company, for the examination of the salt obtained from the Island of Imroz Salt Mine and not delivered, in accordance with the order regarding the collection of the salt from the relevant Kodjabashis.³⁵

In the document dated February 5, 1848 (29 Safar 1264), the Island of Imroz saltern was not given to anyone from the island's people as a *timar* or *mukataa*, and there were

30 BOA,C.EV.. 75 – 3707.

31 BOA,BEO 200 – 14996.

32 BOA, DH.MKT. 44 – 37.

33 BOA, A.}DVN,20,45.

34 BOA, C..ML.. 687 – 28185. Although the value of Okka (Kyeye) varies from time to time and place, it is 1282,9 kg. Cengiz Kallek, "Okka" TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, C 33, İstanbul ,2007, p.338.

35 BOA, A.}MKT. 109 – 90.

those who wanted to take the privilege of this place. Two persons named Kiryoka and Yani sent the document to Imroz and Bozcaada District Governor Hasan, stating that they wanted to lease the operation of the saltern by paying 5000 kurush annually and by giving 10,000 kurus as advance payment (*muaccele*) to the Evkaf-ı Hümayunu of the island. It was stated in the document that this is the main saltern on the island, and that there has been no proper salt yield for five or six years. Each of the voivodes and tax farmers created a household and collected 17.000 kurush by taking tax under the name of tree tax, wicked (pig) tax, salt tax. In the first years of the *Tanzimat Fermanı (imperial edict of reorganization)*, it was stated that taxes were included in this mukataa which amounted to 17,000 kurush with the tax (tekalif-i seniyye) given by the people. Although 30 thousand kilos of salt were provided for the year 1263, it was stated that the saltworks were not that productive every year. One of the salt trustees (*emin*) took over the management of this business, and the transportation of salt by Anatolian captains and the shipment of salt to Huseyin Pasha Mutasarrif of Benghazi were provided. For the year 1263, the people of the *mukataa* also asked for salt, and the deputy and customs officer of the island became a mediator for this place, which they saw as a source of livelihood. Necessary information was given about the situation, and Lefof Efendi, who was the deputy and trusty of the ballot box, was opposed to the distribution and leasing of the miri property, which was registered until March 1264.³⁶

In the document dated 9 November 1862 (16 Cemazeyilevvel 1279), it was planned to build a store for salt extraction and four rooms for the stay of civil servants and janitors on Island of Imroz. In order to carry out these transactions, it was requested that the cost of 20,000 kurus be provided from the revenues of the locality; to overcome this devastated situation, the relevant document was sent to the Ministry of Finance.³⁷

In the Sanjak of Lemnos, there were only salt mines on the island of Imroz, which was connected to it in Lemnos. The salterns operated by the state with the voivodes were reflected in the documents due to unauthorized sales and operating privileges.

2- Sanjak of Mytilene

Mytilene is a mountainous Greek island located in the northeast of the Aegean Sea. The island, which is closer to Turkey's Ayvalık and Burhaniye districts than to the mainland of Greece, is the third largest island in Greece after Crete and Eğriboz. Its name comes from the old "Lesb(v)os" and the name used in Turkish comes from the town of "Mytilene", which was the center in the Middle Ages, and the history of the island dates back to the 3rd century BC.³⁸ The island draws attention with its mineral richness of coal, chalk and iron, especially emery stone. The island, which has three salterns, also has a high salt income.

a-Minerals

At the beginning of the XX century, emery stone and the materials produced from it had a very important place in the industry until the large-scale production of artificial abrasive and polishing materials. Until 1844, the only production place of emery stone

36 BOA, A.}MKT. 109 - 53 .

37 BOA,MVL 789 - 34 .

38 Besim Darkot , , " Midilli", IA, Vol .VIII: 1993,p.282-284.

was the island of Naxos, and when the Greek government nationalized this mineral, the price of the mineral increased. For this purpose, foreign capital turned its focus to Western Anatolia as a cheap and abundant production source.³⁹ It was stated in the document dated 22 December 1847 (14 Muharem 1264) that the mineral, which was discovered in Mytilene and claimed to be sandpaper, was not an emery mine.⁴⁰ In the island of Mytilene, a special officer was appointed and five types of stones were examined. It was stated that these stones were pokal bottle stones, and they were found in a very soft state when crumbled, and not as hard as emery. If some pieces were found in the deep part of the emery mine, it was stated that this mineral was not the desired mineral. It was stated that it is possible to manufacture bottles from non-remelted slag, and that the emery metal was hard after it was powdered. It was also confirmed by the French Monsieur Ojanir, who was doing the research (specialist) in the Imperial Mint (*Darphane-yi Amire*), that it was not soft like the five types of stone examined, but rather hard. Whether it was emery mine or pokal bottle mine, these mines, which were tendered for 80,000 kurus, were registered with the state, and it was stated that they would be given to Mehmet Ali Pasha for a price as in the past four years. Ziver Efendi, *Nazır* of the Imperial Factory, made the necessary examinations of the emery mine, which was sold to Europe from Izmir, and the collection of the money to be paid was made.⁴¹

Regarding the emery mine in Mytilene, the situation of *Müşir* of Hüdavendigâr Mustafa Pasha, who wanted this mine to be combined with the mine in Kula, was sent to the parliament, the situation was rejected, and a document was written to the Imperial Mint. The person who found and extracted the Kula mine, the merchant Lakost, also aspired to this mine and wanted to get to 5 *yük* for all of them. The rival situation between merchant Abot and Lakost, who were subjects of the Ottoman state, increased this privilege to 8 *yük*. Depending on the export situation of these mines to Europe, it was wanted to be given by looking at whether the persons could do this job or not.⁴² With the document dated 12 January 1848 (5 Safar 1264), the *Nazır* of the Imperial Factory, Ziver Efendi, informed the Imperial Mint to discuss the situation. He sent a memorandum to Supreme Council for Judicial Ordinances (*Meclis-i Vala-yı Ahkam-ı Adliye*) in order that the mine be given in return for a salary of 10-15 thousand kurush per year or with donations (atiyye) if it is given. It was emphasized that İsmet Pasha, a member of the agricultural council, also aspired to operate the mine, in this way, all expenses were covered and the license was given. The tender for the seven-year privilege to be given to the Imperial Mint at an annual price of 400 thousand kurush and the export of 5000 weighing mines this year were requested. It was also emphasized that this exported 1000 scales of iron should be given to Imperial Factory, and that 4000 scales could be sold to any place where it would be processed. At first, when the emery mine appeared on Island of Mytilene, it was requested that the island be transferred to the Imperial Factory for the glass and crystal production of the mine. It was thought that the proceeds of the exported mine would be allocated to the Imperial Mint

39 Kurmuş, "i,b,i,d,p. 134.

40 BOA ,MVL / 25 – 5.

41 BOA,MVL / 25 – 5-8.

42 BOA, MVL 20 – 43.

for Imperial Factory and tendered to Mehmet Ali Pasha, so that the emery mine would be combined with the Mytilene company and given the pine bark production in return for a share income belonging to Imperial Factory. It was reported that even 50,000 kurus per year would provide income to the Imperial Mint. It was also considered that the conditions of the emery and luka schist mines would be determined and given to Mehmet Ali Pasha. Since there was an emery mine in Samos, it was requested that the trade to be carried out should not harm the İstifnaki Bey company in Samos. The *lâiha* of İsmet Pasha, which was given to the Supreme Council for Judicial Ordinances, was also sent to the *Mushir* of Hüdavendigâr.⁴³

In the document dated October 3, 1848 (5 Zilkade 1264) written to the *Mushir* of Imperial Mint, the emery mine was found in the Çömlek and Atosi villages of the Molova District of the island of Mytilene within the land they were the *Mutasarrıf* of, and Ibko and Kebas Frankolaki were asked to do the needful for those who wanted a license to operate it. A document was sent to the *Müşir* of Imperial Mint stating that it was presented for examination.⁴⁴ In the document nine days later, a license was requested for the sale of the emery mine on the land for the same persons. Although the sent document was prepared in accordance with the law, it was kept on hold because the district governor of the island had not been appointed yet.⁴⁵

March 1, 1848 (25 Rabiulevvel 1264) among the coal, chalk and iron mines under the control of the district governorship on the island of Mytilene, since chalk was not needed in the factories for the time being, it was requested not to extract this mine. The coal mined in the country was connected to the coal company; it was requested that the iron mine be extracted and processed together with Imperial Factory of Ereğli and Tophane-i Amire (*the Imperial Foundry*). The situation was written to the *barutçubaşı* with the permission of the Agriculture Council to allow it to be produced in this way. It was requested to inquire whether the factory needed chalk and coal. It was stated that for coal and iron mines, an inspector (*memur-u mahsus*) was sent to investigate the mines, and one type of iron ore was one of the necessary materials of Imperial Factory. A declaration was given by *Barutçubaşı* that the iron & chalk mine should not be given to the Imperial Factory and the coal mine to the coal company for the time being.⁴⁶

With The Ministry of Finance's document dated February 15, 1853 (6 Cemaiievvel 1269) and the documents of the Council of Imperial Mine (*Maden-i Hümayun*) sent to Supreme Council of Judicial Ordinances, it was requested the revenue of the rastıh(?) mine located in the Seple locality around the Misivri village of Mytilene to be given to the treasury.⁴⁷ For the factory, where the privileges were very flexible, it was emphasized the conditions and laws given about the manufacturing customs were still valid, and the proceeds of this were also required to be strictly enforced. It was considered to issue a

43 BOA, MVL 20 – 43-3.

44 BOA, A.}MKT. / 152 – 61.

45 BOA, D..DRB.İ... / 24 - 32.

46 BOA, D..DRB.İ... / 23 – 4 .

47 BOA,İ..MVL. / 264 – 10025

license for the enterprise (Company) with a privilege of twenty years. For this purpose, documents were sent to the Governor of Hudavendigâr and it was reminded that customs duties were not taken from the mines under operation in various regions of the country between 3 and 10 years and asked for information on how many years customs would not be taken from the revenue of this mine. It was also emphasized that the mines established in this way prioritized to operate for the benefit of the state. The necessary documents (fenni mazbatası) specification for the opening and production of the mine was considered to be given to the person as belonging to the company for 20 years; however, it was emphasized that foreigners should not be included in the mining concession. A memorandum was sent to the Supreme Council of Judicial Ordinances in order not to collect customs duty from this mine for 10 years and to grant the mine license.

In the document dated 11 November 1882 (29 Zilhijce 1299), a ledger was sent to the mines in Kale-i Sultaniye (Lapseki) and Mytilene, containing the dispatch of civil servants, the amount of ore and coal extracted, and various expenses.⁴⁸ In Table 3, it can be seen that every expense incurred is written down, along with the expenses for materials and civil servant wages are also included in this ledger.

Table 3: The amount and various costs of the ore and coal mined in Lapseki and Mytilene.

Service	Material	Fee (kurush)
Minerals manufactured from Imperial Factory	Cast iron	202
	Cast Nickel	5
	Cast iron	155
	Steel	6
	Total	468
British lead auger		1/2635
Flexible pipe		3/1290
Tin pieces		35/976
Varpoz Sheet Metal		24/12 kurush 8 para
Engineer Süleyman Efendi's allowance		5000
Engineer Süleyman Efendi's and civil servants' ferry fee		2518
Expense consisting of six months of residence		68.860
The fee of the ship that will send the ore produced by the Imperial Factory	Essence	10.279
	Ore	282
	Total	31.683
Grand Total		12.1460 kurush 18 coin

The document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs dated April 13, 1900 (R 31 March 1316), it was reported that Madame Fanimasi, a Frenchwoman residing in Rhodes, had not received any information from the mining ministry for the document to be given by a notary in the province for the privilege of iron or crystal mining within the province.⁴⁹

48 BOA,ML.MSF.d... 19385 .

49 BOA,DH.ŞFR. 248 - 53

Only the locations and maps of some mines were given and left. In the document dated August 14, 1879 (25 Saban 1296), a map of the antimony mine in the Uskubul, Messagia, Papados, Placados and Balyociboz villages of Halka sub-district of the Mytilene district was given.⁵⁰ In the document dated 14 August 1895 (22 Safer 1313), it was requested that the antimony, sulfur and coal mines be given to Saint Jean Paleoljipos – Madame Helene Abott and her children for the towns of Messagia, Scohola, Papados, Placados in the Sanjak of Mytilene, Bemelli district of the central district. The document, which was in French and mapped in 1/5000, was certified by the Engineer Monsieur Valbis and accepted by the mining administration.⁵¹ In the document dated 19 December 1910 (16 Zilhice 1328), the map of the iron mine in Ayakiryaki Island, İpsilometopo village of Molova district which was connected to Midilli sanjak of the Eyalet of Archipelago, was given by the Minister of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture EHT (Scale 1/5000. In the document dated August 12, 1923 (29 Zilhijja 1341), the road and emery mine map of the village of Ipsilometopo of the Molova sub-district of Mytilene Sanjak and the Gulf of Kaloni were given.⁵²

b-Salterns

There were three enterprises in the sanjak of Mytilene: Fezleke, Kalonia, on the island of Metelin; Haji-Apostol on Yunda Island (Mosconissi). Fezleke and Haji-Apostol were operated on allocated revenues; other salterns were abandoned or demolished due to the fact that the salt produced was not of high quality or that their production was too low.

The Fezleke salterns were located 8 hours east of the capital, south of the island of Mytilene. In these mines, salt was obtained by evaporation from the sea water taken into the pools. The area mentioned was a salt marsh consisting of 23 basins covering an area of about 150,000 square meters. The salt was evaporated after the sea water collected in the concrete pools reached the desired degree of saturation in the pools adjacent to the first one. Salt was formed from the beginning to the end of May. It was harvested in July and put in covered piles. This salt plant produced about 2,000,000 kilograms of salt per year, which was consumed on the same island for the needs of both the population and the production of olive oil and soap. The cost of extracting and stacking salt was about 16 coins per 1000 kilograms. The Hadji-Apostol salterns were located on one of the islands of the Mosconissi district (a very small archipelago opposite Aivali). The mode of extraction, the amount of salt, the amount of annual production and the cost prices were more or less the same as the Fezleke Salterns. A much higher yield could have been achieved from these two salterns in terms of quantity.⁵³ According to the statistics of 1897, 6 salterns were active in the Sanjak of Mytilene and a total of 26,092,500 kg of salt was produced, of which 24,448,681 kilos were sold. 91.844 liras and 89 cents of income were earned from the mentioned sale.⁵⁴

50 BOA,HRT.h.. / 1641.

51 BOA, HRT.h.. 819.

52 BOA,HRT.h.. / 1352, BOA,HRT.h.. 944, BOA,HRT.h.. / 1052.

53 Cuinet, „i,b,i,d p.364-365-457.

54 Metin Ünver, Midilli Adası'nın İdari Ve Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapısı (1876-1914), İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tarih ABD., (Basılmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi),İstanbul ,2012,p.422-423.

In the archive documents, there are records about the wages of those who served in the salt mines. In the document dated March 1630 (20 Recep 1039), information was given about the fact that salt makers in the old (*atik*) and new (*cedid*) salt mines of Mytilene and its affiliated (*tavabi*) mukataas were given two coins per day. Mihail, who was Kethüda, received his salary from İshak Ağa, the deputy tax collector, and was given only 360 coins of his salary, which should have been 720 akçe as a crop, in return for the days he came to.⁵⁵ In the document dated August 17, 1864 (14 Rebiülevvel 1281), it was stated that Şevket Bey, one of the accounting clerks of expenditure (mesarifat) assigned to İzmir, Thessaloniki, Ayvalık and Mytilene countries, was elected by the parliament. In the bill of the Minister of Finance regarding the arbitrariness of the expense, it was stated that the person will be paid a fee of 960 cents (BOA, MVL 686 - 8).

The document dated June 15, 1847 (1 Recep 1263) written by the District Governor of Mytilene was sent to the Supreme Council of Judicial Ordinances. The article was about the conversion of two pieces of barren land on the Poyraz and Velede sides, which was given the right to operate by a person named Erlab, into a saltern. It was requested that a saltern should be created around the pier of Berme and that the tax of the saltern should be sent to the treasury every year. The company (kumpanya), which was the tax collector of the locality, would cost salt at a lower price than the salterns in the vicinity as the salt mine. It was foreseen that this work would cost a lower wage if the new saltern was created. With the notification of this work to the treasury of finance, it was requested to establish the saltern belonging to the state in a barren area of nearly 100 acres that were not suitable for agriculture since the Piraeus region was on the edge of the sea. It was thought that a great income would be provided to the treasury by producing large amounts of raw salt, such as İzmir and its affiliated mukataas, which were managed in cash by the aforementioned company for the land that was considered to be purchased for salt making. The establishment of the salt mine was to be done by transferring resources by requesting from the treasury of Evkaf-ı Hümayun. It was thought that this situation would create an abundance of salt mines and increase salt as well, and it was requested that the records be examined by the salt mine lieutenant. Documents were sent to the district governor of the island regarding this situation. It was stated that the number of salt mines was high and that the construction of the new saltern would be contrary to the edict and that the work of installing saltern in the said area would be costly, and it was also emphasized that the salt to be extracted would be very clean and delicious. Although income was provided for this work, it had raised the question of whether there was a need for new salt mines when so many salt mines in the country needed to be rehabilitated. In order not to interfere with the trade of the salt producers in the vicinity of the place where the salt mine was to be established, it was requested that the tax collectors be inhabited and the proceeds should be given to the treasury. It was requested that individuals be restricted from producing salt and selling salt to the outside world, and that the salt tax (öşr) be controlled by the local official.⁵⁶ The tax collectors also stated that there should be no obstacles to the export of salt.

We see that the debts accumulated in the salt mines was wanted to be collected by

55 BOA,TS.MA.e / 1070 – 62.

56 BOA,C..ML.. / 121 – 5373.

the state. In the document dated 1 June 1875 (26 Rebiülahir 1292), it was stated that the income of the salt mines on the Yunda Island of the Mytilene Sanjak was not paid for the salt mines of Hacı Apostol and Nikola Kirkole, 484,000 cents from the property of the Eyalet of the Archipelago. As a result of the examination, which was deemed necessary by the treasury, the transaction had not been realized even though receipts were received from *Mutasarrıflık* of the region. It was stated that 85,038 kurus and 38 coins remained from the revenues of the salt mines, that the Hacı Apostol salt mine mentioned in the examinations owed 4,885 kurus 14 coins and the Küçükköylü Dimitri mine 3961 kurus 10 coins. On February 22, 1290, the documents were sent with the permission given from the custody held in *Babiali*.⁵⁷ It was requested to pay the debt of three years belonging to the year 89-91, which was the debts of the Hacı Apostol and the Dimitri of Küçükköy's salt mines in the districts of Yunda Island. On May 29, 1875, the debts were paid by the son of Hacı Apostol, Endorya Veled-i Hacı.

There are records related to the construction activities of salt mines in archive documents. In the document dated July 22, 1876 (11 Safar 1314), the Ottoman Public Debt Administration in Mytilene and the reconstruction of the administration offices of the Sarımsaklı and Ali Ağa salt mines affiliated to it and the collection of expenses were requested. An exploration book was issued for the construction by the Ministry of Finance, the Assembly administration. In accordance with this plan, it was ensured that 15,000 kurus were paid in the first phase and 11,500 kurush in the other phases to be covered from the budget costs for the year 1312. Action was taken in accordance with the documents written by the Finance Council on 3 July 1896 (22 Muharrem 1314).⁵⁸ In a document a month later, the Ministry of Finance approved the receipt of 11,500 kurush from the revenue of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration in 1312 for the exploration and reconstruction cost of the salt mines. A document dated 22 August 1896 (13 Rebiülevvel 1314) was sent to the Council of State Internal Affairs Office in order to reconstruct and cover the expenses of the Salt Mines Administration Office.⁵⁹ In Mytilene, many of the mines were requested for operational purposes, but the transfer of the mines to tax collectors was not fully realized. We can determine from the documents that most of the salt mines did not work efficiently, but new salt mines were wanted to be opened.

3- Sanjak of Rhodes

Rhodes Island is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean. Although various social and economic researches have been done about the island before, information about the island has been given only for the salterns. In the 18th century, it was mentioned as “*Cemaat-i Tuzciyân der cezire-i Meis tabi-i Rhodes*”.⁶⁰

In the document dated March 18, 1803 (18 Zilhijce 1320), Ahmet Hikmet Bey was requested to be given the tender for the extraction of chrome ore on the small island located

57 BOA,ŞD. / 96 – 21-3.

58 BOA, ŞD. / 366 – 15.

59 BOA, BEO / 832 – 62360 .

60 Uğur Ünen, *Yüzyılda Osmanlı İdaresinde Rodos Adası*, Aydın, Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Tarih ABD, Basılmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Aydın, 2013, p.80.

near Island of Aya Kiryaki, around Rhodes, with the license dated February 2, 1901 (22 Kanuni sani 1316). The document stating that there was no objection to the production and export of the chrome mine on this island was sent from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the document was sent to the Ministry of Mines and Agriculture. In the census sent from the Eyalet of the Archipelago, it was requested to examine the mine to be exported and write a report explaining the situation (delegation committee), and then tender the mine to the person. Again, it was emphasized that whether there was a problem in operating the mine or not, it was asked from seraskier. According to the response from the Seraskier, it was stated that there was no objection to the production of chrome mines due to the useless land consisting of mountains.⁶¹

On April 14, 1859, it was stated that Doctor Lösyano had discovered an untreated gold mine on the island around Kos. In order to determine the necessary places of this mine by the district governor, the state was asked to cover the costs together with Doctor Lösyano, and to provide the necessary information to the ministry in order to provide income by providing a number of merchant ships.⁶² In the document dated 27 June 1859 (26 Zilkade 1275), it was stated that the translation of the document related to the gold mine found by Doctor Lösyano on Kos Island was sent.⁶³

There was a problem in the privilege of iron, copper and manganese mines on the island of Nikarya, which was connected to the island of Kos. In the document written by the Minister of Forestry, Finance and Agriculture to the Eyalet of the Archipelago, dated March 11, 1898 (17 Shawwal 1315), it was stated that the privilege of the mines was given to Dimitri Vasilios and Vasilyadis, who were merchants of the Ottoman Empire, with a document dated 28 July 1872 (22 Cemazievvel 1289). Due to the fact that the mining could not be started and the tax costs that had to be paid to the state accumulated, no action was taken in the tender and the draft was requested to be sent again.⁶⁴ In the document dated 30 June 1900 (2 Rebiülevvel 1318) by the Ministry of Forestry and Mine Agriculture, it was reported that the order about Dimitri Vasilios and Vasilyadis, who aspire to the privilege of the copper mine in the Kandi Village of Nikarya Island, was sent to the Grand Viziership. It was reported that the tender of the mine, which included the iron, copper and manganese mines, to which the certificate of receipt (*ilmühaber*) was sent after examining the written letter of the location, was awarded to individuals.⁶⁵

In the document dated November 30, 1875 (9 Zilkade 1292), the situation was reported to the Eyalet of the Archipelago for the gypsum mine located on the islands of Kashot, Karpathos Arbarbara in Rhodes to be given to the person named Mikhail Iliya with an annual price of 13,500 kurus for ten years starting from the tender that was done for the mine. Since the mine land belonged to the state, it was asked to find out if the mine had any other suitors other than this person. If many suitors emerged, the notary of the province was

61 BOA, DH.MKT. / 668 – 18.

62 BOA,HR.TO.. / 432 – 21.

63 BOA,HR.MKT. / 294 -26 .

64 BOA,BEO / 1089 - 81659 .

65 BOA,BEO / 1511 – 113303.

asked to keep a record by informing the other suitors of the conditions for the price. In order to manage the land and mine well, the land was given to the tax collector.⁶⁶ A week later, in compliance with the auction decision made by the treasury, a mandate was issued for 10 years, with a monthly price of 13,500 kurush, sent from the Ministry of Finance and written in the Council of State. The procedure and regulations of the tender were approved and the certificate of contract was submitted to the Ministry. Since the area where the island was located was on state land, if the owners of these places were showed up, agriculture would be stopped, if a dispute arose between the land owners and the tax collector to whom the price of the land would be paid, this would be discussed in the state court, and the production and administration-expenses of the mine and customs-exports would be covered by the official tax collector. In this way, the state would have no loss. The mine would work according to the general manufacturing rule, and the workers would be employed according to the rules. The existing tools and equipment of the new water caves to be opened would be left and handed over to the government, no matter who requested it, they would not be handed over. If the installment of the amount agreed to be given to the treasury was not paid on time, the necessary treatment would be carried out by the government in accordance with the state's regulation, which would be given a period of three months in accordance with the land tax (tithe) instruction. If the necessary conditions were met, the agreed mine price and the person requesting the tax lien were to be paid an open prepayment (muacceleye) and if there was another applicant, the conditions would also be specified in the memorandum submitted by the supervision. The promissory note was to be sent to the administration of the place where the mine was located, and this document would be kept and used in the museum where the mine was planned to be built. In the election to be held among those who aspire to the mine, it was requested that the Treasury of Finance be treated in a way that would consider the highest level of interest. At the end of November 1875, the process was requested to be completed. Those who aspired to mine had to submit their compass to the printing administration on October 12 to give it to the treasury. Even if the application deadline had passed, the tax collector would be determined from the applicants until that time, and it would be deemed appropriate by the supervision to give the mine to the person for ten years with the price paid. The tender for the mine was awarded to 1250 kurush per month and 12.500 kurush for ten months.⁶⁷

In the document dated May 23, 1877 (10 Cemazielvel 1294) in the Eyalet of the Archipelago, it was requested that the privilege of iron, manganese and copper mines in Kos Island be granted for a period of 99 years. It was reported to the Council of State Public Works Department that the contracts and specifications approved by the General Reorganization Committee did not prevent the granting of mining privilege.⁶⁸ The operation of the mines also brought the road construction works to the agenda. It was requested to build the road to the source of the hot spring which was three hours from the town of Kos in Eyalet of the Archipelago, that included sulfur, iron and steel mines by the sea, and to allow the construction of a dock here in order to protect the building from the waves, which

66 BOA, ŞD. / 261 – 1.

67 BOA, ŞD. / 261 – 1-3.

68 BOA, İ..MMS. 56 - 2580 -3.(Annex 1).

was necessary at that time. In the document dated 17 August 1892 (23 Muharrem 1310), it was reported with the documents sent to the district governor of the town that 500 Ottoman liras would be spent for this work. Since the construction of this road would put the region in order, necessary measures would be taken to prevent abuses in mining operation and construction.⁶⁹

The situations in which some mines were not allowed to operate are also reflected in the documents. In the document dated October 27, 1897 (30 Cemazievvel 1318) written to the Eyalet of the Archipelago, the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture stated that an Ottoman citizen Yakoreso was given a license to explore manganese mines in the Red Soil area of Sömbeki District in Rhodes. In order to cover the loss that would arise due to the fact that this land was registered to the *Mehterhane* and some individuals, the guarantors were asked not to prevent the issuance of a license in accordance with the 15th article of the mining regulation. It was stated that the treatment to be made about the land owner after the license was given was clearly stated in the conditions in the mining regulation.⁷⁰ It was also raised that the ordinance would be banned on the pretext that the land was not owned. Although it was notified that a new excavation permit would not be granted; it was reported that since the issuance of the mining permit license by the province was not found appropriate, it would be notified in a short time. In the document written to the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture, dated May 30, 1900 (30 Muharrem 1318), Jewish Yako Ruso requested a license to mine manganese in a place called KIRMIZI Toprak on an estimated 400 decares of state land in Sömbeki District of Rhodes. Since the land was registered with the *mehterhane* and some individuals, a census fee of 50 coins was given and the transaction was abandoned because it was not in accordance with the Ordinance of *İstihlal* under Article 63 of the mining ordinance at the time the license was to be issued from the *mehterhane*. Since the action would be taken, the government requested a parliamentary decision for the above-mentioned documents, and documents were sent to the Eyalet of the Archipelago regarding the situation.⁷¹ In the document dated 17 December 1900 (24 Saban 1318), it was stated that Yako Ruso's manganese mining license request was rejected.⁷²

From the maps in the archive, we can track to whom some mining areas were given. In the document dated 12 December 1872 (11 Shawwal 1289), the emery mine was given to Amaram Apot and his son Ernest Apot for 99 years, starting from the beginning of March 1288, on the land of Evkaf-ı Hümayun in Kos Island, Nigarye District, Korlu Village.⁷³ In the document dated 12 March 1873 (12 Muharrem 1290), it was requested that the emery mine in Kirifo and Oryeler villages of Nigarye township of Sanjak of Kos with connected villages be given to Amaram Apot and his son Ernest Apot for a period of 99 years.⁷⁴ In the same year, a tender was given to Amaram Apot and his son, Ernest Apot, for a period of 99

69 BOA,DH.MKT. / 1988 - 80 .

70 BOA,DH.MKT. / 2407 - 9.

71 BOA,DH.MKT. / 2352 - 23.

72 BOA,DH.MKT. / 2439 - 88 .

73 BOA, HRT.h.. / 914.

74 BOA,HRT.h.. / 1144.

years, for the emery mine in the sanjak of Kos Island, the town of Nigarye, the Armeniansti and Papas villages.⁷⁵

In the document dated September 20, 1909 (5 Ramadan 1327), the map of the iron mine⁷⁶ in the Karyot Island, Ibkye Island of Eyalet of Archipelago was given. EHT (Scale 1/5000).⁷⁷ There is no information about who and how these mines were privileged.

4- Sanjak of Chios

Chios is one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea. It is far from the western coast of Aydın Province and across the districts of Çeşme and Karaburun.⁷⁸ The region was rich in lignite, antimony, zinc, emery stone and iron. In this respect, it was one of the richest sanjaks of the province in terms of minerals.

The consuls, who played the biggest role in the mining concessions, also played an active role in the export of the mines as petitioners from the state. In the document dated March 5, 1850 (20 Rebiül Ahir 1266), the British state citizen Merchant Abot was asked not to operate the emery stone without a license, and to provide all kinds of convenience to the embassies, since it was a state land. It was requested, as an exception, that the emery stone that Merchant Abot had extracted from the rented land on the island of Nikarya, where the mine was completely damaged, be allowed to be transported to other places.⁷⁹ In the document dated September 4, 1864 (2 Rebiülahir 1281), it was requested that the sanding mines located on the island of Nicarya near Chios with the districts of Kula, Soke and İneabad be tendered for three years to Maru Berus, who lived in İzmir, for a price of 10 thousand kurus. It was stated that there was a big difference between the price given in the İzmir council's mandate and it was stated that this mine was not requested to be given for safekeeping, and since the tax collector was a foreign citizen, the situation was transferred to Supreme Council of Judicial Ordinances for action. It was requested that the mine be given to this person who was the suitor of the mine on the island. It was stated that the mine, which was tendered for 60 *yüks* per year until the end of 77-78, would be auctioned at the site in the new period, since it had a bidder for the year 79. Starting from March of 80 to February of 82, a price of 1100 Ottoman liras was demanded and a deed equal to the value of the ratio of this price was demanded. At the end of one and a half years, it was stated that Mustaben Hodja Meribesan from İzmir made a request on the condition that the debts be paid, and another person from the British state, a merchant named Paterson also had a demand for the mine. The Escrow Administration stated that if the tax collector to be given covered a number of expenses and obstacles, this mine would be given to foreigners at its current price. It was sent to the Ministry of Public Works that the mine had no other suitor, and it was stated that there was a difference between the former tax collector and the new suitor. It was asked to tender the mine to Mustaben Hodja Meribesan.⁸⁰ In the documents

75 BOA, EHT, Fr. HRT.h.. / 1653.

76 BOA, HRT.h.. / 915 .

77 BOA, HRT.h.. / 916.

78 1319 CBV Yearbook, p. 235.

79 BOA, HR.MKT. 31 - 23 .

80 BOA, MVL / 677 - 24.

written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 10, 1865 (12 Shawwal 1281), and on April 19, 1865 (23 Zilkade 1281), the documents written to the Ministry of Evkaf-ı Hümayun, from Abdulmecid Han Foundations in the Province of Izmir, Kula (Aydın), Söke (Aydın), İneabad. (Aydın), Nikarya island Chios emery mine farmer was asked to bid for 18 *yüks* each year, for three years as a total 60 *yüks* until the record (gaytin) of 76-78. In order to give the money to the relevant waqf, the enterprise was to give 1100 kurush Ottoman lira per year and 33,000 Ottoman gold coins for three years from the beginning of March 1280 to February 82. It was ensured 650 of this money were given in cash in the first six-month period. Even the remaining part was requested to be given after one and a half years. It was requested that no one be allowed to export the emery mine that will emerge in the Greek province, Anatolian continents and the island; It was stated that a tender would be made to Paterson, from the British government, who aspired to this job, in accordance with the mandate given from the site. Since half of the money to be paid was given in advance and the remaining part was taken the next year, an offer was made to the person's representative, Monsieur Revolt, together with the inclusion of the mine, which was given with the certificate sent from the Tire district, in this price, it was requested to start the operation in spring, as the season was not suitable. As it was shown in the translation of the documents given by the representative from the beginning of March 1281 to the year 1284 of the contract and issuance deed, the tax collector did not accept the articles of the contract included in the specification, with the decision made by the Izmir Parliament. In order to make the contract, he was requested to pay the amount in advance and to give an answer again with the letter dated 16 Zilkade to 1281.⁸¹ We do not know to whom the mine was given, since the correspondence about the mine was not completed.

In the document dated 19 June 1867 (16 Safer 1284), emery mines in Kütahya, Kula and İzmir, Söke and İneabad district and Chios, Nikarya Island affiliated to the Treasury of Abdülmecit Han Foundation, were tendered for a period of two years starting from March 83. Mines were tendered to Madam Abot, with the commitment of Yanako's son, with an annual price of 1000 Ottoman liras.⁸² Twenty days later, the contract for the operation of the emery mine to British Madam Abot was deemed appropriate. After the negotiations, a document stating the opinion of the mining administration was added with the documents issued by the Council of State. It was stated that the contract and specification made in accordance with the procedure in taxes were also regulated by law.⁸³ Again within Aydın, Kula, Söke District of Aydın sanjak, İneabad, Gümüşdağı; It is planned to re-tender the emery mines located on Nikarya Island in the Eyalet of Archipelago to the management of Madam Abot, a British citizen. Makariyos Kartaridi, the new suitor for the mines, was also sent to demand the tender of the mines. The aspirant informed that a raise of 20-35% was made, and the raise was deemed appropriate by correspondence with the supervision of the Ministry of Evkaf-ı Hümayun and the mining administration. Since twenty thousand liras of capital would be given, it was stated that the mine should be given to him only to pay 20% tax sent to the Council of State office, and if it exceeded 50 thousand liras, it would

81 BOA, HR.MKT. / 516 – 98-5

82 BOA,MVL / 1035 – 142.

83 BOA, A.}MKT.MHM. 460 - 25 .

be in the interest of the state for Madame Abot to receive the tender. The tender, which was discussed in the General Assembly of the Council of State, was requested to be awarded to Makarios Kartaridi.⁸⁴



Map 1 :Map of emery mines in the sanjak of Kos, the district of Nigarye, Ermenisti and Papas Villages.

The other mineral in Chios is antimony. In the document dated May 25, 1854 (9 Zilkade 1310), Monsieur Agust, the director of the antimony mine in Chios, was asked to show the necessary ease by the *Mutasarrıflık* of Chios in his application.⁸⁵ In the document dated 11 June 1876 (18 Cemazievvel 1293), the antimony mine located on the border of Kiramos, Hilandro and Patumya villages in Chios was asked to be tendered to Citizen of Ottoman Empire Apostolopo of Chios. For this purpose, the documents written from the Meclis-i Umur-i Public Works and presented by the Ministry of Public Works, the contract and specification drafts sent to the Council of State on 20 February 1877 (6 Safer 1294) were prepared. Various documents were written for this work and it was found appropriate to carry out their examinations and it was deemed appropriate to give the mine to the person.⁸⁶ In the document dated September 4, 1907 (R 22 August 1323) for the antimony mine in the Poli Kiramoz location in Chios, 50 faves of safety powder, 250 boxes of cords,

84 BOA,ŞD. / 287 6 – 25.

85 BOA,DH.MKT. / 47 – 22.

86 BOA, İ.ŞD.. / 31 – 1510.

5000 capsules were sent from the warehouse, and the goods were loaded onto the property ship, and delivered to lieutenant officer Abdat Efendi. A memorandum was sent to the *Mutasarrif* of Chios and the *Mushir* of Imperial Foundry regarding the situation. It was requested not to allow any abuse in this business, and the mine was allowed to start working. Cords and capsules were sent to the neighborhood.⁸⁷

As there were concessionaires who did not operate state-owned mines and did not pay their taxes, there were also tax collectors who made repetitive tax payments. In the document dated 18 July 1896 (18 July 1312) to the Ministry of Forestry, Mining and Agriculture, the receipt of the taxes of the antimony mine, which was extracted on the land of Apostol Lapo in Chios, was given. The tax amount of this mine for the year 1309 was delivered to the custody and the subdivision of treasury. It was stated that the taxes for the years 1311 and 1312 were collected, and if the tax amount for the year 1310 was not collected yet, due to the double (duplicate) taxation of the year 1309, it was requested to open the expense record under the name of “Royat” from the income of the year 1309, to arrange the tax amount for the mine for the year 1314.⁸⁸

The antimony mine also caused suspicion from the Greek administrators at a time when the Greek Revolt was well felt. In the document dated 6 February 1900 (5 Shawwal 1317), the fact that Chios Mayor Nikolaki Kovala Efendi was also in the duty of tobacco tax collector caused hesitations, and this person was complained about because he went to Greece for the antimony mining company. Although he was accompanied by the police, the situation was not welcomed. The Eyalet of the Archipelago was given census for this work, and since it was under the administration of the person in accordance with the tithes tax collecting exceeding the regulation, it was stated that the tobacco administration (the reji administration) had tax affairs including many documents. Since it was understood that the person had brought dynamite and gunpowder for the mine, a decision was requested by the Council of State.⁸⁹ Although Nikolakini was seen in the events due to his position as the tobacco commissioner, it was stated that the notice and complaint made were unfounded and it was repeated that the work was done in accordance with the rules.⁹⁰ In the document written to the tobacco administration (Tömbeki reji) commissioner, which arrived two days later, it was stated that the illegal Greek ferry named “ Ağirdos “ brought illegal weapons to some parts of the country and brought some harmful goods to the antimony mine in Chios. It was asked to explain how the gunpowder and dynamite on the island came to the island. The telegram sent to the Eyalet of the Archipelago stated that the antimony mine

87 BOA,ZB. / 384 – 12.

88 BOA,BEO / 821 – 61509-2.

89 The explanation as to why and for what purpose gunpowder came to the island was made a year before there was unrest about Nikolaki Kovala Efendi. In the document dated 22 November 1899 (R 10 Teşrinî Sani 1315), the document written to the Ministry of Internal Affairs demanded that the necessary examination be carried out since it was known that the telegram gunpowder received in response to the mutasarrif of Chios would be obtained from the Imperial Foundry. The document stating that the gunpowder need of the mine operated by the mining company based in Paris in Chios would be given from Imperial Foundry was sent by Mutasarrif of the Eyalet of the Archipelago Abidin. BOA,DH.ŞFR. / 244 - 56.

90 BOA,DH.MKT. / 2301 – 65

in Chios, which was managed by a French company headquartered in Paris, had not been operated for a while and that the necessary examination was carried out that the gunpowder and dynamite required for this mine were being brought from Imperial Foundry.⁹¹ In the document written by the Tönbeki tobacco administration to the Eyalet of the Archipelago dated April 29, 1900 (28 Zilhijja 1317), it was stated in the telegram of the Mutasarrif of Chios in the census sent to the Greek commissariat named “Frasu” that the antimony mine in Chios, which was managed by a French mining company in Paris, had not been functioning for a while and that it had procured the gunpowder required for the mine from the Imperial Foundry. In the telegram issued to the commissariat, it was stated that the antimony mine, which was operated by a French company in 1897 at the place called Kiramus in Chios under the tobacco administration, had stopped functioning before the year 1899. In accordance with the agreement made twice with the company, gunpowder was given from Imperial Foundry. 10 barrels of gunpowder were ordered and delivered to Chios. Since the gunpowder concession required until the end of the year was 1500 -2000 kilos, it was requested to supply the need of 150-200 kilos per year as a result of the negotiations.⁹²

Table 4: Minerals and Their Locations in Sanjak of Chios

Date	Location	Minerals	
9 March 1873 (9 Muharrem 1290) ¹	Venice and Kalamoti villages	lignite coal mine	
15 June 1876 (22 Cemaziellevvel 1293) ²	Atmos Krakos village in Fener Sub-district of Nikarya Island	iron mine	Certified and accepted by the engineer Monsieur Valbis
4 June 1877 (22 Cemazievvel 1294) ³	Periko village Fener Sub-district of Nikarye Island	manganese mine	
11 June 1910 (2 Rebiülevvel 1328) ⁴	Chios District, Absara Sub-district	iron mine	
23 June 1877(11 June 1293) ⁵	Krastol , Kramos , Hilato, Potemya Villages of Lapo Island	antimony mines	Mine was approved by the governor of Eyalet of the Archipelago to Apostol Lapo

The Sanjak of Chios is a very fertile region in terms of minerals. We can see from table

91 BOA,DH.MKT. 2302 - 34 .

92 BOA,DH.MKT. / 2338 – 72.

4 that only maps of some mines were given and left. In the document dated May 30, 1894 (25 Zilkada 1311), it was requested that the lead and mixed zinc mine in Chios be given to the suitors.⁹³ The sample taken from the mine, which was decided to be given to these persons in accordance with the license issued on 18 August 1892 (6 August 1308), was notified with a document from the Mutasarrıflık of Chios. Since the positive value of the mine for the production of the mine was understood in the report given by the expert (memur-u mahsus), it was asked whether it was objectionable to give the land to the military. In particular, the boundaries of the land to be tendered for the mine, whose map and analysis report were given, were specified. This border reached the place called "Furni", which was located by the sea at a distance of 1100 meters on the east side of the point called Epos Yorpos in the north and the point where the Kambur River connected to the sea. Furni, which was bordered by the river called Asbez Kyalanfari, was reached by following the sea joining the land from this location. The area at the end of this place consisted of 3120 decares (cerip) land. It was decided to charge 10 kuruş for each acre of the land for 99 years and with a tax rate of 5%. The Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture sent a fee of 150 lira to the cashier of the Ministry and the determination of 5% of the revenue. In the document that came two months later, it was requested that the zinc mine mixed with lead extracted on the border of Kambia and Ispartondol and Pislivanda villages in Chios be tendered to Monsieur Ogüst, who was a citizen of the French State, and other partners for a period of 99 years and other conditions agreed.⁹⁴ The mine was given on 25 August 1894 (22 Safer 1312) with the decision of the Council of Deputies (*Meclis-i Vukela*) of the Council of State Tanzimat Office (*Tanzimat Dairesi*). In the document dated October 5, 1907 (27 Şaban 1325), it was reiterated that the privilege of zinc mine mixed with silvery lead, located on the border of Fambiya and Imyatoz, Episloz villages on the island of Chios, was given to Monsieur Ogüst Bellu and Hazi Satu from the French state as an annual tax amount of 31,200.⁹⁵ In the document written to the Forestry and Mines and Agriculture Department dated 11 October 1894 (10 Rebiülahir 1312), it was ensured that the lead-mixed zinc mine, which was mined in the vicinity of Cambia and Ipartonda villages in Chios, was tendered to Monsieur Ogüst Bellu and Hazi Satu, who were citizens of France, for a period of 99 years. The privileges and specification were approved by the Council of State and the Council of Deputies. Hazi Satu transferred his share in the mine to Siryaki Ogüst Billuye -Ogüst Billuriye and to Ogüst Kolilyon and Gabreil Gerry, who were citizens of the French state, with a document dated 23 December 1895 (11 Kanunievvel 1311). The tax from that mine was taken until the end of 1313. Two warnings were sent to the Paris Embassy to be given to individuals, stating that the five-year tax amount at the beginning of the 1318 deed, which was 15,600 kuruş, was also given to the supervision, and that the tender would be terminated even though the mine was not started to be produced. According to this response, the embassy sent the document back because the communiqué was not signed. In the reply of the Paris Embassy to the person, we see that Embassy defended himself. The individual stated that he could not operate in the mine in this way, that taxes were accumulated but that his rights in

93 BOA, ŞD. 517 – 12.

94 BOA, İ.İMT. / 1 – 10.(Annex 3) and BOA, İ.İMT. / 1 – 10 -5.

95 BOA,ŞD. / 538 – 36.

this mine were not sufficient, that no taxes sent so far were demanded and that he accepted that the legal privileges of the mine were insufficient. It was also approved by the French consul in Paris that customs and foundations should make a notification to the Ministry on necessary matters. It was reported that the annotated article was stated by the supervision, since the official document annexed to the document and the warning sent were not signed, the content and the copy of the required tax were not approved by the French consulate. It was documented that Ogust Kolliyon and Gabreil Gerry renounced their rights in the mine and waived their legal privileges. The contract was approved by the Paris embassy (consultant house), and it was stated that the conditions in the 80th article of the person's mining regulations could not be fulfilled. In this article, it was stated that if the owner could not operate the mine, except for compelling conditions, since the tax collector had to start operating the mine, the person must notify the mine administration with a declaration by stating a reason before six months. The Minister of Agriculture terminated the mining privilege by taking 16,000 kuruş of taxes from 1313 until the end of 1318, the date of the closure of the mine, and the necessary procedures were carried out by the legal counsel in accordance with Article 6 of the mining regulation. In the document dated December 19, 1907 (14 Zilkade 1325), it was stated that since the zinc mine had passed the period of opening and starting production in 1318, the person to whom the notice was sent had no rights in the mine. The tax of 156,000 kuruş was not paid despite the demand every year, the five-year waiting period was due to the tolerance of the civil service and the tender had to be terminated. After the payment of the accumulated tax, the termination of the mine was sent to the Council of State.⁹⁶

In the document dated 8 November 1910 (5 Zilkade 1328), the tender of the iron mine in the Aya Yorgaki village of the Eyalet of the Archipelago was made to Leonida Zarifi and his friends.⁹⁷ In the document dated 27 November 1910 (24 Zilkade 1328), the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture and Finance Ministry, under the conditions agreed for the tender of the iron mine in Aya Kiryaki Village of Karyot District, subject to Chios Sanjak, to Leonida and its partners' Company. Its transfer to the Mining and Agriculture Ministry of Finance was conveyed to the Council of State. The contracts and specifications, which were written and approved by the Council of Deputies, were sent to the Imperial Council (**Divan-ı Hümayun**). It was stated that for each decare of the 166-decare land where the mine was produced, a tax of 10 cents would be charged and the ore to be extracted would be utilized. It was requested that a tax of 5% would be levied on the mine, and that a tax of 5 kuruş would be levied from every 100 kuruş from the general revenue at the rate of 6% of the edict fee to pay 150 pieces of Ottoman gold. In addition, it is emphasized that all conditions of giving money to the military equipment with an account of 5 money per 100 kuruş should be reported to the Ministry.⁹⁸ It was repeated that 100 pieces of Ottoman gold were given to the Hejaz railway administration for once, and the situation was reported to the ministry. It was understood that there was no objection to the extraction of this mine, and with the presentation of the map of the mine, documents were sent to Leonida Zarifi

96 BOA,İ..OM.. / 12 – 40-3.

97 BOA, İ..OM.. / 15 – 6.(Annex 2).

98 BOA,BEO 3828 – 287070.

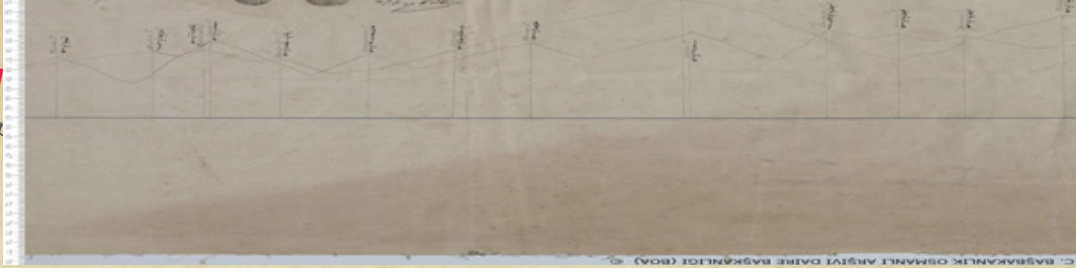
and her friends for the tender of the iron mine in the document dated October 21, 1911 (16 Şevval 1328).

Although the sample of the mine appeared to be of poor quality as a raw ore, as a result of the analysis, it was found to be close to 40% quality. Although 40% was not a good rate for the processing of iron ore, since this mine contained substances such as phosphorus, sulfur and arsenic, it was requested to work with an open front like a quarry. It was also stated that there was a possibility that such stratified ore can be sold at 20%-30% degrees without mixing it with other mines, and that it was very convenient to transport ore from Chios to the coastal towns of Europe. As stated in the document dated July 12, 1910 (June 29, 1326), it was written to the general directorate of mining (*Maden Müdüriyet-i Umumiyesi*) that there was no situation that would prevent the production of the iron mine in a fringed manner.⁹⁹ In Abakırbaki Village, the contract prepared on the certificate sent to the general office of the mining directorate was reported to the Minister of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture together with the mandate and map due to the specification.¹⁰⁰ We see that the facility to be established for the operation of the mine provided with customs ease. In the document dated October 10, 1911 (16 Shawwal 1329), it was requested that the fee of 40 thousand kurus for the tools and materials to be purchased from abroad be exempted from customs duty for one time, due to the fact that it was included in the contract for the manufacture and processing of the iron mine in Karyot Island. reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.¹⁰¹ The tools and the mine were made suitable for the mine supervision specialist by the tax collector to conduct a good examination, and the Ministry of Trade was informed that there was no need for an inspection, and it was reported to the Ministry of Finance that the missing tools and materials specified in the given table (cedvel) were exempted from customs. In the document given to the State Council from the Ministry of Forestry, Mining and Agriculture, it was stated that the situation would be discussed with the Public works and mine administration, and the response would be taken. It was emphasized that the materials required for the establishment and manufacture of the factory to be established should be taken according to the factories crop and concession clauses and that this work should be made easier. Even though it would be manufactured in the factory, it was not right to collect customs duty from the iron piers that are subject to the mine; if the factory was established, it was found appropriate to take customs from the scaffolding iron.

99 BOA,ŞD. / 547 – 26-3.

100 BOA,ŞD. / 547 – 26-4 .

101 BOA, ŞD. / 550 – 40.



Map 2:Map of the antimony mines of Krastol, Kramos Hilato, Potemya villages of Lapo Island of Chios

Although there was no saltern in Chios, information was given in the documents about the taxation of salt belonging to the Ottoman Public Debt Administration of Chios and about the officials stealing the state's money.¹⁰² Salt was brought to Chios from Italy. In the document dated 9 June 1866 (25 Muharrem 1283), it was reported to the Şire Consulate that the ship "Despina", which departed from Italy, brought 33 tons of salt to the Tax Office.¹⁰³ With the implementation of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, there were also problems in taxation in the Ottoman Empire. In the document of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Public Works Administration dated July 23, 1911 (26 Recep 1329), it was requested to allow the sale of salt without collecting customs duty, while customs duty had been collected from the dock for salts belonging to the Ottoman Public Debt Administration of Chios.¹⁰⁴ It was stated that the necessary explanations were made by the police (*zabıta*) because they did not accept the customs duty in force by taking advantage of the muharram decree by the commissariat. A letter was written by the Chios Port and Dock Company to the Esliha Directorate in Chios and the custody was informed and the situation was sent to the Council of State. Since the new price of salt, which costs 40 thousand kuruş, was exempted from tax under the name of "dock tax" on behalf of the state, pursuant to article 9 of the contract made by the company, it was requested not to be taxed. It was stated that the explanation of other materials belonging to the state in the article was not suitable for the goods to be used and produced by the state. Since the opinion of the legal consultancy was taken on behalf of the state for products such as salt and gunpowder whose manufacture and sale do not harm the government, the company wanted to explain the current provision about the amount of the dock tax collected from salt. The tariff applied for twelve years was opposed, and a letter was sent to the Council of State and then to the Public Works Administration.¹⁰⁵

We also follow through the documents that the civil servants fled by taking the state's money. In the document dated January 2, 1913 (23 Muharrem 1331), we see that Sabri Efendi, the officer of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration salt warehouse, who escaped from Chios on the Russian company's ferry named "Çakırı", stole money and was wanted for his arrest. The description of the person was given and it was stated that he was 21 years old, had a brown mustache, was of medium height, and had a thin forehead, and escaped by stealing 5000 kuruş from the revenue of his salt income. The situation was reported to the General Directorate of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration of Izmir and sent to the Aydın Province with a document dated 15 December 1912 (5 Muharram 1331). Although

102 Salt smuggling was quite common in the Ottoman Empire. A Du Velay, *Türkiye Maliye Tarihi* Damga Yayınları ,Ankara, ,p.334.

103 BOA,HR.MKT. / 547 – 24 .

104 BOA, ŞD. / 1233 – 20.

105 BOA, ŞD. / 1233 – 20- 4.

Deputy Governor of Aydın was informed about person's description and the search started, it was learned that the person had gone to İskenderun.¹⁰⁶ It was reported that the ferry named in the document written by the District Governor of Iskenderun to the Ministry of Internal Affairs was searched and the person whose description was given could not be found. It was also stated that on behalf of the governor of Beirut, the tahrirat officer made a search when the ferry arrived at the port of Beirut, but the person was not found.¹⁰⁷

Sanjak of Chios was seen as a rich resource with many minerals, and the tenders for the minerals were given to foreigners. There were also cases where the privileges of the mines were not granted and were terminated, and the state facilitated the concessionaires to bring the tools and materials necessary for the operation of the mines from customs from outside.

Conclusion

In the Ottoman Empire, the operation of mines and their sale to foreign countries were subject to certain restrictions. European states used mines such as emery stone, manganese, antimony, chromium and zinc, lignite in order to turn the production wheels they entered in order to develop the raw material resources required by their own countries. The Eyalet of the Archipelago had sanjaks consisting of Lemnos, Mytilene, Rhodes and Chios, and the sanjaks of Rhodes and Chios were very rich in minerals. In this sense, the privilege of operating in the mines of the 3rd Region in the Eyalet of the Archipelago was given to the citizens of England, France and Greece. According to the mining regulation made in 1869, foreigners could have almost the same rights as Ottoman citizens in terms of mineral exploration and extraction. The excess of correspondence in the mines was due to the fact that the mining privileges were given directly by the Sultan. There were also statements in the documents that it was not wanted to give the mining privileges to foreigners very clearly. We were able to follow through the documents that the mining operating conditions were tried to be controlled, especially in the mine specifications and contracts, and that privileges were not granted. However, there were also cases where the mines were left unoperated, and in this case, the mining privileges were terminated. In cases where several individuals applied to operate the mines, the state preferred the person who paid the higher price. We also see that especially foreign state citizens made their work easier through consulates. It is also noteworthy that some of the persons receiving mining concessions were women. Some women who were in good financial condition had taken the business privilege.

We see that the state did not have facilities to process the minerals. Since coal, calcite and iron mines in Mytilene were not needed in factories, the state requested that these mines not be extracted. Although the coal mine extracted in the province was requested to be connected to the coal company and the iron mine to be extracted and operated together with the Ereğli Imperial Factory and the Imperial Foundry, these examples were very few. Salt is used in agriculture, glass, paper, rubber and textile industries. Salt mine is very important to many industries. We know that there were salt mines in some of the sanjaks of the province and that the salt mine worked under the orders of the voivodes who run these places as

106 BOA,DH.MTV. / 20 – 10-5.

107 BOA,DH.MTV. / 20 – 10-3 BOA,DH.MTV. / 20 – 10-4.

Mukataa property. With the implementation of the Muharrem Decree, unfortunately, salt ceased to be a product protected by the state, and the situation had reached the point of not paying taxes at the customs. We are aware that in our article, we wrote about how the mines could not be operated by making use of Ottoman archive documents. These products, which were one of the most important wheels of the state's economic structure, were transferred to Europe by giving them a monopoly through the ports and the state unfortunately remained a bystander to this situation.

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Annex 1

Hu

*Mukavelename*¹⁰⁸

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde İstanköy Sancağı’na bağlı Nikerya Ceziresi’ne Fenari Karyesi’nde Terme nam mahalde zühur edip teba-yı devleti aliyyeden ve tüccardan İzmir’de mukim Dimitriyos ve Esleberos ile İngiltere devleti fehimesi tebaasından Örvincold ve Vasiyu ve Vasiyadu Yunan Devleti Tebasından tabib Miltiridi Emonosil ,tabib Yuannis Prasamidis, tabib Micaraki Mersikos ve Yorgi Pirasmidi ve Banker Arastidi İpsara nam kimesneler uhdesine ihale olunan bakır madeninin imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine derç olunan mukavelenamesidir.

1.Madde maden-i mezkur 1292 senesi maliyesi şehri ağustos ibtidasından itibaren 99

sene müddetle imtiyaz ve şartnamesi ile mültezim mümaileyh uhdelere ihale olunmuştur.

2. Madde harita-yı mahsusunda gösterildiği veçhile maden-i mezkur hafiri imali için 1266 dönüm arazi-yi mahsus olunmağla bu arazinin hududu şimalen Pomaklı Kilerpo nam kimesnelerin mutasarrıf oldukları bedel değirmenliye Romutupetro'ya bir dönümü şarken ve cenuben mezkur yer ile deniz kıyısından bir mürur-u Kırıkubalyo Burnu garben mezkur yer değirmeni beyinlerinde vaki hudud-u Hezsiyeyle mahduttur.

3. Madde işbu hudud ile mahdudu olunan arazi dahilinde bakır madeninden maada zuhuru memul olan sair cins madenler bu ihaleye dahil olduğundan onlar için gerek ashab-ı imtiyaz ve gerek sairler tarafından talep ve istida vuku bulunduğu halde maden nizamnamesinin 35. maddesi hükmüne tatbiken muamele-yi imtiyaziye icra kılınacaktır.

4. Madde işbu maden için bervech-i muharrer tahsis olunan 439 dönüm arazinin beher dönümü için beş pareden ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından canib-i miriye senevi beş yüz elli dört kuruş otuz pare resm-i miktar ita kılınacaktır.

5- Madde madeni-i mezkur hudud-u imtiyaziyesi dahilinde bulunan arazi yalnız madenin işletilmesi için itibari olarak tashis olduğundan maden nizamnamesinin 60. maddesi hükmünce ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından işbu arazide mağara ve kuyu hafir olunan ve maden için sair suretle kullanılan mahallerde sahipleri arsa ve iskan olduğu misüllü bir minval muharrer hafir olunan bi'l icab kullanılan mahallerden maada yerler heyet-i kadimeleriyle kalub ashab-ı imtiyaz ol makule müdahaleye kat'a hakları olamayacaktır.

6. Madde maden-i mezkur ihraç olunacak yüzde beş rüsum nispetinin canib-i miriye itası mukarrer olmasıyla rüsumu mezkure maden idaresinin rey ve tensibi üzerine aynen veyahut vakti tatbiken bedelen mültezim tarafından tediye olunacak ve aynen itası takdirinde mesarif-i nakliyesi mültezime aid olmak üzere

İstanköy İskelesi'nde mahalliyesi hükümeti tarafından tayin olunacak memure teslim olunacaktır.

7. Madde İmtiyaza havi verilecek ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren maden-i mezkurun bir seneye kadar küşad ve imaline ashab-ı imtiyaz mecbur olub bu müddet zarfında küşadı olduğu veyahut layıkıyla imalata teşebbüs edilmediği ve bu da maden idaresinin kabul ve tasdik edeceği esbab-ı mücbire tahtında bulunduğu halde imtiyaz fesh ve ilga edilecektir.

8. Madde maden-i mezkurun tahsil ve rüsumatı vali-yi vilayete ait olduğundan balada muharrer resim miktarı ile bi'l istifa olunacak rüsum-u nisbiyye Darphane-yi Amire fiyatıyla komisyon olarak vakti muayyende vilayet müşarünileyhe veyahut maden idaresi sandığına teslim ve ita olunacaktır.

9. Madde zikr olunan madenin imali zimninde imtiyazı havi tasdik buyurulan ferman-ı aliyesinin itasına bir defa olarak ferman harcı olmak üzere mültezimler tarafından maden idaresine 100 adet Osmanlı lirası ita kılınacaktır.

10. Madde mültezim mümaileyh madenin imalatına müteferri kaffe-yi hususatının maden nizamnamesinin ahkam-ı mündericatına tayinat ve tatbiki hareket edeceği misüllü imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olunarak tatil olunan şartnameye dahi tamamıyla

mutavaat ve muvafakat eyleyeceklerini taahhüd ederler.

8 Mart 1877 (22 Safer 1294) 6 Mart 1877 (22 Şubat 1292)

Şartname

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde İstanköy Sancağı'na bağlı Nikerya Ceziresi'ne Fenari Karyesi'nde Terme nam mahalde zühur edip tebaa-yı devleti aliyyeden ve tüccardan İzmir'de mukim Dimitriyos ve Esleberos ile İngiltere Devleti tebaasından Örvincold ve Vasiyu ve Vasiyadu Yunan Devleti Tebaasından tabib Miltiridi Emonosil tabib Yuannis Prasamidis tabib Micaraki Mersikos ve Yorgi Pirasmidi ve banker Arastidi İpsara nam kimesneler uhdesine ihale olunan bakır madeninün imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartnamesidir.

1.Madde maden-i mezkur mukavele-yi mezkurun üç kuta harita-yı mevkisinin birisi maden idaresinden tevkif ve bir kıtası vilayet müşarünileyh canibine irsal ve diğeri bir kıtası mültezim mumaillehe ita kılınmıştır. İmtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesinin tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah müddet zarfında mesarifi mültezime aid olmak şartıyla zikr olunan haritada gösterilen hudud-u mevki-yi lazimesi mürur-u zaman ile bozulmayacak şekilde hükümet-i mahalliye ve mühendis marifetiyle alamet-i mahsusa rekz edileceğinden keyfiyet vilayetin ve madenin bulunduğu kazanın sicilatına kayıt olunduktan sonra ba mazbata bu tarafa bildirilecektir.

2.Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 55 . maddeleri hükmünce tanzim ettireceği resmi satıh ve müsennemlerden başka icrasını ihtiyar edeceği imalatın usulünü ve mezkur resimlere dair kaffe-yi icraat ve tasviratını bend bende yazarak bir layıha tayiniyle düzenleyecek ferman-ı aliyyeyi mezkurun tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah zarfında mahallinde devlet mühendisine veya mühendis bulunamadığı takdirde doğrudan doğruya Maden İdaresine irsal edip idare-yi mezkureden dahi tensib olunacağı halde icrasına ruhsat verilecektir. Şayet suret-i maruzatın mahzur ve muhatarası mütalaa olunur veyahut imalatın devam ve intizamına icra olunacak ameliyatı atıyyen nafiaya mani olacağı tahakkuk ederse mezkur layıha nezareti müşarühileyden tadil ve ıslah olunacaktır.

3.Madde işletilmekte olan madene girmek veya hava aldirmek için müceddeden sath-ı araziden yol ve kuyu ve baca küşadı lazım geldiği halde evvel emirde mültezim mümaileyhe istida layıhasını Orman Maadin ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita edip , badehu maden mühendisinin icar edeceği keşif üzerine nezareti müşarünileyhin rey ve kararı veçhile muamelesi icra olunacak ruhsat istihsal olunmadıkça ol makule ameliyatı icra edemeyecektir.

4.Madde mezkur madenin ameliyat-ı esasiyeden maada müceddeden diğeri bir şubesinin küşadı medar olunduğu halde işbu şube için ihalesinin harita-yı mahsusasına merbut olmak üzere ayrıca bir kuta harita tanzim olunarak ikinci maddeye tevfiken tasvir olunan ameliyatı daima layıhasıyla beraber mültezim mumailleh tarafından Orman Maadin ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita olunacak ve mezkur layıhanın nezareti müşarünileyhden kabul ve tadili veyahut icabına göre devri caiz olunacaktır.

5. Madde Ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından maden idaresine ita olunduğu misüllü maden idaresi kendi mühendisi ba müzakare lahiyanın canib-i idareden kabul ve tasdik veyahut icabına göre reddi caiz olunacaktır.

5. Madde Ashab-ı imtiyaz ameliyat-ı vakiadan dolayı ashab-ı emlakı tertib edecek zarar ve ziyandan mesul olmasıyla bunun için aid olduğu mahkemeden tayin kılınacak tazminatın tediyesine mecburdur.

6. Madde işbu maden civarında bulunan ebniye ve menazilin altında icra-yı ameliyat iktiza eylediği halde mültezim müşarünileyhden ve ashab-ı menazilin ifadeleri alındıktan ve tertip edecek olan zarar ve ziyanın tediyesi için kefalet rabt olunduktan sonra hükümet mühendisinin layıhası veyahut hükümet-i mahalliye'nin işarı üzerine maden idaresinden ruhsat verildiği ol makule ameliyata teşebbüs olunacaktır. Kefalet ve tazminat maddelerine dair olan münazata aid oldukları muhakim nizamına fasıl ve rüyet olunacak ve şayet ameliyat-ı emniyete muzır ve mahal olduğu tahkik eder ise külliye men olunacaktır.

7. Madde maden-i mezkurun ameliyatı su yollarıyla bend ve çeşmelere ve şose tarik ve demir yolları 150 metro uzaklıkta icra-ı lazimedde olunduğundan şayet bu miktar mesafe noksan olursa bend-i sabıkta muharrer olan muamelat-ı aynıyle dahi bunun dahi hakkında icra olunacak velhasıl emniyet-i umumiyenin vekaya ve muhafazasına gayet itina ve dikkat kılınacaktır.

8. Madde esbab-ı gayr-i melhuz naşi şayet usul-u ameliyatın 2. maddeye tevfikeyen tadil ıslahı icap ettiği halde mültezim müşarünileyhin istidası ve mühendisin layıhası üzerine hükümet-i mahalliye tarafından inha olunduktan umur-u esasiyesine tatbiken uygun olarak ıslahat-ı icabiye icra kılınacaktır.

9. Madde sath-ı arazide olan kuyu ve mağaraların terk ve tadili icab eylediği surette idarenin göstereceğini usül üzerine mesarifi mültezim tarafından tesviye olmak üzere mahreçleri setr ve imla ettirilmeyecektir.

10. Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz madenden cevher ihracına mahsus mağara ve su yolu makarresi var ise imalatın ve suların ihracına elverişli surette ağızlarına kuvvetli ve emniyetli, makineler vasfına mecbur olacaktır.

11. Madde imal olunacak madenin hudud-u ittisalinde diğer maden bulunduğu takdirde iki madenin yekdiğerine iltihakından neşet edecek mazarrata mani için nihayet hudutta bulunan medar maden yataklarından bir miktar mahal terk edilecek ve terk olunacak mahallin vüs'at ve miktarı dahi canib-i idareden tayin kılınacaktır. Ashab-ı imtiyazın istidası devlet-i seniyyenin layıhası üzerine canib-i idareden ruhsat verildikçe ve suret-i imal tayin olunmadıkça işbu mevadd-ı madenin yataklarından terk olunan kısmın imali caiz olamayacaktır.

12. Madde bu madenin arazi-yi mahdudesi dahilinde bakır madeninden maada evvelki cinsi maden zuhur edipte aher talebine ihale olunacağı ve mezkur madenin imalatı ve zayıyatının işbu bakır madeninden imalat-ı haziresi derunundan müruduna lüzum ve ihtiyaç görüldüğü halde mültezim bir suretiyle mümanaat edemeyecektir. Ancak andan tertip edecek tazminat beynlerinde rıza ve tesviye olunduğu halde ehl-i vükufun takdiri ve maden iradesinin tensibi ile tayin kılınacaktır.

13. Madde işbu madenin ihalesi dahilinde vakten min'el vekat demiryolu geçirilecek umuma menfeatli bir tarik veya sair şey inşa kılınacak olduğu halde mültezimin hiçbir şekilde tazmin ve avane veyahut muhalefete istihkak ve selahiyeti olmayıp bunların asıl bakıl yatakları mahrecleri üzerinden geçmek lazım gelirse ol halde tertip edecek zarar ve ziyan müteallik olduğu muhakimenin tedkik ve hükmü üzerine icap eden taraftan ifa kılınacaktır.

14. Madde işbu madenin tahsil-i rüsumatı vilayet müşarünileyh valiliğine ait olduğu ait olduğunu mültezimin ihraç edeceği cevherin miktarını mübeyyin her üç ayda bir defa icmal defterini hükümet-i mahalliyeye vermeğe mecbur olduğu her sene nihayetindeki ayında dahi sene-yi sabıkta hasılatının miktarını mübeyyin miktardan defterini vali-yi vilayete takdim edecektir.

15. Madde İmtiyaza havi verilecek ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren maden-i mezkurun bir seneye kadar küşad ve imaline ashab-ı imtiyaz mecbur olub bu müddet zarfında küşadı olduğu veyahut layıkıyla imalata teşebbüs edilmediği ve bu da maden idaresinin kabul ve tasdik edeceği esbab-ı mücbire tahtında bulunduğu halde imtiyaz fesh ve ilga edilecektir.

16. Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz madde-yi sabıkta muharrer olan hesap cetvelleri vakt-i muayyende ita ve teslim edeceği halde kendilerinden bir 100lük altını 500 lük altın kadar ceza-yı nakdi alınacak ve mezkur cetvellerde hakikat hali ketm edecek bil'a ihtiyar hasılat miktarı sahihinden noksan göstermiş olduğu sabit olur ise rüsumatın noksanı iki kat olarak tazmin ettirilicektir. Gerek vergi ve rüsumanın tediyesinden gerek hüküm olunan ceza-yı nakdiyenin ifasında muhallefat ve ta'nir edildiği takdirde vilayet müşarünileyh valiliği nihayet 'ül nihaye üç ayı geçmemek üzere bir müddet tayiniyle resme ve temdiden tebligat icrasıyla o müddet zarfında tamamen ika olunmamış ise keyfiyet derhal Maden Nezareti celilesine yazılıp nezaret celiliyle müşarünileyh tarafından icabı bi'l icra maden-i mezkure imtiyazı fesh olunacaktır.

16. Madde işbu madenden çıkarılan cevherin İstanköy iskelesine nakil ile orada resim gümrüğüne ita ve mürur tezkeresince ahz edildikten sonra istediği mahallere nakil edilmeye mültezim mümaileyh mezun olup şayet ruhsat ve mürur tezkeresi alınmaksızın aher mahallere hasılatın nakil olduğu tahkik eder veyahut nakil eder iken tutulursa varidatı devleti ketm ve ihfa için kaçırılmış olacağından ol makule tezkeresiz ele geçirilip hasılatı kamilen cani-i miriden zabt ve müsadere olunacaktır.

17. Madde Maden-i mezkurun ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olunarak tanzim kılınan ve maden nizamnamesi müteferri bulunan işbu şartnamenin ahkam-ı mündericesi ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından kabul ve tasdik olunduktan şerait-i muharrerinin hilafına hal ve hareket vuku getirildiği halde nizamına tevfiken haklarında muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacaktır.

Şartname

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde İstanköy Sancağı'na bağlı Nikerya Ceziresi'nde kain Fenari Karyesi'nde Terme nam mahalde zühur edip tebaa-yı devleti

aliyyeden ve tüccardan İzmir’de mukim Dimitriyos ve Esleberos ile İngiltere devleti tebaasından Örvincold ve Vasiyu ve Vasiyadu Yunan Devleti Tebasından tabib Miltiridi Emonosil tabib Yuannis Prasamidis tabib Micaraki Mersikos ve Yorgi Pirasmidi ve Banker Arastidi İpsara nam kimesneler uhdelere ihale olunan demir madenin imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartnamesidir.

1.Madde maden-i mezkur mukavele-yi mezkur üç kıta harita-yı mevkisinin birisi maden idaresinden tevkif ve bir kıtası vilayet müşarünileyh canibine irsal ve diğeri bir kıtası mültezim mumailiye ita kılınmıştır. İmtiyaz-ı ferman-ı alisinin tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah müddet zarfında mesarifi mültezime aid olmak şartıyla zikr olunan haritada gösterilen hudud-u mevki-yi lazimesi mürur-u zaman ile bozulmayacak şekilde hükümet-i mahalliye ve mühendis marifetiyle alamet-i mahsusa rezk edileceğinden keyfiyet vilayetin ve madenin bulunduğu kazanın sicilatına kayıt olunduktan sonra ba mazbata bu tarafa bildirilecektir.

2.Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz Maden Nizamnamesi’nin 55 . maddeleri hükmünce tanzim ettireceği resmi sath ve müstemlerden başka icrası ihtiyar edeceği imalatın usulünü ve mezkur resimlere dair kaffe-yi icraat ve tasviratını bend bende yazarak bir layihatayiniyle düzenleyecek ferman-ı aliyyeyi mezkurun tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah zarfında mahallinde devlet mühendisine veya mühendis bulunmadığı takdirde doğrudan doğruya Maden İdaresine irsal edip idare-yi mezkureden dahi tensib olunacağı halde icrasına ruhsat verilecektir. Şayet suret-i maruzatın mahzur ve muhatarası mütalaa olunur veyahut imalatın devam ve intizamına icra olunacak ameliyatı atıyyen nafiaya mani olacağı tahakkuk ederse mezkur layiha canib-i idareden tadil ve islah olunacaktır.

3.Madde işletilmekte olan mağaralara girmek veya hava aldirmek için müceddeden sath-ı araziden yol ve kuyu ve baca küşadı lazım geldiği halde evvel emirde mültezim mümaileyhe istida layıhasını Orman Maadin ve Ziraat Nezareti’ne ita edip , badehu maden mühendisin icra edeceği keşif üzerine nezareti müşarünileyhin rey ve kararı veçhile muamelesi icra olunacak ruhsat istihsal olunmadıkça ol makule ameliyatı icra edemeyecektir.

4.Madde mezkur madenin ameliyat-ı esasıyeden maada müceddeden diğeri bir şubenin küşadı medar olunduğu halde işbu şube için ihalesinin harita-yı mahsusasına merbut olmak üzere ayrıca bir kıta harita tanzim olunarak ikinci maddeye tevfiken tasvir olunan ameliyata dair layıhasıyla beraber ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından Maden İdaresine ita olunduğu misüllü maden idaresinin kendi mühendisiyle ba müzakere mezkur layihanın canib-i idaresinden kabul ve tadili veyahut icabına göre devri caiz olunacaktır.

5.Madde Ashab-ı imtiyaz ameliyat-ı vakiyadan dolayı ashab-ı emlakı tertib edecek zarar ve ziyandan mesul olmasıyla bunun için aid olduğu mahkemeden tayin kılınacak tazminatın tediyesine mecburdur.

6.Madde işbu maden civarında bulunan ebniye ve menazilin altında icra-yı ameliyat iktiza eylediği halde mültezim müşarünileyhden ve ashab-ı menazilin ifadeleri alındıktan ve tertip edecek olan zarar ve zıyanın tediyesi için kefalet rabt olunduktan sonra hükümet mühendisinin layıhası veyahut hükümet-i mahalliyeinin işarı üzerine maden idaresinden ruhsat verildiği ol makule ameliyata teşebbüs olunacaktır kefalet ve tazminat maddelerine

dair olan münazata aid oldukları muhakim nizamına fasıl ve rüyet olunacak ve şayet ameliyatı emniyete muzır ve mahal olduğu tahkik eder ise külliye men olunacaktır.

7.Madde maden-i mezkurun ameliyatı su yollarıyla bend ve çeşmelere ve şose tarik ve demir yolları 150 metro uzaklıkta icra-ı lazimedde olduğundan şayet bu miktar mesafe noksan olursa bend-i sabıkta muharrer olan muamelat-ı aynıyle dahi bunun hakkında icra olunacak velhasıl emniyet-i umumiyenin vekaya ve muhafazasına gayet itina ve dikkat kılınacaktır.

8.Madde esbab-ı gayr-i melhuz naşi şayet usul-u ameliyatın 2. maddeye tevfiken tadil-i ıslahı icap ettiği halde mültezim müşarünileyhin istidası ve mühendisin layıhası üzerine hükümet-i mahalliye tarafından inha olundukta umur-u esasiyesine tatbiken uygun olarak ıslahat-ı icabiye icra kılınacaktır.

9 .Madde sath-ı arazide olan kuyu ve mağaraların terk ve tadili icab eylediği surette idarenin göstereceğini usül üzerine mesarifi mültezim tarafından tesviye olmak üzere mahreçleri setr ve imla ettirilmeyecektir .

10.Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz madenden cevher ihracına mahsus mağaza ve su yolu makarresi var ise imalatın ve suların ihracına elverişli surette ağızlarına kuvvetli ve emniyetli, makineler vasfına mecbur olacaktır.

11.Madde imal olunacak madenin hudud-u ittisalinde diğer maden bulunduğu takdirde iki madenin yekdiğerine iltihakından neşet edecek mazarrata mani için nihayet hudutta bulunan medar maden yataklarından bir miktar mahal terk edilecek ve terk olunacak mahallin vüs'at ve miktarı dahi canib-i idareden tayin kılınacaktır. Ashab-ı imtiyazın istidası devlet-i seniyyenin layıhası üzerine canib-i idareden ruhsat verilmedikçe ve suret-i imal tayin olunmadıkça işbu mevad-ı madenin yataklarından terk olunan kısmın imali caiz olamayacaktır.

12. Madde bu madenin arazi-yi mahdudesi dahilinde demir madeninden maada diğer cinsi maden zuhur ederse aher talebine ihale olunacağı ve mezkur madenin imalatı ve vaziyetinin işbu demir madeninden imalat-ı haziresi derunundan müruduna lüzum ve ihtiyaç görüldüğü halde ashab-ı imtiyaz bir suretiyle mümanaat edemeyecektir. Ancak andan tertip edecek tazminat beynlerinde rıza ve tesviye olduğuna halde ehl -i vükufun takdiri ve maden idaresinin tensibi ile tayin kılınacaktır .

13. Maden işbu madenin hudud-u imtiyasyyesi dahilinde vakten min'el vekat demiryolu geçirilecek umuma menfaatli bir tarik veya sair şey inşa kılınacak olduğu halde mültezimin hiçbir şekilde tazmin ve avane veyahut muhalefete istihkak ve selahiyeti olmayıp bunlar madenin asıl maden yatakları ve mahreçleri üzerinden geçmek lazım gelirse ol halde tertip edecek zarar ve ziyân müteallik olduğu muhakimenin tedkik ve hükmü üzerine icap eden taraftan ifa kılınacaktır.

14.Madde işbu madenin tahsil-i rüsumatı vilayet müşarünileyh valiliğine ait olduğu mültezimin ihraç edeceği cevherin miktarını mübeyyin her üç ayda bir defa icmal defterini hükümet-i mahalliye vermeğe mecbur olduğu her sene nihayetindeki ayında dahi sene-yi sabıkta hasılatının miktarını mübeyyin miktardan defterini vali-yi vilayete takdim edecektir.

15. Madde *ashab-ı imtiyaz ruhsata havi verilecek ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren maden-i mezkurun bir seneye kadar küşad ve imali ashab-ı imtiyaz mecbur olub bu müddet zarfında küşadı olduğu veyahut layıkıyla imalata teşebbüs edilmediği ve bu da maden idaresinin kabul ve tasdik edeceği esbab-ı mücbire tahtında bulunduğu halde imtiyaz fesh ve ilga edilecektir.*

16. Madde *ashab-ı imtiyaz madde-yi sabıkta muharrer olan üç aylık defatir-i muhasebatı seneviyyeyi vakt-i muayyende ita ve teslim edeceği halde kendilerinden bir 100'lük altından 500 lük altına kadar ceza-yı nakdi alınacak ve mezkur cetvellerde hakikat hali ketm edecek bil'a ihtiyar hasılat-ı miktarı sahihinden noksan göstermiş olduğu sabit olur ise rüsumatın noksanı iki kat olarak tazmin ettirilecektir. Gerek vergi ve rüsumanın tediyesinden gerek hüküm olunan ceza-yı nakdiyenin ifasında muhalledat ve ta'nir edildiği takdirde vilayet müşarünileyh valiliği nihayet 'ül nihaye üç ayı geçmemek üzere bir müddet tayiniyle resme ve temdiden tebligat icrasıyla o müddet zarfında tamamen ika olunmamış ise keyfiyet derhal Maden Nezaret-i celilesine yazılıp nezaret celiliyle müşarünileyh tarafından icabı bi'l icra maden-i mezkure imtiyazı fesh olunacaktır.*

16. Madde *işbu madenden çıkarılan cevherin İstanköy iskelesine nakil ile orada resim gümrüğüne ita ve mürur tezkeresince ahz edildikten sonra istediği mahallere nakil edilmeye mültezim mümaileyh mezun olup şayet ruhsat ve mürur tezkeresi alınmaksızın aher mahallere hasılatın nakil olduğu tahkik eder veyahut nakil eder iken tutulursa varidat-ı devleti ketm ve ihfa için kaçırılmış olacağından ol makule tezkeresiz ele geçirilip hasılatı kamilen cani-i miriden zabt ve müsadere olunacaktır.*

17. Madde *maden-i mezkurun imtiyazı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olarak tanzim kılınan ve maden nizamnamesi müteferri bulunan işbu şartnamenin ahkam-ı mündericisi ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından kabul ve tasdik olunduktan şerait-i muharrerinin hilafına hal ve hareket vuku getirildiği halde nizamına tevfiken haklarında muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacaktır.*

Şartname

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde İstanköy Sancağı'na bağlı Nikerya Ceziresi'nde kain Fenari Karyesi'nde Terme nam mahalde zühur edip tebaa-yı devlet-i aliyyeden ve tüccardan İzmir'de mukim Dimitriyos ve Esleberos ile İngiltere devleti tebaasından Örvincold ve Vasiyu ve Vasiyadu Yunan Devleti Tebasından tabib Miltiridi Emonosil tabib Yuannis Prasamidis tabib Micaraki Mersikos ve Yorgi Pirasmidi ve Banker Arastidi İpsara nam kimesneler uhdelere ihale olunan manganez madeninin imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartnamesidir.

1. Madde *maden-i mezkur mukavele-yi mezkur üç kıta harita-yı mevkisinin birisi maden idaresinden tevkif ve bir kıtası vilayet müşarünileyh canibine irsal ve diğeri bir kıtası mültezim mumaiylehe ita kılınmıştır. İmtiyaz-ı ferman-ı alisinin tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah müddet zarfında mesarifi mültezime aid olmak şartıyla zikr olunan haritada gösterilen hudud-u mevki-yi lazimesi mürur-u zaman ile bozulmayacak şekilde hükümet-i mahalliye ve mühendis marifetiyle alamet-i mahsusa rekz edileceğinden*

keyfiyet vilayetin ve madenin bulunduğu kazanın sicilatına kayıt olunduktan sonra ba mazbata bu tarafa bildirilecektir.

2.Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 55 . maddeleri hükmünce tanzim ettireceği resmi sath ve müsennemlerden başka icrası ihtiyar edeceği imalatın usulünü ve mezkur resimlere dair kaffe-yi icraat ve tasviratını bend bende yazarak bir layiha tayiniyle düzenleyecek ferman-ı aliyyesi mezkurun tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah zarfında mahallinde devlet mühendisine veya mühendis bulunamadığı takdirde doğrudan doğruya Maden İdaresine irsal edip idare-yi mezkureden dahi tensib olunacağı halde icrasına ruhsat verilecektir. Şayet suret-i maruzatın mahzur ve muhatarası mütalaa olunur veyahut imalatın devam ve intizamına icra olunacak ameliyatı atıyyen nafiaya mani olacağı tahakkuk ederse mezkur layiha canib-i idareden tadil ve ıslah olunacaktır.

3.Madde işletilmekte olan mağaralara girmek veya hava aldirmek için müceddeden sath-ı araziden yol ve kuyu ve baca küşadı lazım geldiği halde evvel emirde mültezim mümaileyhe istida layıhasını Orman Maadin ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita edip , badehu maden mühendisin icar edeceği keşif üzerine nezareti müşarünileyhin rey ve kararı veçhile muamelesi icra olunacak ruhsat istihsal olunmadıkça ol makule ameliyatı icra edemeyecektir.

4.Madde mezkur madenin ameliyat-ı esasiyeden maada müceddeden diğer bir şubenin küşadı medar bulunduğu halde işbu şube için ihalesinin harita-yı mahsusasına merbut olmak üzere ayrıca bir kıta harita tanzim olunarak ikinci maddeye tevfikeyen tasvir olunan ameliyata dair layıhasıyla beraber ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından Maden idaresine ita olduğu misüllü Maden İdaresinin kendi mühendisiyle ba müzakere mezkur mezkur layihanın canib-i idaresinden kabul ve tadili veyahut icabına göre devri caiz olunacaktır.

5.Madde Ashab-ı imtiyaz ameliyat-ı vakiadan dolayı ashab-ı emlakı tertib edecek zarar ve ziyandan mesul olmasıyla bunun için aid olduğu mahkemeden tayin kılınacak tazminatın tediyesine mecburdur.

6.Madde işbu maden civarında bulunan ebniye ve menazilin altında icra-yı ameliyat iktiza eylediği halde mültezim müşarünileyhden ve ashab-ı menazilin ifadeleri alındıktan ve tertip edecek olan zarar ve ziyanın tediyesi için kefalet rabt olunduktan sonra hükümet mühendisinin layıhası veyahut hükümet-i mahalliyyenin işarı üzerine Maden İdaresi'nden ruhsat verildiği ol makule ameliyata teşebbüs olunacaktır. Kefalet ve tazminat maddelerine dair olan münazata aid oldukları muhakim nizamına fasıl ve rüyet olunacak ve şayet ameliyatı emniyete muzır ve mahal olduğu tahkik eder ise külliyyen men olunacaktır.

7.Madde maden-i mezkurun ameliyatı su yollarıyla bend ve çeşmelere ve şose tarikive demir yolları 150 metro uzaklıkta icra-ı lazimedede olduğundan şayet bu miktar mesafe noksan olursa bend-i sabıkta muharrer olan muamelat-ı aynıyle dahi bunun dahi hakkında icra olunacak velhasıl emniyet-i umumiyenin vekaya ve muhafazasına gayet itina ve dikkat kılınacaktır.

8.Madde esbab-ı gayr-i melhuz naşi şayet usul-u ameliyatın 2. maddeye tevfikeyen tadil-i ıslahı icap ettiği halde mültezim müşarünileyhin istidası ve mühendisin layıhası üzerine hükümet-i mahalliye tarafından inha olunduktan umur-u esasiyesine tatbiken uygun olarak ıslahat-ı icabiye icra kılınacaktır.

9. Madde sath-ı arazide olan kuyu ve mağaraların terk ve tadili icab eylediği surette idarenin göstereceğini usul üzerine mesarifi mültezim tarafından tesviye olmak üzere mahreçleri setr ve imla ettirilmeyecektir .

10. Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz madenden cevher ihracına mahsus mağaza ve su yolu makarresi var ise imalatın ve suların ihracına elverişli surette ağızlarına kuvvetli ve emniyetli, makineler vasfına mecbur olacaktır.

11. Madde imal olunacak madenin hudud-u ittisalinde diğer maden bulunduğu takdirde iki madenin yekdiğerine iltihakından neşet edecek mazarrata mani için nihayet hudutta bulunan medar maden yataklarından bir miktar mahal terk edilecek ve terk olunacak mahallin vüs'at ve miktarı dahi canib-i idareden tayin kılınacaktır. Ashab-ı imtiyazın istidası devlet-i seniyyenin layıhası üzerine canib-i idareden ruhsat verilmedikçe ve suret-i imal tayin olunmadıkça işbu mevad-ı madenin yataklarından terk olunan kısmın imali caiz olamayacaktır.

12. Madde bu madenin arazi-yi mahdudesi dahilinde manganez madeninden maada diğer cinsi maden zuhur ederse aher talebine ihale olunacağı ve mezkur madenin imalatı ve vaziyetinin işbu manganez madeninden imalat-ı haziresi derunundan müruduna lüzum ve ihtiyaç görüldüğü halde ashab-ı imtiyaz bir suretiyle mümanaat edemeyecektir Ancak andan tertip edecek tazminat beynlerinde rıza ve tesviye olunduğu halde ehl -i vükufun takdiri ve Maden İdaresinin tensibi ile tayin kılınacaktır .

13. Madde Maden işbu madenin hudud-u iktizasıyyesi dahilinde vakten min'el vekat demiryolu geçirilecek umuma menfeatli bir tarik veya sair şey inşa kılınacak olduğu halde mültezimin hiçbir şekilde tazmin ve avane veyahut muhalefete istihkak ve selahiyeti olmayıp bunlar asıl manganez yatakları mahreci üzeri geçmek lazım gelirse ol halde tertip edecek zarar ve ziyan müteallik olduğu muhakimenin tedkik ve hükmü üzerine icap eden taraftan ifa kılınacaktır.

14. Madde işbu madenin tahsil-i rüsumatı vilayet müşarünileyh valiliğine ait olduğu mültezimin ihraç edeceği cevherin miktarını mübeyyin her üç ayda bir defa icmal defterini hükümet-i mahalliyeye vermeğe mecbur olduğu her sene nihayetindeki ayında dahi sene-yi sabıkta hasılatının miktarını mübeyyin miktardan defterini vali-yi vilayete takdim edecektir.

15. Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz ruhsata havi verilecek ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren maden-i mezkurun bir seneye kadar küşad ve imali ashab-ı imtiyaz mecbur olub bu müddet zarfında küşadı olduğu veyahut layıkıyla imalata teşebbüs edilmediği ve bu da Maden İdaresi'nin kabul ve tasdik edeceği esbab-ı mücbire tahtında bulunduğu halde imtiyaz fesh ve ilga edilecektir.

16. Madde ashab-ı imtiyaz madde-yi sabıkta muharrer olan üç aylık defatir-i muhasebat-ı seneviyyeyi vakt-i muayyende ita ve teslim edeceği halde kendilerinden bir 100'lük altından 500 lük altına kadar ceza-yı nakdi alınacak ve mezkur cetvellerde hakikat hali ketm edecek bil'a ihtiyar hasılat-ı miktar-ı sahihinden noksan göstermiş olduğu sabit olur ise rüsumatın noksanı iki kat olarak tazmin ettirilecektir. Gerek vergi ve rüsumanın tediyesinden gerek hüküm olunan ceza-yı nakdiyenin ifasında muhallefat ve ta'nir edildiği takdirde vilayet müşarünileyh valiliği nihayet 'ül nihaye üç ayı geçmemek üzere bir müddet

tayiniyle resme ve temdiden tebligat icrasıyla o müddet zarfında tamamen ika olunmamış ise keyfiyet derhal Maden Nezareti Celilesi'ne yazılıp nezaret celiliyle müşarünileyh tarafından icabı bi'l icra maden-i mezkure imtiyazı fesh olunacaktır.

16.Madde işbu madenden çıkarılan cevherin İstanköy iskelesine nakil ile orada resim gümrüğüne ita ve mürur tezkeresince ahz edildikten sonra istediği mahallere nakil edilmeye mültezim mümaileyh mezun olup şayet ruhsat ve mürur tezkeresi alınmaksızın aher mahallere hasılatın nakil olduğu tahkik eder veyahut nakil eder iken tutulursa varidat-ı devleti ketm ve ihfa için kaçırılmış olacağından ol makule tezkeresiz ele geçirilip hasılatı kamilen canib-i miriden zabt ve müsadere olunacaktır.

17.Madde Maden-i mezkurun imtiyaz-ı ferman-ı aliyyesine zeyl olarak tanzim kılınan ve maden nizamnamesine müteferri bulunan işbu şartnamenin ahkam-ı mündericesi ashab-ı imtiyaz tarafından kabul ve tasdik olunduktan şerait-i muharrerenin hilafına hal ve hareket vuku getirildiği halde nizamına tevfiken haklarında muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacaktır.

Annex 2

Mukavelename ¹⁰⁹

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Sancağı'nda Karyot Kazasında Ayalaryakı karyesinde arazi-yi haliyede bi'l taharri zühur edip yüz hisse itibariyle elli hissesi Yunan tebaasından banker Leonidi Zarifi otuz altı hissesi müşarünileyha tebaasından Kimon Velini ve on dört hissesi Yunan tebaasından İsperosros uhdesine ihale kılınacak bir kıta demir madeninin ihale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi derç olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartnamesidir.

1.madde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Sancağı'nda Karyot Kazasında Ayalaryakı karyesinde arazi-yi halide bi'l taharri zahire çıkarılmış olan bir kıta demir madeninin şerefsadır buyurulacak olan ferman-ı aliyyesinin tarihinden doksan dokuz sene müddetle şartnameyle mummaileyh uhdesine ilzam kılınacaktır.

2. Madde harita-yı mahsusunda gösterildiği veçhile maden-i mezkurun hafir ve imali için 160 cerib arazi tahsis olmağla işbu arazinin hudud-u taraf erbası deniz ile muhat

3 Madde işbu hudud ile tahdid olunan arazi dahilinde mezkur demir maden ile mahlut olarak zühur edecek olan sair cins madenler bu ihaleye dahil olmadığından onlar için gerek mültezim mümaileyh gerek sairler tarafından talep ve istida vuku bulduğu halde maden nizamnamesinin 42 maddesi hükmüne tatbiken muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacaktır.

4.Madde işbu maden için bervech-i muharrer tahsisi olunan 160 cerib arazinin beher dönümü maden nizamnamesinin 48. 49. maddeleri beher cerip için ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren resim miktarı olmak üzere 10 kuruş hesabıyla Osmanlı altını yüz kuruş olarak 1600 kuruş ile mezkur resim hesabı yüzde altı teçhizat-ı askeriye akçesi olan 96 kuruş mültezim mümaileyh tarafından beher sene mart İbtidasından Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti veznesine tediye kılınacak ve vakt-i muayyende ita olunmadığı halde eyyamı mütehire için nizamden icab eden faizi dahi ayrıca ifa kılınacaktır .Gerek mezkur resim miktarı gerek rüsumat-ı saire ceza-yı nakdiyeleriyle tazminat maden nizamnamesinin 7ve 51 maddeleri mucibince mültezim mümaileyhin eşya-yı münkısımının bunlar kifayet etmez ise emlakından istifa kılınacaktır.

5.Madde madeni-i mezkur hudud-u imtiyaziyesi dahilinde bulunan arazi yalnız madenin işletilmesi için itibari-olarak tashis olunduğundan işbu madenin imalatı diğer mültezimin maden-i imalatı ızrar eylediği veya eşhas-ı arazinin istimali lazım geldiği halde Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 68.69.70.maddeleri ve mültezim madenin imalatı ve ameliyatı mühendis ve usta başıları maadası memuriyet ve amele-yi teba-yı osmaniyeden kullandığı takdirde 71.madde hükmünce iktiza eden muamele ifa kılınacaktır.

6.Madde maden-i mezkur ihraç olunacak yüzde beş rüsum nispeti ile mezkur rüsum nispetinin yüzde 6 ve hasılat-ı sahiyyeden yüz kuruştan beş kuruşa ve 1100 kuruştan beş para hesabıyla başkaca teçhizat-ı askeriye akçasının Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne itası mukarrer olmasıyla rüsum-u mezkure Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 50. madde hükmünce tevfikeyen ba hesap istifa kılınacaktır.

7.Madde İhale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren altı mah zarfında mültezim 58. madde mucibince nezarete veya vilayete bi'l müracaat mesarif-i mukteziyeyi ifa ile madeni teslime teslim tarihidenden itibaren dahi iki sene zarfında küşad ve imale mecbur bu müddet zarfında muamelat-ı mezkure-yi ifa edemediği takdirde Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 50.60 maddeleri mucibince madenin fesih ihalesine müteallik muamele icra olunacaktır.

8.Madde mezkur madenin imalat ve ameliyatı için levazımı ibtidatıyla olarak bir defaya mahsus olmak üzere hariçten getirilecek alet ve edevat makine gümrükten bila istisna imrar ettirilecek ve mültezim mümaileyh madenin işletilmesi ve ihraç olunacak cevherin kesen ve izabesi için nizamden bildireceği tevfikeyen inşayı vaz ve dahili istihsal edeceği (?) ve alet ve edevat makine ve müteferriat sairenin idaresinden resim ve tarifnamelerini maden nezaretine itaya mecbur olacaktır.

9.Madde zikr olunan demir madenin imali zimmünde ihaleye havi tasdik buyurulan ferman-ı aliyyesinin itasınının maden nizamnamesinin 47. maddesine tevfikeyen bir defa olarak ferman harcı olmak üzere mültezimler mümaileyh tarafından nezaret müşarünileyh veznesine 150 adet Osmanlı lirası ve fermanı aliyyesi harcınının 150 hesabıyla başkaca

teçhizat-ı askeriye akçesi olan dokuz ceman demir yolu ianesi olarak 100 adet Osmanlı altınına ita kılınacaktır.

10.Madde mültezim mümaileyh mezkur madenin imalat-ı müteferri kaffe-yi ahval ve hususatını maden nizamnamesinin ahkam mündericatına tabiiyet tatbik-i hareket edecek misüllü ahkam-ı ferman-ı aliyyesi zeyli olarak tatbik olunan şartname kavanin ve nizam-ı haliye müstekilen devlet-i aliyyeye tamamıyla tevfiik edeceğine tahahüd eder.

11 Madde mültezim mümaileyh riyasetinde nizamnamesi mucibince hangi hafta ve derecede bulunur ise o haftaya ait aidat defterini itaya mecburdur.

12.madde mültezim mümaileyh tarafından rüsumat-ı mukarrere rsumat-ı nisbiyyeden maada idüüb gümrük ihracat resminin ifası halinde maden-i mezkurun Avrupaya imrar ve ihraç olunacak cevherin yüzde bir ihracat gümrük resmi dahi ma tahahhüd başkaca Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti veznesine maden rüstümat nisbeti maan tediye olunacaktır.

Madde-yi tahsis-i maden-i mezkurun bulunduğu mevki ve civarında maden yataklarının mahreçleri üzerine istihkam veyahut ve mevaridat-ı askeriye—ye inşa iktiza eden sekiz mağara ve ebniyeler hedm veya harekat-ı askeriye icrasıyla ameliyat kısmen veya kamilen tatil ettirileceği halin mültezim mümaileyh hiçbir suretle muhalefata hiçbir hak ve selahiyeti olunamayacağı gibi bir guna zarar ve ziyana tazminat tayini dahi hakkı olamayacaktır.

16 Şevval 1328 7 Teşrini Evvel 1326 Aslına mutabıktır.

Şartname

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Sancağı'nda Karyot Kazasında Ayalaryakı karyesinde arazi-yi haliyede bi'l taharri zühur edip yüz hisse itibariyle elli hissesi Yunan tebaasından banker Leonidi Zarifi otuz altı hissesi müşarünileyha tebaasından Kimon Velini ve on dört hissesi Yunan tebaasından İspersosros uhdesine ihale kılınacak bir kıta demir madeninin ihale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi zeyl olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartnamesidir.

1.madde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Sancağı'nda Karyot Kazasında Ayalaryakı karyesinde arziyi halide bi'l taharri zahire çıkarılmış olan salif'ül zikr demir madeninin tersim edilen üç kıta harita-yı mevkiyesinden biri Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti maden heyet-i fenniyesinde hıfz edilmek bir kıtası mahalline irsal ve diğeri bir kıtası mültezime mummaileyhe ita kılınmıştır .

2.Maddemültezimmumaileyh Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 62.63 64.maddeleri hükmünce tanzim edilecek resm-i mastur ve müsennemlerden maada madenin icrasını ihtiyar edeceği ameliyatın usülünü ve mezkur resimlere dair izahat ve kaffe-yi icraat ve tasviratını bend bende yazıp layıha tanzimiyle ferman-ı aliyyeyi mezkurun itasından altı mah mahallin

devlet mühendisine mühendis bulunduğunda doğrudan doğruya Orman Maden ve Ziraat Nezareti irsal edecek ve nezaret müşarünileyhden dahi tensip buyurulduğu halde icrasına ruhsat verilecektir. Şayet suret-i maruzanın mahzur ve muhatarası mütalaa olunur veyahut imalatın devam iltizamına icra olunacak ameliyat-ı ibtida nafiaya mani olduğu tahkik edilirse nezaret müşarünileyhden tadil ve ıslah kılınacaktır.

3. Madde işletilmekte olan mağaralara girmek veyahut aldırılmak için müceddeden sath-ı araziden yol ve kuyu ve baca küşad lazım geldiği halde evvel emirde mültezim mümaileyh istida ve layıhasını Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita edüb badehu maden mühendisinin icra edeceği keşf üzerine nezaret müşarünileyh kabul ve tasdik veyahut icabına göre reddi caiz olunacaktır.

4. Madde madenin ameliyat-ı esasiyesinden maada müceddeden diğer bir şubesinin küşad-ı medar olduğu halde işbu şube için ilzam ve ihalesinin harita-yı mahsusasının merbut olmak üzere ayrıca bir kıta harita tanzim olunarak 2.maddeye tevfikeyen tasvir olunacak ameliyata daima layıhasıyla beraber mültezim tarafından Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita olunacak mezkur layıhanın nezaret müşarünileyhden kabul ve tadili veyahut icabına göre reddi haiz olunacaktır.

5. Madde işbu madenin civarında bulunan ebniyenin ve mağaranın altında icra-yı ameliyat olunmak iktiza eylediği halde mültezim mümaileyh ashab-ı menazlık ifadeleri alındıkta ve tertib edecek zarar ve ziyanın tediyesi için kefalete rabt olunacağından devlet mühendisinin layıhası veyahut mahalli hükümetin işarı canib-i iradeden ruhsat verilmedikçe ol makule ameliyat-ı teşebbüs olmayacaktır. Kefalet ve tazminat maddelerine dair olan münazaat aid olduğu mehakim-i nizamiyede fasıl ve rüyet olunacak ve şayet ameliyat-ı mezkurenin o misüllü ebniye ve arazi-yi memuriyet ahvaline ve umumun emniyetine muzır ve mahal olduğu tahkik edilirse külliye men olunacaktır.

6. Madde maden-i mezkurun ameliyatına su yollarıyla bendler ve çeşmeler ve şose tarik ve demir yolları 150 metro uzaklığında icra lazım olduktan şayet bu miktar mesafeden noksan olur ise yine sabıkta muharrer muamelat-ı aynıyeyle bunun hakkında dahi icra olunacak velhasıl emniyet-i umumiyenin vekaya ve muhafazasına gayet itina ve dikkat kılınacaktır.

7. Madde esbab-ı gayri melhuzdan naşi şayet usül-ü imalatın 2. maddeye tevfikeyen tadil ve ıslahı icap edeceği halde mültezim istidası ve mühendisın layıhası üzerine hükümet-i mahalliye tarafından inha olunan mevad-ı esasiyesine tatbiken ıslahat-ı icabiye icra kılınacaktır.

8. Madde kuyu ve mağaraların terk ve tadili icab eylediği surette idarenin göstereceğini usül üzerine mesarifi mültezim mümaileyh tarafından tesviye olmak üzere sath-ı arazide olan medhal ve mahreçleri setr ve imla ettirilicektir.

9. Madde mültezim mümaileyh cevahir ihracına mahsus mağara ve su yolu makarresi var ise imalatın ve suların ihracına elverişli surette ağızlarına kuvvetli ve emniyetli, makineler vasfına mecbur olacaktır.

10. Madde imal olunacak miri madenin hudud-u ittisalinde diğer maden bulunduğu takdirde iki madenin yekdiğerine iltihakından neşet edecek mazarrata mani için nihayet

hudutta bulunan medar maden yataklarından bir miktar mahal terk edilecek ve terk olunacak mahallin vüs'at ve miktarı dahi canib-i iradeden ruhsat verilmedikçe işbu mevad-ı madenin yakınlarından terk olunan kısmen imali caiz olamayacaktır.

11. Madde bu madenin arazi-yi mahdudesinde salif'ül zikr miri madeninden maada evvelki cinsi maden zuhur edipte cevher talebine ihale olunacağı ve mezkur madenin imalat-ı vaziyetinin işbu demir madeninden imalat-ı haziresi derunundan müruduna lüzum ve ihtiyaç görüldüğü halde mültezim mumaileyh hiç bir suretiyle mümanaat edemeyecektir .Ancak andan tertip edecek tazminat beynlerinde rıza ve tesviye bulunduğu halde ehl -i vükufun takdiri ve Maden İdaresi'nin tensibi ile tayin kılınacaktır.

12. Madde maden-i mezkurun hudud-u ilzamiyesi içinde vakten min'el vakt demiryolu geçirilecek umum menfaatli bir tarik veya sair şey inşa kılınacak olduğu halde mültezim mümaileyh hiçbir şekilde tazmin ve davasına veyahut muhalefete hak ve selahiyeti olmayıp bunlar mezkur madenin asıl demir yataklarının mahreçleri üzerinden geçmek lazım gelirse ol halde tertip edecek zarar ve ziyan müteallik olduğu muhakimenin tedkik ve hükmü üzerine icap eden taraftan ifa kılınacaktır.

13. Madde maden-i mezkurun fermanı aliyyesine zeyl olunarak tanzim kılınan maden nizamnamesi ahkamına müteferri bulunan işbu şartname-yi ahkam-ı mündericesi dahi mültezim mümaileyh tarafından kabul ve tasdik olduğundan şerait-i muharrerinin hilafında mültezim tarafından hal ve hareket vuku'na getirilmeyecek kavanin ve nizamat-ı haliya müstefile-devleti aliyye nemasıyla tevfiik hareket eyleyecektir .

12 Temmuz 1911 (29 Haziran 1327) ¹¹⁰

Annex 3

Mukavelename ¹¹¹

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Ceziresinde Kambiya ve İspartondol ve Pislivanda karyeleri hudud-u dahilinde zühur edip Fransa Devleti tebaasından Mösyö Ogüst ile Bilderhazi Satu uhdesine ihale kılınacak olan bir kıta kurşunla mahlut çinko madenin ihale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi derç olunacak mukavelenamesidir.

1.madde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Ceziresinde Kambiya ve İspartondol ve Pislivanda nam karyelerde hududu dahilinde zahire çıkarılmış olan kurşunla mahlut çinko madenin şerefsudur buyurulacak olan ferman-ı aliyyesinin tarihinden itibaren 99 sene müddetle şerait-i atıyye ile mümaileyh Mösyö Ogüst ile Bilderhazi Satu uhdelere ihale ve ilzam oluncaktır.

110 BOA, İ..OM.. / 15 – 6-6.

111 BOA, İ..İMT. / 1 – 10 -4.

2- Madde harita-yı mahsusunda gösterildiği veçhile maden-i mezkurun hafir ve imali için 3120 cerib arazi tahsis olmağla işbu arazinin hududu şimalen Epos Yorpos nam mahalde Kakabyo Nehri'nin denize münasib olduğu noktanın şark tarafında ve 1100 metro mesafede deniz kenarında Furni nam mahalde berren ile mezkur deniz kenarı takip ederek Astirekya Lankarı nam nehrin denize münasab olduğu noktaya kadar hitamını ve garben mezkur noktadan berren ile Mebsaselvat Tepesi ile Marko Lankari Deresinin İstemarko Nehriyle birleştiği noktadan bil'mürur İstemarko Nehrinin denize münasab olduğu noktadan 1900 metro ilerüde ve şark tarafında deniz kenarında Birisyta nam noktaya vüsul olunan Katarminihi şarken mezkur noktadan berren ile Ebperton Karyesinin kulübesinden Kukudopota Tepesinden Batturmbden hudud olan Furni mahalline vüsul oan hatt-ı münker ile mahduttur.

3.Madde işbu hudud ile tahdid olunan arazi dahilinde mezkur madenden mahlut olarak zühur edecek olan sair cins madenler bu ihaleye dahil olmadığından onlar için gerek mültezim mümaileyh gerek sairler tarafından talep ve istida vuku bulduğu halde Maden Nizamnamesinin 42 .maddesi hükmüne tatbiken muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacaktır.

4.Madde işbu maden için bervech-i muharrer tahsis olunan 3120 cerib arazinin beher dönümü maden nizamnamesinin 42 .maddesi mucibince beher ceribi için resim miktarı olmak üzere on kuruş hesabıyla Osmanlı altını yüz kuruş olarak 31.200 kuruş mültezim mümaileyh tarafından beher sene mart ibtidasından Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti veznesine tediye kılınack vakt-i muayyende ita olunmadığı halde eyyam-ı müteahhire için senevi yüzde dokuz hesabıyla icab eden kılınacak dahi ayrıca ifa olunacaktır.

5. Madde mezkur madenin hudud-u imtiyaziyesi dahilinde bulunan arazi yalnız mezkur madenin işletilmesi için itibari olarak tahsis olunduğundan maden nizamnamesinin 61. ve 62.63.64 maddeleri mucibince iktiza eden muamele ilga kılınacaktır.

6. Madde maden-i mezkur ihraç olunacak yüzde beş rüsum nispeti Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ile itası ve mukarrer olmasıyla rüsum-u mezkurun nezaret müşarünileyhin rey ve kararı üzerine aynen veyahut rayiç refte göre bedelen maden nizamnamesinin 43. maddesi hükmüne tevfikana ba mühab istifa kılınacaktır .

7.Madde İhale-yi havi verilecek ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren maden-i mezkur ikisi seneye kadar küşad ve imal mültezim mümaileyh mecbur olup bu müddet zarfında mecbur olup küşad olunmadığı Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 52.53. maddeleri mucibince madenin fesh-i ihalesine müteallik muamele-yi nizamiye bi'l icra mezkur madenin ihalesi fesh olunacaktır.

8.Madde mezkur madenin rüsum nisbeti Osmanlı altını yüz kuruş olarak hasılat müddetinin nakdi ve imrarına mürur veya furuht olunduğu inha ita ve tediye olunduğu eyyam-ı müteahhire için senevi yüzde doksan hesabıyla icab eden faizi dahi mültezim mümaileyh ayrıca ita ve tediye etmeğe mecbur olarak mezkur madenin imalat ve ameliyatı için mültezim ibtidaen olarak bir defaya mahsus olmak üzere haricden getirilecek alet edevat ve makine gümrükten bila resm-i imrar edecektir.

9- Madde zikr olunan madenin imali zimminde ihaleye havi tasdik buyurulan ferman-ı aliyyesinin itasının maden nizamnamesinin 40. maddesine tevfikana bir defa olarak ferman harcı olmak üzere mültezimler mümaileyh tarafından nezaret müşarünileyh veznesine 150

adet Osmanlı altınını ita kılınacaktır.

10- Madde mültezim mümaileyh mezkur madenin imalat-ı müteferri kaffe-yi ahval ve hususatını maden nizamnamesinin ahkam-ı mündericatına tabiiyet tatbik hareket edecek misüllü ahkam-ı ferman-ı aliyyesini zeyli olarak tatbik olunan şartname-yi kavanin ve nizamatı haliye müstekilen devlet-i aliyyeye tamamıyla tevfiik edeceğine taahhüt eder.

11- Madde mültezim mümaileyh riyasetinde nizamnamesi mucibince hangi hafta ve derecede bulunur ise o haftaya ait aidat resmini itaya mecburdur.

12- Madde mültezim mümaileyh maden-i mezkur nisbiye ve sairesinden maada mezkur madenin hasılat-ı sarfiyesi 100 kuruştan beş paraya dahi Dersaadet'teki dar'ül muhabere için tediye ikaya deruhte kabul etmiş olacağı işbu 100 kuruştan beş paraya resim dahi madenin rüsum nisbetiyle maan tediye olunacaktır.

Madde-yi mahsus: Maden-i mezkurun bulunduğu mevki ve civarına maden yataklarıyla mahreçleri üzerine istihkam ve tarik ve mevaridat-ı askeriye—ye inşa edilecek olduğu veyahut istihkam inşası edib mağara ve ebniyeler hedm ve harekat-ı askeriye icrasıyla ameliyat kısmen veya kamilen tatil ettirileceği halin mültezim mümaileyh hiçbir suretle muhalefata hiçbir hak ve selahiyeti olunamayacağı gibi bir guna zarar ve ziyan ve tazminat talebine dahi hakkı olamayacaktır.

Şartname ¹¹²

Hu

Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Ceziresinde Kambiya ve İspartondol ve Pislivanda karyeleri hudud-u dahilinde zühur edip Fransa Devleti tebaasından Mösyö Ogüst ile Bilderhazi Satu saire uhdelerine uhdesine ihale kılınacak olan bir kıta kurşunla mahlut çinko madenin ihale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi derç olunmak üzere tanzim kılınan şartname müsveddesidir.

1.madde Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti dahilinde Sakız Ceziresinde Kambiya ve İspartondol ve Pislivanda karyeleri hududu dahilinde zahire çıkarılmış olan kurşunla mahlut çinko madenin bir kıtası Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'nde fen odasında zabt edilerek bir kıtası mahalline irsal diğer bir kıtası mültezim mümaileyhe ita kılınmıştır. İhale-yi ferman-ı aliyyesi tarihinden itibaren altı mah zarfında mesarifi mültezim mümaileyhe zikr olunan haritada gösterilen hudud-u mevaki-yi lazimesine mürur-u zaman ile bozulmayacak surette 51. madde mucibince hükümete veya mühendis marifetiyle zikr ettirilen ve keyfiyet vilayet ve madenin bulunduğu kazanın sicilatına kayıt olunduktan sonra muamelata havi olarak üç nüshası zabt ve varakası tanzim ve zirleri canib-i vilayetten tayin olunan memurlara ve mültezimlere müştereken tahahhüd ettirilecek bundan bir nüshası

zapt olup Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne irsal olunacaktır.

2.madde mültezim mümaileyh Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 56. ve 57. maddeleri hükmünce tanzim ettireceği resm-i sath ve müsennemlerden başka icrası ihtiyar edeceği imalatın usulünü ve mezkur resimlere dair kaffe-yi icraat ve tasviratını bend bende yazarak bir layihatayiniyle düzenleyecek ferman-ı aliyyesi mezkurun tarih-i itasından itibaren altı mah zarfında mahallinde devlet mühendisine veya mühendis bulunamadığı takdirde doğrudan doğruya Maden İdaresine irsal edip idare-yi mezkureden dahi tensib olunacağı halde icrasına ruhsat verilecektir. Şayet suret-i maruzatın mahzur ve muhatarası mütalaa olunur veyahut imalatın devam ve intizamına icra olunacak ameliyatı atıyyen nafiaya mani olacağı tahakkuk ederse mezkur layiha canib-i idareden tadil ve ıslah olunacaktır.

3. Madde işletilmekte olan mağaralara girmek veyahut aldırılmak için müceddeden sath-ı araziden yol ve kuyu ve baca küşad lazım geldiği halde evvel emirde mültezim mümaileyh istida ve layıhasını Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita edüb yani maden mühendisinin icra edeceği keşf üzerine nezaret müşarünileyh rey ve kararına vechile muamelesi icra olunacak ruhsat istihsal olmadukça ol makule ameliyat icra edemeyecektir.

4. Madde madenin ameliyat-ı esasiyesinden maada müceddeden diğer bir şubesinin küşad-ı medar olduğu halde işbu şube için ilzam ve ihalesinin harita-yı mahsusasının merbut olmak üzere ayrıca bir kıta harita tanzim olunarak 2.maddeye tevfikeyen tasvir olunacak ameliyata daima layıhasıyla beraber mültezim tarafından Orman Maden Ve Ziraat Nezareti'ne ita olunacak mezkur layihanın nezaret müşarünileyhden kabul ve tadili veyahut icabına göre reddi caiz olunacaktır.

5. Madde mültezim mümaileyh Maden Nizamnamesi'nin 36. maddesi mucibince ameliyat-ı vakiyadan dolayı ashab-ı emlaka tertib edecek zarar ve ziyandan mesul olmasıyla bunun için aid olduğu mahkemeden tayin kılınacak tazminatın tediyesi ve itasına mecburdur .

6.Madde işbu madenin civarında bulunan ebniyenin ve mağaranın altında icra-yı ameliyat olunmak iktiza eylediği halde mültezim mümaileyh ashab-ı menazlikde ifadeleri alındıkta ve tertib edecek zarar ve ziyanın tediyesi için kefalete rabt olunacağından devlet mühendisinin layıhası veyahut mahalli hükümetin işarı canib-i iradeden ruhsat verilmedikçe ol makule ameliyat-ı teşebbüs olmayacaktır. Kefalet ve tazminat maddelerine dair olan münazat aid olduğu mehakim-i nizamiyede fasıl ve rüyet olunacak ve şayet ameliyat-ı mezkurenin o misüllü ebniye ve arazi-yi memuriyet ahvaline ve umumun emniyetine muzır ve mahal olduğu tahkik edilirse külliyyen men olunacaktır.

7. Madde maden-i mezkurun ameliyatına su yollarıyla bendler ve çeşmeler ve şose tarik ve demir yolları 150 metro uzaklığında icra lazım olduktan şayet bu miktar mesafeden noksan olur ise yine sabıkta muharrer muamelatı aynıyeyle bunun hakkında dahi icra olunacak velhasıl emniyet-i umumiyenin vekaya ve muhafazasına gayet itina ve dikkat kılınacaktır.

8.Madde esbab-ı gayri melhuzedan naşi şayet usül-ü imalatın 2. maddeye tevfikeyen tadil ve ıslahı icap edeceği halde mültezim istidası ve mühendisin layıhası üzerine hükümet-i mahalliye tarafından inha olunan mevad-ı esasiyesine tatbiken ıslahat-ı icabiye icra kılınacaktır.

9. Madde sath-ı arazide olan kuyu ve mağaraların terk ve tadili icab eylediği surette idarenin göstereceği usül üzerine mesarifi mültezim mümaileyh tarafından tesviye olmak üzere sath-ı arazide olan medhal ve mahreçleri setr ve imla ettirilicektir .

10. Madde mültezim mümaileyh cevahir ihracına mahsusu mağara ve su yolu makarresi var ise imalatın ve suların ihracına elverişli surette ağızlarına kuvvetli ve emniyetli, makineler vasfına mecbur olacaktır.

11. Madde imal olunacak miri madenin hudud-u ittisalinde diğer maden bulunduğu takdirde iki madenin yekdiğerine iltihakından neşet edecek mazarrata mani için nihayet hudutta bulunan medar maden yataklarından bir miktar mahal terk edilecek ve terk olunacak mahallin vüs'at ve miktarı dahi canib-i iradeden ruhsat verilmedikçe işbu mevad-ı madenin yakınlarından terk olunan kısmen imali caiz olamayacaktır.

12. Madde bu madenin arazi-yi mahdudesinde salif'ül zikr miri madeninden maada evvelki cinsi maden zuhur edipte cevher talebine ihale olunacağı ve mezkur madenin imalat-ı vaziyetinin işbu kurşunla mahlut çinko madeninin imalat-ı haziresi derunundan müruduna lüzum ve ihtiyaç görüldüğü halde mültezim mummaileyh hiç bir suretiyle mümanaat edemeyecektir. Ancak andan tertip edecek tazminat beynlerinde rıza ve tesviye olunduğu halde ehl -i vükufun takdiri ve Maden İdaresi'nin tensibi ile tayin kılınacaktır.

13. Madde maden-i mezkurun hudud-u ilzamiyesi içinde vakten min'el vakt demiryolu geçirilecek umum menfaatli bir tarik veya sair şey inşa kılınacak olduğu halde mültezim mümaileyh hiçbir şekilde tazmin ve davasına veyahut muhalefete hak ve selahiyeti olmayıp bunlar mezkur madenin asıl kurşunla mahlut çinko madeninin mahreçleri üzerinden geçmek lazım gelirse ol halde tertip edecek zarar ve ziyan müteallik olduğu muhakimenin tedkik ve hükmü üzerine icap eden taraftan ifa kılınacaktır.

14. Madde işbu madenin rüsüm nisbetinin tayini Cezayir-i Bahr-i Sefid Vilayeti vilayetne aid olduğunda mültezim mümaileyh mezkur madenden ihraç edeceği cevherin miktarını mübeyyin maden nizmanamesnin 44.ve 48.maddeleri mucibince miktarını mübeyyin lazım gelen cedvel ve icmal takdim edecektir.

15. Madde mültezim mümaileyh madde-yi sabıkta muharrer olan hesap cetvelleri vakt-i muayyende ita ve teslim edeceği halde maden nizmanamesnin 49.maddeleri mucibince 100'lük Osmanlı altınından yirmi 500'lük altın kadar ceza-yı nakdi alınacak ve mezkur cetvellerde hakikat hali ketm edecek bil'a ihtiyar hasılat-ı miktar-ı sahihinden noksan göstermiş olduğu sabit olur ise rüsümataın noksanı iki kat olarak tazmin ettirilecektir. Hukuk-u umumiye ciheti dahi mahkeme-yi cezayide başkaca hüküm ve fasıl ediyorsa gerek vergi ve rüsümataın tediyesinde ve gerek hüküm olunan ceza-yi nakdiye ifasına mümanaat ve tagyir eylediği takdirde vilayet müşarünileyh tarafından nihayet 'ül nihaye iki ayı geçmemek üzere bir müddet tayiniyle resmen ve temdiden tebligat icrasıyla o müddet zarfında tamamen ika olunmamış ise maden nizamnamesinin altıncı maddesi istifayı deyn olunacaktır.

16. Madde işbu madenden çıkarılan harice gönderilen cevherin Barsniya İskelesine nakil ile orada resim gümrüğüne ita ve mürur tezkeresince ahz edildikten sonra istediği mahallere nakil edilmeye mültezim mümaileyh mezun olup şayet ruhsat ve mürur tezkeresi alınmaksızın aher mahallere hasılatın nakil olduğu tahkik eder veyahut nakil eder iken

tutulursa maden nizamnamesinin 49.maddesi hükmünce muamele ifa olunacaktır.

17.Madde Maden-i mezkurun ferman-ı aliyye zeyl olunarak tanzim kılınan ve maden nizamnamesi müteferri bulunan işbu şartnamenin ahkam-ı mündericesi mültezim mümaileyh tarafından kabul ve tasdik olunduktan şerait-i muharrerenin hilafına hal ve hareket vuku getirildiği halde nizamına tevfi ken haklarında muamele-yi mukteziye icra kılınacağı misüllü kavanin ve nizamatı haliya ve müşkile-yi devlet-i aliyye-ye tamamıyla tevfi k hareket olunacaktır.

(Footnotes in tables)

1 BOA,HRT.h.1652.

2 BOA, HRT.h.. 913.

3 BOA,HRT.h.. / 1651.

4 BOA,HRT.h.. / 2294.

5 BOA,HRT.h.. / 1145.