



# MOSUL IN THE OTTOMAN VILÂYET SALNÂMES

*Editor's*

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ORSAM



**MOSUL**  
**IN THE OTTOMAN VILÂYET**  
**SALNÂMES**

Cengiz EROĞLU Murat BABUÇOĞLU Orhan ÖZDİL

Translated  
By

Ümit İLDAN



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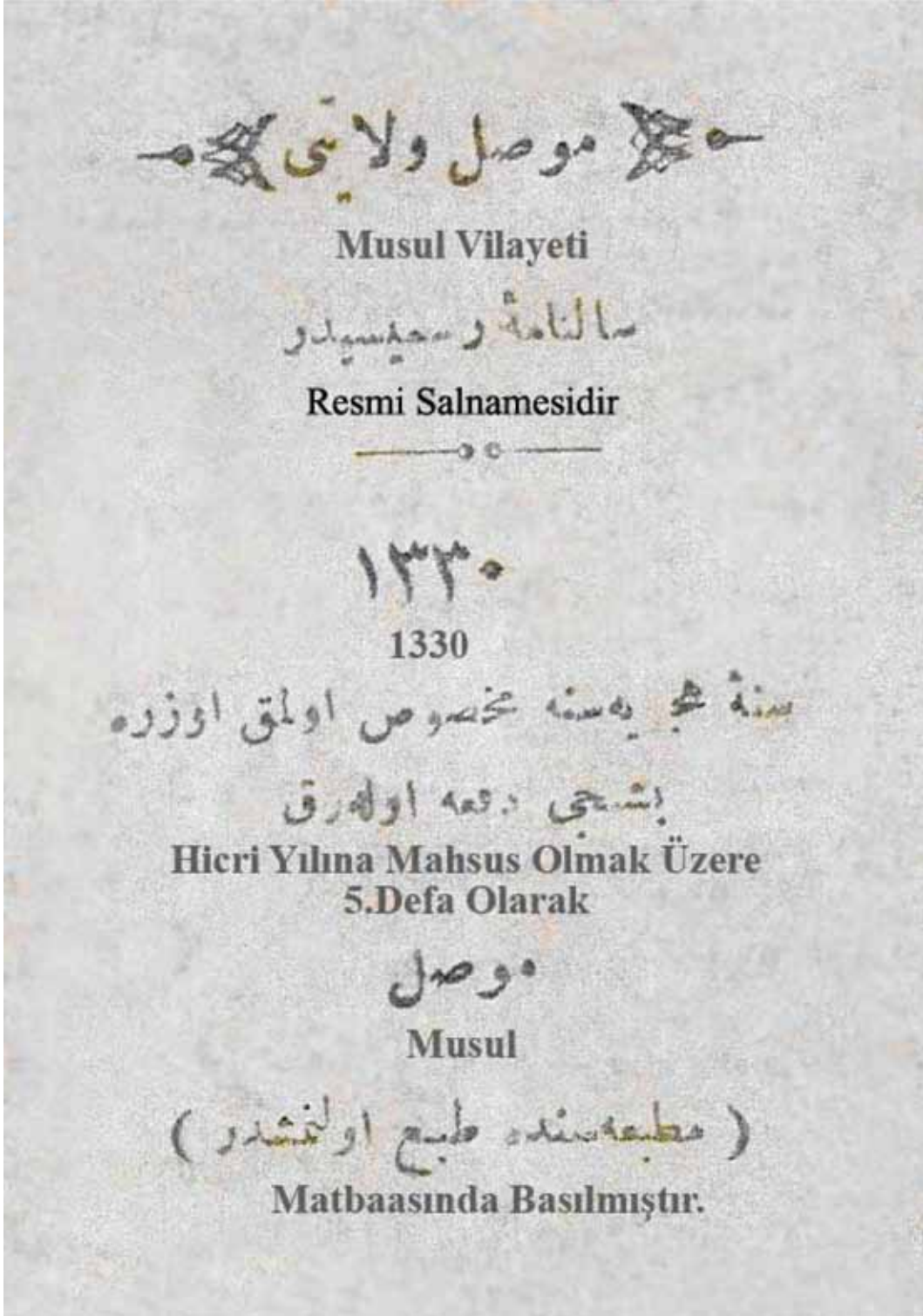
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The original cover of the *Salnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1330 A.H. (1912)

“This is the Official *Salnâme* of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul”  
 “It was printed in the Mosul Printing House as the fifth edition in the year 1330 A.H.”



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<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	
A.H.	After the Hegira
b.	bin (son of)
B.H.	Before the Hegira

<b>PRONUNCIATION GUIDE</b>	
^	The circumflex accent over a vowel denotes
that it is long	
A,a	<b>art</b>
B,b	<b>bed</b>
C,c	<b>bridge</b>
Ç,ç	<b>chance</b>
E,e	<b>met, ä</b>
F,f	<b>fancy</b>
G,g	<b>go</b>
Ğ,ğ	<b>gh</b>
I,ı (undotted i)	<b>above, uh</b>
ıl	<b>trouble</b>
ır	<b>father</b>
ı	<b>prism</b>
ın	<b>summon</b>
İ,i	<b>please, see</b>
Ö,ö	same as in German, or in French “eu” like
<b>Eugene</b>	
S,s	<b>stress</b>
Ş,ş	<b>show</b>
T,t	<b>tie</b>
U,u	<b>do</b>
Ü,ü	confused; same as in German, or in French
“tu”	
Y,y	<b>you</b>



## PREFARCE FOR ENGLISH VERSION

The work of Mosul in the Ottoman Vilâyet Salnâmes constitutes the most important part of the three books serials that covers Mosul, Baghdad and Basra Vilâyets in Iraq in the last decades of Ottoman Empire according to us.

Mesopotamia that stands on several transportation ways in 19th century, especially Mosul, became a region where the Western powers compete with each other for privilege of searching and planting oil. It is so far from doing this, the region even become more prominent because of its share in the world energy system.

As the current developments indicate, the old and recent history of this region, which remains on world agenda, should be the subject of extensive research. Many studies about the region have been already carried. Therefore, in order to shed light on the history of the region Vilâyet Salnâmes was chosen as the subject of this study.

Five Mosul Vilâyet Salnâmes published between the years of A.H.1308 (1891) – A.H.1330 (1912) covers the period before the Tanzimat, of I Meşrutiyet and after the Meşrutiyet and offers a detailed panorama of Mosul, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil that have increasing importance today.

It is possible to present comprehensive data of these provinces for the period by examining these Salnâmes. In this work, information about the Vilâyets in the above-mentioned Salnâmes is used in comparative way. In the creation of the text, Salnâme dated A.H. 1325 was used as main source because of its detailed content, but then by comparing with the other Salnâmes, the current differences has been shown in the footnotes as much as possible. However the information, especially about the military and administrative structure, due to differences in the data in Salnâmes is given in separate texts not to hassle the reader with footnotes.

Basically the preparation of work has two main objectives. First one of these is to present the data about Mosul Vilâyet. Second one is to introduce empirical data for relevant people who regarding social sciences such as history, political and economic history, anthropology and geography. Therefore, the parts of the Salnâmes on Mosul and the language of the Salnâmes was tried to simplify and adopt today. As is known, there are common parts in all Salnames such as the states before Islamic period, all charities made in Ottoman territory, history of the Ottoman dynasty and grand viziers of the Ottoman Empire. This type of information that does not enter the scope of work is not included.

Mosul Vilâyet Salnâmes were translated by ourselves in 2005 and published under the name of “Osmanlı Vilayet Salnamelerinde Musul” in the context of the above-mentioned project.

The book has been met with great interest by both sided and neutral every side and on demands the second edition of the work done in 2008. Now, it gives us great pleasure and pride to see the reaching the English translation of the work to a wider audience.

We would like to express our deepest thanks to Cengiz Eroğlu, Murat Babuçoğlu, Orhan Özdil, Ümit İldan and all ORSAM staff who contributed to the translation and publishing this book. It is our sincere hope that this book will be beneficial for researchers.

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Ankara-2012

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## TRANSLATOR'S NOTE

I realised the importance of the *salnâmes* while writing my doctoral thesis on Iraq at the University of Zurich. I have had many opportunities to study many European primary sources. However, I suffered greatly from the lack of Turkish sources to use in my research. So I want to emphasise that the translation of the Ottoman *salnâmes* into Turkish at the initiative of the global Strategy Institute filled a big gap in my research. Hoping to be helpful to other researchers, I have now translated them into English, since it is my opinion that sharing this information with others who need primary sources about northern Iraq is imperative.

My translation of the *salnâmes* on the province of Mosul from Turkish to English, keeps names in the original Turkish. Therefore, I have added a pronunciation guide to make them readable. Conversely, I have used the English names of major cities like Mosul, Kirkuk, Arbil, which are commonly known by these names. For the names of other local settlements, I preferred to give them in their former pronunciation in English writing in order to keep their originality. Additionally, I give the original names of these places in parentheses in the index.

I would like to thank Mr. Habib HÛRMÛZLÛ for offering me the opportunity to do this translation, and for helping me with my thesis by sharing many documents and lots of information. I would also like to thank Mr. Cengiz EROĞLU, one of the experts who translated these *salnâmes* from the Ottoman language to Turkish, for the excellent contribution he made by answering my many questions. This translation would not have been possible without their support.

Ümit İLDAN  
Zurich, 2011



## INTRODUCTION

### The Policies of Western Nations in Mosul

The policies governing Iraq north of the 36<sup>th</sup> latitude, an important component in the “Big Middle East Project” of the US and other western imperialist powers, some of which see the region as Northern Iraq, some as Southern Kurdistan and others as the Mosul area, are not unique to our day. On the contrary, this has been a problematic region for nearly a hundred years.



*The First Oil Well in Kirkuk (1926)*

In this context, Mosul and its surroundings have great strategic importance due to a combination of its location, rich oil resources and ethnicity. The territory covered by the *vilâyet* of Mosul is a crossroads between Iran and Syria, Anatolia and Iraq. Therefore, the strategic worth of Mosul is significant for all four of these geographical regions. There are natural obstacles, mountains and deserts, between Anatolia, Syria, Iran and the region of Mosul, but there are no obstructions between Iraq and the region of Mosul. So the power that controls the region can win supremacy over all the territory of Iraq. As we mentioned above, the location of the region is not the only reason for its strategic importance. In addition, its oil assets and ethnic structure are important. The strategic importance of the region

for Iraq is above all its geographical position, for Britain, its oil resources, and for Turkey, its population structure.<sup>1</sup>

As we know, Britain’s Middle East policies were based both on economic interests and concern for the security of its colony, India, which has strategic importance in the East.

<sup>1</sup> Ihsan Şerif Kaymaz, *Musul Sorunu: Petrol ve Kürt Sorunları ile Bağlantılı Tarihsel ve Siyasal Bir İnceleme*, [The Mosul Question: A Historical and Political Study Related to the Questions of Oil and Kurds], Istanbul, 2003, p.39.



Map 1- The Administrative Units (Livās) of the Iraq State in 1960

At the beginning of the twentieth century, since Mesopotamia and especially Mosul were situated on several transportation routes, it became a region where western imperialist powers raced against each other to get permission for oil prospecting and concession rights and today, aside from this aspect<sup>2</sup>, the region is even more contested due to its importance to the world energy system. Such that the region’s very rich oil fields are certainly behind the US Middle East intervention today. However, there is a not so commonly known fact, the concept of “peak oil.” We can describe it as “the highest point of oil production.” In oil industry terminology, this is called “peak oil.” For many people, oil and natural gas, fossil hydrocarbons, are ordinary commodities that available every time when they are paid even though their prices continuously

<sup>2</sup> For the ambitions of first, Britain and then later, the other western powers in Mosul see Mim Kemal Öke, *Musul Kürdistan Sorunu: 1918-1926*, [The Question of Mosul Kurdistan: 1918-1926], Irfan Publication: Istanbul 2003, pp.39-48.



rise. Nobody thinks about the fact that these hydrocarbons are the products of a long geological process and they are not infinite resources; that each existing industrial elements of civilisation is dependent on these materials for hundreds and thousands of products that we consume. From fuels to DVDs, plastics to industrial fertilisers, medicines to detergents, our products contain hydrocarbon derivatives, or even if a given product does not contain them, hydrocarbon energy is necessary for its manufacture and transport. Neither water nor food can be provided without hydrocarbon energy.

Today, according to the results of much scientific research from all over the world, many predictions have been made: by 2010 global oil production capacity will reach its peak, and after this date production will diminish without any further increase, since oil is a finite source, which has been diminishing since the beginning of the first oil pumping. Much less oil is being extracted from oil wells exist in many places in the world, and the discovery of new oil fields is decreasing proportionately. The scientists who do this research say that 95% of the world oil reserves have been discovered and 90% of known reserves have already been in production.<sup>3</sup>

For all these reasons, the recent and remote history of such a region, so important to the world, must be examined in detail and be the subject of extensive research. Now many studies are being done around the world. So, the *vilâyet salnâmes* have been chosen as the subject of this study in order to illuminate the history of the region.

### **The Place of Mosul in the Ottoman Administrative System before the Nineteenth Century**

Mosul<sup>4</sup> is a settlement founded in upper Mesopotamia on the western bank of the Tigris River facing the ruins of ancient Nineveh, the capital city of the *vilâyet* with the same name and its borders roughly correspond to Diyar-i Rebi'a's borders.

In previous epochs, the region of Mosul was controlled by Babylon, Mitanni, Assyria, the Mede and Persian Kingdoms, and fell under the sovereignty of the Arabs

<sup>3</sup> This explanation is based on the predictions of esteemed scientists such as Alan Bartlett (University of Colorado), Colin Campbell (geologist), Cutler J. Cleveland (University of Boston, Director of the Center of Energy and Environmental Studies), Kenneth S. Deffeyes (University of Princeton), Kjell Aleklett (University of Uppsala), Ali Bahtiyari (Head of the Strategic Planning Department of the Iranian National Oil Company), Jean Laherrère (The Ex-President of the Discovery Department of Total which is the fourth largest oil company in the world), Walter Youngquist (University of Oregon), Michael R. Duffey (University of George Washington), Michael T. Klare (Hampshire College) and organisations such as ODAC (Oil Depletion Analysis Centre), ASPO (The Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas), IHS Energy (formerly known as Petroconsultants) and John S. Herold, Inc. See for details an article on this subject: H. Şükrü Ilıcak, "Yaklaşan Enerji Krizi ve Uluslararası Siyasete Etkisi Üzerine Öngörüler" [Predictions on the Coming Energy Crisis and its Effect on International Politics], 9-10 May 2005, in the *Birgün* newspaper.

<sup>4</sup> E. Honigmann, "Musul", [*Mosul*], in *Encyclopedia of Islam*, Publications of the Ministry of National Education, vol. VIII, Eskişehir 1997, pp.738-739.

in 641 C.E. It was made the capital of the province called Cezire<sup>5</sup> in the period of the Umayyads. Thereafter, the Abbasids, and then the Turkish sovereign of the Seljuks ruled the region.<sup>6</sup>

After it was conquered by the Ottomans in 1517, Mosul was transformed into a sanjak, which was sometimes attached to Baghdad, sometimes to Shehr-i Zor. It was made a independent province in 1586 and Canbuladoğlu Hüseyin Bey was made general governor.<sup>7</sup>

In 1587, the province of Mosul included a total of 8 sanjaks including the Mosul Pasha sanjak. These sanjaks were Arbil, Nusaybin, Sincar, Aghca Kal'a, Bacvan, Zaho and Old Mosul. Tikrit was formerly a sanjak of the province of Baghdad, but it was attached to Mosul in 1592. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, some changes were made in this administrative structure. As indicated by data in the pamphlet *Ayn-ı Âli* dated 1609, the *vilâyet* included the sanjaks of Mosul Pasha, Bacvanlu, Tikrit, Old Mosul, Harun and Bane.<sup>8</sup>

The sanjak grant books show that the province of Mosul's administrative divisions from 1632–1641 included the sanjaks of Pasha, Bacvanlu, Old Mosul, Keshshaf, Tikrit, Harun and Zaho. In Kâtip Çelebi's 1648 text, *Cihannüma*<sup>9</sup>, with minor changes, it covered the sanjaks of Pasha, Bacvanlu, Old Mosul, Tikrit, Harunbane and Kara Dasni. In Sofyalı Ali Çavuş's booklet, written just a few years later, a few changes were noted. According to this booklet, the sanjaks of Mosul Pasha, Kirkuk, Tikrit, Bacvanlık and Huden (Harun)-Bane defined the borders of the *vilâyet*.<sup>10</sup>

In the eighteenth century, the Feridun Bey magazine gives us information about the administrative division of Mosul. According to this 1090 A.H. source, Iraq consisted of the provinces of Baghdad, Shehr-i Zor, Mosul, Basra and El-Ahsa. Within the borders of the Mosul province, there were three sanjaks, namely, Old Mosul, Kershan and

<sup>5</sup> The Jazira region covered north of today's Iraq, south of Anatolia and partly north-east of Syria. The region is also on commerce route goes from Iran to Syria and Egypt, and from Basra and Baghdad to Anatolia. Therefore, Cezire is very important region from this standpoint. See Abdulgani Bulduk, *Cezire'nin Muhtasar Tarihi*, [Brief History of Cezire], Editors: Mustafa Öztürk-Ibrahim Yılmazçelik, Elazığ, 2004, for the history of Cezire where has such commercial and strategic importance.

<sup>6</sup> Kaymaz, pp.22-23.

<sup>7</sup> Gündüz Ahmet, *Osmanlı İdaresinde Musul (1523-1639)*, [Mosul under the Ottoman Administration (1523-1639)], Elazığ, 2003, p.36.

<sup>8</sup> On this topic see, Metin Kunt, *Sancaktan Eyalete, 1550-1650 Arasında Osmanlı Ümerası ve İl İdaresi*, [From Sanjak to Vilâyet: The Ottoman Senior Officers and the Administration of the Mosul Province from 1550-1650], the publications of Boğaziçi University, Istanbul 1978, Annex:I-IV; Halil Sahillioğlu, *Osmanlı Döneminde Irak'ın İdari Taksimatı*, [The Administrative Division of Iraq in the Ottoman Period], Translated by: Mustafa Öztürk, Belleten, vol. LIV/211, Ankara 1991, pp.1233-1257.

<sup>9</sup> World map.

<sup>10</sup> Ahmet Gündüz, *Osmanlı İdaresinde Musul (1523-1639)*, [Mosul under the Ottoman Administration (1523-1639)], Elazığ 2003, pp.38-42. For the administrative division of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in the 16th century see: Nilüfer Bayatlı, *XVI. Yüzyılda Musul Eyaleti*, [The Mosul Province in the Sixteenth Century], Publication of the Institute of Turkish History, Ankara 1999.

Herven. The Imadiye, Zaho, Tikrit, Bacvan sanjaks were listed as attached to Baghdad in the annual administrative division above. The sanjak of Arbil was attached to Shehr-i Zor.<sup>11</sup>

As we see, continuous change characterised the administrative division of the Mosul province. This must relate with both the long-lasting Ottoman-Persian wars and the internal structural arrangements of the Ottomans.

Beginning in the late eighteenth century, due to changes in the transportation networks and the country's foreign trade channels, new formations caused great variations in production and administrative centres, as well as in their sub-units, but the most important of these developments occurred in the nineteenth century. Lastly, Basra's independence from Baghdad and its transformation into a new province happened in this period, too. As mentioned above, until 1890, Basra figured in the *Salnâme* of the *Vilâyet* of Bagdad as an attached sanjak. Thus we know that, beginning in 1836, by renewing the classical provincial system of the country, some new regulations were made.

During the reign of Mahmud II, from 1834 to 1836, an organisation of reserve forces was established in the country as a radical security precaution. Guarding mountain passes and patrolling city centres to provide internal security were among the duties of this organization. It was not possible to maintain security in all Ottoman territories with the *Asâkir-i Mansure-i Muhammediye*<sup>12</sup> that was formed after the abolishing of the Janissary corps in 1826. Therefore, in August 1834 the *Meclis-i Şura*<sup>13</sup> decided to create the organisation of reserve forces. The duty of training the reserve soldiers was given to army officers of the *Asakir-i Mansure*<sup>14</sup>. Thus, in 1836, with the establishment of this organisation, the reorganisation of the provincial administrative units became an issue. To this end, *müşirliks*<sup>15</sup> in the provinces were formed and some sanjaks and *kazâs* were tied them as *ferikliks*<sup>16</sup>. This approach attempted to create a system like the multi-functional *timar*<sup>17</sup> system of the classical period; that is, a system that could run the military and civil administrations at the same time.

In addition, other regulations were also introduced in the Ottoman country. For example, as the *Tanzimat*<sup>18</sup> period began, in order to eliminate certain previously encountered problems, in particular, to remove difficulties in collecting taxes according to everyone's income level, the *İltizam*<sup>19</sup> system was abolished in 1840, and the rule of

<sup>11</sup> See the section of this study devoted to the history of the sanjak of Kirkuk.

<sup>12</sup> Victorious Soldiers of Muhammed

<sup>13</sup> Consultative Assembly

<sup>14</sup> Victorious Soldiers

<sup>15</sup> Settlement unit headed by a Field Marshal

<sup>16</sup> Settlement unit headed by a Major General

<sup>17</sup> Fief held by the military service

<sup>18</sup> Reforms, reorganisations

<sup>19</sup> Collecting taxes or other state revenues

collecting the treasury revenues by the *muhassıls*<sup>20</sup> appointed directly by the centre was brought instead of it. Thus, governors and marshals were in the provinces, while *muhassıls* were responsible for governing their designated sanjaks and regularly collecting taxes with the mediation of *muhassıllık*<sup>21</sup> councils. Of course, the expected results were not achieved, and the *muhassıllık* establishment was abolished in 1842. The *İltizam* system returned. Provinces were divided into sanjaks, and sanjaks were further divided into *kazâs*. The *muhassıllık* councils were converted into local councils. Later on, a new ordinance issued in 1849 renamed them provincial councils, and small councils were established in sanjak centres.<sup>22</sup> The most significant feature of this period is that, in practice, *kazâs* regain their importance as an administrative unit. As we know, while the *kazâ* was an effective judicial-administrative unit during the classical Ottoman period, it lost most of its administrative importance, and judges became only judicial authority in the eighteenth century.<sup>23</sup> As for the nineteenth century, sanjak administrations were left to *kazâ* governors, and *kazâs* were under the rule of *kazâ* officials.<sup>24</sup> Large and small councils<sup>25</sup>, in which there were representatives of the people (four Muslim members and four non-Muslim members), were formed in the provinces and sanjaks.

It can be seen that the *defterdar*<sup>26</sup>, who works with the governor and is appointed by the centre, played important roles in the provincial government. The *defterdar* was responsible for collecting the treasury revenues. Internal security was maintained by the *Zaptiye*<sup>27</sup>, which was founded in 1844.

After Mithat Pasha's 1864 implementation of the Law of the *Vilâyet* in the Danube *vilâyet* between the years 1864-1871, the law was made generally valid for all Ottoman territory. Accordingly, Ottoman territories were divided into the administrative units of *vilâyet*, sanjak, *kazâ* and village. With these regulations came changes in the titles and appointments of administrators. When a province became a *vilâyet*, the governor kept his administrative position and title. At times the term *livâ* was used instead of sanjak, and the administrator of a sanjak was a *mutasarrıf*. Although the *kazâ* retained the status it won in 1842, appointed *kazâ* governors (*kaymakams*) took the place of the elected *kazâ* director as the administrator of *kazâ*. This meant that the most important change concerned the administration of *kazâs*.<sup>28</sup> In 1871 *nâhiyes* became a part of this organization. The administration of a *vilâyet* was performed by the many members its administrative council under the authority of its governor.

<sup>20</sup> Semi-independent tax collector

<sup>21</sup> Settlement unit headed by Semi-independent Tax-collector

<sup>22</sup> Musa Çadırcı, *Tanzimat Döneminde Anadolu Kentlerinin Sosyal ve Ekonomik Yapısı*, [Social and Economic Structure of the Anatolian Cities in the Tanzimat Period], Publication of the Institution of Turkish History, Ankara 1997, p.215.

<sup>23</sup> Özer Ergenç, "Salnâmelerde İzmir", [Izmir in *Salnâmes*], in 1885-1985 Türkiye Ekonomisinin 100 Yılı ve İzmir ve İzmir Ticaret Odası Sempozyumu, [1885-1985: 100 Years of the Turkish Economy and the Symposium of Izmir and the Chamber of Izmir Commerce], 21-23 November 1985, Atatürk Culture Centre, Izmir, 1985, pp.3-4.

<sup>24</sup> Çadırcı, p.225.

<sup>25</sup> The administration councils were established in *livâs* and *kazâs* as the sub-units of the *vilâyet*. For this subject see, İlber Ortaylı, *Tanzimat Döneminde Osmanlı Mahalli İdareleri (1840-1880)*, [The Ottoman Local Administrations at the Tanzimat Period, (1840-1880)], Publication of the Institution of Turkish History, Ankara 2000, pp.80-84.

<sup>26</sup> Official who heads a provincial treasury

<sup>27</sup> Military police force

<sup>28</sup> Çadırcı, p.252.

From 1864 on this structure was imposed on 10 *vilâyets* and their 44 sanjaks in Ottoman Europe, 16 *vilâyets* and their 74 sanjaks in Ottoman Asia, and 1 *vilâyet* and its 5 sanjaks in Ottoman Africa.<sup>29</sup> The *salnâmes* make it possible to track the new formations that emerged in the nineteenth century throughout the country.

### The Administrative Division of Mosul at the Turn of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Mosul was changed from a province to a *mutasarrıflık* in 1850 and attached to the province of Baghdad, but after some time it resumed its *vilâyet* status in 1878.<sup>30</sup>

According to the *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912), at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, the *vilâyet* of Mosul included the sanjaks of Mosul, Kirkuk, Suleymaniye and the numbers of the *kazâs*, *nâhiyes* and villages of sanjaks were as follows:

#### The Administrative Division of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul

Sanjak	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Mosul	6	15	1.598
Kirkuk	6	17	1.712
Suleymaniye	5	11	1.082
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4.392</b>

The *vilâyet's* central sanjak, Mosul, included six *kazâs*: namely Mosul, Imadiye, Zaho, Sincar, Duhok and Akra. The *kazâs* of Ravanduz, Arbil, Salahiye (also known as Kifri), Koysanjak and Raniye composed the sanjak of Kirkuk. Suleymaniye, the *vilâyet's* third sanjak had four *kazâs*. They were the *kazâs* of Gulanber, Bazyan, Shehr-i Pazar and Mamure (Mamuretu'l-Hamit).



The city of Kirkuk

<sup>29</sup> Ergenç, p.5.

<sup>30</sup> *Musul-Kerkük İle İlgili Arşiv Belgeleri (1525-1919)*, [The Archive Documents Related to Mosul-Kirkuk (1525-1919)], Publication of the General Directorship of the State Archives of the Prime Ministry, Ankara 1993, p.4.

## The Sanjak of Mosul

The sanjak of Mosul, as expressed in the *salnâmes*, “is in the northwest part of the *vilâyet*, in the basin of the Tigris River. The river runs through the middle of the Mosul sanjak. Tributaries of the Tigris River, the Greater Zap River, the Hoyber, the Huser, the Hazer and several other rivers flow in the *livâ*’s land.” The sanjak consisted of 6 *kazâs*, 15 *nâhiyes* and 1627 villages.

### *Kazâs, Nâhiyes and Villages of the sanjak of Mosul*<sup>31</sup>

Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ of Mosul</i>	1	4	602
<i>Kazâ of Akra</i>	1	2	214
<i>Kazâ of Duhok</i>	1	1	215
<i>Kazâ of Imadiye</i>	1	5	366
<i>Kazâ of Zaho</i>	1	2	181
<i>Kazâ of Sincar</i>	1	1	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.627</b>

In terms of administration, the central *kazâ* of Mosul consisted of two *nâhiyes*, Sheyhan and Ashair-i Seb’a, according to the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H. (1894), and had the organisational structure that follows in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. (1912):

### *Nâhiyes and Villages of the Kazâ of Mosul*<sup>32</sup>

Places	<i>Nâhiyes</i>	Villages
<b>Eastern Villages</b>	-	290
<i>Nâhiye of Sheyhan</i>	1	68
<i>Nâhiye of Ashair-i Seb’a</i>	1	78
<b>Western Villages</b>	-	70
<b>Shirkat-i State Estate</b>	1	56
<b>Zemar State Estate</b>	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>602</b>

The same *salnâme* describes Imadiye as “a first class *kazâ*,” located “in north of the *vilâyet* and twenty-four hours distant.<sup>33</sup> It is bound by the *nâhiye* of Zibar to the east, Zaho to the west, the *kazâ* of Duhok to the north, and the sanjak of Hakkâri under the *vilâyet* of Van to the south.”

<sup>31</sup> The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. p.226

<sup>32</sup> The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. p.188

<sup>33</sup> A distance of 1 hour equals 5 km.

The historical resources indicate that Imadiye was an ancient settlement place. It was situated on the top of a fortified hill in the middle of a beautiful and fertile valley. This *kazâ* is encircled by a city wall with two gates named Mosul and Zibar. According to the *salnâme* of the year 1330 A.H., the number of village in the *nâhiyes* of the Imadiye *kazâ* are shown in the following table:

### *Nâhiyes* and the Villages of the *Kazâ* of Imadiye

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Villages of the Imadiye Centre	-	43
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Birvari-i Bala	1	61
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Birvari-i Zir	1	35
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Reygan	1	57
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Nirve	1	35
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Davudiyé	1	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>366</b>

Another *kazâ* that belongs to the Mosul sanjak is Zaho. The *kazâ* of Zaho is bordered by the *vilâyets* of Van and Bitlis to the north, the *vilâyet* of Diyarbakir to the west, the *kazâs* of Duhok and Imadiye to the south, and it is twenty-one hours distant from the centre of the *vilâyet*. Zaho has two *nâhiyes* called Sindigeli and Silifani. According to information given in the *salnâmes*, these places are situated in mountainous and rocky territory, and have not been adequately civilised or sufficiently organized, since their inhabitants are too wild. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., a total of 181 villages with two *nâhiyes* are located in the *kazâ* of Zaho.



Map-2 The Vilâyet of Mosul in the Ottoman Period (early twentieth century)

Another important *kazâ* in the Mosul sanjak is Sincar. As the *salnâme* says, “Today [1330 A.H./1912], the town of Beled, which is located at the western end of the Mosul *vilâyet* and southeast of the famous Sincar Mountain<sup>34</sup>, on the middle of a big island that emerged between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers, and is called Mesopotamia by the Europeans, is the administrative centre of the Sincar *kazâ*.”



*A Turkish House from the Period of Akkoyunlus-Telafer*

In 1912, there were a total of 49 villages within the *kazâ*'s borders: 42 in the *kazâ* of Sincar, and 7 in the *nâhiye* of Telafer.

The *nâhiye* of Telafer is in eastern side of the *kazâ* between the Mosul and Sincar *kazâs*, is a place to which we must devote some attention. The importance of this *nâhiye* is explained in the sources as follows: “Telafer, thirteen hours distant from Mosul and twelve hours from Sincar, is on a very busy route. After Beled, it is most well ordered settlement of Cezire, so its relationships with the caravans that pass by and the tribes in Cezire are very good and it has great importance.”

Another *kazâ* of the Mosul sanjak, Akra, lies eighteen hours east of the centre of the *vilâyet* at the foot of a high fortress. At north east of the *vilâyet*, the town is surrounded by the central *kazâs* of Imadiye, Ravanduz and Duhok. There are a total of 204 villages in the *kazâ*, including those of the Surci and Zibar *nahiyes*, but not the central *nâhiye*.

Another *kazâ* of the Mosul sanjak, Akra, lies eighteen hours east of the centre of the *vilâyet* at the foot

The *kazâ* of Duhok is one of the central *kazâs* of the *vilâyet* of Mosul. The town of Duhok is twelve hours north of Mosul, and is bordered by Akra to the east, Zaho to the west, Imadiye to the north, Sheyhan to the south. Due to the location of the town, its commercial affairs continue without interruption, and it is developing from day to day.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> “This mountain is twenty-four hours distant from Mosul, thirty hours distant from the Sanjak of Dir, thirty hours distant to the border of Diyarbakir and forty hours distant from the border of the Baghdad *Vilâyet*. (The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., p.294)

<sup>35</sup> In the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H., the *kazâ*'s total revenues from commerce and agriculture were 6.000.000 *kuruş* (cents) annually.



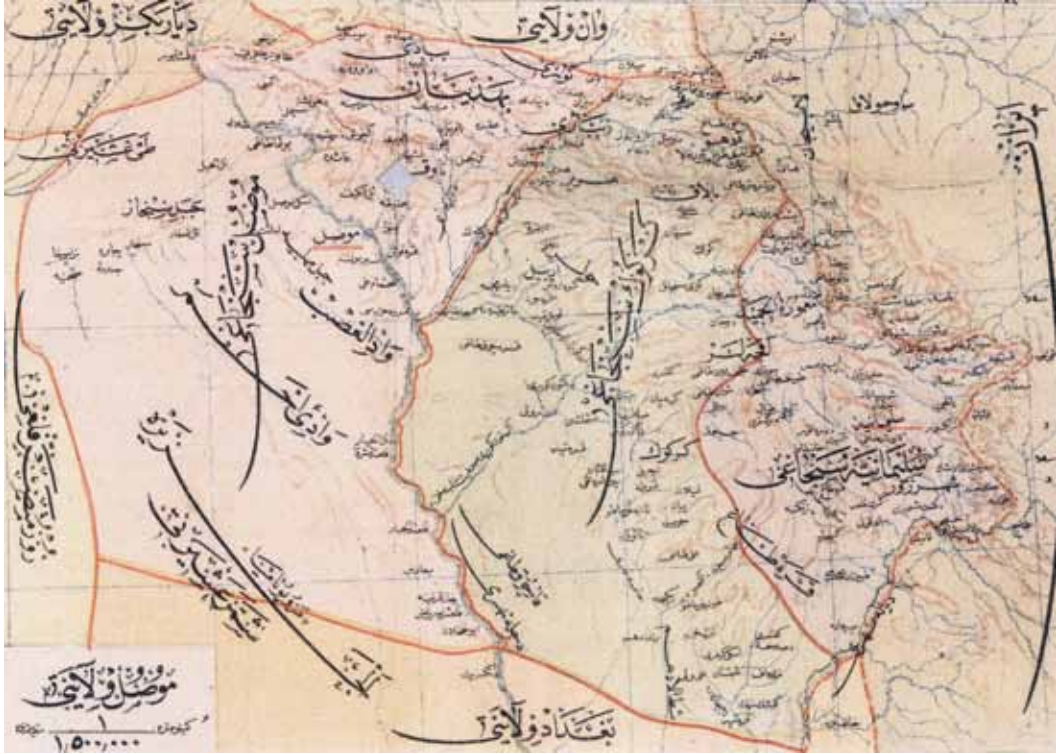
## The Sanjak of Kirkuk

In the *salnâmes*, the following information about the physical location and the administrative divisions of the sanjak of Kirkuk can be found: “The sanjak of Kirkuk is in the middle of the *vilâyet*; that is, between the sanjaks of Mosul and Suleymaniye. It is a circle that extends from the border of Baghdad to its south and southwest to the Iranian border to the northeast. The sanjak’s eastern and northern parts are mountainous. Its southern and western parts are plains. Apart from its central *kazâ*, it includes the *kazâs* of Ravanduz, Arbil, Salahiye, Koysanjak and Raniye. The length of the sanjak is seventy-two hours from the border with Hakkâri in the north to the waters of Diyale in the south. Its width is thirty-five hours.”<sup>36</sup>



*The Kirkuk Fortress and the Grapevine Gardens*

<sup>36</sup>According to the *salnâme* of the *vilâyet* of Mosul dated 1330 A.H., the sanjak of Kirkuk consists of 6 *kazâs*, 17 *nâhiyes* and 1,712 villages. In the last period of Ottoman rule (twentieth century), the surface area of the Kirkuk sanjak was approximately 38,000 km<sup>2</sup> and its population is 89,573 (See Maps 3 and 4). After the Ottomans, that is, in the period of the Iraqi kingdom, the Raniye *kazâ* of the *livâ* of Kirkuk was attached to Suleymaniye; the *kazâs* of Arbil, Ravanduz and Koysanjak were attached to the *livâ* of Arbil. As a result of this reorganisation, the *livâ* of Kirkuk consists of 4 *kazâs*, 11 *nâhiyes* and 1,274 villages and its total surface area is 19.873 km<sup>2</sup>. We learn from the Iraqi sources that its population was then 388,912. Dr. Ahmed Süse, *El-Delil El-Coğrafya El-Irak*, [The Evidence, the Geography, Iraq] Temeddun Publishing House, Baghdad, Iraq, 1960. (See Map 5 and Map 6). Later on, “...in the period of the Iraqi republic from the year 1970, the borders of the *livâ* of Kirkuk were changed, and the two *kazâs* (Kifri and Tuzhurmati) inhabited by Turks were attached to a new administrative unit where the Arab population was in the majority....” “.....Finally, with a decision that was made in January 29, 1976, the name of the city was changed to Et-Temim; also, the numbers of its *kazâs* were diminished to 3, its *nâhiyes* to 11 and its surface area to 9.426 km<sup>2</sup>. Nilüfer Bayatlı, *XVI. Yüzyılda Musul Eyaleti*, [The Province of Mosul in the Sixteenth Century], the Institute of Turkish History, Ankara, 1999, pp.7-9. As seen in Maps 7 and 8, after the Ottoman Empire the sanjak of Kirkuk shrank and lost nearly 75% of its territory. In this study, while evaluating the information given about population, not today’s city of Kirkuk, but the sanjak of Kirkuk (roughly 38.000 km<sup>2</sup> in the Ottoman period) must be considered.



Map – 3 The Vilayet of Mosul in the Ottoman Period (beginning of the twentieth century)



Map – 4 The Vilayet of Mosul of the Ottoman Period (beginning of the twentieth century)



Map – 5 Map of the Kirkuk Vilâyet dated 1960



Map – 6 Map of the Kirkuk Vilâyet dated 1960



Map – 7 Latest Division of the Republic of Iraq (2005)



Map – 8 Latest Division of the Republic of Iraq (2005)

### The *Kazâs*, *Nâhiyes* and Villages of the Sanjak of Kirkuk<sup>37</sup>

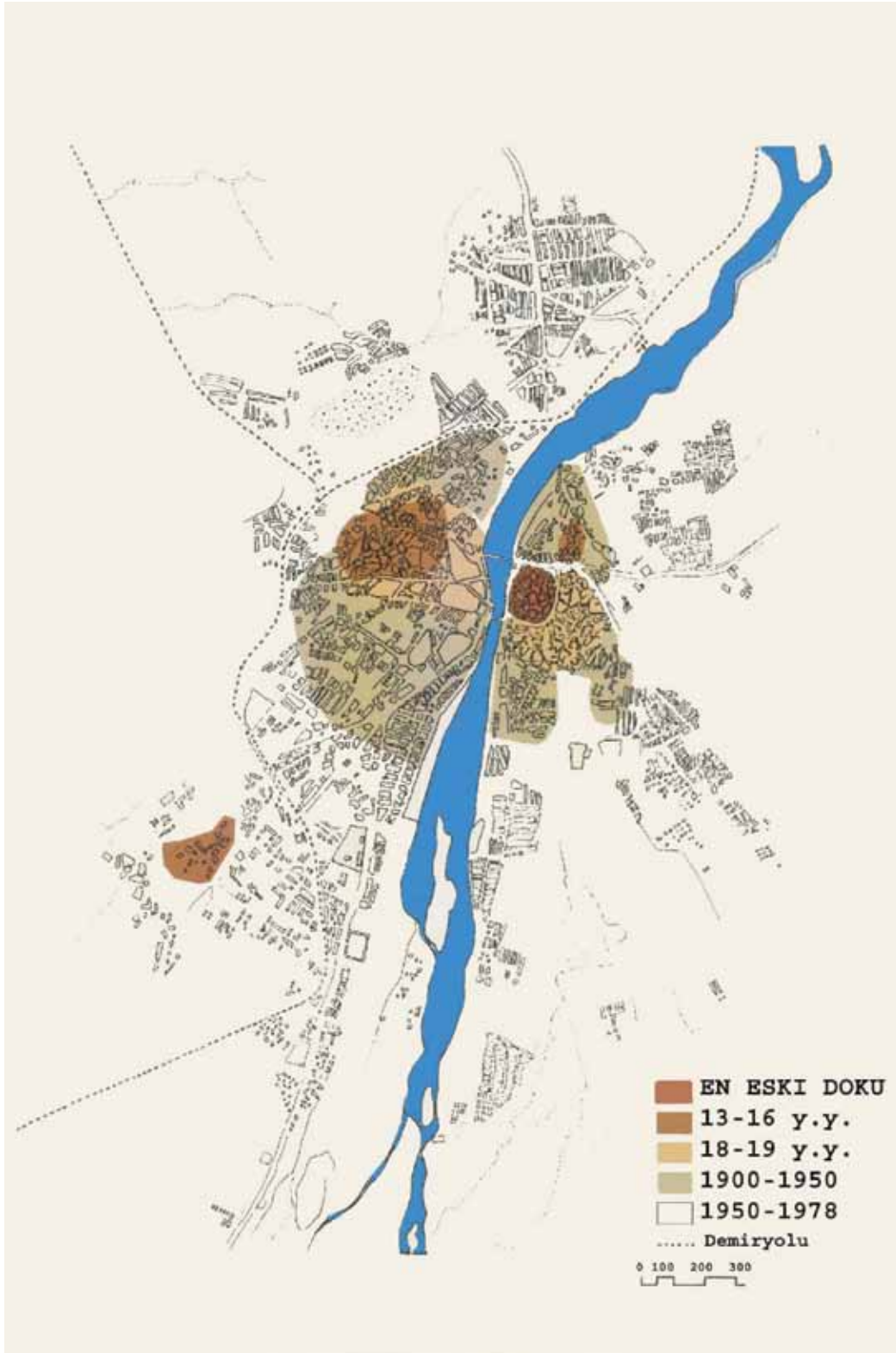
Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ</i> of Kirkuk	1	5	363
<i>Kazâ</i> of Ravanduz	1	5	391
<i>Kazâ</i> of Koysanjak	1	2	252
<i>Kazâ</i> of Raniye	1	-	250
<i>Kazâ</i> of Salahiye	1	2	156
<i>Kazâ</i> of Arbil	1	3	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.712</b>

### The *Kazâ* and Town of Kirkuk

Understanding that its position was selected for the military purposes in the Assyrian period, the geography of Kirkuk is described in the *salnâmes* as follows<sup>38</sup>: “The town of Kirkuk, which is the centre of the *livâ*, is at 35° 28’ latitude; 41° 45’ longitude on the Hassa creek. It is in thirty-six hours distant from the centre of the *vilâyet*. Behind it are several hill ranges and it faces a large plain.” Kirkuk is divided into three parts namely Kale, Karshiyaka and Korya, and it has 14 *mahalles* (districts). The names and locations of these *mahalles* are: in Kale, Hamam, Aghalik and Meydan; in Karshiyaka, Cay, Cukur, Musalla, Bulak, Avci, Ahi Hüseyin, Imam Kasim, Piryadi; in Korya, Beyler, Shaturlu and Sarikâhya. The city dwellers are generally Turks and speak Turkish.

<sup>37</sup> According to the *salnâme* of the *vilâyet* dated 1330 A.H.

<sup>38</sup> The city of Kirkuk was founded an Assyrian ruler named Sartnabal, who was the ruler of Calis Kesri in 800 B.C. The reason for its foundation was that after the rebellion of Aryak against Sartnabal by a Mari soldier and Sartnabal’s invasion of Cermay (the region between the Lesser Zap and the border of Suleymaniye), Sartnabal replaced the governor of Cermay’s people and ordered them to build a strong fortress in that region in his name. Thus the Kirkuk fortress was built and fortified with walls. Later, people from the Assyrian towns settled inside the fortress. In those times, Kerh Suluh name was given to this fortress and town; because, the word “kerh” means “city” in the Chaldean language. Suluh was the real name of Sartnabal. See the section of this study devoted to the history of the sanjak of Kirkuk.



Map -9 Historical Development of the Kirkuk City

The central *kazâ* of Kirkuk has 5 *nâhiyes* named Altinkopru, Melha, Kil, Shivan, Dakuk. According to the *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H., their villages are shown in the table below:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Central Villages	-	133
Villages of Melha	1	37
Villages of Altinkopru	1	27
Villages of Kil	1	67
Villages of Shivan	1	66
Villages of Dakuk	1	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>363</b>

The inhabitants of the *nâhiye* of Altinkopru are all Turks. It is attached to the central *kazâ* of Kirkuk, and located in northwest Kirkuk nine hours distant from the centre of *livâ*, twenty-seven hours distant from Mosul. On the route from Baghdad to Mosul, Altinkopru, which has a total of 27 villages, is located on an island formed by the Lesser Zap River, and figures among the important settlements of the region.



*The Altinköprü Nâhiye – The oldest photograph of the Great Bridge*

The *nâhiye* of Melha with its Turkish, Kurdish and Arab inhabitants is in the southwestern section of the sanjak. The centre of the *nâhiye* is the Melha village on the bank of the Lesser Zap River. The other *nâhiye* attached to the central *kazâ* of Kirkuk is the *nâhiye* of Kil in the northeastern section of the *livâ*. It has 67 villages, and its centre is the village of Koshk. The *nâhiye* of Shivan in northwestern Kirkuk has 66 villages. The centre of this *nâhiye* is the village of Hacı Bilhan. Most of its populace is Kurdish. The inhabitants of the centre of the *nâhiye* of Dahuk nine hours distant in southern Kirkuk and its surrounding villages are mainly Turks, with very few Arabs and Kurds.

The Ravanduz<sup>39</sup> *kazâ* was the former centre of the sanjak. It lies in the northern part of the *livâ* on the Iranian border, and is in forty-two hours away from the centre of

<sup>39</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., it is pointed out that although the *kazâ* of Ravanduz was formerly the centre of the *livâ*, later on it was converted to a *kazâ*.

the *livâ*. Apart from this, in 1912, it was the headquarters of the 48<sup>th</sup> Reserve Forces of the *livâ*, and served like as a port for visitors from Iran. It has 5 *nâhiyes* namely Shirvan and Mizuri-i Bâlâ, Balik, Bradust, Deyr-i Harir.<sup>40</sup> According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the numbers of villages of the central *kazâ* and the *nâhiyes* are as follows:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Central Villages	-	119
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Deyr-i Harir	1	40
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Balik	1	60
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Bradust	1	64
<i>Nâhiyes</i> of Shirvan and Mizur-i Bâlâ	2	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>391</b>

The Turkish *kazâ* of Arbil is west of the centre of the *livâ*. This *kazâ* is bordered by the *kazâs* of Koysanjak and Raniye to the southeast, Mosul and the Greater Zap River to the west, the *nâhiye* of Altinkopru to the northeast and the *kazâ* of Ravanduz to the east.



*The city of Arbil and its fortress*

The town of Arbil, the centre of the *kazâ*, is situated in the middle of a vast plain on top of an artificial hill on the route from Istanbul to Baghdad. Arbil has seven *mahalles*. Three of them are within the fortress. The others are outside of it.

Southeast of the Kirkuk *livâ*'s centre, the town of Salahiye is the centre of the Salahiye *kazâ*. It borders the sanjaks of Baghdad and Suleymaniye, and is twenty-five hours distant from the city of Kirkuk. The ancient name of the town is Kifri and the ancient name of the *kazâ* is Zengabad. The townspeople of Salahiye are Turks. The people of the *kazâ* include Arabs, Kurds and Turks. However, the populations of the *nâhiyes* of Tuzhurmati and Karatepe under the administration of the Salahiye *kazâ* are

<sup>40</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., the *kazâ* has three *nâhiyes* (except Shirvan and Mizuri-i B'alâ) and 282 villages. In the Rayin region on the Iranian border there are both a lazaret and a customs bureau.



entirely Turkish. Salahiye, or Kifri, has the potential to become a settlement that attracts immigrants, and is also an important trade centre because of its location on the mail route from Istanbul to Baghdad and the routes from Kirkuk and Suleymaniye to Baghdad<sup>41</sup>. The *kazâ* of Koysanjak in the northeastern part of the *livâ* is in a mountainous area, the central town of Koysanjak is in eighteen hours away from Kirkuk. The *kazâ*'s majority are Kurds, and it has two *nâhiyes*, Shaklava and Balisan. It has a total of 252 villages according to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.

The last *kazâ* of the sanjak is Raniye. It is in the northeastern part of the *livâ*. Raniye is the centre of the *kazâ*, and is fifteen hours distant from Kirkuk. In the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., it is said that the *kazâ* has nearly 250 villages and grazing land.

### The Sanjak of Suleymaniye

The sanjak of Suleymaniye is in the eastern section of the *vilâyet* in a mountainous area, and it includes 11 *nâhiyes*, 5 *kazâs*. The location of the sanjak was recorded in the *salnâmes* as follows: "It is bordered by Serdesht, Iran to the north, Bane and Merivan to the east, Han and Salahiye (known them as Zengene) to the south, the *kazâ* of Kirkuk to the west. The city of Suleymaniye, the centre of the *livâ*, is on the skirts of Kevije Mountain in the mountain ranges called Darmazile, Kevije and Jajile and it is a beautiful, developed town. These mountain ranges are an extension of the mountains of Anatolia. After them is a plain known as Shehr-i Zor, nine hours long and seven hours wide, which extends northeast towards Iran four or five hours from Suleymaniye."<sup>42</sup>

In the sanjak of Suleymaniye, there are a total of 5 *kazâs* called Gulanber, Shehr-i Pazar, Mamure and Bazyan including the central *kazâ* of Suleymaniye. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., these are the numbers of the *nâhiyes* and villages of these *kazâs*:

Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ</i> of Suleymaniye	1	5	312
<i>Kazâ</i> of Gulanber	1	2	309
<i>Kazâ</i> of Shehr-i Pazar	1	1	125
<i>Kazâ</i> of Mamure	1	1	177
<i>Kazâ</i> of Bazyan	1	2	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.082</b>

<sup>41</sup> The route from Kirkuk to Baghdad: Kirkuk-Dakuk (7 hours), Dakuk-Tuzhurmati (9 hours), Tuzhurmati-Salahiye (9 hours), Salahiye-Karatepe (7 hours), Karatepe-Deliabbas (9 hours), Deliabbas-Hân (11 hours), Hân-Baghdad (6 hours). One who departs from Kirkuk could reach Baghdad by passing through these places. The route from Suleymaniye to Baghdad at the pace of a horse or mule is: Suleymaniye-Karadag (3 hours), Karadag-Salahiye (19 hours), Salahiye-Karatepe (7 hours), Karatepe-Deliabbas (9 hours), Deliabbas-Hân (11 hours), Hân-Baghdad (6 hours). The distances in hours for the route between Kirkuk and Baghdad and Suleymaniye to Baghdad are taken from the map of the War Academy of General Staff dated 1309 A.H. (1891-1892).

<sup>42</sup> These mountain ranges are called Ezmir, Kuyan and Perge in the west side of Shehr-i Pazar and Sercinar; in the Bazyan and Surtash areas: Tashlica, Dokme, Kuredi, Biyirnikleber, Haytan, Givecerme, Halhalan, Kizlar and Mirkepan, Omer Gedrun and Daban.

The central town of Suleymaniye is situated at 35°, 30' north latitude, and 42° longitude. It is in a vast area on the skirts of the Kevije mountain range, and it extends from east to west widening towards a beautiful plain. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the numbers of the *nâhiyes* and villages of central Suleymaniye are shown as below:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Sercinar	2	139
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Karadag	1	173
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Surtash	1	69
Directorship of Ilgovara	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>381</b>

The centre of the *nâhiye* of Karadag is the village of Karadag, formerly known as Zerdabad, in southern Suleymaniye. It is encircled by beautiful mountains and forests.

As in many places, there are semi-nomadic tribes as well as sedentary peoples in the *vilâyet* of Mosul. These tribes are administered by a directorship called the Directorship of Ilgovara that controls some forty tribes<sup>43</sup> known by the common name Ismail Aziri, a branch of the Caf tribe. These tribes spend winters in in Kirkuk and Koysanjak, summers in Suleymaniye on the Iranian border and the spring months on the road.

Since no centre was allocated for the administration of the *nâhiyes* of Sercinar-ı Sharki and Sercinar-ı Garbi, one in eastern Suleymaniye, the other in the west, both attached to the central *kazâ* of Suleymaniye, their heads and clerks live in the centre of Suleymaniye. However, they attempt to fulfil their duties by frequently visiting their *nâhiyes*.

The *kazâ* of Gulanber, where mainly tribes live, is a large *kazâ* that encloses Suleymaniye to the east and southeast. Its centre is the town of Elebce, which is known as Halabja today. Most of the Caf tribe lives in this *kazâ* and they spend three seasons here. The *kazâ* of Gulanber has two *nâhiyes* named Kizilca and Serucek. In the year 1330 A.H., the *kazâ* had a total of 309 villages: 113 in the Gulanber centre, 90 in the *nâhiye* of Kizilca and 106 in the *nâhiye* of Serucek.

The administrative centre of the Bazyan *kazâ* is the Cemcemâl village on the road between Kirkuk and Suleymaniye. Large part of the inhabitants of the Bazyan *kazâ* is from the Hemavend<sup>44</sup> tribe, which immigrated from Iran in the middle of the eighteenth century.

<sup>43</sup> The major tribes are the Ismail Aziri division, the Gavani Clan, and the Sheniki, Kermedri, Mendemi, Kelevi, Cengeni, Agasuri, Kemli, Kokjuri, Birsi, Cocani, Mezden, Dom, Harat, Avdi, Mamdis clans.

<sup>44</sup> The famous clans of this tribe are Beyzade, Safravend, Reşevend, Remavend, Hilesuri, Timavend, Hemail-i Fatmavend. Except for those in Kirkuk and Koysanjak, they have 100 houses and 250 peoples. Everybody knows that they are an embarrassing community. In the year 1307 A.H. because they ceased their troublesome behaviour, special salaries were granted to their six leaders, and a piece of land was given to each of the others. (the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. pp.329-330).

The *kazâ* of Mamure (Mamuretu'l-Hamit) was known as Merge until the year 1314 A.H. Later, the name, Mamuretu'l-Hamit, was given to this *kazâ*. The town of Kaledize was made its centre. Besides its numerous tribes and clans, this *kazâ*, which covers a very large area is important because it is on the border. The majority of its population belong to the Nureddin tribe. Mamuretu'l-Hamit has a *nâhiye* called Peshder. In 1330 A.H., the *kazâ* had total 108 villages. 45 belonged to Merge and 63, to Peshder.

The centre of the *kazâ* of Shehr-i Pazar in northeastern Suleymaniye is the village of Seng, three hours away from Suleymaniye. The *kazâ* of Shehr-i Pazar has a *nâhiye* called Mavet. In 1330 A.H., there were total 125 villages. 36 of them belonged to the *nâhiye* and 89 of them, to the centre.

The details of the *vilâyet* of Mosul were given above. It was divided into the sanjaks of Mosul, Kirkuk and Suleymaniye under Ottoman rule. Mosul's population was 35,000 at the beginning of the twentieth century. These sanjaks are basically kept in civilian division of the Iraqi state, which will be founded later. According to the census of 1947, the *vilâyet* of Mosul included the Mosul, Kirkuk, Suleymaniye and Arbil sanjaks and had a population of 1,350,000.<sup>45</sup>

### **The Mosul *Vilâyet Salnâmes***

As the director of the printing house and editor in chief of the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H., Deputy of Chief Correspondence Officer Safvet Bey, stated in the preface: "There can be no better guide than the *salnâmes* to know the goodness or badness of the climate of a location, the condition of its land and its agricultural activities, its transportation routes and its geographical place, information on its history, industry and trade, customs and traditions of that country's people, names of its civil servants with their ranks and positions."<sup>46</sup>

We know that the publication of the *salnâmes* began when the Sublime Porte<sup>47</sup> noticed a study called "Fihrist-i Vilayet-i Haleb"<sup>48</sup> containing statistical information written by Ibrahim Halet Bey of the Chief Correspondence Office in Aleppo<sup>49</sup>. One copy of Ibrahim Halet Bey's study was sent to each *vilâyet*, and orders were given to prepare similar yearbooks. However, the tradition of publishing *salnâmes* actually began after the publication of the Law of the *Vilâyet* in 1867. These regulations turned provinces into *vilâyets*.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Besim Darkot, "Musul", [Mosul], Encyclopedia of Islam, Publications of the Ministry of National Education, vol. VIII, Eskişehir 1997, p.744.

<sup>46</sup> The *salnâme* of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul dated 1325 A.H.

<sup>47</sup> The central office of the Ottoman government in Istanbul

<sup>48</sup> The Catalogue of the *Vilâyet* of Aleppo (t.n.)

<sup>49</sup> It was not possible to get an issue of this work. Thus the oldest extant *vilâyet salnâme* is the *Salnâme* of Bosnia published in 1868. See, Hasan Duman, *Osmanlı Salnameleri ve Nevsâlleri*, [The Ottoman *Salnâmes* and the *Nevsâls*], vol.I, Ankara 2000, p.5.

<sup>50</sup> Ergenç. According to the *Vilâyet* Regulations of 1864 and 1871, there was an authorised governor, who

As we know, the *salnâmes* are studies that describe the important events of the year past, and offer much information on subjects such as the institutions, their conditions and administrative units, lists of officers, the physical and demographic structure of *vilâyet*, data regarding gender, ethnic origins and religious orders, commercial and economic activities of the settlement, educational activities, social structures (hospitals, library, mosques, prayer rooms, and military organisations), and representatives of foreign states. Although the *salnâmes* are confused with almanacs and calendars, they are totally different and more comprehensive than them. The *salnâmes*, although published officially by the state, could also be prepared by private institutions, and have an important place among historical resources.

The *vilâyet salnâmes*, issued by the state at great cost, are among the main reference sources for information on *vilâyets* in the nineteenth century: their administrative organisation, bureaucratic structure and leadership, geography and history, economic and social situation and statistics. The *salnâmes* described novelties in the social life at the local level, including important information on provincial urban life.<sup>51</sup>

The five *salnâmes* considered in this study belong to the *vilâyet* of Mosul and cover the sanjaks of Mosul, Kirkuk and Suleymaniye, which were all included in the *vilâyet* of Mosul at the time.

The information of the identification of these documents are:

- 1- 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, 1308 A.H. (1891), 310 pages, printed by Hasan Tevfik Efendi, Chief Correspondence Officer of the *Vilâyet*.
- 2- 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, 1310 A.H. (1892), 424 pages, printed by Hasan Tevfik Efendi, Chief Correspondence Officer of the *Vilâyet*.
- 3- 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, 1312 A.H. (1894), 450+4 pages, printed by Sadık Efendi, Chief Scribe in the Chief Correspondence Office of the *Vilâyet*.
- 4- 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, 1325 A.H. (1907), 235 pages, (big size), printed by Safvet Efendi, Assistant to the Chief Correspondence Officer and the Director of the Publishing House and Editor in Chief.
- 5- 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, 1330 A.H. (1912), 335+4 pages, printed in the Publishing House of the *vilâyet* of Mosul.

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represented the state regarding finance, politics and security. In this period, the authority of the governors was increased relative to the post-*Tanzimat* period. See for detail information on this subject İlber Ortaylı, *Tanzimat Döneminde Osmanlı Mahalli İdareleri (1840-1880)*, [The Ottoman Local Administrations during the *Tanzimat* Period, (1840-1880)], Publication of the Institution of Turkish History, Ankara 2000, pp.57-61.

<sup>51</sup> See for the *salnâme* issued in Latin letters, *Ankara Vilâyeti Salnâmesi: 1325 (1907)*, [The *Salnâme* of the *Vilâyet* of Ankara., 1325 A.H. (1907)], Publication of the Institute of Ankara Foundation, Ankara 1995. See also for general information on *salnâme* and types of *salnâmes*: “Salnâme”, Encyclopedia of Islam, vol. X, Istanbul, 1967, pp.134-136. See for the collected catalogue of *salnâmes*: Hasan Duman, *Osmanlı Salnameleri ve Nevsâlleri*, [The Ottoman *Salnâmes* and the *Nevsâls*], vols. I-II, Ankara 2000.



*Map - 10* Map shows the Vilâyet of Mosul at the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

The *salnâmes* of the *vilâyet* of Mosul published between 1308 A.H. (1891) and 1330 A.H. (1912) cover the entire post-*Tanzimat* period and the period before and after the First and Second Proclamations of the Constitution. They present a detailed panorama of cities such as Mosul and Kirkuk, whose importance continues to increase today. By examining the *salnâmes*, it is possible to present comprehensive data about a *vilâyet* and its sub-units in the period.

In this study, the data on the *vilâyet* in the five *salnâmes* of Mosul identified above are used comparatively. While preparing this text, the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. was used as a basis for comparison due to its detailed information. Later, the information was compared with the other *salnâmes*, and differences were listed in the footnotes. Also, since each *salnâme* differs, especially regarding “military and administrative organisation,” this data is provided in separate sections in order to not to bore the readers with footnotes.

This study was written with two primary goals in mind. The first was to present all the information about Mosul in the *salnâmes*. The second is to provide data for those interested in the region to prepare empirical information in the social sciences such as urban history, political and economic history, anthropology and geography. Therefore, we tried to simplify the sections that give information about Mosul from the *salnâmes* while translating into today's language. We know that in all *salnâmes* there is some common information such as pre-Islamic nations, charitable acts and foundations in Ottoman territory, the history of the Ottoman dynasty or all viziers appointed since the foundation of the Ottoman State. Such information is not included since it is beyond of the scope of this study.

The *vilâyet salnâmes* were prepared under the supervision of the chief correspondence officer according to a sample sent by the government as a reference. However, the particular situation of the *vilâyet*, the levels of knowledge of the people preparing the *salnâmes* naturally created important differences among them.<sup>52</sup> Information on health matters is the most typical example. We find it only in the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. among all *salnâmes* that belong to the *vilâyet* of Mosul. Such a section is not included in others. This part in the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. was written by Eyüp Necmeddin, the medical doctor of the municipality of Mosul. We understand from expressions he used frequently in the *salnâme* that Dr. Eyüp Necmeddin was very conscious of the events of the period<sup>53</sup>, a good observer, broadminded, well-informed and highly intellectual. Therefore, in this section, this doctor's observations, diagnoses, recommended precautions and his worldview do not only inform us about then health situation, but they are also valuable as a portrait of an intellectual of the time.

There is another example of this kind of exceptional information, which relates to history.

The historical information used to prepare the *salnâmes* of the Mosul *vilâyet* was taken sources written in the Arabic, Greek, Ottoman languages, ranging from the Greek historian Herodotus to the History of Naima, from the History of Ibni Ankar to Feridun

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<sup>52</sup> Çadırcı, p.293.

<sup>53</sup> The *salnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1325 A.H. "It is vital to get general information on the location of a country, its progress in education, its incomes, etc., before directly considering its health conditions and overtly putting forward ideas about it because the general health conditions observed are the results of a variety of effects. Just as any thing that has no basis must end is an old rule, in order to attain stability in public health it is necessary to take precautions to be self-sufficient and to keep it going well. In cases where good health is lacking, the development and progress of education and industry cannot be possible, so it is quite natural that public health conditions are not adequate and proper in countries whose natural situation are unsuitable to rules and regulations, whose share of educational possibilities is smaller, and whose general level of prosperity is low. Indeed, we see the breakdown of stability in quite a short time in civilised countries with outbreaks of epidemic diseases, for example, cholera. The local authorities, who know neither the precautions to take nor or the causes of the epidemics' origins, reach a deadlock. Apart from this, the government does not realise that it must enact necessary preventive measures in order to hinder other diseases, although we see and hear that cholera and other contagious diseases can be effective for months, or even in some countries such as India, last for ages, damaging hundreds and thousands of houses and ruining millions of households."

Beğ magazine and Feridetü'l-Acaip. Having experts on the region write chapters and using available sources to describe historical events both obviously increase the value of a work. However, there are also some sections that lack information. For example, detailed data on the revenues and expenditures of the *vilâyet* was provided only in the first three *salnâmes* (1308 A.H.-1310 A.H.-1312 A.H.), and was not included in the last two *salnâmes* (1325 A.H.-1330 A.H.).

At the same time, the *salnâmes* give clues, both clear and unambiguous, shedding light on the period regarding issues that are still debated today, such as the demographic structure of the *vilâyet*. Although the population census surveys conducted between the fifteenth and the eighteenth century in the Ottoman Empire provide clear information about the religions of populations, they do not provide complete and satisfactory data on the ethnic structures or the precise numbers for the populations surveyed. This is because the stratification of Ottoman society considered whether subjects were Muslim or non-Muslim from a religious perspective, and whether they were military or taxpayers from a legal perspective. Therefore, the Ottoman Empire did not consider emphasising the ethnic structure of a region in its population census surveys. On the other hand, the *vilâyet salnâmes* give nearly exact information on the number and ethnic structure of populations, along with their religious affiliations. However, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, Ottoman administrators wanted to know the ethnic structure of the country because of groups of different ethnic origins, especially Christians, under the rising influence of nationalist movements in the period, and began to attempt to win their independence and secede from the state. Furthermore, the use of modern population census methods that had been implemented in European countries offered the opportunity for administrators to obtain nearly exact information on the ethnic structure. The demographic data recorded in the *vilâyet salnâmes* offers adequate information about the religious affiliations, numbers and ethnic structure of the population of the region with only minor deficiencies.

Considering all this, the *salnâmes* contain noteworthy and exciting information, shedding light on the history of an area, its economic life, folkloric features, climate conditions, techniques used in public health field, relations between the centre and the provinces and most importantly, demographic structure.

### **Mosul in the Salnâmes at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century**

The existence of rich oil fields in the region drew the attention of western powers in the late nineteenth century and gave a direction to their policies regarding it. Likewise, in period just before the First World War, Iraqi territory became the scene for the challenge between Britain and France on the one hand, and the intense British-German rivalry over the region on the other. The First World War began in 1914, and Britain's desire to capture the oil of Mosul and Kirkuk became an indispensable part of its Middle East strategy.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> See for more detail on the rivalry of western imperialist states over the Iraqi territories: Suphi Saatçi, *Tarihi Gelişim İçinde Irak'ta Türk Varlığı*, [Turkish Entity in Iraq in Historical Development] Istanbul 1996, pp.106-117.

Negotiating an allocation agreement signed by western states before the First World War, the Britons endeavoured to include Mosul in the Iraqi land allocated them. The British occupation of Mosul and its environs in 1918 crystallised the question of Mosul. It also became one of the most important topics at Lausanne. The question could not be solved there, so the League of Nations established an investigative Commission in 1924. This Commission prepared a report after examining the demands of Turks and Britons and inquiring about the region. Since no consensus between the parties could be reached, this time the question was carried to the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague to determine the correct procedure to be implemented by the League of Nations. The Court declared, relying on an article of the treaty of Lausanne, that on 21 November 1925 the border would be settled conclusively by an impartial delegation, and that the parties must obey the decisions made by this delegation. This treaty article included the stipulation that in the case that no agreement could be reached on the Turkish-Iraqi border, the dispute should be referred to the Council of the League of Nations. For this reason, on 16 December 1925, this delegation announced its decision to make Mosul Iraqi territory, and thus part of the British mandate. Finally, in accordance with an agreement made between Iraq and Britain on 13 January 1926, Mosul became part of the British mandate.<sup>55</sup>

Now that that we have entered the twenty-first century, the situation does not seem very different. The presence of western powers in Iraq is based on the same motive. This problem has maintained its place on the world's agenda for more than a century.

While communicating the information contained in its histories, we need to document objectively the demographic, social and economic structures that once characterised this region, which would become the scene of such intense developments and power struggles, especially in the case of settlements such as Mosul and its environs, along with Kirkuk and Arbil where many Turks live. Therefore, the facts concerning Mosul in the *vilâyet salnâmes*, the period's official sources concerning the region, became the subject of this study. To this end, information on Mosul's important historical events, its demographic structure and its economic life will be presented according to the data contained in the *salnâmes*.



*The Baba Gürgür Oil Fields near Kirkuk (Album of Abdülhamit II)*

<sup>55</sup> Darkot, p.744.



## The History of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul

In the *salnâmes* the histories of the *vilâyets* generally recount the appointment of governors and the important events that occur during their terms. This is the case with Mosul, too.

The Mosul region was ruled by the Babylonian, Mitanni, Assyrian, Mede and Persian kingdoms in ancient times. It fell under Arab rule in 641, becoming the centre of the region known as Cezire in the period of the Umayyads. Then came the Abbasids and later, Turkish rule began with the Seljuk dominion, which lasted until the demise of the Ottoman Empire.

Mosul was the centre of the Assyrian Empire in ancient times, fell under Arab dominion in 641 during the reign of Caliph Umar, and Turkish rule over the Iraq territories in general lasted 863 years without interruption from the Great Seljuk Empire (1055) until the British invasion (1918) of Mosul.<sup>56</sup>

During the Ottoman reign over Mosul, the Ottoman-Persian wars grew intense in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but they declined after the *Kasr-ı Şirin* Treaty<sup>57</sup> in 1639. Still they continued periodically until the nineteenth century. This continual state of war weakened both states, thus facilitating western imperialist intervention in these regions.<sup>58</sup>

Although regions like Mosul were included in the Ottoman borders as provinces of the Ottoman Empire, local families were appointed from time to time to administrative posts. In Mosul, members of one of the leading families, the Celîlizâde family, were appointed in this way. The Celîlizâdes, like the Efrasyab<sup>59</sup> dynasty in Basra, occupied the *vilâyet*'s highest levels of authority for a rather lengthy period.

The following diagram and table show that a total of 220 governors served in the province during the 326 years<sup>60</sup> between 1000 A.H.-1326 A.H. after Mosul fell under the Ottoman rule. According to the data in the *salnâme*, while 39.06% of the governors of Mosul served less than one year, the percentage of governors whose term lasted about one year is 22.27%. We see that some governors performed their duties in Mosul only for a few months or even a few days.

<sup>56</sup> Honigmann, pp.738-741; Mâhir Nakip, "Kerkük Şehrinin Tarihçesi ve Türklerin Bu Şehre Yerleşmesi", [The History of the City of Kirkuk and the Settlement of Turks in this City], in Global Strateji, Year 1, Number 1, Ankara 2005, p.38. See for details on the history of Turks in Iraq: Suphi Saatçi, *Tarihi Gelişim İçinde Irak'ta Türk Varlığı*, [The Turkish Presence in Iraq in Historical Development] Istanbul 1996, p.39-117.

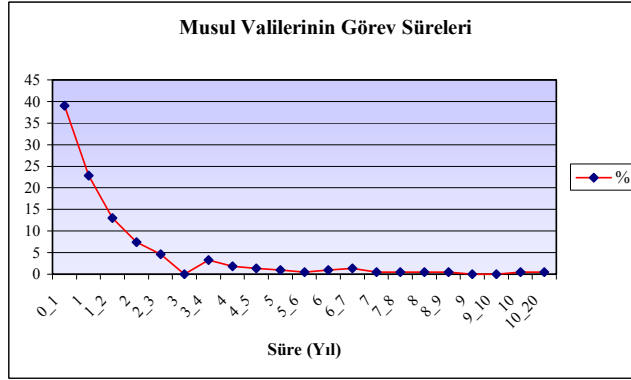
<sup>57</sup> Also known as the Treaty of Zuhab.

<sup>58</sup> Kaymaz, p. 39.

<sup>59</sup> See for more detailed information about the Efrasyab Dynasty: Mevdûd Mansuroğlu, "Efrâsiyâb", Encyclopedia of Islam, Publications of the Ministry of National Education, vol. IV, Eskişehir 1997, pp.192-193.

<sup>60</sup> The Mosul *vilâyet salnâmes* insist that no information about governors appointed to the region prior to the conquest of Mosul in the year 1000 A.H. could be obtained. See the *Salnâme* of *Vilâyet* of Mosul, 1325 A.H., p.93.

Term Lengths of the Governors of Mosul Period (Year)



**Table 1:** Governors Appointed to Mosul and Their Term Lengths

Period/Year	Number of Governors
0-1	84
1	49
1-2	28
2	16
2-3	10
3	0
3-4	7
4	4
4-5	3
5	2
5-6	1
6	2
6-7	3
7	1
7-8	1
8	1
8-9	1
9	0
9-10	0
10	1
10-20	1
Period Unknown	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>

The *vilâyet salnâmes* of Mosul show that the dynasty of Celîlizâdes governed nearly one-third of this period of 326 years. It is rumoured that Abdulcelil from Diyarbakir was an ancestor of this family, who emerged at the beginning of the eighteenth century as *mültezîm*<sup>61</sup> who provided revenue to the state. The social position of the family was

<sup>61</sup> Tax-farmers

greatly strengthened when Celilzade Ismail Pasha was appointed governor in 1726. They played an effective role on the administration of Mosul during the 112 years between 1139 and 1251 A.H. So while Celîli Hacı Hüseyin Pasha was governor eight times, his son Celîli Mehmed Emin Pasha was also governor seven times. Celîli Suleyman Pasha, of same dynasty, served as governor exactly 4 times. The most famous among them is Celîlizâde Hacı Hüseyin Pasha. Hacı Hüseyin Pasha served in other places near Mosul and he successfully defended the city against Iran in two times, one in 1733, the other in 1743.<sup>62</sup>

While at times chief officers, tax collectors and viziers were appointed governor of Mosul in the Ottoman period, sometimes aghas from the palace servant/administrators were also appointed to the governorship.

The table in this study about governors appointed to the region during the Ottoman period draws our attention to the fact that an important segment of the administrators, who either called as chief officer or governor, were locals or prior governors or had occupied high ranking posts in the provinces around Mosul. For example, Halepli Yusuf Pasha was appointed to the governorship of Mosul in the year 1110 A.H. with the title of “vizier” and served for one year. From the same document, we also understand that Halepli Yusuf Pasha had previously served as governor of Diyarbakir. Afterwards, this Pasha was again appointed to Mosul’s highest administrative position in the year 1115 A.H. for 5 months and in 1121 A.H.-1122 A.H. for two years. Osman Pasha, who had governed Basra was appointed in 1127 A.H. for one year, Hasan Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk was appointed in 1191 A.H. for a period of 2 years and 1 month, and Musullu Mehmed Sait Pasha, who was appointed at 1248 A.H. for 2 years period are examples of former governors who became governors of Mosul. It is possible to give more examples. However, from our perspective the point that must be emphasised is that both the case of the Celîlizâdes and the other examples show us that the Ottomans took advantage of the prominent persons and notables of the region to establish their authority in the frontiers<sup>63</sup>, and this implied more flexible policies.

<sup>62</sup> Darkot, p.742. The Celilzades became authorities on the economic life of the city, when they bought the right to collect taxes from the artisans, while serving as governors of Mosul. For more detailed research on the Celilzades see Dina Rizk Khoury, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Devlet ve Taşra Toplumu: Mosul, 1550-1834*, [State and Provincial Society in the Ottoman Empire: Mosul 1540-1834], the Publications of Yurt of the Foundation of History, Istanbul 2003. In the Mosul example, this family played an effective role in the development of the commercial agriculture leading to the development of agricultural capitalism. See for a study on this subject: Dina Rizk Khoury, “Ticari Tarımın Musul Eyaletine Girişi ve Köylülük Üzerindeki Etkileri, 1750-1850”, [The Entry of Commercial Agriculture in the Mosul Province and its Effects on the Peasantry, 1750-1850], in the *Osmanlı'da Toprak Mülkiyeti ve Tarım*, [Land Ownership and the Agriculture in the Ottomans], edited by Çağlar Keyder and Faruk Tabak, The Publications of Yurt of the Foundation of History, Istanbul 1998, pp.160-79.

<sup>63</sup> Salih Özbaran, *Yemen'den Basra'ya Sınırdaki Osmanlı*, [The Ottoman on the Frontier from Yemen to Basra], Publication of Kitabevi, Istanbul 2004. For a study focused on the eastern part of the Ottoman Empire and how the centre used its administrative reins and how far east Ottoman control was extended see Dina Rizk Khoury, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Devlet ve Taşra Toplumu: Mosul, 1550-1834*, [State and Provincial Society in the Ottoman Empire: Mosul 1540-1834]. Yurt Publications of the Foundation of History, Istanbul 2003.

## The Demographic Situation of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul

According to 1990 population estimates, 17,742,000 peoples live in Iraq. It is consisted of 60% Arabs, 20% Kurds, 12% Turks, 4% Syrians and 4% other minorities.<sup>64</sup> Within this general frame, the situation both in Mosul and its environs, the region most densely populated by Turks was this: while the province of Mosul under Ottoman administration was divided into the sanjaks of Mosul, Kirkuk and Suleymaniye, at the beginning of the twentieth century, it had a population of 350,000 and these sanjaks were taken as the basis for the civil divisions of Iraq. According to the 1947 census, Mosul's population of 1,350,000 included the sanjaks Mosul, Kirkuk, Suleymaniye and Arbil.<sup>65</sup>

The figures in the *vilâyet salnâmes* of Mosul show that the registered and unregistered populations lived in a total of 252,416 households in the province at the end of the nineteenth century in 1894. Although it is impossible to determine precisely how many people live in a house, if we multiply this figure by 5, as is generally accepted, the population would have been 1,262,080. At the beginning of the twentieth century, considering the wars in the world and in the region, it can be deemed that this number approximates the population of that period, although it is not exact.

### The Registered Population of the *Vilâyet* in the *Salnâme* of 1312 A.H. (1894)

Millet	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Kirkuk	Sanjak of Suleymaniye	Total
Islamic	63,962	73,909	10,267	178,138
Chaldean	1,322	---	---	1,322
Syrian Jacobite	1,159	---	---	1,159
Catholic	4,482	1,117	54	5,653
Armenian	83	---	---	83
Protestant	135	---	---	135
Greek	13	---	---	13
Jewish	2,388	1,854	433	4,675
Yezidi	5,358	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,892</b>	<b>76,880</b>	<b>40,754</b>	<b>196,526</b>

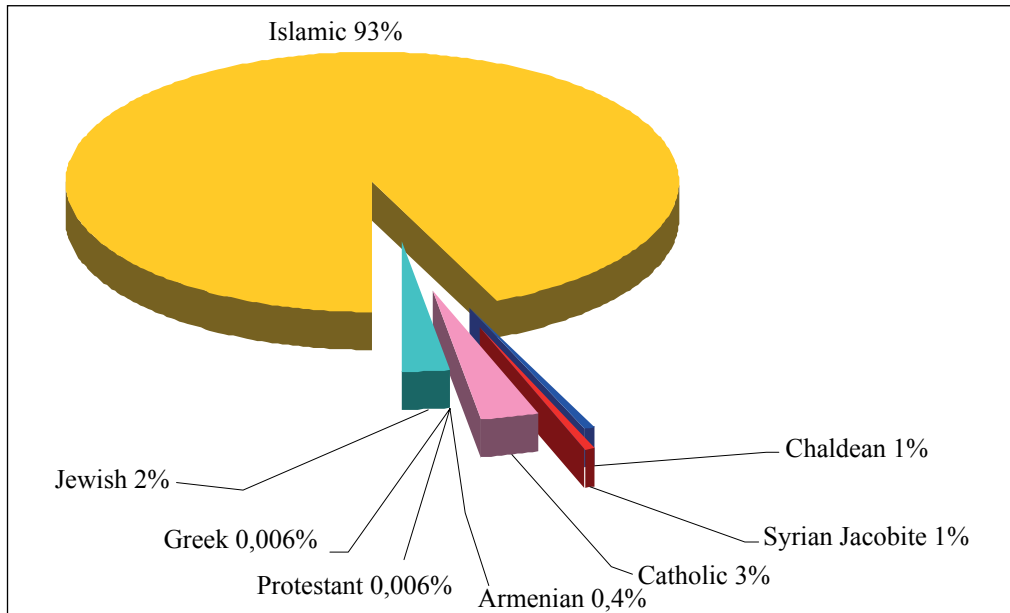
<sup>64</sup> Suphi Saatçi, Suphi, *Tarihi Gelişim İçinde Irak'ta Türk Varlığı*, [The Turkish Presence in Iraq in Historical Development] Istanbul 1996, p.32.

<sup>65</sup> Darkot, p.744. Different figures for the population of Mosul can be found in different sources. For example, according to data given by the Encyclopedia of Islam, it had a population of 430,000 in the 1977 census, making it Iraq's third largest city after Baghdad (2.86 million) and Basra (450,000). See P. Sluglett, *Musul: Since 1900*, Encyclopedia of Islam, Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.

### The Estimated Unregistered Population in the *Salnâme* of 1312 A.H. (1894)

Millet	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Kirkuk	Sanjak of Suleymaniye	Total
Islamic	18,800	17,320	14,770	50,890
Christian	5,000	---	---	5,000
Total	23,800	17,320	14,770	55,890

### The Registered Population of the *Vilâyet* in 1894



The table above and the diagram for registered population show that 93% of the population was Muslim and the remaining 7%, a variety of minorities. They also show various religions and ethnic differences in the *vilâyet*, where the majority of the population was Muslim.



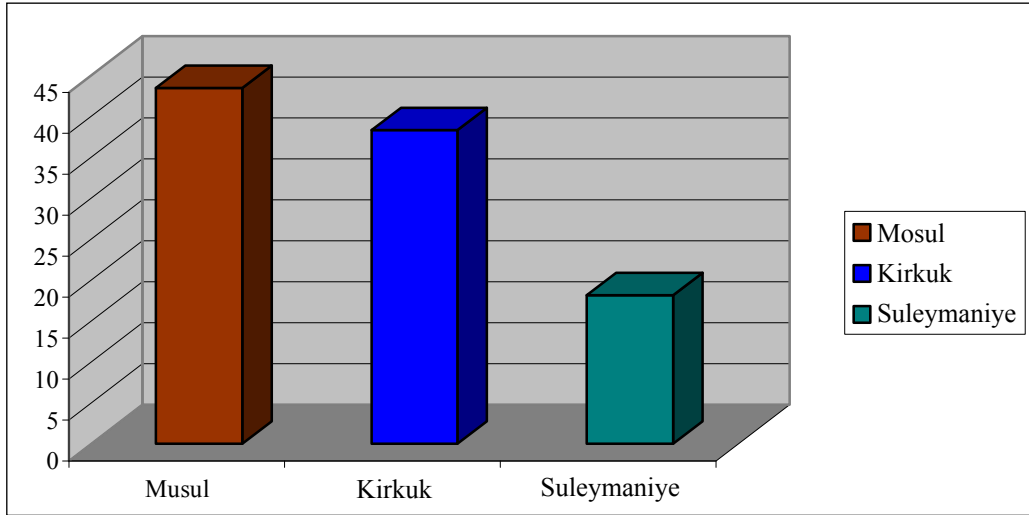
Mosul's churches and monasteries: The Church of Simon Peter (built in the thirteenth century) and the Upper Monastery (1743)

The latest *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912) provides the population figures for the following table:

**Registered Population of the Vilâyet According to the *Salmâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912)**

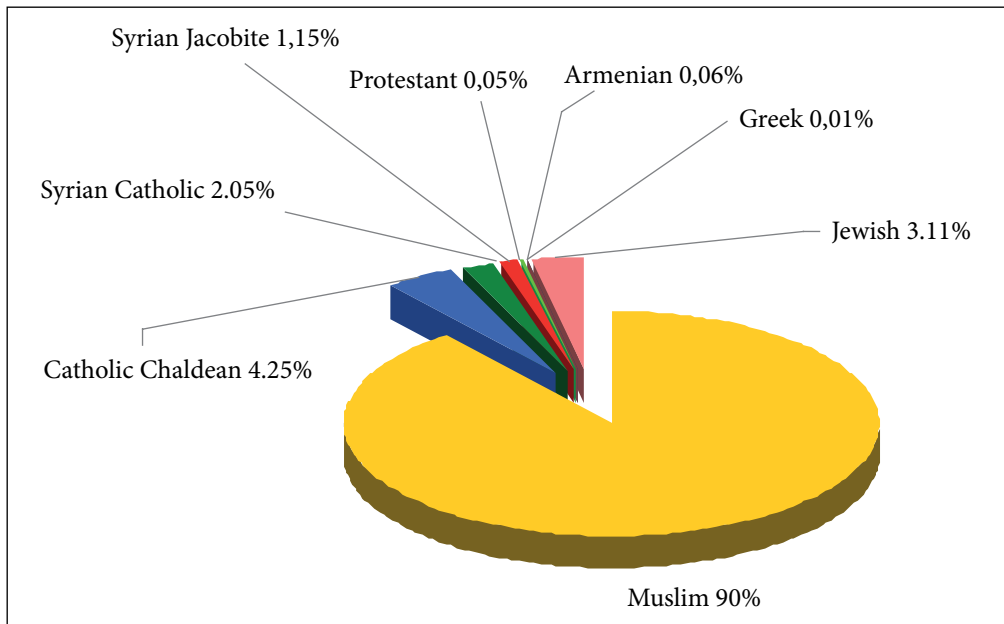
S a n j a k	Name of Liva and <i>Kazâ</i>	Muslim		Catholic Chaldean		Syrian Catholic		Syrian Jacobite		Protestant		Armenian		Greek		Jew		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	City of Mosul	2661	29165	0	2185	0	1848	0	1877	0	142	0	93	0	42	0	1303	2661	36655
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Mosul	7042	19934	0	4796	0	2489	0	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7042	28189
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Akra	41	6393	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	7016
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Duhok	0	4592	4	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	5263
M	<i>Kazâ</i> of Imadiye	0	3583	100	0	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4257
O	<i>Kaza</i> of Zaho	2988	3216	209	355	71	77	0	0	0	0	37	31	0	0	575	978	3880	4657
S	<i>Kazâs</i> of Telafer and Sincar	2829	4767	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2829	4784
U	TOTAL	15561	71650	313	7936	71	4984	0	2847	0	0	37	124	0	42	578	3096	16560	90821
L	<i>Kazâ</i> of Kirkuk	4000	35168	450	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	982	4552	36585
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Ravanduz	189	15317	106	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	15938
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Koysanjak	30	10390	0	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	30	10955
K	<i>Kazâ</i> of Raniye	0	6361	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	6432
I	<i>Kazâ</i> of Salahiye	7	5119	0	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	350	47	5482
R	<i>Kazâ</i> of Erbil	0	12579	67	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1049	74	14181
K	TOPLAM	4226	84934	623	1555	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	3071	5015	89573
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Suleymaniye	609	14483	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	598	612	15150
S	<i>Kazâ</i> of Gulamber	0	7782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	7911
U	<i>Kazâ</i> of Shehr-i Pazar	0	6254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6254
L	<i>Kazâ</i> of Mamure	0	9060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	9099
I	<i>Kazâ</i> of Bazyan	0	5905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	5918
M	TOPLAM	609	43484	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	779	612	44232
N	TOTAL	20396	200068	936	9560	77	4997	0	2847	0	142	37	124	0	42	741	6946	22187	224626
Y																			
A																			

### The Distribution of the *Vilâyet's* Registered Population in 1912



The distribution of the population in the region according to the sanjaks is very clear at the above diagram. Mosul's being a central sanjak has reflected to its population. Kirkuk as a Turkish region is the second largest settlement area of the *vilâyet*. The data shows that registered population in the year 1912, the percentage slices does not differ from 1894. While 90% of the population are Muslims, the remaining 10% are minorities such as Jews, Chaldeans and Greeks.

### Registered Population of the *Vilâyet* in 1912



### The Registered and Unregistered Estimated Population according to the *Salnâme* dated 1330 A.H.

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Registered Population given by the Registry</b>	22187	224726	246913
<b>Unrecorded Settled Population</b>	256813	54374	311187
<b>Total</b>	279000	279100	558100
<b>Estimated Unregistered Populations of Nomadic Tribes</b>	135000	135000	270000
<b>Total</b>	414000	414000	828100

The population data for entire *vilâyet* in the *salnâme* of the year 1330 A.H. shows that while the total registered male and female population was 246,813, the total population of the *vilâyet* reaches 828,000 with the addition of unregistered male and female population. Considering the child population, it is obvious that this number should be even higher.

In the *salnâmes*, the data on the population structure offers very good information about Mosul, especially its sedentary population. Although it is not stated numerically whether the settlements are most densely populated by Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Chaldeans, or Jews, the data generally matches information in the literature and other archival sources. This finding is one of the most important parts of this study.

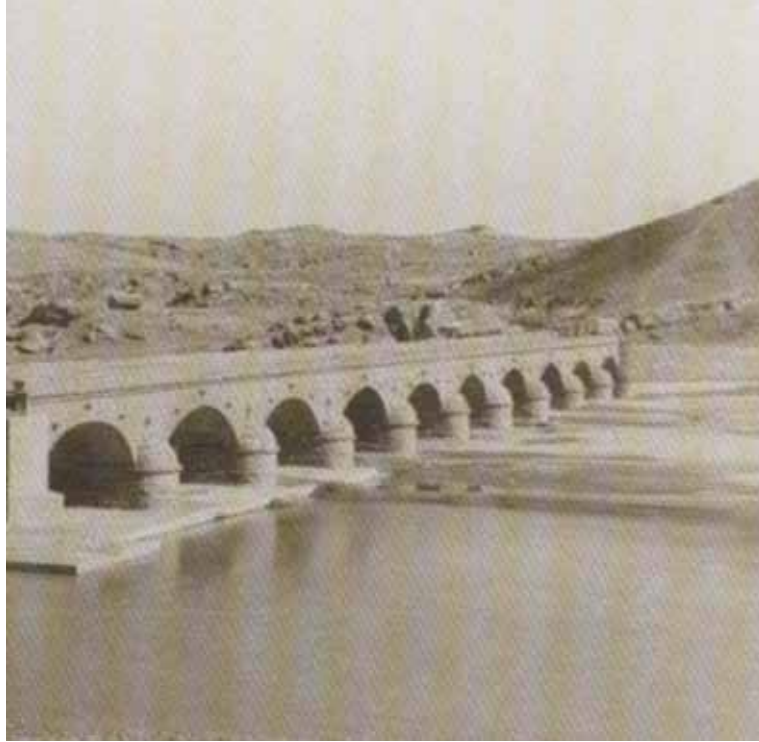
It is known that including Baghdad and Basra in the Ottoman Empire in the after Mosul and Kirkuk opened many regions are Turkish settlement, in addition to the Turks who had been there for a long time. There are many Turkish settlements in Kirkuk and its environs that were first settled by Turks and are still called by their original names. Kirkuk, Dakuk (Tavuk), Altinkopru, Tazehurmati, Tuzhurmati, Koysanjak can be given as some examples, which exist in western and Turkish sources and are frequently mentioned in the *salnâmes*.<sup>66</sup>

Many researchers who study the region know that the zone of Turkish settlements stretches from north to south and was known as the Great Route until after the First World War. This area included Mosul and the towns in its environs; the *kazâs* of Telafer, Yarimca, Nebi Yunus, Reşadiye, Arbil, Kirkuk and the surrounding towns and villages; the towns of Altinkopru, Kushtepe, Dakuk (Tavuk), Tazehurmatu, Tuzhurmati, Yenice, Cardakli, Karatepe, Kifri (Salahiye), Leylan, Baghdad, and, east and southeast of Baghdad, the towns of Hanekin, Mendeli, Koshk, Kizilrabat, Bedre, Cessan, Deliabbas and the surrounding villages and fields.<sup>67</sup> The area within these roughly drawn borders was the scene for settlements with dense Turkish populations. It will be very helpful to look more closely at the records in the *salnâmes* on this subject.

<sup>66</sup> Other such places include Depelü, İkiztepe, Taşbulak, Göktepe, Ağcalar, Kizilcabulak, Karabulak, Ağcadag, Karaburun, Sarucam, Kurt Deligi, etc. See Zekeriya Kurşun-Davut Hut, “*Kerkük’ün Sosyal ve Demografik Yapısı*”, [The Social and Demographic Structure of Kirkuk], in Global Strategy, Year :1, Number :1, Ankara, 2005, p.4.

<sup>67</sup> Sinan Marufoğlu, *Osmanlı Döneminde Kuzey Irak (1831-1914)*. [Northern Iraq in the Ottoman Period]. Istanbul: Eren Yayıncılık, 1998, p.57.





*A Historical Bridge from the Ottoman Period in the Town of Tavuk*

An appendix to the *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. recorded that the population of the city of Mosul was generally composed of Arabs, Chaldeans, Syrian Catholics and Jews, but that there were also Turks, Kurds and Armenians in the city, and in the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H., we find this expression: “While the population outside the city generally belong to Kurd and Arab clans, they speak Arabic and the people of some of Mosul’s neighbouring villages speak Turkish similar to the *Çağatay* dialect.”

In addition, the Kurdish population is dense in the *kazâs* of the central sanjak such as Imadiye, Zaho, Duhok and Akra. Conversely, this information about the Telafer *nâhiye* of the Sincar *kazâ* is offered: “The town of Telafer is the centre of its *nâhiye*. It has 9 *mahalles* with nearly 1,500 houses... Its population is sedentary and capable of animal husbandry. The bravery and courage of these people are incomparable. They always retain their tribal characteristics because of their relations with neighbouring tribes. They belong to the *Hanefî* sect and speak a Turkish language similar to the *Çağatay* dialect.”

Before it fell under the rule of the Ottomans, Kirkuk was in the hands of Turkmens and was known as Gökyurt. Ottoman sovereignty in the Mosul region was definitively established by Kanuni’s triumph over Baghdad, and Mosul became a province with six sanjaks.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> *Musul-Kerkük ile ilgili Arşiv Belgeleri (1525-1919)*. [The Archival Documents on Mosul-Kirkuk (1525-1919)]. Ankara: Publication of the General Directorship of the State Archives, 1993, pp.24-25.



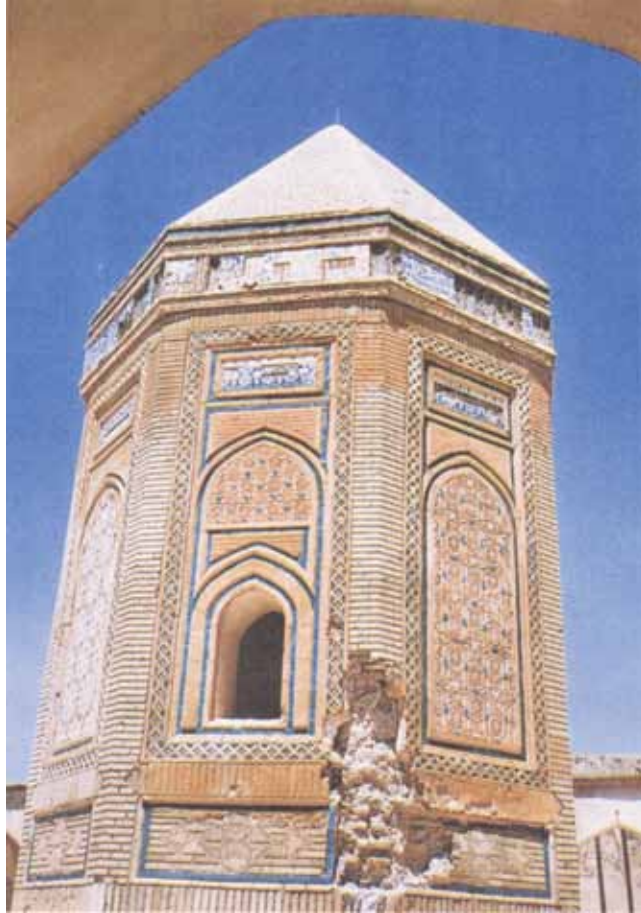
The Section entitled "Information on the Kirkuk Sanjak" in the Mosul Salnâme dated 1325 A.H.

The *salnâme* of 1325 A.H. offers the following information about Kirkuk, which had 14 *mahalles* and was known as a Turkish city: "In the city of Kirkuk, there are total 27,405 males, with 26,510 Muslims, 432 Chaldeans and 463 Jews. Adding women and no less than 3,000 foreigners, the total city population reaches 57,810. The city dwellers are generally Turks and speak Turkish. As *gurebâ*<sup>69</sup>, there are small numbers of Arabs and Kurds together with a small number of Iranians."

When the *salnâme* was published information relevant to the subject that Vital Cuinet gave when he came to region as an inspector of the General Debts in the 1890s confirms the ones given in the *salnâmes*; because Cuinet clearly states that the population of Kirkuk was about 30,000 and that 28,000 were Turkmens in his book, *La Turquie d'Asie*.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Vital Cuinet, *La Turquie d'Asie*, vol. II, Paris, 1894. Also see Zekeriya Kurşun-Davut Hut, "Kerkük'ün Sosyal ve Demografik Yapısı", [The Social and Demographic Structure of Kirkuk], in *Global Strategy*, Year :1, Number :1, Ankara, 2005, p.7.

<sup>70</sup> Vital Cuinet, *La Turquie d'Asie*, vol. II, Paris, 1894. Also see Zekeriya Kurşun-Davut Hut, "Kerkük'ün Sosyal ve Demografik Yapısı", [The Social and Demographic Structure of Kirkuk], in *Global Strategy*, Year :1, Number :1, Ankara, 2005, p.7.



*The Tomb of Gökümbet in the Kirkuk Fortress*

The dense Turkish population of Kirkuk attracted the attention of western travellers. For example, E. B. Soane came to region in 1910s, and described Kirkuk as a place “famous for its Turkmens.” Again during the same years, according to the data given in the report of the British Consulate, 50,000 Turkmens were present in Kirkuk and Telafer, the number of Kurds there was 2,000.<sup>71</sup> Prior to the First World War, 20,000 people were living in city and Turks were the majority.<sup>72</sup> The numbers in the other western sources are similar. According to W. R. Hay who was in charge as the British political officer in the region after the First World War, before the war the population had been 30,000, and according to C. J. Edmons, who stayed there from 1919 to 1925, 25,000 peoples were living and the Turkmens formed the majority.<sup>73</sup>

The *salnâmes* also give information on existence of many Turkish villages around Kirkuk. The names of the largest ones are Tisin, Beshir and Tazehurmati.

<sup>71</sup>Zekeriya Kurşun and Davut Hut, “*Kerkük’ün Sosyal ve Demografik Yapısı*”, [The Social and Demographic Structure of Kirkuk], in *Global Strategy*, Year :1, Number :1, Ankara, 2005, p.6.

<sup>72</sup> J.H. Kramers, *Kerkük*, [Kirkuk], *Encyclopedia of Islam*, Publications of the Ministry of National Education, vol. VI, Eskişehir 1997, p.590.

<sup>73</sup> Kurşun and Hut, p.8.

At the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century, both the Turkish archive sources and western sources agree that Kirkuk was a Turkish city. Recently, however, due to the particular status of Kirkuk, its value to the oil industry and its place between the central administration and the Kurds, the demographic structure in the region is continually being changed to the disadvantage of Turkmens.

For the *kazâs* of the Kirkuk sanjak, the situation was as follows:

All of the inhabitants of the *nâhiye* of Altinkopru, which belongs to the central *kazâ* of Kirkuk and was described as “the most important port of the Kirkuk sanjak,” were Turks.



*An Old Picture of Altinköprü (The Servet-i Fünun Magazine, 1313 A.H., Number 337, p. 408)*

Similarly, the *salnâmes* record on the *nâhiye* of Dakuk (Tavuk) in southern Kirkuk: “The townspeople and the people of the five or six nearby villages are Turks. The rest are Arabs and Kurds.” Except for the *nâhiye* of Melha populated by Turks, Kurds and Arabs, the majority of the inhabitants of the rest of the *nâhiyes*, namely Kil and Shirvan, were Kurds.

The records of the *salnâmes* about the *kazâ* of Arbil of the Kirkuk sanjak confirm our knowledge that this region is an important area of Turkish settlement. As in the expression of the *salnâme*, the city of Arbil on the Istanbul-Baghdad post route and consisted of 7 *mahalles* “...in the town centre there are a total of 7,590 males and females. The inhabitants of the Arbil town centre are Turks and they are intelligent. Others living in the areas under its administration are Arabs and Kurds.”

### ﴿ اربيل قضاينه دائر معلومات ﴾

اربيل قضايه مركز لوانك جهت غربيه سنده واقع طولاً ٤٠ . عرضاً ٢٠ ساعتك مسافه بي  
 حاربدر . نفس اربيل قصبه سي اهالي سي ترك و ذكي اولوب ماجتفاني خاقي عرب و كر ددر .  
 نفس قصبه نه ذكور و انات ( ٧٥٩٠ ) نفوسى . ١٠ قلعه . ١٠ حكومت قوناعى . ١٠ دوى .  
 ٣ حمام . ١٨٢٠ خانه . ٦٣٧ دكان . ٦٠ جامع . ٢٠ مسجد . ١١ مدرسه . ٦٠ مكتب صبيان . ١٠ مكتب  
 رشديه . ١٠ قره غوخانه واردر . اربيل قصبه سي ابكى قسمدن عبارت اولوب بر نفسى قلعه ديبكر  
 نفسى اشاغيده اولان محلاته چارشودر . اربيل قصبه سنده بالكر بر مقدارى موسوى بولوب عمومى  
 اعلامدر و داخل قضايه ( عنكاوه ) قريه سي اهالي سي كلداييدر . قصبه نك بر جازيك ايلرو سنده  
 ٨٠ منزو ارتقاعنده عتيق برمناره اولوب بايسى ملوك اتاكيه دن ملك مظفر الدين دركه تره سي ده قصبه  
 خارجه ندر . اربيل . يك قديم بر شهر اولوب بر جوق فضلا و ادبلك محل منشايدر . كتب عربيه  
 معبره دن ( وفيات الاعيان ) مؤلفى مشاهير علمائى اسلاميه دن احمد بن محمد بن ابراهيم بن ابى بكر بن  
 خنكان البرمكى ٦٠٨ سنه سنده اربيله تولد ايلمشدر . داخل قضايه خيمه نشين و مسكون بر جوق  
 كرد و عرب عشيرتلى واردر .

The Section entitled "Information on the Arbil Kazâ" in the Mosul Salnâme dated 1325 A.H.

The town of Salahiye, formerly known as Kifri, is the centre of the Salahiye *kazâ*, is one of the regions where the Turks live intensively. The Tuzhurmati and Karatepe *nâhiyes* of the same *kazâ* are the Turkish regions. In the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H., the situation reflected to the lines in such manner: "There are 2,500 males and females in the town. The townspeople are Turks. The people of the *kazâ* are Arabs and Kurds. The people of the *nâhiyes* of Tuzhurmati and Karatepe under the administration of Salahiye *kazâ* are Turks."

Apart from this, the inhabitants of the Ravanduz, Koysanjak and Raniye *kazâs* of the Kirkuk sanjak were generally Kurdish.

We clearly see in the *salnâmes* that most of the population of Suleymaniye, the third sanjak of the *vilâyet* of Mosul, was Kurdish.

In brief, the areas such the centre of Mosul and several villages in its environs, the town of Kirkuk, the *nâhiyes* of Telafer, Tazehurmati, Altinkopru and Dakuk, the Arbil town and Salahiye (Kifri), Tuzhurmati, Karatepe are the regions where the Turks lived densely.

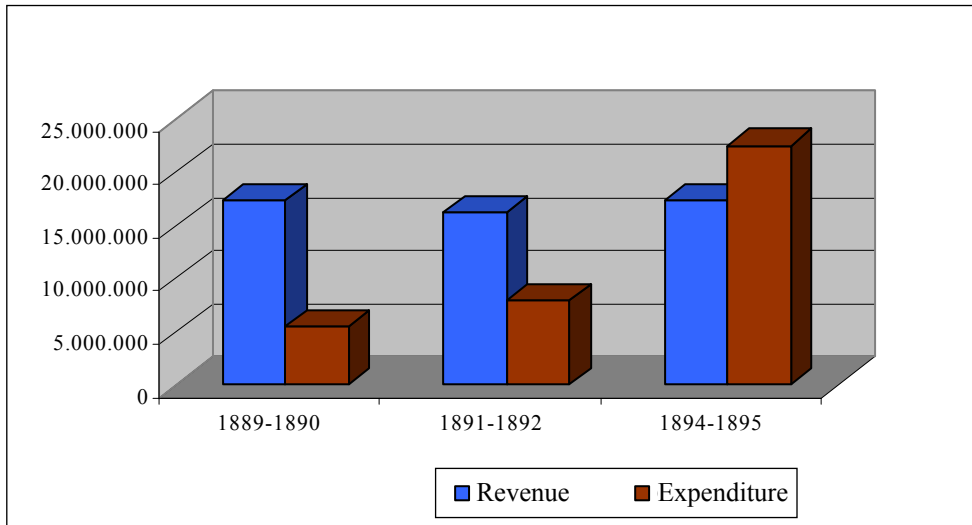
Sixty kilometers west of Mosul, Telafer is one of the important Turkish centres in Iraq. Arbil, where more than half the population is Turkish, has the second largest Turkish population after Kirkuk. Since Kirkuk's dense Turkish population is the hearth and cultural centre of the Iraqi Turks, Turks were living in most of its *nâhiyes* and the villages, too.<sup>74</sup>

<sup>74</sup> Concerning the regions of Turkish settlement in Iraq see : Suphi Saatçi, *Tarihi Gelişim İçinde Irak'ta*

## The Economic Structure of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul

The *salnâmes*' statistics for the end of the nineteenth century, while looking at, show clearly that the *vilâyet*'s balance of revenues and expenditures was stable until the years 1894-1895. However, in 1894-1895 this balance was destabilised, and there was a budget deficit. The reason for this relates to the regular armies and reserve forces, which were both established in these years. Since it is known that the regular forces included seven armies based at specific headquarters to meet the defence needs of the Ottoman Empire, each army bearing the name of its region. The sixth of these seven armies was the Army of Arabia, headquartered in Baghdad<sup>75</sup>. The section of this work on civilian and military organization (XI) will show that a large portion of the *vilâyet*'s budget was spent on the *vilâyet*'s regular and reserve forces. This situation can be seen more clearly in the table of expenditures below. According to it, while until 1894 payments made to the forces responsible for the region's public order and security were among the *vilâyet*'s expenditures (payments made to military police), after this date we see that very large amounts were given to the regular and reserve organisations established in this region.

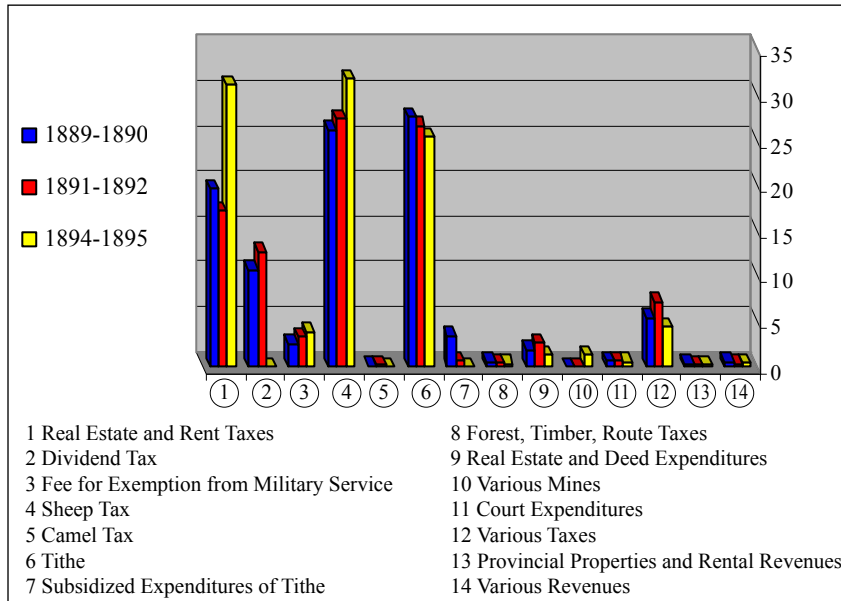
**Table 6: Revenues and Expenditures of the *Vilâyet*  
Revenues and Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* at the End of the  
Nineteenth Century**



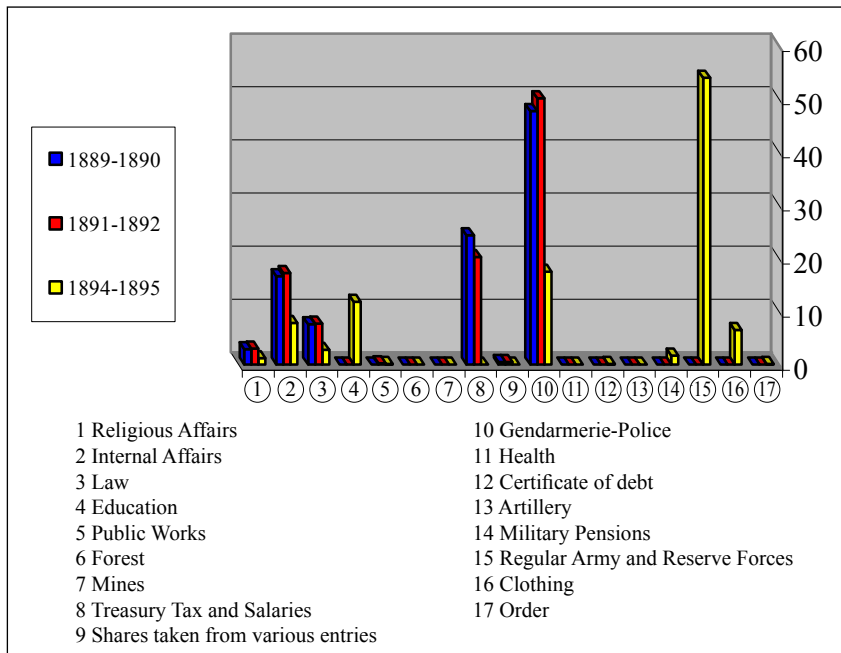
*Türk Varlığı*, [Turkish Presence in Iraq in Historical Development], Istanbul 1996, pp.33-37.

<sup>75</sup> The First Army was the Army of Hassa with its headquarters in Istanbul; the Second Army was the Army of Şumnu with its headquarters in the Danube; the Third Army was the army of Rumelia with its headquarters in Manastır; the Fourth Army was the Army of Anatolia with its headquarters in Erzurum; the Fifth Army was the Army of Syria with its headquarters in Damascus; the Sixth Army was the Army of Arabia with its headquarters in Baghdad, and the Seventh Army was the Army of Yemen with its headquarters in San. See for detail information: Enver Ziya Karal, *Osmanlı Tarihi*, [Ottoman History], vol. VIII, Printing House of the Institution of Turkish History, Ankara 1988, pp.356-357.

### Revenues of the *Vilâyet* at the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century



### Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* at the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century



The data in the *salnâmes* shows that the economy of the *vilâyet* of Mosul was based largely on agriculture and animal husbandry. This is clearly seen in the diagram of revenues above. Taxes collected on real estate and rent were the second largest source of revenue.

Some economic activities in the *vilâyet* are not shown in this table's statistics, but are described in between the lines of the *salnâmes* due to their relation to the region's strategic importance.



*Neftâderesi, a Stream near Kirkuk (Album of Abdulhamit the Second)*

For example, before Kirkuk became known for its rich oil reserves, it was an important bazaar area where goods such as grain, animal products and spring wool were traded, and after the First World War as the result of the development of its oil and the installation of pipe lines, its oil production would reach 22 million tons annually.<sup>76</sup> Kirkuk is thus described in the *salnâmes* as an oil rich region: “In the surroundings of Kirkuk,

there are three very rich oil wells. The inhabitants meet their gas needs by extracting from them. If local people were to set up a company, and bring the technical tools and equipment necessary to begin to extract petrol from the wells, they could earn a huge fortune.” “A large, rich and protected salt mine is at the foot of Hamrin Mountain in the south of the *kazâ* of Kirkuk. To the east of this mine, 100,00 *okkas*<sup>77</sup> of petrol are being extracted from 5-10 wells annually. In the *nâhiye* of Kil, there is petrol in a few wells, and they are run by the State. Again, in the *nâhiye* of Tuzhurmati there are oil reserves that belong to the *Emlâk-ı Hümayun*<sup>78</sup>.”



*A view of the Coppersmiths from the Bazaar of Kirkuk*

There is also information on the kinds of tradesmen in the city of Kirkuk, and which of them, if any, were becoming prominent: “In Kirkuk there are expert artisans and manufacturers such as saddlers, weavers, silk makers, tailors, headscarf makers, cobblers, jewellers, watchmakers, coppersmiths, cast iron workers, blacksmiths, lighter sellers, architects, carpenters. Among these artisans, the trades of leather making, weaving, and carpentry are more advanced than the others. Therefore, while the general textile production is at a sufficient level to meet local demand, we see that the newly founded school of industrial arts and professions will eradicate deficiencies in the near future.”

<sup>76</sup> Kramers, p.591.

<sup>77</sup> This figure is found in the *salnâme* of 1308 A.H. One *Okka* is 400 hundred dirhems, or 1.282 grams.

<sup>78</sup> The Imperial Real Estate Administration.



Information on Kirkuk's exports is also presented: "The exports of the sanjak of Kirkuk include all kinds of grains, sheep, goat, spring wool, angora, tannin, tragacanth and tobacco. Nothing can be said against the fineness of the superior quality tobacco called *shaver*, which is raised in Koysanjak and Raniye."

Although there is a great deal of information about the agriculture and animal husbandry of the province's other regions, it is impossible to make comparisons and draw conclusions due to the lack of statistical data.

Information concerning Arbil, renowned for its production of grain, is presented: "The Arbil *kazâ* is superior to the other *kazâs* in agriculture, and so it is referred to as the granary of Mosul and Baghdad. The products produced in the *kazâ* include grains such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, maize, and *hortman*<sup>79</sup>; lentils, mung beans, and sesame, and crops like cotton and hemp. The production of wheat is both plentiful and very popular, therefore, very large amounts are shipped as exports to Mosul and Baghdad annually."



*The art of pottery is popular in Kirkuk and its environs*

The distinctive position of the Karadag *nâhiye* in the Suleymaniye sanjak originates from the cultivation of the tobacco. This is explained in the *salnâmes* as follows: "The settled populace of the *nâhiye* produces grains, vegetables and fruits in quantities sufficient for their own consumption. generally they occupy themselves with the cultivation of tobacco. Most of the tobacco sent to Baghdad each year is exported from this *nâhiye*."

Mosul exports spring wool, leather and grain. At the dawn of the twentieth century, the weaving industry in Mosul was known for a sort of cloth called *muslin*, is now in decline.<sup>80</sup>

After all this, briefly, it is obvious that the rich oil reserves in Mosul and Kirkuk had begun to be discovered in the end of the nineteenth century and gradually took their place in the world economy. Apart from oil, although some people earned their livelihoods by agriculture and animal husbandry, and by a variety of trades, it can be said that there were no particular groups whose manufacture and production exceeded Mosul's domestic needs. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Mosul went from being famed for its textiles to grabbing global attention as an oil region.

<sup>79</sup> A kind of millet.

<sup>80</sup> Darkot, p.743.



**MOSUL  
IN THE SALNÂMES**

مجله  
افاده مخصوصه  
پژوهش

۱۳۹۰-۱۳۹۱

مطبوعاتك ترقیات حاضره مدنیه اولان دخل و تأثیر عظیمی وارسته قید و تفصیل اولدینی ملالو  
مطبوعات میانده سالنامه لرنده حاکم بولدینی اهمیت جدا شایان تذکاردور .  
بر موقعتك لطافت و با و خامت هواسنی . قابلیت ذرائع و احوال ارنه برهستی . طرق موامله سینه  
مواقع جغرافیستی . معلومات تاریخیه و صناعیه و تجاریهستی . اوله نکت اهالیستك عرف و عاداتی . مأمورینی  
اسامیه سینه رتبه و صفتی بیلمك ایچون سالنامه لرنه قدر اساسی بر رهبر اوله ماز .  
استفاده سی مجموعه شامل اولان سالنامه لرنه صورت منتظمه و تقیه دهه طبع و نشری . مندرجاتك  
تأمین جدید و صحیح خصوصیاتك اهمیت سنه بسنه آرزیتده و سنا علیه هر طرانجه بولازمه مهیه به  
عصاف نظر دقت و اهتمام ایدنكده بولمشدر .

سائر ولایات شاهانده اولدینی کئی ولایتزده ده بری ۳۰۸ و ۱۳۱۰ و ۱۳۱۲ سنه هجره لرنده  
اولیه نسخه سالنامه بیقرارلش اینه مکرر لری هر نسله دبئکاه انشاره وضع ایدیه مه یولک تعطیه  
اوغرامش اولدی .

عصر ثیونات حصر حضرت تاجداریلری غیبه بخشای ادوار و اعصار و مجله ترقیات و تعالیات  
بی شمار اولان ولی نعمت چنتمز پادشاه مطبوعات پرور و شه نشاه معارف کسره اندمز حضرتلرنک  
سایه محاسنیرایه حضرت خلافتبناه اعظمیلرنده ۳۳۵ سنه هجره بسنه مخصوص انبوسالنامه نیک طبع و نشرینه  
مواقبت حاصل اولدی .

بوده هر خصوصه افکار معالی دنار حضرت تاجدار اعظمی به تویق معاملات ایدنک طرف  
مستجمع الشرف جناب ظل القی به هر جانبین دعوات خیره استجاب بیورمقده اولان والی عالی  
ولایت عنونکلو مضلعنی بتی بلک اندی حضرتلرنک مطبه ولایتك ترمید وار دانیله تأمین انشاهی بولنده  
بدل بیوردقلری معاونات معازیر و ایدنک نمرات نالعه سندنر .

همان جناب ترمیساز کائنات و شیرازه بسنه مجموعه موجودات تقدست کبریاه عظمته عن النعمر و الشهبان  
حضرتلری وکیل جلیل نظر رسد . جامع نشانی کن . مطلع انوار شوکت . برعوامل اروز ساسته  
ولی نعمت چنتمز پادشاهز اندمز حضرتلری دنیا طور دوجه کمال شدوستی و نانیله زره بخش سر بر  
عدل و مرحمت و کانه آمال قدسیت اشغال ملوکانه لرنده نال انواع مواقبت بیورسون آمین .

م : سفوت

## PREFACE

### From the *Salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. (1907)

The huge contribution and effect of the press on the progress of civilization is well known to everyone, and the importance of *salnâmes* to the press is truly worth mentioning here.

There can be no better guide than the *salnâmes* to know the goodness or badness of the climate of a location, the condition of its land and its agricultural activities, its transportation routes and its geographical place, information on its history, industry and trade, customs and traditions of that country's people, names of its civil servants with their ranks and positions.

Since they are beneficial to all, and regularly published in a high quality format, the *salnâmes*, the contents of which increase in seriousness and accuracy from year to year, are thus worthy of all the attention they require and important in every way.

As in other *vilâyets*, three *salnâmes* in the years 1308, 1310 and 1312 A.H. were printed in our *vilâyet*. Later, when for whatever reasons they could no longer be published, their publication was interrupted.

Thanks to His Excellency, our Padishah Efendi (the Sultan), this *salnâme* has been published in 1325 A.H.

This publication was made possible by the help and participation of our *vilâyet*'s governor, His Excellency, Mustafa Yemenî Beyefendi, to the *vilâyet* printing house.

God grant His Excellency, our Padishah, every manner of success as long as the world shall exist, Amen!

M. Safvet



# **I. THE HISTORY OF THE VILÂYET OF MOSUL**





## **The Assyrian Period**

### **The Ancient History of the *Vilâyet*: The Assyrians (Assyria)**

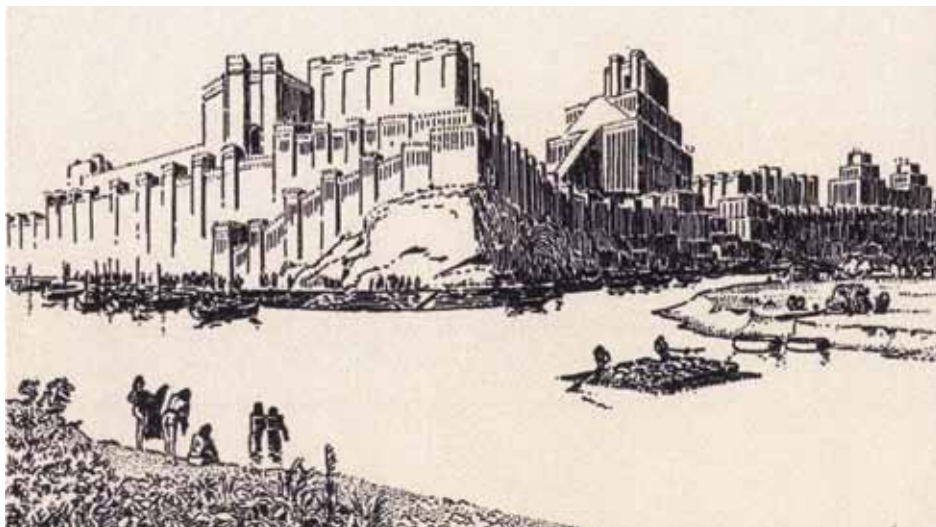
Assyria was considered one of the largest the ancient countries in Asia on both flanks of the Tigris River and was famous for its good air.

In the beginning, a large portion of it was on the left flank of the Tigris in a small area between the Maklup Mountain and the Zap River. Later, it gradually expanded to cover an area to a length of 600 kilometres and a width of 300 kilometres from northeast to southwest, extending to the Hakkâri Mountains in the north, to Arbil Mountain in the east and included within its borders all the countries to its south in the direction of Baghdad.

Between the mountain ranges, there were many countries and rivers in plains and valleys next to the Cezire region (also known as Mesopotamia) or *Mabeynü'l-nehreyn*<sup>81</sup>. Among these plains, there was a very broad one, extending to the countries among the mountain ranges seventy or eighty miles distant in the north and south.

In both directions on this plain, there are many ruins of ancient settlements. One traveller saw hundreds of ruins in one place, two hundreds in other place and then, at the end of his research and investigation, he determined that they were the relics of Nineveh. These ruins from the Assyrians' most powerful period meant that their authentic borders could be drawn as follows:

The Tigris River beginning from Bavyan to Diyale forms its left side. The settlements extending from north to south along the Sincar mountain range form its right side. It extends to Habur in the east, to Mardin in the north, to Han Karnin, next to Samarra, in the south.



*An Assyrian City built by Special Architects*

<sup>81</sup>Between two rivers, a place between two rivers.

## Its Provinces

Ancient geographers such as Strabon and Ptolemy divided Assyria into provinces: Real Asur, Arbilitinde, Ezbabite, Ertakite, Erbahtis, Zulumiyyete, Kalahite, Ilonyatinde, Halobitinde, Setakite, Elsemiyata. Most of these names correspond to the city names.

For example: Arbilitinde, matches with today's Arbil, Kalahite or Kalak today's Nemrud, Ezbabite with the rivers Lesser Zap and Greater Zap. These two rivers were the richest and the most useful ones for irrigating the fields of these *vilâyets*.

## Towns

Assyria's largest city is Nineveh. The other is Kalh or Kalak, the place now known as Nemrud. Asur or Elasar Horsabat and Arbil are the towns known today as Edbis, Sengar, Verasen or Rasina where the Diyale River joins the Tigris. At present, Elasar is called Shirkat, Sengar is called Sincar and Rasina is called Resulayn. Although names of many other towns could be mentioned, we will not list all of them because their exact locations are still unknown. Only information about some places and towns will be provided.

## Nineveh

In ancient times, Nineveh, which is only a small village today, was adorned with vineyards and gardens, surrounded by strong fortified walls, forty-five kilometres in diameter, thirty meters high. This wall had several towers above its seventy meter high gates.



*The Historical Wall of Nineveh*

The ruins of this city, where six hundred thousand people once lived, can still be found opposite Mosul in the village of Nineveh on the top of a hill called Kuyuncuk. The tomb of the prophet Jonah is also there.



*The Prophet Jonah's Tomb and its Complex of Buildings in Mosul*

This artificial hill is forty *arşın*<sup>82</sup> high. Several relics show that the Assyrian kings' palaces and some sculptures of divinities were located on these two hills.

## **Arbil**

Arbil has a fortified fortress, and was a majestic town in ancient times. Its fortress flanks the city and its broad summit spreads over the ground. It looks like the Aleppo fortress, but it is bigger and taller. The fortress is surrounded by a very deep moat. A wall extends from it, encircling the entire city. Inside the fortress, there is a bazaar, houses and a mosque.

The city of Arbil developed a lot in the time of Muzafereddin Gökbörü the son of Zeyneddin Kucuk Ali. He built the town below the fortress, bazaars, the city wall and a covered bazaar called the *kayseriyye*. When his intelligence, courage and braveness were proven during wars with the princes in his time, and heard of in every place, many *gureba*<sup>83</sup> from the surrounding areas came to the city and increased its population, so it became a large settlement.



*The Minaret of the Gökbörü Mosque-Arbil*

<sup>82</sup> A unit of length ranging between sixty and seventy centimeters (from the fingertip to the shoulder).

<sup>83</sup> Stranger.

Most of its crops are irrigated by *kehrizes*<sup>84</sup> due to the lack of rivers. Drinking water for inhabitants is very good. It is light like the water of the Tigris and it is provided from fountains and wells.

In the past it was known as Arbile or Erbalis and also as Erbed. Many Muslim theologians and authors were educated in Arbil.

## Sincar

Sincar is located west of Mosul, between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The place where humans settled in large groups was the plain of Sincar. That is, the prophet Noah's children came to the Sincar plain before having disagreements among themselves. Since they could not reach a consensus regarding this conflict, they went their separate ways and spread to the surroundings and other regions.



*Ancient Turkish Houses in the Region*

After being ruined by a flood in 511 A.H., the city, which had already demolished and rebuilt in several times in the past, was never satisfactorily rebuilt.

Today, the Sincar plain is home to the "Shammar" tribe. At a place called Hizir, there are ancient relics and the traces of agriculture from that period.

Sincar is situated on a small mountain twenty hours long, six to seven hours wide and half an hour high. This mountain twenty-four hours away from Mosul, thirty hours from the *sanjak* of Zor, thirty hours from the border of Diyarbakir, and forty hours from the border of the *vilâyet* of Baghdad. However, Sincar plain has mild weather. Its fine weather and water, as well as its fertile soil, are excellent and splendid.

## Shirkat

Shirkat is a fortress located eighteen hours below Mosul on the bank of the Tigris River in a very airy and spacious place. Historians tell us that this fortress, was built by the Assyrians four to five thousand years ago.

<sup>84</sup> Artificial watercourses, channels.

In ancient times, rulers would demolish the country of another ruler defeated at war. They would pile soil on it, creating hills that would erase it from the map. This Shirkat fortress was also demolished by the people of another clan when it was the capital of the Assyrian kings. Before excavations were done in this region, nothing could be seen except for mounds of earth. In 1904 excavations by the Germans, permission for which was granted by the Ottoman Empire, revealed that this place was once a splendid and an orderly city.

After the soil covering the ruins of buildings was removed, digging down a few meters revealed the settlement's buildings, houses and temples, and the stones and bricks that furnished the floors of their rooms and courtyards.

These ruins showed that the ancient construction techniques are unlike those of today. However, it can be surmised that the buildings were orderly and strong, representing the summit of decorative skill in architectural knowledge of the time.

During the excavations, a lidless stone chest plated with stones and decorated with bird shaped carvings was excavated from a small room. It may be the tomb of one of the Assyrian leaders, but its function was not completely understood since it had no writing or signs on it.

The room had a door so small that it would be very difficult for a person to pass through it without bending over. This door has a stone wing in four or five fingers thick. Since excavation is still in progress by the city wall, one can clearly see in the excavated areas that the wall is seven meters wide, made of soil and lime, and very strong and resistant.

Although today's firearms did not exist then, the reason for building such a large and strong city wall must not have only been for defence, but also a show of power.

Of course, its importance in terms of war techniques is obvious.

It is possible that an open space a few meters wide found on the continuation of the wall might be the fortress's side gate. Hoping to find out the exact location of this gate, an excavation dug five to ten meters deep until it reached natural stones. On the sides of upper part of the gate a passage that a carriage could pass through can be seen. This passage and corridor must have extended until it reached the fortress's other gates.

If the other hills inside the fortress and under the site of the military barracks are excavated, it is possible that more important antiquities, such as the kings' palaces, may be discovered.

The antiquities found to date (1325 A.H.) were transported to the state museum by the experts. However, a truly astonishing head of a statue and a headless statue could not be transported.

Since the head of the statue is the gorgeous shape of a *Zulkarneyn*<sup>85</sup>, we know that it is a statue of a king.

Although the headless statue is made of stone, it looks like very artistic cast bronze, and shows the level that the art of sculpture had reached at the time.

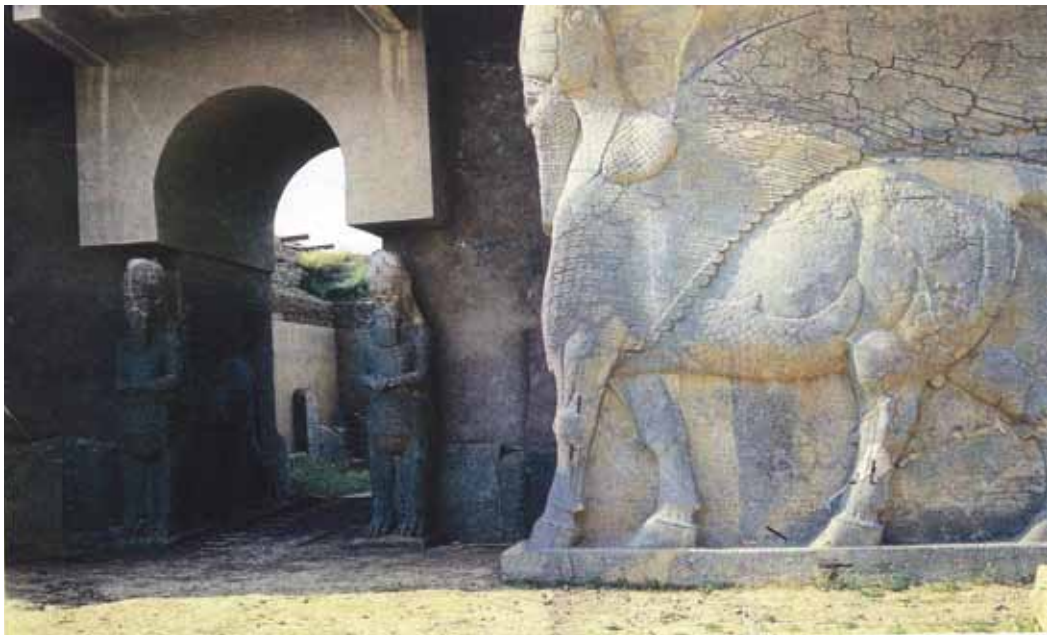
There were no previous agricultural areas or settlements here. However, since these territories have been the Sultan's property for last few years, they are now well populated and prosperous.

## Horsabat

Horsabat is a small village four hours north of Nineveh. It used to be called Dursarcina or Darsarcin. In 1848, Monsieur Botta, the Consul of the Republic of France to Mosul found many tablets written in cuneiform in the ruins surrounding this village. Antiquities are still being found there.

## Nemrud

Nemrud is a village eight hours west of Mosul. The ruins of ancient buildings surround it still. It was founded by an Assyrian king named Salmasar I, and it was capital of the Assyrian Empire.



*The Famous City, Nemrud, One of the Capital Cities of the Assyrians*

<sup>85</sup> Its meaning in the text is "two horned." Its other two meanings: a person called *nebi* or *veli* in the Qur'an. According to rumour, it also means Alexander the Great.

## Resulayn

Resulayn is a town in Cezire, and the centre of a *kazâ* in one of the autonomous *livâs*, the Dirzor sanjak. This very ancient town was exceedingly large and more developed in the time of the Islamic civilisation. Resulayn is in the north of the Zor sanjak to which it belongs. It is surrounded by the centre, Dirzor, to its south, the *vilayets* of Mosul to its east, Diyarbakir to its north and Aleppo to the west.

## Rivers

In Assyria, there are four rivers, the Tigris, the Greater Zap, the Lesser Zap, and the Diyale. The largest of them is the Tigris.

## The First Assyrian Empire

There is no single authentic historical account about the origin and the history of the Assyrian Empire. This topic is little known and unclear. Thus the identity of the founder of Nineveh varies according to ancient historians<sup>86</sup>.

Some claim that this place was built by Nemrud, the founder of Babylon, others identify Ninos. In the Old Testament, it is said that it was founded by Asur the son of Shem.

According to historical accounts, in the year 2640 B.C., although Asur the son of Shem, one of grandchildren of Noah, formed a government in Assyria and built a city known as Nineveh, along with Babylon he was conquered by the Arabs, who reigned here for two centuries. Later on, Bilos of the Assyrian dynasty drove out the Arabs, founded first Assyrian Empire by uniting Babylonia and Assyria, and reigned twenty-seven years.

His son Ninos, who dethroned him in 1968 B.C., built up the small town that Asur had founded, called it Nineveh, and



*A Relief in Nemrud*

<sup>86</sup> In the salname of 1312 A.H., it is said that the information about ancient Assyria was taken from the famous Greek historian, Herodotus.

made it the capital city. With intention of becoming the master of the world, he enlarged his country's territories from India to the Arabian Peninsula and from the Caucasian Mountains to the Gulf of Basra.

Although he besieged the city of Belh in a very steep and high place in northeastern Persia with his massive army for a long time, he was unable to take it until Semiramis, the brave wife of Menones, one of his viziers, discreetly penetrated the fortress of Belh one night and opened the gate. As a reward, she became one of Ninos' wives.

Ninos reigned fifty-two years and died in 1916 B.C. When he died his son Ninus was very young, so his mother Semiramis took power. First, she abandoned Nineveh and established the city of Babylon. She encircled Babylon with strong, well built walls and built an eight-floored temple with towers dedicated to a god named Ba'li. She built a great and splendid vaulted bridge and an aqueduct over the Euphrates River. Later on, she made Babylon the capital with the intention of winning the total obedience of the Chaldeans. Although she conquered many times and was able to build many beautiful edifices, she left the throne to her son in 1874 B.C. when her army returned from India, where it had been defeated for the first time.

According to one account, Assyria was invaded by the Chaldeans and the Arabs; and after saving itself from these invasions, it won its independence and went on to make some conquests. However, there are very few ancient documents to confirm this account. It is also not possible to verify the names used in these records.

The cuneiform writings recently found in the ruins have been read, and some facts about Assyria up to seventeen or eighteen years before the Hegira have been brought to light.

Some information about Assyria and Babylon had been found in Assyrian writings on tablets. One of the oldest of these antiques was found at the Shirkat fortress in 1843 by an Englishman, Mr. Layard. Others tablet were excavated in the village of Horsabat by Mr. Botta, the Consul of the Republic of France in Mosul.

Briefly, it is known that a ruler called Tiglatnin captured the Babylon and another ruler called Tiglatpileser made many conquests towards the west and north.

After these rulers, nothing is known about a period that covers three or four centuries. Conquests in ancient Assyria were not the same as they are in our time. Then, the conquered areas were not occupied. When the victorious side's army returned, the defeated side regained its freedom. Therefore, the greatness of ancient empires depended their ability to maintain their superiority in wars. Probably, after Tiglatpileser, rebels from the defeated groups weakened the Assyrian empire, leaving the rulers, who were always telling about their conquests in their works, unable to leave behind written documents because they had no stories to write. Presumably, there is almost no information available until the century when Assyria regained its power; that is, until the period of Asurizbal, Salmanasar and Tiglatpileser II.



Some historians rely on the Assyrian names of the rulers of the twenty-second state established in Egypt, and think that the Assyrians became superior to Egypt and founded this state. However, the centuries in which the events are unknown must be seen as periods of the Assyrian decline. In the case of Egyptian rulers with Assyrian names, they were likely married to Assyrian women who gave Assyrian names to their children. However, we must wait for discoveries in the future to bring this conquest to light.

Although names such as Asur Bil Gala, his brother Shamsh I Vul, Asurmazur, Asurdayan II, his son Bilus II or Vul Lush were seen in these periods, no information about their times has been found. Likewise, after the death of Tiglatnin I, the Assyrians' power weakened, many places in Assyria were even conquered by the Gitis due to the lack of resistance.

After Bilus II, Tiglatnin II came to power. Although Tiglatnin attempted to make war, there is no information about his works in the ancient buildings that have been found. On a tablet found in excavations of Assyrian ruins, it is written that many places were conquered and that in Mesopotamia he invaded the areas that were not under Assyrian control, exiled their inhabitants to other places and was victorious over Egypt, destroying their allies and collaborators.

Following Tiglatnin II, his son, Asur Yezriyal became king on the twelfth day of July in the year 1055 B.H. and his reign lasted twenty years. Assyria improved and developed extraordinarily during his reign. He thought development was very important and he built a palace 160 yards long and 132 yards wide in Nemrud. He also built an observatory in the same location.

After his death, his son Salmanasar II came to throne in 1480 B.C. It has been learned from some excavated antiquities that he was a brave and warlike king like his father, winning many victories and conquests in twenty-three battles.

After Salmanasar's death, his son Shamsh Vul took his father's place. Although it is known that Shamsh Vul II reigned thirteen years, he did not win so many battles and conquests.

Later, his son Vul Lush III or Bilus came to the throne. There is very little



*A Statue describing King Salmanasar found in Nemrud*

information about him. He, too, was not interested in battles and conquests. An aging Vul Lush retired from power, and left affairs of state to his son. Although after Vul Lush, the names of the three kings, Salmanasar III, Asurdayan III, Asur Lush, are known, what occurred in their times is unknown. Assyria did not develop during this period, so this epoch must be seen as a period of stagnation

## **The Second Assyrian Empire**

Tiglatpileser II appeared in 1367 B.C., took power, founded the second Assyrian empire and made Nemrud the capital city. There is disagreement about the longevity of this empire.

Accounts put it at 120 or 139 years. The first of its kings, as stated above, was Tiglatpileser II. He captured his opponents and made them obedient, winning many battles and made conquests. He died at 1349 B.C.

After him, Salmanasar IV took his place. No information on his short reign has been found, but he is known to have fought several battles with the kings of the Israelites. After the death of Salmanasar, Sargon, one of his commanders took his place. During his reign he fought many battles with his enemies. Although he managed to improve the situation of Assyria, later he was killed. The antiquities excavated in Horsabat refer to his times, his battles and other events.

Sargon first founded Nemrud and then, near Nineveh, Horsabat, which he made capital.

After the death of Sargon, his son Sanharip reigned. He too fought many battles and participated in numerous conquests. He even put down an Assyrian rebellion in a battle and gave its administration to one of his men, Bilus.

Later on, Sanharip marched on the Chaldeans with many soldiers because they had disobeyed the man he had put in charge, Bilus. At the end of a brutal battle in which he pacified them, he announced that his elder son Asurnazdin would be king.

After a third uprising by Babylon, Sanharip marched again, rendered it powerless, and returned to Nineveh, after leaving his younger son Asarhadon there as administrator.

After the death of Sanharip, his son captured much land in battle. Then he marched on Abat Melkut, the king of Sur who defeated him and took him captive.

Due to his age and his inability to withstand long military expeditions, Asarhadon left power to his son Asurbayenbal and retreated to Babylon. A short time later he died there.

Asurbayenbal, as brave and warlike as his father, went to Egypt and many other places, fighting many battles and annexing many countries to Assyria. Asurbayenbal worked for the progress of science and education. During his reign many schools were built, and Assyrian children had been sent to Babylon for education and training.

Nothing can be learned from ancient sources about the situation after the reign of Asurbayenbal. However, Asuramit Ablin's name is found written on a tablet, and it is assumed that he was Asurbayenbal's son.

This king built a palace in Nemrud, but it did not attain the level of his ancestors' fabulous palaces.

Asuramit Ablin or Sarak sent Nabu Polasar, one of his commanders, to neutralise the opposition of the the people of Babylon, but he made an alliance with them and together they besieged Nineveh. After hearing that Gi Ehsar, the king of the Medes had taken one of his daughters for his son Behtensar, it is said that Sarnabal committed suicide in his palace. Thus the Assyria empire was destroyed.

There is no source other than famous Greek historian Herodotus' account of the history of Assyria. Only in our time, after partly reading the cuneiform of the antiquities excavated from the ruins of Nineveh, Nemrud, Horsabat, Shirkat do we have a bit more information.

In 1894, a very precious stone with pictures and writings on it was found at a place called Tellü'l-abta fifteen hours away from Mosul. The content of the thirty lines of writing carved on it show that it was made for the above mentioned Tiglatpileser II's vizier, Belharran Belucur.

The writing mentions the vizier's request for help from the gods, Ishtar, Shamush, Sin, Nabu, Marduk. as well as the structure of the town's foundation, which he was charged to build, and the privileges and exemptions that he gave to its people.

This and other statues also some stern warnings, meaning that a bit of information about the ancient Assyrians' beliefs and customs can be learned from these writings.

This historically important and useful stone was safely sent to the state museum in Istanbul via Basra.

Just a few months after sending this stone to the museum, another stone with no pictures, but with writing on it, was found in Horsabat and this stone has been sent to the museum in Istanbul, too.

Although the cuneiform writing on this stone could not be translated, according to information provided by Rahip Parti Shabel, a volunteer employee of the museum,

this stone's width and length were both two meters and its height was forty centimetres. The small hill that covered it was part of the ruins of one of the eight gates of ancient Horsabat or Sargonvil.

It is unadorned, except for twenty-four lines of writing. This writing concerns the basic shape of Sargonvil, its palaces, statues, gates and other things, and praises the king Sargon.

## The Origins and Languages of the Assyrians

There is a huge disagreement among ancient historians about the origin of the Assyrians, since it is impossible to understand more than the names of some kings and princes from their original language. So, it was difficult to make a definite determination.

However, the sources that some historians use to produce ideas are as follows:

**First:** The Holy Book<sup>87</sup> indicates that the Assyrians were Orthodox Syrian, who belonged to the dynasty of Aram, Aber and Baktan as the ancestors of the Aramaeans, Israelis and northern Arabs.

**Second:** Since the nature, morals and way of life of these peoples are known, they all belong to a single family, the Semitic family.

**Third:** The similar morals and customs of the Assyrians and the Orthodox Syrians and the Phoenicians.

**Fourth:** The Chaldeans and the Kurds' claim to be descendants of the ancient Assyrians and the Kurds' use of a Semitic language<sup>88</sup>.

There can be no doubt that when the recently discovered Assyrian inscriptions are examined it will be seen that they were written in a Semitic language, and that the Assyrian language was entirely a combination of the Syriac, Hebrew and Arabic languages.

Apart from this, the resemblance of Assyrians, whose pictures have been found, to Jews and Arabs and the similarity of their architecture and customs are undisputable evidence that they were a Semitic people.

Concerning their language, having contact with races close to the Assyrians and solving their ancient writing, there is agreement among linguists that the Assyrian language is a Semitic language.

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<sup>87</sup> The Bible.

<sup>88</sup> When the salnâmes were written it was believed that the language spoken by the Kurds belonged to the Semitic language family [translator's note].

## **Education among the Assyrians**

The Assyrians got science and education from the Chaldeans, but in certain branches of science, such as astronomy, they competed with the civilised groups of their age, especially with the Egyptians. They closely studied lunar and solar eclipses based on their own observations.

## **Books and Libraries**

The Assyrians had many books for their time. They had books about history, cultivation and agriculture, law, religion and science.

These books were in different shapes and sizes, made of clay tablets. They were manufactured by making the tablets soft, with a doughy consistency, and later carving phrases on it using a needle. Then they were baked in ovens. They also wrote on gold, silver, copper, bronze, tin and marble. There was also a tiny writing style that can only be read using a magnifying glass.

## **Art among the Assyrians**

They got their alphabet and art from the Chaldeans as they did science and education. However, they did not remain at the level where they got them. They greatly improved them, gaining skills in many areas of the arts.

In short, their mastery in fields such as architecture, painting, mining, glass, crystal, and especially carving ivory was equal to that of other eastern peoples or even superior. In fact, even the Greeks and the Romans were aware of their skills.

Their painting improved so much that they illustrated every phase of their daily life: their battles, their ships, animals, herbs, flowers, trees, gardens, rivers, fish and fishing.

They produced transparent and opaque glasswares that they painted various colours. Examining some of the glass pieces under magnification, it is obvious how the thin cuneiform writings could be read. Thus there can be no doubt that microscope was invented at the Assyrian period.

## **Medicine**

The doctors would lay their patients on the streets and roads, to meet passersby who had once suffered the same illnesses and could describe the medicines that helped their recovery. Then, they would write on a board the name of those medicines whose efficacy had been proved, and hung it on the statue of god of medicine. Thus, the Assyrians made great progress in medicine.

## **Weddings**

All the girls of marriageable age were gathered once a year on a special day in a certain square, a collection of girls, so to speak, and they were sold to the people. Beautiful girls were bought for high prices. The money gathered from the sales was kept in a public fund and distributed to the ugly and disabled girls who had most difficulty finding husbands.

At a wedding ceremony all the relatives and friends of the bride would be present and testify that she fulfilled all the requirements of a wife. The prices of ugly girls were very low or even nothing. Young men with no money would marry these girls for large dowries.

## **Funerals**

The Assyrians mummified their dead, but they had not advanced as much as the Egyptians and the Babylonians in this art. Apart from this, their funeral customs were also different from other peoples. They left their corpses, which were mummified in their fashion, to dry thoroughly in the open air and sunlight. Later they were stored after covering the body with a kind of varnish.

## **Religion**

Their greatest god was Asur, and they invoked him with the title of Mabud-i Azam (the god of greatness). Apart from him, they had other special gods: Shamsh (Sun), Sin (Moon), Zegal (the god of war and hunting), Nin (the god of hunting), Abu (the god of lightning).

Apart from these great gods, there were other gods separated into two classes and consisted of three males and three females. The males were Anu, Bil, Haba; the females were Sin, Shami and Abu. The greatest of these gods was Sin. Apart from these two classes, there were another class of gods who were five and belong to other planets. They were Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury. In later times, they respected this class more than they had originally. They also accepted Nabu as special protector of science and virtue.

Apart from the twelve gods of these classes, they had many other gods, too. The most famous one was a god called Nesruh whose pictures were found in many excavations.

Another god was Nin who was also called as Mabud-i Mahi (the god of liquid) and had a shape of fish. Although there were seers who served the gods, only their kings, who had collected all material and spiritual power, gave themselves the title of Nevvab-i Alihe (the assistant of the gods on earth).

Fraud, spells and carnal desires were excessive, and these became basic moral characteristics of the Assyrians. This way of belief was not sufficient to discipline the morality of the populace, especially that of the ruling class.

According to information in the ancient sources, the ruling class was proud of their cruel deeds, proud of killing peoples and animals, burning cities, peeling the skin of slaves, and tearing them to pieces.

### The Establishment, Construction and Naming of Mosul

Mosul was called Mosul (*Muvassil*<sup>89</sup>) because it connects Mesopotamia<sup>90</sup>, which is between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers, to Hadise inside Iraq or Baghdad.



The Relevant Section of Establishment, Construction and Naming of Mosul

According to sources, the city of Mosul was called *hadba*<sup>91</sup> because the Hadise and the Tigris Rivers flow in a crooked line there instead of its usual direction; *hazra*<sup>92</sup>

<sup>89</sup> The meaning of Mosul is reunion, the place to meet or rejoin.

<sup>90</sup> In the text, it is referred to as *Cezire-i Beynü'l-nehreyn*, (Cezire) which means an island between two rivers.

<sup>91</sup> The word *ahdeb* means crooked; *hadba* is the female form of this word.

<sup>92</sup> Green.

because every thing turns green and grassy after the seasonal rains; *Ummü'l rebi'in*<sup>93</sup> because every thing turns green after the appearance of wheat and barley crops in December and January. Mervan the son of Muhammed Mervan the son of El-Hekim, one of the Umayyad rulers, liked the location of this ruined town and thoroughly redeveloped it, built a very strong wall around it and a beautiful bridge over the Tigris River.

## Conquest of Mosul

In the twentieth year of the Hegira, during Ömer's caliphate, *sahabi*<sup>94</sup> Ebu Ubeyde the son of El-Cerrah conquered the regions of Damascus, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Habur, Resulayn; Iyaz the son of Ganim El-Eşa was sent north and conquered Erzurum, Bitlis, Siirt, Hakkâri and the Eşeb fortress near Imadiye and Akra, Hasankeyf of Diyarbakir, and after situating the military camp of his victorious army in a place called Ismailiyyat seven hours away from Mosul, he sent a letter to the people of Mosul and invited them either to accept Islam or be subject to paying *cizye*<sup>95</sup> tax.

After the refusal of his letter by the people of Mosul, he felt it necessary to use force and sent a military force with a hundred soldiers under the command of Ömer the son of Handef.

Upon reaching Mosul<sup>96</sup>, Ömer the son of Handef told the people to accept the previous proposal, but because they insisted on their refusal to obey, he captured their properties and goods without executing anyone, and then he departed, returning to Iyaz. The townsmen followed these troops, captured them on the road, took back their goods and murdered Ömer the son of Handef who became a martyr. His corpse was buried somewhere west of Mosul.

After hearing of this sad incident, Iyaz departed from his place and arrived in the valley of Mosul. He sent a force in sufficient numbers under the command of Halid the son of Velid. After a bloody battle, Mosul was conquered.

Afterwards, he settled some people from the Hazrec tribe in Mosul and with the assistance of these people he built a mesjid.

This mesjid is still located near the bazaar at the Bab-ı Iraq<sup>97</sup> *mahalle*<sup>98</sup> and the *mihrebs* of the later-built mesjids and mosques were made similar to its *mihrab*. In Mosul, there is still a *mahalle* called Hazrec.

<sup>93</sup> The place or city with two springs.

<sup>94</sup> A person who has seen the Prophet Muhammed.

<sup>95</sup> The *cizye* is a poll tax collected from non-Muslim peoples of the book. This tax was collected from those persons who did not accept Islam in recompense for their protection by the state and their exemption from the military service.

<sup>96</sup> In the salnâme dated 1308 A.H., it is stated that Mosul had two *mahalles* called Cerameke-i Nasari and Fars-ı Mecusi in that times.

<sup>97</sup> The Gate of Iraq.

<sup>98</sup> City quarter.



## The Governors of Mosul

### The Umayyad Period

Har the son of Yusuf was appointed governor of the Umayyad State and was removed after governing for seven years. In the year 106 A.H. Velid the son of Telbid El-Abesi, and in 122 A.H. his brother Ebu Kuhhafa was appointed in his place. In 125 A.H., Mervan the son of Muhammed the son of Mervan was appointed governor. In 127 A.H., since he became sultan of Damascus, Mervan left a deputy in Mosul and went to Damascus.

### The Abbasid Period

In 132 A.H. the Abbasid period began when Mehmed the son of Sûl was appointed governor by Caliph Abdullah Es-Seffah. Mervan's one hundred twenty thousand soldiers attacked the forces of the Abbasid caliph in the environs of Tikrit. They were commanded by Ebu Avn Abdulmelik the son of Yezid El-Yezidi. Mervan was defeated in the battle and fled towards Mosul. Since Mervan was not accepted by the people of Mosul, he went to an area called Busir in the Feyyum region in Egypt and stayed there in a church.<sup>99</sup>

In 133 A.H., after the rebellion of Mosul's population rid Mehmed the son of Sûl from Mosul, his brother Yahya was appointed governor in his stead by the Caliph. Yahya came with twelve thousand soldiers and hanged eleven of the people. This incident led to many deaths in the battle with the revolting people. Yahya was dismissed from his post for failing to govern well and for using force against the people. His uncle Ismail the son of Ali was appointed governor in his place.

In 140 A.H. the governorship of Mosul was given to Malik the son of El-Heysem El-Huzai. After he left this post it was given to Harb the son of Abdullah in 145 A.H., and later to Sakr the son of Bahz.

In 148 A.H., in a village called Abafuhari on the Tigris River, a *harici*<sup>100</sup> called Hasan the son of Mecaled appeared. In the aftermath of two battles with him, the governor Sakr was crushingly defeated and one of his important commanders, Hasan the son of Salih was taken prisoner. When the Caliph Mansur heard of these events, he immediately sent many soldiers to Mosul. He demanded a *fetva*<sup>101</sup> from His Excellency

<sup>99</sup> According to a strange story narrated in the brief historical account called *Unvanu 'ş-Şeref* (The Title of Honor), due to his defeat he contracted an illness caused by anger and frustration. So he took the tongue of his servant and gave to a cat to eat. Later on, he cut off the servant's head. When he was eating dinner in the church, the army commander of the Abbasid State, Amr the son of Ismail suddenly attacked him, killed him and gave his tongue to the cat to eat.

<sup>100</sup> It means a member of the religious community who had rebelled against Ali, but in the salname it means agitator, troublemaker, and rebel.

<sup>101</sup> An Imam's judgement on a matter involving Islamic religious law.

*Imam-ı Azam*<sup>102</sup> permitting the murder of the people of Mosul, but *Imam-ı Azam* did not give the *fetva*. So, in order to provide public security and to eliminate the causes of these incidents, he appointed Halid the son of Bermek governor and sent him to Mosul. When Halid arrived to Mosul, he killed the troublemakers and reestablished public order.

In 151 A.H. Halid was removed from his post and in his place Ismail the son of Abdullah El-Kasri was appointed governor. In 155 A.H. Ka'b the son of Musa was appointed governor, and in 158 A.H. Halid the son of Bermek was appointed governor for the second time.

In 161 A.H. Halid was once more removed from his post, and Hasan Eş-Şururi was appointed in his place. In 164 A.H., when he was removed, Muhammed the son of El-Fazl was appointed governor. In 165 A.H., the governorship of Mosul was given to Ahmed the son of Ismail the son of Ali and in 166 A.H., to Ka'b the son of Musa for the second time.

In 168 A.H. a *harici* named Yasin appeared in Mosul and invaded the city. So the Caliph Mehdi sent many soldiers there under the command of Ebu Hureyre the son of Muhammed Ferhi. Yasin was killed in the battle. In 169 A.H., Haşim the son of Sa'd was appointed governor, and after him Abdumelik the son of Salih El-Haşimi became the governor.

In 171 A.H. Ruh the son of Salih El-Hemadani, one of the rulers of Mosul in charge of the affairs of the Beni Talip tribe was killed in a conflict caused by his tribe, causing the Mosul governor Abdumelik to be removed from his post. Then Ishak the son of Muhammed was appointed in his place, stayed one year and was discharged. The governorship was given to Said the son of Eslem, and in 176 A.H. it was given to Hüküm the son of Süleyman.

In 177 A.H. Attaf the son of Süfyan El-Ezdi from the Bahadır tribe assembled four thousand cavalymen to revolt against the Caliph Harun Reşid; he captured Mosul and its environs and he collected taxes for himself for four years. Then, the Caliph Harun Reşid charged Yahya the son of Said El-Hersi with the governorship of Mosul and he personally set out for Mosul intending to kill everyone in his path. The *fetva* of *kadi*<sup>103</sup> Ebu Yusuf did not give permission to kill the people, so he could not realise his intention. However, he demolished the city walls in Mosul, which allowed the emergence of *haricis* from time to time. Attaf could not be captured because he fled. Many people began to leave Mosul because of the governor Yahya who had come to the *vilâyet* and began to oppress the people, even attempting to collect taxes for the next

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<sup>102</sup> The greatest Imam.

<sup>103</sup> Judge and public prosecutor, also involved in food distribution, road maintenance, conscription, enforcing the orders of the central government, keeping a watch on other state officials, reporting irregularities.

year. So Yahya was dismissed, and in 184 A.H. Yezid the son of Müzeyyed Eş-Şeybani was appointed in his place, governed for six years and then left the post. In 191 A.H., Halid the son of Hatim was appointed governor, and in 193 A.H., Ibrahim the son of El-Abbas was appointed by the Caliph Emin.

In 196 A.H. Osman the son of Naim Et-Tercemi went to Egypt. The tribes Ezd and Ayn told him that the people of Mosul were violating their rights, and they pleaded for his help. So, Osman departed for Mosul with twenty-thousand soldiers. In Mosul, when Ali the son of Hasan El-Hemadani got this news he headed towards them with four thousand soldiers, and eliminated Osman's soldiers in a violent attack. These events became famous as the "Case of the City Square."

In 204 A.H. Seyid the son of El-Ezdi was brought to the governorship by the Caliph Me'mun. He banished the Beni Şeyban tribe who tried to create turmoil and mischief in the town and sent them far away. In 211 A.H. a violent battle occurred between a Mosul inhabitant, Zerik the son of Ali El-Ezdi, who rebelled between Mosul and Azerbaijan, and the governor who took a fair sum of soldiers to set upon him. At the end of a duel between Seyid and Zerik in a place called Suk-ı Vaced, Seyid died. Later, Muhammed the son of Hamit Et-Tusi was appointed in his place and defeated Zerik.

In 214 A.H., the governorship of Mosul was given to Abdullah the son of Sebdir the son of Ensi after Muhammed the son of Hamit died in a battle that he was ordered to fight. Then the governor gathered a great number of soldiers and set upon the rebel Kurdish chieftain Cafer the son of Fahr. The governor was crushingly defeated and died. Then, a Turkish ruler, Etpahi, was appointed governor of Mosul by the Caliph attacked his forces, killed Cafer, and also desolated his soldiers.

After this, Süleyman Zamil, who had been appointed governor, was removed from his post after Caliph Me'mun heard the news<sup>104</sup> that he had collected two hundred peoples among the Kurds and disturbed the peace. So the governor was removed, and Ganim the son of Hamid Et-Tusi was appointed to take his place.

Governor Ganim marched with his soldiers on the son of Abdullah, who had appeared during his governorship and seized Mosul. At the end of the battle Muhammed was captured and exiled to Samarra.

In 233 A.H. the Tigris River became extremely turbulent and flooded in the aftermath of heavy rains, causing many deaths and the damage of numerous buildings. The governor Ganim buried almost thirty-thousand people died in this incident, and many corpses had to be removed from under collapsed buildings.

<sup>104</sup> According to one account, the news given to the Caliph was: "Süleyman has collected two-hundred devils." So the Caliph wrote a letter to the governor saying, "O Süleyman! Have you cursed blessings?" The governor used a verse from the *Ayet-i Kerime* to answer, "Süleyman did not curse blessings, the devils did." The Caliph did not like his answer and deposed him.

In 235 A.H. the Caliph Mütevekkil gave Mosul and other places to his son El-Münker. In 238 A.H., Mosul was united with Cezire and given to one of the Turkish military leader, the Big Buğa. Then it was given to Muhammed the son of Abdullah the son of Seyid, and after he was removed from his post, it was given to Sabit the son of Ishak.

In 250 A.H. Muhammed the son of Abdullah became the governor of Mosul for the second time. Ukbe the son of Muhammed was appointed governor in 252 A.H. In his time *harici* named Mūsaver arose and attacked Hadise with soldiers whom he had gathered after getting a letter from his young and handsome son named Huveysere who was imprisoned during the daytime and was taken to drinking parties by Hüseyin the son of Bekir, the owner of Hadise. Fearing Mūsaver's cruelty, Hüseyin hid himself. Mūsavir first saved his son and set out for Mosul with his soldiers doubled in number. After defeating the governor of Mosul and the soldiers who tried to stop him, he captured Mosul and its vicinity and declared his sovereignty. This state of affairs lasted from 252 A.H. to 253 A.H.

Only fifty soldiers of the military leader, Bendar, who was sent to depose Mūsaver in 253 A.H., survived the battle. The rest were killed along with their leader.

Again in the same year, Merc Berhute Eş-Şef of the Anze tribe asked for a *nâhiye*<sup>105</sup> near Mosul that had been bought by Süleyman El-Ezdi, but he was refused. Berhute went to a tribe that was then between the two Zap rivers, provoked them against Süleyman, and so they looted all the areas under Süleyman's rule. Then Süleyman marched on them with soldiers that he acquired from Mosul. Many died from both tribes.

In the meantime, Eyüp the son of Et-Tağlibi was appointed to the governorship of Mosul. He made his son Hasan deputy governor, and Hasan with Hemdan the son of Hemdun and other princes and many soldiers moved towards Mūsaver, heading to place called the Er-Riyas valley. Hasan was crushingly defeated in the battle and fled to Surra, one of Arbil's *nâhiyes*.

After a violent attack on Mosul by Mūsaver and his numerous soldiers in 255 A.H., Süleyman had to run away. Later, he went to the town and entered a mosque during a ceremony. He stepped up to the pulpit, and in his sermon he prayed for the salvation of the *vilâyet*. After resting a few days, he returned.

Later, the Caliph Mutemed sent Müflih, one of his princes, and a massive army against Mūsaver. When the army approached Hadise, Mūsaver withdrew to the mountains called Â'me and Zeyni in that area. Müflih deployed his army at the base of the Zeyni Mountain.

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<sup>105</sup> Township

Although Mûsaver descended from the mountain at night to burn Müflih's army, he retreated to the mountain when he saw that his forces were insufficient. Müflih came to Mosul because he could not get any information about Mûsaver's whereabouts. In return for the public support he got there, he treated the people well and after assuring their contentment, he went to Hadise to find Mûsaver.

After the return of Müflih, Mûsaver went to Hanekin with a number of soldiers, and he defeated Musa the son of Boğa in battle there.

In 260 A.H., Asategin, one of the Turkish rulers, was appointed governor by the Caliph. He sent his son Edgütegin to Mosul in September. Edgütegin pitched a tent on a square, and gradually began to win the hatred of the general public. Due to his immorality he ignored a complaint about one of his soldiers who tried to rape a woman in the middle of the street. For this reason the inhabitants wrote a letter to the Caliph to inform him of their complaints. When Edgütegin heard this, he scolded them. So a crowd united, destroyed his tent, dismissed him and unanimously chose Yahya the son of Süleyman as ruler.

Mosul remained under Yahya's administration until the end of that year. Although Haşim the son of Abd Et-Tağlibi was ordered by Asategin to Mosul with many soldiers, he was forced to turn back by Yahya.

Then Asategin appointed Ishak the son of Eyüp Et-Tağlibi. When Ishak brought Hemdan the son of Hemdun Tağlibi and came with twenty-thousand soldiers to Deyr-i Âlî, a ruined site next to the bastions of Babylon, for a while the people's defence of Mosul blocked him from entering the city, but, because Süleyman fell sick, Ishak entered Mosul in the aftermath of a violent attack and when he arrived in Sukü'l-erba<sup>106</sup> he burned the bazaar.

With a Koran hanging from his neck and some statements, Ezyad the son of Abdulvahab incited the people to attack. For this reason Ishak had to abandon the city with his soldiers. On one hand, the inhabitants began to follow him and on the other hand, Yahya appeared in spite of his illness and tried to encourage people. In this way that they scattered and decimated Ishak's forces.

In 261 A.H. Mosul was taken from Asategin and given to Hizir the son of Ahmed Et-Tağlibi by the Caliph Mutemed. The newcomer to Mosul was accepted as governor by the inhabitants.

Although the problems caused by Mûsaver disappeared when he died in 263 A.H., Harun the son of Abdulcelili arose in the same year and conquered Mosul. Mosul was under his rule for three years. In 266 A.H., Ishak the son of Kendacik who was given him the governorship of Cezire by the Caliph, came to Mosul, took it back from Harun.

<sup>106</sup> Today's name is Shehr-i Suk

In 279 A.H. Ishak died, and his son Muhammed was appointed in his place, but was not accepted by the people. Respectively, the governor of Hadise, Muhammed the son of Yahya, in 281 A.H., Eyüp the son of Ömer Et-Tağlibi in 283 A.H. and Abdullah the son of El-Heyzem in 285 A.H. were appointed governor.

At the end of the year 292 A.H., the governorship of Mosul was given to Ebu'l-Hayca Abdullah the son of Hemdan, and the Beni Hemdan dynasty reigned for more than eighty years in Mosul and Cezire. The Beni Hemdan descended from the lineage of a person named Hemdan who was one of the rulers of Beni Tağlibi tribe, one section of which ruled in Mosul, the other ruled in Aleppo.

When Ebu'l-Hayca heard the news that the Kurdish leader Muhammed the son of Bilal was leading bandits in Mosul in the Muharrem<sup>107</sup> month of the year 293 A.H., he marched towards him with sufficient forces and rendered him ineffective. After this the other Kurdish tribes also obeyed Ebu'l-Hayca.

When the Caliph Muktedir ascended the throne in 295 A.H., Ebu'l-Hayca's brother Hüseyin, the commander in Baghdad, became the initiator to the notables of the State and they approved Abdullah the son of El-Mu'tez. But they were unsuccessful and Hüseyin fled to Mosul. By the order of the Caliph, Ebu'l-Hayca captured him and sent him to Baghdad. Later, Hüseyin was forgiven by the Caliph and new duties were given to him. Instead of appreciating these good behaviours, Hüseyin began to rebel when he became the Mosul governor, and in a battle he defeated Bin Raika who was sent for his correction. Then, the vizier Munis Hüseyini was sent to him by the Caliph, and capturing him with the aid of Ebu'l-Hayca, had him brought to Baghdad. After being jailed for a period, he was executed in Baghdad in the date of 306 A.H. to forestall more discord.

In 307 A.H. Ebu'l-Hayca was appointed governor of Mosul for the second time. Later on, his brother Ibrahim was appointed governor. In place of Ibrahim who died at 308 A.H., his brother Davut was brought.

In 314 A.H. the administration of the all towns in the Cezire region was given to Ebu'l-Hayca because he managed to capture a bandit in the environs of Tikrit and render him ineffective. He successfully neutralized and captured Karamita who came to the Baghdad region in 315 A.H, so he remained in Baghdad. His son Hasan went to Mosul as a *mütesellim*<sup>108</sup>. After the death of Ebu'l-Hayca, Aleppo was given to his son Ali with the title of *Seyfüddeve*<sup>109</sup> and the *nâhiyes* of Mosul and Cezire were given to his other son Hasan with the title of *Nasırüddeve*<sup>110</sup>. In 317 A.H., the Caliph gave the

<sup>107</sup> The first month in the Muslim calendar and in this month to make war is forbidden (November 905 A.D.)

<sup>108</sup> Deputy governor, who is official charged with governing province in absentee of a governor. It also means a taxcollector

<sup>109</sup> Sword of the State

<sup>110</sup> Assistant of the State

governorship of Mosul, Sincar, Habur, Nusaybin, Diyarbakir and Meyyafarikin<sup>111</sup> to Nasîrûddeve, who defeated and deposed Agr the son of Marta and the other insurgents who besieged Nusaybin. His uncles Said and Nasîr replaced him as governors of Mosul.

Seyfûddeve was in Aleppo, and he succeeded in taking Damascus where he stayed in power for nearly seventy years.

At the same time the vizier Munis suffered the rage of the Caliph. All his goods and properties were confiscated, and he fled to Mosul. In a battle, Munis defeated Nasîrûddeve, who was violating the Caliph's orders. Munis deposed him as ruler of Mosul and took control himself.

Afterwards the Caliph gave Mosul to Munis since he ruled in Baghdad. The Caliph also approved the appointment of Munis as *mütesellim* in Mosul.

When Bin El-Beridi attacked Baghdad with the intention of conquering it in 330 A.H., the Caliph fled to Tikrit with Bin Raika. By the order of Nasîrûddeve, Seyfûddeve went to meet them. They arrived together in Mosul and settled on the banks the Tigris River.

Nasîrûddeve organized a banquet in honour of the Caliph's son Mansur and Bin Raika. After the meal, when Bin Raika wanted to leave, Nasîrûddeve insisted that he stay. Bin Raika got suspicious about this situation, and wanted to flee, but riding away on his horse, he fell down. Nasîrûddeve's men attacked Bin Raika and killed him. Since the Caliph and his son worried that Bin Raika wanted to take the caliphate from their hands, they were pleased with this incident. The title of *emirü 'l-ümera*<sup>112</sup> which became vacant with the death of Bin Raika, was given to Nasîrûddeve because of this service.

After this incident, they went to Baghdad together. Although the soldiers in the entourage of Seyfûddeve were defeated in their first battle with Bin El-Beridi, in the second battle, they defeated Bin El-Beridi crushingly and again established public order in Baghdad.

When Nasîrûddeve came back to Mosul in 331 A.H., the people rebelled and took away his goods and properties. The Turkish tribe forced his brother Seyfûddeve who was on the side of Vâsît to flee.

The two brothers united to get revenge and came to Baghdad. They distributed four-hundred-thousand gold pieces given by the Caliph to their soldiers. Seyfûddeve was tasked with getting rid of the Turkish tribe. However, since the Caliph's power depended on this tribe, he was anxious about them being harmed.

<sup>111</sup> Diyarbakir, Silvan

<sup>112</sup> This title means prince of the princes. It was first used among the Abbasids and was only given to the supreme commander-in-chief of the army.

In 332 A.H. the Caliph Muttaki came from Baghdad to Mosul, and from there he went to Rakka with Beni Hemdan. Feeling the anguish and trouble of Beni Hemdan, he wrote to invite the Turkish tribe to make peace, and he sent Nasırüdevle the son of Hemdan to the environs of Kanserin, Humus and Avasım. A while later, the Caliph removed him from this duty, appointed his cousin Hüseyin the son of Said the son of Hemdan in his place.

In 333 A.H. the Caliph set out to return Baghdad. The Caliph wanted to be informed of the circumstances and the actions of the Turks by Işid from Rakka, and this help was requested along with gifts. Işid did not help. When insistence proved to be futile, having no other options, the Caliph was forced to return. During his journey, his commander of army blinded him by carving out his eyes. Again at the same place, they joined Mustekfi and made him Caliph.

After this incident, Muttaki went to Baghdad, Işid to Egypt and Seyfüdevle to Aleppo. Seyfüdevle took Aleppo from of Banes El-Mulseni, occupied the Humus area and after this, he desired to put Damascus under his power.

In 334 A.H. Nasırüdevle went to Baghdad. When Ma'züddevle found out he was coming to Baghdad, he sent his soldiers to block this attack on Baghdad and to kill Nasırüdevle, but they were unsuccessful against his soldiers.

Then, Ma'züddevle departed from Samarra for Baghdad. After reaching an agreement with the Caliph, he looted Tikrit, which was under the rule of Nasırüdevle. When he arrived in Baghdad a sermon in name of the Caliph was not delivered in mosques. Later, many brutal battles were fought between Nasırüdevle and him; at the end Nasırüdevle was defeated. When Ma'züddevle's conquered eastern Baghdad, the Caliph returned to his post.

Ma'züddevle came to Mosul in 337 A.H., so Nasırüdevle went to Nusaybin. When he dispatched the Horasan soldiers against Ma'züddevle, Ma'züddevle was forced to leave Mosul and Nasırüdevle returned.

In 348 A.H. Nasırüdevle and Ma'züddevle made peace with the mediation of Seyfüdevle, and this peace lasted until 353 A.H. When Nasırüdevle rejected letters sent by Ma'züddevle, enmity again started between them. As Ma'züddevle violently attacked Mosul, Nasırüdevle attempted to escape with his sons. However, after being followed by Ma'züddevle, Nasırüdevle turned back, routed his rival's army and captured the commander and the munitions.

When Ma'züddevle returned to Mosul after hearing of this incident, Nasırüdevle fled to Sincar and then, from there to Nusaybin. However, Ma'züddevle took ill and was forced to come to an understanding with Nasırüdevle.



When Nasîrüddevle grew old, his son Ebu Tağlib took over in 356 A.H. He sent his father to the Gevaş Fortress and allocated him the tax incomes of Rehye and Mardin. Nasîrüddevle died in 358 A.H.

Ebu Tağlib appointed his brother Ebu El-Berekat to Rehye. When he approached Rehye, the people near Hemdan became his subordinates. Thus, an isolated Hemdan went to Baghdad took refuge with Gazzüddevle Bahtiyar.

In 363 A.H. Bahtiyar came to Mosul with his soldiers to take back Mosul and its towns from Ebu Tağlib. Ebu Tağlib ran to Sincar on his way to capture Baghdad. Bahtiyar sent most of his soldiers to Baghdad under the command of Sebuktegin. When Ebu Tağlib came back to Mosul, he found that the forces that remained at his side were insufficient, and he was forced to make peace and return to Baghdad.

After receiving the news that his followers had been killed by Ebu Tağlib, when the soldiers Bahtiyar sent to Mosul under the command of Izzeddin arrived, Ebu Tağlib withdrew to Telafer. When Ebu Tağlib explained to him that all those whom he had killed had conspired to assassinate him, peace was made again.

In the same year, Seyfüddevle died in Aleppo and was buried in Meyyafarikin. His son Ebu El-Me'ali Sa'düddevle Eş-Şerif was given the right to use the properties he left.

The inhabitants of the region migrated to Baghdad since Byzantium was expanding toward the regions of Cezire, Urfa, Nusaybin, fighting Muslims, killing many, and causing huge instabilities there. So Bahtiyar applied to the Caliph to obtain the munitions needed to battle Byzantium. Then the Caliph, who had no more influence and power other than the sermons delivered in his name, sold his jewels and remaining belongings, and sent four-hundred-thousand *dirhem*<sup>113</sup> to Bahtiyar. Since Bahtiyar indulged his lusts and desires excessively, all the money sent him was spent on his personal desires and wishes.

In the same year, Ebu Abdullah Baz the son of Dost who was in Mosul and widely known for his heroism feared Azdüddevle, and understanding that he could not remain there, he fled. Although Azdüddevle followed him for a while, he abandoned his attempt when he heard that Baz was preparing for war in the environs of Diyarbakir.

After the death of Azdüddevle, Baz and his allies conquered Nusaybin and defeated Samsamüddevle'yi Bin Büveyh who opposed him in an area called Baclaya.

However, in 373 A.H., with the capture of Mosul, the invasion of Baghdad and the cutting of communications with Dilim, he was defeated by soldiers under the command of Sa'd El-Hacib who was sent by Samsamüddevle and was forced to flee to Diyarbakir.

<sup>113</sup> A kind of silver money, ancient weight measure, 3,148 gram

When Samsamüddeve promised to give Sa'düddeve Diyarbakir so that Baz would be neutralized, he and Baz joined battle. Once Baz understood that he could not resist, he persuaded one of his bodyguards to take his life. While he was sleeping in his tent, his leg was wounded by a sword thrown by this bodyguard. However, since his injury was not grave, he recovered in a few days. After this, Samsamüddeve agreed to make peace, and he brought Sa'd to Mosul. Peace was made on condition that he be given Mosul. In 377 A.H. the idea for a new invasion was awakened in Baz's mind when Sa'd died. In the battle that ensued, Arab-ı Ukayl and his brother were killed.

In the aftermath of this incident Baz heard that Ebu Tahir and Hüseyin from the Beni Hemdan family and one of the sons of Nasırüddeve had captured Mosul. He gathered a great numbers of soldiers and came north to Mosul and set up his military camp.

Then Ebu Tahir and Hüseyin appealed to Bin Ukayl for help. Bin Ukayl wanted Cizre, Nusaybin and other *nâhiyes* in return for his help. When his demands were accepted, he gave enough soldiers to Ebu Abdullah the son of Hemdan and quickly sent them to Mosul. Baz fled when he understood that he could not resist the approaching army. With no commander his soldiers were defeated. Baz fell off his horse while escaping, so he was captured and killed by the Arabs who chase him. The head of Baz was presented to Beni Hemdan. Later it was hung from the palace gate.

In 379 A.H. Bahaüddeve came to Mosul, and he took control after the people had removed the town's former governor.

In 380 A.H. Ebu Ez-Zevad seized Mosul and after that date, the Beni Hemdan dynasty disappeared entirely. Mosul was inherited by the Beni Müseyyeb tribe. This period was called the age of Beni Müseyyeb and Beni Ukayl.

This occurred as follows: although Ebu Tahir and Ebu Abdullah saved themselves from Baz by giving a part of their territory to Ez-Zevad, as we have explained, they attempted to invade Diyarbakir and their attack on its ruler Ebu Ali was defeated in the end, and Ebu Abdullah was held captive. After being freed from captivity, Ebu Abdullah lived in Aleppo. When he came to Mosul Ebu Tahir was captured and killed by Ebu Ez-Zevad. The Beni Müseyyeb government, established by Ebu Ez-Zevad, was approved by Bahaüddeve and his representative Ebu Ali Ismail who had been sent to run its affairs jointly. However, Ebu Ez-Zevad ignored the newcomer representative, ruling independently for five years.

When Ebu Ez-Zevad died in 386 A.H., his brother Mukalled wanted to take control, but Beni Ukayl appointed his eldest brother Ali to that position. When Mukalled won the inhabitants of Dilim to his side, he created a situation that the ruler of Dilim Ebu Cafer El-Haccac could not endure, so he went to be at the side of Bahaüddeve in Baghdad.

Ali and Mukalled divided their properties and had sermons delivered in their name. Ali began to rule in the desert, and Mukalled began to rule in Mosul.

Mukalled went to Baghdad to give ten-thousand dinars yearly to Bahaüddevele, and he acquired soldiers from him. He made peace with the regent Ebu Ali, who was coming to Mosul, and so he won the title of *Hüsamüddevele*<sup>114</sup> from the Caliph through the mediation of Bahaüddevele.

Later on, Hüsamüddevele captured his brother Ali in his residence, threw him into prison, and became imbued with a passion for owning all of Iraq. However, he was killed one night by one his slaves in 391 A.H. After him, his son Mutemetüddevele Kırdas and his uncle Hüseyin fell into disagreement over who would take control. In the end Kırdas was placed on his father's throne.

Kırdas sent soldiers to lay siege to Medayin in 392 A.H. Beni Ukayl joined with Beni Müzebd, and defeated the soldiers who were sent by Ebu Cafer, the deputy of Bahaüddevele, in a battle fought in Yakrem. Thereupon, Ebu Cafer marched on them with his reassembled army, battled them near the *nâhiye* of Kufe and defeated them.

In 397 A.H. hostilities broke out between Kırdas and Ebu Ali Şimal El-Hafaci. Kırdas went to Kufe, and defeated there, he fled to Anbar. In 401 A.H., Bahaüddevele received the news that Kırdas had become the ruler of Egypt, and delivered sermons in his name in the regions of Mosul, Anbar, Medayin, Kufe and other *nâhiyes*. Although the commander of the army Ebu Ali to whom he gave orders to battle with Kırdas departed, Kırdas returned and declared that he wanted to have a sermon delivered in the name of the Abbasids.

Kırdas fought several battles in the period from 411 A.H. to 432 A.H. and his problems are briefly described below. As Oğuz was seized with fear and horror by coming of İbrahim Niyal (Inal), the brother of Tugrul Beg to the city of Rey in Iran, he sought the protection of Süleyman the son of Nasirüddevele in Cezire. When Kırdas heard that Oğuz was imprisoned by Süleyman, he went and fought, but later he was obliged to flee when Oğuz came to Mosul and captured the city in battle. A little later, Kırdas reached an agreement with the tribes of Beni Ukayl and Beni Müzeyyed. He came with an army combined with those of the two tribes and took back Mosul from Oğuz.

In the year 432 A.H., although certain disagreements arose between the ruler of Iraq Celalüddevele and Kırdas, peace was finally established by agreement.

His brother Zaimüddevele Ebu Kamil took Mosul from Kırdas in 443 A.H., but he died one year later. Even though his cousin Karaviş the son of Bedran wished to give back Kırdas his position, because of a battle, he took control and imprisoned Kırdas in the Cerahiye fortress. Kırdas died in prison in 444 A.H., his corpse was buried in Tel Et-Tube near Ninevah.

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<sup>114</sup> Sharp Sword of the State

Conflict between Tuğrul Beg and Karaviş broke out in 448 A.H. Tuğrul Beg conquered Mosul and appointed his brother Ibrahim Niyal as a governor, but later he gave this post back to Karaviş after he declared his obedience to him.

In 453 A.H. Karaviş died in Nusaybin, and control was passed to his son Şerefüddeve Müslim.

With the death of Tuğrul Beg, the leadership of the Turks was inherited by his nephew Alparslan in 455 A.H. Alparslan gave the Anbar town to Şerefüddeve in 458 A.H. When Alparslan was killed in 472 A.H., his son Melikşah took his place. At the end of the conflict between Melikşah and Müslim, Melikşah made an alliance with Fahrüddeve the son of Cüheyr and sent soldiers to attack Müslim. With Müslim's defeat, Aksungur became the ruler of Mosul. Aksungur was the father of Imadeddin Zengi and nicknamed Kasımüddeve.

Bin Cüheyr occupied Diyarbakir, Meyyafarikin and Cizre and other towns that were under the rule of Al-Mervan in 478 A.H., and demolished the Mervan dynasty.

Melikşah married his sister to Nubbeddin the son of Zengi in 479 A.H., and after giving rule over Aleppo to Aksungur, he went to Baghdad and died there.

Tutuş made an alliance with Aksungur, invaded Nusaybin and Mosul, and appointed Ali the son of Müslim as regent.

Later on, because Kürboğa and his brother Tutuş besieged Nusaybin and Mosul, Ali the son of Müslim escaped, and after the nine month siege, Kürboğa entered Mosul and killed his brother Tutuş after three days.

This is how the Beni Mukalled dynasty was ended. In 495 A.H. Kürboğa died in Hopa, Azerbaijan. The governor there got Hasankeyf, Musa Et-Türkmanî got Mosul and Seyfüddeve Çökürmüş got Cezire.

Çökürmüş departed with the intention of capturing Mosul and took Nusaybin. Since Musa's soldiers joined his side in Mosul when he confronted them in Mosul, he besieged Mosul.

Musa requested help from Sekman who was in Diyarbakir. Sekman, who wanted Hasankeyf in exchange for his aid, came with his soldiers, and Çökürmüş lifted the siege and fled.

When Musa left Mosul to chase Çökürmüş, he was killed in the Kevasa village by one of his soldiers and buried on a hill. This hill is still known as Tel Musa.<sup>115</sup> Then Sekman went to Hasankeyf and Çökürmüş captured Mosul without a fight.

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<sup>115</sup> Musa Hill.

When Çavlı Mehmed Sultan wanted to get Mosul from Çökürmüş at the date of 500 A.H., Çökürmüş was paralyzed and captured in battle, and his soldiers were defeated, too. After the battle, Çavlı immediately went and besieged Mosul. Zengi, Çökürmüş's twelve-year-old son of resisted him with people. Then, while Çavlı was taking Çökürmüş around Mosul to tell them hand over the city, Çökürmüş died.<sup>116</sup>

The Sultan of the Anatolian Seljuks Kutalmışoğlu Süleyman's son Kılıçarslan, demanded in a letter that Çavlı give Mosul to Seyid Avn, and he came to Nusaybin. Çavlı was struck with horror from this case, and he was forced to flee to Rehye. Then Kılıçarslan left his eleven-year-old son Melikşah in Mosul as regent.

Çavlı could not tolerate this situation and headed towards Habur with Rıdvan, the prince of Aleppo. The soldiers of Kılıçarslan were defeated in a violent battle when they arrived there, and Kılıçarslan was drowned in the river.

Çavlı again took Mosul, and Melikşah was forced took refuge at his side. In 501 A.H., Mosul was besieged by the numerous soldiers of Mevdud the son of Tutuş who was sent by Sultan Mehmed, he again fled to Rehye and from there went to Isfahan and became a dependent of Sultan Mehmed.

In 508 A.H. Aksungur, the ruler of Mardin executed Mevdud, the ruler of Mosul on a pretext. At that moment the commanders and soldiers of Mevdud were on a military campaign, so he was able to capture Mosul, but in 509 A.H., Sultan Mehmed took Mosul from him and gave it to someone else.

In 511 A.H., with the death of Sultan Mehmed, his fourteen-year-old son Mahmut ascended to the throne. In 515 A.H. Mosul, Sincar, Cezire and their *nâhiyes* and a bit later Vâsıt and its *nâhiyes* were given to Aksungur.<sup>117</sup>

In 520 A.H., when Aksungur was performing his Friday prayers, he was stabbed by one of the bodyguards of the Bâtıniyye<sup>118</sup>, becoming a martyr. The murderer was captured and executed, and his son Izzettin Mesut was governor for about one year. When he died, Imadeddin Zengi, then Baghdad's *Şihnelik*<sup>119</sup> since the death of his father Aksungur, former governor of Vâsıt and Basra, was appointed to govern Mosul.

<sup>116</sup> During his reign Çökürmüş repaired the walls of Mosul and fortified every part of them to resist enemies. (The salname of 1312 A.H., p.388)

<sup>117</sup> The İraqî Seljuk State was thus founded. See The Archival Documents related with Mosul-Kirkuk (1525-1919), Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Yayını, Ankara 1993, p: 19.

<sup>118</sup> One of the mystic sects. Since they attributed importance to the inner meanings of the verses of the Kur'an, instead of the outer meanings, they take as doubtful some of the appearances of God. The order of Hasan Sabbah.

<sup>119</sup> An officer who was head of municipal police force charged with providing the public order, controlling prices, fair trade, building construction and sanitation.

In the *Ramazan*<sup>120</sup> month of the year 521 A.H., Imadeddin came to Mosul. He appointed Nasreddin castle warden, Salahaddin head of wardens and Bahaddin judge, and after making these arrangements he took Cezire and later Nusaybin, Sincar, Habur and Harran. At the same time, he sought to take Urfa, Suruç, Birecik and some *nâhiyes* and towns from Jorselin, head of the Crusader army, but he failed to do so.

In 523 A.H. Imadeddin went to Birushsham. After passing across the Euphrates River, he asked for Taftigin's help to make war against the Crusaders. Then Taftigin sent his son Sevinç to Hama.

Imadeddin imprisoned Sevinç along with the commanders in his company. Then, after subordinating the town of Hama since there were no soldiers there, he went to the city of Humus and told its ruler, Ferhan, to surrender the city. Although Ferhan did not have the courage to resist, his son and his soldiers did not agree with him and defended the city. When Imadeddin could not invade Humus, he took Sevinç and his commanders and returned to Mosul. In 524 A.H. Imadeddin fought a battle to take Hısnü'l-Atarya from the Crusaders and demolished it.

Due to the disagreement that emerged between the Caliph Müsterşid and Imadeddin in 526 A.H., Imadeddin and Debiş the son of Sadka, the ruler of Hille, set forth with their armies. On the first day of the month of *Recep*, he confronted the soldiers of the Caliph in Hısnü'l-Beramike. Although Imadeddin defeated the right flank of the Caliph's army at the beginning of the brutal battle, the Caliph managed to inflict great damage, first to Debiş's army on his left flank, and later to Imadeddin's army. The siege lasted three months since the Caliph's army was well provisioned and in the end, Imadeddin fled to Sincar. The Caliph came to Mosul.

In 528 A.H. Imadeddin gained control of Akra, the castle of Hakkâri and Gevaş, and he made peace with the Caliph Müsterşid.

In 529 A.H. Mesut, the brother of Tuğrul Beg, desired to rule as sovereign, so a dispute began between the Caliph and him, which later became a war. In the war, the soldiers of the Caliph were defeated, and he was killed. Then his son Raşid became the Caliph.

In 530 A.H., Raşid was deposed from the caliphate, and his uncle El-Muktefi took his place as Caliph. in the month of *Recep*<sup>121</sup> in the year 531 A.H. a sermon was delivered in the name of the Caliph El-Muktefi in Mosul.

In 532 A.H., Imadeddin captured Humus, Hısnü'l-Mecdel and Enyas, and while returning to Mosul he took Shehr-i Zor. In 537 A.H., he took the fortresses of Ciş, Kaşiki and Eşab and destroyed them. He built the fortress of Imadiye and after that, as

<sup>120</sup> The ninth month in the Muslim calendar (September-October 1127 A.D.)

<sup>121</sup> The seventh month in the Muslim calendar (March-April 1137 A.D.)

well as capturing all the towns up to Hisnü'l-Zülkarneyn in the vicinity of Diyarbakir, in 539 A.H., he took Urfa under his control, the places and the fortresses on the bank of the Euphrates River, and areas to its north. Although he besieged Bire, after hearing that Nasreddin his deputy in Mosul was killed, he put Baraslan the son of Mehmed of the Seljuks in charge of ruling the entire region and returned to Mosul. However, the inhabitants of Bire gave the city to the owner of Mardin for fear that he might return.

In 540 A.H., Imadeddin besieged the Caber fortress that was in the possession of Ali the son of Salim, one of grandsons of Mukalled of the Hemdan dynasty. When the siege drew out, he sent an envoy to the owner of the fortress to transmit the threat: *"Who will save you from my hand?"* Ali answered, *"The one who saved you when you were stuck in Diyarbakir, will save me, too."* But before the envoy left the fortress, an arrow accidentally struck Ali and killed him. A few of the emirs who saw this incident left the fortress to attack Imadeddin and killed him, too. After his corpse was buried in Rakka, Nureddin the son of Mahmud took Imadeddin's ring, went to Aleppo and took possession of it.

Imadeddin's son Seyfeddin Gazi was in Shehr-i Zor when he received the news of his father's death, and he immediately returned to Mosul to save the city. However, since had constant fear and anxiety about his end, he captured Alparslan, put him in jail, and managed to rule Mosul and Cezire on his own. He was brave, heroic and even had good morals. Thus he was personally interested in providing for the comfort of his soldiers. It was even reported that Seyfeddin Gazi was always the first to take the field with flag in hand in the middle of his army's cavalry and infantry.

After reigning three years and one month, he died at forty-four years of age, leaving behind a son named Hasan Nureddin. Seyfeddin's brother Kutbeddin Mevdud was in Mosul at the time, and was given his brother's post by the agreement of the Vizier Cemaleddin and the army commander Zeyneddin. Kutbeddin was married to the daughter of Timurtaş, the emir of Mardin.

In 550 A.H., the Caliph Muktefi besieged the town of Dakuk and later Tikrit with soldiers trained in Mosul, but he was unable to take either of them. After this incident, Zeyneddin captured Kutbeddin's deputy in Arbil. Then Süleyman Shah the son of Mehmed the son of Melikşah was given soldiers by the Caliph to go Baghdad and capture Bilad-ı Cebel. He came and after defeating his nephew, Sultan Mehmed the son of Mahmut there, he went briefly to Shehr-i Zor and jailed the deputy of Mosul.

Mehmed the son of Mahmut died in the year 554 A.H., and Süleyman Shah wanted to take his place. However, Kutbeddin Mevdud did not see him as appropriate, and sent soldiers equipped suitably to take the sultanate under the command of Zeyneddin Ali toward Hamedan. When they arrived there, they did battle with the large army that they encountered. They killed Süleyman Shah, and one of the grandsons of Melikşah, Arslan Kersi, was made Shah. Sermons in his name were delivered everywhere except Baghdad.

Kutbeddin's vizier Cemaleddin died in 559 A.H. As stipulated by an agreement<sup>122</sup> that Cemaleddin had made with his brother, his corpse was buried in a place fifteen yards from Ravza-i Mutahhara<sup>123</sup> in Medina. It is said that Cemaleddin was an eminent person who had built a city wall in Medina, a bridge on the Tigris River, many mosques and charitable foundations.

In 562 A.H. Nureddin forcibly removed the rebellious Gazi the son of Hasan from the place he owned, Menbic, and gave it to his brother Kutbeddin. In 564 A.H. he captured the Caber fortress after a long siege, and after its ruler, Şahabeddin the son of Ali was taken prisoner, Şahabeddin paid Nureddin twenty-thousand *dinars*, some villages and Suruç in exchange for the Caber fortress. He was set free and took back his fortress.

In 565 A.H. Kutbeddin Mevdud died of a fever and in 569 A.H. Nureddin, died of a throat illness. The reign of Kutbeddin had already lasted twenty years. After the death of Nureddin, his son El-Melik Es-Salih Ismail ascended to the Caliphate, sermons in his name were delivered in all the cities under his rule.

When the news of Nureddin's death reached Seyfeddin Gazi the son of Mevdud in Mosul, he invaded Cezire and its *nâhiyes* with his army. In 571 A.H., in the violent battle fought between Seyfettin Gazi and the owners of Hasankeyf and Mardin due to a disagreement, the soldiers of Seyfeddin were defeated, and returned to Mosul with all the goods and property they were able to loot from Salahaddin. Then Salahaddin captured all the lands of Nureddin.

After remaining in power for ten years, Seyfeddin could not rid himself of incurable tuberculosis and died at thirty years of age. He, as an intelligent and just person, gave his properties to his brother İzzeddin Mesud the son of Mevdud and granted Cezire to his son Sencer Shah. Ever cautious, he left the state's affairs to Kaymaz, who was nicknamed Mûcahideddin.

In 577 A.H. Melik Es-Salih Ismail the son of Nureddin died at nineteen years of age due to acute abdominal pain<sup>124</sup>.

In 578 A.H. Sultan Selahaddin Eyyubî besieged Mosul for a long time. However, he was unsuccessful since Mosul had more than the necessary amount of munitions. He passed from there to Sincar, captured Sincar and Nusaybin.

In 580 A.H. envoys sent to Mosul by the Caliph to end the conflict between Selahaddin and İzzeddin returned without settling their dispute.

<sup>122</sup> Vizier Cemaleddin and his brother made an agreement that whichever of them should die first, the other would bury his corpse in Medina.

<sup>123</sup> The tomb of the Prophet Muhammed.

<sup>124</sup> Intestinal pain that begins in the intestines and spreads to the shoulders and the body.



Selahaddin besieged Mosul for a second time in 581 A.H. Mesud sent his mother, his uncle, Nureddin's daughter and various other women to ask him to let him keep Mosul as before and to abandon the idea of invasion. However, Selahaddin did not like this move, and he sent those who had come home.

Then, with the arrival of the news of the death of Ahlat's ruler Shah Ermen, and at the request of the people of Ahlat, Mesud left Mosul and went to Ahlat. Later, Selahaddin gave Shehr-i Zor and further reaches of the Zap River to Mesud, made peace with him forcibly, printing money and delivering sermon in his own name.

After the death of Selahaddin in 589 A.H., Mesud made alliances with certain rulers, hoping to capture the cities. He left his soldiers to his brother Arslan Zengi and returned to Mosul. His illness became gradually more intense and on the twenty-seventh day of the month of *Ramazan* he died. Thus his son Arslan with the agreement of Mûcahideddin Kaymaz ascended to his father's place.

In 594 A.H. Zengi the son of Mevdud the son of Imadeddin, ruler of Sincar, Rakka and Habur, died, and his son Kutbeddin became the ruler. He, like his father, left state affairs to Mûcahideddin Kaymaz.

In that moment, since Nureddin the son of Arslan Shah the son of Mesud took Nusaybin from his cousin Mehmed the son of Zengi, a disagreement occurred between Adil and Mehmed. Adil left Cizre to Mehmed, and Nureddin Arslan left Nusaybin to Mehmed. They both went to Mosul.

Ma'zûddin Sencer Shah, the previously mentioned ruler of Cezire, was a bloodthirsty person known with his cruelty and brutality. He violently punished captives and other murderers. He was so stone-hearted that, while jailing his sons named Mahmut and Mevdud in the fortress, he locked up his other son Gazi in a house full of bugs and insects.

According to a source, his son Gazi somehow escaped his prison, and fled to the house of Sariye, one of his father's singer slaves. When the slave began to sing for Gazi, Sencer entered into the house. Caught, Gazi earnestly begged his father to be forgiven, but Sencer killed him without further ado. The household, seeing this, attacked Sencer and killed him. When the soldiers heard of this incident, they took Mahmud from the jail and put him in his father's place. Mahmud killed his brother Mevdud and took control on his own. This happened in 605 A.H.

Adil the son of Eyüp besieged Sincar in 606 A.H., but he could not resist the opposition of the soldiers of Kutbeddin Mehmed the son of Zengi. He abandoned his objective and went towards Harran, taking Habur and Nusaybin.

Nureddin Arslan Shah, who ruled Mosul seven years and eleven months, became ill and went for treatment to the thermal baths in Hamamü'l-âlil four hours from Mosul. His illness grew more severe as he returned, and he died on his way in 607 A.H. When he died, he left two sons, ten-year-old Melik El-Kahir İzzeddin Mesud and his younger brother Imadeddin Zengi, behind. When Arslan Shah was alive, he had already given the Akra and Shush fortresses two days from Mosul to his son Imadeddin, so İzzeddin took his place, leaving state affairs to Bedreddin Lü'lü like his father before him.

In the same year, with the rebellion of Mahmud the son of Kutbeddin against Melikü'l-Eşref, Bedreddin Lü'lü besieged Telafer and captured the town in battle. Then peace was made on the condition that Mahmud would give Sincar to Melikü'l-Eşref and take Rakka in return.

After this agreement, Melikü'l-Eşref came and made agreements with Muzafereddin Gökbörü, the owner of Arbil and with Imadeddin Zengi the owner of Imadiye, Akra and Shush to put these areas under his control. Except Imadiye, the fortresses captured by Bedreddin Lü'lü were given to Imadeddin and Bedreddin Lü'lü gave Telafer to Melikü'l-Eşref.

At this time, although Melik El-Kamil took Rakka from Mahmud and killed Imadeddin, later Melikü'l-Eşref took possession of these areas. With the death of Melik El-Kahir in 619 A.H., Bedreddin Lü'lü took control and ruled them.

In 621 A.H. Muzafereddin besieged Mosul, but he was unable to attain his goal and turned back. However, in 637 A.H. Bedreddin Lü'lü besieged Sincar and took it from Cevad the son of Yunus, who was an Eyyübi.

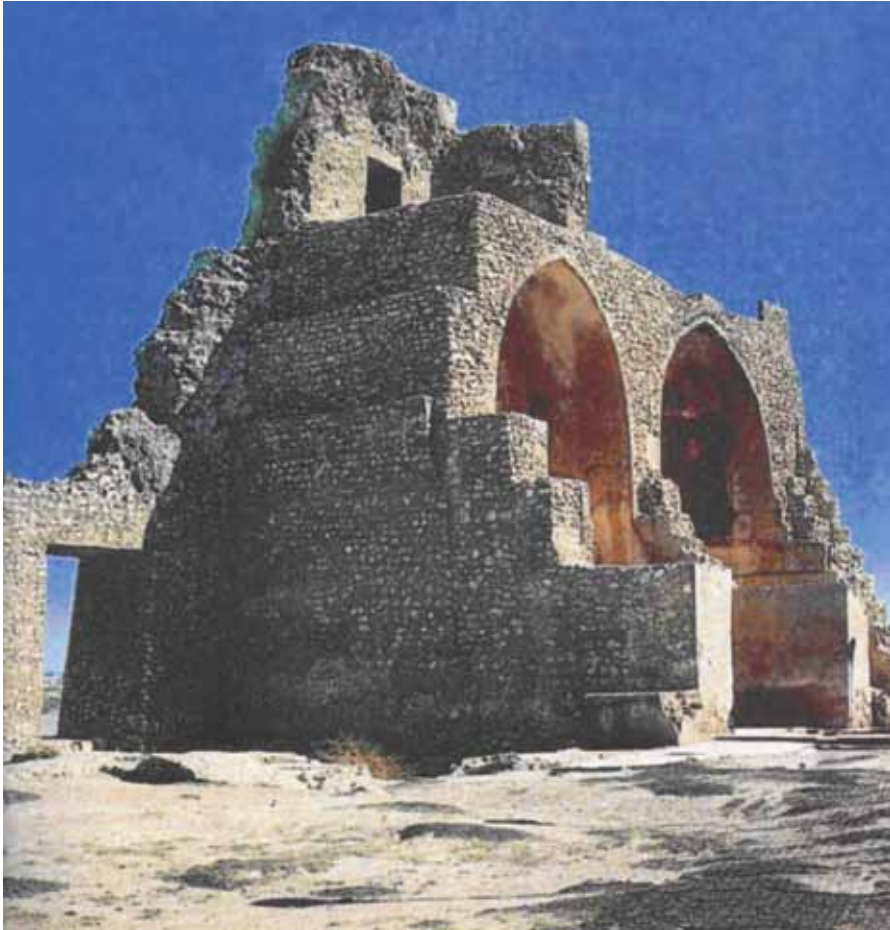
In 638 A.H., a growing disturbance among the Harezmi clan and the soldiers of Harezmi were defeated in a battle with Aleppo. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Bedreddin Lü'lü captured Nusaybin where they had ruled. Later, the Harezmis won victories and took Aleppo, Rakka, Suruç, Humus and Resulayn.

As a result of the ruler of Humus marching on Habur and Harran, the Harezmis went as far as Ane and were defeated there.

In 650 A.H., Bedreddin Lü'lü and Melikü'l-Eşref confronted Hülagû, who had arisen and spread terror with his cruelty, capturing many towns and completely destroying them. At the end of the battle, Melikü'l-Eşref was killed and Bedreddin Lü'lü returned to Mosul. A short time later, he died at the age of eighty-five, and his son Melik Es-Salih took his place.

Bedreddin Lü'lü, whose reign lasted more than forty-three years, acted justly and fairly, providing lasting security and order in the places under his control. He was able to build many great work of architecture. His corpse was buried in a place near the

tomb of Ali Es-Sagir the son of Muhammed at the Nureddin Şehid Mosque. The ruins of the palace in his name still exist on the Tigris River. Even after so much time has passed, its walls and some other feature still stand.



*The Palace of Sultan Bedreddin Lü'lü (Black Palace)*

According to a reliable historical source, during the reign of Bedreddin Lü'lü the city of Mosul grew famous for its urban development, in the center and the outskirts, and for the goods and wealth of its people. Briefly: inside the city, there were 35 mosques, 4,000 mesjids, 28 *medreses*, 108 schools of *hadis*<sup>125</sup>, 27 dervish lodges, 90 sesame oil presses<sup>126</sup>, 200 public baths, 980 inns, 4,000 mills, 120 oil factories, 127 kiosks dispensing free drinking water, 1,095 looms, 1,060 aqueducts, and 150 vegetable gardens and on the banks of the Tigris River 68 water mills, 16 water tanks, 250 boats, 36 bazaars, 120 covered bazaars, 40,500 shops and 11 perfumeries, 58 churches, 16 synagogues and two strong brick bridges, one on the upper side, the other on the lower side of the city. To the east of the city were 2,300 villages, and to the west, 1,500, for a total of 3,800 villages. This is enough to prove that Mosul was a developed town.

<sup>125</sup> The Prophet Muhammed's sayings/deeds.

<sup>126</sup> The place where the sesame oil was extracted.

## The Invasion of the Mongols<sup>127</sup>

When the Mongols got the news about death of Bedreddin Lü'lü, they gathered their soldiers, came to Mosul and killed many people like they did in Baghdad and took some of them as slaves, looting their properties and goods. They destroyed many important books and religious works by throwing them in the Tigris River. After capturing the children of Bedreddin as they tried to escape these cruel acts, the children were sent to Damascus, and then the Mongols took Mosul and places north of it such as Cezire, Harran, Sincar and Telafer.

Next they went to Aleppo, and in a battle that lasted from Sunday until Friday they killed all the inhabitants except the ones that took refuge with their side.

The inhabitants of region faced many disasters such as drought, locusts in the aftermath of this dry weather, the destruction of their crops in H. 728, and the invasion of the Mongols. Each one of these could be enough to demolish the fortune of any region; these troubles affected Diyarbakir, Meyyafarikin, Mosul, Arbil, Mardin and Cezire “obliging parents to sell their children to buy bread”<sup>128</sup>, and to a degree terrified the region as far as Baghdad,

Timurlenk appeared in H. 760, conquered Maveraünnehir and India, Persia and Iraq. Later he took Baghdad from its rulers Sultan Ahmed and Şeyh Üveys, captured Mosul in H. 769, and after giving it to his deputy Hüseyib Beg, he departed for Anatolia.

## The Period of the Karakoyunlus

Kara Mehmed's son Kara Yusuf, who arose in 809 A.H. in Turkistan and was the first leader of the Turkmen clans of the Akkoyunlu and the Karakoyunlu, took Azerbaijan, Mardin, Urfa, Diyarbakir, and Sivas under his control and annexed Mosul to these regions. However, he did not live long and he died.

His son Kutlu Beg took his place and died after running the country for about one year. Kara Yülük Osman Beg took state affairs under his control. He captured Mardin, which was governed by the Artukoğlu State in 811 A.H. A descendant of the Artukoğlu family, Es-Salih the son of Said Iskender, ruler of Mardin, died from the pain of his loss.

In 813 A.H., since Osman Beg died, his son Hamza became the owner of these regions. Along with hail the size of an egg that destroyed many animals, trees and crops in 836 A.H., numerous people died from the Black Plague, which broke out in Cezire and affected Mosul, Shehr-i Zor, Imadiye and Akra in 860 A.H.

<sup>127</sup> The Mongols were called Tatars in the Arab world. Therefore, in the salname this section was entitled “The Tatar Invasion.”

128 A proverb describing the situation as so difficult that people could not even care for their children.

Although Baghdad and Mosul betrayed each other in 864 A.H., leading to many disputes and uprisings in which many tribes and villages were looted, after the death of Melik Cihangir the son of Ali Bey, famed for his cruelty and heartlessness, the disagreements ended and relations returned to normal.

### **The Period of the Akkoyunlus**

In 869 A.H. Uzun Hasan arose and captured Mosul and its vicinity first, in 876 A.H., he took Tokat under his rule with soldiers collected from Mosul, Diyarbakir, Azerbaijan that he dispatched under the command of Yusuf, one of his princes. He died in 883 A.H., and his son Halil took his place, remaining in power for one year and two months. Due to his bad morals, he was killed by one of his father's princes, and the country fell under the rule of Shah Yakup.



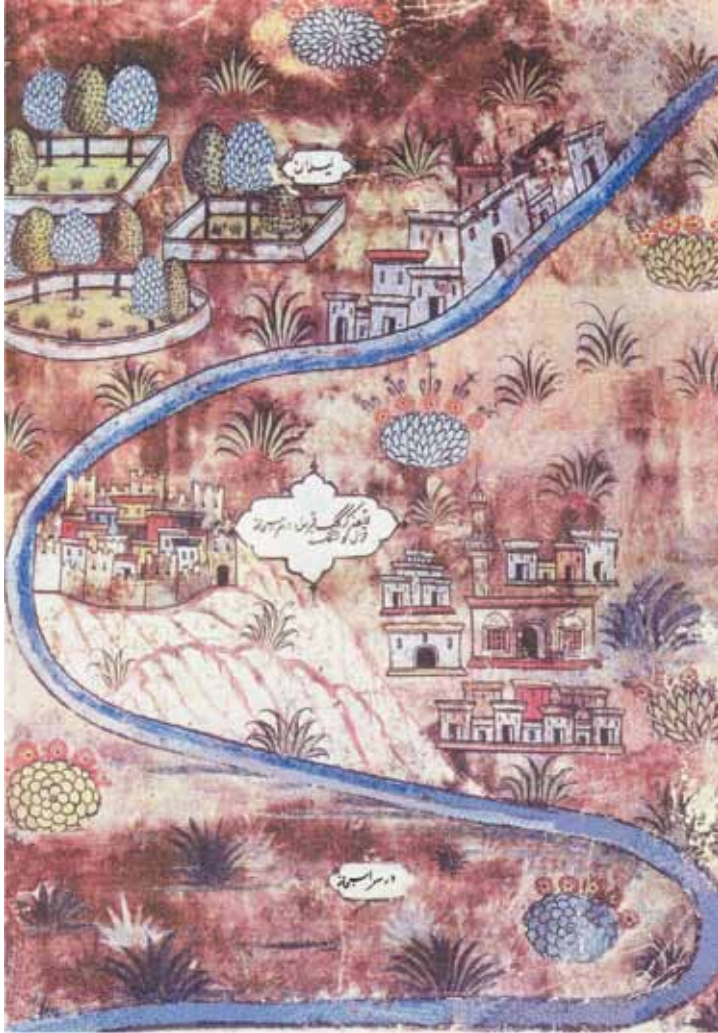
*A Miniature of Uzun Hasan*

In 885 A.H., Melikü'l-Eşref Kabatay sent soldiers to Diyarbakir. In the battle fought with the soldiers of Shah Yakup, the soldiers of Melikü'l-Eşref were defeated and forced to retreat.

Although after the death of Shah Yakup in 896 A.H., Mesih Beg and later his brother Ali Beg took his place, after further developments, the grandson of Uzun Hasan Beg, Rüstem Khan, remained in power for five years

## The Ottoman Period

Baghdad, Mosul and their *nâhiyes* were annexed to Ottoman lands during the reign of Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Khan in 941 A.H.<sup>129</sup>



Miniature of Kirkuk by Matrakçı Nasuh (1534)

In *Rebiülevvel*<sup>130</sup> of the year 1000 A.H., Hüseyin Pasha was appointed to Mosul as the governor. After three years, Sinan Pasha was appointed in his place. During His Excellency Yavuz Sultan Selim Khan's reign, he was charged with reforming Yemen while he was governor of Mosul. As a reward for his accomplishments there, conquests and reforms, the title of grand vizier was conferred on him, and he was appointed to the governorship of Damascus with the duty of *Emirü'l-hac*<sup>131</sup> by His Excellency Sultan Murat Khan III. After fulfilling his duties as grand vizier a second time, he died in 1004 A.H.

From the city notables, Yunus's son Bekir Pasha was appointed to the governorship of Mosul in 1030 A.H. He remained one year and was later sent to another *vilâyet*. In 1035 A.H. he was sent back to Mosul. The administration of the city of Harput was included in his duties as a reward for repairing the city walls of Mosul.

After his death in 1045 A.H., Mehmed Pasha one of the senior officers in Diyarbakir and in 1046 A.H. Bekir Pashazade Mehmed Pasha were appointed, but in a short time this family disappeared.

<sup>129</sup> Information on the situation of the governors sent between the date of annexation until the year 1000 A.H. could not be found (this footnote belongs to the *salname*).

<sup>130</sup> The third month in the Muslim calendar.

<sup>131</sup> Leader of the hadj convoys.



*The Ruins of the Main Protected Emplacements at the Mosul Wall*

Bekir Sübaşı had emerged before this in 1032 A.H., and hanged Yusuf Pasha, the governor of Baghdad. When he received the news that Hafız Ahmed Pasha, the governor of Diyarbakir, had departed with numerous soldiers to punish him, he promised to give Baghdad to Shah Abbas and allow him to deliver sermons and print money in his name, but following this, Ahmed Pasha besieged Baghdad. When he notified Sübaşı by envoy to leave rule over Baghdad to him instead of Shah Abbas, as the Ottoman administration required, Sübaşı gladly fulfilled the Padishah's directives. He participated in the administration after opening the gates of Baghdad, and then Ahmed Pasha returned to his own region.

Later on, Shah Abbas came to Baghdad to remind Sübaşı to keep his word, but he met opposition. Enraged, he besieged Baghdad and began to oppress the city. They were forced to give Baghdad to Shah Abbas without being able to show much resistance.

The first things that Shah Abbas did after he took the city, were to kill Bekir Sübaşı and his brother Ali Ağa, and later, the judge of Baghdad and his deputy, and nearly four thousand inhabitants, to throw many of the library's religious books into the Tigris River and to destroy the tombs of His Excellency Imam-ı Azam and Abdulkadir Geylanî. His vizier Kasım Khan was sent into the region. He captured Kirkuk, murdered the governor of Mosul in battle, sent his head to Shah Abbas and took over the administration of Mosul.

Musa from the Ömeri dynasty, who built the Mosul mosque, fled to Cezire. His brother Murat Khan and another brother fled to Imadiye due to this unbearable treatment. Most of the rest of the populace was also obliged to emigrate to other places.

Although Kasım Khan reigned independently in Mosul for nearly three years, once he received the news that His Excellency Sultan Murat Khan IV was coming to Iraq to besiege and capture Baghdad, he could not stay there and fled instantly.

Later on, when His Excellency Sultan Murat Khan IV came to Mosul, he rested there a few days and set out for Baghdad.<sup>132</sup> The Ottoman army besieged and captured Baghdad with soldiers from Mosul, Arbil and Kirkuk.

By seizing Mosul in this way, Ali Pasha, who was nicknamed Ali Kuddüm<sup>133</sup>, was appointed governor in 1095 A.H.<sup>134</sup>

Mustafa Pasha, who became famous with the name *Esir*<sup>135</sup> Mustafa Pasha because of his brief captivity in Europe, and was given the title of vizier in 1103 A.H., and remained for six years. After him, Ali Pasha, the former governor of Baghdad, was appointed to the governorship of Mosul.

Although Şahsuvarzade Seyid Şerif Pasha was appointed to the governorship in 1119 A.H., after a short while he was discharged. In his place his son Mustafa Pasha was appointed governor for a second time.

In 1123 A.H. Ibrahim Pasha was assigned to the governorship and the inhabitants migrated to the surrounding villages due to the shortages and poverty that occurred during his administration.<sup>136</sup>

In 1130 A.H. Ali the son of Murad, the mufti of Mosul from the Ömeri dynasty won the hatred of the populace, so some rumours emerged and the people divided into two factions. Many people died in the conflict that emerged as a result of this chaos,

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<sup>132</sup> It is said that in a dream that His Grace Sultan Murat Khan IV had in Mosul, they went to the house of a *Seyid* (a descendant of the Prophet Muhammed) in the Ebu Nasır *mahalle*. The room where they sat is still locked (The salname of 1312 A.H. p: 410) (This footnote belong to the salname).

<sup>133</sup> Auspicious, fortunate

<sup>134</sup> According to the sources, in the past Ali Pasha served the Arab Sheik Muhammed Et-Tayi's in Mosul and El-Cezire. After a while for some reasons he incurred the rage of the Sheik, his body was covered with grape molasses, kept him naked under the sun with bound hands and feet. Ali Kuddüm was saved by the mediation of some people and went to Anatolia. He became successful in his posts. He was promoted and became the governor of Mosul. When he came to Mosul, the Sheik came with presents to talk with the governor. The Sheik did not recognise the governor, but because Ali Pasha knew him, he showed him high respect at the beginning, and later he captured and executed him (In the salname of 1312 A.H., p.411)

<sup>135</sup> Slave.

<sup>136</sup> Ibrahim Pasha was nicknamed "Gala," which meant "pricey" because of the shortages and high prices. Ibrahim Pasha executed a notable, Ömeri Ahmet Efendi unjustly. His son Ebubekir went to Istanbul and applied to the Padishah, and in the end Ibrahim Pasha was sent to the Diyarbakir governorship, and executed in Diyarbakir by decree of the Sultan (In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., pp. 412-413).



and some goods and properties were looted. Although peace was made and public order restored, many people died due to an outbreak of malaria and other contagious diseases, and shortages and high prices came when the fields were destroyed by the invasions of locusts.

In 1139 A.H. the governorship of Mosul was given to Abdülcélizade Ismail Pasha, one of the city notables. He successfully implemented some reforms in Mosul.

In 1140 A.H. Darendeli Hüseyin Pasha was appointed as governor. After a while he was removed from his post and went to serve as the mufti of Darendé. Later, Hüseyin Pasha was sent back to Mosul for a second time.

When Ismail Pasha's son Hacı Hüseyin Pasha was appointed to the governorship in 1143 A.H., after leaving the post and serving in Rumelia, he occupied the governorship of Mosul eight times and in 1147 A.H., the title of vizier was granted him. Hüseyin Pasha made war with Persia twice.

### **First Battle**

Shah Tahmasb conquered Baghdad in 1145 A.H., and sent about eight-thousand soldiers to Mosul under the command of his vizier Nergis Khan. Hacı Hüseyin Pasha received the news that the Persian soldiers were nearing the summer palace, of which there are still traces, and which had been built by Ali Kuddüm Pasha on a hill near the tomb of His Excellency Shaikh Muhammet El-Gazlani in southern Mosul, so he personally met his enemy full of religious and patriotic feelings and his heroic nature, regardless of the enemy's numbers, while enjoining his relatives to fight in his army.

That day the violent and horrible battle continued from morning to mid-afternoon, great numbers of the enemy soldiers were either killed or taken captive in the astonishingly violent fight that Hüseyin Pasha put up, so the Iranian soldiers fled when their commander Nergis Khan was killed and the triumphant Hüseyin Pasha returned to the city with his sons Murad, Mehmed Emin, his brother Abdulfettah and his other relatives.

After this, he assembled the people of Mosul with the aim of strengthening the defences of the country. They dug trenches around the city wall and within these trenches deep wells were dug in the appropriate places. He fortified the city walls and repaired them where necessary.

### **Second Battle**

In 1149 A.H., upon Shah Tahmasb's death, Nadir Shah invaded Persia and then besieged Baghdad with the intention of attacking the Ottoman lands.

Vizier Ahmed Pasha, then governor of Bagdad, sent a message to Nadir Shah saying that he should first take Mosul, and that later he would surrender Bagdad without

a fight and obey him, Nadir Shah headed to Mosul with his three hundred thousand soldiers. On his way he took Kirkuk and Arbil after besieging them for a while.

After Arbil's capture, a letter signed by Ali Ekber, the leading Persian intellectual, arrived in Mosul, addressing the public regarding its surrender. The governor Hacı Hüseyin Pasha and Seyid Yahya Efendi, the mufti of Mosul, gathered the notables of the city in *Camiü'l-ahmer*<sup>137</sup> which was known as Makam-i Hizir on the bank of the Tigris River and let them read the letter.

When Hacı Hüseyin Pasha asked the opinions of public after reading them the letter and he received this answer: *“Because you are our governor, the administrator of municipal affairs, the trusted representative of our Padishah under his protection, the decision is yours. There are none among us that can oppose your order and decree on this subject. Whatever your decision, let it be so.”* So a harsh letter written by the mufti Seyid Yahya Efendi, stating that they would never surrender the country and would not hesitate to fight until the last man, was given in response to the envoy.

Afterwards without losing a minute, on the one hand the governor began to repair the city wall, to dig trenches, to procure the necessary munitions, and on the other he sent orders to the people living in the mountains and hills to assemble around the city in order to save the town from the enemy attack.

When Nadir Shah was seen in Hacı Hüseyin Pasha's village of Yarimca one hour away from Mosul and east of the Tigris River, Hüseyin Pasha, the governor of Aleppo, had soldiers in his entourage and near by the governor Koç Pasha, the ruler of Koysanjak, had about five hundred Arab cavalrymen who were ready to attack.

Since the enemy soldiers were in orderly ranks and spread over the region like grasshoppers, Hacı Hüseyin Pasha sent a division of soldiers under the command of his twenty-four-year-old brother Abdulfettah Beg against them. Although Abdulfettah Beg passed across the river and began the battle leading violent attacks with sword in hand, the enemy soldiers, about twenty thousand, cut his lines of retreat and blocked them from moving backwards.

Being thus encircled did not discourage the Ottoman soldiers, who were brave and heroic and continued to fight like lions, and high losses on both sides made it possible possible to break the blockade. The enemy line was traversed, the river was crossed, they returned to the fortress and the gates were shut down. Preparations for the struggle with the enemy soldiers from the fortress began.

The next day, around three hundred thousand enemy soldiers departed from Yarimca. They sent a final envoy to warn and threaten Hacı Hüseyin Pasha and to inform him that they would capture this place by any means necessary, such that it could not be rational to shed so much blood and to damage so much wealth and properties in vain, but better to oblige by obeying them.

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<sup>137</sup> The Red Mosque.

But, Hacı Hüseyin Pasha, who was brave, had firmness of character and was loyal to his state and his nation, declared to the envoy that they would not hesitate to fight until death for their land and until the last man. Therefore, they were free to do whatever they wanted.

Six days later after receiving this negative response, Nadir Shah besieged Mosul by crossing the river. He personally observed the four sides of the city in order to determine the necessary protected emplacements and bulwarks, and he built twelve towers facing the fortress.

After this, on the eight night of *Şaban*<sup>138</sup> at eleven o'clock, the projectiles started flying from the enemy side. The response from city walls and its surroundings, began the battle. The enemy bombarded the city with around hundred-fifty thousand cannon balls and hand grenades. Many houses inside the city wall collapsed, and many people died. However, even this did not discourage the Ottoman soldiers, and they continued to struggle.

When the enemies realised that they could not win the battle this way, they attempted to dig underground tunnels under the city wall and to climb the wall with ladders, but here, too, they could not win any advantage and were forced to withdraw. Not counting the enemy soldiers killed during the war, they suffered 5,400 losses in the battle by Friday. From the beginning of the siege till the end of the battle, more than a hundred of the Ottoman soldiers became martyrs and a small number of them wounded.

The army of enemies realised that these people were bravely and heroically doing their tasks, so their attacks would be useless, since, as the defenders of the city had said at the beginning of the battle they would continue to struggle until their last man, so they could not find any solution to attain their goal. They sent an envoy and asked Hüseyin Pasha to send two persons to them.

So Hacı Hüseyin Pasha sent Ali Efendi, the judge of Mosul and the mufti of Shafi'i, and the notable Kara Mustafa Beg to Nadir Shah's tent in the village of Kadikent.

Nadir Shah immediately admitted them into his presence. After praising the sturdy, steady and courageous defence he himself had observed during the battle, he expressed the situation as saying: *"Please notify the two honourable viziers, along with my distinguished greetings, that I wish to stop the rumours and make peace. However, if their intentions are to continue to fight, they must declare this and the Ottoman Empire should inform which of these options they will choose."* Proudly gratifying to them, he sent them to the tent of Ali Ekber, his *Shaikh ul-Islam*<sup>139</sup>.

<sup>138</sup> The eight month in the Muslim calendar.

<sup>139</sup> His chief religious official.

Ali Ekber immediately came out from his tent to meet his guests and he welcomed them with the utmost respect and great hospitality. After speaking with kind words on the precautions that were taken by the governor Pasha, the heroism and fortitude of the people and the soldiers, he ended the conversation by saying that after observing them he learned that the Pashas of the Shah had beautiful horses, and that if a few of them could be given to him he would be grateful.

Following the envoys' return and report, the Pasha sent the Shah eight well bred horses, delightfully groomed by his cousin Kasım Agha. In exchange for the horses sent, Nadir Shah gladly gave one hundred pieces of gold to each man who brought a horses and he released all captives (including his own).

After making peace in such good fashion, the Persian Shah left for Persia on the fourth day of *Ramazan*. Hacı Hüseyin Pasha gave a detailed letter about this and the previous battle with Nadir Shah and their final triumph to his son Mehmed Emin Beg to present to His Excellency Sultan Mahmut Khan. For the help and service of Hacı Hüseyin Pasha in defending and saving the country from enemy attack, he was given as a reward a sword ornamented with precious stones and jewels, his son Mehmed Beg was granted the title of Pasha by the Padishah, and a copy of the decree issued by the Padishah was given saying:

### **The Padishah's Decree**

*“I appreciate all the services that you as the vizier and the military chiefs and soldiers under your command performed in the defence and protection of the fortress against the enemy. All of you are admired on my part and are the recipient of my benediction. Blessings upon you and from now on all of you have the power to continue to accomplish effective services for our religion and our State.”*

Hacı Hüseyin Pasha served courageously, bravely and patriotically. He was born in 1106 A.H. and died when he was sixty-five in 1171 A.H. The governorship of Mosul was given to one of his sons, Mehmed Emin Pasha. The title of vizier was granted him in 1180 A.H. and after staying one year in Mosul he was appointed to Diyarbakir where he was governorship for six months. By order of the Padishah, he joined the war against Russia and he was captured.

He was in prison for five years, and after the peace of 1189 A.H. he came to Istanbul, was accepted into the presence of His Excellency Sultan Abdülhamit I and after receiving honours, he returned to Mosul. After serving two and a half months in Mosul, he died and was buried outside of the mosque where his father was buried.

Ismail Pashazade Abdulfettah Pasha was sent to Baghdad due to past conflicts among the people of Mosul, was granted the title of vizier and sent to governorship of Mosul with the rank of *mirmiranlık* by appointment of the governor of Baghdad.

Later, the governorship of Tripoli was added to his duties. In 1185 A.H. he left Ahmed Agha behind as his representative, and departed for Damascus in the month of *Safer*<sup>140</sup> to supply provisions for the people were going to the Hadj and returning from Hedjaz. The notables of Mosul revolted against Ahmed Agha, even attempting to kill him. After this incident, the people divided into two factions, there were many fights and many people died. In the end, tranquillity and peace were restored, but the population was diminished significantly by an epidemic of the plague. When Abdulfettah Pasha died in Damascus his corpse was transported to Mosul and buried in his personal tomb.

Then the governorship of Mosul was given to Süleyman Pasha the son of Mehmed Emin Pasha. While Süleyman Pasha was busy with the reorganisation of Mosul's affairs, he was removed from duty. In 1190 A.H., he was reappointed there, and after working two years he was again dismissed. The guard of Mardin and former Baghdad governor Hasan Pasha took up his position. Later, Hasan Pasha was also sent to another *vilâyet*. After he served for a while in that *vilâyet*, in 1200 A.H. he was appointed to Mosul a second time.

Then, Abdalbaki Pasha, who had been serving as an official scribe, was appointed to Mosul with the title of *mirmiran* by the governor of Baghdad. He was assigned the task of reforming the Yezidi tribes who were busy there forcibly seizing the goods of travellers and convoys and murdering people.

Although the Yezidis were defeated and fled during the first fight, later a larger crowd made a sudden attack, and they killed Abdalbaki Pasha as well as his brother Abdurrahman Bey along with nearly one-hundred of their soldiers.

Because of the death of Abdalbaki Pasha, Mehmed Emin Pashazade Mehmed Pasha was appointed as deputy governor and Süleyman Pashazade Numan Bey was assigned as regent to Mehmed Pasha. After a while, the governorship of Mosul was again given to Süleyman Pasha.

Although Süleyman Pasha was removed from duty and Numan Pasha was appointed in his place with the title of *mirmiran* in 1222 A.H., he had to resign due to illness, and Mosullu Bekir Efendizade Ahmed Pasha was appointed to take his place in 1224 A.H. Then, because Ahmed Pasha was killed in an insurgent rebellion, the grand vizier Abdulcelilzade Mahmut Pasha was appointed to take his place and died after two years. Sadullah Pasha who was appointed to take his place with the title of vizier, but died, too, in 1228 A.H. Although Ahmed Pasha, who was appointed in his place in 1234 A.H., was removed, when Abdulcelilzade Ahmed Pasha was assigned to take his place, he died after only ten days, and the former governor Ahmed Pasha again took on the duties of the Mosul governorship.

<sup>140</sup> The second month in the Muslim calendar.

In 1237 A.H., Ahmed Pasha was again removed from his post, Abdurrahman Pasha from the Abdulcelil dynasty was appointed with the title of vizier, but because he fell ill Yahya Pasha was appointed governor of the *kazâ* and following this, the governorship was given to Yahya Pasha in 1238 A.H. due to the death of Abdurrahman Pasha.

After four years, Abdurrahman Pasha the son of Mahmut Pasha was appointed governor. Since he and his chamberlain Mehmed Pasha were assassinated by conspirators in 1243 A.H., the governorship was given to Mehmed Emin Pasha the grandson of Süleyman Pasha in 1244 A.H., and after one year it was given to Hasan Efendizade Kasım Pasha from the Ömeri dynasty. However, Kasım Pasha was executed by the Baghdad governor, Davut Pasha, Yasin Efendizade Sait Pasha with rank of the governor-general of Rumelia took his place in 1247 A.H. In 1249 A.H. Yahya Pasha took office a second time, and in 1250 A.H. Sait Pasha was appointed.

In the same year, Sait Pasha was discharged, and Ince Bayraktarzade Mehmed Pasha took his place with forces at his side comprising of three companies of the regular army and five hundred *haytas*<sup>141</sup>, one hundred Albanians and the two hundred *akils*<sup>142</sup> and began his duty.

After six months, he marched with soldiers gathered from Mosul and the Janissary aghas against Kürd Ismail Pasha, the *mutasarrıf* of Imadiye, who had declared independence while rebelling. At the end of the battle, he forced Ismail Pasha to flee with his soldiers, then he went to a village called El-Geri Arap with the Janissary aghas, executed the chief of the Yezidi tribe and returned to Mosul.

Later, he started to construct barracks, which still exist today, and other buildings by collecting necessary building materials, he went together with Ali Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, and Mustafa Reşid Pasha, who was sent to catch the Ravanduz Beg and to reform the region. After capturing the Ravanduz Beg, Imadiye, Akra and the *nâhiyes* were brought under control. By sending Ismail Pasha, the *mutasarrıf* of Imadiye to Baghdad, Mustafa Reşid Pasha returned from Ravanduz to Istanbul and Mehmed Pasha returned to Mosul with Ali Pasha. He completed the construction of the barracks and a certain number of cannons were produced. Later on, because of attempts to recruit in Mosul, the people rebelled against these efforts. They even dared to kill the *divan efendisi*<sup>143</sup> who was sent to them. Mehmed Pasha was ready to fire twenty big cannons at the city, but Ali Pasha arrived in time and saved the city from bombardment. He killed most of the people connected to this affair with a few regular army troops that he sent inside the city and seized their goods and properties. He was able to restore public order by deporting some of the rebels to Basra and registering a few of them as soldiers.

<sup>141</sup> Provincial soldiers, a kind of guard.

<sup>142</sup> Local soldiers.

<sup>143</sup> The member of council of state.

In 1259 A.H. he converted the existing telegraph office into an arsenal. Inoperative cannons were melted down by great masters and other industrial experts that he called from Ravanduz, and he had them manufacture new cannons and mortars and various kinds of projectiles. Today (1894), one of the two big cannons in front of the door of the Infantry Barracks is one of these cannons. He employed prisoners and let them make eighty cannons and the necessary amount of gunpowder. Ten bakeries and one *menzilhane*<sup>144</sup> were built to rest and switch the horses. They were prepared to accommodate seven hundred mules and as many camels.

Mehmed Pasha went to Telafer with his available soldiers and munitions, captured it after fifteen days of fighting and recruited qualified persons from its inhabitants. He went to Sincar. At the end of a brutal battle, he killed a fair sum of his enemies and sent their heads to Mosul as a warning.

After thus gaining control of Sincar, he went to Mardin with his victorious army. After six months of siege, he entered the city by demolishing the two gates of the fortress. He killed some of the populace, and subordinated others by enlisting them as soldiers. From there he chased the Shammar, capturing their sheiks in a place called Busayra near the Euphrates. He confiscated their goods and properties and returned to Mosul.

After this, since he saw signs of rebellion among the people of Imadiye and other mountain dwellers, he went there and besieged Imadiye for nearly one year. Due to the geography of the region, he was unable to conquer the fortress at first; but later on, he made ineffective one part of the fortress by digging tunnels and shooting cannonballs and mortars.

Then, Imadiye's pashas and begs agreed to surrender the city. Mehmed Pasha had these pashas and begs, along with some notables and some women, settle in Mosul, and he allocated them agreeable salaries.

During the administration of Mehmed Pasha, beggars were rarely seen in the streets and bazaars. Since he meted out severe punishments; for instance, by having violators of his policies and rules thrown into the river, there was almost no prostitution.

At the time, due the savage character of the people, who were insufficiently obedient to the government, obliged Mehmed Pasha to use these severe punishments to let them know their limitations. According to an account, one day, when he was on a journey and in the middle of crossing a river on a mule, he heard a girl shout. She complained about a soldier who had violated her and eaten the yogurt she had with her. So Mehmed Pasha gathered all his soldiers and asked her to identify the soldier. Then, he called him in his presence and while addressing to the girl, he said, "*Now if I rip the stomach of this soldier and see a sign of the yogurt, I will split him in two.*" He cut open the stomach of the soldier and when he saw yoghurt in his stomach, he understood that she was right.

<sup>144</sup> The place to spend the night, the place that switched the horses

Mehmed Pasha achieved many reforms, changes and developments inside and outside of the city during his administration, which lasted more than eight years. Still today, his edifices are in use.



*The Ottoman Military Barracks in Kirkuk*

He rebuilt the government building, which still exists today, and nearby, the Infantry and ruined cavalry barracks, the military hospital, the mosque on the Gilâl square and the holy place where Prophet Daniel had his dream. The populace lived in safety and peace due to precautions he took and the influence he had on the people during his administration.



*The Mosque of the Prophet Danyal-Kirkuk*



Mehmed Pasha originally came from the family of Ahmed Agha from the Bartin *kazâ* of the city of Kastamonu. Formerly, he went to Egypt at the bidding of Ibrahim Pasha, who was the son of the deceased Mehmed Ali Pasha, the governor of Egypt. In the war between Mehmed Ali Pasha and the Ottoman State, he fled and defected to the side of Hafız Ali Pasha, the commander of the army. Since Ali Pasha already knew him, he accepted him and appointed him *bayraktar*<sup>145</sup>. After staying beside him during the battle, he went to Damascus and appointed *Tüfekçibaşı*<sup>146</sup>. He gathered vast numbers of soldiers and became *Delibaşı*<sup>147</sup> and he passed through Diyarbakir with his soldiers. Since the governor of Diyarbakir did not assign any task to him and his soldiers, he came to Mosul and camped outside the Sincar Gate. The Janissary Aghas, who saw them, rebelled and drove him out of Mosul. In 1248 A.H., he went to Ali Rıza Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, and after staying there for a while, he was appointed *mutasarrıf* of Kirkuk by the governor. He did many good works in Kirkuk. He pleased the governor and the people by building a government office on the Şaturlu River. As mentioned above, he was appointed to the governorship of Mosul in 1250 A.H.

Mehmed Pasha died of diarrhoea in the month of *Dhu'l-Hijja*<sup>148</sup> in the year 1259 A.H. when he was sixty-five. He was buried in his private tomb next to the mosque of the great prophet, Nebi Şit.

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<sup>145</sup> Flag-bearer, the officer who carries the regiment's flag.

<sup>146</sup> Chief of the riflemen.

<sup>147</sup> Head of the scouts.

<sup>148</sup> Twelfth month in the Muslim calendar.



## **II. GEOGRAPHY OF THE *VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**



## Settlements and Borders

The *vilâyet* of Mosul is in the Asian lands of the Ottoman Empire, and borders the *kazâ* of Cizre, which separates the *vilâyet* of Diyarbakir from Mosul to the north. The *nâhiye* of Pencivan in the Suleymaniye sanjak forms the border of the Ottoman and Persian States to the east. Tikrit separates the *vilâyet* of Baghdad from Mosul to the south, and the sanjak of Zor, to the west. The city of Mosul, the centre of the *vilâyet*, is has the coordinates: 36° 19'N, 40° 50'E. The width of the *vilâyet* is 40 hours<sup>149</sup> (200 kilometers), its length is 15 hours, and its Total surface is circa 113,000 square kilometers.

### The Administrative Divisions of the *Vilâyet*<sup>150</sup>

<u>Name of <i>Livâ</i></u>	<u>Name of <i>Kazâ</i></u>
<i>Mosul</i>	Mosul Imadiye Zaho Sincar Duhok Akra
<i>Kirkuk</i> <sup>151</sup>	Ravanduz Arbil Salahiye (Kifri) Koysanjak Raniye
<i>Suleymaniye</i>	Gulanber Bazyan Shehr-i Pazar Mamure (Mamuretu'l-Hamit)

<sup>149</sup> In the *salnâme*, one hour is taken to be equal to 5 km.

<sup>150</sup> According to the *salnâmes* dated 1325 A.H.-1330 A.H., the final state of its administrative divisions.

<sup>151</sup> In the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. the name of the Kirkuk sanjak is the sanjak of Shehr-i Zor. An explanation of this fact is given in the relevant section.

### Numbers of the Administrative Units of the *Vilâyet*<sup>152</sup>

Name of Sancak	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Sanjak of Mosul	6	15	1,598 <sup>153</sup>
Sanjak of Kirkuk	6	17	1,712
Sanjak of Suleymaniye	5	11	1,082
<b>Total</b>	17	43	4,392

### Cezire (Mesopotamia)

Cezire, a vast region lying between the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates, has the most fertile lands in the world. However, it is a place that has been nearly emptied and ruined. The ancient Greek geographers called this region “Mesopotamia,” meaning between the two rivers. Today, it is known by this name in foreign languages.

The Cezire region at the foot of the Cudi Mountain is the cradle of humankind. This region has been the settlement area of the Semitic peoples (the area known as Aram in the Old Testament) since ancient times. In Hebrew books, Aram is called “Nehreyn.” Since the region is open on all sides, it is not easy to defend. Therefore, it has been the scene for many wars among a variety of states.

In the times recorded by history, it was under the rule of Assyrians, but for some time it was under the control of the Egyptian Pharaohs. Cihangir Keyhüsrev invaded the region and expanded the borders of Persia all the way to the Mediterranean. The region was invaded by Alexander the Great and divided into small states after his death. Later, it would again become a province of Persia under the rule of the Sassanids.

From the middle of the second century A.D. until the emergence of Islam, it was the scene for wars between the Persians and the Greeks, and passed back and forth between these two states. Before the emergence of Islam, some Arab tribes from the Arabian Peninsula gained supremacy over the Greeks and the Persians in this region. In the period of Caliph Ömer (17 A.H.), Cezire was conquered and annexed to the lands of the Islamic state. In this period, many people from the Arabian Peninsula were brought to the region and were settled there. After the conquest of the region, richness of its grain stocks, olive oil, and honey, which were collected as taxes, offer convincing proof of the region’s development.

In the time of the Umayyad State, the region again became the scene for many wars since the majority of the people of Cezire were followers of the Prophet Ali. Cezire reached its highest level of civilisation in the time of the Abbasids. In this region, large, developed cities and towns were established. Everywhere there were vineyards and gardens. At the time, its northern section was known as Diyarbakir, and its southern section, as Diyarmuzur.

<sup>152</sup> This table is taken from the *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H.

<sup>153</sup> The number of villages is 1.627 in the Sanjak of Mosul within the same *salname*, pg.226

The attraction created by the development of the region gave rise to many uprisings and revolts. The clashes that emerged began to hinder the progress of the region's civilisation. After weakening of the Abbasids, especially the states established separately by the Turkish emirs who arose, and their battles with each other, caused the region to completely lose its capacity for growth and it began to regress.

Cities such as Diyarbakir, Mosul, Meyyafarikin, Hasankeyf, Rakka, Urfa, Mardin, Cizre and others were being made the capitals of separate states, and the rulers of the small states established there stopped regression to some degree by patronising science, skills and industry and supporting scientists and their talents. The region had been developed place at the end of the Abbasid state. Some of the major states in the period of the Abbasid state in Cezire were Büveyhis, Beni Akil, Beni Mervan, Eyubis and others.

Later the region was devastated by the Mongol invasions. Vineyards and gardens were turned to pastures that continuously changed hands among the tribes. After the Mongol invasion, Cezire remained in the hands of the Karakoyunlus and Akkoyunlus. Finally, it was annexed to the Ottoman lands in the tenth century A.H. by Yavuz Sultan Selim Khan. Since that time, the region has been divided among the *vilâyets* of Diyarbakir, Aleppo, Mosul and Baghdad.

The geography of Cezire has been accepted as a distinctive region since ancient times. It is separated by natural borders. Administratively, it is divided into four *vilâyets* and one autonomous *mutasarrıflık*. Its northeastern section is the central sanjak of Diyarbakir with one or two towns and the sanjak of Mardin. Its northwestern section is for the most part under the administration of the *vilâyet* of Aleppo and forms the sanjak of Urfa. Its central and eastern parts belong to the *vilâyet* of Mosul, most of the central sanjak of Mosul, and it covers half of the sanjak of Zor to the west of the *vilâyet* of Mosul. Its southern part is attached to the central sanjak of Baghdad.

In spite of the vastness and fertility of its lands, the populace of Cezire is not proportionately wealthy. The reason for this is that a number of Arab and Kurdish tribes have used this vast area as pasture for their animal herds for a long time, and they do not leave the local inhabitants who deal with agriculture and farming in peace. Therefore, most of the people in the region are nomadic, and the local people occupied with farming number about fifty-five thousand.<sup>154</sup> They are in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates in the northern part of the region. In the past, the famous Tay tribe came from the Arabian Peninsula and used the region of Mesopotamia for pasture and habitation. Later the tribes of Anze and Shammar came, and especially the Shammar tribe has gained great power and influence in this region in recent times.<sup>155</sup>

<sup>154</sup> According to the *salnâme* dated 1310 A.H.

<sup>155</sup> In the *salnâme* dated 1310 A.H., these details are given about these tribes: The nomadic Arab tribes separated in sections. The Shammar tribe has about 14,000 tents. If we surmise that there are 6 persons per tent, their total population is about 84,000. The Tay tribe is located between Habur and Mosul, and is supposed to comprise 3,000 tents. Due to hostility and competition between the Anze tribe and the

In the mountainous areas at north, the Kurdish and Turkmen tribes wander. They live in some seasons in houses, in some seasons in tents. Because of this characteristic, they cannot be supposed as nomad. These tribes are not unconfined as the tribes of Tay and Shammar; they have devotions to the State. Although the tribes of Kurds and Turkmens speak their own language, they are familiar to Arabic language and similar to Arabs. In this region, there are a few numbers of Nasturis and Yezidis from the time of the Syrians and a few numbers of Jews settled in the cities and towns. Peoples in this region are mainly Sunni.

## **Climate and Weather**

While the *vilâyet* of Mosul is considered a hot country, its climate and weather is generally mild and healthy. It has four seasons. In the summer temperatures can rise from 35-36 degrees to 40 at times, to 42 at most, but even to 44 degrees.

Although Mosul's *kazâs* Duhok and Zaho differ from other places and their partly swampy areas are relatively bad for air quality, the climate of the other locales is very healthy and pleasant. Therefore, if the rules of good health are respected, it is evident that there will no illness. The wind that blows from south is hot and annoying. The weather from the north, it is nice, airy and refreshing. Here, rain falls intermittently from November till April and sometimes until the middle of May. The types of weather characteristic of four seasons occur. While the climates of the east and south are hotter, the climates of the west and north bring pleasant and cool air to the region.

## **Mountains**

There are three mountains called Maklub, Bashika, Aynu's-safra around Mosul. A big river is born at the crest of the eastern side of Maklub Mountain. It descends, and after passing a few mills, joins the Gazer River. The Aynu's-safra Mountain is waterless and treeless, but on one side, there is a small spring named Aynu's-safra. One of the four water sources on Bashika Mountain is called Bashika. Another is Behzani, and the other two are Fazıla and Narvan.

## **Forests**

There are four forests near Mosul on its north side: Kizfahre has a one half hour length and a 15 minute width; Havi Aslan has a one half hour length and a 25 minute width; Karagoz has a 45 minute length and a one half hour width; Hemrin has a one half hour length and the same width. There are also certain forests further away; namely, Matrad and Zammar. In the Mizuri and Akra Mountains, there are oak forests.

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Shammar tribe, the Anze tribe is mostly is spread out around Damascus, and rarely crosses the Euphrates. The Shammar are spread throughout southern and southwestern Mesopotamia, and rarely pass to its northern part.



## Rivers

**The Tigris River:** This river originates and flows from the Bican<sup>156</sup> Mountain in the *kazâ* of Lice, which is a *kazâ* of the *vilâyet* of Diyarbakir and from the village of Geyran ten hours away from the Ergani mine. Both sources join each other and merge with other rivers at the *nâhiye* of Kil. Later, it merges with other rivers originating in the sanjak of Mosul. It passes in front of Samarra, *akazâ* of Baghdad, through Baghdad's centre, and the *kazâs* of Aziziye and Kut, *kazâs* of Baghdad, and the sanjak of Amarra, a *kazâ* of Basra. Then it joins the Euphrates River in the *kazâ* of Kurna, a *kazâ* of Basra. There it forms a huge river, the Shattu'l-Arap. It passes four kilometres east of Basra and at the Straits of Fav twelve hours downstream, it falls into the Basra Gulf, while drawing the Ottoman-Persian border. The Tigris River flows abundantly in the springtime with its width reaching up to three kilometres, and its depth to twenty meters. In these times, although it damages wheat and barley fields and gardens, it becomes highly useful for the cultivation of rice and other grains. Since the location of the city of Mosul is higher than the Tigris, so far the river has not harmed the city. With a small amount of investment, the part of it that passes through Mosul has the potential to be made suitable for navigation by boats and ships. At present, the water is only used to provide potable water to Mosul. The water of the Tigris is very light and delicious. However, the taste of the water changes in the area between Kurna and the Gulf of Basra, because the seawater blends with it through the ebb and tide. The length of the Tigris River from its origin to the Basra Gulf is two hundred forty kilometers<sup>157</sup>.

**The Huser River:** This river, the source and *nebean*<sup>158</sup> of which are five hours distant from Mosul, flows into the Tigris River. Some mills are built on it.

**The River Gazer:** This river merges with the Zap River below Mosul. Its source is located in the mountains in the Mizuri *nâhiye* of the Duhok *kazâ* of Mosul, and it is a river formed by local waters. Since it runs through the *nâhiye* of Aşayir-i Seb, it is used for irrigation of the cultivated lands there.

**The Hebzal River:** This river originates in Hakkâri and flows across the border that separates the *kazâs* of Hacı Behram and Zaho, merging with the Hoyber River two hours downstream from the *kazâ* of Zaho.

**The Hoyber River:** This River also originates in the sanjak of Hakkâri, merges with the Tigris River in a place called Pişhabur (Fişhabur) six hours downstream from the *kazâ* of Zaho.

<sup>156</sup> The name of this mountain is spelled "Bicar" in the *salnâmes* dated 1310 A.H. and 1312 A.H.

<sup>157</sup> Although in the original text of the *Salnâme* the length is said to be 240 km, the figure intended must be 2,040 km.

<sup>158</sup> The issuing of spring water from the ground.

**The Zap River:** The sources of the river are located in Persia and Hakkâri. It flows through the middle of the *kazâs* of Zibar and Imadiye, and ten hours downstream from Mosul it merges with the Tigris River at the border of the village of Cayf, which belongs to the State treasury.

## Thermal Springs and Mineral Waters

The *vilâyet* of Mosul also has many hot and cold mineral waters. The most important are these:

**1- Aynu'l-kibrit**<sup>159</sup> [the Eye of Sulphur]: This thermal spring originates from two sources west of Mosul, two hundred meters outside of the city walls. Later, it flows into the Tigris River. Its water is warm. It is used in separate pools for men and women. Its healing effects for skin diseases work not only for humans, but for sick animals, too.

Since the region's climate is hot, these pools can only be used in the morning during the summer season. If one is subjected to the disgusting odour of the sulphur more than five minutes after sunrise, it causes nausea and vomiting. This water also has effects that give calm and mildness to the nature of men.

**2- Aynu'd-deyr** [the Eye of Earth]: One hour west of Mosul, its water is good for blood circulation and various types of skin diseases. This water runs red in the summer and white in the winter months.

**3- Hamamu'l-âlil** [the Bath of the Patient]: This thermal spring is four hours west of Mosul on the Tigris. Nearby, there are two more small thermal springs called Aynu'z-zehra and Aynu'l-fususa. The waters of the Hamamü'l-âlil, the larger spring, and Aynu'l-fususa, which emerges from between two rocks, are extremely hot, while the water of Aynu'z-zehra is relatively cold. Near the Hamam, pitch is collected, too.

As can be understood from the meaning of its name, the effectiveness of this spring for many diseases and illnesses, especially helpful to those who suffer from rheumatism, is proven medically and by experience. Starting in April the people of Mosul who suffer from these illnesses move there with the belongings necessary to stay. While using the baths, they stay for a month or at most forty days in summerhouses made of mud with roofs that are covered by reeds and liquorice branches.

Many people come, even from Kirkuk, Suleymaniye, Arbil, Ravanduz, Salahiye, Koysanjak, Raniye and other places in the *vilâyet*, from Baghdad, Diyarbakir, Aleppo, Dirzor and other distant places, sometimes even from Persia.

Some people from Mosul come to this place, famous for its agreeable climate and water, just for fun and a change of weather. They stay there for a month or two, enjoying its health benefits, and go home. Since this thermal spring was not well organised and was difficult to use, better facilities were built by the government. Now the bath can be used appropriately by those who visit, without further trouble from poor people.

<sup>159</sup> The *kibrit* (match) mentioned here means the sulphur mine. All the other *kibrit* mines in the text are called sulphur mines.

Barracks made of reeds and bamboo do not offer sufficient comfort to visitors, and also cause fires from time to time. So the municipality's construction of solid inns and houses in place of these barracks in order to provide adequate comfort has been considered by the *vilâyet*, and a written request for permission and the allocation of the necessary funds for this construction has been sent to the authorised offices. We hope that this need will be considered.<sup>160</sup>

**4- Aynu's-safra** [the Yellow Eye]: Located five hours north of Mosul, this springs yellow flowing water is known to be good good for yellow fever and other diseases.

**5- Damlamaca:** This spring is one hour east of Mosul. The waters are in a covered pool. Passersby come to drink its water because it is located on the roadside. People with persistent headaches benefit from this water.

**6- Germ Ab** [the Hot Water]: The water of this thermal spring, two hours from the town of Duhok, originates from a sulphur mine and it is very hot, as its name says. Disabled people and patients who go there and wash in its waters are known to recover.



From the section called "Vilâyetin Ahval-i Tabiyesi" [Order of the Situation of the Vilâyet] in the *Salnâme of the Vilâyet of Mosul* dated 1325 A.H.

<sup>160</sup> This expression belongs to the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. In the *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. it is said that the thermal spring is housed by a brick building.

## Mines:

In a place called Kibritiye in the centre of Mosul and near the Syrian border there is an abandoned sulphur mine. Petroleum is being extracted in the Zammar *kazâ*, which is among the Sultan's private properties, in Nemrud, one of the villages near the city, located two hours from the *kazâ* of Zaho, and attached to the *vilâyet* centre. There are two coal mines in the same *kazâ*, and petroleum reserves there are being developed in the name of the Sultan.

There is a rich coal mine in Sebki, a village of the Duhok *kazâ*, and a mummy<sup>161</sup> mine in the village of Keli Reman in the Mizuri *nâhiye*.

North of the Mosul sanjak, in an area called Heryol between Zaho and the Cizre *kazâ* attached to Diyarbakir, another coal mine was discovered and operated in the past, and had even sent five to six thousand tons of coal to Baghdad.

There is a pitch well at the environs of Hamamu'l-âlil. This pitch is extracted in the amounts that the Empire decides it needs each year, and is sent to Basra, Baghdad and other places.



Wall Decoration in a Kirkuk House

Since there are many marble mines in Mosul, the marble extracted is used to decorate buildings, and each year large amounts are sent to Baghdad.

In the region of Kirkuk, there is an excellent white marble mine. However, it is rarely used in buildings because

its layers become very fragile if negligence of unskilled workers allow it to be exposed to air or light.

There are also three very rich oil wells<sup>162</sup> near the town of Kirkuk. Although the extracted gas is enough to meet the needs of both the inhabitants of the Kirkuk town and the settled tribes around it, its production cannot be increased because it is not being extracted according to scientific principles and is thus spreading a heavy odour.

If necessary encourage and information are provided on the extraction of these mines in an excellent way, there is no doubt that after meeting the needs of the *vilâyet* itself, they will provide contribution in increase of general incomes many times more while being exported to other *vilâyets*.

<sup>161</sup> It is a kind of fairy tale medicine rumoured that heals every disease.

<sup>162</sup> The amount of the oil (natural) gas extracted from these wells is enough for the consumption of the Kirkuk's population and the tribes near the city. Due to its heavy odour, it is not used very widely.

### **III. AGRICULTURE IN THE VILÂYET OF MOSUL**



## The Agricultural Situation of the *Vilâyet*

All kinds of vegetables, fruits, grains, trees and other crops grow in plentiful amounts in the centre and in the settlements under the administration of *vilâyet*, thanks to the rich vegetation granted to our *vilâyet* by God. However, the agricultural climate is varied. Some places are colder and others hotter, so their harvests come at different times.

**Soil:** The soil in the territory of our *vilâyet* has a variety of qualities and features. Some places have residual soils, and others, alluvial soils. While the richness of plants is higher than average due to the climate, every kind of agricultural product grows in satisfactory quantities.

Sincar, under the administration of Mosul, the *kazâ* of Arbil and the *nâhiye* of Altinkopru in Kirkuk are seen as the *vilâyet's* most famously rich agricultural places.

**Agricultural Climate:** In our *vilâyet*, summer temperatures rise to thirty-six, and extremes of forty or forty-two degrees, and temperatures fall to twelve degrees below zero in winter. Since the average temperature is thirty-two or thirty-three degrees, important products grow naturally.

Olive grows naturally in the villages of Bashika, Behzani, Ayn Sefeni, Bagzure, Pirsetek, Sheikh Adî, and in the *kazâ* of Akra. In some places where winters are mild, figs, sweet and sour lemons, bitter oranges, and other trees and plants that need high temperatures grow. In the *kazâ* of Imadiye in the northern part of the *vilâyet* and the *nâhiyes* of Birvaribâlâ, Nirve and Rikan and the *kazâ* of Akra and the *nâhiye* of Zibar, winters are very hard since they are situated in the highlands. Thus grains and other crops are harvested late.

Since appropriate scientific research on the climate of our *vilâyet* has not been done, avoiding this subject, we will only say a few words on the sorts and varieties of the plants that grow naturally.

First: Very limited areas of the *vilâyet* are in the climate zone for citrus fruits. They are warm places that are protected from cold winds. Some parts of the *sanjak* of Kirkuk and its *kazâ* of Salahiye, the *nâhiye* of Shaklava, and the villages of Herto and Dehkan have this type of climate.

Second: The climate zone for olive is unique for places that stated above and to east and north of the *vilâyet*. There are numerous olive groves, vineyards and mulberry gardens in areas with this type of climate.

Third: The climate zone for grain covers most parts of the *vilâyet*. All sorts of grains and plants grow perfectly in this type of climate, while fruit trees and grapevines grow in relatively hot places.

The most productive places of our *vilâyet* have this type of climate. Along with the many grains that grow in this climate, sesame, lentils, rice and other similar products are produced where feasible.

Fourth: The climate zone for forests is found in the centre of Mosul, in the *sanjak* of Kirkuk, in the *nâhiye* of Melha and in some other places, but because there is no effort to expand the forest, its harvest and the variety of its trees are very limited.

## **Agricultural Products and Vegetable Foods**

The *vilâyet* is famous for the variety and quality of its soil and its abundant crops, most importantly, its agricultural plants and animal products. To give an idea about these products, information about how and where they are produced is provided separately below.

### **Grain Varieties:**

The basic varieties of grains, wheat, barley, corn, maize, sesame, *maş*<sup>163</sup> (mung beans) are found in every part of the *vilâyet* and grow abundantly. Wheat and barley grains are plentiful and common. Their harvests yield from 30 to 40 times the seed planted. Many places in the central sanjak, and the *kazâs* of Sincar, Duhok, Akra and Arbil, in particular, are the places that grow the widest varieties of grain. Apart from these, viniculture is very developed in the *kazâ* of Duhok.

### **Bean Varieties:**

Chickpeas, broad beans, beans, lentils and some animal fodders are widely grown both in the centre of Mosul and in other settlements under the administration of the *vilâyet*.

### **Bulbous Plants:**

These sorts of plants include the onion and garlic produced in the *vilâyet*. Although they grow everywhere, they are most plentiful in some villages of the central sanjak.

### **Root Crops:**

Among this sort of plants, potatoes are not commonly planted. However, some people plant them in their private gardens and use them only for their domestic needs. Expanding potato cultivation is to be desired since it is one of the most important foods.

Beets, carrots, rutabagas are root crops that are commonly grown everywhere.

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<sup>163</sup> A kind of bean similar to black-eyed pea.



### **Vegetables:**

Although most places in the *vilâyet* are suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, those most commonly cultivated include spinach, mallow, purslane, beans, okra, eggplants, peas, black-eyed peas, broad beans, various kinds of zucchini, tomatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, radishes, celeriac, parsley, cress and all varieties of cucumber.

Besides these vegetables, which are extensively consumed in the centre of the *vilâyet*, cauliflower is grown in a few private gardens.

In most of the settlements under the administration of the *vilâyet*, the vegetables mentioned above are planted, but only in the *kazâ* of Imadiye are cabbage and Jerusalem artichoke grown and sent to the centre of the *vilâyet*, the cities and *kazâs* in vicinity.

### **Fruit Trees:**

The *vilâyet* of Mosul may not rank first among the nut and fresh fruit producing *vilâyets* of Anatolia, but it can be supposed to rank second.

In fact, along with peaches, *zerdali*<sup>164</sup>, apricots, apples, pears, pomegranates, plums, quinces, melons, watermelons and figs, the plentiful fresh fruits of Mosul, nuts such as walnuts, almonds, and pistachios are also grown. Apart from these, sour and sweet lemons, bitter oranges, apples and pears are grown in the centre of Kirkuk, in the *kazâ* of Salahiye in Kirkuk, in Şaklava, in and around the centre of Suleymaniye, and in some other places.

### **Vineyards:**

Grapes are one of the most important sources of agricultural gains for the *vilâyet* and especially for most villages under the administration of centre and for the *kazâ* of Duhok and its many villages. A portion of them are consumed fresh, both locally and abroad. The rest are used to produce molasses<sup>165</sup>, wine and rakı<sup>166</sup>. Around Sincar a kind of molasses, which is very famous and appreciated, is produced from figs.

## **Industrial Plants**

### **Fibrous Plants:**

Although the cultivation of fibrous plants such as linseed and hemp is not common here, there is some. There is a lack of interest in their production, so they are mostly brought from the surrounding cities.

<sup>164</sup> A variety of apricot.

<sup>165</sup> A thick sirup made by boiling down the sweet juice of various fruits.

<sup>166</sup> Turkey's national alcoholic drink, a grape product flavoured with anise.

Expanding the production of linseed and hemp, and avoiding the expense of importing these kinds of things, is something to be desired.

### **Olive Groves:**

Although, the *vilâyet's* olives are only produced in the *kazâ* of Akra, villages such as Bashika, Behzani, Elkosh under the administration of centre and a few other villages, many trees died in the heavy snows and rains in 1324, so olive oil is very rare nowadays. Sesame and its oil are plentiful in the centre and in the settlements under its administration. *Helva*<sup>167</sup> and similar items are made of sesame here. It is used instead of olive oil, too.

### **Dye Plants:**

Madder is planted for dyeing fabrics, but in insufficient quantities, even for the *vilâyet* itself.

### **Narcotic Plants:**

These are only consisting of opium and tobacco. Although opium is seldom planted here, the tobacco harvest is exceedingly abundant in many parts of the *vilâyet*, especially in the sanjak of Suleymaniye. The tobacco grown in Suleymaniye is very lucrative, yielding from fifty to sixty thousand liras to the local state trade office every year.

### **Aromatic Plants:**

Among this sort of plants, rose trees are very common here, but are only used for the extraction of rose water. Due to a lack of interest, they are not used for anything else.

## **Animal Products**

**Sheep and Goats:** Every year a considerable amount of wool and spring wool<sup>168</sup> is obtained from sheep in every part of the *vilâyet*, mostly in the sanjaks of Mosul and Kirkuk. Large amounts of mohair are obtained from Angora goats in Zaho, Akra, Arbil and Suleymaniye, where they are raised in sufficient numbers. While excellent cream and butter are made in the centre and in the settlements under its administration, delicious and wonderful cheese is also produced in the *kazâs* of Zaho and Arbil. Slippers, shoes, and boots are made of sheep and goat skins here, yielding high incomes. The desire to keep and increase sheep populations is common among the Arabs. The Arab tribes still maintain their traditions. When a guest visits an Arab home, whether they are expected or not, they are always treated to a meal of mutton or lamb. Goats are raised less than sheep. Mutton is most commonly consumed. However, the tribes and clans make no distinction between mutton or goat meat .

<sup>167</sup> A sweet prepared with sesame oil, various cereals and syrup or honey,

<sup>168</sup> Most of this spring wool is exported to Europe, according to the *sâlnâme* of 1312 A.H., p.270.

**Cattle:** Here, there are fewer cattle than other animals, and they are used most for their milk and for ploughing. Most are in the centre and in its villages. Veal and ox meat are consumed in winter when there is less mutton.

**Water Buffalo:** Large numbers of water buffalo are raised in our *vilâyet*. Most of our creams and some yogurts are deliciously made with water buffalo milk. Since the *vilâyet* has extensive river banks there are many water buffalo, and most are in the centre of Mosul. Large quantities of water buffalo, sheep and angora goats are exported.

**Camels:** There are two types of camels in the *vilâyet*. One kind is raised by nomadic tribes along with their sheep and other domestic animals. Its milk is used. The other one is used for the transportation of goods. Most of the camels are the sort used in transportation. *Meşlah*<sup>169</sup>, *aba*<sup>170</sup> and *ikal*<sup>171</sup> and many other things are produced with their hair. Although some things such as *mürüz* shawls are made from angora and wool in centre of Mosul and in Kirkuk, the best ones are made of camel hair. Many things such as *aba* are made of this hair since it is very insulating and soft.

**Donkeys:** There are two sorts of donkeys here, too. One is suitable for riding, and the other carries loads. The latter exist in large numbers. The donkeys used for riding are sold for five, fifteen, twenty or thirty liras. The light coloured Çemenders, a breed of riding donkey brought from the Necd, Hille and Baghdad regions, are quick and speedy. They can traverse a distance of five or six hours in as little as two and a half hours, three times faster than others animals. The other load-bearing donkeys are mostly dark coloured, and are used for ploughing in villages by poor farmers.

**Mule:** Here, there a many breeds of mules. Mules are used mostly for carrying loads and ploughing. Sometimes, like the white donkeys, they are fed a special diet so that they can be used for riding. Here good horse breeds can be found, but there are also good and beautiful mule breeds. In particular, good and very beautiful mules are raised by the Caf tribe in Suleymaniye.

**Horses and Mares:** The best and most esteemed horse breeds in the world are found in Iraq. The most noble breeds are the animals raised by the tribes of our *vilâyet*, the Shammar, the Es-Sayih, the El-Ubeyd, the Tay, and the Senbes. Since these animals are physically very beautiful and capable, steady and strong, the Arabs have been able to preserve their race until this time. As the above-mentioned horses and mares are sold here in high prices, in each year, approximately two or three thousand of them are also sent to abroad, mostly to India, and in there they can be sold few times more expensive of here. After the huge increase in demands to the mentioned race the governorship created a commission consisted of experts on this issue to follow their training to participate competitions.

<sup>169</sup> A kind of dress, the upper and lower parts of which are the same with two holes on the sides for arms. They are mainly worn by the Arabs, but also used as a cloak by women.

<sup>170</sup> Strong coarse wool cloth

<sup>171</sup> Turban.

**Domestic Birds and Others:** Throughout the *vilâyet* of Mosul birds such as ducks, pigeons, partridges, quails, *dürrac*<sup>172</sup>, storks, cranes, etc., can be found, and there are also some birds of prey such as falcons, hawks, and *bâz*<sup>173</sup>.

**Wild Animals:** In some of the woods and groves within the *vilâyet's* borders there are wolves, pigs, bears, foxes, and jackals. Although there are not too many, their numbers are significant. There are many deer, gazelles and rabbits in the desert. Sometimes they are domesticated. In Imadiye, Zaho, Zibar and in some areas of Ravanduz there are tigers. The people of the Salib tribe live in the desert like Bedouins and earn their livelihood from gazelles. They eat its meat and use its skin for clothing.

**Reptiles:** In every part of the *vilâyet*, in both the cities and the deserts, there are many poisonous animals such as snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. Although the poisons of the snakes and scorpions in some places are very dangerous, in other places they are not so perilous. Snakebites in arid places are fatal. Around Arbil and especially in the Tigris, Zap and Altinkopru rivers all kinds of fish can be caught, and many local anglers even earn their livelihoods from fishing.

**Insects:** There are a variety of insects throughout the Mosul region. In particular, there are many fleas and mosquitoes. In some areas the mosquitoes disturb people. Locusts also appear in some years, and they are very harmful because they destroy crops.

**Honey:** Although apiculture is not very common here, beekeeping exists in quite a few places such as Mosul, Arbil, Imadiye, Zaho, Ravanduz, Akra and other places, too. High yields are obtained. The benefits of this product are many and its production is very easy. Thus expanding its production is something to be urgently desired.

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<sup>172</sup> A kind of partridge (Black Francolin, *Francolinus francolinus*). Its meat is very tender.

<sup>173</sup> gyrfalcons

## **IV. HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE VILÂYET OF MOSUL**



## Health Conditions in the *Vilâyet*<sup>174</sup>

It is vital to get general information on the location of a country, its progress in education, its incomes, etc., before directly considering its health conditions and overtly putting forward ideas about it because the general health conditions observed are the results of a variety of effects. Just as any thing that has no basis must end is an old rule, in order to attain stability in public health it is necessary to take precautions to be self-sufficient and to keep it going well. In cases where good health is lacking, the development and progress of education and industry cannot be possible, so it is quite natural that public health conditions are not adequate and proper in countries whose natural situation are unsuitable to rules and regulations, whose share of educational possibilities is smaller, and whose general level of prosperity is low. Indeed, we see the breakdown of stability in quite a short time in civilised countries with outbreaks of epidemic diseases, for example, cholera. The local authorities, who know neither the precautions to take nor or the causes of the epidemics' origins, reach a deadlock. Apart from this, the government does not realise that it must enact necessary preventive measures in order to hinder other diseases, although we see and hear that cholera and other contagious diseases can be effective for months, or even in some countries such as India, last for ages, damaging hundreds and thousands of houses and ruining millions of households.

Mosul is quite an ancient city established opposite the Nineveh ruins on the right side of the Tigris River, bordering one part of the region of El-Cezire. Since it is almost inside an ancient fortress built for defence, it does not have a satisfying level of public health conditions. In fact, although quite a few buildings have been built on the government building road and outside the city walls in the last five to ten years, the majority of these buildings are allocated as residences to foreigners and officers, so they do not contribute positively to the city's health situation. Today, many houses can be seen on the beautiful coast of the Tigris River, but just a glance from the outside reveals that they are no more than huts and ruins reflecting poverty and misery! Along with the drawback of being located inside a fortress,

Mosul has another shortcoming, its method of constructing its buildings, which are absolutely unsuitable for hygienic regulations. Although poverty and impoverishment are used as excuses, it cannot be denied that it is possible to build appropriate buildings at low costs, while satisfying demand, and making housing that is inhabitable in all four seasons. Stone, lime and marble are usually used in the construction of buildings. In Mosul, a hot region, it is impossible to stay indoors during the summers, just as it is also impossible to heat buildings during winters due to the humidity. Ignoring the weather fluctuations of the four seasons when building buildings invites a variety of diseases.

<sup>174</sup> This section describing the *vilâyet's* health conditions is only found in the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. It was written by Dr. Eyüp Necmeddin, the medical doctor of the Municipality of Mosul.

Education in Mosul has made progress in the last twenty-five years thanks to our Sultan. Although progress continues from day by day, it is relatively slow compared to other regions of the Ottoman Empire, since education is not high in demand. Although we do not mean that everyone should be required to learn the most advanced science and education in their time, it is necessary to learn enough scientific information to understand the essential health precautions that protect our health, which is a blessing granted by God. This is one of the foremost duties of humanity and an obligation to our religion. As a man with an unhealthy body cannot fulfil his duties to the Creator, he also cannot rid himself of moral and material annoyances during his short life. Only education can teach man to earn a regular salary, to be joyful and to manage his moral and material individual existence. So many resources for life, wealth, the progress of industry and discoveries are attained by humanity through education.

Regarding common prosperity: prosperity is closely related to health. While the poverty and indigence are important causes of disease, it is also quite difficult for a poor and penniless person to regain health and well-being after getting sick. Therefore, when great disasters such as illness are added to poor patients' troubles and pains, due to their financial difficulties, treatment of these persons is rushed in order to save them and diminish their other sorrows. In these days, aids whenever needed and it is tried to do best in reducing their miseries. Therefore, our Sultan has sent doctors to the very smallest units of the country, and hospitals have been opened to cure poor people and orphans in *vilâyets* and cities. We doctors, in particular, must accept helping the sick and desolate as an important duty. I accept the task of requesting the Honourable Governor's help with this matter.

After making a general evaluation on health issue, let's mention natural factors such as air and water, which have effects on health and constitute major reasons of the emergence of diseases:

Although Mosul is famous for its excellent climate, it is also a place that frequently sees extreme weather. In the summer's suffocating heat temperatures rise as high as 42°C, and in the winter, especially the harsh winters of the last few years, temperatures fall to -14°C or -16°C. If we consider the weather conditions in spring and autumn, we can understand just how unstable and inconsistent the weather of Mosul is. Bodies that melt and their natural resistance in the summer's suffocating heat, lose their balance in the extreme cold of the winter. So various types of colds such as *Nezle-i Enfiye*<sup>175</sup>, *Nezle-i Sadri*<sup>176</sup>, pneumonia, pleurisy<sup>177</sup>, influenza and other lung diseases break out. We can understand how easy it is for these illnesses to appear when we add to the humidity and cold the insufficiency of the buildings that we've mentioned. The diseases of hot regions such as dysentery, malaria, black malaria and various other contagious diseases are seen predominantly in Mosul. These places are considered the

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<sup>175</sup> Nose cold.

<sup>176</sup> Chest cold.

<sup>177</sup> Inflammation of chest membrane.



homeland of feverish, trembling malaria. The main reason for this is that the trees on the banks of the Tigris River turn to a forest over time, and in summers, these forested areas turn into swamps, and one by one the proliferating mosquitoes of these swamps bite the people comfortably sleeping on the flat roofs of their houses during summer days.

Nowadays, progress in the field of medicine has shown it to be a fact that microbes cause contagious and other diseases. However, it is also undeniable that external factors such as weather fluctuations greatly influence the emergence of an illness and susceptibility to it. Increasing seasonal weather fluctuations in Mosul repeatedly cause outbreaks of the types of colds listed above, with long lasting effects. These weather fluctuations are harmful for the physically weak, even leading to death. If we add the unfitness of the buildings and people's lack of knowledge about the rules of hygiene to these unfortunate weather conditions, we must not be astonished at how easily these diseases break out! The most important thing that can be recommended to resist these causes of disease is to change our building construction methods. As it is essential to construct the foundations of buildings with materials that are impervious humidity. It is better to build walls on basement with stone and mud than to use stone and lime because the villages of Mosul are warm in winter and cool in summer. It must be kept in mind while building that windows must be wide and large, and there must be rooms oriented to the south for winter, and to the north for summer.

It is necessary to plaster the walls once a year, or at least once every two years. There is a notorious phrase that circulates among people, both here and in the uplands: "this house is unlucky." If we ask them why, they respond, "It is spiritual." However, this is not true. This is the conclusion that I have reached after conducting my own scientific surveys: On one hand, the houses characterised as ill-omened are poorly lit, musty and their interiors are unsuitable for sanitary conditions. On the other hand, when someone dies in these sorts of houses, since the ill person's room and belongings are not cleaned and disinfected as required, infectious traces of disease remain. Essential hygienic measures are ignored and when other families or patients carelessly inhabit these places they become cradles of disease. I think this explanation is enough to show where this ill luck originates.

Now, according to other scientific findings, let us say a few things about water, which affects health as much or even more than weather. Mosul obtains the water it needs for drinking and other uses from the Tigris River. Such good water is very hard to find. Although it is sweet, light, and meets all the hygienic standards, unfortunately, people use it wrongly. *Sakas*<sup>178</sup> get water from the inlets where the river enters the city, which local people call coves. There are three main inlets and especially in summers, because the river flows tranquilly, their water is still. *Sakas* enter the water with their animals and the water turns grey from the dirt on their feet and their animals' feet and laundry. Then they fill animal skins called *raviye* with this water and distribute it in Mosul. Although the city health inspector has explained this matter and issued

<sup>178</sup> Water sellers.

warnings, the desired results have not been attained due to the low education levels we have mentioned. It has been scientifically proven that water can lead to the emergence of fevers, contagions and other dangerous diseases. Although it may not contain unknown elements and substances that spread diseases, chemically altered water can be harmful, and at the very least, causes digestive problems. Moreover, contaminated water causes many dangerous illnesses such as stomach inflammation, severe intestinal inflammation, dysentery and black malaria. In addition, recent scientific research shows that tuberculosis can spread to the lungs and other parts of the body from the intestines. Water is the leading factor in the spread of this kind of illnesses. It is regretful that this sacred source of life is polluted in this way, and due to ignorance, becomes a cause of a variety of dangerous illnesses.

We will say nothing about the ugly sight of the tannery and the butcher shop built on the bank of the Tigris River, which are terribly damaging to public health and draining off the dirty and putrid wastes to the river. The personal efforts and many reports of the health inspectors concerning these harmful places have captured the attention of His Excellency the Governor, and it is hoped that attempts will soon be made to save people from these grave and dangerous problems.

There is enough water to irrigate the vast areas of the Cezire region and make them green. It is indescribable and regretful and astonishing to watch so much water flow by for nothing, instead of properly utilising the Tigris River, which is big enough to meet the entire country's water needs. We all know that it is possible to draw sufficient water from the river above the city and distribute it throughout the country at low cost. Since this matter also concerns public health, and to put words into practice, we undertake this as an important mission.

Mosul's population is estimated to be more than one hundred thousand. In such a large settlement, the absence of industry and the scarcity of means of transportation have hindered commerce and increased unemployment. One-third of the people are weak and feeble due to poverty and indigence. If we consider their living conditions, we find dietary irregularities and inconsistencies contrary to hygiene. Poor people's lifestyles change from season to season. Thus in the summer fruits such as melons, watermelons, cucumbers, and Armenian cucumbers are eaten as staples, and people easily contract illnesses such as indigestion, diarrhoea and various digestive maladies. In other seasons, their main foods are bulgur, lentils and easily obtained vegetables such as okra, eggplant, beets, etc. The other issue concerning basic nourishment that attracts our attention and has been winning the approval of health inspectors is the rise in yogurt consumption in recent years, which used to be very low. Yogurt has been considered a staple in other parts of Anatolia and in Arabia for years.

Our readers have already heard many things and read serious research and long articles about yogurt. Hence, we think that there is no need to discuss yogurt's qualities, ingredients, preparation and effects, but we can say this: the poor of Mosul,

and particularly its villagers, do twelve hours of heavy labour daily after eating barley bread and drinking a bowl of *ayran*<sup>179</sup>. The European doctors are astonished by this. They are very late to appreciate the properties of yogurt.

There is no need to say that lentils are a very nutritious food. Since they contain nitrogen and iron, it is quite natural that the poor people feel no need for the artificial tablets prepared in the pharmacies.

Other foods consumed here include natural foods such as molasses, cheese and dates. Rice is the food most in demand and considered as an important food, so the problem of bloated stomach is very common here.

*Sumac*<sup>180</sup> is used in meals to replace lemons, since they are scarce. *Sumac* contains tannin, so it causes constipation and haemorrhoids. Hernia is widely seen among many of the people because they work in fatiguing jobs.

After this discussion of foods, we now turn to drinks. If there is one thing that leads us to positive conclusions and hopefulness concerning Mosul, it is the subject of intoxicating liquids (alcohol), the enemy of the humankind. Even in Europe it is hotly discussed and precautions are being taken. Mosul's consumption is lower than that of other countries. Indeed, there are some individuals and some new activity, we believe that they will not last long if some simple precautions are taken by the local authorities.

There are many things we could say, as members of our profession, about alcoholic drinks. However, this is not the place and it would take a long time, so we will content ourselves with a bit of information, while promising you, our readers, to share our thoughts with you in a future article. Lifestyles are simple in Mosul and far from every type of *alafiranga*<sup>181</sup>, with a few exceptions, so alcohol has no place here.

When drinking *ayran* on a hot summer day, it is healthy and nutritious to cool it with ice. If we compare a Bedouin's state of health with that of a person addicted to alcohol, we see that the former's health, physique and natural form are surprisingly different.

### **The Temperament of the People**

The people of Mosul have, in general, a nervous and *safravi*<sup>182</sup> (yellow bile) character since they live in a hot region. So, although this region's people are mostly reputed for their intelligence, this little benefits them due to a lack of enthusiasm for education and knowledge. Their character wear out the liver. As we said about food, since hard to digest meals are consumed the liver gets tired. These factors, along with

<sup>179</sup> A drink made of yogurt and water.

<sup>180</sup> Fruit of the rhus coriaria tree.

<sup>181</sup> European fashions.

<sup>182</sup> The entire ensemble of moral features are together called character. The health of the human body is caused by a specifically proportioned mixture of four basic substances (black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood).

dysentery, which is caused by sudden weather fluctuations, we can easily understand why liver disease is so frequently seen here.

We have not failed to describe and explain, in turn, the causes and the effects of the outbreak of the diseases. Natural outbreaks of disease can be resisted by taking some health precautions, since preventive measures are effective against natural factors such as cold, heat and humidity. However, we will now discuss a disease, the very mention of which causes humans to fear and tremble, that deeply damages the world's civilisations every minute. The effects and the painful outcomes of this disease are destructive for children and grandchildren, and even later generations. Yes, the venereal diseases. An individual who has been exposed to the causes of these diseases, must definitely be vaccinated. These diseases are incomparably more dangerous than other diseases.

We have complemented Mosul regarding the matter of alcohol; however, due to the spread and proliferation brothels, the main sources of venereal diseases, we must now write with sorrow and embarrassment.

Some young people, unaware of the value of their bodies and themselves, carelessly visit these dangerous places and find themselves thrown into sorrowful situations. It goes without saying that syphilis is a dangerous disease! Nothing more horrifying can be imagined than transmitting this dangerous disease to one's children and grandchildren, after destroying one's body and physically and spiritually poisons his life for the satisfaction of a transitory desire and lust, and. Therefore, we advise and remind the country's youth to live an orderly life, relaxed in mind and conscience. All people are grateful for the efforts of the police department on this issue and expect more rapid and severe steps.

Skin diseases are very rare in Mosul. This is because sulphur laden mineral water, from the spring, *Aynü'l kibrit*, slightly upstream from the city mixes with the water of the Tigris River drunk by its inhabitants.

The spring, *Aynu'l-kibrit* has mineral water, and as its name implies, it contains large amounts of sulphur. If a beautiful public bath were built over this spring, as has been done for one of the cold springs, people would naturally benefit from it more than they do today. Five hours from Mosul and half an hour from the Tigris River, there is a famous thermal spring called *Hamamu'l-âlil*, which contains much sulphur and some other chemical elements. In the summer months thousands of people rush there from every part of the city and its surroundings. Everyone wants to benefit from this water's curative effects.

*Hamamu'l-âlil* is a hot thermal spring with water temperatures ranging from 60° to 70° C. This thermal has not been fully developed, but it is close enough to a public bath that it offers some degree of benefit. Nevertheless, we expect the interest of those responsible will put it in more excellent and orderly condition.

The water of this public bath is most beneficial for skin diseases and rheumatism. Those who suffer from syphilis, but suppose that they have skin disease, bathe in these waters and transmit this dreadful disease to other healthy people. People who have syphilis definitely must not wash in these public baths, and must even be absolutely forbidden to be together with other people.

While we are on the subject, we should mention Mosul's ordinary public baths. The public baths of Mosul are not so different from the public baths in other Ottoman regions. The construction style is Oriental, and the water used for bathing is mostly well water. In other words, the water bitter and contains lime, so that soaps do not foam. Therefore, people wash themselves with a kind of soil called clay. Thus, what one expects bathing to accomplish does not occur. Those who tolerate this quality of the well water and go to the public baths, ignore the warnings about the danger of using bathing accessories that have already been used by others. Furthermore, it smells musty and damp since no one cares about the cleanliness of the public bath's interior. Along with disobeying the hygiene regulations, there is another point that we must not fail to mention. Barbers are spreading skin and venereal diseases with dirty, contaminated razors. As if this were not sufficient, at the same time they also practice the professions of doctors and surgeons. Since they dare to practice the sensitive and delicate medical profession, this must be absolutely forbidden.

In Mosul and Baghdad, just like everywhere else, there are many of these old-fashioned medical practitioners who are destructive of humanity. These so-called doctors wear a *keşide*<sup>183</sup> on their head and a coarse woollen cloth, and practice the medical profession of doctor any way they see fit. Indeed, I cannot imagine a profession that is subject to as much abuse and insult as medicine. Does one call a shoemaker or a barber to build a house? Needless to say, one consults an expert architect. Many people's advice is sought out, serious research is done and great efforts are made to create a pleasant and tasteful building. If that's so, how can the human body, which is much more vital than a building, be left in the hands of the unskilled? Incredible!

When one of these so-called doctors visit a patient, he takes patient's pulse in a calm doctorly manner, whatever the seriousness of the illness. Some of them even put their ear on the chest and back of patient and do a deep and thorough checkup, imitating real doctors! At the end of the consultation, he says, "I see!" and gives nonsensical, platonic diagnoses. He treats the patients with a bit of salt and five or ten old-fashioned medicaments and smugly says his famous phrase: "May God heal you."

These so-called doctors are an insult to the doctors whose education cost hundreds of liras, who have studied for ages and overcome serious difficulties. Every nation spends millions to open medical schools and build a variety of hospitals and other health institutions. For the benefit of the nation and the country, and the development of medical science, doctors are educated to serve humanity; however, unfortunately

<sup>183</sup> A kind of headband that represents the occupation of its wearer.

people prefer these so-called doctors. Medical knowledge is as vast as open sea. Given this situation, it is not rational, in calm conditions, to turn to these raving people whose entire capital, science and wisdom consists of not more than reading one or two outdated books and using one or two salts and five or ten wicks.

As is the case everywhere in the Ottoman Empire, there are many doctors in Mosul, both civilian and military. Although these doctors are sufficient to meet the country's needs, the local people still prefer these old-fashioned people. In Mosul there is a sufficient number of doctors, and there are also four pharmacists with diplomas from Istanbul. Health needs are met this way. However, out of self interest some pharmacies prefer to sell outmoded medicines, instead of recently invented medicines. This is a big shortcoming on the part of the pharmacies, which maintain the balance of public health.

Let's talk about everyday life of the country, cafés and teahouses. As we have said, theatres (except for literary and exemplary theatres), nightclubs and other places of entertainment and debauchery, which perturb and destroy human life, are so few they can be said not to exist in Mosul (performers of the *ortaoyunu*<sup>184</sup> visit a few times each year).

For this reason dreadful consequences such as the venereal diseases, mental disorders, insomnia, crazy love and suicides are nearly nonexistent. However, it would be a mistake not to mention the bad habit of tobacco use. We will not discuss smoking since it has become an ordinary and common habit. The thing we will discuss is the popularity of smoking among children. How does it spread among them? Like this: both in Mosul and its *kazâs* and villages, where I work as a doctor, I have witnessed a cigarette, taken from a cigarette case, and handed to a child by the parents themselves, who think that this is a way to show affection to the child, who in all innocence blows the cigarette's smoke towards his father's face. This behaviour is terrible for children's good manners. The clean and fresh brains and fragile nerves of these young children are being poisoned, and their development and maturation is impeded.

In Mosul and in its sanjaks, the cafés and teahouses are built in same manner. I am not sure whether it is necessary to say anything about closed ambience of cafés and their ordinary, dirty tablecloths. Coffee is made in a strange way here. The coffeepots look very heavy. Each one is as big as approximately three Istanbul *okka*<sup>185</sup> and holds as much water. The coffee is boiled hundreds of times in these pots. The prepared liquid called *şerbet*<sup>186</sup> has a terrible smell and a heavy taste. Later, this coffee is poured in smaller pots and served. The *şerbet* waits for days in these pots. Since this strangely prepared coffee is disagreeable and tastes more bitter than the sulphate we know, it goes down to the stomach like a bullet and the unaccustomed can hardly drink it. This stuff is not digestible under normal conditions, but just seeing the dark, ugly appearance of a wash cloth wrapped around the hand of an apprentice walking behind the person who

<sup>184</sup> A theatrical genre once popular in the Ottoman Empire.

<sup>185</sup> One okka weighs 400 dirhems or 1,282 grams.

<sup>186</sup> A non-alcoholic drink made with sugar and spices or sugar and fruit juice.

distributes coffee, and leaving aside the cleanliness of his hands and his face, is enough to make one vomit. I do not know what can be said for this cloth that has never been cleaned. Along with the unclean coffee cups passing from mouth to mouth, many cafés and teahouses also have the long tobacco pipes that are promptly put into a costumer's hand when he take a seat. People, unaware that many illnesses can be transmitted this way, blow smoke from the tobacco pipe and drink the coffee we have described and say, "How pleasant!"

The teahouses, particularly the teahouses in Kirkuk, are exceptional and, to some extent, are less harmful than the cafés described above. The kebab restaurants are even worse than the cafés. The correspondence between the appearance of their exterior façades and their owner's characters is enough reason not to enter them. It is impossible to describe the kebabs and meals they prepare with their unclean hands and the dirty plates they serve them on. Briefly, it is the time to intervene in the conduct of these artisans whose businesses violate nature and the standards of hygiene.



*A View from a Café (at the end of the nineteenth century)*

A large segment of the population who live around Mosul are Bedouin Arabs who live in tents. These groups of people called tribes. I have visited them many times. They are hospitable and courteous, and exemplify the best of human virtues. I am filled with admiration for them. They are very attached to their lifestyle and customs. Of course, it would take a long time to discuss this subject. However, I cannot omit one point because it relates to my profession. It is a method of treatment that the Bedouin Arabs use for illnesses and to heal a variety of injuries. In addition its oddity, it is worth discussing due to its results. The Bedouin Arabs are not very interested in medicines and medical treatments. The only thing that they trust is the *key*<sup>187</sup> method. Although this method may seem brutal, this treatment suits the personality, bodily constitution and temperament of these people. Today this technique of branding with a red hot iron is beginning to be used in contemporary medicine in a civilised manner.

<sup>187</sup> *Key* derives from the word *kevi*, and means to burn a wound or any disabled area of the body with a red hot iron. This method has been used by the Arabs since ancient times. The iron used is called a *Kaviye* by the Arabs.

In these areas the *key* method is used to treat cuts, abscessed wounds, mouth bruises, various chronic inflammations, colds, mouth and throat inflammations, etc. It is administered very gently.

The Bedouin Arabs do not have all of the necessary medical equipment such as sterile materials and antiseptics. However, all I can say is that, with good diagnoses of the illness and the strength and rapidity of the treatment's effects, they easily obtain results that we cannot always obtain.

Among us a wound is subjected to antiseptic treatment for days or even months. Whether it heals or not. However, among the Arabs when the red hot iron is passed over the wound, the animalcules (microbes) that cause the wound to fester and give it a terrible smell die instantly. The fresh flesh quickly appears in the suppurated area, and in a few days the wound begins to heal. For internal ailments such as ulcers, they use boiled honey instead of hot iron. In cases of pain with unknown causes, they burn the area between the little finger and the ring finger with red-hot iron, getting rid of the pain for good. In order to rid themselves of fear, fire is shown to any point of the body from a distance. There is a rational explanation for each of these things. The aim is to stimulate the nerves and to activate all the organs physiologically. In this way, the digestive system starts to work and the sick person begins to eat, drink, and recover and regain his health.

After this brief mention of the Bedouin people, let us discuss the Mosul boil<sup>188</sup>, which is one of the country's illnesses we have neglected to mention, and which is very widespread in Diyarbakir, Aleppo and Baghdad, as well as in Mosul. The Mosul boil is not as harmful as the boils of Baghdad and Aleppo, and its effects on health are fewer. These boils are not caused by dates and other foods, as is said in this region. It is possible that they are only spread by mosquitoes. These are scientific facts, and brook no objection. We all know that boils are usually found on uncovered areas such as the face, hands and feet. In other words, they occur in the places that the harmful insects, mosquitoes, are able to sting. They last for six months to a year. When these boils recover, they leave light scars.

According to my own observations, they occur among the families, particularly children, living in settlements near the waters of the Tigris, especially in wooded areas, where there are many mosquitoes. The results of our observations will be presented in a future detailed report.

In conclusion, here we have introduced the issues that threaten public health in Mosul. I announce that I put my all into preventing these threats and regret any delay in doing so. As soon the opportunity arises we will endeavour to write articles serving public health in the near future and we will make efforts to distribute them widely.

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<sup>188</sup> Mosul boil is also called Aleppo boil, Baghdad boil and Delhi or India boil. In the scientific literature, it is known as "Eastern boil". It is caused by biting of an insect called midge. The disease starts with red and hard papilla in the parts of body that the clothing do not cover. The papilla first skin over than transform into wound. The wound is healed in a few months but it leaves a scar which does not disappear. See **Grand Larousse, Dictionary and Encyclopedia**, Istanbul, 1986, pg.2669.



**V. THE KAZÂS AND NÂHIYES  
OF THE MOSUL VILÂYET**





# **THE SANJAK OF MOSUL**





## THE SANJAK OF MOSUL

### The Location of the Sanjak of Mosul and Its Administrative Divisions

The Mosul sanjak is in the northwest of the *vilâyet* in the Tigris River basin. The river runs through the middle of the Mosul sanjak. Tributaries of the Tigris River, a branch of the Greater Zap River and the Hoyber, Huser, Hazer and several other rivers flow in the *livâ*.

Its northern land is generally mountainous, but there are also many plains, nice and fertile valleys and slopes with plentiful crops. Most of the mountains are covered with oak trees and vast pastures. The western side, the Sincar region, is a flat area next to the El-Cezire. There is only the Sincar Mountain and hills such as Botma, Nemce, Mekhul. In the west, there are some villages that are part of the central *kazâ*, the *kazâ* of Sincar and the *nâhiye* of Telafer.

In general, the territory of *livâ* is fertile, the left bank of the Tigris; that is, the entire northern and northeastern section of the *livâ* is entirely developed and inhabited. The right bank of the Tigris, the Sincar region to the west and south, is empty for the most part. The inhabitants of the *livâ* are of the Arab, Kurdish, Turkish, Chaldean, Syrian and Jewish races. The sanjak consists of six *kazâs* and fifteen *nâhiyes*.

### *Kazâs, Nâhiyes and Villages of the sanjak of Mosul*<sup>189</sup>

Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ</i> of Mosul	1	4	602
<i>Kazâ</i> of Akra	1	2	214
<i>Kazâ</i> of Duhok	1	1	215
<i>Kazâ</i> of Imadiye	1	5	366
<i>Kazâ</i> of Zaho	1	2	181
<i>Kazâ</i> of Sincar	1	1	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,627</b>

### The *Kazâ* of Mosul

#### General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Mosul

The Tigris River runs through the middle of the *kazâ* of Mosul, divides it into two sections, east and west. The eastern part is generally mountainous, but the western part is mostly plains. In the mountainous east, there are high and medium altitude mountains, such as the Elkosh, Bashika, Maklub, and the Aynu's-safra.

<sup>189</sup> The *sâlnâme* of 1330 A.H. p.226.

In the middle of western slope of Maklup Mountain, that is, in Sadr-i Cebel, there is a natural cave and next to this cave, there is an ancient monastery called Sheikh Metti. Priests from the Syrian Jacobite community and people who withdraw into solitude live in this monastery. There are many cells and cisterns inside the monastery, and water flows continuously near the cave. Although the path to the monastery and the cave there is steep and rugged, in summers many people come and worship there for the beauty of its weather and scenery.



*The City of Mosul*

The eastern parts of the *kazâ* are mountainous, but there are also some areas that may be called plains, too. In many places there are fertile and productive slopes and beautiful valleys, and each village owns these kind of areas in proportion to its size .

There are water resources in some villages and streams in others. Most of the villages are orderly and large. In particular, villages such as Elkosh, Telkif, Teleskef, Bashika, Behzani, Ninevah, Bartalla and Karakush are similar to towns. In this part of the *kazâ* the Huser, Hazer and the lower part of the Greater Zap rivers run. There are also plenty of creeks. The harvests of villages with vineyards and gardens benefit from their presence.

The most of the villages in the west are situated on the plains next to the Tigris River. Those farther away from the river manage with well water. In these villages, the agriculture uses irrigation. When there is heavy rain, the fertility of the harvest increases extraordinarily, surpassing the yields of eastern villages by several orders of magnitude. Thus the villages on this side are developed and settled, but still not as much as eastern villages. Most of the people of the western villages belong to divisions of the Arab tribes, but there are also Kurds in some villages. The inhabitants of the eastern villages

are from Arab, Turkish, Chaldean, and Yezidi tribal clans. Each tribe speaks their own language, but most people know and speak Arabic. The people living in both parts occupy themselves with agriculture. However, in large villages there are also artisans and traders, and in villages with plenty of water, vineyards and gardens are kept.

Products such as wheat, barley, lentil, rice, millet, tobacco, sesame, cotton, olives, almonds, and pistachios are generally grown in the *kazâ*.

The famous Hamamu'l-âlil thermal spring and the Geyyare oil well are in the *kazâ* of Mosul. The thermal spring is four hours from Mosul on the right bank of the Tigris River, and the oil well is ten hours from Mosul and is on the banks of the Tigris River, too.

### The *Nâhiyes* and the Villages of the *Kazâ* of Mosul<sup>190</sup>

Location	<i>Nâhiyes</i>	Villages
Eastern Villages	-	290
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Sheyhan	1	68
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Ashair-i Seb'a	1	78
Western Villages	-	70
Shirkat-i State Estate Section	1	56
Zemar State Estate Section	1	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>602</b>

### Government Institutions and Residences and Other Private and Public Buildings in Mosul<sup>191</sup>

The city of Mosul is established on a bare plain. It is framed by an irregular, triangle-shaped wall that is ten thousand meters long, ten meters high, one and a half meters wide. The wall has ten gates<sup>192</sup>. Some are in ruins, and some are in good condition. There are eighteen large towers on the wall. Each one is ten *zirâs*<sup>193</sup> wide, nine *zirâs* high and surrounded by a moat. Some parts have been damaged over time, but others are still strong and solid. Its inner fortress is on the bank of the Tigris, and it

<sup>190</sup> The *sâlnâme* of 1330 A.H. p.188.

<sup>191</sup> This section follows the *sâlnâme* dated 1330 A.H., which describe the city at the latest date.

<sup>192</sup> According to the *sâlnâme* of 1325 A.H., these are the names and locations of the ten gates: Babü'l-cisr (the Bridge Gate), Babü'l-kale (the Fortress Gate), Babü'ş-Şat (the Sheep Gate), Bab-ı Ayn Kibrit (the Sulphur Thermal Springs Gate) are on the Tigris River: Bab-ı Sincar (the Sincar Gate), Babü'l-beyz (the White Gate) are on the side of the Tigris River; to the west are Babü'l-cedid (the New Gate), Babü'l-keş (the Keş Gate), Babü's-saray (the Palace Gate), and to the east, Babü't-top (the Cannon Gate). The *sâlnâme* dated 1308 A.H. says that the city has twelve gates, and in the *sâlnâme* dated 1310 A.H. it is reported to have fifteen gates.

<sup>193</sup> This unit of linear measure corresponds to the distance from the elbow to end of the middle finger, varying between 75 and 90 centimeters.

is separated from the city by a moat, so that it is like an island. The city is no longer just inside the city walls. New *mahalles* (neighbourhoods) are being built outside of them. In these *mahalles*, buildings are steadily being built. The buildings inside the walls are attached to one other and the streets are narrow, but the streets and the roads of the outer *mahalles* are quite even and large.

All the buildings in the city are made of brick. There are practically no buildings with wooden roofs. However, the upper parts of some houses have wooden ceilings, and some governmental buildings have roofs on top. The best thing about the existing buildings is that they are safe from fires since they are not made of wood.



*Firemen and Their Firefighting Formation*

The exteriors of the buildings inside the city are not so nice, but the interiors of most of them are orderly, while the interiors and exteriors of the new buildings being built outside the city walls, especially on the Hükümet (government) road and its secondary streets, are bringing a new fashion to town.

Inside the city walls, there are police stations, a jail, barracks for the gendarmerie and cavalry, municipal and police offices, a vocational high school and a junior high school. Outside the city walls, there is a government building, barracks for the infantry and cavalry, a military hospital<sup>194</sup>, a deed office, a high school for civil servants, an Islamic law court and a telegraph office.

There are many gardens and summerhouses in the lower side of the city, which provide fresh air thanks to their various trees, but there are few fruit trees. On the other hand, the yields of the vegetable gardens are excellent and plentiful. The city of Mosul has thirty-eight *mahalles*<sup>195</sup>(inside and outside of the city walls) and twenty-five small and large bazaars. Here are the types and numbers of all the city's public and private institutions by year:

<sup>194</sup> This hospital was constructed in 1251 A.H. by the governor Ince Bayraktarzade Mehmed Pasha (the *sâlnâme* of 1310 A.H.).

<sup>195</sup> According to the *sâlnâme* of 1308 A.H., in Mosul there are 30 *mahalles*; in the *sâlnâmes* of 1310 A.H. and 1325 A.H. there are 34 *mahalles*.



**1308 A.H.**

7,714 houses, 2,677 shops and stores, 23 caravansaries, 36 public baths, 129 mosques and mesjids, 45 cafés, 12 theological schools, 6 pharmacies, 15 restaurants, 30-40 dye-houses, 1 junior high school, Chaldean-Jacobite and Jewish national schools, 1 primary school, 20 bakeries, 135 mills, 3 printing houses, 72 warehouses, 39 gardens, 1,903 fields, 3 forests, 283 vacant lots, 18 schools, 4 dervish lodges, 13 churches and monasteries, 3 barracks, 9 police stations, 1 patriarchate, 1 government building, 1 telegraph office, 1 hospital, 1 administrative office of the high real estate commission.

**1310 A.H.**

In the city of Mosul there are 7,714 houses, 2,677 shops and stores, 36 public baths, 32 mosques and masjids (counting double mosques as two), 45 cafés, a theological school<sup>196</sup>, 6 pharmacies, 15 restaurants, 30-40 dye-houses, 1 junior high school, Chaldean-Jacobite and Jewish national schools, 1 primary school, 5 bakeries, 135 mills, 3 printing houses, 72 warehouses, 39 gardens, 1,903 fields, 3 forests, 383 vacant lots, 18 schools, 4 dervish lodges, 13 churches and monasteries, 3 barracks, 9 police stations, 1 patriarchate, 1 government building, 1 telegraph office, 1 hospital, 1 administrative office of the high real estate commission. In the sanjak, there exist totally 500-600 villages and 35,982 houses.

**1312 A.H.**

7,714 houses, 23 caravansaries, 2,677 shops and stores, 36 public baths, 129 mosques and masjids, 45 cafés, 6 pharmacies, one of them is in good situation 15 restaurants, 30 dye-houses, 5 bakeries, 135 mills, 2 printing houses, 18 schools, 4 dervish lodges, 12 theological schools, 17 churches, 1 patriarchate, 1 tannery, 1 slaughterhouse, 2 bridges, 1 teahouse.

**1325 A.H.**

9,106 houses, 2,852 shops, 28 dye-houses, 17 public baths, 34 caravansaries, 110 commercial buildings, 62 cafés, 266 mills, 52 *dineks*<sup>197</sup>, 9 oil factories, 208 vacant lots, 1 soap house, 56 mosques, 74 masjids, 17 theological schools, 11 dervish lodges, 18 cemeteries, 5 pharmacies, 5 bakeries, 250 weavers and basement rooms allocated to others, 29 summerhouses, 5 quays, 2 printing houses, 9 police stations, 11 gardens, 20 vegetable gardens, 20 churches, 1 patriarchate, 97 mines, 25 marble mines, 10 kiosks dispensing of free drinking water, 20 schools, 8 monasteries. The surface area is 138,425 *dönüm* (1 *dönüm*=1,000 square meters) and 2,077 pieces of land.

<sup>196</sup> In the text, it is written as “the theological school out of the mosques”. Its number was not given.

<sup>197</sup> A type of mill.

### 1330 A.H.

9,126 houses, 3,062 shops, 130 mosques and masjids, 11 dervish lodges, 17 theological schools, 20 churches, 8 monasteries, 25 private schools, 1 synagogue, 10 kiosks dispensing of free drinking water, 3 printing houses, 1 government building, 2 barracks, 1 hospital, 1 preparatory school, 1 school of industrial arts and professions, 9 police stations, 1 Islamic law court, 1 municipality office, 1 jail, 1 police office, 1 telegraph office, 40 caravansaries, 17 public baths, 65 cafés, 1 soaphouse, 28 dye-houses, 327 squeeze and oil extraction places, 250 weaver wares at basement, 5 bakeries, 7 pharmacies, 1 tannery, 12 gardens, 20 vegetable gardens, 19 summerhouses, 18 water wheels, 87 mines, 208 vacant lots, 2,077 fields.

### The Population of the City of Mosul and its People

**1308-1310-1312 A.H.**<sup>198</sup>: The city of Mosul has 16,106 Muslim and non-Muslim males. The *sanjak* has 67,061 Muslim and non-Muslim males. Of the registered population 57,587 are Muslim, and 9,474 are non-Muslim. Apart from this, the female population is larger than the male population. The number of outsiders is estimated to be larger than the numbers of natives declared. Most of the Muslims worship according to the *Hanefi* order, and a smaller number performs their religion according to the *Shafi* order. The city's inhabitants generally speak Arabic. Some are familiar with the Ottoman language. The people outside of the city are generally clans of Arabs and Kurds, so they speak Arabic, and the people of some of Mosul's neighbouring villages speak Turkish.

**1325 A.H.:** The city of Mosul has 68,883 Muslim and non-Muslim males. The *sanjak* has a total of 193,848 Muslim and non-Muslim males. Of the registered population 182,967 are Muslim and 10,881 are non-Muslim. Apart from this, the female population may be larger than the male population. The declared population includes the native inhabitants of the city. It is estimated that the number of transient and resident foreigners is nearly as large as the native population. Most of the people speak Arabic, and small number of them are familiar with the Ottoman language. The peoples of Mosul are smart and clever. Since the people outside of the city generally belong to Kurdish and Arab clans, they speak Arabic, and the people of some of Mosul's neighbouring villages speak a form of Turkish close to the *Çağatay* dialect.



*The Great Mosque of Sultan Nureddin Zengi*

<sup>198</sup> This section is the same in all three *sâlnâmes*. (1308-1310-1312 A.H.)

**1330 A.H.<sup>199</sup>:** The city dwellers are generally people of the Arab, Chaldean, Jacobite and Jewish communities. The rest of the population are Turks, Kurds and Armenians. The local language is Arabic, and the people usually speak Arabic. Additionally, notables, high-officials and esteemed persons speak and write Turkish. Some merchants and artisans know both Turkish and Kurdish.

## Education in Mosul

The inhabitants of Mosul are intelligent and quick-witted. In the past many scholars and important personalities were educated in Mosul, and today there are many scientists, too. Especially in the education and instruction of new sciences and knowledge, the efforts of its educators are admirable. Many people who will be useful to the region and the nation in every profession and field of science have been educated, and are still being educated, in state, private and theological schools, especially high schools for civil servants and teachers' colleges, the home of education.

In appropriate locations, many schools have been opened in order to correct the superstitions of the Yezidis of the Sheyhan *nâhiye*, whose beliefs are disturbing. There are eleven schools, six in the Shebek tribe's area, and five in the Sarılı tribe's area. The Shaikh Adî Theological School was founded to educate teachers for these schools and in others. Higher education is offered at this school, and there are plans to build new schools to generalise education.

## The Old and Famous Mosques of Mosul

**The Mosque of Ahmer (the Red Mosque):** This mosque is one of two red mosques, one of which was built in Mosul and the other one in Arbil, by brother of the ruler of Arbil, Muzafferredin, during the Atabey Zengi period. Although the building is now old, it is in good condition due to occasional repairs. Above all, in 1319 A.H. renovation and maintenance of the building were done. Arcades and colonnades were built inside it, and these expenditures were met by the treasury.

In the mosque, which is on the Tigris River, between the telegraph office and the government building, prayers are held five times a day, on Fridays and on religious holidays. With its location on a beautiful and spacious site, the mosque is a sacred and spiritual holy place. This mosque is also famous as *Makam-ı Hızır*<sup>200</sup>.

**The Mosque of Kebir (the Great Mosque):** According to an account, when Sultan Said Nureddin (Zengi) took the city of Mosul, he participated in the construction of this mosque, and he had appointed the savant, Ömer Molla, a building trustee.

<sup>199</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table for the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

<sup>200</sup> The divine place of a person sent by God.

All the workers on the mosque began their work after performing their ablution. The mosque is among the most beautiful Islamic buildings in the region, and is still in good condition relative to other mosques. Besides its dervish lodges and theological schools, the tomb of Molla Ömer, which has been made a holy shrine outside the city walls, is also here.

## **The Antiquities of Mosul**

On the opposite bank of Mosul and to its east, where ancient rulers had their administrative centres on the Koyuncak hill, facing Nineveh, which is now a village, there are large square stone carvings of elephants and relics of ancient civilisations. In Nemrud, too, eight hours from Nineveh, one of the capital cities of the Assyrians, in the northern villages of Hasta Abad, and in the western Shirkat Fortress, historical artefacts are found from time to time, and with them the authentic history of the Assyrians can be discovered.

## **THE KAZÂS OF THE MOSUL CENTRE**

### **General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Imadiye**

Imadiye is a first-class *kazâ* twenty four hours north of the *vilâyet*. It is bordered by the *nâhiye* of Zibar to the east, Zaho to the west, the *kazâs* of Duhok to the north, and the sanjak of Hakkari under the *vilâyet* of Van to the south.

It may be understood from existing relics that Imadiye was once a densely populated and prosperous place. The *kazâ* of Imadiye is situated on a fortified hill at the middle of a beautiful and fertile valley, and is encircled by a city wall, which has two gates named Mosul and Zibar.

Its ancient fortress was built in the sixth century of the Hegira by Alaeddin Zengî, the founder of the Atabey Dynasty, and it was called by his name. In addition to few mosques and masjids, it also has a bazaar with forty-fifty shops and famous vineyards and gardens. In Imadiye, there is a government building and some service buildings for the other civil servants.<sup>201</sup>

Its summers are quite hot, and its winters are mild and nice. Since the month of July is unbearable even in very light clothing, during the summer the inhabitants go to Ser Imadiye, which is a sort of summer resort at a higher elevation.<sup>202</sup> In the Mezargah *mahalle*, there is a river that has enough water for three mills. It irrigates neighbourhood's gardens and is used in its houses, too.

<sup>201</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. it is said that information about buildings and spaces in the town could not be obtained.

<sup>202</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. it is said that people go to Mezargah and Rubar in the north to pass the summer.

The territory of the *kazâ* is generally mountainous, but it also contains fertile areas and beautiful valleys. Only the Davudiye *nâhiye* can be considered to be located in a plain. For this reason, most villages are established in mountainous places and in valleys where agriculture is possible, although some are on the plains. The high mountains in the *kazâ* are extensions of the Hakkari Mountains and are locally referred to as Kare, Ser İmadiye and Tebeş. Part of the famous Shirin Mountain is in the *kazâs* of Nirve and Reydan. The highest of these mountains is Kare, which is high enough to view the landscape of Mosul. Most areas in these mountains are covered with oak trees. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages benefit from these oaks.

The Greater Zap River, which comes from the direction of Hakkari and the Habur River of Zaho divide the territory of the *kazâ*. The former flows to the south, and the latter, to the west. Like the Rubar River, which originates above Imadiye and irrigates its neighbouring vineyards and gardens, and runs into the Zap River, many other streams pour into the Tigris and Zap Rivers.

Most people earn their living by agriculture, farming and viniculture. The soil is very fertile. However, since some places in the north are infertile, the incomes of its inhabitants are relatively lower. Most of the mountains are covered with forests, but the valleys and plains are highly fertile, and wheat, barley, millet, rice, chickpeas, lentils, maize and other cereal products are raised. Olives, mulberries, almonds, walnuts, peaches, wild apricots, pomegranates, plums, pears, apples, figs, grapes and other fruits, along with cotton, raisin, tobacco and honey are very popular in Iran. These products are exported to Iran and Russia by way of Hakkari. Although large quantities of silkworms were grown on the many mulberry trees some years ago, this production could not be developed because it was not being done properly. In 1325 A.H., the yield was approximated at between thirty and thirty-five thousand *kuruş*<sup>203</sup>.

The yield of the galls is fairly high in Imadiye, and the inhabitants benefit from it. In general, the *kazâ* trades with Persia and Hakkari. Traders and artisans generally work to meet local needs.

Imadiye has five *nâhiyes*, Davudiye, Birvari-i Bala, Birvari-i Zir, Nirve and Reygan. Since these are rocky areas with no even roads and paved streets, visitors have plenty of difficulties. Only the road to Davudiye *nâhiye* is smooth. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., here are the numbers of Imadiye's villages:

<sup>203</sup> This revenue is five thousand and ten thousand *kuruş*, respectively, in the *salnâmes* of 1310 A.H. and 1312 A.H.

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<b>Villages of the centre of Imadiye</b>	-	43
<i>Nâhiye of Birvari-i Bala</i>	1	61
<i>Nâhiye of Birvari-i Zir</i>	1	35
<i>Nâhiye of Reygan</i>	1	57
<i>Nâhiye of Nirve</i>	1	35
<i>Nâhiye of Davudiye</i>	1	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>366</b>

In the centre and the *nâhiyes* of Imadiye, and especially in its Birvari-i Bala *nâhiye*, there are iron, lead, copper, sulphur, silver, gold and coal mines, but they offer insufficient benefits, since these mines have already been operated, but their revenues did not meet their expenses.

The population of the *kazâ* of Imadiye is shown below by year:

**1312 A.H.:** The registered inhabitants of the *kazâ* include 12,822 Muslims, 1,007 Catholics, 221 Jews, and 28 Protestants. Since no census has been conducted in the *kazâ*, it is estimated that there are two hundred houses in the town centre. The population consists of Kurdish tribes and clans. They are followers of the Shafi order.

**1325 A.H.:** The town centre has an estimated 400-500 houses, and the total population is 3,863 Muslims, 656 Chaldeans and 87 Jews.

**1330 A.H.<sup>204</sup>:** Most of the *kazâ*'s people are Kurds belonging to the Shafi order. The rest are Chaldeans, Nestorians, Jews and Yezidis. The local language is Kurdish, but the notables of the town and the *kazâ* know Turkish.

## General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Zaho

The *kazâ* of Zaho is bordered by the *vilâyets* of Van and Bitlis to the north, the *vilâyet* of Diyarbakir to the west, and the *kazâs* of Duhok and Imadiye to the south. It is twenty-one hours from the centre of the *vilâyet*. A river originates on Senkvir Mountain near the village of Elge in the Beytüşşebap *kazâ* and joins the Hizel River in the village of Dernak, forming the border between the *kazâ* and the *vilâyet* of Diyarbakir. Later, it joins the Tigris River in front of the village of Pişabur. The town of Zaho is on an island in the middle of the Habur River, and since it is surrounded by this river it is like an island. A bridge on its southern side enters the town. In the summer it can be easily reached from every direction because the river dries up. However, in the winter it becomes nearly inaccessible, even by the bridge, due to rising waters.

<sup>204</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table belong to the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

The location of the town is very important since it is on the mail route from Mosul to Istanbul and on the trade routes of the regions of Bitlis, Diyarbakir, Erzurum.

Zaho has two *nâhiyes*, Sindigeli and Silifani. These places are still not sufficiently civilised and developed, since they are located in steep mountains and rocky areas, and their inhabitants are wild. Everyone in the town of Zaho complained about gravity of the summer seasons a few years ago, but lately this problem has been entirely solved. The health conditions of most of the people in the *nâhiyes* is good, because of the good air and water. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., there are a total of 181 villages in the *kazâ* of Zaho. 109 of them are the villages of Zaho, including the *nâhiye* of Silifani, and 72 of them are in the Sindigeli villages.

The *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. list 500 houses, 80 shops, 3 caravansaries, 1 public bath, 1 café, 1 masjid, 6 churches (5 of them are in the villages), 2 synagogues (1 of them is in a village).

In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. the *kazâ* of Zaho is said to have 1,830 houses, 145 shops and stores, 4 caravansaries, 1 public bath, 28 mills, 15 rooms, 138 warehouses and haymows, 532 vineyards, 308 gardens, 7,397 fields, 73 meadows and hayfields, 69 pastures, 208 vacant lots, 16 mosques and masjids, 2 theological schools and libraries, 5 monasteries and churches, 2 barracks and government offices, 1 telegraph office and 1 café.

In the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H. the *kazâ* of Zaho is said to have 1,900 houses, 150 shops and stores, 4 caravansaries, 1 public bath, 16 mosques and masjids, 2 theological schools and libraries, 5 monasteries and churches, 2 barracks, 1 telegraph office and 1 café.

In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. the *kazâ* of Zaho is said to have 2 mosques and masjids, 1 theological school, 1 school, 1 church, 1 government building, 1 telegraph office, 621 houses, 5 caravansaries, 155 shops, 1 public bath, 1 armory, 4 mills and *dineks*.

It is difficult to pass through the well known Zaho gorge, which is on the mail route through the mountains between Zaho and Silifani, but this is being fixed. The people in the mountainous villages benefit greatly from the plentiful oak trees in the mountains by using them for firewood and charcoal, collecting galls, acorns and animal fodder. All available land is under cultivation. Village people in the plains tend to work in agriculture and farming. So the general production level of the *kazâ* is not less than the surrounding *kazâs*. Its products include wheat, barley, lentils, chickpeas, millet, tobacco, cotton, galls, tragacanth and wool. Besides these grains, huge amounts of other goods are also being exported. Apples, pomegranates, peaches, figs, walnuts, almonds, quinces, wild apricots and mulberries are also grown in the vineyards and gardens.

The local people also practice animal husbandry since the territory of the town, and its large forests and grand mountains are so fertile. Thus there are many, many sheep and a variety of other animals. The *kazâ*'s wild animals include wolves, bears and pigs.

The *mürüz*<sup>205</sup> shawls as among the industrial products of Zaho, are gorgeous and produced in large amounts, Large quantities are exported neighbouring *vilâyets*, due to high demand.

The *kazâ* has 2 coal mines and 1 oil well. The oil well is being used in name of the state, but the coal mines have been abandoned since their profits could not meet their costs.

Half an hour north of the town there is a spectacular historic brick bridge, sixty-meters long and twenty-five meters high. There are also ruins of two ancient fortresses, one in the Gevashe village and the other in the Zaferan village, but their builders remain unknown because they were built before the Hegira. There are the tombs of Sheikh Ali El-Hakkari outside the town, His Excellency Shaikh Yusuf in the Guzaf village, His Excellency Said bin Ebu Vakkas in the village of Balkuz. Their domes are well kept and they are places of pilgrimage.

On a small hill in the upper part of the town some sections of an ancient fortress still exist, but inside the ruined building's remnants are currently being used as a government building, as an office for the reserve forces and as a telegraph office.

Here is the population of the *kazâ* of Zaho by year:

**1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H.:** The *kazâ* has a population of 5,000 people. 500 of them are Jews. Nearly 700 are Christians. The rests are Muslims.

**1312 A.H.:** The *kazâ* has 1,786 Muslim, 25 Armenian, 31 Catholic, 324 Chaldean and 542 Jewish males. Most part of the Muslim populace belongs to Shafi order, and they consist of Kurds and tribes.

**1325 A.H.:** Its population is greater than 3,000, including Christians and Jews.

**1330 A.H.**<sup>206</sup>: The majority in the town and the *kazâ* are Kurdish tribesmen, and some are Chaldeans and Israelites. All areas are inhabited. Although the local language is Kurdish, the notables of the region and most of the artisans know Turkish.

<sup>205</sup> A kind of fabric made of woven wool and angora.

<sup>206</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table belong to the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.



## General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Sincar

The town of Beled is in the western end of the Mosul *vilâyet*, in the middle of a large island between the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, called *Mesopotamia* by the Europeans, southeast of the famous Sincar Mountain<sup>207</sup>. The town is the administrative centre of the Sincar *kazâ*, and it was the capital<sup>208</sup> of the demolished Atabey Dynasty. The beauty of its location and the pleasantness of its water and air are incomparable.

It is recorded in the *sâlnâme* of 1312 A.H. that there are 2,048 houses, 80 shops, 9 mosques and mesjids, 5 caravansaries, 1 café, 7 barracks and governmental offices, 26 mills, 2,300 gardens, 22,821 fields, 11 meadows, 2 dervish lodges, 6 holy sites, and 400 fountains and kiosks dispensing free drinking water in the *kazâ* of Sincar, together with the *nâhiye* of Telafer.

According to the *sâlnâme* of 1325 A.H., the town has approximately 500 houses, 1 large bazaar, 4 caravansaries, 1 public bath, 1 café, 2 big barracks (one for the civil service, the other for the military), 2 mosques, 1 primary school<sup>209</sup> and other well built and beautiful buildings, but by examining the ruins it can be inferred that this used to be a big city with 25,000 to 30,000 houses<sup>210</sup>. Thus it is evident that this was a capital, that saw many historical events transpire, both in the town and in other neighbouring sites of ruins.

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the *kazâ* of Sincar has a total of 49 villages: 42 in the *kazâ* of Sincar, and 7 in the *nâhiye* of Telafer.

In the northern part of the *kazâ*, the high altitude Sincar Mountains range from the southwest to the northeast. Small rivers such as the Sincar, Selvak, Tartar, and the Vadiü'l-Ahmer are formed by waters that come from springs that can be found on most parts of the mountain and by the waters of artificial channels diverted from the riverbeds, called *kehriz* here. The first two rivers flow into the Habur River, one of the tributaries of the Euphrates. The Tartar River flows into a salt lake in the middle of the plain, and Vadiü'l-Ahmer descends into the Tigris River. There are gardens and fruit trees scattered in the mountain's foothills, and a wide variety of products and fruits are cultivated.

<sup>207</sup> This mountain is in twenty-four hours from Mosul, thirty hours from the Sanjak of Dir, thirty hours from the border of Diyarbakir and forty hours from the border of the Baghdad *vilâyet* (The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., p.294).

<sup>208</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. there is this information about this town's past: "From historical information and existing relics, it is understood that, as the county seat of Melik Şerafeddin in the time of the Atabeys, it was a big city centre with thirty-five houses. Like the extant minaret of the grand mosque built by Nureddin Şehid in Mosul, in Beled, too, there is a ruined minaret with the name "Abdullah" written in Kufi writing on it. Amazingly, the door of a ruined caravansary still stands two hours away from the town. It has open-mouthed snake figures on both sides. Two black Arab figures put their lance to the mouth of these snakes. On the door, there is one line of Arabic writing carved on stone, but only a few of its words are legible: "Melik Rikab-ı Ümem-i Şeyhinşah-ı Azam" (See the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., pp.291-292.).

<sup>209</sup> These figures are same in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.

<sup>210</sup> The number of houses was twenty-thousand in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.

One section of Sincar is far from all natural disturbances and consists of pleasant and productive plains. The other part is mountainous, with an irregular shape roughly 12 hours long, 6 to 7 hours wide, and half an hour high. It is unsuitable for transport, and entirely inhabited by Yezidis<sup>211</sup>.

The people in the areas southeast of the mountain are partially Yezidis. The rest are Muslims. There are a total of 17 villages: 9 north of the mountain, and 8 on the southern side, in the direction of Mecca. Among them, there are villages with two to three hundred houses. There are the villages of Bekran, Yufsan, Kendekli, Âlîdina, Fukra, Umran, Mahrese, Golkar, Derice and Semuka<sup>212</sup> in the north. In the south there is the town of Beled, the centre, and villages such as Kizilkent, Kabare, Cidale, Kiran, Semuka, Hatuniye, Narnemyuk, Mendegan, Aynu'l-gazal, Mehrgan, Tepe, Mezra of Muhammed Sayig, Hacı Bey and Kabus. Of these, the towns of Beled, Kabare and Mendegan, and the villages of Rabi, Hedale, Hatuniye, Narnemyuk and Aynu'l-gazal are entirely Muslim. The other villages are generally inhabited by Yezidis. The Muslim and Yezidi people of the villages of Kiran, Semuka, Mendegan and Aynu'l-gazal live in the tents from spring to autumn because they practice animal husbandry. In the other seasons they live in their villages. The tombs of Şerafeddin, one of the rulers of Atabey, and Rumi, one of the saints are located here. Both are places of pilgrimage for the Yezidis.

The fertility of the vast areas inside the borders of this *kazâ* has been known for ages<sup>213</sup>. After meeting demands of the local population, the surplus of agricultural products also partly meets the needs of many large tribes in El-Cezire. In particular, the plentifulness of its water resources has a positive effect on agriculture. The *kehrizes*, the basis of an ancient prosperity, the ornate traces of which they still bear, are in good condition because they are used for maximum benefit. Generally, wheat, barley, lentils, chickpeas, sumac, and sesame products are raised in the *kazâ* and its sub-units. There are also walnut, mulberry and apple trees in the *kazâ*. The Sincar Mountain's excellent and delicious figs, a fruit rarely raised in the Ottoman Empire, are abundant and plentiful. They have the potential to be exported annually in high quantities. Sincar's cotton production is also very important.

According to the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., the population of Sincar includes 4,271 Muslim, 4 Catholic and 2,352 Yezidi males.

<sup>211</sup> The situation of this settlement is described in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.: "In the villages north of the mountain, there are mainly Yezidis, and in the developed villages to its south and in the plains there are a few Yezidis, Türkmens and Kurds. Arabs dwell in the village of Hatuniye in the Habur's side of the *kazâ*."

<sup>212</sup> There is one village called Semuka in the north and another in the south.

<sup>213</sup> An opinion about Sincar in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. is very interesting: "Sincar is one of the most beautiful and distinguished places in El-Cezire. Although it has potential for development and growth due to the pleasantness of its water and air, the fruitfulness of its territory and importance of its location, it cannot be developed for now due to its small population, the wild character of its peoples and the raids of nearby Bedouin tribes."

As important as its location, Sincar's history has a special significance, too. According to historical sources, the plains of Sincar gained great importance during the reign of the Assyrians, particularly in the time of Sincarif, who was the fourth ruler of the Second Assyrian Empire. The place was named after this ruler. According to the description of Kamusu'l-alam, it is understood that Sinfare was the original name of Sincar. Sincar was a place where many battles were fought, both in the period of the Assyrians and between the Romans and the Persians before the Hegira. It was between the governments established after the Hegira in Aleppo and Mosul, but was also the capital of some rulers, making it the scene of many historical events.

### **The Nâhiye of Telafer**

Telafer is a *nâhiye* of the Sincar *kazâ*. The *nâhiye* is in the eastern part of the *kazâ*, situated between Mosul and Sincar. The town of Telafer is very large, and its houses are more habitable than those of other places.

Telafer is thirteen hours from Mosul and twelve hours from Sincar, on a very busy route. After Beled, it is the most well-ordered settlement in El-Cezire, so its relationships with passing caravans and the tribes of El-Cezire are very good, and it is very important.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., the *nâhiye* is divided into 9 *mahalles*, has a fortress, and is built on a high hill that gave its name to the town. It contains 1 beautiful and orderly government office, 2 big caravansaries, 1 public bath, 8-10 mosques and mesjids, 1 primary school and other well built buildings.



*Famous Historical Fortress of Telafer*

The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. records that the town of Telafer is the centre of the *nâhiye*, has 9 *mahalles* and nearly one thousand five hundred houses. It has a ruined fortress on a big hill, which gives its name to the *nâhiye*. In this fortress there is a locally important government building and four or five homes. Most of the *mahalles* lie in front of the fortress. Only one is to its north and another is to its east. It has a bazaar with seventy to eighty shops, a beautiful public bath, a brick caravansary and a mosque. Although it used to have a strong fortified city wall around the fortress and

many buildings inside the wall, it can be understood from existing ruins that they were destroyed in the course of time. There is a stream, which flows from north to south, sufficient for meeting the town's needs, but its water is slightly bitter and heavy.

Its populace is sedentary and capable of animal husbandry. The braveness and courage of these people are incomparable. They always maintain their tribal traditions because of their relations with other neighbouring tribes. They follow the Hanefi order and speak a Turkish that is similar to Çağatay dialect.

In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. it is said that the town is entirely Turkish and speaks a language similar to the Çağatay dialect. They are strong, courageous and hardworking people, but also a bit unkind in nature. An important portion of the people settled in the *nâhiye*'s developed villages belong to the Arab Cubur tribe, and another segment is from famous Gergeri Tribe.

### **General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Akra**

The *kazâ* of Akra is eighteen hours east of the Mosul *vilâyet* centre at the foot of a high fortress. The town is one and a half hours wide and equally long. The town is bounded by the central *kazâs* of Imadiye, Ravanduz and Duhok, which are in the northeastern section of the *vilâyet*. The town's eastern side is ringed by high mountains. Zibar is on its western border and Surci is to its south. On the other side is the city. The fortress within the town is delimited by walls and has three gates. The houses, as required by the location, have the form of stair steps following one another, and a bazaar has been established on the outskirts of town. Behind the fortress there is a garden known as Mir Garden. In the past water was brought from this garden to the fortress.

Moreover, the town of Akra is decorated by thousands of beautiful gardens and matchless graceful views, which cause eternal jealousy. It is a popular summer resort for the wealthy people of the *vilâyet* of Mosul because of its plentiful waters and rich variety of delicious fruits. However, except for the local inhabitants, no one benefits from them. The townspeople benefit from this beautiful nature of their region, passing winter in the town centre, and spring, summer and autumn in their gardens a bit out of town.

In ancient times, both the architectural works and the other decorations of Akra attained perfection. The antiquities that survive from the distant past testify to this. In Akra, there is 1 mosque built in the time of the Caliph Ömer, 7 mesjids, 1 public bath, 1 theological school, 2 dervish lodges and 1 law court office, which used to be reserved for regents. The mosque has a dome built in the old style, two minarets on its left and right sides and inside the mosque there are four shrines representing the seasons. Prayers are only held in one shrine at a time, according to the requirements of the season and local rituals. The people are reasonably obedient and fulfil their religious duties. There are three churches; one for the Chaldean community, another for the Syrian Orthodox community and another for the Jewish community.

The tomb of His Excellency Sheikh Abdülaziz, one of the sons of His Excellency Shaikh Abdulkadir Geylanî, is fifteen minutes from town in a well maintained dome between two mountains. This dome is handled by the *kaymakam* of the *Nakîbü'l-eşrâf*<sup>214</sup> of Baghdad and this is a place of pilgrimage for people here. There is a dervish lodge near the tomb and worship services are held in it.

The people of Akra tend to trade more than those of other regions due to their nature and their location. Therefore, their relations with surrounding villages and towns and Mosul are permanent and uninterrupted. The town centre's bazaar is in the lower part of town above the mosque. There are more than two hundred shops in the bazaar.

Of the peoples of the Akra *kazâ* the Helki tribe is completely nomadic and the Surcis are semi-nomadic. The townspeople busy themselves partly with trades and crafts, partly with viticulture and agriculture. Most of the villagers work in agriculture and farming, and some work in animal husbandry.

In the *kazâ* grains such as wheat, barley, rice, sesame, millet, chickpeas and lentils, agricultural crops such as cotton, tobacco, onion, and garden produce, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, apples, pears, quinces, almonds, and walnuts are raised. Rice and pomegranates are both very plentiful and in high demand. Therefore, products such as galls, acorns, acanthus seeds<sup>215</sup> are important because they are exported. Products other than those consumed in the *kazâ* are sent to Mosul to sell and to export from there. It is important to remember the violet flowers of Akra. They are dried and used in some places.

In the town of Akra in 1330 A.H. there are 8 mosques and mesjids, 3 theological schools, 2 dervish lodges, 1 state school, 4 primary schools, 2 churches, 1 synagogue, 1 government building, 1,228 houses, 1 caravansary, 134 shops, 1 public bath, 5 bakeries, 97 rooms, warehouses, etc., 14 mills, 491 vineyards and gardens, 128 fields, vacant lots etc. The numbers of villages are shown below:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Villages of Akra	-	87
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Surci	1	45
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Zibar	1	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>204</b>

<sup>214</sup> An official appointed by the government to deal with the affairs of people descended from Prophet. Those who occupy this post in the provinces are called *kaymakam* of the *Nakîbü'l-eşrâf*.

<sup>215</sup> Wild artichoke.

The population of the *kazâ* of Akra is given below by year:

**1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H.:** There are approximately two to three thousand peoples living in the town's 1,000 houses.

**1312 A.H.:** The town centre has nearly one thousand houses, 4,921 Muslims, 1,747 Catholics, and 494 Jews. Most of the Muslim populace are followers of the Shafi order. A few are followers of the Hanefi order.

**1325 A.H.:** The town centre has almost one thousand houses, 4,686 Muslims, 120 Chaldeans, 107 Syrian Jacobites and 314 Jews. Muslims are generally Kurdish followers of the Shafi order.

**1330 A.H.<sup>216</sup>:** A small portion of the townspeople are Chaldean, Syrian Orthodox and Jewish. The rest are all Kurdish followers of the Shafi order. The local language is Kurdish, but the notables of the town can speak and write Turkish. Some inhabitants of both the town's and the villages' Turkish, Chaldean, Syrian Orthodox and Hebrew communities speak the language of the clan to which they belong.

### **The Nâhiye of Zibar**

The *nâhiye* of Zibar, which used to be a *kazâ*<sup>217</sup>, was made a *nâhiye* after considering its needs. Its Shirvan and Mizuri-i Bala *nâhiyes* were put under the administration of its neighbour the *kazâ* of Ravanduz. It is still part of the *kazâ* of Akra. Its administrative centre is the town of Pirekepre, which is six hours from Akra.

<sup>216</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

<sup>217</sup> The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. describes the period when Zibar was a *kazâ*: “*The Zibar kazâ is high in the mountains twenty-four hours from the centre of the vilâyet. It is bordered by Ravanduz to its east, Birvari-i Zir of Imadiye to its west, Akra to its south, at Şemdinli of the Van vilâyet to its north. It is next to Beradust. Its centre is the village of Pirekepre, located in the middle of four mountains, the two high mountains called Shirin and Vise, and two other mid-altitude mountains. This place is the base for the 2nd Battalion of the 103rd Reserve Regiment. Shirin Mountain has an estimated 350 meter altitude and its southern slope is snow covered until May. At the foot of the mountain there are villages with vineyards, gardens and plenty of water. The Shirvan Nâhiye of the kazâ is situated to its east; Birvari-i Bala Nâhiye to the north. Although the inhabitants of the kazâ and nâhiyes are sedentary Kurdish tribes, some of them are nomads. The population includes 3,253 Muslim, 113 Catholics, 76 Jewish males. The Muslim Kurdish inhabitants are followers of the Shafi order. Their villages are not well kept and developed because of their wild character. Agriculture is practiced in the appropriate places of the land. In the rocky and mountainous land, people are earning their living by raising grapes in vineyards. Galls, sumac, acorns, other trees and a plant called cardoon seed are extremely plentiful in the mountainous regions. They are sold to Mosul and to other places in large amounts, providing important income to the inhabitants. Other products include barley, wheat, chickpeas, lentils, rice, cotton, sesame, a kind of black-eyed pea, white and red millet, as well as pears, pomegranates, figs, grapes, walnuts and almonds. Molasses and honey are produced, too. The biggest river that passes through the kazâ is the Zap, which reaches a tremendous size by merging with other small rivers from other nâhiyes.*”

It is surrounded by mountains, which are generally difficult to pass. Thus the people of the *nâhiye* of Zibar are still wild and Bedouin. They are not civilized, and tend not to get the developments from other places.

This *nâhiye's* waters are like its mountains. The Zap River passes through this *nâhiye*. A variety of wild animals can be found in large numbers in every part of the *nâhiye*. The people of Zibar are entirely Shafi Kurds.

### **General Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Duhok**

The *kazâ* of Duhok is one of the central *kazâs* of the *vilâyet* of Mosul. The central town is in twelve hours north of Mosul, and it is in quite a nice place relative to other *kazâs*. Duhok is bordered by Akra to the east, Zaho to the west, Imadiye to the north and Sheyhan to the south. Due to the location of the town, commerce proceeds without interruption, so it is developing from day to day<sup>218</sup>.

In the *salnâme* of 1308 A.H. the *kazâ* has 144 shops, 3 caravansaries, and 2 cafés.

In the *salnâme* of 1310 A.H., it has 1 mosque, 2 mesjids, 1 church belonging to the Christians and Jews of the *kazâ*.

According to the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., in the *kazâ* of Duhok there are 3,929 houses, 140 stores and shops, 7 caravansaries, 61 mills, 365 warehouses and haymows, 4,630 vineyards, 451 gardens, 19,696 fields, 200 pastures, 58 vacant lots, 45 mosques and mesjids, 2 cafés, 11 private schools, 4 dervish lodges, 20 churches and monasteries, 2 barracks, 1 hospital and a wonderful grand bazaar where wheat is sold.

In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. the town of Duhok has 5 mosques and mesjids, 1 dervish lodge, 2 primary schools, 2 churches, 1 government building, 399 houses, 4 caravansaries, 52 shops and stores, 6 mills, 358 vineyards and gardens, 324 fields. In the same year, there are 215 villages, with 99 of them under Duhok, 116<sup>219</sup> of them under the *nâhiye* of Mizuri.

There is no state school in Duhok, but there are 11 primary schools. Seven of them are reserved for Muslims, two for the rituals and languages of the community of the Christians and the Chaldeans, the other two are for Jewish children. In these schools 250 Muslim, 75 Christian and 42 Jewish children are being educated. The *kazâ* has no junior high school, therefore Muslim students who complete their education take Arabic, Persian and Turkish courses in primary schools. Christians take Chaldean language and ritual courses. Jews are educated in their own religious order and language.

<sup>218</sup> In the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. the total income of the *kazâ* in trade and agriculture was 6,000,000 kuruş annually.

<sup>219</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., this *nâhiye* has 130 villages.

The fertility of its fields is average. They yield a variety of products because some are mountainous and some are on the plain. In the *kazâ* barley, wheat, rice, millet, sesame, chickpeas, black-eyed peas, broad beans, dark purple and white grapes, apples, *zerdali*<sup>220</sup>, peaches, quinces, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, almonds, sumac, tobacco, cotton, onions, walnut are cultivated. In addition, many of the trees called *geci* (*geji*) grow naturally and are not very different from silk. The local people are produce more than four thousand *okka*<sup>221</sup> of silk from them annually. The *kazâ* exports tobacco, rice, spring wool, angora and goat hair, sesame, raisins, figs, walnuts, sumac, molasses, pomegranates, *zerdali*, apples and onions. It imports plain butter, sometimes wheat, barley and dry goods. Transportation is done by animal. There are no other means of transportation. Except for products consumed in the region, exports, especially *geji* silk, are all sent to Mosul to sell.

The *kazâ* has no river, but two creeks. The first flows from springs two hours above Duhok and joins the Tigris River in the villages of the *nâhiye* of Shencan. The other originates in the *nâhiye* of Bervari of Imadiye and flows into the *nâhiye* of Ashair-i Seb. There are a few fountains on the opposite side of the Hazer River. However, they only meet the water and irrigation needs of their village. In the *kazâ*, there are four mountains, Elkosh, Senduhe, Kashafer and Kemek. In these mountains, tigers, bears, deer, wolves, foxes and other wild animals can be found. In the desert there are gazelles, rabbits, and pigs.

There are countless vineyards and gardens along a tiny creek called the Rubar, which encircles three sides of the town and is one and a half hours long. The vegetables and fruits produced there are sufficient for the entire population of the town and more for Mosul. Apart from this material advantage, the Rubar is a resort where government officials and the local people greatly enjoy sunrises and sunsets in the summer and autumn seasons. It is worth mentioning this place for its ecstatic and refreshing effects.

Apart from the prosperous nature and beautiful location of Duhok, the threats that the Rubar spreads and the heaviness of its water due to other waters that merge with it on its way from its authentic origin in the Birvari-i Bala *nâhiye*, cause the emergence of some interim illnesses in the summer season. Approximately one hour above the Rubar, there is a sulphurous thermal spring called *Sıcak Su* (Hot Water). This thermal spring is good for skin diseases and, above all, for rheumatism. The numbers of people who visit the thermal spring in summer are never small.

The tribes of Duhok<sup>222</sup> generally settle in the *nâhiye* of Mazuri. They include the Ertushis and Sherfans. Although in this *kazâ* there are people from the Doski, Kufeyi

<sup>220</sup> A variety of apricot.

<sup>221</sup> An old weight measurement unit, 400 *dirhems* or 1.282 grams.

<sup>222</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., the populace of the *kazâ* includes the tribes of Doski, Varguş, Sherfan, Şemkan, Benani. They are all sedentary. The Ertuşî and almost three hundred houses of the other tribes are nomads. Their religious order is Shafi, and their language is Kurdish. They practice animal husbandry, producing and selling spring wool, angora, plain butter. The settled people work in agriculture and farming. In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the tribal people who calmly deal in trades and crafts in the town, work in agriculture and gardening. All are sedentary, but the tribes of Ertuş and Doski are nomads. These tribes go to the high plateaus in Hakkari in summers and return to the *kazâ* in winters.



and Şemkan tribes, among them the Doski and Kufeyi tribes are generally accepted as people of the Imadiye *kazâ*.

The tomb of His Excellency Beni Nahum the son of Hayfa, as well as the tomb of his contemporary, His Excellency Abdulkadir Geylanî is in the village of Elkosh five hours from the centre of the *kazâ*. The domed tomb of His Excellency Sheikh Âdî b. Misafir is located ten minutes from the village of Eshkeft Hendeven in the *nâhiye* of Mizuri. This tomb is a place of pilgrimage for the Yezidis. In fact, the Yezidis live near this tomb. In April of each year, many Yezidis from other regions come to visit this tomb, and they take this pilgrimage as one of their religious duties. There are the dervish lodges and tombs of His Excellency Shaikh Nureddin from the Tahir dynasty in the village of Birifgan five hours from the centre of the *kazâ* and of His Excellency Shaikh Muhammed Efendi from the same dynasty in the central town of Duhok.

It is worth mentioning the *nâhiye* of Mizuri under the administration of Duhok. The talent of this *nâhiye*'s people in development and agriculture and their great efforts in calmness and peacefulness make the *nâhiye* today one of the most orderly and developed *nâhiyes*. The centre of the *nâhiye* is the village of Etrush, which has more than a hundred houses, a few mosques, dervish lodges and theological schools. The products of the *nâhiye* are various. It is very rich in tobacco, so many varieties of it are exported in large quantities.

The sheep and goats and animals of the *kazâ* of Duhok, including Mizuri, constitute the main source of local wealth. Since there are many meadows suitable for pasturing animals in every season, the people benefit from them greatly.

There are forty-five mesjids in the Mazuri *nâhiye* and its surroundings. In the village of Elkosh there are two churches. There is a large temple half an hour away from there on the mountain's righthand side. In other villages there are twelve Christian churches and a small synagogue belonging to the Jews. The *kazâ*'s citizens of foreign states live in the mountains in a Jesuit monastery called Kashafer, with a guesthouse, a pharmacy and a few priests. They treat the poor who turn to them free of charge.

Here is the population of the *kazâ* of Duhok by year:

**1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H.:** The total population of the *kazâ* in 1308 A.H. is 6,618. In 1310 A.H. it is 6,628. There are 4,560 Muslims in 1308 A.H., and in 1310 A.H., 4,570 Muslims, 1,558 Christians, 425 Jews and 75 Yezidis.

**1312 A.H.:** In the centre of the *kazâ* there are 4.921 Muslims, 1.747 Catholics, 494 Jewish males.

**1325 A.H.:** It is estimated that the people settled here number about eight thousand, including Christians and Jews.

**1330 A.H.<sup>223</sup>:** Most the *kazâ*'s people belong to Kurdish tribes. There are a few Chaldeans and Jews, too.

<sup>223</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.



# **THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK**



## THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK

### General Information Concerning the Sanjak of Kirkuk

The sanjak of Kirkuk is in the middle of the *vilâyet*'s territory between the Mosul and Suleymaniye sanjaks. It is in a circle extending from the border of Baghdad to the south and southwest to the Iranian border to the northeast, Its eastern and northern parts are mountainous. Its southern and western parts are plains. Apart from the central *kazâ*, it includes the *kazâs* of Ravanduz, Arbil, Salahiye, Koysanjak and Raniye. The length of the sanjak, that is, the distance from Deliabbas in the south to the Zap River on Kashka Mountain and the Iranian border in the north, is seventy-two hours. It is thirty-five hours wide.

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the numbers of the Kirkuk sanjak and its *kazâ*'s villages are as follows:

Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ of Kirkuk</i>	1	5	363
<i>Kazâ of Ravanduz</i>	1	5	391
<i>Kazâ of Koysanjak</i>	1	2	252
<i>Kazâ of Raniye</i>	1	-	250
<i>Kazâ of Salahiye</i>	1	2	156
<i>Kazâ of Arbil</i>	1	3	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.712</b>

The people of the sanjak belong to the Turkish, Kurdish, Arab, Chaldean and Jewish races. The Kurds and the Arabs are divided into many tribes and clans.

The land of the *livâ* is in the basins of the Greater Zap River, which forms the border of the sanjak of Mosul to the northwest, and the Diyale River in the southeast. The center of the *livâ* is entirely within the basins of the Lesser Zap and the Edhem rivers. Although most of its land is irrigated by spring waters, natural and artificial *kehrizes*, water channels and river waters, the Kendinave, Karacuk and El-Havike plains have no water. Ancient ruins show that these plains were irrigated by large water channels coming from the Lesser and Greater Zap and Tigris rivers. The land of the *livâ* is mostly productive and fertile, although the fertility of the drier lands in the east much higher than the wetlands. Since the waterless lands are not as developed as they deserve to be, places such as Karacuk, El-Havike, Zerge, Cancal are nearly empty.

There are three large rivers within the borders of the sanjak of Kirkuk.

The first is the Greater Zap River. One branch of it comes from Iran. The other branch comes from the Hakkari Mountains, and after passing throughout the town and *kazâ* of Ravanduz, it merges with the Tigris. Caiques cross it on the road to Mosul and in the Arbil *kazâ*.

The second is the Lesser Zap River. One of its branches comes from the direction of Bâne in Iran and the other comes from the Koysanjak, Raniye and Merge Mountains. It passes in front of the town of Altinkopru and joins the Tigris at a place called Mahlat.

The third, the Diyale River, comes from Iran and enters the *vilâyet* of Baghdad when it crosses the border of the *kazâ* in Salahiye. There is also the Dakuk creek in the *kazâ* of Kirkuk, but in summers its water levels can only drive two mills. It originates in the sanjak of Suleymaniye.

Its mountains<sup>224</sup> are, first, Serdaryan in the *kazâ* of Ravanduz. The second is Eyüp Sultan in the *kazâ* of Koysanjak. The third is the range of Lahican, Vezne, Mirgan, Shavur and Kandil in the *kazâ* of Raniye, and the fourth is the Karacuk Mountain in the Arbil plain. These mountains yield galls, tragacanth, edible resin from the tamarisk tree that is referred to as *menni s-sema* |(manna) and firewood.

The land of Kirkuk is very fertile, but it has not efficiently benefited from its products, because the agricultural tools are extremely outmoded and the means of transportation are insufficient and irregular. Since people care about satisfying their needs, they attribute importance to the improvement of agriculture, and thus, production. Every time a train passes Kirkuk, Kirkuk grows, develops and improves in every field<sup>225</sup>.

Four small rivers, the Korya, Tisin, Zaviye, Bilava, originate six hours north of Kirkuk and flow through the land in various directions. All of them are exceptionally pleasant and very useful in irrigation of land and trees. However, in recent years their usefulness for agriculture has diminished because their flow has been interrupted. For a long time large numbers of date palm, lemon, orange, citrus, *kebbad*<sup>226</sup>, and olive trees have been raised in Kirkuk and its surroundings, so that one cannot get enough of their green delightfulness in every season. In 1324 A.H. and in previous years, the severity of the winters damaged these beautiful trees. Apart from the various fruits and vegetables raised in Kirkuk, potato, rice, chickpeas, wheat, barley, millet, broad beans, beans, cotton, sesame, lentils and *maş* are cultivated in the *kazâ*.

The *livâ* has domestic animals such as sheep, goats, cows, oxen, water buffalo, horses, mares, donkeys and camels. Excellent horses can be found. Its wild animals include gazelles, rabbits, pigs, wild goats, lions, leopards, wolves, eagles, foxes, and jackals. Its birds include ducks, turkeys, geese, chickens, pigeons, *draç*<sup>227</sup> and cranes.

<sup>224</sup> The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. says of the mountains of the sanjak: "In the mountainous section there are the high mountains Serdaryan, Eyüp Sultan, Mirgan, Kandil and Lahican. Among them there are fertile fields and beautiful valleys such as Betovin, Şaver, Deyreharir. Arbil, Shemamek, Kendinave, Karacuk, El-havike are in the plains, and in these plains there are hill ranges and big mountains such as Çaluk, Zevrek Zirav, Karacuk and Hamrin."

<sup>225</sup> This expression is from the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.

<sup>226</sup> Citron (*citrus medica*), a big and soft kind of lemon. It is sliced and made into a dessert.

<sup>227</sup> A kind of bird that lives in swamps mainly in southern Iraq.

The export products of the sanjak of Kirkuk include all kinds of grains, sheep, goats, spring wool, angora, galls, tragacanth and tobacco. The fineness of the superior quality tobacco called *shaver*, which is raised in Koysanjak and Raniye, cannot be denied. Camels, horses, mules and donkeys are used for transportation.

The buildings of Kirkuk are made of brick and lime, the former for the rich, the latter for the poor.



*Kirkuk Houses*

In Kirkuk, saddlery for horses, a *'lâ ihram*<sup>228</sup>, multicoloured textiles for clothing, coloured fabrics and *meşlah*<sup>229</sup>, *sahtiyân*<sup>230</sup>, table and desks made of walnut and excellent earthenwares are manufactured.

Near Kirkuk, there are three very rich oil wells. The inhabitants meet their gas needs with the oil extracted from them. If local people set up a company in the future, by bring in the necessary technical tools and equipment and begin to extract petrol from wells, they can earn large fortunes. Near these wells, a thermal spring emits sulphurous water that cures the skin diseases. North of the wells on a small hill, there are few hills called Baba Gürgür. These places are always full of people in summer and winter. In the environs of Kirkuk there is excellent white limestone. It is used in buildings in place of the marble used in Mosul. There is a large, rich and protected salt mine at the foot of Hamrin Mountain in the southern part of the *kazâ* of Kirkuk. East of this mine, one-hundred thousand *okkas*<sup>231</sup> petrol is being yearly extracted from 5 to 10 wells. In the *nâhiye* of Kil, there are a few oil wells operated by the state. Again in the *nâhiye* of Tuzhurmati, there is an oil well that belongs to the *Emlâk-ı Hümayun*<sup>232</sup>.

The vice-consul of Iran lives in the centre of Kirkuk.

<sup>228</sup> A large wool fabric that Arabs wrap around themselves, also the wool carpet spread out on a *divan* or on the floor as a covering.

<sup>229</sup> A kind of dress, the upper and lower parts of which are the same with two holes on the sides for arms. They are mainly worn by the Arabs, but also used as a cloak by women.

<sup>230</sup> A leather product made from goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sumac and dyed in bright colours.

<sup>231</sup> According to the *salnâme* of 1308 A.H.

<sup>232</sup> Imperial Real Estate Administration.

## The *Kazâ* and Town of Kirkuk

The town of Kirkuk is the centre of the *livâ*. It is located at 35° 28' east latitude, 41° 45' east longitude on the banks of Hassa creek. It is thirty-six hours distant from the *vilâyet* centre. Behind it there is a several series of hills and in front of it, a large plain. The *kazâ* occupies a large circle that extends from the Lesser Zap River to the border of the *kazâ* of Salahiye and from the sanjak of Suleymaniye to Hamrin Mountain. The town of Kirkuk is divided into three districts, Kale, Karşiyaka and Korya. There are a total 14 of *mahalles* in these three districts. The names of these *mahalles* are: in Kale, Hamam, Aghalık and Meydan; in Karşiyaka, Cay, Cukur, Musalla, Bulak, Avcı, Ahi Hüseyin, Imam Kasım, Piryadi; in Korya, Beyler (Beyler), Shaturlu and Sarikâhya.

Kale lacks running water because it is on an artificial hill, but the other two districts have plenty of water and many gardens. The most important products of the



*Muşir Nafiz Pasha's stone bridge with sixteen arches over the Hassa Creek*

gardens are sour and sweet lemons, oranges, citrus, *kebbad* (citron) and dates, and there are also other fruits. The vegetable gardens produce a plentiful crop of all kinds of products.

The air and water of Kirkuk are quite pleasant and healthy. The temperature rarely rises to 45° in summer at July, so the pleasures of nights on the roofs of houses are very pleasant. Most of the streets of Kale and the other *mahalles* are wide, and their bazaars, in particular, are orderly and tidy, something rarely found in other places. Between Kale and Korya, there is Mushir Nafiz Pasha's large and beautiful brick bridge with 16 arches over the Hassa creek, which becomes dry in summer and turns to a big river in winter.

The *kazâ* centre, Kirkuk, has five *nâhiyes*: Altinkopru, Melha, Kil, Shivan and Dakuk. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. these are the numbers of their villages:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Central Villages	-	133
Villages of Melha	1	37
Villages of Altinkopru	1	27
Villages of Kil	1	67
Villages of Shivan	1	66
Villages of Dakuk	1	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>363</b>



According to the *salnâme* of 1308 A.H., there are 4,630 houses, 12 caravansaries, 1,183 shops and stores, 8 public baths, 36 mosques and mesjids, 5 theological schools, 12 schools, 3 bakeries, 64 mills, 98 vineyards, 98 gardens, 1,284 fields, 305 vacant lots, 10 dervish lodges, 5 churches and monasteries, 2 barracks, 10 police stations and 87,425 cultivated and non-cultivated plots in Kirkuk.



*The Historic Covered Bazaar in Kirkuk (Kayserrîye Bazaar)*

3 churches, 1 synagogue, 1 pharmacy, 1 *bedesten*<sup>233</sup>, 1 hospital, 20 cloth and fabric ateliers and 1 string atelier.

In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., there are 1 government building, 1 depot for reserve forces, 11 police stations, 1 fortress, 36 mosques and mesjids, 7 theological schools, 15 dervish lodges, 12 caravansaries, 1,282 shops and stores, 5,000 houses, 8 public baths, 15 primary schools, 1 junior high school, 12 bakeries, 15 water mills,



*Kale Inn - Kirkuk*

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H. Kirkuk has 1 government building, 1 depot for the reserves, 11 police stations, 1 telegram office, 1 fortress, 36 mosques and mesjids, 7 theological schools, 15 dervish lodges, 12 caravansaries, 8 public baths, 1,282 shops and stores, 5,000 houses, 15 primary schools, 1 preparatory school, 1 junior high

<sup>233</sup> A covered bazaar where precious goods and jewels are bought and sold.

school, 12 bakeries, 15 water mills, 1 very large and peerless *kayseriyye*<sup>234</sup>, 3 churches, 1 synagogue, 2 pharmacies, 1 *bedesten*, 1 hospital and 20 cloth and fabric ateliers.



*The Historic Military Barrack of Kirkuk*

According to the most recently published *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., in the town of Kirkuk there are 36 mosques and mesjids, 15 dervish lodges, 7 theological schools, 5 churches and monasteries, 1 synagogue, 1 senior high school, 1 vocational school, 15 primary schools, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 depot for reserve forces, 1 hospital, 1 telegram office, 11 police stations, 5,100 houses, 1,382 shops and stores, 14 public baths, 12 bakeries, 15 mills, 1 string atelier, 20 cloth and fabric ateliers, 148 vineyards and gardens and 1,384 fields.



*The Old Turkish Houses in Kirkuk*

Most of these buildings are made of bricks, while others are made of lime. Apart from these, there are also wooden houses. Although the outer appearance of the buildings

<sup>234</sup> A covered bazaar

and houses inside the fortress are not so impressive, the facades of the buildings in the lower *mahalles* are very good, and the interior decoration of most houses is orderly and beautiful. New buildings, in particular, are not being built the old-fashioned way. They are being built in a fine style.

Here is the population of the town of Kirkuk by year:

**1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H.:** The inhabitants of Kirkuk consist of the Muslims and the non-Muslims. Their languages are Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic.

**1312 A.H.:** In the town of Kirkuk there is a population of 13,071 males: 12,461 Muslims, 229 Chaldeans and 381 Jews. If a matching female population is added, and there are no less than three thousand foreigners, the total population is 29,140.

**1325 A.H.:** In the town of Kirkuk there is a population of 27,405 males: 26,510 Muslims, 432 Chaldeans and 463 Jews. Adding a corresponding number of females, and no less than three thousand foreigners, the total population reaches 57,810. The town dwellers are generally Turks and speak Turkish. The *gurebâ*<sup>235</sup> are a number of Arabs and Kurds, along with a smaller number of Iranians.

**1330 A.H.**<sup>236</sup>: The majority of the townspeople are Turks, and some are Arabs, Kurds, Chaldeans and Jews. Since the Turks generally know Arabic and Kurdish, the others generally speak Turkish, too.

The inhabitants of Kirkuk are intelligent and talented. Many of them have been educated as intellectuals, literary men and poets and are still being thus educated. Experts in knowledge and science are graduating and have graduated from schools. They attain positions that everyone admires.



*Turkish Girls in National Dress in Kirkuk*

<sup>235</sup> Homeless, deserted, but here it means foreigner, stranger.

<sup>236</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

Around Kirkuk there are many Turkish villages. The largest are the villages of Tisin, Beshir and Tazehurmati. Each has 200 houses.



*The Historic Village of Tisin in Kirkuk*

In the *kazâ* of Kirkuk there are three large Arab tribes: the El-Ubeyd, the Es-Sayih and the Beni Na'im. They generally live in tents. Within the *kazâ*, there are the Shivan and Shaikh Bezini clans of the Kurdish tribes, along the people of large Cubur tribe. Nearly all of them are sedentary farmers. A small part of the inhabitants busy themselves with vineyards and gardens.

The commerce of Kirkuk is not as extensive as that of Mosul and Suleymaniye. It is mostly restricted to the *kazâ*, and exports are limited.

In Kirkuk there are expert artisans and manufacturers: makers and traders of leather, weavers, silk weavers and traders, tailor, head scarf makers, shoemakers, jewellers, watchmakers, coppersmiths, founders, blacksmiths, lighter makers, architects and carpenters. The arts of leather making, weaving and carpentry are the most advanced. Thus, while the general textile production suffices to meet local demand, it seems that the newly founded vocational school will eradicate deficiencies soon.

The products grown in the *kazâ* of Kirkuk include grains such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, sesame, chickpeas, lentils and produce such as cotton, hemp, potatoes, broad beans, beans and vegetable products from gardens. Wheat grows plentifully. Wheats from the Davude and Kil regions is especially popular. It is transported to Baghdad, in part by caravans, by mostly by *keleks* (rafts) down the river from the town of Altinkopru. The exceptional rice grown in Kara Hasan region is worth mentioning.

## The Antiquities of Kirkuk

The antiquities of the centre of Kirkuk include an excellent, large fortress and the Cami-i Kebir<sup>237</sup>, a converted church, an abandoned garden inside the fortress, the mosque of the Prophet Danyal, the Meydan Mosque, the Numan Mosque, the Tekke Mosque, the Emir Mehmed Pasha Mosque, the Arslan Pasha Mosque, and a house of Mevlevi<sup>238</sup> order. In the Kirkuk fortress near the mansion of Kemalzade Ahmed Bey, one of the notables, there is an octagonal ten meter high partly ruined tomb called Gök Kumbet. It is decorated by stones of many colours, and a historical inscription on its gate says that it is the tomb of a woman from the Seljuk dynasty built after the year 400 A.H.

Another antiquity is the Chaldean church in the east side of the city known as the Red Church. This church is square: 50 meters long, 50 meters wide and 15 meters high. Its walls are made of rough soil. The rooms of the church are built with brick. When and by whom this church was built remains unknown. According to the Christians, the tombs of some prophets are inside this church. They use the church as their cemetery.

The tomb of His Excellency Imam Ismail, who was buried under a large dome, is twelve hours southwest of Kirkuk. It is surrounded by the ruins of a large city. In this city there is a mosque that was built in 220 A.H. with a minaret twenty-five meters high built on three legs. However, the centre of its dome is partly ruined.

An ancient fortress with protected emplacements for cannons still may be found in the hills called Mahuz nine hours from Kirkuk. When and by whom it was built remains unknown.



*The Mosque of Prophet Danyal*



*The Mosque of the Nakışlı Minaret was built in 1233 A.H.*

<sup>237</sup> The Grand Mosque.

<sup>238</sup> An order that follows the teachings of Mevlana Celaled-din-i Rumi.



*Fortress and its Inscription  
(It has an octagonal shape and is 10 meters tall).*



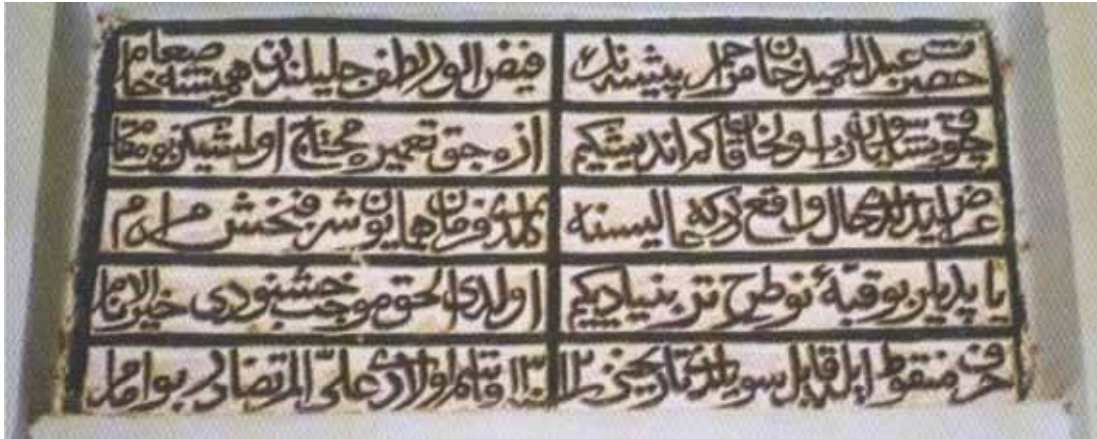
*The Tomb of Gökkinbed in the Kirkuk*



*The Ulu Mosque - Kirkuk*

## Prophets and Saints

In central Kirkuk there are the tombs of the Prophets Danyal, Üzeyir and Hüneyin; the Saints Kamber Ali and Pençe Ali, along with Allahdostu Mazlume Kız; *Ehl-i Beyt*<sup>239</sup> His Excellency Imam Kasım, His Excellency Imam Muhammed; the Sheikhs Ahi Hüseyin<sup>240</sup>, Sheikh Muhyiddin Berzenci, Ebu Ülük, Molla Muhammed, Sheikh Ahmed, Sheikh Abdurrahman Talabanî and Sheikh Şemseddin, and those who were martyred by Nadir Shah, Topal Osman Pasha, Imam Zeynelabidin, Imam Ismail, Sultan Sakı, Sultan Mevcud, Köse Baba, Sheikh Bahri, Ömer Mendan and Sheikh Abdulkadir Berzenci.



*The Inscription of the Imam Kasım Mosque - Kirkuk*

In the *kazâ* of Koysanjak there are the tombs of Esved of Sahabe-i Kirâm and his seventeen friends. There are the tombs of the Saints Molla Abdullah, Molla Abdurrahman, Seyyid Sheikh Camî, Üstad Kerim, Sheikh Isa, Sheikh Musa, Sheikh Abdullah, Hacı Resul, Ömer Gebne, Sheikh Sübhân, and the other Sheikh Abdullah.

In the *kazâ* of Ravanduz, there are the tombs of Hasan El-Basrî, Seyyid Molla Yusuf Sheyhânî, Molla Sheikh, Sheikh Gerani, Molla Hattî and Sheikh Otmanlı Ali.

## The History of Kirkuk

The city of Kirkuk was founded by an Assyrian ruler named Sartnabal who ruled Calis Kesri in eight hundred years before Christ. The reason for its foundation was that in the after the rebellion of the Mari soldier, Aryak, against Sartnabal and his invasion of the Cermay (the region from the Lesser Zap to the border of Suleymaniye), Sartnabal appointed a new governor over the Cermay people and ordered them to build a solid fortress in the region in his name. So the Kirkuk fortress was built and surrounded by fortified walls. Later people from the Assyrian towns settled inside the fortress.

<sup>239</sup> A close relative of the Prophet Muhammed.

<sup>240</sup> He is known as "Ahir Huseyin" among the people of Kirkuk.



*The Walls and the Gate of the Historic Fortress of Kirkuk*

In those times, Kerh Suluh was the name given to this fortress and town. The word “kerh” means “city” in the Chaldean language. “Suluh” was the real name of Sarnabal. After the fall of the first and second Assyrian Empires and the destruction of the Babylonian Empire, Kerh Suluh was taken by the government of Persia. When the famous Persian ruler Dara came here, he organised the city, made it a beautiful and a desirable place for people to inhabit. He also constructed a temple for pagans who idolize the fire<sup>241</sup>. After the death of the famous Alexander the Great, the country was divided among his deputies, and this region became Seluki’s share. Seluki organised Kirkuk and beautified it, but also tore down the walls surrounding it, and on the pile of their ruins he built a high fortress with sixty-one towers. He opened the fortress’s southern Babü’l-Melik gate and the northern Babü’t-Tuti gate. Afterwards, he divided the city with seventy-two streets. Disciples began to spread Christianity in this city, shortly after its emergence.

In 20 A.H. Abbas the son of Ganem and *Asakir-i Mansure-i Ömerriyye*<sup>242</sup> the conquered all of Iraq, including this region. In 534 A.H. the ruler of Mosul, Atabey Imadeddin Zengi, took Shehr-i Zor from the Türkmen prince, Kifcak son of Arslan. The province of Shehr-i Zor, like other Iraqi provinces, experienced its share of the calamities of Hülagû and Timur, and then joined the Ottoman lands at the beginning of 941 A.H.

According to the “Minutes of the Iraqi Region” in the Feridun Bey magazine, Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Khan entered Baghdad by way of Hamedan and Kirmanshah, and came to Kirkuk on Thursday, the eighteenth day of Şevval<sup>243</sup> month in 948 A.H after camping one night each in Cebel-i Hamrin, Sheikh Macid, Osmanlı, the meadow

<sup>241</sup> The temple of fire worship is called *Ateşgede*.

<sup>242</sup> victorious soldiers of Caliph Ömer.

<sup>243</sup> The tenth month in the Muslim calendar



of Sulukan and Leylan, on his way to Tabriz. In theses “Minutes” Kirkuk’s official name is recorded as “Kök Purut.” This name must have been given it by the Turkmens of old, since Kirkuk joined the Ottoman Empire after this date. Kanuni spent twenty-eight days in Kirkuk and ordered a bridge to be built over the Zap River. Later, on 16 Zilkade<sup>244</sup> of 941 A.H., he left Kirkuk, following the Hassa Creek north.

In 974 A.H., the governor of Shehr-i Zor, Muzaffer Pasha, and the soldiers of the province joined the military force charged with pacifying Ibni Aliyan and other Arabs who rebelled in Basra.

In 1015 A.H., the governor of Shehr-i Zor, Veli Pasha, became a martyr when he went to Baghdad to save its governor, Nasuh Pasha, and to depose Uzun Ahmed son of Mehmed who had forcibly occupied the Baghdad governorship.

Bostan Pasha, the governor of Kirkuk, and the soldiers of the province were assigned to join the commander Hafiz Ahmed Pasha. Hafiz Ahmed Pasha had been assigned the task of capturing Bekir Subaşı who had rebelled in Baghdad in 1032 A.H. Bostan Pasha led Hafiz Pasha’s pioneers. Hafiz Pasha went to Baghdad after spending one day in Kirkuk. In 1033 A.H. the Iranians sent soldiers to Kirkuk in the aftermath of Shah Abbas’s deceitful invasion of Baghdad, so Bostan Pasha, who lacked enough forces to resist, retreated to Diyarbakir. The fortress of Kirkuk was only a dilapidated, earthen castle, but when the Iranians came, they found it empty and immediately invaded it anyway. The town of Kirkuk was only a fortress then, and there were no settlements outside its walls. In 1034 A.H. the cavalryman Arnavut Küçük Ahmed took Mosul from the Iranians by force, was sent to disperse the enemy. The governor of Karaman, vizier Hasan Pasha, was at his side. While the Ottomans had one thousand soldiers and the Iranians had ten thousand, the Iranians were terribly defeated in the battle near Kopru. They retreated to the fortress of Kirkuk with great difficulty, but were unable to hold it and fled from there, too. So Bostan Pasha came and captured the fortress. In the month of *Zilhicce* in 1034 A.H. Hafiz Pasha, as commander-in-chief, passed through Kirkuk a second time to take back Baghdad from the Iranians. This time Bostan Pasha accompanied him. After hopeless return of Hafiz Pasha, the Iranians again besieged Kirkuk. Hasan Pasha was charged to neutralise this attack, but he was martyred during the battle. In 1039 A.H. the commander Husrev Pasha was charged to fight the Iranians, and came to the banks of the Lesser Zap with his army in the month of Recep<sup>245</sup>. Since the river’s waters were overflowing and high, the soldiers began to make *keleks* (rafts) from animal skins to cross the river, but many soldiers and animals were lost. Then the Janissaries made a caique with timber from the mountains, and they covered it with oxhide. The commander-in-chief crossed to the other side with this caique, and he rewarded its builders with two-hundred *kuruş*.

<sup>244</sup> The eleventh month in the Muslim calendar.

<sup>245</sup> The seventh month in the Muslim calendar.

The army camped on the riverbank. Heavy rains began at night and flooded the jail. Cebecibaşı Hamza Agha, who had built the jail in such an unfortunate location, was immediately executed. The commander-in-chief went to Shehr-i Zor by way of Sercinar without going to Kirkuk. It is recorded in the History of Ibni Ankar that the vast region between Arbil and Hamedan was called as Shehr-i Zor. The commander-in-chief rebuilt the Gulanber fortress. The fortress of His Excellency Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Khan was already in Gulanber, and the Pashas of Shehr-i Zor were dwelling there. For this reason the province and *livâ* of Kirkuk was known by the name of Shehr-i Zor for a long time. However, Shah Abbas destroyed this fortress in about 1018 A.H. This time, after it was repaired, the soldiers needed for its protection were stationed there. The province of Shehr-i Zor was given to Arnavutoglu Mustafa Pasha on the condition that he live in the fortress and protect it. In 1040 A.H. when the Iranians attacked the Gulanber fortress, after Hüsrev Pasha's unsuccessful return to Mosul from Baghdad, Mustafa Pasha sent his cannons to Kirkuk. He followed the cannons and was martyred fighting the Iranian army when they caught him at Sercinar.

In 1048 A.H. Sultan Murat Khan IV personally departed on a military expedition to capture Baghdad, and came to Kirkuk while camping in the Lesser Zap, Shemamek, Pir Davut Ince Su, Altinkopru and Göktepe areas, and he settled by the fortress. Later, they departed for Baghdad and achieved their goals. This time the province of Shehr-i Zor was given to Kayış Mehmed Pasha who had already left his duty in Kastamonu. In 1049 A.H. the province of Shehr-i Zor was given to Gürcü Cafer Pasha. While the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha, along with Cafer Pasha, were coming to Kirkuk due to the many complaints against the former governor Kayış Mehmed Pasha, Mehmed Pasha was jailed in the fortress. The History of Naima says that Kayış Mehmed Pasha was later martyred in the war with Iran. Kayış Mehmed Pasha's ruined Mevlevi house is in the village of Leylan four hours from Kirkuk. Cafer Pasha rebuilt the mosque of Prophet Danyal in the Kirkuk fortress.

The Grand Vizier was in Diyarbakir on the second day of the month of Rebiülahir<sup>246</sup> in the same year. He sent Veli Bey, who had been granted the Maraş *zeamet*<sup>247</sup>, with one hundred soldiers of the Diyarbakir division to protect Kirkuk. In 1061 A.H. the governor of Sivas, Çavuzade Mehmed Pasha, was appointed governor of Shehr-i Zor. In 1067 A.H. the governor of Shehr-i Zor, Şehsuaroglu Shah Gazi Pasha built a theological school next to the mosque in the Kirkuk fortress.

Here are the administrative divisions of Iraq in 1090 A.H. as given by the Feridun Bey Magazine:

**The Vilâyet of Baghdad:** Imadiye, the *Livâ* of Hille, the *Livâ* of Cevarer, the *Livâ* of Kabail-i Urban-ı Beriyye, the *Livâ* of Dertenek, the *Livâ* of Kasr-ı Shirin, the

<sup>246</sup> The fourth month in the Muslim calendar

<sup>247</sup> The largest fief that was given to the *Sipahis* (cavalrymen granted land by the sultan in return for military service) in the Ottoman State.

*Livâ* of Zaho, the *Livâ* of Semave, the *Livâ* of Tikrit, the *Livâ* of Bacvan, the *Livâ* of Zengabad, the *Livâ* of Cessan, the *Livâ* of Ater Ocaklık, the *Livâ* of Harirdomek, the *Livâ* of Arca, the *Livâ* of Kızlarrabat, the *Livâ* of Altinkopru, the *Livâ* of Hamrin and Hükümet-i Mühürban Ocaklık.

**The *Vilâyet* of Shehr-i Zor:** the *Livâ* of Kizilca, the *Livâ* of Arbil, the *Livâ* of Sehran, the *Livâ* of Zengene Ocaklık, the *Livâ* of Karadag, the *Livâ* of Shemamek and the *Livâ* of Dolkiran.

**The *Vilâyet* of Musul:** the *Livâ* of Old Mosul, the *Livâ* of Keshan, the *Livâ* of Herven.

**The *Vilâyet* of Basra:** the *Livâ* of Remle tâbi-i Cezair-i Hadis, the *Livâ* of Hafar.

**The *Vilâyet* of El-Ahsa:** the *Livâ* of Katif, the *Livâ* of San'a, the *Livâ* of Hash'a.

According to these divisions, Shehr-i Zor was the second largest and second most important of the contemporary provinces of Iraq.



*The Kirkuk (Shehr-i Zor) Fortress*

In 1145 A.H. when the Iranians sent soldiers to try to take Baghdad, the Ottoman Empire was obliged to declare war. According to a roll call held in the Zap passage, the army sent under the command of Moralı Topal Osman Pasha<sup>248</sup>, the *serasker*<sup>249</sup>, consisted of a total of 170,000 infantrymen and cavalrymen. Although the Iranians

<sup>248</sup> Osman Pasha was from the city of Anapoli in the province of Mora (now in Greece). When he came to Istanbul, he became a *Kozbekçisi* (responsible for preventing the escape of woman in the *harem* from the palace). After a short time he became *Pandolbaşu* (a palace duty and a higher position than *Kozbekçisi*). In 1128 A.H he was made a governor and later Vizier and governor of many provinces. In 1143 A.H. he became the Grand Vizier. Six months later, he became first governor of the provinces of Tebriz, Erzurum and Tiflis and then he became the army commander in Iraq. He was a brave and heroic Vizier.

<sup>249</sup> Army commander. After the *Tanzimat*, Minister of Defence.

had sent one military detachment to Arbil and another Kirkuk at the same time, the detachment that arrived in Kirkuk was defeated in three hours by the Ottoman soldiers in the Kirkuk fortress. They retreated and fled towards the Diyale valley.

Five hundred servant-administrators and the governor Ali Pasha, the *mutasarrif* of Shehr-i Zor, Babanlu Ahmed Pasha, the *mutasarrif* of Koysanjak and Rıza Pasha, the *mutasarrif* of Savcibulak were assigned to the coming army. In 1146 A.H. the commander Osman Pasha followed the Tigris to Baghdad, and won a great victory against the Iranians in the first battle. Nadir Shah was wounded and forced to flee. However, the Baghdad governor Ahmed Pasha did not trust the commander Osman Pasha, so he started to drive away Osman Pasha under the pretext of lacking the ammunition. Osman Pasha gave permission to his soldiers and military officers to leave; then he returned with a small number of soldiers. When Nadir Shah learned this, he set out with many cavalymen to chase them, and he caught them near Kirkuk. Since the commander was ill and lying on a palanquin, and they had fewer soldiers and were unable to assume a battle formation, the Ottoman soldiers were routed and Osman Pasha was martyred. The corpse of Osman Pasha was brought to Kirkuk and buried in a tomb built near that of His Excellency Imam Kasım Pasha.



The Tomb of Topal Osman Pasha



"Martyr, Commander-in-chief Osman Pasha 1146, One whose sins have been pardoned by God" is written on the gravestone

Still in the year 1146 A.H., Turnacıbaşı Ömer Bey, with the title of *mirmiran* (province governor) became the governor of Shehr-i Zor, and his predecessor Süleyman Pasha became the governor of Marash. In 1156 A.H., Nadir Shah assigned ten thousand Persian soldiers the task of capturing the Kirkuk fortress. The soldiers camped in front of the Kirkuk fortress and asked inhabitants of the fortress to obey them. Nadir Shah was extremely saddened by the resistance from the fortress and its inhabitants. He came with hundreds of cannons and *humbaras*<sup>250</sup> to assist his soldiers and fiercely attacked to the fortress. The people of Kirkuk repeatedly attacked the besieging Persian troops

<sup>250</sup> A big iron bullet. Full or empty, it was fired by cannons in battle.

outside the fortress, causing them many losses. However, during the four days that the siege lasted, cannonballs and *humbaras* continuously fired by the enemy made very big holes in the fortress's wall and the buildings inside were burnt and ruined. The people surrendered the fortress in desperation on the condition their lives and goods be spared. The Iranians entered the fortress and collected all their weapons. Then since they did not stick to the conditions of surrender and began looting, the inhabitants attacked the Iranians with stones and sticks that they found, killed more of the enemy and were martyred. Thus, the Iranians completely captured the fortress. The efforts and bravery demonstrated by Kirkuk's people suits them as Ottomans and will never be forgotten.

In the past a Janissary unit with 144 men was stationed the Kirkuk fortress. When peace was made between the Ottoman Empire and Nadir Shah in 1159 A.H., Kirkuk was returned to the Ottoman Empire.

When Zend Kerim Khan, who occupied the throne of Persia in 1190 A.H., sent Iranians to attack Iraq from every direction, an Iranian commander called Mehmed Şefi' Khan came down to the plain of Shehr-i Zor. However, due to the efforts of the governor of Shehr-i Zor, Abdulcelilzâde Süleyman Pasha, he could not even approach Kirkuk. When Süleyman Pasha died, his chamberlain, Hasan Agha, became the governor of Shehr-i Zor with the title of Vizier and was assigned to the Iranian war. In 1191 A.H. he attacked Iran from two sides and because he won great victories, the Sultan rewarded him with a sword covered with jewels, a sable fur with row upon row of pearls and ten thousand gold pieces.

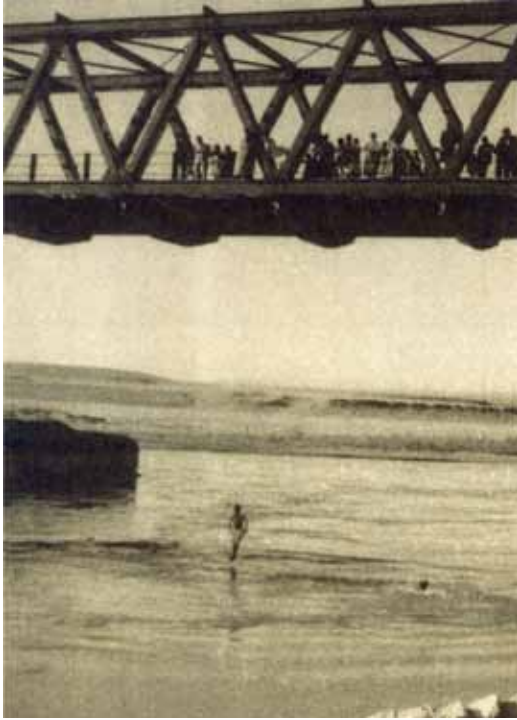


*Inner View of the Kirkuk Barrack*

In 1233 A.H. Davut Pasha, the governor of Baghdad, made an agreement with the Iranians and sent soldiers to Kirkuk under the command of Babanlı Abdullah Pasha to capture Babanlı Mahmut Pasha, who had rebelled against him. Although Mahmut Pasha approached Kirkuk with about fourteen thousand soldiers from Iranian and Kurdish tribes, the news that Davut Pasha was about to come to Kirkuk sufficed to dissolve the unit that he had assembled. Starting with Hasan Pasha as previously mentioned, until the governorship of Davut Pasha, the province of Shehr-i Zor was added to the governorship of Baghdad.

In 1271 A.H. the governor of Shehr-i Zor, Kütahyalı Hacı Pasha, magnificently restored the mosque of Prince Mehmed Pasha located near the Kirkuk government building. In 1279 A.H. the province of Shehr-i Zor was abolished. It was made a sanjak of the province of Baghdad. Until the middle of the year 1309 *Rumî* the *livâ* of Kirkuk was called Shehr-i Zor. In official writings this name was used. By order of the Sultan, who intended to eliminate mistakes caused by similarly spelled names such as Shehr-i Zor and the sanjak of Zor, it began to be called the sanjak of Kirkuk, and this name also began to be used in official writings.

## The *Nâhiyes* of Kirkuk



*The Iron Bridge Built on the Historical Altinkopru  
(Jumping of children to the river still continues)*

**The *Nâhiye* of Altinkopru<sup>251</sup>:** The *nâhiye* of Altinkopru is nine hours west of the centre of *livâ*, Kirkuk. It has 27 villages. The Kopru town is on the road that goes from Baghdad to Mosul. It is situated on an island in the Lesser Zap River. It is exceedingly important. It is nine hours from Kirkuk and twenty-seven hours from Mosul. There is a three-arched bridge, which constructed with great skill over the branch of the Zap River flows on the east side of the town. The height of the bridge from the surface of the water to its middle span is thirty meters. Children jump into the river from the railings of this arch in order to get money from travellers that pass by. Although there is another bridge with four arches on the west side, it is not as high as this one. Three small arches of this bridge were demolished a hundred years ago. These bridges were built by Murad IV and they still retain their stability and their strength. Although the town is indeed an

island, during the reign of the same Sultan, two *mahalles* in the eastern side and one *mahalle* in its western side have been established. Their inhabitants are Turks.

<sup>251</sup> There are many accounts about the name of Altinkopru (golden bridge). The first says that when the bridge here was built, a gold circle was attached to it. According to the second rumour, the townspeople started a campaign among them to collect gold for the construction of an expensive bridge and they donated all the gold collected to the state. According to another source, since the Altinkopru region has rich and fertile soils, providing high incomes to its inhabitants like a gold mine, the town was given this name. Another source says that, since the Zap River flooded in winters and did not permit the passage of travellers, the state finally built two bridges connecting the town's island to the mainland. The people saw the name of Altinkopru as appropriate, since the construction of these bridges cost so much gold. Another source says that in ancient times a rich woman lived in a beautiful mansion in this town. This rich and generous woman distributed gold to the poor and impoverished. While she was giving away gold near the bridge, when some gold fell into the water, people jumped into the river. So the place was named Altinkopru. Other sources say that when Sultan Murad IV ordered a bridge to be built over the Lesser Zap, he wanted the gold spent to be equal to the weight of the bridge, and so this name was given. Among the people, there is another account that connects Sultan Murad IV to Altinkopru. Before the famous Baghdad war with Shah Abbas, Sultan Murad sent a commander to Kirkuk. When the commander arrived in Altinkopru and saw that there was no bridge over the Zap River, he began to build a bridge here. When Sultan Murad arrived in Altinkopru with the army, he saw that the commander he had sent to Kirkuk was spending his time building a bridge. The Sultan got very angry at him, and dressed him for passing his time by building a bridge to avoid fighting. The Sultan did not cross the bridge. There are many accounts like these regarding Altinkopru's name and its bridge. See Suphi Saatçi, *Altinkopru Dergisi*, (Altinkopru Magazine) Istanbul 2004, pp.14-16.

Altinkopru is a very beautiful and airy town. It is the most important port in the sanjak of Kirkuk. According to the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. in the *nâhiye*, there is a population of 1,704, 798 houses, 2 caravansaries (in 1310 A.H. 3 caravansaries), 81 shops and stores, 2 mosques and mesjids, 6 cafés, 4 vineyards, 1 garden, 4 dyer's shops, 15 mills, 2,741 fields, 163,527 planted and unplanted plots. According to the *salnâme* of 1325, there are 798 houses and a population of 4,000 males and females. There are 4 caravansaries, 100 shops, 2 mosques, 6 cafés, 4 dyer's shops, 10 mills, 1 public bath, 1 state treasury warehouse and on the east bridge a new and elegant government building with a telegraph office. The inhabitants of the *nâhiye* speak Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic.



*The Miniature of Altinkopru in Matrakçı Nasuh's book entitled "Beyan-ı Menzil-i Sefër-i İrakeyn" (1534), [Description of a Day Trip to Iraq]*

**The Nâhiye of Melha:** The *nâhiye* of Melha is in the southwestern part of the *livâ*. The village of Melha on the Lesser Zap River is the centre of the *nâhiye*. The *nâhiye* consists of 37 villages. Its land is generally fertile, and its crops are plentiful. In this fertile soil, barley, wheat and millet are raised. The people of the *nâhiye* include Turks, Kurds and Arabs. Within the *nâhiye* the ruins of a city surround the tomb of His Excellency Imam Ismail. There a twenty-five meter high minaret built on three legs and a mosque built in 220 A.H., which is in good condition.



**The *Nâhiye of Kil*:** It consists of 67 villages in the northeastern part of the *livâ*. Its centre is the village of Koshk. The Davude, Zengene, Kil, Cebbari tribes live in this *nâhiye*. In the *nâhiye* of Kil, there is a very large oil well, which is being managed by the treasury of the Sultan. The people of the *nâhiye* are general Kurdish and belong to the Shafi order.

**The *Nâhiye of Shivan*:** This *nâhiye*, which is northwest of Kirkuk, consists of 66 villages. Its centre is the village of Hacı Bihan. This *nâhiye* produces premium quality rice. Its inhabitants are generally Kurdish.

**The *Nâhiye of Dakuk (Tavuk)*:** It is nine hours south of Kirkuk. The centre of the town is on a flat plain. The date palms seen in places beautify the view of the town. The townspeople and the people of its five or six surrounding villages are Turks. The rest are Arabs and Kurds. In the town there are 2 mosques, 40 shops, 2 caravansaries, 2 bakeries, 1 dyer's shop, 2 cafés, 4 mills, 200 houses and a population of 1,000 males and females. The Dakuk *nâhiye* consists of 33 villages. Since there are many creeks in and around the town, including the famous Duhok creek right beside it, its soil is fertile and its products are plentiful. Dakuk is a very old settlement. Outside the town there is a mosque with a thirty meter high ancient minaret belonging to the Abbasid period. This *nâhiye's* village of Imam is very beautiful. The grave of His Excellency Imam Zeynelabidin is in a tomb on a hill in this village. The centre of the *nâhiye* is very important because it is on the road to Baghdad.



*A Historical Bridge of Ottoman Period in the Tavuk Town*

## THE KAZÂS OF THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK

### Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Ravanduz

The *kazâ* of Ravanduz<sup>252</sup> is in northern part of the *livâ* on the Persian border. It is forty-two hours from the centre of *livâ*. Since the *kazâ* centre is the headquarters of 48<sup>th</sup> Reserve Forces of the *Livâ*, is on the border and serves like a port for goods from Iran, most of the *kazâ* is developed and well maintained.

The town of Ravanduz is the centre of the *kazâ*. It is twenty-six hours from the centre of the *livâ*, situated on the slope of a valley where a creek by the same name flows. Its houses are built one above another on a plain field. It has a new bazaar. Outside of the *kazâ* there are many beautiful vineyards and gardens, but because of roughness of the land most of them are separate and far apart from one another.

Its weather is nice and consistent, but its winters are long, due to its location. Since it is on the border, it has extensive commercial relations with Iran. It is the place for the exchange of goods between Iran and Mosul. In particular, its trade in tobacco and snuff is worth mentioning. In the *kazâ* there are sufficient numbers of artisans and manufacturers to meet local needs.

Most of the *kazâ* is located on rugged, mountainous land. However, there are plains such as the *nâhiye* of Deyr-i Harir. Most of the *kazâ* has plenty of water. The large branch of the Greater Zap and many water sources originate and flow in this *kazâ*. The entire area does not have the same natural structure. It is covered by oak trees. Since it has mountains covered with a variety of trees, hills suitable for agriculture, fertile valleys and small plains, the inhabitants benefit from their area according to its natural structure. The people of the *kazâ* are completely sedentary. They work in agriculture, farming and animal husbandry, and their economic situation is good.

Although nomadic tribes such as the Heylani, Malsal and Bolu are seen in the *kazâ*, they are not directly connected to the tribes of Ravanduz. They spread out from Hakkari to Ravanduz and Arbil and they pass each season in another place in their tents.

The *kazâ* has five *nâhiyes*<sup>253</sup>: Shirvan and Mizuri-i Bala, Balik, Bradust, Deyr-i Harir. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., these are the numbers of the *nâhiyes* and the villages of the central *kazâ* and its *nâhiyes*:

<sup>252</sup> The *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. records that the *kazâ* of Ravanduz was once the *livâ* centre, but later it was made a *kazâ*.

<sup>253</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., the *kazâ* has three *nâhiyes* (except Shirvan and Mizuri-i Bâlâ) and 282 villages. At the Rayin region on the Iranian border there are both a lazaret and a customs bureau.

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
Central Villages	-	119
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Deyr-i Harir	1	40
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Balik	1	60
<i>Nâhiye</i> of Bradust	1	64
<i>Nâhiyes</i> of Shirvan and Mizur-i Bâlâ	2	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>391</b>

In the *salnâme* of 1310 A.H. the *kazâ* has 800 houses, 2 mosques, 2 mesjids, 1 junior high school, 2 primary schools, 2 cafés, 170 shops, 4 bakeries, 1 public bath, 2 caravansaries. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., in the *kazâ* there are 5 mosques and mesjids, 3 dervish lodges, 1 theological school, 1 junior high school, 2 primary schools, 1 synagogue, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 telegraph office, 831 houses, 170 shops, 3 caravansaries, 1 public bath, 2 cafés, 4 bakeries, 8 mills, 392 vineyards and gardens, 421 fields.

According to the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H., the population of the town is 3,550 males and females.

In the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H. its inhabitants are generally Kurds. In one or two villages of the Bradust *nâhiye*, there are a small number of Chaldeans, and there are Jews in the town and in some villages.

In 1330 A.H.<sup>254</sup>, the people of the town are Kurds and followers of the Shafi order. In one or two villages there are Chaldeans and in some villages, Jews. The local language is Kurdish, but the town's notables and elderly speak and write Turkish.

The products grown in the *kazâ* include grains such as wheat, barley, rice, sesame, chickpeas, lentils and *maş*, and products such as tobacco, cotton, galls, tragacanth, acorns and every variety of crop from vineyards and vegetable gardens. A portion is exported. Tobacco, in particular, is both very plentiful and very popular. Above all, the tobacco of Shitne and Zirari and Zirari's rice are greatly admired.

### **Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Arbil**

The *kazâ* of Arbil is west of the centre of the *livâ*. It covers an area forty hours long and twenty hours wide. The *kazâ* is bordered by the *kazâs* of Koysanjak and Raniye to the southeast, Mosul, the Greater Zap River to the west, the *nâhiye* of Altinkopru to the northeast and the *kazâ* of Ravanduz to the east. The region has no flowing water, and uses water from artificial *kehrizes*. Although the temperature rises to 40° in summers, its weather is very nice, consistent and healthy.

<sup>254</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

There are two mountain ranges in the area where the Arbil *kazâ* lies. The first runs from the Greater Zap to the Lesser Zap and includes the ranges of hills known as Caluk, Zুরু and Zerav. The second is the famous Karacuk Mountain extending from the Tigris to the Lesser Zap. Their natural positions divide the land of the *kazâ* into three important plains.

The first of these plains is the Arbil plain between the Ravanduz and the Koysanjak Mountains and Zুরু and Zerav, which spreads from the Greater Zap to the Lesser Zap. The second is the Shemamek and Kendinave plains between the three hills mentioned above and the Karacuk Mountain, which also spreads from the Greater Zap to the Lesser Zap. The third is the Karacuk plain, delimited by the Karacuk Mountain, the Tigris and the Lesser Zap Rivers.

Except for a few small springs, these plains lack water resources. However, in many villages on the Arbil plain, there are artificial watercourses called *kehriz*. Apart from this, the land is generally fertile. In particular, the richness of the Karacuk plain is exceptional. The mountains are not covered by oak forest. They have beautiful pastures that are very important for sheep and goat husbandry.



*Arbil City*

Among the regions mentioned above, the Arbil plain includes Berani and Dizeyi. The centre of Shemamek includes Zap and Kendivane and the Karacuk plain includes the Shemamek State Estate<sup>255</sup> Administration. All of these subdivisions contain developed villages, although a few areas of the Karacuk plain are empty.

The town of Arbil, which is also the centre of the *kazâ*, is located in the middle of a vast plain on an artificial hill. It is in twenty hours from the centre of the *livâ*

<sup>255</sup> Real Estate Administration of the Principality.

and sixteen hours from the centre of the province on the mail route from Istanbul to Baghdad. The town consists of seven *mahalles*. Three *mahalles* are inside the fortress; that is, on the hill mentioned above. Four *mahalles* are below it.

The government building, the Great Mosque, and the most distinguished private places are inside the fortress. The bazaars, caravansaries, the telegraph office, the civil service school and the junior high school, along with other buildings and residences are in the lower *mahalles*. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., in the *kazâ* of Arbil there are a total of 300 villages. Seventy belong to the centre. Forty-eight belong to the *nâhiye* of Sultaniye. Sixty belong to the *nâhiye* of Dizeyi, and 122, to the Shemamek State Estate Branch.

According to the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H., there are 1,822 houses, 637 shops and stores, 3 public baths, 2 mosques, 1 mesjid, 11 cafés, 11 theological schools, 5 schools, 1 barrack, 1 police station, 5 vineyards, 3 gardens, 1,546 fields, and 50,443 planted and unplanted lots.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., the town has 1 ancient fortress, 1 government building, 1 warehouse, 3 public baths, 1,820 houses, 637 shops, 6 mosques, 2 mesjids, 11 theological schools, 6 primary schools, 1 junior high school and 1 police station. The Arbil town is composed of two sections, one part of it is the fortress and the other part of it is the *mahalles* and the bazaar at the downwards.

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., the town has 12 mosques and mesjids, 4 dervish lodges and inns, 5 theological schools, 1 junior high school, 5 primary schools, 1 synagogue, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 police station, 1,822 houses, 637 shops and stores, 6 caravansaries, 3 public baths, 23 warehouses, 8 vineyards and gardens, 1,546 vegetable gardens and fields.

According to the *salnâme* of 1310 A.H., its population includes 3,260 Muslims, and 497 non-Muslims.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., the town centre has a population of 7,590 males and females. The inhabitants of the Arbil town centre are Turks, and they are intelligent. The people living in areas under its administration are Arabs and Kurds. There are many sedentary and nomadic Arab and Kurdish tribes within the borders of the *kazâ*. The town of Arbil only has a number of Jews, and is generally Muslim. The people of the nearby village of Inkava are Chaldeans.



*An Old Turkish House in Arbil*



*An Old Turkish House in the Fortress of Arbil*

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., most of the townspeople are Turks and a few are Arabs, Kurds and Jews. The local language is Turkish, and since the Turks know Arabic and Kurdish, the Arabs and the Kurds also speak Turkish. The people of Arbil are generally clever and attentive, as well as generous and hospitable. Although the notables of the town are completely literate, they retain the title of *ağâ*. Most

of the *kazâ's* tribes are Kurdish tribes, and a few are Arab tribes. The people of the village of Inkaya near Arbil are Chaldeans.

In the Berani and Durdebar departments mentioned above, there is a variety of separate groups of Kurdish people, the Na'nekli, the Sheyhan, the Bezunlu, and the Mamund. In the *nâhiye* of Sultaniye; that is, the villages of the Zap State Estate Branch under Arbil, there are various Kurdish peoples and Arab tribes such as the Tay, Sadat, Filite, Harb and the Lehib. In the *nâhiye* of Dizeyi there is only the Dizeyi tribe. In the Kendinave and Karacuk departments, which are also called the Shemamek Branch, there are people of the Dizeyi, the Senbes and the Lehib. Arab tribes such as the Cubur live on the banks of the river and practice agriculture and farming. The *kazâ* of Arbil is superior to the other *kazâs* in agriculture, and so it is referred to as the granary of Mosul and Baghdad. The products produced in the *kazâ* include grains such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, maize, lentils, *maş*, *hortman*<sup>256</sup>, sesame and crops such as cotton and hemp. The production of wheat is both plentiful and very popular, so large amounts are shipped and exported to Mosul and Baghdad every year.

Arbil is an ancient city<sup>257</sup>. It is the home of many authors and intellectuals. In 608 A.H. a famous Islamic scholar, Ahmed bin Mehmed bin Ibrahim bin Ebubekir bin Hallikanü'l-Bermeki, the writer of the esteemed Arabic book, *Vefayâtü'l-A'yân*, was born in Arbil. A quarter of an hour from town, there is an ancient minaret 80 meters high. The ruler Muzaffereddin of the Atabey dynasty had it built. His tomb is outside the town.

<sup>256</sup> A kind of millet.

<sup>257</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. the distant past of Arbil is traced back to the time of the Persian Shah Dara's defeat of Alexander the Great. In the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., this information is given: "According to some historians, in the period of Assyrians rule, by an order of a girl named Arbilla, a hill was made and a temple built on top of it. Later, this place was flattened and turned into a city. It was also the scene of the last battle between Alexander the Great and the Persian ruler Dara. It was very developed when it was ruled and organized by Emir Muzaffereddin, but due to ominous troubles such as Hülagü and Timurlenk, and after them, Persian attacks and incursions, it was ruined, taking on today's form."

Outside of the Arbil fortress, there is the place of His Excellency the Prophet Aziz Aleyhisselam. Apart from this, the town has the tombs of Sheikh Muhammed El-Vasiti, Sheikh Muhammed El-Ma'sum, Sheikh Muhammed El-Horasani, Sheikh Abdullah, Sheikh Haydar, Sheikh Ömer, Sheikh Mahmud Shina, Sheikh Pir Davud, Sheikh Muhammed Genze, Sheikh Muhammed Tennuri, Sheikh Muhammed Shirvan, Sheikh Halid, Sheikh Cami, Sheikh Muhammed, Sheikh Muhammed Azban, Sheikh Abdulazir and His Excellency Sultan Abdullah.

### **Information concerning the *Kazâ* of Salahiye**

Salahiye is southeast of the *livâ's* centre, bordering Baghdad and Suleymaniye. Its length from its east to Diyale and from its north to the Tuzhurmati Mountain is 23 hours. Its width is 14 hours. The town of Salahiye, the *kazâ's* centre, is 25 hours from Kirkuk at the foot of Şehsuvar Mountain on a watered plain full of gardens. Although the thermometer rises to 44° in summer, its weather is consistent and nice. The ancient name of the town is Kifri, and the ancient name of the *kazâ* is Zengabad.

The *kazâ* of Salahiye is located on generally flat land in the basins of the Edhem and the Diyale Rivers. However, some mountains and hills in the area and in the basins of the rivers divide the land of the *kazâ* into a number of sections. Thus, as the *nâhiyes* of Karatepe and Tuzhurmati<sup>258</sup> are each in separate broad circles, the land of the *kazâ* is also separated into sections such as Bayat, Eski Kifri, Serkale, Shakil, Shervane, Kemar, Karabulaklar, Zengabad, Mihnetabad. Most of these *nâhiyes* and *mahalles* manage with artificial water channels and natural rivers. A few meet their needs with well water. The land is generally fertile and suitable for raising all sorts of products, but because the agriculture is still being practiced in the traditional style and the population is too small, the land is not sufficiently exploited.

There are many orchards and gardens in and outside the town. Waters from Serkale and Koshecapan that merges a bit above the town into Kifri creek, which flows from the town's east. Water channels running from the creek irrigate these gardens. Although there are all kinds of fruit trees in the gardens, the most common are date palms, sour and sweet lemons, orange and citrus trees. The vegetable gardens's crop are excellent and include every sort of product.

Since the town is located on the mail route from Istanbul to Baghdad, and since Kirkuk and Suleymaniye are also on the road to Baghdad, its commerce is very lively. It has some degree of industry. There are artisans such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and architects who meet local needs. Thus most of the inhabitants work in agriculture, while a smaller number work in trades. Close to the town there is a coal

<sup>258</sup> In the salnâmes of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. the *nâhiye* of Tuzhurmati is under the administration of the centre of Kirkuk. The information given about this *nâhiye*: It is in sixteen hours from the centre of the *livâ*. It has 756 houses, a population of 1,749, 3 caravansaries, 96 shops and stores, 21 mosques, 3 cafés, 7 vineyards, 35 gardens, 7 dyer's shops, 25 mills, 2,006 fields and 1 primary school. The people of the *nâhiye* speaks Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic.

mine, which exports hundred-thousand *kıyye*<sup>259</sup> annually and is administered by the state. In the *nâhiye* of Tuzhurmati, there is a rich salt mine and an oil well. There are many sacred tombs in the *kazâ*. The *kazâ* borders Iran to the east.

The buildings of the town are partially or entirely made of brick. There are also a few buildings made with lime. All of its bazaars are made of brick with arched roofs, and they are well organised.



*The Oil Wells and the Refineries in the Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati (from the Album of Abdulhamid the Second)*

According to the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H., the town has 1,088 houses, 9 caravansaries, 4 cafés, 2 bazaars, 175 shops, 6 dyer's shops, 2 public baths, 2 mosques, 2 theological schools, 4 dervish lodges, 1 junior high school, 35 mills, 1 barrack and government office, 1 telegraph office, 8 vineyards, 22 gardens, 292 fields, and 7,800 plots.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., in the town there are 1,088 houses, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 2 mosques, 2 theological schools, 2 dervish lodges, 1 junior high school, 2 primary schools, 9 cafés, 675 shops, 2 public baths, 35 mills and 1 telegraph office<sup>260</sup>.

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., in the town there are 3 mosques and mesjids, 2 dervish lodges, 2 theological schools, 1 synagogue, 1 junior high school, 1 primary school, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 State Estate Administration

<sup>259</sup> 1 *Okka* and 400 hundred *dirhems*, or 1.282 grams.

<sup>260</sup> In the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. the numbers for population and institutions are same, but 6 dyer's shops are also listed.



building, 1,088 houses, 4 caravansaries, 9 cafés, 675 shops, 6 dyer's shops, 2 public baths, 35 mills, 32 gardens<sup>261</sup> and 275 fields. Again according to the same *salnâme* in Salahiye there are totally 156 villages; the centre has 91, the Karatepe *nâhiye* has 53 and the Tuzhurmati *nâhiye* has 12.

**1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H.:** The town has a population of 1,190.

**1325 A.H.:** The town has a population of 2,500 males and females. The townspeople are Turks. The people of the *kazâ* are Arabs and Kurds. The people of the *nâhiyes* of Tuzhurmati and Karatepe, under the administration of the *kazâ* of Salahiye, are Turks.

The people of the Bayat tribe speak both Arabic and Turkish. Most of the other tribes, and especially their notables, know Turkish.

**1330 A.H.**<sup>262</sup>: Most of the town is Turkish. There are also Arabs and Kurds, and there is also a small number of Jews. Even though the local language is Turkish, the majority of the inhabitants know Kurdish and Arabic, too. All of the people of the *kazâ* belong to Arab and Kurdish tribes. All of them work in agriculture and farming. Only the inhabitants of the towns of Karatepe and Tuzhurmati work in both agriculture and commerce. These two towns are very big and have beautiful vineyards, gardens and bazaars. Their people are generally Turks, but there are also some Arabs and Kurds, and in Tuzhurmati, a number of Jews.



*The Babaşehsuvar Mountain in Kifri*

The products produced in the *kazâ* are wheat, barley, rice, sesame, millet, chickpeas, lentils, maş, maize, cotton, hemp, and in the *mahalles* that have gardens, a variety of fruits and vegetables. The wheat, rice and cotton harvests are both plentiful

<sup>261</sup> The *salnâme* says that some of the gardens are in homes.

<sup>262</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

and high quality. They are exported to Baghdad in large quantities. Grapes from the vineyards of Karatepe are excellent and very popular, so they are transported to Baghdad and sold there. In every part of the *kazâ*, there are good horse breeds. The mares and horses of the Kervi tribe are very famous. In Bayat and other *mahalles*, good mules are raised. The inhabitants' profit from these kinds of animals are very important. The entire populace of the *kazâ* is sedentary. Only one or two small groups such as Arabic Beni Na'im and Semidi are nomadic.

Old Kifri Hill is one and a half hours from the centre of the *kazâ*, which includes the fortresses of Koshk Zengi, Viranshehir, Berdan and Şervane. The tomb of one of the great Imams, His Excellency Ibrahim Edhem, is in the *nâhiye* of Karatepe. In Zengabad there are the tombs of His Excellency Ibrahim Semin, one of the sons of His Excellency Musa El-Kazım, and the tombs the twelve Imams of Ashab-i Kirâm and the martyr Baba Şehsuvar.

### Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Koysanjak

It is situated in the northeastern part of the *livâ* in a mountainous area. The central town of Koysanjak is eighteen hours from Kirkuk. It is a very large town on the skirts of Eyüp Sultan Mountain. It has plenty of water, fields and gardens. The *kazâ*'s weather is nice, but its water is bad for digestion. It has two *nâhiyes*, Shaklava and Balisan. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., there are a total of 252 villages in these *nâhiyes*.



Streams in the *Nâhiye* of Shaklava

The *kazâ* is on mountainous terrain for the most part, but it has also flat *mahalles* and beautiful valleys. Its land is fertile, and in many places there are springs and streams. Its villages have vineyards and gardens, and those of the *nâhiye* of Shaklava are very famous. Its mountains are largely covered with strong and natural oak trees, and the inhabitants benefit very much from them.

Despite the fertility of its land, the people do not generally work in agriculture and farming. Most work in vineyards and gardens, raising tobacco in particular. Thus agricultural products such as wheat and barley are only produced in amounts sufficient for local needs. The fruit yields are in bountiful and excellent. The produce of the gardens of Shaklava is especially worth mentioning. The fruit produced is transported to the surrounding *mahalles* and sold there, while the large tobacco crop is exported to Baghdad along the Lesser Zap and Süleymaniye route. Apart from these, products such as rice, cotton and broad beans are also produced in the *kazâ*. There are also artisans and manufacturers who meet the local needs of the *kazâ*.

**1325 A.H.:** The people of the *kazâ* are generally Kurdish. Only in the village of Armuda, half an hour from the town of Koysanjak, there are Chaldeans in 10 houses.

**1330 A.H.<sup>263</sup>:** The inhabitants of the *kazâ* are generally Kurdish and followers of the Shafi order. The local language is Kurdish. However, most of the notables of the *kazâ* speak Turkish, too. In the *kazâ* there are small numbers of Chaldeans and Jews. The people are generally sedentary, but some tribes such as the Balbas and the Surci are nomadic.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., in the town there are 1,420 houses, population of 4,200 males and females, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 military reserve depot, 1 mosque, 10 mesjids, 6 primary schools, 3 theological schools, 3 dervish lodges, 340 shops, 5 cafés, 8 mills, 3 public baths, 1 bakery, 1 state trade office<sup>264</sup>. The Taktak Pier over the Lesser Zap is the busiest commercial access to the *kazâ* of Koysanjak.

### Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Raniye

The centre of the *kazâ*, the town of Raniye, is in the northeastern part of the *livâ* fifteen hours from Kirkuk. In the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H. the *kazâ* has 250 nearby villages and fields. The centre of the *kazâ* has 1 mesjid, 1 government building, 15 shops, and 80 houses<sup>265</sup>. Since the weather and the water of this *kazâ* are unpleasant, its population is lower than that of the other *kazâs*.

<sup>263</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

<sup>264</sup> The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. also lists 2 caravansaries.

<sup>265</sup> The figures in the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H. are the same. According to the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. (p.322), the *kazâ* of Raniye is in the north by the Persian border that was drawn according to the Erzurum Agreement dated 16 Cemaziyelevvel (the fifth month in the Muslim calendar) 1263 A.H. and its subtreaty, the Derviş Pasha Border Agreement. It includes the *nâhiyes* of Vezine, Kôhne, Lahican, Mirgan, Navdeşt, Şaver, Betbin, Nazin, Helkan, Çetaran and about two hundred and fifty villages and fields. It also has 80 houses, and has a population of about 150.

**1325 A.H.:** The inhabitants of the *kazâ* are generally Kurdish. There are tribes of varying sizes including the Menkur, the Balbas, the Eker and the Mam Seni. The ruins of an old bridge over the Zap River are in this *kazâ*.

**1330 A.H.<sup>266</sup>:** The inhabitants of the *kazâ* are mainly Kurds who follow the Shafi order. Most of them are settled in villages. There are also a variety of powerful tribes such as the Menkur and Mameş.

In the *kazâ* there is an open sulphurous thermal spring above the village of Nazniş. Many people go to its baths during its season and see its benefits for skin diseases.

The natural structure of the land where the *kazâ* is located includes mountains with oak forest, plains such as the Şaver and the Betevin, fertile valleys and, in many places, streams and springs. The land is suitable for raising all sorts of crops. Its inhabitants generally work in agriculture. Apart from this, since the transport of crops such as wheat and barley is so difficult that they are consumed locally, in many of the villages the most of the agricultural products are tobacco, rice and cotton, which can be exported.

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<sup>266</sup> Since the population of the town was shown in the population table of the *vilâyet* of Mosul in 1330 A.H., it is not presented again in this section.

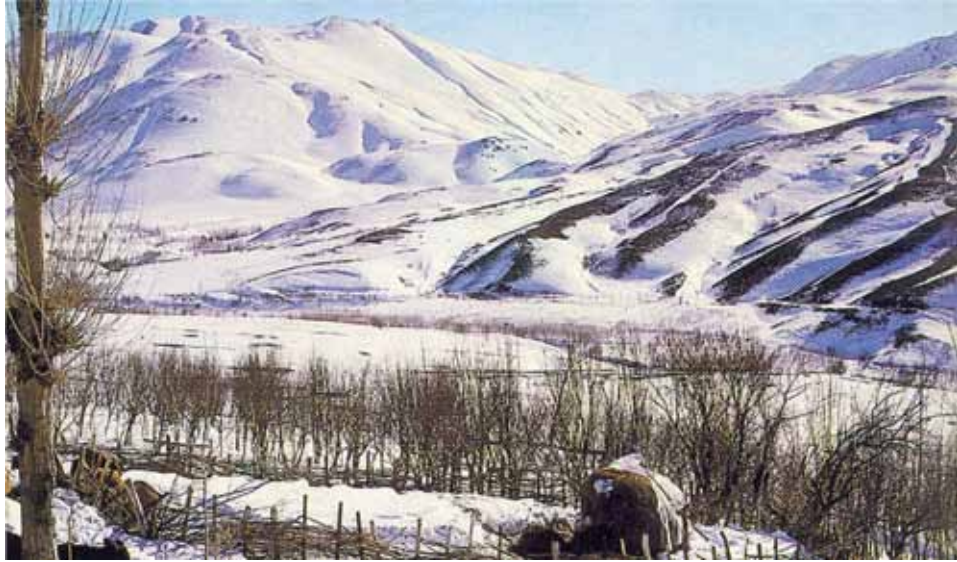
**THE SANJAK OF  
SULEYMANIYE**



## THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE

### General Information Concerning the Sanjak of Suleymaniye

The sanjak of Suleymaniye is in the eastern part of the *vilâyet* in a mountainous area. It includes eleven *nâhiyes* and five *kazâs*. It is bordered by Serdeşt, Iran to its north, Bane and Merivan to the east, Han and Salahiye known as Zengene under the administration of Kirkuk to the south, the *kazâ* of Kirkuk to the west. The city of Suleymaniye, which is the centre of *livâ*, is at the foot of Kevije Mountain in the range of the Darmazile, Kevije and Jajile mountains. It is a beautiful and a developed town. This mountain range is an extension of the mountains in Anatolia. After forming the plain with the famous name of Shehr-i Zor, which is four or five hours northeast of Suleymaniye, the range extends towards the direction of Iran, nine hours long and seven hours wide.<sup>267</sup>



*The Mountainous Regions of Suleymaniye*

These mountains' position gives rise to a number of small creeks and large rivers. The most famous ones are the Zulm, the Tancero, the Tinal, the Divane and the Tabin. The Zulm originates in the village of Zulm near the village of Mirsur near the Iranian border and flows south through the plain of Shehr-i Zor, merging with many small creeks such as the Mevan, the Cekan, the Duman and the Serav. After merging with the Tancero creek in a place called Devavan, it begins to flow west and in Derbend Han it merges with the Diyale. The Tacero springs from the earth in two places near Gendeguh and Henaran. While passing west of Sercinar, it is joined by rivers such as the Çakçak, the Alışa and others. It flows west through the middle of the plain of Shehr-i

<sup>267</sup> These mountain ranges are identified with the names of hilly areas such as Ezmir, Kuyan and Perge on the west side by Shehr-i Pazar and Sercinar. In the Bazyan and Surtash areas Tashlıca, Dokme, Küredi, Biyirmikleber, Haytan, Givecerme, Halhalan, Kizlar and Mirkepan, Ömer Gedrun and Daban.

Zor, and in Devavan it merges with the Zulm River. The Divane creek originates on the Sekerme Mountain at Karadag merges with the Diyale downstream from Derbend Han. The Tabin River emerges from the Surtaş Mountains and flows through the Surtaş until it merges with the Lesser Zap near the village of Pençe Ali. The Tinsal creek flows through Bazyan in the direction of Dölveren and merges with the Basra River.

These rivers make the *kazâ* of Suleymaniye and its *kazâs* and *nâhiyes* rich and prosperous, even bringing some of its places to a level that can be called paradise. Since these rivers and creeks are wide and deep, and cover the region, abundant production of every sort of grain and fruit is possible. Due to the inadequate means of transportation in the *livâ*, no one other than the locals benefits from these products. Apart from the exceeding abundance of the tobacco harvests, and despite transport difficulties, the State Trade Office alone receives an income of more than sixty thousand liras<sup>268</sup> annually from the export of tobacco to the Baghdad region. The export of galls, tragacanth, morocco leather, wool and wool products from the *livâ* of Suleymaniye is also very important, since it can be said to help protect the local wealth from other difficulties and, perhaps, aid its growth. The suitability of nature in the region for the abundant sheep, goats and other domestic animals raised by the settled tribes and other peoples, pleases the inhabitants and increases their incomes. With the wool and *mürüz* they produce a number of rugs, carpets and other fabrics, and profit even more.

The town centre of Suleymaniye is situated at 35° 30' north latitude and 42° longitude. At the foot of the Kevije Mountain Range, it extends east to west over a wide expanse facing to a beautiful plain. Although there are no creeks and rivers at the site of town, enough water for the entire town flows through the artificial channels known in this region as *kehriz*. In most of the houses, charity institutions, all the state offices, public baths and even in some cafés there are fountains and *şadırvans*<sup>269</sup>. Most buildings are built with rough brick and wood. Apart from these, the newly constructed buildings and bazaars partly are partly built with brick.

According to the *salnâmes* of 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H., in the town of Suleymaniye there are 3,000 houses, 400 shops, 30 mosques and mesjids, 1 junior high school, 5 dervish lodges of the Nakshî order, 3 dervish lodges of the Kadirî order, 8 caravansaries, 9 cafés, 8 public baths and a population of approximately 15,000 males.

According to the *salnâme* of 1325 A.H., Suleymaniye has 25 cafés, 15 teahouses, 6 bakeries, 11 furnaces for illumination, 2,982 houses, 44 mosques and theological schools, 1 civil service junior high school, 1 military junior high school, 13 caravansaries, 1,155 shops, 1 hospital, 2 churches, 10 tanneries, 34 mills, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 military reserve depot, 10 public baths and a population of approximately 8,703 Muslims and 260 non-Muslim males. It is estimated that the female population is 5% more than the male population<sup>270</sup>.

<sup>268</sup> This amount is thirty-one thousand liras in the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.

<sup>269</sup> A fountain used for ritual ablutions, usually located in the middle of a mosque courtyard.

<sup>270</sup> The population is the same in the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. These are the figures that differ: 15 teahouses, 2 bakeries, 952 shops, 5 tanneries and 8 public baths (p.325).



According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., in the town of Suleymaniye, there are 36 mosques and mesjids, 7 dervish lodges and inns, 2 theological schools, 2 junior high schools, 5 ordinary schools, 1 synagogue, 21 fountains and kiosks dispensing of free drinking water, 1 government building, 1 barrack, 1 military reserve depot, 1 hospital, 1 telegraph office, 2,982 houses, 13 caravansaries, 1,155 shops, 25 cafés, 15 teahouses, 6 bakeries, 11 furnaces for illumination, 10 public baths, 10 tanneries, 34 mills, 24 gardens, etc. According to the same *salnâme*, here are the *nâhiyes* and villages of the centre, Suleymaniye:

Name	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Nâhiye of Sercinar</i>	2	139
<i>Nâhiye of Karadag</i>	1	173
<i>Nâhiye of Surtaş</i>	1	69
Directorship of Ilgovara	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>381</b>

According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., most of the people of the *livâ* belong to Kurdish clans. The sanjak includes the Arab Şemiran clan and some Jews and Chaldeans. The people are in generally sedentary. They work in agriculture, trade and animal husbandry. The only nomads are most of the Caf tribe, the Ismail Aziri clan known as the Ilgovara and the Şemiran clan mentioned above. According to the same *salnâme*, the people of the central town are all Kurds and from the Shafi order. There are a few Jews and a very small number of Chaldeans. The local language is Kurdish, but the notables and the foremost people of the town speak and write Turkish very well. There are also many tradesmen and artisans who speak Turkish. The peoples are generally clever, attentive and have potential to learn. Many great scientists and sheikhs have arisen among them, and many have been and continue to be educated at the state and military schools.

Most of the people of Suleymaniye are employed in jobs necessary for social life and for meeting daily needs, such as trades, tailoring, iron manufacturing, headscarf selling, carpentry, carpet weaving and selling, architecture, grocery, butchery, public bath keeping. Agriculture and farming are at the same level as the other jobs. The *kazâ's* imports are the products of its towns: goods such as galls, tragacanth, gum mastic, tobacco and spring wool; food and grains such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, sesame, chickpeas, lentils; and fruits such as grapes, pears, apples, plums, melons and watermelons. Fabrics for clothing come from Baghdad, Kirkuk and Mosul, and textiles, carpets, shawls and other fabrics come from Iran. The *kazâ's* exports consist of the goods mentioned above: galls, tragacanth, gum mastic, tobacco, spring wool, cattle, sheep and others, along with local products such as *câcim*<sup>271</sup>, prayer rugs and felt mats.

<sup>271</sup> A strong, coarse cloth made of rough wool. A kind of textile for flooring woven with colourful fibers, or a flat-woven hanging or floor covering with coloured embroidered designs.

They are exported to Baghdad, Kirkuk and Mosul. Since the town of Suleymaniye is situated on an important location on the route to Iran, many Iranian products can be found for sale in its markets.

In the town centre there are tombs of Sheikh Kaka Ahmed Efendi and his respected father Sheikh Maruf Efendi, Pir Mansur, Seyyid Cafer, Sheikh Abdulkadir, Sheikh Abdurrahman Efendi. Of them, the tomb of His Excellency Sheikh Kaka Ahmed Efendi is an important place of pilgrimage.

### **The *Nâhiye* of Karadag of the Centre of Sanjak**

The *nâhiye* of Karadag is south of Suleymaniye, encircled by beautiful mountains and forests. Its centre is the village of Karadag, which used to be known as Zerdabad. This town was a *kazâ* and a beautiful city until 296 A.H. Afterwards, due to the scarcity and hardship rife in the region, its inhabitants left and spread to nearby places. As a consequence, it was made a *nâhiye*. Karadag is surrounded by hills in a gap on the vast plain. The settled people of the *nâhiye* produce grains, vegetables and fruits in the quantities they need to make due. Generally they cultivate tobacco<sup>272</sup>. Most of the tobacco sent to Baghdad each year is exported by this *nâhiye*.

Each clan of the Caf tribe in the sanjak has one chieftain. The general head of the tribe is Mehmed Pashazade Osman Bey, who was appointed by the government. The Caf Tribe is extremely wild. They even tend to steal property from one another. Their most brave and warlike clan is the Rogzadî. Of the tribal people only one in a hundred and fifty knows how to read, and of these only one in five know how to read and write Persian. Most of the Caf people use the nickname “Veys”<sup>273</sup>. They eat bread made of wheat and barley, ground wheat and *keşkek*<sup>274</sup>, cheese and yogurt from animal milk. Except for their chieftains, the people attire themselves in underpants, a shirt and a loose robe, all made with local textiles from Suleymaniye and Kirkuk, and over them a wool *ferace*<sup>275</sup> they make themselves. Here are the clans that make up the Caf tribe and statistical information about them.<sup>276</sup>

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<sup>272</sup> The Samsun tobacco brought by the former director of the Suleymaniye State Trade Office, Agah Efendi, which was planted in some places of the *nâhiye* for testing, is described in detail in the *salnâme* of the year 1312 A.H.

<sup>273</sup> This is merely a second name added to everyone’s name, a nickname.

<sup>274</sup> A gruel made of a mixture of flour, beaten meat, beaten wheat and hot oil.

<sup>275</sup> A long, full coat.

<sup>276</sup> These are the figures in the *salnâme* of 1310.

Name of Tribe	Number of Households	Number of Cattle	Number of Livestock
Mikailî	1,400	14,000	72,000
Shatirî	1,100	10,000	42,000
Roğzadî	500	5,000	30,000
Gelalî	500	3,700	18,000
Harunî	250	2,200	12,000
Nuruli	300	3,000	14,000
Sadânî	400	5,000	18,000
Yezdanbahşî	700	2,700	23,000
Amele	400	4,000	20,000
Peshtimale <sup>250</sup>	1,300	8,000	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>279,000</b>

### The Directorate of Ilgovara

A directorate called the Directorate of Ilgovara controls the nearly forty different tribes<sup>278</sup> generally known by the name Ismail Aziri, one of the branches of the Caf tribe. These tribes winter in regions in Kirkuk and Koysanjak, summer in Suleymaniye on the Iranian border and spend the spring months on the road. Since these tribes are generally nomadic and are not sedentary, their directors are also mobile. These tribes are very good at animal husbandry, so they have numerous sheep, goats, cows and oxen. They even use their animals as a form of currency for trading. These tribes are Muslim and belong to the Shafi order. Relative to other tribes, they are more savage, uneducated, and Bedouin.

### The *Nâhiyes* of Sercinar-ı Şarki and Garbi

These two *nâhiyes*, one to the east and the other to the west of Suleymaniye, are not very developed. Their directors and clerks live in the centre of Suleymaniye since facilities for their administration have not been allocated since their foundation. However, they frequently visit the *nâhiye* to fulfil their duties and for other important matters. Here are the numbers of *kazâs*, *nâhiyes* and villages in the sanjak of Suleymaniye according to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.:

<sup>277</sup> This group of people travels to summer range with the families of Caf tribe leaders and serve as slaves to their leaders.

<sup>278</sup> The most important of these tribes are the Ismail Aziri Division, and the Gavani, Şeniki, Kermedri, Mendemi, Kelevi, Çengeni, Ağasuri, Kemli, Kôkjuri, Birsî, Çoçani, Mezden, Dom, Harat, Avdi and Mamdis clans.

Name	<i>Kazâ</i>	<i>Nâhiye</i>	Village
<i>Kazâ</i> of Suleymaniye	1	5	312
<i>Kazâ</i> of Gulanber	1	2	309
<i>Kazâ</i> of Shehr-i Pazar	1	1	125
<i>Kazâ</i> of Mamure	1	1	177
<i>Kazâ</i> of Bazyan	1	2	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,082</b>

## THE *KAZÂS* OF THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE

### Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Gulanber<sup>279</sup>

Gulanber is a large *kazâ* encircled by Suleymaniye to its east and southeast. Its centre is the town of Elebce<sup>280</sup>. This town is rather large<sup>281</sup>. Although it has some eye-catching buildings, in summer its inhabitants have to retreat to the villages because its summers are terribly hot and its rivers nearly dry out. The authentic Gulanber village is three hours from Elebce. It has hot water similar to the Hamamu'l-âlil thermal spring.

Most of the Caf tribe is from this *kazâ* and they pass three seasons here. The Caf tribe separated into many sections and clans<sup>282</sup>. The chieftainship of each clan is given to one of its notables who is called the Kûha. Although a part of the tribe is sedentary, most of it is nomadic and practices animal husbandry. This tribe settles in the Shirvan, Surhalil and Golecu regions near Salahiye during the winter season. After moving in spring and staying in a wide bare area known as the Shehr-i Zor plain in Gulanber, they go to the high plateaus on the border in the summer season. They stay there three months and then return. All the Caf tribe follows the Shafi order, and they speak Kurdish. Of them only one in a hundred and fifty knows how to read, and only one in a thousand knows how to write Persian.

In the *kazâ* of Gulanber there are two *nâhiyes* called Kizilca and Serucek. In the year 1330 A.H., the *kazâ* has a total of 309 villages: 113 belonging to Gulanber centre, 90 belonging to the *nâhiye* of Kizilca and 106 belonging to the *nâhiye* of Serucek.

The administrative centre of the *nâhiye* of Kizilca is the town of Pencivin. This town has almost 400 houses, vineyards and gardens, 1 wonderful bazaar, 1 public bath, 2 teahouses, 2 caravansaries, 5 or 6 mosques and mesjids. Although it does not have as many as Kizilca, the *nâhiye* of Serucek has between 30 and 40 villages. Its inhabitants work in agriculture and farming.

<sup>279</sup> The name Gulanber was given to this *kazâ* by Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.).

<sup>280</sup> Today, the famous city of Halabja.

<sup>281</sup> The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. lists 1 covered bazaar, with shops and cafés, 1 public bath, a few mesjids and theological schools.

<sup>282</sup> The *salnâme* of 1312 lists the main tribes as the Mikaili, Şatri, Roğzadi, Gelali, Haruni, Nuruli, Sadani, Yezdanbahş, Amele, Peştimala and others.

## Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Bazyan

The administrative centre of Bazyan is the village of Çemçemâl on the road between Kirkuk and Suleymaniye. It is located on a broad, pleasant plain. Along with a nearby enclosed military barrack on a high hill, the village has 1 telegraph office, 1 government building, 1 or 2 shops and cafés. According to the *salnâme* of 1330 A.H., it has a total of 159 villages, of which 70 belong to the centre, 53 to the *nâhiye* of Kale-i Sivike, and 36 to the *nâhiye* of Senkav. The village of Çemçemâl is not very large. It has between 100 and 150 houses<sup>283</sup>.

The greater part of the inhabitants of the Bazyan *kazâ* are from the Hemavend<sup>284</sup> tribe that tribe migrated here from Iran 150 years ago. They still live in between 50 and 60 villages. The people of the Hemavend tribe are brave and heroic and can bear the conditions of war.

## Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Mamure (Mamuretu'l-Hamit)

Until 1314 A.H. the *kazâ* was known as Merge. Then the name Mamuretu'l-Hamit was given to it, and the town of Kaledize was made its centre. Along with its size, its numerous tribes and clans, this *kazâ* is also very important and esteemed because it is situated on the border. Most of its people are from the Nureddin tribe. They are famous for their bravery and heroism. The town of Kaledize, the centre of the *kazâ*, is not very developed because it has just become a centre. However, it has a few houses, teahouses, mosques and mesjids, a government building, a telegraph office, reserve forces and regular troops and a few residences allocated to the officers. Mamuretu'l-Hamit has a *nâhiye* called Peshder. In 1330 A.H. the *kazâ* has a total of 108 villages, 45 belonging to Merge and 63 belonging to Peshder.

## Information Concerning the *Kazâ* of Shehr-i Pazar

This *kazâ* is also northeast of Suleymaniye. It is famous for its pleasant location. Its centre is the village of Seng three hours from Suleymaniye. Suleymaniye's very celebrated fruits are mostly exported from this *kazâ*. The village of Seng is highly developed. It has residences allocated to soldiers of reserve forces and government officials, a government office and a telegraph office.

The famous village of Shivegel is in the *kazâ* near the border. The rulers of the tribe known as Shivegelis live in this village.

The *kazâ* of Shehr-i Pazar has a *nâhiye* called Mavet. In 1330 A.H. it has a total of 125 villages, 36 belonging to the *nâhiye* and 89 belonging to centre.

<sup>283</sup> Sixty to seventy houses are listed in the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.

<sup>284</sup> The famous clans of this tribe are the Beyzade, Safravend, Reşevend, Remavend, Hilesuri, Timavend, Hemail-i Fatmavend. Except for those in Kirkuk and Koysanjak, their numbers include 100 houses and 250 people. Everyone knows they are a bothersome community. In 1307 A.H. since they ceased their troublesome behaviour, special salaries were granted to their six leaders, and a piece of land was given to each of the rest (the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. pp.329-330).



**VI. THE POPULATION OF THE  
*VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**





## THE INHABITANTS AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE *VILÂYET*

The inhabitants of the *vilâyet* are very heterogeneous and mixed. The people have a calm character because of the beautiful water and weather. Those who live in the cities and towns are neither very white, nor very dark skinned. However, the people of the tribes and clans have varying degrees of dark skin. In general, they are capable, clever, adaptable and have good morale. From the perspective of civilisation and nomadism, the people are divided into three categories.

The first category is the city and town dwellers. These cities and towns are the *vilâyet*, *liva* and *kaza* centres, namely Mosul, Kirkuk, Suleymaniye, Akra, Duhok, Zaho, Sincar, Imadiye, Zibar, Ravanduz, Arbil, Koysanjak, Salahiye, Merge, Gulanber, Shehr-i Pazar ve Bazyan. Approximately 2% of the city and town dwellers are literate. Some notables work for the civil services. Most work in agriculture and farming. Middle class people work in trade and agriculture, but most are workers, tenants, grocers and such.

The second category includes tribes and clans. The main ones are the Tay, Senbes, Es-Sayih, El-Ubeyd, Cubur and Gocer in the regions of Akra, Zaho and Kirkuk. Some Kurdish clans and nomadic groups live in tents. The majority of them raise camels and sheep. Some work in animal husbandry and agriculture to produce enough to provide for themselves and their families.

The third category includes wild tribes such as the Shammar, Salib and Hemavend. Among them, the people of the Salib tribe make to effort to work. They only eat the meat of the gazelles they hunt and make clothing from their skins. Although the Hemavend tribe were brigands for a certain period of time, they acquired the taste for owning land and began to work in agriculture and farming. Some of their foremost persons are employed in government service. The Shammar tribe separates into certain clans and divisions. Some parts gain their livelihood as shepherds, raising sheep, camels, beautiful horses and mares. Others are thieves.

According to the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H., the total number of the *vilâyet* population taken from the Register Office of the *Vilâyet* are shown in the tables that follow. The first table shows the registered populations. In the second table the estimated numbers of unregistered population are given:

Millet	The Sanjak of Mosul	The Sanjak of Kirkuk	The Sanjak of Suleymaniye	Total
Islam	63,962	73,909	10,267	178,138
Chaldean	1,322	---	---	1,322
Syrian Jacobite	1,159	---	---	1,159
Catholic	4,482	1,117	54	5,653
Armenian	83	---	---	83
Protestant	135	---	---	135
Greek	13	---	---	13
Jewish	2,388	1,854	433	4,675
Yezidi	5,358	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,892</b>	<b>76,880</b>	<b>40,754</b>	<b>196,526</b>

**Estimated Numbers of the Unregistered Population  
According to the *Salnâme* dated 1312 A.H. (1894)**

Millet	The Sanjak of Mosul	The Sanjak of Kirkuk	The Sanjak of Suleymaniye	Total
Islam	18,800	17,320	14,770	50,890
Christian	5,000	---	---	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>17,320</b>	<b>14,770</b>	<b>55,890</b>

Registered Population of the *Vilâyet* According to the *Salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912)

S a n j a k	Name of <i>Livâ</i> and <i>Kazâ</i>	Muslim		Catholic Chaldean		Syrian Catholic		Syrian Jacobite		Protestant		Armenian		Greek		Jew		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	City of Mosul	2661	29165	0	2185	0	1848	0	1877	0	142	0	93	0	42	0	1303	2661	36655
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Mosul	7042	19934	0	4796	0	2489	0	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7042	28189
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Akra	41	6393	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	456	48	7016
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Duhok	0	4592	4	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	100	5263
M	<i>Kazâ</i> of Inadiye	0	3583	100	0	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	4257
O	<i>Kazâ</i> of Zaho	2988	3216	209	355	71	77	0	0	0	0	37	31	0	0	575	978	3880	4657
S	<i>Kazâs</i> of Telafar and Sincar	2829	4767	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2829	4784
U	TOTAL	15561	71650	313	7936	71	4984	0	2847	0	0	37	124	0	42	578	3096	16560	90821
L	<i>Kazâ</i> of Kirikuk	4000	35168	450	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	982	4552	36585
	<i>Kazâ</i> of Ravanduz	189	15317	106	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	295	15938
K	<i>Kazâ</i> of KoySanjak	30	10390	0	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	30	10955
I	<i>Kazâ</i> of Raniye	0	6361	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	17	6432
R	<i>Kazâ</i> of Salahiye	7	5119	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	350	47	5482
K	<i>Kazâ</i> of Arbil	0	12579	67	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1049	74	14181
	TOTAL	4226	84934	623	1555	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	3071	5015	89573
S	<i>Kazâ</i> of Suleymaniyeh	609	14483	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	598	612	15150
U	<i>Kazâ</i> of Gulanber	0	7782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	7911
L	<i>Kazâ</i> of Shehr-i Pazar	0	6254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6254
E	<i>Kazâ</i> of Mamure	0	9060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	9099
Y	<i>Kazâ</i> of Bazyan	0	5905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	5918
M	TOTAL	609	43484	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	779	612	44232
N	GENERAL TOTAL	20396	200068	936	9560	77	4997	0	2847	0	142	37	124	0	42	741	6946	22187	224626

**Registered and Unregistered Estimated Population  
According to the *Salnâme* dated 1330 A.H.**

	Female	Male	Total
<b>Registered Population given by the Register Office</b>	22187	224726	246913
<b>Unrecorded Settled Population</b>	256813	54374	311187
<b>Total</b>	279000	279100	558100
<b>Estimated Numbers of Unregistered Population of Nomadic Tribes</b>	135000	135000	270000
<b>General Total</b>	414000	414000	828100

**Different Communities**

Under the administration of Ferhan Pasha, the Shammar tribe has between four and five thousand households. The tribe is nomadic and wild. They settle in places near Mosul, Diyarbakir or Baghdad depending on the season.

The Yezidi clan lives in the *kaza* of Sincar and the *nahiye* of Sheyhan. They are originally Muslim. His Excellency Sheikh Adî, Sheikh of the Qadiri sect, went to Sheyhan seven centuries ago, and their clans became his followers. After the death of Sheikh Adî, they have gone astray. They call Satan “Melik Tavus” and believe that every thing is under his power and Sheikh Adî was his deputy. Thus they left the true religions and accepted a new belief. The Yezidis have one leader and one sheikh. There are dervishes called *Küçük*<sup>285</sup>, *Pir*<sup>286</sup>, *Fakir*<sup>287</sup> who are the caliphs and assistants of the sheikh. None are literate because they see literacy as a sin. The duty of learning the Ancient Remarks is assigned to only one family; that is, reserved for the males of one household. They cover the language of the Ancient Remarks, or the words of Satan, with wax. There are seven or eight bronze relief images of Melik Tavus in the form of a rooster. These images, which are accepted as sacred trusts, are kept by their leader. There are people of this clan in Russia and near Diyarbakir. In their religious ceremony, devoted to Sheikh Adî and their leaders, each *Küçük* takes one of these pictures, carries it to other Yezidis and collects money each year in its special season. Each year during Ramadan<sup>288</sup> they fast for three days. In the month of Muharrem<sup>289</sup>, they come together and visit the tomb of Sheikh Adî. This place is mountainous and has a spring. They see this water as holy, and one of these mountains as Arafat. So the visitors are called haji. There is no *namaz*<sup>290</sup>, but they bow to the sun at sunrise. Their Sheikhs conduct their marriage ceremonies. They believe in the Night of Pardon and the Night of Power. Each

<sup>285</sup> Little.

<sup>286</sup> Spiritual guide.

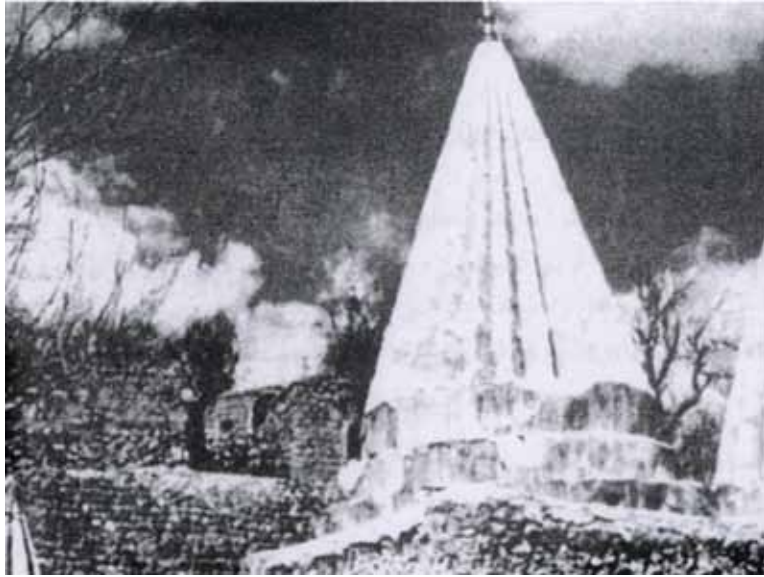
<sup>287</sup> Sufi.

<sup>288</sup> The ninth month of the Arabian calendar.

<sup>289</sup> The first month of the Arabian calendar.

<sup>290</sup> Islamic prayer ritual.

year, according to their population, their lots for the military service with the Muslims are drawn, but they pay a cash sum because their religious ceremonies are different. Therefore, they count as a clan gone astray. The *salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. describes the Yezidis: Although the Yezidis are a Kurdish tribe, and a Muslim community, in accordance with their strange sect, they are trapped by an enormous fanaticism and ignorance that is impossible to set aright. Therefore, they pass their time being wild and nervous as their character and status requires.



*The Tomb of Sheikh Adi*



**VII. THE GOVERNORS OF THE  
VILÂYET OF MOSUL IN THE  
OTTOMAN PERIOD**





**Governors and the *Mutasarrıfs* Appointed to the Governorship of the Mosul *Vilâyet* until the Period of Gazi Sultan Mehmed Khan III**

Name of the Governor	Date of Appointment (A.H.)	Period of Post		
		Year	Month	Day
Prince Hüseyin Pasha	1000	1	8	
Piyale Pasha	1002		6	
Sinan Pasha	1002		2	
Hasan Pasha	1003	2	10	
Mahmut Pasha	1005		9	
Abdullah Pasha	1006	1	7	
Ali Pasha	1008		8	
Hasan Pasha, Owner of Amadin	1009	3	7	
Mehmed Pasha	1013	2		
Ahmed Pasha	1015	1	8	
Mehmed Pasha	1016	1	8	
Ahmed Pasha	1017	1	4	
Other Ahmed Pasha	1018	3	5	
Mehmed Pasha	1021		7	
Ali Pasha	1022	1		
Other Ali Pasha	1023		11	
Mehmed Pasha	1023		1	
Mehmed Pasha	1023		6	
Hacı Ahmed Pasha	1024		6	
Ahmed Pasha	1025		5	
Mehmed Pasha, Former Governor of Mosul	1025		7	
Mehmed Pasha, Former Governor of Basra	1026	1		
Mümin Pasha	1027	1		
Bostan Pasha	1029	2		
Musullu Bekir Pasha	1030	1		
Yunus Pasha	1031	1		
Mustafa Pasha, Director of the Provincial Treasury	1032		6	
Hasan Pasha	1032		2	
Ahmed Pasha, brother of Hille's quartermaster	1033		4	
Ahmed Pasha, Cavalryman	1034	1		
Süleyman Pasha	1035		11	
Musullu Bekir Pasha, second time Governor of Mosul and Harput	1035		6	
Vizier Mehmed Pasha, Commander-in-chief in Iraq	1045			
Bekir Pashazade Musullu Prince Mehmed Pasha	1046	10	6	
Ahmed Pasha, Governor of Damascus, Guard of Fortress	1046		6	

		Period of Post		
Mehmed Pasha, Former Guard of Kirkuk	1050	4		
Mehmed Pasha, Guard of Kirkuk and Mosul	1052		1	
Vizier Mustafa Pasha	1052		11	
Mehmed Pasha	1056	4	1	
Ibrahim Pasha	1056		11	
Chancery Vizier Mustafa Pasha	1057	1		
Musullu Zeyni Pasha	1058	1	2	
Dervish Mehmed Pasha	1059	1		
Mirza Pasha	1060	1	1	
Mustafa Pasha	1061	1		
Mehmed Pasha	1062	1		
Ahmed Pasha	1063		7	
Dilaver Pasha	1063		5	
Tayyar Pashazade Ahmed Pasha	1064		3	
Şah Gazi Pasha	1064		5	
Prince Osman Pasha	1064		4	
Şahbaz Pasha	1066		7	
Ibrahim Pasha, Former Vizier and Governor of Van	1066		5	
Kaplan Pasha, Governor of Jerusalem	1067	1		
Vizier Hüseyin Pasha	1067	1		
Ibrahim Pasha	1071	1	1	2
Arslan Pasha	1071		5	1
Mehmed Pasha	1071		5	
Ahmed Pasha, Former Governor of Urfa	1072	1		
Ibrahim Pasha	1075	2	7	1
Vizier Ahmed Pasha	1076		6	
Ali Pasha	1076		6	
Musa Pasha	1077	1		
Hermuş Mehmed Pasha	1081	4		
Hasan Pasha	1083	1	10	
Mustafa Pasha	1084	1		
Dilaver Pasha	1085	1		
Çavuşzade Vizier Mehmed Pasha	1086	1	1	2
Vizier Ali Pasha	1090	3	1	
Çerkez Ahmed Pasha	1093	2	7	
Ali Kuddüm Pasha	1095	2		
Prince Dilaver Pasha	1097	2		
Again, Ali Pasha	1098	1		
Ömer Pasha	1099	1		
Karamanlı Ali Pasha	1101	2		
Hasan Muhassıl Pasha	1102	1	1	
Süleyman Pasha	1106	3	5	

		Period of Post		
Vizier Mustafa Pasha	1106		10	
Mehmed Pasha, former Vizier and Governor of Karaman	1107	1	2	
Hasan Pasha, former Governor of Basra	1108	1		
Ali Pasha, former Governor of Baghdad	1109	1		
Halebî Vizier Yusuf Pasha, Governor of Diyarbakir	1110	1		
Ibrahim Pasha, former Vizier and Head of Janissaries	1112	1	5	3
Mustafa Pasha, former Guard of Van	1114	2	7	
Vizier Topal Yusuf Pasha	1115	1	1	
Second time, Halebî Yusuf Pasha	1115		5	
Çerkez Vizier Mehmed Pasha	1118	2	8	
Shehvarzade Mehmed Pasha	1119	1		
Third time, Halebî Yusuf Pasha	1121	2		
Vizier Silahtar İbrahim Pasha	1123	2		
Hacı Ahmed Pasha	1125	2		
Kuşçu Mustafa Pasha	1126	1		
Köprülüzade Vizier Abdullah Pasha	1126		3	
Second time, Kuşçu Mustafa Pasha	1126		5	
Osman Pasha, former Governor of Basra	1127	1		
Vizier Hasan Pasha	1128	1	3	
Kara Yılanzade Mehmed Pasha	1129	1		2
Serke Osman Pasha	1130	1		3
Moralı Ali Pasha, Guard of Van	1133	2		
Hacı Mustafa Pasha	1133		8	
Darendeli Hüseyin Pasha	1136	2	3	
Ali Pasha, brother of Governor of Baghdad, Hüseyin Pasha	1138	2		
Musullu Celilî İsmail Pasha	1139	1		
Again, Darendeli Hüseyin Pasha	1140	1		
Rişvanzade Mehmed Pasha	1141	1		
Musullu Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1143	2	2	10
Ali Pasha	1143			
Second time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1144	1		
Memiş Pasha	1146	1	1	11
Third time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1146			
Once more Memiş Pasha	1148	1	3	
Arslan Mehmed Pasha	1148		9	
Ambassador Mustafa Pasha	1149	1		
Fourth time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1151	2		
Director Ahmed Pasha	1153	2		
Maktul Osman Pasha	1154		7	
Fifth time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1154		4	
Selim Pasha, former Governor of Sivas	1159	5		2
Sixth time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1160	1		

		Period of Post		
Tiryaki Mehmed Pasha	1161		10	
İbrahim Pasha, Guard of Baghdad	1161		6	
Mehmed Pasha, Governor of Maraş	1162	1		1
Seventh time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1163	1		
Şehsuvarzade Mustafa Pasha	1164	1		
Recep Pasha	1165	1		
Mehmed Pasha, Governor of Kirkuk	1166		1	
Gazi Mehmed Emin Pasha, son of Celilî Hüseyin Pasha	1166		8	
Again, Mustafa Pasha	1169	3	4	
Second time Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1169		8	
Mustafa Pasha	1170	1		
Second time, Recep Pasha	1171		5	
Eight time, Celilî Hacı Hüseyin Pasha	1171		7	
Third time, Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1172		11	
Celilî Numan Pasha	1172		7	
Mustafa Pasha	1173		3	
Halebî Mustafa Pasha	1173	1		
Fourth time, Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1173	1		
Fifth time, Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1173		6	
Second time, Şehsuvarzade Mustafa Pasha	1174		8	
Sixth time, Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1175		9	
Hüseyin Pasha, Son-in-law of Sadr Ragıp Pasha	1182	7		
Celilî Abdulfettah Pasha	1183	1		
Celilî Abdulfettah Pasha	1185	1	11	
Seventh time, Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1189	3	3	
Second time, Celilî Süleyman Pasha	1189		8	
Hasan Pasha, Governor of Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk	1191	2	1	
Third time, Celilî Süleyman Pasha	1191		8	
Yazıcızade Mustafa Pasha	1197	6		
Vanlı Timur Pasha	1198	1		
Celilî Hacı Abdalbaki Pasha	1199		5	
Fourth time, Celilî Süleyman Pasha	1199		7	
Celilî Mehmed Emin Pashazade Mehmed Pasha	1204	4	5	
Celilî Numan Pasha	1222	18	1	12
Bekir Efendizade Ahmed Pasha, Steward of Numan Pasha	1224		5	
Celilî Mahmud Pasha	1224		10	
Celilî Ahmed Pasha, constructor of the wall of Mosul	1227	2		
Celilî Vizier Hasan Pasha	1231	4		
Celilî Ahmed Pasha	1233	2	8	21
Celilî Abdurrahman Pasha	1237	3	4	
Celilî Yahya Pasha	1238	1		
Celilî Mahmud Pashazade Abdurrahman Pasha	1242	4		

		Period of Post		
Celilî Mehmed Emin Pasha	1244	2		
Musullu Ammarizade Kasım Pasha	1245	1		
Musullu Mehmed Sait Pasha	1248	2		
Again, Celilî Vizier Yahya Pasha	1249	2		
Again, Celilî Mehmed Sait Pasha	1250	1		
İnce Bayraktarzade Vizier Mehmed Pasha	1251	8	10	2
Vizier Mehmed Şerif Pasha	1260	1	10	
Vizier Giritli Mehmed Pasha	1261	1		
Vizier Tayyar Pasha	1262		7	
Vizier Esat Pasha	1263		8	2
Vizier Vecihi Pasha	1264	1		5
Vizier Ali Eşkar Pasha	1265	1		2
Vizier Mehmed Kamil Pasha	1266	1		
Vizier Mustafa Mazhar Pasha <sup>264</sup>	1267		7	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Hilmi Pasha	1267		5	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Satırcı Mustafa Pasha	1274	6	9	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Veysi Pasha	1275	1		
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Suleymaniyeli Baban Abdullah Pasha	1276		11	22
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Hacı Yusuf Pasha from Aleppo	1277	1	7	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Governor Ataullah Beg	1278		7	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Kenan Pasha	1278		8	2
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Asaf Efendi	1284	7	10	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Ziya Pasha	1285	1		27
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> again Asaf Efendi	1286	6	6	1
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Şebli Pasha	1288	6		4
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Hacı Ali Pasha	1289	8		2
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> once more Şebli Pasha	1289	5	2	7
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Abdi Efendi	1289	1	10	25
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Üveys Pasha from Aleppo	1291	1	4	2
Deputy of <i>Mutasarrıf Ferik</i> <sup>265</sup> Nafiz Pasha	1292		2	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Mustafa Necip Pasha	1292	1	11	
<i>Mutasarrıf</i> Ahmet Nazım Pasha	1294	4	1	25
Governor Fevzi Pasha <sup>266</sup>	1295		8	20
Governor Abdulnafi Efendi	1295		10	
Deputy of Governor <i>Ferik</i> Mehmed Münir Pasha	1296	1	8	24
Governor Tahsin Pasha	1298	6	6	15
Faik Pasha	1303		11	14
Reşit Pasha	1304		2	14
Tahir Pasha	1305	1	1	12
Abdulkadir Kemal Pasha	1307		10	20
Osman Pasha	1308	1	1	16
Vizier Aziz Pasha	1309	1	9	24

		Period of Post		
Salih Pasha	1311		8	6
<i>Ferik</i> Abdullah Pasha	1312		6	10
Deputy Major General <sup>267</sup> Refik Pasha	1312		1	14
Governor Zühtü Beg	1312		11	26
Abdulvahab Pasha	1313		8	19
Marshal <sup>268</sup> Arif Pasha	1314		2	28
Deputy of Vice Governor Hamdi Beg	1314		3	29
Governor Haşim Beg	1315	2	4	10
Governor Nazım Beg <sup>269</sup>	1317		1	28
Deputy Major General Faik Pasha	1317		1	18
Governor Hacı Reşit Pasha	1317		8	20
Governor Nuri Pasha	1318		3	3
Mustafa Yemeni Beg	1321			
<i>Ferik</i> Zeki Pasha	1324			
Reşit Pasha	1324			
I. <i>Ferik</i> Mehmed Fazıl Pasha	1325			
Governor Tahir Pasha <sup>270</sup>	1326			

<sup>291</sup> The statue of Mosul was changed to “Mutasarrıflık” at that time.

<sup>292</sup> Corps Commander, Major General, Lieutenant General.

<sup>293</sup> The statue of Mosul was changed to province again at that time.

<sup>294</sup> It was called “Vekil Mirliva” in the original text.

<sup>295</sup> It was called “Müşir” in the original text.

<sup>296</sup> Nazım Beg was appointed to Ministry of Justice. It was Nazım Pasha who martyred at the dated 31 March, 1325 A. H.

<sup>297</sup> Governor Tahir Pasha was still governor in the salname dated 1330 A. H.

**VIII. PEOPLE FROM MOSUL  
GRANTED TITLES BY THE  
SULTAN**





## CIVIL, RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY TITLES GIVEN TO PEOPLE FROM MOSUL BY THE SULTAN

Name	Country	Rank
Sami Efendi, Director of Law Affairs in Courthouse Administration	Mosul	Bâlâ
Hasan Hüsni Efendi, Inspector of General Directorate of Charitable Foundations	Mosul	Haremeyn
Ömerizâde Hasip Efendi, Inspector of Foreign Schools	Mosul	Evveli Üla
Mehmed Pasha, Governor of Bitlis	Suleymaniye	Governor
Salih Pasha, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Zor	Kirkuk	Beylerbeyi
Mustafa Zihni Pasha, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Isparta	Suleymaniye	Mirmiran
Mustafa Pasha, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Hakkâri	Suleymaniye	Mirmiran
Salih Pasha, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Muntefik <sup>271</sup>	Kirkuk	Mirmiran
Abdulkadir Pasha, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Hudeyde	Kirkuk	Mirmiran
Mustafa Pasha	Suleymaniye	Colonel
Şakir Efendi, Postman for Baghdad	Kirkuk	Evveli Salisi
Mehmed Hamdi Beg, Attorney <sup>272</sup> of Kastamonu	Suleymaniye	Evveli Salisi
Yahya Nuzhet Beg, <i>Mutasarrıf</i> of Kerbela	Suleymaniye	Mütemâyiz
Emin Beg, in Directory of Foreign Affairs	Suleymaniye	Mütemâyiz
Ahmed Hamdi Efendi, Attorney of Bitlis	Mosul	Mütemâyiz
Emin Efendi, Director of Deed Office of Baghdad	Kirkuk	Mütemâyiz
Tahir Efendi, Governor of Hanekin	Zibar	Mütemâyiz
Tahir Beg, Governor of Shemdinan <sup>273</sup>	Amadiye	Mütemâyiz
Süleyman Beg, a Notable person	Mosul	Mütemâyiz
Sabunizâde Hacı Mehmed Efendi, a Notable person	Mosul	Mütemâyiz
Ahmed Naci Efendi, Head of Law Department in Baghdad	Kerkuk	Bursa
Ömerizâde Abdurrahman Efendi, Accountant of Jerusalem	Mosul	Mütemâyiz
Hamit Efendi, Head of Criminal Law in Bairut	Mosul	Mütemâyiz

Name	Country	Rank
Ömerîzâde Sami Efendi, Head of Trade Office in Edirne	Mosul	Lieutenant Colonel
Hasan Efendi, a Notable person	Mosul	Lieutenant Colonel
Hacı Halid Çelebi, a Notable Tradesman	Mosul	Lieutenant Colonel
Ömerîzâde Emin Efendi, Theologian	Mosul	Müderris
Şa'arzâde Mehmed Efendi, Theologian	Mosul	Müderris
Feyzîzâde Ahmed Efendi, Theologian	Mosul	Müderris
Mahmud Efendîzâde İsmail Efendi, Theologian	Mosul	Müderris
Ali Saip Bey, Director of Deed Office of Adana	Suleymaniye	Major
İbrahim Efendi, Head of Criminal Law in Cidde	Arbil	Major
Fuat Efendi, Judge of Interrogation of Basra in Istanbul	Mosul	Major
Yusuf Yusufâni Efendi	Mosul	Major
Abdullah Sersem Efendi	Mosul	Major
Davut Yusufâni Efendi	Mosul	Major
Hanna Sersem Efendi	Mosul	Major

<sup>298</sup> Müntefik is a sanjak of Basra Province. It is called Nasriye today.

<sup>299</sup> It was called "İstinaf" in the original text. Prosecutor of İstinaf Court. İstinaf: restart, applying for a higher court to cancel the sentence.

<sup>300</sup> Şemdinli.

**IX. THE CONSULATES OF  
FOREIGN STATES IN THE  
*VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**



**France**

Consul Mr. Nikola Siyofi (1308-1310 A.H.)  
 Consul Mr. Elrik (1312 A.H.)  
 Vice Consul Mr. Dikran (1325 A.H.)  
 Deputy of Vice Consul Mr. Sodro (1330 A.H.)  
 Translator Mr. Betros Nebi (1308-1310-1312-1325 A.H.)  
 Translator Mr. Abdulaziz Efendi (1312-1325-1330)  
 Second Translator Mr. Cercis (1310 A.H.)  
 First Guard Necim bin Abdullah Agha (1325 A.H.)  
 Second Guard Abdullah Sabbağ Agha (1325 A.H.)

**His Excellency the Pope's Deputy of Iraq Region and Archbishop of Baghdad**

Monseigneur Hanri Altmayer Efendi (1310-1312 A.H.)  
 Monseigneur Jan Deror Efendi (1325 A.H.)  
 Viceroy Mr. Batri Hanri Bernard Efendi (1310-1312 A.H.)  
 Viceroy Mr. Piravokost Lakrova Efendi (1325 A.H.)

**England**

Vice Consul Mr. Nemrud Ressam (1312-1325 A.H.)  
 Vice Consul Mr. Hane (1330)  
 Honorary Translator Mr. Nemrud Ressam Efendi (1330 A.H.)  
 Translator Mr. Nasır  
 Guard Ilyas Agha (1325 A.H.)

**Italy**

Vice Consul Mr. Andreas Edcar (1325 A.H.)  
*Kançılar*<sup>301</sup> Davud Debbağ Çelebi (1325 A.H.)  
 Assistant Clerk Vartan Hempekyan (1325 A.H.)  
 First Guard Salih bin Ahmed Agha (1325 A.H.)  
 Second Guard Mehmed Salih bin Abdulkadir Agha (1325 A.H.)

**Germany**

Deputy of Vice Consul Mr. Edberet (1330 A.H.)  
 Translator Davud Çelebi (1330 A.H.)

**Russia**

Vice Consul Mr. Kirsanof (1330 A.H.)

<sup>301</sup> Official for registration in a consular or embassy secretariat.



**X. SPIRITUAL LEADERS  
OF THE *VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**





## THE SPIRITUAL LEADERS OF THE *VILÂYET* OF MOSUL

### The *Salnâme* of 1308 A.H.

#### **Chaldean Community**

Ilya Efendi, Chaldean Patriarch

His Deputy Mihail Efendi, Crowned Patriarch and Ilya Efendi, Crowned Patriarch

Cebrail Efendi, Archbishop of Shehr-i Zor

Bolis Şemyana Efendi, Chaldean Crowned Patriarch of Zaho,

Samuel Efendi, Head of the Elkosh Monastery of Chaldean Patriarchate

#### **Syrian Catholic Community**

Behnam Nebi Efendi, Archbishop of Mosul and Its Units

Afram Rahmani Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of Urfa and Assistant of the Archbishop of Mosul,

Huri Bolis Efendi, His Deputy

#### **Syrian Jacobite Community**

Behnam Efendi, Archbishop of Mosul in Istanbul

Ilyas Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of Sheikh Muti and Followers

Priest Abdulahad Efendi, Deputy of Archbishop of Mosul

#### **Jewish Community**

Harun Efendi, Head Rabbi

### The *Salnâme* of 1310 A.H.

#### **Chaldean Community**

Retebetlo Ilya Batras Efendi, Patriarch of Chaldean Public Community

Mihail Efendi, Archbishop of Basra and Deputy of Patriarch

Cebrail Efendi, Archbishop of Shehr-i Zor

Timasavas Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of Zaho

Kiyorkis Efendi, Representative of Imadiye

Hurri, Yakob Efendi, Representative of Akra and Zibar

#### **Chaldean Monasteries**

Elkosh Şemoil Efendi, Head of Rubanhermez Monastery in Elkosh Mountain and Chaldean Public Monasteries

Pastor Batras Efendi, Head of the Monastery of the Virgin Mary near Elkosh

Pastor Afraim Efendi, Head of Mar Kiyorkis Monastery near Bavire

#### **Syrian Jacobite Community**

Ilyas Efendi, Archbishop of the Monasteries of Mosul and Sheikh Muti

His Assistant Priest Abdulahad Efendi

**Syrian Catholic Community**

Behnam Nebi Efendi, Deputy of the Patriarch and the Archbishop of Mosul  
His Assistant Priest Afram Rahmani Efendi  
His Deputy Huri Bolis Efendi

**Jewish Community**

Rabbi Harun Efendi

**The Salnâme of 1312 A.H.****Chaldean Community**

Abd Besoğ Efendi, Deputy of the Patriarch, the Archbishop of Diyarbakir  
Cebrail Efendi, Archbishop of Kirkuk  
Timasavos Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of Zaho  
Hanna Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of Akra and Zibar

**Syrian Catholic Community**

Patriarch Behnam Nebi Efendi in Istanbul  
His Deputy Crowned Patriarch Afram Rahmani Efendi  
His Assistant Havriopolis Efendi

**Syrian Jacobite Community**

Behnam Efendi, Archbishop of Mosul,  
Crowned Patriarch Ilyas Efendi Crowned Patriarch Sheikh Muti and His  
Assistant  
Priest Abdulahad Efendi, Assistant of the Archbishop of Mosul

**Jewish Community**

Rabbi Harun Efendi

**The Salnâme of 1325 A.H.****Chaldean Patriarchate in Mosul and in Its Divisions**

Emanuel Toma Efendi, General Chaldean Patriarch  
Crowned Patriarch Estifan Cebri Efendi, Deputy of the General Patriarch and  
Archbishop of Nusaybin  
Crowned Patriarch Teodor Mesih Efendi, Archbishop of Kirkuk, Suleymaniye  
and their sub-units  
Crowned Patriarch Yohanna Sehar Efendi, Archbishop of Imadiye, Akra and  
their sub-units  
Crowned Patriarch Tamşaves Mukdesi Efendi, Archbishop of Zaho ve Duhok  
and their sub-units  
Crowned Patriarch Yeşo'yab Efendi, Christianity Metropolitan of Pirvari-i Bâlâ  
and its sub-units  
Chief Priest Şemoil Cemil Efendi, General Head of the Chaldean Monasteries

Abdulahad Efendi, Chief Monk of Mosul  
 Priest Davut Remo Efendi, First Secretary of Chaldean Patriarch  
 Priest Toma Bacari Efendi, Second Secretary of Chaldean Patriarch  
 Horibolis Efendi, Deputy of Akra's Crowned Patriarch

**Archbishop of Syrian Catholic of Mosul and its Sub-units**

Archbishop Gregorius Batras Hebra Efendi  
 Korlesbolis Danyal Efendi, Bishop of Dara Syrian Catholic  
 Pastor Yusuf Hayyat Efendi, High-ranking Member of Archbishop of Mosul

**Bishops**

Cebrail Habeş Efendi, Monk of Karakush Village  
 Metti Abdal Efendi, Monk of Bartulla Village  
 Yusuf Toma Efendi, Monk of Bashika Village  
 Yusuf Sekerya Efendi, Monk of the *Kaza* of Zaho

**Archbishop of Syrian Jacobite of Mosul and its Sub-units**

Archbishop Behnam Efendi  
 Ilyas Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of the Monastery of Mar Metti  
 Priest Yakup Efendi, Deputy of Crowned Patriarch of *Kaza* of Akra

**Greek Spiritual Leader** Erşimendrit Kirilles Efendi

**Armenian Spiritual Leader** David Tavit Efendi

**The *Salnâme* of 1330 A.H.**

**Chaldean Patriarchate of Mosul and its Sub-units**

Imanuel Efendi, General Chaldean Bishop  
 Crowned Patriarch Istifan Cebri Efendi, Deputy of General Bishop  
 Priest David Efendi, First Secretary of Patriarchate  
 Havri Cebrail Efendi, Deputy of Patriarch  
 Monseigneur Şemoil Cemil Efendi, Head of the Monasteries  
 Crowned Patriarch Francis David Efendi, Bishop of Imadiye and its sub-units  
 Chief Pastor Havri Polis Efendi, Deputy of the Bishop of Akra  
 Crowned Patriarch Tamnavas Mukaddesi Efendi, Bishop of Zaho and Duhok  
 Crowned Patriarch Teodor Mesih Efendi, Archbishop of Suleymaniye and Kirkuk

**Archbishop of the Syrian Catholic of Mosul and its Units**

Crowned Patriarch Patris Hebra Efendi, Archbishop  
 Polis Danyal Efendi, Bishop Crowned Patriarch  
 Havri Fiskopos Behnam Bedrebe Efendi, Deputy of the Archbishop  
 Yusuf Hayat Efendi, Deputy of Archbishop

**Bishops**

Priest Cercis Reyhani Efendi, Deputy of Mar Toma  
Priest Cebrail Habeş Efendi, Deputy of Karakush Village  
Priest Metti Şemuil Efendi, Deputy of Bartala Village  
Priest Yusuf Meroki Efendi, Deputy of Bashika Village  
Priest Mansur Fars Efendi, Deputy of *Kazâ* of Zaho

**Archbishop of Syrian Jacobite**

Archbishop (Vacant)  
Ilyas Efendi, Crowned Patriarch of the Monastery of Mar Metti  
Yakup Efendi, Akra's Crowned Deputy Patriarch

**Greek Spiritual Leader** Erşimendrit Kirilles Efendi

**Armenian Spiritual Leader** David Tavit Efendi

**XI. CIVILIAN AND MILITARY  
ORGANISATION OF THE  
*VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**



## Governors

The *salnâme* of 1308 A.H.: Governor Tahir Pasha (Rank: Governor-General)  
 The *salnâme* of 1310 A.H.: Governor Osman Pasha (Rank: Governor-General)  
 The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.: Governor Aziz Pasha (Rank: Vizier)  
 The *salnâme* of 1325 A.H.: Governor Mustafa Yemeni Bey (Rank: Bala<sup>302</sup>)  
 The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.: Governor Tahir Pasha (Rank: Vizier)

## High-ranked Officials of the Vilâyet

The *salnâme* of 1308 A.H.: Deputy Judge Maruf Arif Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1310 A.H.: Deputy Judge Es-seyyid Yusuf Sıdkı Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.: Deputy Judge Commissioner Beyefendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1325 A.H.: Deputy Judge Ömer Hulusi Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.: Deputy Judge of Religious Affairs of *Nâhiyes* Mehmed Ragıb Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1308 A.H.: Chief Correspondence Officer Hasan Tevfik Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1310 A.H.: Chief Correspondence Officer Hasan Tevfik Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.: Chief Correspondence Officer Fikret Beyefendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1325 A.H.: Deputy of Chief Correspondence Officer Safvet Bey  
 The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.: Director of Record Office Ahmed Cevdet Bey  
 The *salnâme* of 1308 A.H.: Director of Provincial Treasury Tevfik Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1310 A.H.: Director of Provincial Treasury Necib Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1312 A.H.: Director of Provincial Treasury Mehmed Ali Cemal Bey  
 The *salnâme* of 1325 A.H.: Director of Provincial Treasury Suleyman Hasbi Efendi  
 The *salnâme* of 1330 A.H.: Director of Provincial Treasury Mehmed Muhtar Bey

The *salnâmes* of 1308, 1310, 1312, 1325, 1330 A.H.: Mufti Mehmed Efendi<sup>303</sup>

## Vilâyet Administrative Council

**Chairman:** Governor of *Vilâyet*

**Natural Associates:** Viceroy, Director of the Provincial Treasury, Chief Correspondence Officer (in the *salnâme* of 1330, Director of Record Office), Mufti

**Elected Associates:** In 1308 A.H. and 1310 A.H. 8, in 1312 A.H. 6, in 1325 A.H. and 1330 A.H. 4

[The rest of the *vilâyet's* organisations of offices and departments differs for each year. Thus, they are henceforth listed separately for each *salnâme*.]

<sup>302</sup> High-ranked officer one degree lower than vizier.

<sup>303</sup> In the *salnâmes* of the 1308 and 1310, the Mufti is not included as a *Vilâyet* High Official.

## **THE *SALNÂME* OF 1308 A.H.**

### **Officials of *Vilâyet***

Police Regiment Bey, Administrator of Public Registration, Director of the Tax Office, Director of Education, Accountant of Charitable Foundations, Director of Registry, Director of the Post and the Telegraph.

### **Departments of *Vilâyet***

#### **Chief Correspondence Department**

Chief Scribe, Drafters (3), Clerks for Fair Copy (8), Officer Candidates (3)

#### **Office of *Vilâyet's* Administrative Council**

Chief Secretary, Drafters (2), Clerk for Fair Copy, Officer Candidates (2)

#### ***Vilâyet* Registry Office**

Director of Registry, Assistant, Registrar (4 persons), Officer Candidates (2)

#### ***Vilâyet* Accounting Department**

Chief Scribe, Clerk of Current Affairs, Registry Official, Assistant, Clerk of Revenues, Expenses Clerk, Associate of the Expenditures, Associate of the Current Affairs

#### ***Vilâyet* Accountants Central Section**

Chief Secretary, Clerk of Revenues, Expenses Associate, Revenue Recording Associates(2), Per Diem Registrar, *Vilâyet* Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

#### **Department of Charitable Foundations**

Charitable Foundations Accountant

Chief Secretary

#### **Administration of Registration Department**

Administrator of Public Registration

First Clerk

Third Clerk

#### **Office of the Register of Imperial Revenues**

Imperial Revenues Register Official, Chief Secretary, Central Deed Clerk

#### ***Vilâyet* Administrative Council Interrogation Department**

Public Prosecutor, Interrogator, Clerk



**Cadastral Survey and Tax Office**

Cadastral Survey Director of the Tax Office, Trial Balance<sup>304</sup> Chief Secretary, Tax Clerk, Associate, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers for Land Survey<sup>305</sup> (2), Fifth Mobile Division Drafter, Second Drafter, Sixth Mobile Division Drafter, Second Drafter

**Fifth Mobile Division Delegation**

First Drafter, Second Drafter, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers for Land Survey (2)

**Temporary Divisions, Cadastral Survey Delegation**

Registrar (3 persons), Engineers for Land Survey (2)

**Vilâyet Council of Education**

Chairman: Director, Mufti, 5 Associates of Muslim Theologians and Scholars, Administrator of the Public Registration, Education Accountant

**Vilâyet Education Department**

Director, Treasury Commissioner, Junior High School First Teacher, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher

**Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture**

First Chairman, Second Chairman, Associates (7)

**Bank Branch Department**

Administrative Council Delegation: Chairman, Official, Associates (4)

**Accounting Department**

Clerk of Accounting, Debt Collectors (3)

**ADMINISTRATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE SULTAN'S IMPERIAL REAL ESTATE**<sup>306</sup>

Commission President and Administration Director General Staff Corps Major General Mehmed Nazif Pasha

Commission Associate: Chief Inspector and Chief Engineer, Accountant, Correspondence Chief Secretary, Inspector of Forests

**Accounting Department**

Accountant, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Third Clerk, Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy, Fund Commissioner

<sup>304</sup> A mathematical technique for verifying bookkeeping.

<sup>305</sup> An engineer who measures land, does surveying.

<sup>306</sup> It was called *Emlak-ı Hümayun* in the original etxt.

**Correspondence Office**

Chief Secretary, First Drafter, Second Drafter, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Document Registrar, Document Registrar Associate

**Geometry Delegation**

Engineer (Major of General Staff Corps), Temporary Engineers (2 Captains, 4 First Lieutenants), Permanent Engineer (First Lieutenant)

**Forestry Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Clerk of Zap, Central Warehouse Official, Chief Forest Ranger

**Shemamek Section**

Official, First Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Assistant of Tercil, Clerk of Tercil

**Salahiye Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Assistant of Tuzhurmati, Clerk of Tuzhurmati, Assistant of Karatepe

**Sercinar Section**

Official (Colonel), First Clerk, Second Clerk, Assistant of Merge, Clerk of Merge, Assistant of Gulanber, Clerk

**Shirkat Section**

Official, First Clerk

**Zemar Section**

Official, Clerk

**OFFICES OF THE COURTHOUSE**

**Central Court of First Instance<sup>307</sup> Law Department**

Chairman, Deputy Judge, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Criminal Department**

Chairman, Public Prosecutor Assistant, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Court of First Instance Commerce Section**

4 Associates

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorder (3)

<sup>307</sup> It was called *Bidayet* in the original text.

**Bankruptcy Department**

Bankruptcy Official, Court Messengers<sup>308</sup> (2)

**Notary Office**

Court Marshal, Assistant, Court Messengers (2)

**Interrogation Office**

First Interrogator, Second Interrogator

**Court of Religious Affairs<sup>309</sup> Clerks**

Chief Secretary, the Judgments of Religious Affairs Drafter, Drafters (2), Clerks for Fair Copy (2), Registrar, Assistant

**Police Department**

Commissar, Policemen (6)

**Vilâyet Printing House<sup>310</sup>**

Newspaper Writer and Director, Account Clerk, Chief Typesetter and Machinist, Typesetters (2)

**Charitable Foundations Commission**

Chairman: Mufti, Natural Associate Charitable Foundations Accountant, Associates (3), Commission Clerk

**Collection of Revenues Administration**

Chairman: Reserve Force Colonel, Associates (2), Cavalry Debt Collectors (5), Infantry Debt Collectors (13)

**Administration of Post and Telegraph**

Director, Chief Correspondence Officer, Second Correspondence Officer, Third Correspondence Officer, French Correspondence Officer, Post Clerk, Official of Basteke Kantar Sehane, Deliveryman (2)

**Municipality Office**

Chairman, Associate (5), Clerk, Contracts clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Cashier

**Ottoman Public Debt Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Clerk (2), Treasury Commissioner

<sup>308</sup> A temporary duty, a person who transmit directives by the centre and has authority to declare bankruptcy.

<sup>309</sup> Court of sharia, Muslim religious law.

<sup>310</sup> According to this *Salnâme* (1308 A.H.), the Mosul printing house has a perfect and very regular typing machine and another one made of stone. All kinds of books and pamphlets in Turkish and Arabic and others seen as necessary by the departments like charts, counterfoils, benevolence funds, animal tax licence are printed exactly as desired.

## **MOSUL ZABTIYE<sup>311</sup> REGIMENT AND BATTALION COMMISSION, THEIR PLACES OF DUTY**

Police Regiment Bey (Mosul)  
Battalion Agha (Mosul)  
Regiment Commissioner (Mosul)  
Account Commissioner (Mosul)  
First Infantry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Second Infantry Company Agha (Duhok)  
Third Infantry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Fourth Infantry Company Agha (Akra)

### **Cavalry Company Aghas**

First Cavalry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Second Cavalry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Third Cavalry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Fourth Cavalry Company Agha (Mosul)  
Fifth Cavalry Company Agha (Mosul)

### **Infantry Company Assistants**

First Infantry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Second Infantry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Third Infantry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Fourth Infantry Company Assistant (Mosul)

### **Cavalry Company Assistants**

First Cavalry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Second Cavalry Company Assistant (Sincar)  
Third Cavalry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Fourth Cavalry Company Assistant (Mosul)  
Fifth Cavalry Company Assistant (Duhok)

### **Infantry Report Commissioners**

First Infantry Report Commissioner (Mosul)  
Third Infantry Report Commissioner (Duhok)  
Fourth Infantry Report Commissioner (Mosul)

### **Cavalry Report Commissioners**

First Cavalry Report Commissioner (Mosul)  
Second Cavalry Report Commissioner (Mosul)  
Third Cavalry Report Commissioner (Akra)  
Fourth Cavalry Report Commissioner (Mosul)  
Fifth Cavalry Report Commissioner (Zaho)

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<sup>311</sup> Police. Security department formed after Tanzimat.

## **MILITARY ORGANISATION IN MOSUL**

Provost Marshal Major General Said Pasha

### **35<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment *Ümera*<sup>312</sup> and Municipal Police Force *Zabitan* Officers**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Regiment Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, Second Clerk, Clothing Commissioner, First Captain, Deputy Captain, Second Captain, Third Captain, Third Deputy Captain, Fourth Captain, Fourth Deputy Captain, Fifth Deputy Captain, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fifth Company Second Lieutenants (2) Veterinarian Major, Doctor Major, Doctor Lieutenant Commander

### **47<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment *Ümera* and *Zabitan* Officers**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Doctor Major

#### **First Battalion *Zabitan* Officers**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Mufti of the Regiment, Battalion Clerk, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (4, 2 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (4), Surgeon

#### **Second Battalion *Zabitan* Officers**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Battalion Imam, Captains (4, 1 Vacant), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (5), Pharmacist, Surgeon

#### **Third Battalion *Ümera* and *Zabitan* Officers**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Imam, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (2 Vacant), Pharmacist, Surgeon

#### **Fourth Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Imam, Captains (4, 1 Vacant), First Lieutenants (3, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (3), Pharmacist, Surgeon

#### **Second Battalion, Mosul Mountain Division Artillery Regiment**

Captain, Lieutenant

### **52<sup>nd</sup> *Livâ* Reserve Force Corps Advance Guard *Ümera* and *Zabitan* Officers**

52<sup>nd</sup> *Livâ* Commander Major General Ismail Hakkı Pasha

103<sup>rd</sup> Regimental Commander Colonel

<sup>312</sup> *Ümera* covers high commanders level such as Majors, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels. Below of these ranks were named *Zabitan*, above of these ranks were named *Erkan*.

104<sup>th</sup> Regimental Commander Colonel  
 103<sup>rd</sup> Governor of the Kazâ  
 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment Governor of the Kazâ  
 Imadiye Battalion Commander Major  
 Zibar Battalion Commander Major  
 Akra Battalion Commander Major  
 Duhok Battalion Commander Major  
 First Mosul Battalion Major  
 Second Mosul Battalion Major  
 Reshidiye Battalion Major  
 Major of Yarimca  
 Regiment Clerk

First Mosul Battalion Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, First Captain, Second Captain, Third Captain, Fourth Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Third Lieutenant, Fourth Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**Court Martial *Ûmera* of Administrative Centre**

Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regimental Commander Colonel  
 Reserve Force 104<sup>th</sup> Regimental Commander Colonel  
 Reserve Force 102<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Commander Colonel  
 Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Governor of the Kazâ  
 103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Governor of the Kazâ  
 Reshidiye Battalion Major

**KAZÂS OF THE *VİLÂYET* CENTRE**

**Kazâ of Zaho**

***Kazâ* Officials**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Said Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Assistant

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associates (2), Chief Secretary, Second Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Municipal Council**

Chairman of the Municipality, Associates (4)

**Other Officials**

Public Debt Administration Official, Registrar, Deed Clerk, Registration Clerk, State Trade Official, Tax Clerk

**Police Officials**

Third Cavalry Captain, Report Commissioner

**Kazâ of Duhok*****Kazâ* Officials**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Mustafa Salim Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associate (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associate (2), Chief Secretary, Second Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2)

**Other Officials**

Police Company<sup>313</sup> Agha, Tax Clerk, Assistant, Deed Clerk, Registrar, Registration Clerk, Warehouse Official, State Trade Official, Public Debt Administration Official, Elkosh Public Debts Official

**Mizuri *Nâhiye* of the *Kazâ* of Duhok**

Director, Clerk, Mizuri State Trade Official

**Kazâ of Akra*****Kazâ* Officials**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Tahir Bey

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Director Assistant and Tax Clerk, Editor in Chief, Surci Tax Clerk

<sup>313</sup> According to this *salnâme*, there are two companies of reserve forces, 37 infantry soldiers and a Cavalry Gendarmerie Division of 18 men in the *Kazâ* of Dahuk.

***Kazâ Administrative Council***<sup>314</sup>

Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associates (2), Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Bankruptcy Court Messenger

**Other Officials**

Registrar, Registration Clerk, State Trade Official, Administration of Public Debt Official, Deed Clerk, Public Works Debt Collector, Warehouse Official

**Municipal Police Force Official**

Captain, Report Commissioner

**Reserve Force Department**

Major, Captains (3), Battalion Clerk, Lieutenants (4)

***Kazâ of Sincar***

***Kazâ Officials***

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mustafa Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant and Tax Clerk, Imperial Registry Clerk

**Reserve Force Department**

Reserve Force Captain, Lieutenant

**Municipal Police Force Department**

Police Lieutenant

***Nâhiye of Telafer***

Director, Clerk, Warehouse Official

**Associates of the *Nâhiye* of Telafer: 5**

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<sup>314</sup> Chairman and natural associates are not listed in the *salnâme*.



**Kazâ of Zibar*****Kazâ Officials*****Governor of the Kazâ:** Mustafa Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administration Associate**

Associates (4)

**Registrar, Municipal Police Force Officer****Reserve Force Department**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Clerk, Captains (3), Lieutenants (4)

**THE SANJAK OF SHEHR-I ZOR*****Livâ Officials******Mutasarrıf***<sup>315</sup>: Mehdi Pasha (Governor of the Province)

Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office

***Livâ Administrative Council***Chairman: *Mutasarrıf* Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office

Elected Associates: Associates (4)

***Livâ Accounting Department***

Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Expenses Associates (4), Per Diem Registrar (2 persons), Document Registrar, Revenue Recording Associates (3)

**Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, Associate

**Correspondence Office**

Clerks (4), Arabic and Persian Language Scribe

**Registry Office**

Director of Registry, Associate, Clerks (3)

**Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Clerk, Roll Call Clerk

**Tax Department**

Tax Clerk, Associate, District Treasurer

<sup>315</sup> After the *Tanzimat*, the highest administrator of a sanjak, a person who has possessions, right and authority.

**Court of First Instance**

Criminal Chairman, Public Prosecutor Assistant, Interrogator, Associates (4), Associate Officer Candidates (2)

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorders (4), Bankruptcy Official, Court Messengers (2)

**Municipal Council**

Chairman of the Municipality, Associates (8), Doctor of the Municipality

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Assistants (2)

**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Writing and Spelling Teacher, Gatekeeper<sup>316</sup>

**Telegraph and Post Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Correspondence Officers (3)

**State Trade Department**

State Trade Director, Clerk, Associate

**Department of Public Debt Administration**

Public Debt Administration Official, Clerk, Associate

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Charitable Foundations Director, Clerk

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Warehouse Official, Treasury Commissioner****Prison Officials**

Prison Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye* of (Altin) Kopru**

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Warehouse Official

***Nâhiye* of Melha**

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye* of Shivan**

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<sup>316</sup> School janitor who brings students to school and takes them home.

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk  
***Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati***  
 Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kil***  
 Director, Clerk

**Davude Chairman**

**Kazâ of Ravanduz**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ibrahim Efendi  
 Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ  
 Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office,  
 Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

First Clerk, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Associates (2), Janitor,  
 Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Junior High School**

Junior High School Teacher, Teacher of Calligraphy, Gatekeeper

**Telegraph and Post Official, Registrar, Registration Clerk, Tax Clerk, Fund  
 Commissioner, Warehouse Official, State Trade Official**

**Quarantine Officials**

Quarantine Doctor, Clerk, Guards (2)

***Nâhiye of Deyre***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Balik***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Bradust***

Director, Clerk

**Military Department**

Major, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (5),  
 Pharmacist, Surgeon

### **Kazâ of Salahiye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Bey

Viceroy Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Editor in Chief

#### **Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

#### **Court of First Instance**

First Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2), Janitor

**Public Debt Official, State Trade Official, Deputy of Religious Charitable Foundations, Director of Telegraph and Post, Telegraph Deliveryman**

#### ***Nâhiye* of Karatepe**

Director, Clerk, Warehouse Official

#### **Salahiye Imperial Lands Office**

Official, Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

### **Kazâ of Arbil**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Pasha (Emir of the High Command)

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

#### **Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

#### **Court of First Instance**

First Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

#### **Municipal Council**

Chairman of the Municipality, Associates (3), Clerk

***Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner, Tax Clerk, Registrar, Warehouse Official, Telegraph Official**

***Nâhiye of Sultaniye***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Dizeyi***

Director, Clerk

**Junior High School**

Junior High School Teacher, Second Teacher

**Kazâ of Koysanjak****Governor of the Kazâ:** Neşet Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

First Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Municipal Council**

Chairman of the Municipality, Associates (2), Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Tax Clerk, Registrar*****Nâhiye of Dakuk***

Director, Clerk

**Kazâ of Raniye****Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdurrahman Bey

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

**Court of First Instance**

First Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official, Registrar, Registration Clerk**

**12<sup>th</sup> Division**

**Commander:** Edhem Pasha

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Imam, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Fireman

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Mule Cavalry Battalion**

Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Doctor Major, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Imam, Pharmacist, Fireman, Surgeon

**46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Major, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, First Company Captain, Standard Bearer (Second Lieutenant), First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Surgeon, Pharmacist, Fireman

**34<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment**

Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Regiment Clerk, Second Clerk, Veterinarian Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commanders (2), First Company Deputy Captain, Second Company Deputy Captain, Third Company Deputy Captain, Fourth Company Deputy Captain, Fifth Company Deputy Captain, First Company First Lieutenants (2), First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company First Lieutenants (2), Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company First Lieutenants (2), Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Fifth Company First Lieutenants (2), Fifth Company Second Lieutenants (2), Pharmacist, Fireman, Surgeon

**36<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Clerk, Second Clerk, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, First Imam, Second Imam, Veterinarian Captain, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Third Company Deputy Captain, Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company Deputy Captain, Fifth Company Captain, Fifth Company Deputy Captain, First Company First Lieutenants (2), First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Fifth Company First Lieutenant, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Nurse, Fireman

**51<sup>st</sup> Livâ 101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment First Battalion*****Livâ Commander:* Ibrahim Hakki Pasha**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Battalion Clerk, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Depot Official (First Lieutenant), First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Fireman

**101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Depot Official (Second Lieutenant), First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant

**101<sup>st</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, First Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Depot Official (Second Lieutenant), Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE*****Livâ High Officials***

*Mutasarrıf*: Behram Pasha (Governor of the Province)

Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Marshal, Director of Record Office

**Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (4)

***Livâ Officials***

Director of the Telegraph, Assistant  
State Trade Director, Chief Secretary  
Customs Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk  
Quarantine Director, Clerk

**Correspondence Office**

First Assistant, Registry Official, Council Clerk, Telegraph Registrar, Clerks for Fair Copy (4)

***Livâ Accounting Department***

Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Current Affairs Clerk, Revenue Recording Associates (2),  
Per Diem Registrar, Expenses Associate, Document Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Imperial Property Department**

Imperial Property Official (Colonel), Chief Secretary, Assistant

**Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Clerk of Centre

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Tax Department**

Tax Clerk, Associate

**Municipality Department**

Chairman of the Municipality, Chief Secretary, Associates (4)

**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Writing Teacher, Number of Students: 103

**COURTHOUSE**

**Law Department:** First Chairman, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Criminal Department:** Chairman, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Claiming Department:** Public Prosecutor Assistant, Investigation

**Interrogation Office:** Interrogator Assistant

**Court Office:** Chief Secretary, Recorders (4)



## **IMPERIAL ARMY**

### **45<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Major, Mufti, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Clerk Assistant, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (3), Standard Bearer (Second Lieutenant), Second Lieutenants (3), Military Band Teacher (Lieutenant Commander), Assistant (Second Lieutenant)

### **Infantry 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Colonel, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Surgeon Captains (3), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (4)

### **Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Clerk, Regiment Mufti, Battalion Clerk, Surgeon Captains (4), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (4), Pharmacist

### **Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (6)

### **Police Department**

Battalion Agha, Account Commissioner, Cavalry Captain, Cavalry Lieutenant, Infantry Captain, Infantry Lieutenant, Infantry Second Lieutenant

Present Municipal Police Officers and Riflemen:

Municipal Police Force: 13 Cavalry: 50 Infantry: 80

## **Kazâ of Bazyan**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Seyid Ahmed Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

### **Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (4)

### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant, First Clerk, Second Clerk,

**Municipal Police Force:** Second Lieutenant

### ***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Kale Sivike***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Senkav***

Director, Clerk, Registrar, Clerk

**Kazâ of Merge**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mahmud Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant, First Clerk, Second Clerk,

**Municipal Police Force:** Captain

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Surtash***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Peshder***

Director, Clerk, Registrar, Clerk

**Kazâ of Shehr-i Pazar**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Kadir Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (3)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant, First Clerk, Second Clerk,

**Municipal Police Force:** Lieutenant

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Mavet***

Director, Clerk, Registrar, Clerk

**Kazâ of Gulanber**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Osman Bey  
 Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant, First Clerk, Second Clerk,

**Municipal Police Force:** Second Lieutenant

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ******Nâhiye of Serucek***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kizilca***

Director, Clerk, Registrar, Clerk

**THE SALNÂME OF 1310 A.H.****Officials of the Vilâyet**

Police Regiment Bey, Administrator of the Public Registration, Director of the Tax Office, Charitable Foundations Account, Registry Director, Director of the Post and the Telegraph

**Vilâyet Departments****Chief Correspondence Officer Office**

Chief Scribe, Drafters (3), Clerks for Fair Copy (7)

***Vilâyet* Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, Drafters (2), Clerks for Fair Copy (2)

***Vilâyet* Registry Office**

Director of Registry, Director Assistant, Registrar (4 persons), Officer Candidates (2)

***Vilâyet* Accounting Department**

Chief Scribe

Clerk of Revenues, Assistant

Expenses Clerk, Assistant, Associates (2)  
 Central Clerk of Revenues, Assistant, Associates (2)  
 Expenses Clerk, Assistant, Associates (2)  
 Per Diem Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Charitable Foundations Account  
 Chief Secretary,

**Registration Administration Department**

Administrator of the Public Registration  
 First Clerk  
 Third Clerk

**Imperial Registry Office**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Central Deed Clerk

***Vilâyet* Administrative Council Interrogation Office**

Public Prosecutor, Interrogator, Clerk

**Cadastral Survey and Tax Department**

Cadastral Survey and Director of the Tax Office, Trial Balance Chief Secretary,  
 Tax Clerk, First Assistant, Second Assistant, Western and *Nâhiye* of Sheyhan  
 Tax Clerk,  
 Eastern Tax Clerk  
*Nâhiye* of Telafer Tax Clerk and District Treasurer

**Mobile Tax Delegation**

First Division First Drafter, Second Drafter, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers for  
 Land Survey (2)  
 Second Division First Drafter, Second Drafter, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers  
 for Land Survey (2)

***Vilâyet* Education Administration**

Education Account, Treasury Commissioner  
 Junior High School First Teacher<sup>317</sup>, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Calligraphy  
 Teacher

**Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture**

First Chairman, Second Chairman, Associates (10), Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Section**

Director, Chief Secretary, Clerk, Debt Collector

<sup>317</sup> It was between Primary School and High School, composed by six classes- three first level, three middle level- Secondary School. It was called *Rüştiye Mektebi* in the original text.

**Branch Administrative Council**

Chairman, Associates (5)

**Duhok Agricultural Bank Fund**

Accountant Clerk

Chairman and 6 Associates

**Akra Agricultural Bank Fund**

Accountant Clerk

Chairman and 6 Associates

**Sincar Agricultural Bank Fund**

Accountant Clerk

Chairman and 4 Associates

***Vilâyet* Printing House**

Superintendent: Chief Correspondence Officer of the *Vilâyet*, Newspaper Drafter, Account Clerk, Chief Typesetter and Machinist, Typesetters (2), Machine Rotator

**Charitable Foundations Commission**

Chairman: Mufti, Dependent Associate Charitable Foundations Account, Associates (3), Charitable Foundations Clerk

**Collection of Revenues Administration**

Chairman: Commander Deputy: Colonel, Associate Majors (2), Associate (Agha of the Police Battalion), Associate (Lieutenant Commander), Associates (6), Clerk

**COURTHOUSE DEPARTMENTS****Mosul Court of First Instance Law Department**

First Chairman, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Mosul Court of First Instance Criminal Department**

Chairman, Public Prosecutor, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Records (4)

**Interrogation Office**

First Interrogator

Second Interrogator

**Bankruptcy Department**

Bankruptcy Official  
Court Messengers (2)

**Contracts Department**

Court Marshal, Assistant, Court Messengers (2)

**Court of First Instance Commerce Section**

First Chairman: Deputy Judge, Court of First Instance Associates (2), Elected Associate (4), Recorder

**Court of Sher'iyye<sup>318</sup> Department**

Chief Secretary, Drafters (2), Clerks for Fair Copy (2), First Registrar, Second Registrar, Registrar Assistant, Chief Court Officer<sup>319</sup>, Orphans Director<sup>320</sup>

**Public Works Department****Technical Officials**

Chief Engineer, Guards (2)

**Public Works Commission Delegation**

Commission President Vali Pasha  
Commission Associate: Chief Engineer, Administrator of the Public Registration, Municipality Associate, Bank Director, Associates (2), Clerk

**Council of Education**

Mufti, Imperial Registry Official, Chief Scribe of Chief Correspondence Officer, Administrator of the Public Registration, Education Accountant

**Post and Telegraph Department**

Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Chief Correspondence Officer, Correspondence Officers (2), French Correspondence Officer, Post Clerk

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associates (7)

**Municipality Officials**

Chief Secretary, Building Official, Treasury Commissioner, Inspector, Sergeants (11)

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<sup>318</sup> Sher'i Court, ruling based on Sher'i principles.

<sup>319</sup> It was called *Muhzır Başı* in the original text.

<sup>320</sup> It was called Eytam in the original text. It means the children who lost their parents, orphan, parentless.

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Official Communication Drafter, List Registrar, Warehouse Official, Weigher

**Sub-units:** Zaho *Kazâ* Official, Imadiye *Kazâ* Official, Mizuri *Nâhiye* Official, Birvari-i Bala *Nâhiye* Official, Duhok *Kazâ* Official, Akra *Kazâ* Official

**Ottoman Public Debt Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Clerks (2), Treasury Commissioner

**IMPERIAL PROPERTY<sup>321</sup> ADMINISTRATION**

Commission President and Administration Director General Staff Corps Major General Mehmed Nazif Pasha

Commission Associates: Accountant, Correspondence Chief Secretary, Forest Inspector, Inspector and Chief Engineer (Major)

**Accounting Department**

Accountant, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Third Clerk, Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy, Fund Commissioner

**Correspondence Office**

Chief Secretary, First Drafters, Second Drafters, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Document Registrar, Document Registrar Associate

**House of Engineers**

Engineer (Major), Temporary Engineers (1 Captain, 2 Second Lieutenants), Permanent Engineer (1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant)

**Forest Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Clerk of Zap Assistantship

**Zemar Section**

Official, Clerk

**Shirkat Section**

Official, Clerk

**Shemamek Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Debt Collector Tercil Assistant, Tercil Clerk

<sup>321</sup> It was *Emlak-ı Hümayun* in the original text.

**Salahiye Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk  
Tuzhurmati Assistant, Tuzhurmati Clerk  
Karatepe Assistant, Clerk

**Sercinar Section**

Official (Colonel), First Clerk, Second Clerk  
Merge Assistant, Merge Clerk  
Gulanber Assistant, Clerk

**MOSUL GENDARMERIE<sup>322</sup> REGIMENT AND BATTALION  
DELEGATION****First Mosul Battalion**

Regiment Bey, Agha of the Battalion, Administration Commissioner, Account  
Commissioner

**First Rifle Company**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Second Rifle Company**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Third Rifle Company**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Fourth Rifle Company**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**First Cavalry Division**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Second Cavalry Division**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Third Cavalry Division**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Fourth Cavalry Division**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

**Fifth Cavalry Division**

Company Agha, Company Assistant, Report Commissioner

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<sup>322</sup> It was *Zaptiye* in the original text.



**Iraq Regional Renovation Commander Lieutenant-General Omer Vehbi Pasha**

Deputy Commander Faik Pasha

**47<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Major, Pharmacist,

**First Company** : Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Second Company** : Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Fourth Company** : Captain, Second Lieutenant, Gunsmith

**Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Doctor Left Wing Lieutenant Commander, Surgeon, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (7), Gunsmith

**Infantry 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Infantry 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Casual Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacists (2), Gunsmith

**First Company** : Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Second Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Company** : Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Fourth Company** : First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Municipal Police Force of Reserve Forces of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul**

Reserve Force Commander Deputy Colonel

Colonel

Major

Regiment Clerk

Lieutenant Commander

Battalion Clerk

Gunsmith

Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Mosul Battalion**

Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (2), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4), Gunsmith

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Reshidiye Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (4), Gunsmith Captains (2), Second Lieutenant

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Yarimca Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (4)

**103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment First Imadiye Battalion**

Major, Right Wing Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk,

**First Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
**Second Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
**Third Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
**Fourth Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**35<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment in Mosul**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Majors (2), Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commanders (2), Second Clerk, Veterinarian Lieutenant Commander, Clothing Commissioner, Pharmacist Lieutenant, Pharmacist, Ironsmith, Imams (2), Chief Saddler, Chief Blacksmith, Gunsmith, Captains (2), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (2) Captain, Deputy Captain, First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (2) Captain, Deputy Captain, First Lieutenants (3) Captain, Deputy Captain, First Lieutenants (3) Captain, First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (3)

**Commission Chairman and Associates of the 24<sup>th</sup> Livâ**

**Animal Purchasing Commission**

Chairman: Commander Deputy Colonel  
 Associates: Cavalry Colonel, Cavalry Captain, Artillery Lieutenant, Veterinarian Inspector Major, Cavalry Veterinarian Lieutenant Commander, Cavalry Regiment Clerk

**Construction<sup>323</sup> Commission**

Chairman: Colonel  
 Associates: Imperial Property Chief Engineer Major, Cavalry Lieutenant Commander, Reserve Force Captain, Reserve Force First Lieutenant, Cavalry Deputy Captain, Clerk

<sup>323</sup> It was *Ebniye* in the original text.

**Examination Commission**

Chairman: Major

Associates: Lieutenant Commander, Captain, First Lieutenant, General Staff Corps Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Military Court**

Chairman: Major

Associates: Cavalry Major, Cavalry Regiment Commissioner, Lieutenant Commander, Reserve Force Captain, Lieutenant

**KAZÂS OF THE VILÂYET CENTRE****Kazâ of Zaho*****Kazâ Officials***

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ishak Hakki Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Assistant

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associate (4, 1 Vacant)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associate (2), Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2), Janitor

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Clerk

**Other Officials**

Public Debt Administration Official, Registrar, Registration Clerk, State Trade Official, Fund Commissioner

**Reserve Force and Municipal Police Force Officials**

Reserve Force Captain, Reserve Force Lieutenant, Police Captain, Police Lieutenant

## **Kazâ of Duhok**

### **Kazâ Officials**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Şakir Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Assistant

### **Kazâ Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associate (4, 1 Vacant)

### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Public Prosecutor Assistant Deputy, Associate (2), Chief Secretary, Second Clerk,

Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2)

### **Finance Delegation**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Associate, Treasury Commissioner, Public Measurer<sup>324</sup>

### **Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

### **Other Officials**

State Trade Official, Public Debt Administration Official, Deed Clerk

### **Agricultural Bank Officials**

Chairman: Mufti, Clerk, Associates (5)

### **Nâhiye of Mizuri**

Director, Clerk, State Trade Official

### **Municipal Police Force Officials**

Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

### **103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Duhok Battalion**

Colonel, Major, Battalion Clerk

**First Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Second Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Third Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Fourth Company** : Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

<sup>324</sup> The official who use the measurement of bushel(36,5 kg.)

**Kazâ of Akra*****Kazâ Officials*****Governor of the Kazâ:** Yakup Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Assistant, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associate (4)

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Associate (2), Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2), Janitor

***Finance Delegation***

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Surci Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

***Registration Department***

Official, Clerk

***Other Officials***

State Trade Official, Public Debt Administration Official

***Agricultural Bank Officials***

Chairman, Accountant Clerk, Associates (5)

***Municipality Department***

Chairman, Associates (5)

***Military Commission***

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (3), Depot Official (Second Lieutenant)

**Kazâ of Sincar*****Kazâ Officials*****Governor of the Kazâ:** Salim Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Deed Clerk

Elected Associates: Associates (3)

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Officials**

Chairman, Associates (4), Treasury Commissioner

**Municipal Police Force Official*****Nâhiye of Telafer***

Director, Clerk, Warehouse Official

**Kazâ of Imadiye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Osman Nuri Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Assistant, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Registration Department**

Population Registrar, Clerk

**Courthouse Delegation**

Associate and Interrogator, Associate, Chief Secretary, Vice Interrogator, Second Clerk, Court Messengers (2), Janitor

**Chairman of the Municipality****Municipal Police Officers**

Captain, Report Commissioner

***Nâhiye of Davudiye***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Birvari-i Bala***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Birvari-i Zir***

Director

***Nâhiye of Nirve***

Director

***Nâhiye of Reygan***

Director

**Kazâ of Zibar*****Kazâ Officials*****Governor of the Kazâ:** Hacı Said Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Military Delegation****Reserve Force Department**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (2),

Second Lieutenants (3), Chief Sergeants (2)

**Municipal Police Force Officials**

Municipal Police Force Official Wing Deputy Sergeants (2), Corporals (2), Enlisted Soldiers (12)

***Nâhiye of Shirvan***

Director, Clerk

## **THE SANJAK OF SHEHR-I ZOR**

### ***Livâ Officials***

***Mutasarrif:*** Abdulvahab Pasha

Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Administrative Council  
Chief Secretary, Associate

### ***Livâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: *Mutasarrif* Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office,  
Elected Associates: Associates (4)

### ***Livâ Accounting Department***

Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Expenses Associates (4), Per Diem  
Registrar (2 members), Document Registrar, Revenue Records Associates (3)

### **Government Lawsuit Deputy**

### **Administrative Council Prosecutor and Interrogator Administration**

Public Prosecutor Deputy, Interrogator

### **Correspondence Office**

Correspondence Assistant, Associate, Arabic Language Clerk, Clerks for Fair  
Copy (4)

### **Registry Office**

Director of Registry, Associates (4)

### **Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Associate, Roll Call Clerk

### **Tax Department**

Official, Clerk, Associate, District Treasurer

### **Court of First Instance**

Criminal Chairman, Public Prosecutor Assistant, Interrogator, Associates (4),  
Associate Officer Candidates (2)

### **Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorders (4), Bankruptcy Official, Court Messengers (2),  
Contracts Drafter

### **Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (8), Inspector, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Doctor,  
Treasury Commissioner



**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Teacher of Calligraphy, Gatekeeper

**Telegraph and Post Officials**

Director, Correspondence Officers (3), Deliverymen (2)

**State Trade Department**

Director, Clerk, Associate, Customs Official

**Department of Public Debt Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Director, Clerk, Bank Official

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk, Warehouse Official, Treasury Commissioner

**Prison Officials**

Director, Clerk, Imperial Lands Branch Assistant, Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Central Sanjak******Nâhiye of Kopru***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Warehouse Official, State Trade Official, Public Debt Official

***Nâhiye of Melha***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Shivan***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kil***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Dakuk***

Director, Clerk

***Kazâ of Ravanduz*****Governor of the Kazâ:** Arif Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Scribe of Persian, Treasury Commissioner

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Elected

Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Associates (2), Janitor, Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Junior High School**

Teacher, Teacher of Calligraphy, Gatekeeper

**Public Debt Administration Official, Telegraph and Post Official, State Trade Official, Registration Official, Registration Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Quarantine Doctor, Clerk, Guards (2), Warehouse Official, Tax Clerk, Bank Accountant Clerk, Customs Official, Customs Clerk**

***Nâhiye of Deyre***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Balik***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Bradust***

Director, Clerk

**Military Department**

Major, Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, Imam, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Captains (4, 1 Vacant), First Lieutenants (4, 1 Vacant), Second Lieutenants (6), Pharmacist, Surgeon

**Kazâ of Salahiye**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Mustafa Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Associates (2), First Clerk, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2), Janitor

**Deputy of Religious Charitable Foundations, Tax Clerk, Public Debt Official, Director of Telegraph and Post, State Trade Official, Bank Accountant Clerk**

***Nâhiye of Karatepe***

Director, Clerk

Salahiye Valuable Properties Official, Clerk, Second Clerk, Warehouse Official

***Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati***

Director, Clerk

Imperial Lands Official, Clerk, Tax Clerk, Telegraph Official

***Kazâ of Arbil***

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Pasha (Commander-in-Chief)

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in

Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4)

***Court of First Instance***

First Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

***Municipal Council***

Chairman, Associate, Clerk and Treasury Commissioner

***Other Officials***

*Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner, Tax Clerk, Dizeyi Tax Clerk, Berani Tax Clerk, Telegraph

Official, Deed Clerk, Registrar, Registration Clerk, Warehouse Official, Public Debt Official, State Trade Official

***Nâhiye of Sultaniye***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Dizeyi***

Director, Clerk

Junior High School Teacher, Second Teacher

Imperial Lands Official, Clerk, Second Clerk

### **Kazâ of Koysanjak**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abbas Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

#### **Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

#### **Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

#### **Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (3), Clerk

#### **Other Officials**

Tax Clerk, Registrar, Clerk, Public Debt Administration Official, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

#### **State Trade Department**

Director, Clerk, Associate

### **Kazâ of Raniye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdulkadir Pasha (Commander-in-Chief)

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

#### **Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

#### **Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

#### **Other Officials**

Treasury Commissioner, Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Nationwide Police Battalion**

Battalion Agha, Account Commissioner

1. Infantry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
2. Infantry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
3. Infantry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
4. Infantry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
1. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
2. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
3. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
4. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
5. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
6. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner
7. Cavalry Company Agha, Assistant, Report Commissioner

**12<sup>th</sup> Division**

**Commander:** Tevfik Pasha

General Staff Corps Attached Infantry Captain, General Staff Corps Attached Second Lieutenant

**High Command and Officers of the Division of the Court Martial**

Chairman: Cavalry Colonel

Associates: Regiment Cavalry Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Infantry Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Cavalry Major, Regiment Infantry Major, Regiment Infantry Lieutenant Commander, School Artillery Captain

**Division Examination Commission High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Chairman: Scholar Infantry Major

Associates: Scholar Infantry Captain, Scholar Infantry Second Lieutenants (2), Regiment Infantry Second Lieutenant

**Division Construction Commission High Command and Officers**

Chairman: Scholar Cavalry Governor of the Kazâ

Associates: Scholar Artillery Captain, Scholar Cavalry Second Lieutenants (2), Regiment Infantry First Lieutenant

**45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment First Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Regiment Mufti, Pharmacist, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant Commander, Military Band Second Lieutenant

**45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Second Battalion**

Colonel, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Gunsmith, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Mule Cavalry Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Doctor Major, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**Guests**

Captain attached to General Staff Corps, Artillery Captain attached to General Staff Corps

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Major, Regiment Clerk, Regiment Mufti, Lieutenant Commander, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Captain, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Doctor Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**46<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Battalion Imam, Doctor Major, First Surgeon, Pharmacist, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Koysanjak Fourth Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Doctor, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**48<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment First Battalion**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti, Regiment Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, Standard Bearer (Second Lieutenant), First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2) 48. Regiment Military Band Teacher (Captain), Second Teacher (Second Lieutenant)

**Regular Army 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Doctor, Pharmacist, Nurse, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Ravanduz Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenants

(2), Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

#### **48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Salahiye Fourth Battalion**

Major, Doctor Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Nurse, Fireman, First Company Captain, First Company Second Lieutenants (2), Second Company Captain, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

#### **36<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment**

Colonel

Governor of the Kazâ, First Major, Second Major, Doctor Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Second Clerk, Clothing Commissioner, First Imam, Second Imam, Veterinarian Captain, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Nurse, Gunsmith, First Company Captain, First Company Deputy Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Captain, Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenants (2), Fourth Company Captain, Fourth Company Deputy Captain, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant (2), Fifth Company Captain, Fifth Company Deputy Captain, Fifth Company First Lieutenant, Fifth Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**Reserve Force Commander:** Lieutenant-General Mahmud Hamdi Pasha

#### **51<sup>st</sup> Livâ 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

*Livâ* Ahmed Pasha

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Battalion Clerk First Company Captain, Second Company Captain, Third Company Captain, Fourth Company Captain, Third Company First Lieutenant, Depot Official, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Fireman

#### **101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, First Company Lieutenant, Second Company Lieutenant, Third Company Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Third Company First Lieutenant, Depot Official (Second Lieutenant), First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant



**101<sup>st</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Battalion Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, First Company Lieutenant, Third Company Lieutenant, Fourth Company Lieutenant, Depot Official (Second Lieutenant), Second Company Second Lieutenants (2), Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant

**Fourth Battalion**

Major, Battalion Clerk, Lieutenant Commander, First Company Captain, Third Company

Captain, Fourth Company Captain, First Company First Lieutenant, Second Company First Lieutenant, Fourth Company First Lieutenant, First Company Second Lieutenant, Second Company Second Lieutenant, Third Company Second Lieutenant, Fourth Company Second Lieutenant, Fireman

**THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE*****Livâ* High Officials**

*Mutasarrıf* and Commander Rasim Pasha (Major General)

Viceroy, Mufti Deputy, Accountant, Marshal, Director of Record Office

***Livâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrıf* Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti Deputy, Accountant, Marshal, Director of Record Office

Elected Associates: 4

***Livâ* Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Assistant, State Trade Director, State Trade Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Weigher

***Nâhiyes* of the *Livâ* Centre**

Karadag Director, Clerk, Gavare Director, Clerk, Director of the East, Clerk, Director of the West, Clerk

**Customs Department**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Weigher

**Quarantine Officials**

Pencivin Director, Clerk

Avkorta Cordon Official

Deyri and Yezi Cordon Official

Bistan Cordon Official

Guards (2)

**Department of Public Debt Administration**

Official, Clerk

**Correspondence Office**

First Assistant, Director of Registry, Council Clerk, Telegraph Registrar, Clerks for Fair Copy (2)

**Livâ Accounting Department**

Clerk of Revenues	Clerk of Expenses
Associate	Associate
Second Assistant	Document Registrar
Current Affairs Clerk Associate	
Per Diem Registrar	Treasury Commissioner
Warehouse Official	

**Imperial Property Department**

Official (Colonel), Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Warehouse Official  
Gulanber Imperial Property Assistant, Clerk, Warehouse Official  
Merge and Bazyan Imperial Property Assistant, Clerk

**Imperial Registry Department**

Official, Chief Secretary, Assistant, Clerk of the Centre, Deed Clerk, Debt Collector

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Tax Department**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**New Cadastral Survey Department Division<sup>325</sup>**

First Drafter, Second Drafter, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers for Land Survey (2), Appraisers<sup>326</sup> (2)

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk, Associates (3)

**Junior High School Officials**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher, Gatekeeper, Number of Students: 103

**Courthouse Law Department**

Chairman, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

<sup>325</sup> It was called *Fırka-i Cedide-i Tahririye Dairesi* in the original text.

<sup>326</sup> It was called *Mühemmin* in the original text. The official who determine the value of property.

**Criminal Department**

Chairman, Associates (2), Associate Officer Candidate

**Claiming Department**

Public Prosecutor Assistant, Bankruptcy Official, Court Messengers (2)

**Courthouse Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorders (4)

**Kazâ of Gulanber**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Osman Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman, Chief Secretary, Interrogator, Associates (2), Second Clerk, Municipal Police Force Official

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

Kizilca Director, Clerk

Serucek Director, Clerk

**Registrar, Clerk, Deed Clerk**

**Kazâ of Bazyan**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Ibrahim Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associates (2)

**Courts of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Interrogator, Second Clerk, Court Messengers (2)

**Registrar, Clerk, Deed Clerk**

**Municipal Police Force Officials**

Captain, Second Lieutenant

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

Senkave Director, Clerk

Kale Sivegel Director, Clerk

**Kazâ of Merge**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mahmud Pasha (Commander-in-Chief)

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: Associates (4)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associates (2), Chief Secretary, Interrogator, Second Clerk, Court Messengers (2)

**Other Officials**

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Municipal Police Force Captain

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

Surtash Director, Clerk

Peshder Director, Clerk

**Kazâ of Shehr-i Pazar**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council Associate**

Associates (4, 1 Vacant)

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associates (2), Chief Secretary, Interrogator, Second Clerk, Court Messengers (2)

## **Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Municipal Police Force**

*Nâhiye* of Mavet  
**Director, Clerk**

### **Central Municipal Police Force Officials**

Battalion Agha Deputy (Captain), Account Commissioner,  
 Cavalry Captains (6), Cavalry Lieutenants (9)  
 Infantry Captain, Infantry Lieutenants (4)

### **Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Commander: Major General Mehmed Rasim Pasha  
 Major General Hüseyin Hüsni Bey (Pasha?)  
 Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant  
 Commander, Nurse, Gunsmith, First Company Captain  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
 Second Company Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (3)  
 Third Company Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)  
 Fourth Company Captain, First Lieutenant

### **45<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

Major, Left Wing Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Pharmacist,  
 Gunsmith  
 First Company Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
 Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)  
 Third Company Captain, Second Lieutenant  
 Fourth Company Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant  
 Military Band Lieutenant Commander, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Second  
 Lieutenant, General Staff Corps First Lieutenant

### **45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Clerk, Gunsmith, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Imam  
 First Company Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)  
 Second Company First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)  
 Third Company Captain, First Lieutenant  
 Fourth Company Captain, First Lieutenant  
 Doctor Right Wing Lieutenant Commander, Second Lieutenants (3)

### **100<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Battalion**

Governor of the Kazâ, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Battalion  
 Clerk  
 First Captain, Second Captain, Third Captain, Fourth Captain  
 First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (4), Gunsmith

**100<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Gunsmith  
 First Captain, Second Captain, Third Captain, Fourth Captain  
 First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Official (Second Lieutenant)

**100<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander  
 First Captain, Third Captain, Fourth Captain  
 First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (4), Sergeant-Major

**100<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment of Fourth Karadag Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Battalion Clerk  
 First Captain, Second Captain, Third Captain, Fourth Captain  
 First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (4)

**THE *SALNÂME* OF 1312 A.H.**

**Judges and Prosecutors Delegation of the *Vilâyet* Administrative Council**

**Delegation of Judges**

Chairman: Governor of the Province  
 Officer  
 Mufti  
 Marshal  
 2 Associates

**Delegation of Prosecutors**

Chairman: Chief Correspondence  
 2 Associates

*Vilâyet* Administrative Council Public Prosecutors *Vilâyet* Administrative Council Interrogator  
 Recorder (2)

**Officials of the *Vilâyet***

Agent of the *Vilâyet* Administrator at the Porte, Police Regiment Bey, Chief Scribe, Administrator of the Public Registration, Charitable Foundations Accountant, Imperial Registry Official, Penal Commissioner, Public Prosecutor Assistant, Director of the Tax Office, Director of the Post and the Telegraph, Director of Registry, Director of the Education, Public Works Chief Engineer

***Vilâyet* Departments**

**Chief Correspondence Officer Office**

Chief Scribe  
 Drafters (4), Clerks for Fair Copy (5)  
 Officer Candidates (6)

**Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Drafter

**Registry Chamber**

Director, Director Assistant, Assistant, Registrar (2 persons)

**Accounting Department**

Chief Scribe, Previous Accounts Clerk, Previous Accounts Clerk Assistant  
Revenue Recording Section, Expenses Section  
Clerks (2), First Assistants (2), Assistants (2)

Daily Affairs Section , *Kazâ* Clerk

Clerks (2), Assistants (2), Document Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy, Treasury  
Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Court of *Sher'iyé***

Chief Secretary, 4 Associates, Chief Court Officer, Orphans Director

**Courthouse Departments****Law Department**

Chairman  
2 Associates  
Associate Officer Candidate

**Criminal Department**

Chairman  
2 Associates  
Associate Officer Candidate

**Public Prosecutor Assistant****Interrogation Office**

First Interrogator  
Second Interrogator

**Bankruptcy Department**

Bankruptcy Official  
Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2)

**Court Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorder (4)

**Contracts Department**

Court Marshal, Assistant, Court Messenger (2)

**Commerce Chamber**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 4 Associates, Clerk

**Imperial Registry Office**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Land Roll Call Clerk, Central Deed  
Clerk, Real Estate Roll Call Clerk

**Cadastral Survey and Tax Department**

Director, Trial Balance Chief Secretary, First Assistant, Tax Clerk, Second Assistant  
 Eastern Region Tax Clerk  
 Western Tax Clerk  
 Ashair-i Seb'a<sup>327</sup> Tax Clerk  
 District Treasurer

**First Mobile Division Delegation**

First Drafter  
 Second Drafter  
 Registrar (2 persons)  
 Engineers for Land Survey (2)

**Second Mobile Division Delegation**

First Drafter  
 Second Drafter  
 Registrar (2 persons)  
 Engineers for Land Survey (2)

**Registration Ministry**

Administrator of the Public Registration, First Clerk, Clerk

***Vilâyet* Printing House**

*Vilâyet* Chief Correspondence Officer Superintendent, Newspaper Drafter, Account Clerk, Chief Typesetter and Machinist, Typesetter (2), Roller

**Education Administration**

Director of the Education, Accountant Official, Treasury Commissioner

**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher Deputy, Calligraphy Teacher, Third Teacher, Gatekeeper  
 Number of Students: 170

**Council of Education**

Chairman: Mufti, Associate (2), Education Accountant

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Accountant, Clerk

**Charitable Foundations Board**

Associate (4), Charitable Foundations Clerk

**Officials Employment Record Commission<sup>328</sup>**

Chairman: *Vilâyet* Chief Correspondence Officer, Associate Chief Scribe of Chief Correspondence, Associate Director of Registry, Associate Administrator of the Public Registration, Associate Chief Scribe of Accounting, Associate Court of First Instance Chief Secretary

<sup>327</sup> Seven Tribes.

<sup>328</sup> It was called *Sicil-i Ahval* Commission which recorded the points that related to official works about civil servants.



## **Agricultural Bank**

### **Branch Administrative Council**

Chairman  
4 Associates  
Chief Secretary  
Second Clerk  
Registrar

### **Branch Office**

Director  
Director Assistant

Previous Credit-Debt Collector, Akra Debt Collector

## **Public Works<sup>329</sup> Department**

Chief Engineer

### **Public Works Commission Delegation**

Chairman: Governor, Administrator of the Public Registration, Chief Engineer, Chairman of the Municipality, Bank Director, Associates (2)

## **Post and Telegraph Department**

Director, Chief Official, Foreign Language Official, Correspondence Officers (2), Post Clerk, Basteke Official

## **Municipal Council**

Chairman, 5 Associates, Surgeon, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist

## **Municipality Office**

Municipality Clerk, Engineer, Agreements Official, Treasury Commissioner, Report Clerk, Street Cleaning Official, Assistant

## **Administration of Public Debt Department<sup>330</sup>**

Director, Chief Secretary, Clerks (2), Treasury Commissioner

## **State Trade Department and its Sub-units**

Director, Chief Secretary and Treasury Commissioner, Graduator Listing, Second Clerk, Warehouse Official, Official Communication Drafter, Weigher

### **Sub-units**

Zaho State Trade Official, Bervari Official, Imadiye State Trade Official, Duhok Official, Mizuri Official, Akra Official

<sup>329</sup> It was called *Nafia* in the original text.

<sup>330</sup> It was called *Düyun-ı Umumiye* Department in the original text. *Düyun-ı Umumiye* means general depts. This department was established to oversee the payments of the depts of Ottoman empire to other states after second half of 20th century. It was controlled by officials of foreign states.

**Police Department**

Police Commissar, Policemen (5)

**Prison Department**

Inspector, Director, Clerk

**IMPERIAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT**

Administration Director and Commission Chairman

Commission Associate: Accountant, Correspondence Chief Secretary, Forest Inspector, Inspector and Chief Engineer

**Accounting Department**

Accountant, First Clerk, Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Clerks (2), Officer Candidates (2)

**Correspondence Office**

Chief Secretary, First Drafters, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Drafters, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Document Registrar, Registrar Assistant, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Forest Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**Zemar Section**

Official, Clerk

**Shirkat Section**

Official, Clerk

**Shemamen Section**

Official, First Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Second Clerk, Debt Collector

**Salahiye Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

Tuzhurmati Assistant, Clerk

Karatepe Assistant, Clerk

**Sercinar Section**

Official, Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner,

Surtash Assistant, Clerk

Agcalar Assistant

Gulanber Assistant, Clerk

Tercil Assistant, Clerk

### **High Command and Officers of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul Police Battalions and their Duty Places**

Regiment Bey Osman Pasha (Governor of the Province), Mosul

Administration Commissioner, Mosul

Battalion Agha, Mosul

Account Commissioner, Mosul

First Infantry Company Agha, Mosul

Second Infantry Company Agha, Mosul

Third Infantry Company Agha, Mosul

Fourth Infantry Company Agha, Zibar

Fifth Infantry Company Agha, Imadiye

First Cavalry Company Agha, Mosul

Second Cavalry Company Agha, Mosul

Third Cavalry Company Agha, Zaho

Fourth Cavalry Company Agha, Mosul

Fifth Cavalry Company Agha, Mosul

First Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Vacant

Second Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Mosul

Third Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Mosul

Fourth Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Mosul

Fifth Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Imadiye

First Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Vacant

Second Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Mosul

Third Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Duhok

Fourth Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk

Fifth Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Vacant

First Infantry Report Commissioner, Mosul

Second Infantry Report Commissioner, Duhok

Third Infantry Report Commissioner, Mosul

Fourth Infantry Report Commissioner, Mosul

Fifth Infantry Report Commissioner, Imadiye

First Cavalry Report Commissioner, Sincar

Second Cavalry Report Commissioner, Akra

Third Cavalry Report Commissioner, Mosul

Fourth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Mosul

Fifth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Mosul

### **High Command and Officers of the Kirkuk Police Battalion and their Duty Places**

Battalion Agha, Kirkuk

Account Commissioner, Kirkuk

First Infantry Company Agha, Kirkuk

Second Infantry Company Agha, Ravanduz

Third Infantry Company Agha, Raniye

Fourth Infantry Company Agha, Mosul  
 First Cavalry Company Agha, *Nâhiye* of Dakuk  
 Second Cavalry Company Agha, Kirkuk  
 Third Cavalry Company Agha, Vacant  
 Fourth Cavalry Company Agha, Arbil  
 Fifth Cavalry Company Agha, Salahiye  
 Sixth Cavalry Company Agha, Kirkuk  
 Seventh Cavalry Company Agha, Kirkuk  
 First Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Vacant  
 Second Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 Third Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Koysanjak  
 Fourth Infantry Company Assistant Agha, Vacant  
 First Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 Second Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 Third Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 Fourth Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, *Nâhiye* of Kopru  
 Fifth Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Mosul  
 Sixth Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 Seventh Cavalry Company Assistant Agha, Kirkuk  
 First Infantry Report Commissioner, Kirkuk  
 Second Infantry Report Commissioner, Arbil  
 Third Infantry Report Commissioner, Kirkuk  
 Fourth Infantry Report Commissioner, Ravanduz  
 First Cavalry Report Commissioner, Kirkuk  
 Second Cavalry Report Commissioner, Kirkuk  
 Third Cavalry Report Commissioner, Karatepe  
 Fourth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Kirkuk  
 Fifth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Tuzhurmati  
 Sixth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Mosul  
 Seventh Cavalry Report Commissioner, Mosul  
 Excess Infantry Company Assistant, Salahiye

**Suleymaniye Police Battalion**

Battalion Agha Deputy Captain  
 Account Commissioner  
 First Infantry Company Agha, Captain  
 First Infantry Report Commissioner  
 Second Infantry Report Commissioner  
 First Cavalry Company Agha, Captain  
 First Cavalry Assistant, First Lieutenant  
 First Cavalry Report Commissioner, Second Lieutenant  
 Second Cavalry Company Agha, Captain  
 Second Cavalry Assistant, First Lieutenant  
 Second Cavalry Report Commissioner, Second Lieutenant

Third Cavalry Company Agha, Captain  
 Third Cavalry Report Commissioner, Second Lieutenant  
 Fourth Cavalry Company Agha, Captain  
 Fourth Cavalry Assistant, First Lieutenant  
 Fourth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Second Lieutenant  
 Fifth Cavalry Company Agha, Captain  
 Fifth Cavalry Assistant, First Lieutenant  
 Fifth Cavalry Report Commissioner, Second Lieutenant  
 Company Agha, Captain

## **MILITARY SECTION**

**12<sup>th</sup> Regular Army Kirkuk Division Commander:** Mahmut Pasha

**Reserve Force 26<sup>th</sup> Division Commander:** Şaban Pasha

**Suleymaniye 23<sup>rd</sup> Livâ Commander:** Rasim Pasha

### **45<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti

### **46<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti

**24<sup>th</sup> Livâ Deputy Commander:** Bekir Pasha

Captain attached to General Staff Corps

### **47<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti,  
 Regiment Clerk

### **48<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Mufti,  
 Regiment Clerk

**Reserve Force 52<sup>nd</sup> Mosul Livâ Commander:** Bekir Pasha

Captain attached to General Staff Corps

### **103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Clerk

### **104<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Clerk

**Mosul 35<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment High Officials**

Colonel, Governor of the Kazâ, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment Clerk

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Clerk Assistant, Gunsmith, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (9), Military Band Lieutenant Commander

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Imam, Doctor Captain, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Clerk Assistant, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Mule Cavalry Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam of Battalion, Doctor Major, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Standard Bearer (Second Lieutenant), Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Doctor Major, Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Regiment Commissioner, Battalion Clerk Assistant, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Pharmacist, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Doctor Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Commissioner, Battalion Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Imam, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (9), Military Band Lieutenant Commander, Military Band Captain, Battalion Imams (2)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Doctor Major, Surgeon, Pharmacist, Gunsmith, Clerk Assistant, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor, Pharmacist, Nurse, Gunsmith, Clerk Assistant, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (7)

**Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Major, Regiment Clerk, Pharmacist (2), Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (6), Gunsmith

**Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Surgeon, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (7), Gunsmith

**Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Clerk Assistant, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Imam, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Clerk Assistant, Nurse, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (7)

**Regular Army 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor, Pharmacist, Nurse, Surgeon, Gunsmith, Clerk Assistant, Captains (4) First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8), Military Band Teacher Captain, Standard Bearer Second Lieutenant, Military Band Teacher Assistant

**Regular Army 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Doctor, Pharmacist, Nurse, Imam of Battalion, Clerk Assistant, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (8), Gunsmith

**Regular Army 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Right Wing Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Imam, Doctor Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist, Nurse Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Regular Army 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Major, Battalion Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Imam, Gunsmith, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (8)

**Suleymaniye 100<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Regimental Commander Governor of the Kazâ

**First Reserve Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant, Fireman

**Shivegel Reserve Second Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant, Fireman

**Elice Reserve Third Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenant (1), Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant, Fireman

**Karadag Reserve Fourth Battalion**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (5), Second Lieutenants (3), Depot Lieutenant, Fireman

**103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Imadiye First Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (5)

**103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Zibar Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (4)

**103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Akra Third Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**103<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Duhok Fourth Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Gunsmith, Depot Lieutenant, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)



**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Mosul Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Clerk, Battalion Clerk, Depot Lieutenant, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Captains (2), First Lieutenants (3), Second Lieutenants (3), Depot Lieutenant

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Reshidiye Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant

**104<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Yarimca Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Depot Lieutenant, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment High Officials**

57<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Commander Ahmed Rifat Pasha  
Colonel, Regiment Clerk

**101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment First Kirkuk Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Battalion Clerk, Gunsmith, Captains (3), First Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (4)

**101<sup>st</sup> Regiment Second Dakuk Kirkuk Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Depot Official Second Lieutenant, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Timarkamish Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Gunsmith, Depot Lieutenant, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**101<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Arbil Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Depot Lieutenant, Gunsmith, Captain, First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**102<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment First Ravanduz Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (4),  
Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant

**102<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Bradust Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Depot Lieutenant, Captains (4),  
First Lieutenants (4), Second Lieutenants (4)

**102<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Koysanjak Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Battalion Clerk, Depot Lieutenant, Gunsmith,  
Captains (5), First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (4)

**102<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Berdersaver Battalion High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Gunsmith, Captains (4), First Lieutenants (2),  
Second Lieutenants (4), Depot Lieutenant

**Mosul 35<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment High Command and Municipal Police Force**

Majors (2), Lieutenant Commander, Second Clerk, Clothing Commissioner,  
Imam, Veterinarian Right Wing Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Right Wing  
Lieutenant Commander, Doctor Left Wing Lieutenant Commander, Pharmacist  
Captain, Pharmacist, Surgeon, Nurse, Chief Blacksmith, Chief Saddler,  
Gunsmith, Captains (5), Deputy Captains (2), First Lieutenants (8), Second  
Lieutenants (12)

**Kirkuk Cavalry 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment High Command and Officers**

Majors (2), Lieutenant Commander, Regiment Commissioner, Regiment  
Clerk, Second Clerk, Clothing Commissioner, Imams (2), Veterinarian Right  
Wing Lieutenant Commander, Veterinarian Left Wing Lieutenant Commander,  
Doctor Governor of the Kazâ, Doctor Right Wing Lieutenant Commander,  
Pharmacist (2), Surgeon, Nurse, Gunsmith, Captains (4), Deputy Captains (3),  
First Lieutenants (9), Second Lieutenants (7)

## SUB-UNITS OF THE *VILÂYET*

### THE SANJAK OF MOSUL

#### **KAZÂ OF AKRA**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Kadri Efendi

Viceroy, Editor in Chief, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Treasury Commissioner

#### ***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Associates

#### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Associates (2), Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

#### **State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Surci Tax Clerk, Assistant, Treasury Commissioner

#### **Registration Administration**

Registrar, Clerk

#### **Other Officials**

State Trade Official, Public Debt Administration Official

#### **Municipality Department**

Chairman, 5 Associates

#### **Agricultural Bank**

Debt Collector

#### ***Kazâ* Police**

Cavalry Police Lieutenant

#### **KAZÂ OF ZIBAR**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Mustafa Tevfik Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

**Registration Administration**

Registrar, Clerk

**Municipal Police Force**

Captain

***Nâhiye of Shirvan***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF IMADIYE**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Es-Said Mustafa Salim Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates (1 Vacant)

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Treasury Commissioner

**Court of First Instance Department**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Clerk, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2), Janitor

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Municipal Police Force Department**

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Sergeant-Major, Company Commissioner

**Other Officials**

Public Debt Administration Official, State Trade Official, Deed Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Birvari-i Bâlâ***

Director, Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, State Trade Official

***Nâhiye of Davudiye***

Director, Clerk, Davudiye Treasury Commissioner

**Other *Nâhiyes***

Birvari-i Zir, Nirve, Rikan

**KAZÂ OF ZAHO****Governor of the Kazâ:** Salih Hulusi Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Treasury Commissioner

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Clerk, Interrogator, Interrogator Assistant, Associate, Court Messengers(2), Janitor

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Other Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, State Trade Official, Administration of Public Debt Official, Deed Clerk

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk, 4 Associates

**Police**

Captain

***Gili Nâhiye of Kazâ***

Director

**KAZÂ OF DUHOK****Governor of the Kazâ:** Es-Said Mehmed Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief, Treasury Commissioner

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Associate, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official, Elkosh Warehouse Official

**Court of First Instance Department**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Public Prosecutor Assistant Deputy Officer Candidate, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messengers (2)

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Other Officials**

State Trade Official, Public Debt Administration Official, Deed Clerk

**Agricultural Bank**

Chairman, Clerk, 5 Associates

**Municipal Police Force**

Cavalry Lieutenant, Infantry Lieutenant

**Mizuri Nâhiye of Kazâ**

Director, State Trade Official, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF SINCAR****Governor of the Kazâ:** Ibrahim Sıtkı Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Kazâ Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

**Other Officials**

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Bank Section Board**

Chairman, 2 Associates, Clerk

**Kazâ Municipal Police Force Official**

Lieutenant

**Telafer Nâhiye of Kazâ**

Director, Tax Clerk, Clerk, Warehouse Official

**Shihan Nâhiye of Centre**

Director, Tax Clerk, Clerk, 3 Associates

**Nâhiye of Ashair-i Seb'a**

Director, Clerk

## THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK

***Mutasarrıf:*** Hacı Arif Pasha (Governor of the Province)

### ***Livâ High Officials***

Viceroy, Mufti, Account, Director of Record Office

### ***Livâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: *Mutasarrıf* Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, 4  
Elected Associates

### **Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, Associate

### **Administrative Council Interrogation Office**

Public Prosecutor Assistant, Interrogator

### ***Livâ Accounting Department***

Clerk of Revenues, Associates (2), Clerk of Expenditures Associates (5), Per  
Diem Clerk, Associate Document Registrar

Treasury Commissioner

Public Treasury Official

Warehouse Official

Orphans Director

### **Correspondence Office**

First Assistant, Second Assistant, Clerk of Arabic Language, Clerks for Fair  
Copy (5)

### **Registry Office**

Assistant (4)

### **Court of First Instance**

Law Department Chairman, Criminal Department Chairman, Public Prosecutor  
Assistant, 6 Associates, Chief Secretary, Recorders (4)

### **Courthouse Officials**

Interrogator, Bankruptcy Official, Contracts Drafter, Bankruptcy Court  
Messengers (2)

### **Tax Department**

Tax Official, Associate, Clerk, District Treasurer

### **Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Deed Clerk, Roll Call Clerk

**Court of Religious Affairs**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Court Chief Officer

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Telegraph and Post Department**

Inspector Assistant, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Correspondence Officers (3), Deliveryman

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Director, Clerk, Associate

**Charitable Foundations Commission**

Chairman: Mufti, Associate: Charitable Foundations Director, Associate: *Medrese* Teacher, Associates (3)

**Agricultural Bank Branch Board**

Chairman, 4 Associates, Debt Collector

**Municipality Department Board**

Chairman, 12 Associates, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Doctor, Inspector, Treasury Commissioner, Sergeants (8)

**Tercil Imperial Lands Section**

Assistant, Clerk

**Civil Service Junior High School**

First Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher, Second Teacher, Gatekeeper  
Number of Students: 100

**Prison Officials**

Official, Clerk

**Administration of Public Debt Administration**

Official, Associate, Clerk, Associate, Treasury Commissioner

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Associate

**Customs Administration**

Official



***NÂHIYES OF LIVÂ******Nâhiye of Altinkopru***

Director, Tax Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Warehouse Official, Public Debt Administration Official, Clerk, State Trade Official, Municipal Police Force Official

***Nâhiye of Dakuk***

Director, Clerk, Warehouse Official, Municipal Police Force Official

***Nâhiye of Shivan***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Melha***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kil***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***KAZÂS OF LIVÂ******KAZÂ OF RAVANDUZ***

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, 2 Associates

***Registration Office***

Registrar, Registration Clerk

***Other Officials***

Scribe for Persian, Treasury Commissioner, Customs Director, Municipal Police Force Captain, Junior High School Teacher, Telegraph and Post Official, Public Debt Administration Official, Tax Clerk, State Trade Official

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Bradust***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Deyr-i Harir***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk, Warehouse Official

***Nâhiye of Balik***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

**KAZÂ OF ARBIL**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdullah Pasha (Governor of the Province)  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associate Interrogator Assistants, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Court Marshal

***Registration Office***

Registrar, Registration Clerk

***Other Officials***

Telegraph and Post Official, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official, public Debt Official, State Trade Official, Tax Clerk, Birani Tax Clerk, Telegraph Deliveryman, Deputy of Religious Charitable Foundations

***Municipal Council***

Chairman, 4 Associates, Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

***Agricultural Bank***

Chairman, 4 Associates, Accountant Clerk, Debt Collector

***Municipal Police Force Official***

Company Agha

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Dizeyi (Kush Tepe)***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sultaniye***

Director, Clerk

**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher

Number of Students: 18

**KAZÂ OF SALAHIYE****Governor of the Kazâ:** Veliüddin Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Interrogator Assistant, 2 Clerks

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Other Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Treasury Commissioner, Tax Clerk, State Trade Official, Deed Clerk, Public Debt Official

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Clerk

**Municipal Police Force Officials**

Captain, 2 Lieutenants

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ******Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati***

Director, Clerk, Telegraph Official, Tax Clerk, Municipal Police Force Official

***Nâhiye of Karatepe***

Director, Clerk, Municipal Police Force Lieutenant

**KAZÂ OF KOYSANJAK****Governor of the Kazâ:** Abbas Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant

***Registration Office***

Registrar, Clerk

***Other Officials***

Treasury Commissioner, Tax Clerk, Telegraph and Post Official, Deed Clerk, Public Debt Official, Municipal Police Force Official

***Municipal Council***

Chairman, Clerk, 4 Associates, Town Teacher of Islam

***Shaklava Nâhiye of Kazâ***

Director, Clerk

***Administration of State Trade***

Director, Second Clerk, Chief Secretary, Mobile Official

**KAZÂ OF RANIYE**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mehmed Sabri Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 3 Elected Associates

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant

***Other Officials***

Municipal Police Force Official, Deed Clerk, Registrar, Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

## THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE

### **Sanjak of Suleymaniye**

***Mutasarrıf* and Commander** Mehmed Rasim Pasha (Major General)

### ***Livâ* High Officials**

Viceroy, Marshal, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office

### ***Livâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrıf* Pasha

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Marshal, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, 4 Elected Associates

### **Correspondence Office**

Director of Record Office, Director of Registry, First Assistant, Clerks for Fair Copy (4), Council Clerk, Telegraph Registrar

### **Accounting Department**

Accountant, Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Current Affairs Clerk, Clerk of Centre, Per Diem Registrar, Expenses Associate, Revenue Recording Associate, Document Registrar, Current Affairs Associate, Treasury Commissioner

### **Tax Department**

Tax Official, Tax Clerk, Associate, District Treasurer

### **Division of the Cadastral Survey**

First Drafter, Second Drafter, Registrar (2 persons), Engineers for Land Survey (2)

### **Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Deed Clerk, Roll Call Clerk, Debt Collector

### **Registration Office**

Official, Clerk

### **Courthouse Departments**

#### **Law Department**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associate, Associate Officer Candidate, Recorder

#### **Criminal Department**

Criminal Department Chairman, 3 Associates, Recorder

**Public Prosecutor Assistantship Department**

Public Prosecutor Assistant, Bankruptcy Official, Bankruptcy Court Messengers  
(2)

**Interrogation Office**

Interrogator, Recorder

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorders (4)

**Agricultural Bank**

Chairman, Official, Assistant, Associates (3), Debt Collectors (2)

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associates (4), Clerk, Inspector

**Telegraph Office**

Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Correspondence Officer, Deliveryman

**Administration of Public Debt Administration**

Official, Clerk, Debt Collectors (2)

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Guard Official, Infantry Chief  
Commissar, Weigher

**Customs Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Pencivin Quarantine House Administration**

Quarantine Doctor, Clerk of Quarantine, Guards (2)

**Civil Service Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Ottoman Language Writing Teacher, Gatekeeper  
Number of Students: 109

**Military Junior High School**

Director (Lieutenant Commander), Arabic Language Teacher, Persian Teacher,  
Grammar and Principles of Islam Teacher, Mathematics Teacher (Captain), Art  
Teacher (Captain), Language Teacher (Captain), Internal Affairs Officers (1  
Captain and 1 First Lieutenant), Orthography Teacher  
Number of Students: 132

## ***NÂHIYES OF THE LIVÂ***

### ***Nâhiye of Karadag***

Director, Clerk

### ***Nâhiye of Sercinar-ı Sharki***

Director, Clerk

### ***Nâhiye of Sercinar-ı Garbi***

Director, Clerk

### ***Nâhiye of Ilgovara***

Director, Clerk

## ***KAZÂS OF LIVÂ***

### **CENTRAL KAZÂ (SULEYMANIYE)**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdulkadir Pasha (Commander-in-Chief)<sup>331</sup>

Viceroy, Editor in Chief, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

#### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 3 Elected Associates

#### ***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, 2 Associates, Interrogator, Second Clerk

#### ***Other Officials***

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Municipal Police Force Lieutenant

### ***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

#### ***Nâhiye of Peshder Nâhiyes of Surtash***

Director, Clerk Director, Clerk

## **KAZÂ OF GULANBER**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Osman Pasha (Governor of the Province)

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

<sup>331</sup> A rank between *Mirliva* and *Rumeli Beylerbeyi*, *Mirü'l-ümera*.

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates (1 Vacant)

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, 2 Associates, Second Clerk, Interrogator

***Other Officials***

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Municipal Police Force Official

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Kizilca***

Director, Clerk  
Pencivin Customs Official

***Nâhiye of Serucek***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF BAZYAN**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Commissioner Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

***Court of First Instance***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator

***Other Officials***

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Telegraph Official, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Municipal Police Force Official (Captain), Municipal Police Force Official (First Lieutenant)

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Senkav Nâhiye of Kala-i Sivale***

Director, Clerk Director, Clerk



## **KAZÂ OF SHEHR-I PAZAR**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Ahmed Agha  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, 4 Elected Associates

### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, 2 Associates, Second Clerk, Interrogator

### **Other Officials**

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Municipal Police Force Official

### ***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

#### ***Nâhiye of Mavet***

Director, Clerk

## **THE SALNÂME OF 1325 A.H.**

### **Judge and Prosecutors Delegation of the *Vilâyet* Administrative Council**

**Delegation of Judges:** Chairman: Governor of the *Vilâyet*, Associates: Viceroy, Director of the Provincial Treasury, Mufti and 2 Associates

**Prosecutors Delegation:** Chairman: Chief Correspondence Officer Deputy, Associates: 2 Associates

Administrative Council Public Prosecutor, Administrative Council Interrogator, Recorder

### ***Vilâyet* Departments and Offices**

#### **Chief Correspondence Officer Department**

Assistant to Chief Correspondence Officer, Chief Scribe of Chief Correspondence Office, Chief Drafters of the Chief Secretary Office, 8 Clerks, Clerk of Arabic Language

#### ***Vilâyet* Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, First Assistant, Second Assistant, Registrar

**Registry Department**

Director of Registry, First Assistant, Registrar (4 persons)

**Employment Record Commission**

Chairman: Chief Correspondence Officer Deputy  
Associate: Chief Correspondence Officer Assistant,  
Associate: Director of Registry,  
Associate: Administrative Council Chief Secretary,  
Associate: Chief Scribe of Chief Correspondence Office

***Vilâyet* Council Offices**

Chief Scribe of Accounting, Clerk of the Centre, Expenses Clerk, Assistant, Associates (2), Clerk of Revenues, Associates (2), Previous Accounts Clerk, Previous Accounts Clerk Assistants (2), Registry Official, *Kazâ* Clerks (4), Associates (4), Centre Treasury Commissioner

**Tax Department**

Director, Chief Secretary, Centre Tax Clerk, Eastern Tax Clerk, First Assistant, Associate,  
Second Assistant, Western Şeyhan Tax Clerk, Ashayir-i Seb'a Tax Clerk, District Treasurer

**Cession Commission**

Chairman: Governor of the *Vilâyet*,  
Associate: Deputy Judge,  
Associate: Imperial Registry Official,  
Associate: Director of the Provincial Treasury,  
Associate: Charitable Foundations Account,  
Clerk: Central Deed Clerk

**Public Works Commission**

Chairman: Governor of the *Vilâyet*,  
Associate: Agricultural Bank Director,  
Associate: Chief Engineer of the *Vilâyet* Public Works,  
Associate: Administrator of the Public Registration, Associates (3)

**Public Works Technical Delegation**

Chief Engineer, Clerk

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Charitable Foundations Account, Chief Secretary, Debt Collector, Frequenter, Janitor

**Charitable Foundations Commission**

Chairman: Mufti Efendi, Associate: Religious Advisory Opinion Commissioner, Associate: Accountant, Associates (2)

**Imperial Registry Department**

Official, Chief Secretary, Central Deed Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Section**

Director, Associate: Assistant, Associate: Second Clerk, Associate: Chief Secretary and Cashier, Associate: Debt Collector

**Agricultural Bank Board**

Chairman, Associate: Branch Director, Associates (3)

**Vilâyet Printing House Department**

Superintendent: Chief Correspondence Officer Deputy, Director and Chief Drafter: Chief Correspondence Officer Assistant, Chief Typesetter and Account Clerk, Operator, Second Typesetter, Third Typesetter, Deliveryman, Janitor

**Registration Department**

Administrator of the Public Registration, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Court of Religious Affairs**

Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Drafters, Registrar, Recorders (2), Registrar Assistant, Orphans Director, Clerk for Fair Copy, Chief Court Officer, Court Officers (5)

**Courthouse Department****Courthouse Council**

Chairman: Courthouse Inspector (In case of absentee, the chairmanship is carried out by the Chairman of the Law Appeals)

Associate: Law Appeals Chairman, Criminal Appeals Chairman, Appeals Prosecutor, Courts of First Instance Law Chairman, Courts of First Instance Criminal Chairman, Courts of First Instance Prosecutor Assistant, Clerk: Appeals Chief Secretary

**Law Appeals Department**

Chairman, 4 Associates

**Criminal Appeals Department**

Chairman, 4 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate

**Court of First Instance Law Department**

Chairman, 2 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate

**Court of First Instance Criminal Department**

Chairman, 2 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate

**Appeals Office of Public Prosecutor**

Prosecutor, Clerk

**Courts of First Instance Prosecutor Assistantship**

Prosecutor Assistant, Clerk

**Appeals Office**

Chief Secretary, Associate Officer Candidate, Recorders (4)

**Courts of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorders (4)

**Interrogation Office**

Chief Interrogator, Second Interrogator

**Bankruptcy Department**

Bankruptcy Official

**Contracts Drafter Office**

Contracts Drafter, Associate

**Prison Inspector Office**

Inspector, Prison Director, Clerk, Chief Guard

**Police Department**

Second Commissar, Third Commissar, Promoted Third Commissar, Policemen (12)

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, 4 Associates

**Medical Corps Delegation**

Medical Corps Inspector, Municipal Doctor, Animal Inspection Official, Vaccine Official, Associate

**Municipality Office**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Report Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Other Officials**

Municipal Engineer, Municipal Inspector, Lighting and Cleaning Inspector, Assistant Lighting and Cleaning Inspector, Municipal Imam, Municipal Nurse, Lighting and Cleaning Clerks (2), Municipality Chief Sergeant, Sergeants (5)

**Education Department**

Education Director Deputy, Accountant Official, Education Accountant Associate, Education Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Honorary Museum Official

**Council of Education**

Chairman, 8 Associates

**High School**

Director, 10 Teachers (Courses: French, Turkish, Geometry, Writing, Agriculture, Arabic, Persian, Religious and Moral Knowledge, Math, Art, History, Geography), 2 Attendants, 2 Janitors  
241 Students

**Teachers' School for Males**

Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher, Janitor  
5 Students

**Junior High School for Girls**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Janitor, Doorkeeper  
107 Students

**Primary Schools****Mosul**

Numune-i Tedris, Janitor. 50 Students  
Huzzam Mosque, Janitor. 30 Students  
Rabiye, Janitor. 75 Students  
Shaikh Halid, Janitor, 20 Students  
Bab-ı Irak, Janitor, 52 Students  
Cami-i Cemşid, Janitor, 25 Students  
Babü's-saray, Janitor, 31 Students

**Village Primary Schools of Mosul**

Deravish Village 8 Students  
Orta Harab Village 9 Students  
Karakavinli Village 5 Students  
Gokceli Village 14 Students  
Topzave Village 8 Students  
Omer Doorkeeper Village 7 Students  
Sherihan Village 11 Students  
Ebu Cerbua Village 9 Students  
Yarimca Village 17 Students  
Minare Shebek Village 11 Students  
Ninova Village 20 Students

**Administration of Public Debt Ministry**

Superintendent, Inspector,  
Accounting Department of Correspondence Office

Chief Secretary Drafters  
First Assistant Clerk for Fair Copy  
Second Assistant Registrar  
Ashar (10% Tax) Clerk  
Treasury Commissioner

**Director of the Telegraph and the Post Office**

Director, Post Clerk, 6 Correspondence Officers

**State Trade Department**

Director, Chief Secretary, Commissar, Second Clerk, Weigher, Third Clerk,  
Transport Officer,  
State Trade Officials of Mosul,  
Zemar State Trade Official, Shirkat State Trade Official

**Ottoman Bank Administration**

Director, Assistant, Accountant, Cashier

**Mosul Imperial Property Commission**

Chairman, Associate: Accountant, Associate: Correspondence Chief Secretary,  
Associate: Engineer

**Accounting Department**

Accountant, Chief Secretary, Expenses Clerk, Associate, Clerk of Revenues,  
Associate, *Mesalih-i Cariye* Clerk, Current Affairs Clerk Associate, Treasury  
Commissioner

**Correspondence Office**

Chief Secretary, First Drafters, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Cryptographer Clerk,  
Document Registrar, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Document Registrar Assistant

**Forest Section**

Official, Clerk

**Zemar Section**

Official, Clerk

**Shirkat Section**

Official, Clerk

**Zap Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**Shemamin Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Salahiye Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Tuzhurmati Assistantship**

Assistant, Clerk

**Karatepe Assistantship**

Assistant, Clerk

**Sercinar Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Gulanber Assistantship**

Assistant, Clerk

**Surtash Assistantship**

Assistant, Clerk

**Agcalar Assistantship**

Assistant, Clerk

**Tercil Section**

Official, Clerk

**Gendarmerie Department**

Gendarmerie Commander Hamdi Bey

**First Central Battalion**

Battalion Commander

Administration Commissioner, Battalion Clerk

1. Company Infantry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Company Infantry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

3. Company Infantry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

4. Company Infantry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

5. Company Infantry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

1. Company Cavalry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Company Cavalry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

3. Company Cavalry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

4. Company Cavalry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

5. Company Cavalry Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Gendarmerie Mule Cavalry Battalion**

Battalion Commander

Battalion Clerk

1. Company Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Company Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

3. Company Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

4. Company Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**MILITARY SECTION**

**Mosul 24<sup>th</sup> Reserve Division Commander Lieutenant-General Ismail Zuhtu Pasha**

**Division General Staff Corps** 1 General Staff Corps Lieutenant Commander, 1 Captain

**Reserve Force 47<sup>th</sup> Livâ Commander**

Major General Yusuf Ziya Pasha

1 Captain

**Reserve Force 48<sup>th</sup> Livâ Commander**

Major General Shevki Pasha

1 Captain

**Permanent Military Purchasing Commission Delegation**

1 Major General, 1 Colonel, 1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 2 Captains

**93<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment First Mosul Battalion**

1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

Depot Official

Gunsmith

**93<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Mosul Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk,

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

Depot Official



**93<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Mosul Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant

**93<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Sincar Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain,  
 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant

**94<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Bashika Battalion**

1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Depot Official  
 Gunsmith

**94<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Reshidiye Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Depot Official  
 Gunsmith

**94<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Navkor Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant  
 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant

**94<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Akra Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Depot Official

**95<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Ravanduz Battalion**

1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Depot Official, Gunsmith

**95<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Bradust Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant,  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant

**95<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Zibar Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Depot Official, Gunsmith

**95<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Harir Battalion**

1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant  
 2.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant

**96<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Duhok Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant  
 Gunsmith

**96<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Davudiye Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Battalion Clerk  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant

**96<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Imadiye Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenant

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant

Depot Official, Gunsmith

**96<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Zaho Battalion**

1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

1.Company First Lieutenant

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant

4.Company First Lieutenant

**Regular Army 12<sup>th</sup> Kirkuk Division Commander Lieutenant-General Musa Kazım Pasha**

**Division General Staff Corps**, General Staff Corps Chairman Governor of the Kazâ, Captain

**Regular Army 23<sup>rd</sup> Livâ Commander**

Major General Ahmed Tevfik Pasha

First Lieutenant

**45<sup>th</sup> Regiment**

1 Colonel, 1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Regiment Commissioner

**45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Doctor Captain, 1 Pharmacist

1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Mule Cavalryman Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Doctor Lieutenant Commander, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**46<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Regiment Mufti, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Doctor Captain, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**Regular Army 24<sup>th</sup> Livâ**

Commander Major General Faik Pasha

1 Captain

1 Colonel, 1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Regiment Commissioner, 1 Regiment Imam

**47<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Doctor Captain, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Imam, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Doctor Captain, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Clerk Assistant  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Fourth Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Doctor Captain, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**48<sup>th</sup> Regiment First Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Imam, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Doctor Lieutenant Commander, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Nurse, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Standard Bearer Second Lieutenant  
 1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)  
 4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant (2)

**48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Battalion Imam, 1 Clerk Assistant, 1 Doctor Second Lieutenant, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Nurse

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Third Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Battalion Imam, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Nurse, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Clerk Assistant

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenants (2)

**89<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Kirkuk Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

1.Company Captain, 1.Company First Lieutenant, 1.Company Second Lieutenant

2.Company Captain, 2.Company First Lieutenant, 2.Company Second Lieutenant

3.Company Captain, 3.Company First Lieutenant, 3.Company Second Lieutenant

4.Company Captain, 4.Company First Lieutenant, 4.Company Second Lieutenant

**Kirkuk Hospital Delegation**

1 First Doctor Major, 1 Right Wing Doctor Lieutenant Commander, 1 Director Captain, 1 First Clerk, 1 First Pharmacist, 1 Second Pharmacist, 1 First Surgeon, 1 Second Lieutenant Agha for the Patients, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Imam, 1 Second Lieutenant Chief Janitor

**Kirkuk Inspection Delegation**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 2 Regiment Clerks, 1 Battalion Clerk

**12<sup>th</sup> Division Permanent Military Court Delegation**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant-Major

**23<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Division Commander Lieutenant-General Danyal Saip Pasha**

45<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Commander Major General Mustafa Pasha

45<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Regiment Commissioner

45<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Regiment Clerk

45<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Attached Captain

46<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Commander Major General Yusuf Pasha

46<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Regiment Commissioner

46<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Regiment Clerk

46<sup>th</sup> *Livâ* Attached Captain

23<sup>rd</sup> Division Attached Captain

23<sup>rd</sup> Division Attached Captain

89<sup>th</sup> Regiment Colonel

90<sup>th</sup> Regiment Governor of the Kazâ

91<sup>st</sup> Regiment Colonel

92<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Governor of the Kazâ

**89<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Kirkuk Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**89<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**89<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment 31<sup>st</sup> Cemcemâl Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**89<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Koprû Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant



**90<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment First Koysanjak Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**90<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**90<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Shaklava Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant

**90<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Arbil Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant

**91<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment First Suleymaniye Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Depot Official, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**91<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Gulanber Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant

2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant

3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**91<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Pencivin Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**91<sup>st</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Merge Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk,

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain

**92<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment First Salahiye Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**92<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Second Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant

**92<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Third Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Depot Official

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant, 1. Company Second Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant, 2. Company Second Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant, 3. Company Second Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant, 4. Company Second Lieutenant

**92<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Regiment Fourth Hurmatu Battalion**

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Battalion Clerk

- 1. Company Captain, 1. Company First Lieutenant
- 2. Company Captain, 2. Company First Lieutenant
- 3. Company Captain, 3. Company First Lieutenant
- 4. Company Captain, 4. Company First Lieutenant

## **Commander Major General Ahmed Hamdi Pasha of the 17<sup>th</sup> Cavalry *Livâ* Command**

### **33<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Regiment**

1 Colonel, 1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Regiment Commissioner, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Second Clerk, 1 First Imam, 1 Second Imam, 1 Clothing Commissioner Captain, 1 Standard Bearer Second Lieutenant,

1 Veterinarian Major, 1 Veterinarian Captain, 2 Doctor Captains, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Pharmacist First Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Nurse, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Chief Saddler  
 1. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 2. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 3. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 4. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 5. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants

### **34<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment**

1 Colonel, 1 Governor of the Kazâ, 1 Major, 1 Regiment Commissioner, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Regiment Clerk, 1 Second Clerk, 1 Imam, 2 Doctor Captains, 1 Veterinarian Left Wing Lieutenant Commander, 1 Veterinarian Captain, 1 Standard Bearer Second Lieutenant, 1 First Pharmacist, 1 Second Pharmacist, 1 Surgeon, 1 Gunsmith

1. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 2. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 3. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 4. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 5. Company Captain, 1 Deputy Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants  
 1 Unemployed Captain

## ***KAZÂS AND NÂHIYES OF THE VILÂYET CENTRE***

### **KAZÂ OF IMADIYE (FIRST CLASS)**

**Deputy Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdulkерim Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Editor in Chief, Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Deputy Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy – Mufti – Director of State Tax and Finance Office – Editor in Chief,

Elected Associates: 4

### **Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Courthouse Delegation**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant,  
Bankruptcy Court Messenger

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk

**Municipal Police Force Department**

Municipal Police Force Captain, Assistant Second Lieutenant

**Administration of Public Debt Administration**

Official

**State Trade Guard Office**

Official, 4 Guards

**Collection of Revenues Delegation**

Davudiye Tax Clerk

Birvari Tax Clerk

2 Cavalry Debt Collectors, 2 Infantry Debt Collectors

**Sub-units of the *Kazâ******Nâhiye* of Davudiye**

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye* of Birvari-i Bala**

Director, State Trade Guard Office

(Official, 8 Guards)

***Nâhiye* of Birvari-i Zir**

Director Deputy

***Nâhiye* of Reygan**

Director Deputy

***Nâhiye* of Nirve**

Director Deputy

**KAZÂ OF ZAHO (SECOND CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Tevfik Efendi  
Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy, Natural Associates: Viceroy – Mufti – Director of State Tax and Finance Office – Correspondence Clerk, Elected Associates: 4

**Courthouse Delegation**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Inspector, Associate, Treasury Commissioner

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, 2 Associates, Clerk

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Municipal Police Force Second Lieutenant, Public Debt Administration Official, State Trade Official

**KAZÂ OF SINCAR (SECOND CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Asaf Efendi  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Editor in Chief, Tax Clerk, Registrar

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy – Director of State Tax and Finance Office – Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Municipality Department**

Chairman: Deputy, 3 Associates, Clerk

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**Some of the *Kazâ*'s Officials**

Municipal Police Force Second Lieutenant, Deed Clerk and Bank Debt Collector, Treasury Commissioner, Debt Collector

***Nâhiye of Telafer***

Director, 4 Associates, Clerk

**Collection of Revenues Delegation**

Cavalry Debt Collector, Infantry Debt Collector

**KAZÂ OF AKRA (THIRD CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Salih Bey (Gendarmerie Major)

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief,

Elected Associates: 4

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 2 Associates, Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry Debt Collector, Infantry Debt Collector

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, 4 Associates, Clerk

**Commerce Chamber**

Chairman, 3 Associates

**Autonomous Officials**

Municipal Police Force Lieutenant, Public Debt Administration Official Deputy, State Trade Guard Official, Charitable Foundations Official Deputy, Primary School Teacher

***Nâhiye of Zibar***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF DUHOK (THIRD CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ibrahim Necati Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, 2 Associates, Janitor

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Section**

Chairman, Clerk, Debt Collector, 2 Associates

**Other Officials of the *Kazâ***

Public Debt Administration Official Deputy, Town Tax Clerk, *Nâhiye* Tax Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry Debt Collectors (2), Infantry Debt Collectors (2)

***Nâhiye* of Mizuri**

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiyes* of the Centre of the *Vilâyet******Nâhiye* of Ashair-i Seb'a**

Director, Viceroy, Clerk

***Nâhiye* of Sheyhan**

Director, Clerk

**THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK*****Mutasarrıf* and Governor of the Province Salih Salim Pasha**

Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti, Director of Record Office

***Livâ*<sup>332</sup> Administrative Council**

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Elected Associates: 4

**Council Administration Office**

Chief Secretary, Associate

<sup>332</sup> In civil administration, between *kazâ* and *vilâyet*, sanjak

**Correspondence Office**

Director of Record Office, Correspondence Director Assistant, Drafters, Clerks for Fair Copy (4)

**Registry Department**

Registry Official, Associates (4)

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Accountant Department**

Accountant, Accountant Chief Secretary, Expenses Clerk, Per Diem Clerk, Revenue Recording Associates (2), Expenses Associates (2), Document Registrar, Clerks for Fair Copy (2)

**Collection of Revenues Department**

Inspector, Chief Debt Collector, Cavalry Debt Collectors (6), Infantry Debt Collectors (6)

**Tax Department**

Official, Chief Secretary, Etraf-i Shehir Clerk

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Director, Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Department**

Chairman, Fund Accountant Clerk, 3 Associates

**Imperial Registry Department**

Official, Chief Secretary, Deed Clerk

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, 8 Associate

**Post and Telegraph Department**

Director, 4 Correspondence Officer

**Administration of Public Debt Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Third Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Clerk

**Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary



**Court of First Instance**

Criminal Chairman, 3 Associates, Prosecutor Assistant, 3 Associates

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, 4 Recorders

**Interrogation Office**

Interrogator

**Contracts Department**

Contract Drafter

**Bankruptcy Department**

Official, 2 Court Messengers

**Education Commission**

Chairman: Mufti, 3 Associates, Clerk

**Secondary School Delegation**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Primary School Teachers (2)

**Gendarmerie Department**

Gendarmerie Major

Battalion Clerk, Cavalry Captains (2), Infantry Captain, Cavalry First Lieutenants (2), Infantry First Lieutenants (2), Infantry Second Lieutenants (2)

**Police Department**

Commissar

Police Officers (5), Prison Official, Prison Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Livâ******Nâhiye of Altinkopru***

Director, Clerk, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Public Debt Administration Official, State Trade Official, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Melha***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

***Nâhiye of Shivan***

Director, Clerk, Tax Official

***Nâhiye of Dakuk***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kil***

Director, Clerk, Tax Official

## **KAZÂ OF RAVANDUZ (FIRST CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy** Abdullah Muhlis Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Court Chief Secretary, Interrogator, Interrogator Assistant

### **Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

### **Other Officials of the Kazâ**

Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Customs Director, Customs Chief Secretary, Quarantine Official, Administration of Public Debt Official, Municipal Police Force Lieutenant, Scribe of Persian, Treasury Commissioner, School First Teacher, Second Teacher

### ***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ***

#### ***Nâhiye of Deyr-i Harir***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

#### ***Nâhiye of Balik***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk, Tax Clerk

#### ***Nâhiye of Bradust***

Director, Clerk, Tax Clerk

#### ***Nâhiye of Shirvan Nâhiye of Mizuri-i Bala***

Director, Clerk Deputy

## **KAZÂ OF ARBIL (SECOND CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Nihat Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Courthouse Delegation**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Associate and Interrogator, Court Chief Secretary, Associate, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy  
Court Messenger (2)

**Finance Delegation**

Chairman: Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Town Tax Clerk, Dizeyi Tax Clerk, Birani Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Collection of Revenues Inspector, Cavalry Debt Collectors (4), Infantry Debt Collectors (2)

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, 3 Associates, Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Director of the Post and the Telegraph , Correspondence Officer, Registrar, Registration Clerk, State Trade Official, Deed Clerk, Administration of Public Debt Official, Municipal Police Force Official, Bank Clerk Deputy, Junior High School Teachers (3)

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ******Nâhiye of Dizeyi***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sultaniye***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF SALAHIYE (SECOND CLASS)****Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdulaziz Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Associates (2), Examination Assistant

**Finance Delegation**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry Debt Collector, Infantry Debt Collector

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Public Debt Administration Official, State Trade Official, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Deed Clerk, Municipal Police Force Official, Bank Debt Collector, Junior High School First Teacher, Secondary School Second Teacher

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ******Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati***

Director, Clerk, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Tax Official, Salt Mine Official,  
Cavalry Debt Collector, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kara Tepe***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF KOYSANJAK (THIRD CLASS)****Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdusettar Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Court of First Instance**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Associates (2), Interrogator Assistant

**Finance Delegation**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Inspector, Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry Debt Collectors (2), Infantry Debt Collector

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk, 3 Associates

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Public Debt Administration Official, Deed Clerk, Municipal Police Force First Lieutenant, Senior High School Teacher, Bank Debt Collector

***Nâhiye* of Shaklava**

Director Deputy, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF RANIYE (THIRD CLASS)****Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Mehmed Ali Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

**Courthouse Delegation**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Tax Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE**

***Mutasarrif*** Tevfik Pasha (with the title of the Governor-General of Rumelia)

Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti, Director of Record Office

***Livâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Elected Associates: 4, Administration Clerk

**Correspondence Office**

Director of Record Office, Drafters, Clerks for Fair Copy (4)

**Registry Department**

Director, Telegraph Registrar

**Accountant Department**

Accountant, Chief Secretary, Expenses Clerk, Clerk of the Centre, First Assistant Clerk of Revenues, Second Assistant Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Associate, Per Diem Clerk, Clerk of the Centre Associate, Registry Official, Registry Associates (2), Treasury Commissioner, Debt Collectors (5)

**Law Department**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, 3 Associates, Recorder, Court Messenger

**Criminal Department**

Chairman, 2 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate, Recorder, Prosecutor Assistant, Chief Secretary, Recorders (2)  
Court Marshal and Court Chief Secretary, Associate, Interrogator, Bankruptcy Official

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Chief Secretary

**Autonomous Officials**

Imperial Registry Official, Agricultural Bank Official

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Secretary, Weigher

***Nâhiyes of the Livâ******Nâhiye of Karadag***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Ilgovara***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sercinar-ı Shark***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sercinar-ı Garp***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF GULANBER (SECOND CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Governor of the Province Osman Pasha  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

**Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk

**Autonomous Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Deed Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ******Nâhiye of Kizilca***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Serucek***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF BAZYAN (SECOND CLASS)****Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Abdullah Efendi (*Medrese* Teacher)

Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ Deputy, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 3

**Courthouse Delegation**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Interrogator Assistant, 2 Associates

**Autonomous Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Registrar, Registration Clerk, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Bank Debt Collector

***Nâhiyes of the Town******Nâhiye of Kale Sivike***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Senkav***

Director, Clerk

### **KAZÂ OF MAMURETU’L-HAMID (THIRD CLASS)**

**Governor of the Kazâ Deputy:** Hasan Efendi Regular Army Major  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Mufti, Editor in Chief

#### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

#### **Courthouse Department**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Interrogator, 2 Associates, Second Clerk

#### **Autonomous Officials**

Registrar, Registration Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Deed Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Debt Collector

#### ***Nâhiye of Merge***<sup>333</sup>

Director Deputy, Viceroy Deputy, Clerk

### **KAZÂ OF SHEHR-I PAZAR (THIRD CLASS)**

#### **Governor of the Kazâ:** Vacant

Viceroy, Editor in Chief, Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Tax Clerk

#### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 3

#### **Registration Department**

Official, Clerk

#### **Interrogation Office**

Interrogator Assistant, Court Messengers (2)

#### ***Nâhiye of Mavet***

Director, Clerk

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<sup>333</sup> This *nâhiye* is a *kazâ* in the *salnâme* of 1312 A.H. *Kazâ* centre is a small village Merge at the middle of the *nâhiye* of Merge. There is 1 government building, 5 mosques, 2 cafès and 1 teahouse, 15 shops, 1 dyer’s shop and 500 houses. Its weather is very nice, but the scorpions that appear in summers are highly dangerous. If a bite is untreated, the risk of death is 90%. Its Surtash and Peshder *nâhiyes* are home to a tribe that is also called Peshder. This tribe is sedentary and works in agriculture and farming. In summer months they live in the mountains and high plateaus of the *nâhiye*. They still spread over many villages in the Shehr-i Pazar and Merge *kazâs* (*Salnâme* of 1312 A.H. pp.330-331).



## **THE *SALNÂME* OF 1330 A.H.**

### **Administrative Council Court**

Delegation of Judges

Deputy Chairman

Office

Associates (2)

Prosecution Delegation

Chairman Director of Record

Associates (2)

Public Prosecutor, Interrogator, Recorder

### ***Vilâyet* Departments**

#### **Internal Affairs Section**

##### **Correspondence Office**

Chief Scribe, Chief Drafters, Drafters (2), Clerks for Fair Copy (6)

##### **Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, First Assistant, Second Assistant, Registrar, Officer Candidate

##### **Registry Office**

Director, Associate, Registrar (2 persons), Deliveryman, Officer Candidate  
*Vilâyet* Translator

#### **Finance Section**

##### ***Vilâyet* Accounting Department**

Chief Scribe

*Vilâyet* Section

*Vilâyet* Clerk

Allowances and Payouts Clerk

Transaction Clerk

Employment Record and Bail Clerk

Current Accounts Clerk

*Livâ* Section

*Livâ* Clerk

Salary and Expenses Clerk

Transaction Clerk

Clerk of the Centre

Per Diem Clerk

Document Registrar, Officer Candidates (2), Treasury Commissioner

##### **Tax Office**

Chief Scribe, Assistant, Dividend and Deductions Clerk, Crime Clerk,  
Village Clerks (3), Officer Candidate

##### **Collection of Revenues Department**

Collection of Revenues Official, Clerks of Details (5), Debt Collector of Centre,  
Infantry Debt Collectors (11), Cavalry Debt Collectors (12)

**Administration of the State Estate**

*Vilâyet* State Estate Director (Ibrahim Sabri Pasha – Governor-General of Rumelia)

Accountant Chief Secretary, Editor in Chief, Drafters and Document Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy, Accountant Associate, Second Assistant, Akra Assistant

**SUB-UNITS****Zammar Section**

Official, Clerk

**Salahiye Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Tuzhurmati Assistant, Karatepe Assistant

**Shirkat Section**

Official, Clerk

**Zap Section**

Official, Clerk

**Sercinar Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk, Gulanber Assistant, Clerk, Surtash Assistant, Clerk

**Shemamek Section**

Official, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**General Court Authorities****Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Clerks (3), Registrar, Orphans Director

**Courthouse Departments****Appeals Court**

Court Chairman, Associates (6), 1.Class Recorder, 2.Class Recorders (2), 3.Class Recorders (4)

**Appeals Public Prosecutor's Office**

Appeals Public Prosecutor, Assistant, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**Courthouse Council**

Appeals Court Chairman, Appeals Public Prosecutor, Courts of First Instance Law Chairman, Courts of First Instance

Criminal Chairman, Public Prosecutor of Centre, Appeals Chief Secretary

**Court of First Instance<sup>334</sup>**

Law Department

Chairman

Associates (2)

Associate Officer Candidate

Chief Secretary

1. Class Recorder

2. Class Recorders (3)

Criminal Department

Chairman

Associates (2)

Chief Secretary

1. Class Recorder

2. Class Recorders (3)

**Centre Public Prosecutor's Office**

Public Prosecutor of Centre, Clerk

**Interrogation Office**

First Interrogator, Second Interrogator, Clerk (2)

**Bankruptcy Office**

Official, Assistant

**Contracts Drafter Office**

Drafter, Assistant

**Lawyers**

Lawsuit Litigators (8)

Cavalry Court Messengers

2

-

-

-

-

Infantry Court Messengers

3

2

2

1

1

Appeals Department- 2

Courts of First Instance

Law Department

Courts of First Instance

Criminal Department

Bankruptcy Department

Contract Draft Office

**Education Department**

Director of Education, Chief Secretary, Clerks (2)

Central Sanjak Education Inspector

***Vilâyet* Education Primary School Board**

Chairman: Governor, Associates (3), Associate: Teachers' College Director,

Associate: Inspector of the Centre, Associate: Salahiye Junior High School

Teacher

<sup>334</sup> It was called Bidayet Court. Bidayet: Start, beginning, first of all.

**Council of Education**

Chairman: Director of Education, Associates (3), Associate: Senior High School Director, Associate: Teachers' College Director

**Civil Service Senior High School**

Administration Delegation:  
School Director, Clerk, Officer of Discipline

Education Delegation: Morals, Civics and Economics Teacher, Koran, Religious Sciences and Arabic Language Teacher, Natural Sciences Teacher, Turkish Teacher, Mathematics Teacher, History and Geography Teacher, French Teacher, Gymnastic Teacher, Art Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher  
Students: 163, Janitors: 2

**Teachers' College**

Administration Delegation: Director, Clerk

Education Delegation: Math, Geometry, Civics and Morals Teacher, First Teacher, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Substitute Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher, Music Teacher, Gymnastics Teacher, Handwork Teacher  
Student<sup>335</sup>, Janitors: 3

**Junior High School for Girls**

First Teacher, Embroidery Teacher, Second Teacher, Third Teacher

**Numune Primary School (In Hatuniye Mahalle)**

First Teacher, Assistant, Second Teacher, Third Teacher  
Students: 130, Janitors: -

**The Committee of Union and Progress Primary School**

Administration Delegation: First Director (Honorary), Second Director (Honorary), Cashier (Honorary), First Officer of Discipline (with Salary), Second Officer of Discipline (with Salary), Gatekeeper (with Salary) Education Delegation: Math, National Anthem Teacher (Captain-Honorary), History Teacher (Captain-Honorary), Geography Teacher (Honorary), French Teacher (Honorary), Calligraphy Teacher (Honorary)

Total Muslim and non-Muslim Students	: 85
Non-paying Orphans	: 40
(their clothing and other belongings are provided by the school)	
Students that pay tuition	: 45

<sup>335</sup> The number of students is not recorded in the *salnâme*.

**Meyase Mahalle's Primary School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher,  
Student Sayısı: 53, Janitor: 1

**Kurebash Primary School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher,  
Student Sayısı: 60, Janitor: 1

**Huzzam Mosque Primary School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher,  
Student Sayısı: 125, Janitor: 1

**Sheik Muhammed Primary School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher,  
Student Sayısı: 33, Janitor: 1

**Sarrachane Mahalle Primary School for Girls**

Teacher, Gatekeeper, Student: 140

**Ottoman Teachers in Private non-Muslim Schools**

Chaldean School Teacher  
Jewish School Teacher  
Syrian-Jacobite School Teacher

**Village Primary Schools**

Reshidiye School Teacher,	Student: 28,	Janitor: 1
Ninova School Teacher,	Student: 20,	Janitor: 1
Yarimca School Teacher,	Student: 15,	Janitor: 1
Gokceli School Teacher,	Student: 15,	Janitor: 1

**Charitable Foundations Administration**

Director, Per Diem and Principle Clerk, Expenses Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Foundation of the Holy Cities (Mecca and Medina), Forest Office**

Official, Clerk

**Public Works Department**

*Vilâyet* Public Works Chief Engineer, Engineer, Conductor (2), Public Works  
Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Agricultural Bank Department**

Branch Board Delegation  
Chairman  
Associate: Director  
Associate: Agriculture Official Deputy  
Associates (2)

Administration Delegation  
Director  
Assistant  
Loan Registrar  
Cashier  
Debt Collector

**Imperial Registry Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Chief Secretary Associate, Central Deed Clerk, Central Deed Clerk Associate,

**Cession Commission Delegation**

Director, Chief Scribe of *Vilâyet*'s Accounting, Charitable Foundations Chief Secretary, Central Deed Clerk

**Registration Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Incidence Clerk

**Printing House of the *Vilâyet***

Supervising Director of Record Office, Director, Newspaper Drafter and Account Clerk, Chief Typesetter and Machinist, Second Typesetter, Third Typesetter, Operator, Deliveryman, Frequenter

**Administration of Public Debt**

Central Director, Inspector

Accounting Department: Accountant Chief Secretary, First Assistant, Second Assistant, Registrar, Ashar (10% Tax) Clerk and Warehouse Official, Treasury Commissioner and Transport Officer

Correspondence Office: Correspondence Drafters, Registrar, Clerk for Fair Copy

Other Officials: Bazaar Retail Sale of Salt Officials (2)

Guard Officials: Guard Officer, Commissar, Cavalry Guards (15), Infantry Guards (13)

**Administration of the Post and the Telegraph**

Director of the Post and the Telegraph, French Correspondence Officer, Post Official, Correspondence Officers (7), Sergeant-Major, Sergeants, Deliverymen<sup>336</sup>

**Board of the Ottoman Bank**

Director, Assistant, Accountant, Treasury Commissioner, Accountant Assistant, Janitor, Janitor

**Agriculture Official**

Official Deputy, Clerk

**Customs Official**

Official, Clerk, Guard Official (2), Guard

<sup>336</sup> The numbers of sergeants and deliverymen are not listed in the text.

**Police Department**

Police Director, Commissar of the Centre and the Police Board Chairman, Babu'n-nebi Central Commissar, Commissar Assistant (3), Police Official (14), Police Office and Council Registrar

**Prison Directorship**

Director, Clerk, Prison Clerk, Chief Guard, Doctor, Guards (Males: 7, Females: 1), Washerman, Janitor

**State Property Forest Office**

Official, Clerk, Guards (3), Warden

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associates (7)

**Technical Officials**

Municipal Engineers, Assistant, Chief Official

**Other Officials**

Lighting and Cleaning Inspector, Inspector and Sergeant-Major, Lighting and Cleaning Inspector Assistant, Inspector and Sergeant-Major Assistant, Inspector

**Health Delegation**

Medical Corps Inspector, Municipal Doctor, Midwives<sup>337</sup> (2), Nurse

**Veterinary Officers**

*Vilâyet* Veterinarian Inspector, Veterinarian (2)

**State Trade Department**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Third Clerk, Cashier, Lawsuit Deputy, Weigher, Roll Call Official, Transport Official

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ of Mosul of Central Vilâyet******Nâhiye of Ashair-i Seb'a***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sheyhan***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Hamam Ali***

Director

<sup>337</sup> One of midwives in the *salnâme* is Muslim, the other is Christian.

## GENDARMERIE SECTION

### *Vilâyet* Gendarmerie Regiment

#### Regiment High Officials High Officials

Regimental Commander, Administration Commissioner

#### First Mosul Battalion

Battalion Commander (Captain), Battalion Clerk

1. Mosul Infantry Company Commander First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

2. Akra Company First Lieutenant

3. Company Commander<sup>338</sup>

4. Company Second Lieutenant

5. Imadiye Division First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Cavalry Company First Lieutenant

3. Cavalry Company First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

4. Cavalry Company Commander<sup>339</sup>

5. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Zaho District Commander Sergeant-Major

Telafer District Commander Company Commissioner

#### Second Kirkuk Battalion

Battalion Commander (Captain), Battalion Clerk

1. Rifle Company First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Rifle Company Commander First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

3. Rifle Company First Lieutenant

1. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

6. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

7. Cavalry Company First Lieutenant

#### Third Suleymaniye Battalion

Battalion Commander (Captain), Battalion Clerk

1. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

2. Cavalry Company First Lieutenant

3. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant

4. Cavalry Company Commander First Lieutenant

#### Fourth Mule Cavalryman Battalion

Battalion Commander Deputy (Mosul Battalion Commander), Battalion Clerk

1. Company Commander Captain

2. Company Commander Captain

3. Company Second Lieutenant

4. Company Commander Deputy Sergeant-Major

<sup>338</sup> His rank is not listed in the *salnâme*.

<sup>339</sup> His rank is not listed in the *salnâme*.



## MOSUL 12<sup>th</sup> ARMY CORPS

**Army Corps Commander:** Ahmed Esad Pasha (General Staff Corps Major General<sup>340</sup>)

### General Staff Corps Delegation

**General Staff Corps Chairman:** Governor of the Kazâ Cevdet Bey

General Staff Corps First Branch

Director (General Staff Corps Lieutenant Commander), Commander Assistant (Captain), Attached (2 Captains), Chief Secretary, 2.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 4. Class Clerk

General Staff Corps Second Branch

Director (Major), 1.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk

### Administration Delegation

Administration Delegation Chairman

Administration Delegation Chairman Office, Editorial Officer (Captain)

Administration First Branch

Director, Assistant, Chief Scribe of 3<sup>rd</sup> Section, 1.Class Clerk, 2.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 4. Class Clerk, 4. Class Clerk

Administration Second Branch

Director, Assistant (Regiment Clerk), Chief Scribe of 3<sup>rd</sup> Section, 1.Class Clerk, 2.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 4.Class Clerk, 4.Class Clerk

Administration Third Branch

Director (Major), 1.Class Clerk, 2.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 4. Class Clerk

Administration Fourth Branch

Director (Major), Assistant (Engineer Captain), 2.Class Clerk, 4. Class Clerk

### Medical Corps Delegation

Chief Doctor, Doctor Captain, Chief Veterinarian (Major), Assistant (Captain)

### Construction Delegation

Chairman: (Captain), Associate (Captain), Associate (2 First Lieutenants), Clerk (Administration Official), Warehouse and Ammunition Bearer (Artillery Captain)

<sup>340</sup> It was called *Erkan-ı Harp Mirliva*. General Staff.

## **INFANTRY CORPS**

### **35<sup>th</sup> MOSUL DIVISION**

**Division Commander** Major General Şamil Pasha  
Division General Staff Corps (General Staff Corps Lieutenant Commander)  
Division Chief Doctor (Governor of the Kazâ)

#### **Division Administration Delegation**

Administration Delegation Chairman, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk),  
Administration Official (Captain)  
Administration Office  
2.Class Clerk, 3.Class Clerk, 4.Class Clerk

## **REGIMENT AND BATTALIONS OF 35<sup>th</sup> DIVISION**

### **35<sup>th</sup> Gunner Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Battalion Imam, Assistant Administration  
Official, Master Gunsmith, Doctor, Surgeon

First Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
Company Commander First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants  
(2)

### **103<sup>rd</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander (Governor of the Kazâ)

#### **First Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Imam of Battalion, Administration Official  
(Battalion Clerk), Master Gunsmith, Doctor (Major), Pharmacist (Captain),  
Executive Officer

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
Distinguished Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

**Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Imam of Battalion, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Administration Official Assistant (Sergeant), Master Gunsmith, Surgeon, Pharmacist (First Lieutenant)

First Company  
Company Commander First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Battalion**

“Cadre Division”

Commander (Lieutenant), First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**104<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander (Governor of the Kazâ)

**First Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Assistant, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Master Gunsmith, Doctor (Captain), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant)

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)  
 Fourth Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Assistant, Administration Official Assistant (Sergeant), Master Gunsmith, Doctor (Lieutenant Commander), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant), Surgeon

First Company  
 Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
 Company Commander First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Battalion**

“Cadre Division”  
 Company Commander, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**105<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander (Governor of the Kazâ)

**First Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Lieutenant Commander), Battalion Imam, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Gunsmith, Doctor (Captain), Pharmacist (Captain)

First Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
 First Lieutenant

**Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander Deputy (Lieutenant Commander), Imam of Battalion,  
Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Surgeon

First Company

Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company

Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Battalion**

“Cadre Division”

Company Commander (Captain), First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**REGULAR ARMY 36<sup>th</sup> KIRKUK DIVISION**

**Division Commander** Major General Tevfik Pasha

Division Attached Distinguished Captain

Division Chief Doctor (Major)

Division Attached First Lieutenant

**Division Administration Delegation**

Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), 3.Class Clerk, 4.Class Clerks (2)

**Kirkuk Local Hospital**

Doctor Captains (2), Pharmacist (Captain), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant), Chief  
Surgeon

**REGIMENT AND BATTALIONS OF 36<sup>th</sup> DIVISION****36<sup>th</sup> Gunner Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Lieutenant Commander), Battalion Imam (Regiment  
Imam), Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Master Gunsmith, Doctor  
(Captain), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant)

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

## **106<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander

### **First Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Battalion Imam (Regiment Mufti), Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Doctor (Major), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant), Surgeon

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

### **Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Battalion Imam, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Doctor (Lieutenant Commander)

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Battalion**

“Staff Company”  
 Commander (First Lieutenant), First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**107<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander

**First Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Battalion Imam, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Doctor (Major), Pharmacist

First Company  
 Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
 First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Lieutenant Commander), Battalion Imam, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Doctor (Major), Pharmacist

First Company  
 Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
 First Lieutenant

Third Company  
 Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
 Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Third Battalion**

“Cadre Division”

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**108<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander Deputy (Major)

**First Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Battalion Imam, Administration Official (Battalion Clerk), Gunsmith, Assistant Administration Official (Sergeant), Doctor (Major), Pharmacist

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company

Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Fourth Company

Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

**Second Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Lieutenant Commander), Battalion Imam, Gunsmith, Doctor (Captain), Pharmacist

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Commanding First Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company

Commanding Lieutenant, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Third Battalion**

“Cadre Division”

Commanding Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)



## CAVALRY CORPS

### CAVALRY OF THE 13<sup>th</sup> *LIVÂ*

***Livâ* Commander** Major General Abdurrahman Pasha

*Livâ* Attached First Lieutenant

### 33<sup>rd</sup> CAVALRY REGIMENT

Majors (2), Imam, Administration Official (Regiment Clerk), Doctor (Major), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant), Pharmacist, Surgeon for minor incidences, Gunsmith, Chief Veterinarian (Major), Veterinarian (Captain), Saddler

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company

Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fifth Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

### 34<sup>th</sup> CAVALRY REGIMENT

Regimental Commander (Governor of the Kazâ)

Majors (2), Imam, Administration Official (Regiment Clerk), Doctor (Captain), Pharmacists (2), Gunsmith, Chief Veterinarian (Major), Veterinarian Assistant (Captain), Chief Saddler

First Company

Captain, Deputy Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company

Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

Third Company

Captain, Lieutenant Deputy, Second Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
Captain, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fifth Company  
Captain, Lieutenant Deputy, Second Lieutenant

### **35<sup>th</sup> CAVALRY REGIMENT**

Major, Lieutenant Commander, Imam, Doctor (Captain), Pharmacists (2),  
Surgeon, Gunsmith,  
Chief Veterinarian (Major), Veterinarian (Lieutenant), Chief Saddler

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (2)

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

Fourth Company  
Captain, First Lieutenants (2), Second Lieutenants (2)

Fifth Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenants (2)

### **ARTILLERY CORPS**

#### **35<sup>th</sup> ARTILLERY REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander (Colonel)  
**First Field Battalion**  
Doctor (Major), Veterinarian (Captain), Pharmacist (First Lieutenant), Surgeon,  
Artillery Mechanic, Ironsmith, Carpenter

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Second Mountain Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Imam, Battalion Clerk, Doctor (Captain), Veterinarian (Captain), Pharmacist (Lieutenant), Surgeon, Artillery Mechanic, Ironsmith, Carpenter

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

Third Company

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**23<sup>rd</sup> Autonomous Mountain Battalion**

Battalion Commander, Imam, Battalion Clerk, Veterinarian (Captain), Chief Artillery Mechanic, Carpenter

First Company

Captain, Second Lieutenant

Second Company

Captain, First Lieutenant

**12<sup>th</sup> Transport Battalion**

Battalion Commander (Major), Veterinarian (Captain), Gunsmith, Chief Saddler

First Company

Captain

Second Company

First Lieutenant

Third Company

Captain

**RESERVE FORCE SECTION****MOSUL RESERVE DIVISION**

**Division Commander** General Staff Corps Colonel Abdulfettah Bey

Division General Staff Corps Distinguished Captain

Administration Chairman (Regiment Clerk)

Recruiting Officer (Battalion Clerk)  
Mosul Regimental Commander Governor of the Kazâ

**Mosul First Battalion**

Major, Administration Official, Gunsmith

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Second Company  
Captain  
Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
Second Lieutenant

**Mosul Second Battalion**

Major, Administration Official, Depot Official (Second Lieutenant)

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Mosul Third Battalion**

Administration Official, Assistant (Sergeant), Depot Official (First Lieutenant)

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Second Company  
First Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**BASHIKA REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander (Governor of the Kazâ)

**First Bashika Battalion**

Major, Depot Official (First Lieutenant), Gunsmith

First Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Second Company  
First Lieutenants (2)

Third Company  
Captain, Second Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenants (2)

**Second Akra Battalion**

Major, Administration Official, Depot Official (Lieutenant), Administration Assistant (Sergeant)

First Company  
Captain

Second Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant

**Third Duhok Battalion**

Major, Administration Official, Depot Official (First Lieutenant)

First Company  
Second Lieutenant

Second Company  
First Lieutenant

Third Company  
Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company  
First Lieutenant

## **ARBIL REGIMENT**

Regimental Commander

### **First Arbil Battalion**

Major, Administration Official, Depot Official (First Lieutenant), Administration Assistant (Sergeant), Gunsmith

First Company

Captain, First Lieutenant

Third Company

Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company

Second Lieutenant

### **Second Ravanduz Battalion**

Major, Administrative Official, Depot Official Assistant

First Company

Captain

Second Company

Vacant

Third Company

Captain, First Lieutenant

Fourth Company

Second Lieutenant

## **KAZÂ OF AKRA**

### **Government Departments of the Kazâ of Akra**

#### ***Kazâ Delegation***

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdulaziz Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

#### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ,

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs  
 Chairman: Deputy Judge  
 Chief Secretary  
 Second Clerk  
 Court Officer  
 Interrogator Assistant

Court of First Instance  
 Chairman: Deputy Judge  
 Associate  
 Associate and Interrogator  
 Chief Secretary

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues  
 Official, Inventory Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

Deed Clerk, Charitable Foundations Clerk, Public Debt Administration Official,  
 State Property Assistant, School Teacher

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associate (3), Clerk

***Nâhiye of Zibar***

Director, Clerk, Deed Clerk

**KAZÂ OF DUHOK****Government Departments of the *Kazâ* of Duhok*****Kazâ* Delegation**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Mustafa Mahzumi Efendi  
 Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director  
 of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs  
 Chairman: Deputy Judge  
 Chief Secretary  
 Second Clerk  
 Court Officer  
 Second Clerk

Court of First Instance  
 Chairman: Deputy Judge  
 Associates (2)  
 Chief Secretary  
 Interrogator Assistant

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Inventory Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Registration Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

Deed Clerk, *Medrese* Teacher, Agricultural Bank Treasury Official, School Teacher, State Trade Guard Official

***Nâhiye* of Mizuri**

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF IMADIYE**

**Government Departments of the *Kazâ* of Imadiye**

***Kazâ* Delegation**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Ali Fehmi Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

***Kazâ* Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary

Second Clerk

Court Officer

Clerk

Court of First Instance

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Associate

Associate and Interrogator

Chief Secretary, Second

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office Deputy, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Inventory Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

*Medrese* Teacher, Deed Clerk, School Teacher, Charitable Foundations Official, State Trade Guard Official



**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associate (2), Clerk

**Education Commission**

Chairman, Associate *Medrese* Teachers (2), Associate, Associate (School Teacher)

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ******Nâhiye of Davudiye and Nâhiye of Bervarizir***

Director, Clerk Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Bervaribâlâ and Nâhiye of Nirve***

Director

***Nâhiye of Rikan***

Director

**KAZÂ OF ZAHO****Government Departments of the *Kazâ* of Zaho*****Kazâ* Delegation**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Ali Niyazi Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

***Kazâ* Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs Court of First Instance

Chairman: Deputy Judge Chairman: Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary Associate (2)

Second Clerk Chief Secretary

Court Officer Interrogator Assistant

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Inventory Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

*Medrese* Teacher, Director of the Post and the Telegraph, School Teacher, Deed Clerk, Public Debts Official, State Trade Guard Official

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk

## **KAZÂ OF SINCAR**

### **Government Departments of the *Kazâ* of Sincar**

#### ***Kazâ* Delegation**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Zeki Hatib Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

#### ***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 3

#### **Court of Religious Affairs**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

#### **State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner

#### **Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

#### **Sub-unit Department Officials**

*Medrese* Teacher, Deed Clerk, School Teacher

#### **Municipality Department**

Chairman, Associate (2), Clerk

#### ***Nâhiye* of Telafer**

Director, Clerk, School Teacher (2)

## **SANJAK OF KIRKUK**

### **Livâ High Officials and Officials**

*Mutasarrif*: Seyid Mehmed Avnullah El-Kazımî Bey  
Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti and Marshal, Director of Record Office

### **Livâ Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Mufti, Elected Associates: 4

### **Administrative Council Office**

Chief Secretary, Associate

### **Administrative Council Court**

Public Prosecutor Assistant, Interrogator, Recorder

### **Correspondence Office**

Director of Record Office, Chief Drafter, Second Drafter, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Officer Candidate

### **Registry Office**

Registry Official, Registry Deliveryman

### **Registration Department**

Registrar Deputy, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

### **Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Associates (2), Registrar, Court Officer

### **Accountant Department**

Accountant, Chief Secretary, *Livâ* Clerk, *Kazâ* Clerk, Salary and Expenses Clerk, Assistant, Treasury Commissioner, Officer Candidate

### **Tax Section**

Chief Secretary, Tax Clerk, Tarik and Dividends Clerk, Clerk of Villages, Inventory Clerks (2)

### **Collection of Revenues Section**

Central Debt Collector, Cavalry Debt Collectors (5), Infantry Debt Collector (6)

### **Court of First Instance**

Chairman of Criminal Affairs, 2 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate, Public Prosecutor Assistant, 2 Associates, Associate Officer Candidate

**Court of First Instance Office**

Chief Secretary, Recorder (4), Interrogator  
Bankruptcy Official Court Marshal  
Bankruptcy Court Messenger, Bankruptcy Court Messenger

**Charitable Foundations Department**

Charitable Foundations Official, Clerk, Debt Collector, Treasury Commissioner

**Imperial Registry Department**

Imperial Registry Official, Chief Secretary, Assistant, Deed Clerk, Associate

**Agricultural Bank**

Board of Bank Chairman, Fund Official, Associate, 3 Associates

**Education Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrıf*, Associate: Mufti, Associate: Education Inspector, 8 Associates, Clerk

**Civil Service Senior High School**

Director, Assistant Religious Science Teacher, Assistant Mathematics Teacher, Assistant Turkish Teacher, Assistant History Teacher, French Teacher, Assistant Geography Teacher (Captain), Art Teacher (Captain), Assistant Gymnastic Teacher, Clerk and Calligraphy Teacher, Officer of Discipline, Assistant Agriculture and Natural History Teacher (Captain), Physics and Natural Sciences Teacher Deputy (Captain)

Number of Students: 135

**Numune-i Feyz-i Etfal Primary School**

First Teacher, Assistant, Second Teacher, Third Teacher

Number of Students: 170

**Korya Primary School**

First Teacher, Assistant

Number of Students: 110

**Kale Primary School for Aghas**

First Teacher, Assistant

Number of Students: 98

**Industry School**

Director, Clerk and Treasury Commissioner, Warehouse Official

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, 9 Associates

**Municipality Office**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Treasury Commissioner, Clerk of the Hospital for *Gureba*, Inspector

**Technical Officials**

Municipal Doctor, Surgeon, Pharmacist, Engineer, Veterinarian, Vaccine Officer, Midwife

**Police Department**

Commissar, Commissar Assistant, Police Official (7), Prison Official, Clerk

**Administration of the Post and the Telegraph**

Director of the Post and the Telegraph, Chief Correspondence Officer, Correspondence Officer (4), Post Official, Deputy of the Correspondence Officer, Deliveryman (2)

**Department of Public Debt Administration**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Third Clerk

**State Trade Department**

Director, Clerk, Second Clerk

**Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

First Chairman, Second Chairman, Associate (10)

**Other Officials**

Preacher, *Medrese* Teacher, Mufti, Drafter

***Nâhiyes of the Central Livâ******Nâhiye of Altinkopru***

Director, Viceroy, *Nâhiye* Clerk, Chairman of the Municipality, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Municipality Clerk, Public Debt Administration Official, Municipal Treasury Commissioner, State Trade Official, Primary School Teacher

***Nâhiye of Melha***

Director, Viceroy, *Nâhiye* Clerk

***Nâhiye of Shivan***

Director, Viceroy, *Nâhiye* Clerk

***Nâhiye of Dakuk***

Director, Viceroy, *Nâhiye* Clerk

***Nâhiye of Kil***

Director, Clerk

## ***KAZÂS OF THE SANJAK OF KIRKUK***

### ***KAZÂ OF RAVANDUZ***

**Governor of the Kazâ**, Nihad Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

#### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

#### **Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Court Officer

#### **State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner, Etraf-i Shehir Cavalry Debt Collector (2), Inventory Clerk, Town Debt Collector

#### **Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Associate (2), Interrogator Assistant, Second Clerk, Court Messenger

#### **Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

#### **Junior High School**

Teacher Number of Students: 30

#### **Customs Department**

Director, Chief Secretary

#### **Other Officials**

Deed Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Administration of Public Debt Official

#### ***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

##### ***Nâhiye of Deyreharir***

Director, Viceroy, Clerk, Deyre Debt Collector, Harir Debt Collector

##### ***Nâhiye of Balik***

Director, Clerk, Debt Collector

***Nâhiye of Beradust***

Director, Clerk, Debt Collector

***Nâhiye of Shirvan***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF KOYSANJAK****Governor of the Kazâ**, Hacı Hasan Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

**Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Inventory Clerk, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry Debt Collector (3), Infantry Debt Collector

**Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Associate (2), Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2)

**Municipality Department**<sup>341</sup>**State Trade Department**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Other Officials**

Deed Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Public Debt Administration Official, Medrese Teacher

**Primary School**

Teacher, Assistant

Number of Students: 127

***Nâhiye of Shaklava***

Director, Clerk

<sup>341</sup> The positions in this department are not listed in the *salnâme*.

## **KAZÂ OF RANIYE**

**Governor of the Kazâ**, Ibrahim Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

### **Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

### **Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

### **State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Inventory Clerk, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner, Debt Collector (3)

### **Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Associate (2), Second Clerk, Bankruptcy Court Messenger (2)

### **Other Officials**

Deed Clerk, *Medrese* Teacher

## **KAZÂ OF SALAHIYE**

**Governor of the Kazâ**, Asım Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

### ***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

### **Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Court Officer

### **Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

### **State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Inventory Clerk, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner, Cavalry, Debt Collector (3), Infantry Debt Collector



**Court of First Instance**

Court Chief Secretary, Associate (2), Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Court Messenger, Bankruptcy Court Messenger

**Municipality Department**<sup>342</sup>**Junior High School**

Junior High School First Teacher, Junior High School Second Teacher, Number of Students: 19

Primary School First Teacher, Primary School Second Teacher, Number of Students: 146

**Other Officials**

Deed Clerk, Public Debt Administration Official, Director of the Telegraph and the Post, State Trade Official, Balik Debt Collector

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ******Nâhiye of Tuzhurmati***

Director, Viceroy, Clerk, Director of the Telegraph, Public Debt Administration Official, Clerk, Primary School Teacher, Number of Students: 22

***Nâhiye of Karatepe***

Director, Deputy Judge, Clerk, Primary School Teacher

**KAZÂ OF ARBIL****Governor of the Kazâ**, Mehmed Ali Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected

Associates: 4

**Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Court Officer

**Registration Department**

Registrar, Clerk

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of Office, Assistant, Inventory Clerk, Collection of Revenues Official, Clerk of Villages, Treasury Commissioner

<sup>342</sup> The positions in this department are not listed in the *salnâme*.

**Court of First Instance**

Chief Secretary, Associates (2), Second Clerk, Interrogator Assistant, Court Marshal

**Municipality Department**

Chairman, Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Civil Service Junior High School**

Junior High School Teacher, Number of Students: 29

Primary First Teacher, Primary Second Teacher, Number of Students: 86

**Kale Primary School** First Teacher, Second Teacher of the Kale Primary School, Number of Students: 69

**Other Officials**

Director of the Telegraph and the Post, Officials (2), *Medrese* Teacher, Public Debt Administration Official, Clerk, State Trade Official, Deed Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Kazâ******Nâhiye of Sultaniye***

Director, Viceroy, *Nâhiye* Clerk

***Nâhiye of Dizeyi***

Director, Viceroy, Clerk

**SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE*****Livâ* Notables and Officials**

***Mutasarrif*** : Hasan Hüsni Bey

Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti, Director of Record Office

***Livâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Mufti, Elected Associates: Marshal of Religious Affairs, 4 Persons

**Section of Internal Affairs*****Livâ* Correspondence Office**

Director of Record Office, Chief Drafters, Second Drafter, First Clerk for Fair Copy, Second Clerk for Fair Copy, Officer Candidate

**Council Administration Office**

Chief Secretary, Second Clerk

**Registry Office**

Registry Official, Deliveryman

**Department of Registry**

Deputy Registrar, First Clerk, Second Clerk

**Section of Finance*****Livâ* Accountant Department**

Accountant, Chief Secretary, *Livâ* Clerk, *Kazâ* Clerk, Clerk of the Salary and Expenses, Assistant, Treasury Commissioner

**Tax Section**

Chief Secretary, Clerk of Incidence, Clerk of Dividends and *Tarik*, Inventory Clerks (2)

**Section of Debt Collecting**

Collecting Official, Cavalry Debt Collector (3), Infantry Debt Collector (3)

**Department of the Register of Imperial Revenues**

Official, Chief Secretary, Associate, Deed Clerk of the Centre (2)

***Livâ* Courts****Court of Religious Affairs**

Religious Affairs Deputy Judge, Chief Secretary, Associate, Registrar, Orphans Director

**Court of First Instance Department**

Law Department

Chairman

2 Associates

Associate Officer Candidate

Criminal Department

Chairman

2 Associates

Recorders (2)

**Public Prosecutor's Office**

Public Prosecutor Assistant, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

Interrogator, Official of Bankruptcy Office, Court Marshal, Associate, Bankruptcy Court

Messengers (2)

### **Police Department**

Commissar, Police Officials (5)

### **Municipality Department**

Chairman, 4 Associates, Chief Secretary, Deputy Doctor (Lieutenant Commander), Inspector, Assistant, Sergeants (5)

### **Telegraph and the Post Directorate**

Director, Correspondence Officer, Official, Sergeant (4)

### **Education Department**

#### **Council of Education**

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*, Inspector, Honorary Deputy of Public, Associate: Inspector Assistant, Associates (2)

#### **Civil Service Senior High School**

Director, Clerk, Assistant Teacher of Religious Science, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics (Captain), Assistant Teacher of Turkish, Assistant Teacher of History and Geography, Teacher of Natural Sciences, Teacher of French (Lieutenant Commander), Teacher of Art (First Lieutenant), Teacher of Gymnastics (Lieutenant), Officer of Discipline, Number of Students: 34, Janitors: 2

#### **Military Junior High School**

Director (Lieutenant Commander)

Officer of the Internal Affairs of the Military School (Lieutenant), Arabic Teacher (Religion Teacher), Arabic Teacher, Ottoman Language Teachers (2), Persian Teacher, Calligraphy Teacher, Number of Students: 138, Janitors: 8

#### **First Primary School**

First Teacher, Assistant, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Number of Students: 45

#### **Second Primary School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Gatekeeper, Number of Students: 32

#### **Department of Public Debt Administration**

Official of Administration of Public Debt<sup>343</sup>

#### **Customs Department**

Official, Clerk, Inspection Official, Guard Official, Cavalry Guards(2), Infantry Guards (2)

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<sup>343</sup> Other officials are not listed.

**Quarantine Department**

Quarantine Official, Guard (2)

**Administration of State Trade**

Director, Chief Secretary, Clerk, Warehouse Official, Kantarcı (Weigher), Cavalry Guards(2), Infantry Guards (2), Wardens (7)

***Nâhiyes of the Centre*****Kabail-i Gavvare Directorship**

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Karadag***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Surtash***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Sercinar***

Director, Clerk

***KAZÂS OF THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE******KAZÂ OF GULANBER******Kazâ Delegation***

**Governor of the Kazâ**, Abdülmecid Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates<sup>344</sup>

***Kazâ Courts***

Court of Religious Affairs

Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary

Second Clerk

Interrogator Assistant

Court of First Instance

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Associates (2)

Chief Secretary

***State Tax and Finance Office***

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner

<sup>344</sup> The number of elected associates is not listed in the *salnâme*.

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

Director of the Telegraph, Deed Clerk

***Nâhiyes of the Sanjak of Suleymaniye***

***Nâhiye of Kizilca***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Serucek***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF SHEHR-I PAZAR**

***Kazâ Delegation***

**Governor of the Kazâ**, Seyid Ali Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

***Kazâ Courts***

Court of Religious Affairs

Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary

Orphans Director

Second Clerk

Interrogator Assistant

Court of First Instance

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Associates (2)

Chief Secretary

Second Clerk

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

Director of the Post and the Telegraph, *Medrese* Teacher, Deed Clerk

**Education Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Deputy of Education, Associates (4)

***Nâhiye of Mavet***

Director, Clerk

**KAZÂ OF MAMURE*****Kazâ* Delegation****Governor of the Kazâ**, Azmi Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ, Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4<sup>345</sup>***Kazâ* Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs

Deputy Judge

Chief Secretary

Second Clerk

Official of the Orphans

Interrogator Assistant

Court of First Instance

Chairman: Deputy Judge

Associates (2)

Chief Secretary

Second Clerk

**State Tax and Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Assistant, Collection of Revenues Official, Inventory Clerk, Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials***Medrese* Teacher, School Teacher, Director of Telegraph, Deed Clerk**KAZÂ OF BAZYAN****Delegation of *Kazâ*****Governor of the Kazâ**: Resul Efendi

Deputy Judge of Religious Affairs, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Mufti, Editor in Chief

***Kazâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief, Elected Associates: 4

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<sup>345</sup> The elected associates are not listed in the *salnâme*.

**Kazâ Courts**

Court of Religious Affairs  
Religious Affairs Deputy Judge

Orphans Director  
Chief Secretary  
Second Clerk

Court of First Instance  
Chairman: Religious Affairs  
Deputy Judge  
Associates (2)  
Chief Secretary  
Interrogator Assistant

**Finance Office**

Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Collection of Revenues Official,  
Treasury Commissioner

**Registration Office**

Registrar, Clerk

**Sub-unit Department Officials**

*Medrese* Teacher, Director of the Post and the Telegraph, Primary School  
Teacher, Deed Clerk, Telegraph *Shagir*<sup>346</sup>, Deed Clerk Officer Candidate (Deed  
Clerk Trainee)

***Nâhiyes of Kazâ***

***Nâhiye of Kale Sivike***

Director, Clerk

***Nâhiye of Senkav***

Director, Clerk

**Frontier Commissariat and Administration Officials of the Civil Service  
Departments**

Commissar of Frontier, General Staff of the War Academy, General Staff Corps  
Colonel Assistant Bey

Department of *Bane*  
Civil Administration  
Official  
Viceroy  
Mufti

*Nâhiye of Serdesht*  
Civil Administration  
Official  
Viceroy  
Religious Affairs Clerk

*Nâhiye of Selduz*  
Civil Administration  
Official  
Viceroy  
Mufti

<sup>346</sup> Apprentice, student.



## THE *SALNÂME OF BAGHDAD DATED 1292 A.H.*<sup>347</sup>

### THE MOSUL SANJAK

***Mutasarrıf***: Uveys Pasha (Governor of the Province)

Viceroy, Marshal, Accountant, Accountant of Charitable Foundations, Mufti, Correspondence Accountant

#### ***Livâ* Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrıf*

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti, Marshal, Accountant of Charitable Foundations, Correspondence Director, Elected Associates (4), Council Clerk

#### ***Livâ* Court of Appeals and County Court**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (4), First Clerk, Associates (2)

#### **Accounting Department of *Livâ***

Accountant Assistant, Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenses, Clerks (4)

#### **Correspondence Office**

Clerks (7), Scribe of Arabian Language

#### **Administrative Council Office**

First Clerk, Clerks (3)

#### **Registry Office**

Director, Clerks (2)

#### **Property Officials**

Director, First Clerk, Clerks (2), Treasury Commissioner of the *Livâ* Centre

#### **Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (5), Clerk

#### **Commercial Court**

Chairman, Permanent Associates (2), Interim Associates (3), Clerk

#### **Customs Officials**

Director, Chief Secretary, Second Clerk, Clerk of Memleha, Official of the *Nâhiye* of Elkosh, Official of the *Nâhiye* of Telkif, Official of the *Nâhiye* of Bashika

<sup>347</sup> Before being made a *vilâyet* in 1295 A.H., Mosul was a sanjak of Baghdad (1267 A.H.-1295 A.H.). Mosul–Kirkuk (Shehr-i Zor) and Suleymaniye are listed as sanjaks in the Baghdad *salnâme* of 1292 A.H. The first information on the administrative systems of these sanjaks exists in this *salnâme*. Although it is not part of the Mosul *salnâmes*, it is included in this section.

**Telegraph and Post Officials**

Director of Telegraph and Post of Mosul, Associate, Officers (2), Stationmaster, Associate

**Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Third Teacher, Calligrapher, Gatekeeper, Number of Students: 51

**Kazâ of Imadiye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ahmed Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

Interim Associates: 2

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Treasury Commissioner

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of Davudiye, Director of Bervari-i Bala, Director of Birvari-i Zir

Director of Reygan, Director of Nirve

**Customs Officials**

Imadiye Official, Birvari-i Bala Official, Davudiye Official, Memleha Official

**Municipal Council**

Chairman: Abdullah Efendi, Associate (3), Clerk

**Kazâ of Zaho**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Suleyman Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

Interim Associates: 4 (1 Vacant)

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribe (3), *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (5), Clerk

**Zaho Customs Official**

**Kazâ of Akra**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Commissioner Efendi  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ  
Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office  
Interim Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribe (3), *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (6), Clerk

**Zaho Customs Official****Director of the *Nâhiye* of Zibar****Kazâ of Duhok**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ali Zihni Efendi  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ  
Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office  
Elected Associates: 3

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (2), Clerk

**Customs Officials**

Duhok Customs Official, Mizuri Customs Official, Clerk

**Director of the *Nâhiye* of Mizuri**

## **THE SANJAK OF SHEHR-I ZOR**

***Mutasarrif:*** Mehmed Nazif Pasha

Viceroy, Accountant, Mufti, Director of Record Office, Accountant of the Charitable Foundations

### ***Livâ Administrative Council***

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Director of Record Office, Accountant of the Charitable Foundations

Elected Associates: 4

First Registrar of Council, Clerk

### ***Livâ Court of Appeals and County Court***

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (4), First Clerk of the Council, Associates (4)

### ***Livâ Accounting Department***

Accountant Assistant, Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenses, Clerks (5)

### **Correspondence Office**

Clerks (8)

### **Registry Office**

Director of Registry, Clerks (5)

### **Property Officials**

Official, First Clerk, Clerks (4)

*Livâ* Treasury Commissioner, Assistant, Country Surgeon

### **Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (4), Clerk

### **Commercial Court**

Chairman, Permanent Associates (2), Interim Associates (3), Clerk

### **Customs Officials**

Director, First Clerk, his Associate, Tuzhurmati Official, Clerk, Kopru Official

### **Telegraph and Post Officials**

Kirkuk Director of Telegraph and Post, his Associate

### **Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Teacher of Calligraphy, Gatekeeper, Number of Students: 35

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes* of *Livâ***

Director of the *Nâhiye* of Melha, Director of the *Nâhiye* of Altinkopru  
 Director of the *Nâhiye* of Tuzhurmati, Director of *Nâhiye* of Shivan

**Kazâ of Ravanduz**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ahmed Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (2)

*Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of Deyreharir, Director of Balik, Director of Kosdebe

**Customs Officials**

Ravanduz Customs Official, Clerk, Balik Customs Official, Hefdiyan Customs  
 Official, Seydigan Customs Official

**Ravanduz Telegraph and Post Official****Clerk of Quarantine****Kazâ of Salahiye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mehmed Agha

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in  
 Chief

Elected Associates: 3

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3)

**Telegraph and Post Official**

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of Davude, Director of Karatepe  
Associate of Director of Customs of Salahiye

**Kazâ of Arbil**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Ismail Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3)

**Municipal Council**

Chairman, Associates (2), Clerk

*Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner, Telegraph and Post Official

Director of *Nâhiye* of Kuştepe

Arbil Customs Official

Arbil Junior High School Teacher, Gatekeeper, Number of Students: 25

**Kazâ of Koysanjak**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Omer Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribe, Associates (2)

**Customs Officials**

Koysanjak Director of Customs, Clerk, Balisan Official, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Kazâ of Raniye**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Hasan Efendi  
Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ  
Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief  
Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribe, Associates (2)

**Customs Officials**

Beytvane Official

***Kazâ Treasury Trust Fund***

*Kazâ Treasury Commissioner*

**THE SANJAK OF SULEYMANIYE**

***Mutasarrif:*** Ibrahim Efendi

Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Marshal, Director of Record Office, Deputy of Religious Charitable Foundations

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: *Mutasarrif*  
Natural Associates: Viceroy, Mufti, Accountant, Marshal, Director of Record Office, Deputy of Religious Charitable Foundations  
Elected Associates: 3

**Court of Appeals and County Court**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), First Clerk, Registrar, Clerk

***Livâ Accounting Department***

Accountant Assistant, Clerk of Revenues, Clerk of Expenditures, Clerks (5)

**Correspondence Office**

Clerks (5), Persian Scribe

**Municipality Clerk**

Chairman, Associates (4), Clerk

***Livâ Treasury Commissioner***

## **Director of the *Nâhiye* of Zerkoz of Suleymaniye Centre**

### **Property Officials**

Property Official, First Clerk, Clerks (2)

### **Commercial Court**

Chairman, Associates

### **Customs Officials**

Suleymaniye Customs Official, Clerk

### **Quarantine Officials**

Doctor, Clerk

### **Junior High School**

First Teacher, Second Teacher, Teacher of Calligraphy, Gatekeeper, Number of School Students: 77

## **Suleymaniye Telegraph and Post Official, and his Associate**

### **Kazâ of Gulanber**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Mehmed Salih Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Director of Record Office

### **Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: 4

### **Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

### **Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of Kizilca, Director of Serucek

### **Customs Officials**

Gulanber Customs Official, Pencovin Customs Official

### **Kazâ of Karadag**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Hasan Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Director of Record Office



**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Court Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of the *Nâhiye* of Shenkav, Director of Zengene

**Customs Officials**

Karadag Customs Official, Kum Customs Official, Clerk

**Kazâ of Bazyan**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Aziz Efendi

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Court Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Directorships of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of the *Nâhiye* of Kale-i Sivege

**Kazâ of Merge**

**Governor of the Kazâ:** Abdurrahman Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the Kazâ

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

Elected Associates: 4

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Court Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Directors of the *Nâhiyes***

Director of the *Nâhiye* of Surtash, Director of Peshder

**Merge Customs Official*****Kazâ* of Shehr-i Pazar**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Abdullah Agha

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Chief Scribes (3), Court Clerk, *Kazâ* Treasury Commissioner

**Shehr-i Pazar Customs Official****Governorship of the Caf Tribe**

**Governor of the *Kazâ*:** Abdurrahman Bey

Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Administrative Council**

Chairman: Governor of the *Kazâ*

Natural Associates: Viceroy, Director of State Tax and Finance Office, Editor in Chief

**Lawsuit Committee**

Chairman: Deputy Judge, Court Clerk

## **XII. THE TOMBS OF PROPHETS AND SAINTS IN MOSUL**

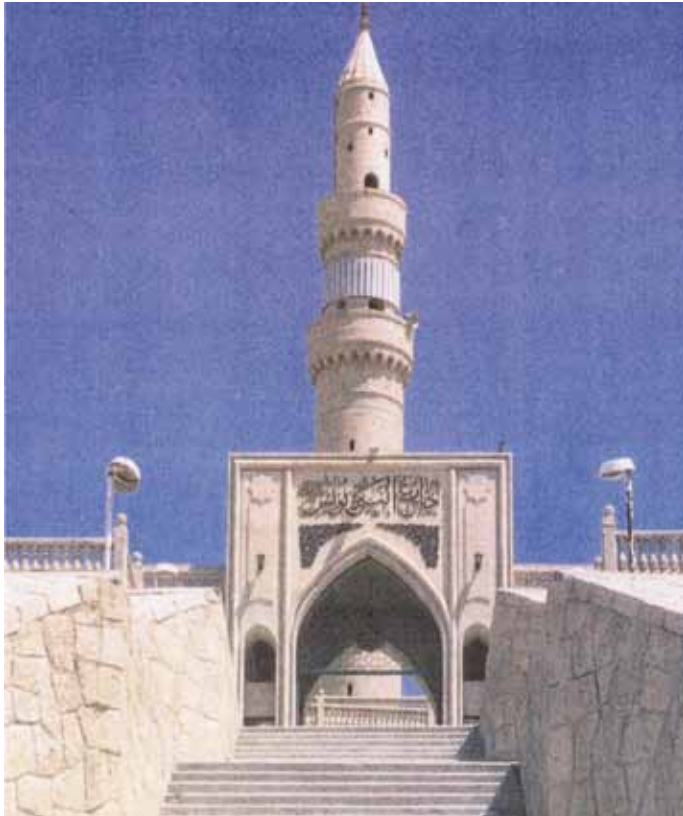


## Prophets

**The Prophet Şit:** This prophet is the most beloved child of the Prophet Adam. At the same time as the Prophet Şit's law is consistent with the Prophet Adam's law, a fifty page book about the sciences of philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, alchemy and industry was revealed to him by God. The Prophet Şit is the one who first built the Kaaba<sup>348</sup> with stone.

According to the accounts of historians, the Prophet Şit built thousand cities. He wrote a book on the secrets of the alphabet<sup>349</sup> and lived nine hundred twelve years. He is buried in a mosque that bears his name fifteen minutes to the south of Mosul. Two theological schools attached to same mosque provide education there. In this mosque prayers are performed five times a day, on Fridays and on religious celebrations.

**The Prophet Yunus:** A son of the Israelis and as the books of the History of the Prophets state explicitly, the Prophet Yunus was sent by God to invite the pagans



*Mosque of Nebi Yunus - Mosul*

of Ninevah to the true religion. These people did not accept this call and continued to worship idols. So the Prophet Yunus embarked on a ship preparing to depart. After its departure the ship suddenly stopped in the middle of the sea for no reason. The people on board decided that a stowaway caused this to happen, so they drew lots. The lot that was different from the others was drawn by the Prophet Yunus and he was thrown in the water. The Prophet Yunus was swallowed by a big fish sent by God. A few days later he escaped safe and sound and returned to Ninevah. After once more calling the people to true religion, he died. The Prophet Yunus is buried in the village of Ninevah opposite

Mosul, in the middle section of the river Tigris, half an hour from the city.

<sup>348</sup> An Islamic site in Mecca, which is a black cube shaped building covered by a black silk curtain decorated with gold-embroidered calligraphy, and faces the direction in which Muslims must turn when praying.

<sup>349</sup> It was called *esrar-ı ilm-i huruf* in the original text.

The grave of the Prophet Yunus is in a special enclosure. It has a large mosque, in which prayers are performed five times a day, on Fridays and on religious celebrations. Many visitors, mainly from India, Iran and Nevran, come to visit the grave of His Excellency Yunus all year round. Many proofs that the Prophet Yunus was buried there have been and continue to be seen.

**The Prophet Cercis:** When the Prophet Cercis was a rich Palestinian tradesman, he visited the ruler of Mosul with many presents. When he saw that the ruler was killing the people who worshipped the idol “Aflon” following many tortures, he gave him much advice and showed him miracles. The ruler did not believe his advice and subjected His Excellency Cercis to many cruelties and torments. As a result, the ruler and his friends died suffering the rage of God.



*Mosque of Nebi Cercis remains - Mosul*

According to a well known account, the tomb of the Prophet Cercis is in the mosque that bears his name at the middle of Mosul. In the mosque of his holy tomb, which is a sacred place for Muslims to visit, prayers are performed five times a day, on Fridays and on religious celebrations.

**The Prophet Danyal:** According to the book called *Feridetü'l-acaip*, the Prophet Danyal came to Mosul by order of God to maintain the river flow in order to facilitate worship, so he made the Tigris River flow from Diyarbakir to the Faw Straits. This shows that he stayed for a while in Mosul. His grave is in a mosque in the Babu'l-mesjid<sup>350</sup> *mahalle*, and is a sacred place to visit today. In this mosque prayers are held five times a day. In the history books, it is said that reading the future by the sand<sup>351</sup> and the science of dreams were founded by His Excellency Danyal.

<sup>350</sup> The door of the mesjid.

<sup>351</sup> It was called reml in the original text.

## **Great Imams and Saints**

**Imam Hamza:** According to findings of some saints and scholars, the grave of Imam Hamza b. Imam Hasan b. Imam Ali is in a building made by Melik Lü'lü three and a half hours west of Mosul.

**Imam Avneddin:** Imam Avneddin is also a son of Imam Hasan. He is buried in a domed tomb in the middle of Mosul in one of excellent ancient constructions by Melik Lü'lü, a sacred place to visit for Muslims. His tomb is in the *mahalle* that bears his name. Many of his saintly ancestors are buried around him.

**Imam Abdurrahman:** Imam Abdurrahman is also one the sons of His Excellency Hasan. His tomb is near that of His Excellency Imam Abdulmuhsin in the ancient buildings of Mesud b. Melik. The tombs of some saintly members of *Ehl-i Beyt*<sup>352</sup> are also there.

**Imam Hamit and Imam Mahmut:** These Imams are the sons of His Excellency Musa Kazım. Their graves are in a mosque that bears their names in a domed tomb in the Mahmudin *mahalle* of Mosul.

**Imam Ibrahim El-Mecab:** The grave of His Excellency Imam Cafer Es-Sadık b. Imam Muhammed El-Bâkır b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali is in a tomb in the Imam Ibrahim *mahalle* of Mosul.

**Imam Ali El-Hadi:** The grave of His Excellency Imam Ali El-Hadi b. Imam Muhammed Cevad b. Imam Ali Rıza b. Musa El-Kazım b. Imam Cafer Es-Sadık b. Imam Muhammed El-Bâkır b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali is in the Mahmudin *mahalle* of central Mosul.

**Imam Ali Asğar:** Imam Ali Asğar b. Imam Muhammed b. Imam Mahmud is descendant of the family of Ebi Hanife, whose mother was Beni Hanife. The grave of His Excellency Ibn-i Imam El-Hanife b. Imam Ali is in a particular domed tomb at the Cami-i Kebir<sup>353</sup> *mahalle* of the central Mosul.

**Imam Abdulmuhsin:** The grave of His Excellency Imam Abdulmuhsin b. Imam Hasan b. Ali is in a dome in central Mosul inside the city walls near the river Tigris.

**Shah Zennan:** She is the respected mother of His Excellency Imam Zeynelabidin and Ibn-i İmam Muhammed Bâkır and Ibn-i Imam Cafer Sadık and Ibn-i Imam Musa Kazım and Ibn-i Imam Ali Rıza and Ibn-i Imam Muhammed Cevad and Ibn-i Imam Ali Hadi and Ibn-i Imam Hasan Askeri and Ibn-i Imam Muhammed Hacce. Her sacred grave is in a dome in the Nakışlı Hamam *mahalle* in central Mosul and is visited by believers. She is the daughter of Melik Kısra and the wife of His Excellency Hüseyin.

<sup>352</sup> Close relatives of the Prophet Muhammed.

<sup>353</sup> The Great Mosque.

**Imam Yahya:** Imam Yahya b. Imam Kasım b. Imam Hasan b. Imam Ali's grave is inside the city walls in central Mosul in the middle of the extant ruins of the palace of Baş Tabya and Sultan Lü'lü, which extend past the city wall toward the Tigris River. It is a sacred place to visit for Muslims. The excellent architectural ornaments both inside and outside of the tomb are remarkable.

**Imam Zeyd:** Imam Zeyd b. Imam Muhammed b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Ali Es-Seccad b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali's grave is in central Mosul in a place called Babü'lbezy in ancient buildings belonging to past rulers.

**Imam Abdullah El-Bahir:** Imam Abdullah El-Bahir b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali's grave is in a mosque that bears his his name and was built by past rulers in the Sheikh Fethi *mahalle* in central Mosul.

**Sitti<sup>354</sup> Fatma:** Sitti Fatma daughter of Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali b. Ebu Talip's grave is near that of her son Imam Yahya in a dome. It is a sacred place to visit.

**Sitti Gülsüm:** Sitti Gülsüm daughter of Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali's tomb is inside the city walls in the Hatuniye *mahalle* in the center of Mosul, and it is a sacred place to visit for Muslims.

**Sitti Nefise:** Sitti Nefise daughter of Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali b. Ebu Talip has a tomb in her name is at the Babu's-Saray<sup>355</sup> *mahalle* of Mosul, but it is known that her actual tomb is in Egypt where she was buried. Her tomb in Mosul was built because she stayed for some time in Mosul.

**Sultan<sup>356</sup> Veysel Karanî:** His place is in the Babu'l-mesjid *mahalle* in central Mosul, and it is still a sacred place to visit because he worshiped there. In the mosque prayers are performed five times a day, on Fridays and on religious celebrations.

**Imam Ebu Cafer:** Imam Ebu Cafer b. Imam Ali El-Hadi b. Imam Muhammed Cevad b. Imam Ali Rıza b. Imam Musa Kazım b. His Excellency Cafer Es- Sadık b. Imam Muhammed El-Bâkır b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali. His grave is in Old Mosul near the river Tigris, in the western part of the *vilâyet* of Mosul seven *fersahs*<sup>357</sup> distant.

**Sheikh Muhammed:** The tomb of Sheikh Muhammed, one of the greatest saints, is in the Mansuriye mosque in central Mosul and is a sacred place to visit. In the ancient script on his grave it is written that he is the son of His Excellency Abdulkadir Geylanî.

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<sup>354</sup> Mrs.

<sup>355</sup> The Palace Gate

<sup>356</sup> The title of Sultan is in the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H.

<sup>357</sup> A measure of distance with different values: 4 hours, 5.685 meters or 3 miles (at sea).



**Sheikh Isa Dede:** The tomb of the one of the great saints, Sheikh Isa Dede, is inside the city walls near the Babü's-Şat. Near his tomb there are tombs of other important persons.

**Sheikh Muhammed Ebu'l-Vefa:** One of the greatest saints, Sheikh Muhammed Ebu'l-Vefa b. Zeyd b. Ali b. Hasan b. Arizü'l-Ekber b. Imam Zeyd b. Imam Zeynelabidin b. Imam Hüseyin b. Imam Ali's grave is west of Mosul, outside the city, under a dome and in a place near the city walls. It is a sacred place to visit.

**Sheikh Kazibü'l-ban El-Musulî:** Ebu Abdullah El-Hüseyin b. Isa b. Yahya b. Abdullah b. Ebu Cafer Muhammed Es-Salib<sup>358</sup> b. Abdullahü'l-Ekber b. Muhammedü'l-Ekber b. Musa Es-Sâni b. Abdullah b. Musa Ec-Cûn b. Abdullah El-Hat b. Hasanü'l-Müsenna b. Imam Hasan b. Imam Ali. His grave is west of Mosul in a wide open area in front of the Sincar Gate. It is a sacred place to visit. Sheikh Kazibü'l-ban El-Musulî was born in the Recep<sup>359</sup> month of the year 471 A.H. and died at 573 A.H. He memorized Kur'ân-ı Kerîm when he was at nine, and he learned the science of reading and writing the Kur'an according to its rules and regulations in Arabic<sup>360</sup>. He took courses of *Hadis*<sup>361</sup> and *fikih*<sup>362</sup> from Sheikh Ali b. Ebu Idris and others.

**Sheikh Hasan El-Bekri:** He is one of the noble saints and his lineage goes back to the Caliph Ebubekir. His tomb is at the Kabri Sukü's-Sagir<sup>363</sup> *mahalle* inside the mosque that bears his name.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Helal:** The lineage of His Excellency Sheikh Muhammed El-Helal b. Hasan b. Aşair El-Helal also goes back to the Caliph Ebubekir. His grave is in the *mahalle* of Hoş El-Han in central Mosul in the dome inside the Şeyhü'l-Helal mosque. It is a sacred place to visit.

**Sheikh Ebu Said Ahmed:** His Excellency Sheikh Ebu Said Ahmed b. Isa El-Harazi is one of the greatest saints. His grave is in the village of Kadi one mile south of Mosul. His lineage goes back to Caliph Ömer.

**Sheikh Fethullah El-Musulî:** This name refers to two men. One is Feth b. Rızaeddin. The other is Feth b. Said. They are among the greatest saints. Their spiritual positions and degrees are equal to His Excellency Bişrü'l-hafi and Sırrü's-Sukuti. Their graves are in the places named after them in Mosul, and they are sacred places to visit for Muslims.

<sup>358</sup> It exists in the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H.

<sup>359</sup> The seventh month of the Arabian calendar.

<sup>360</sup> It was called *ilm-i kiraat* and *tecvîd* in the original text.

<sup>361</sup> A science, which examines and interprets the words of the Prophet Muhammed.

<sup>362</sup> The science of *Sharia*, or Islamic law.

<sup>363</sup> Small bazaar.

**Sheikh Mut'afi:** He is one of the great saints, a scholar of theology and science. He was friend of Fethullah El-Musulî and he died in 200 A.H. His grave is in the mosque of Mut'afi near Kahvetü't-Tani. Here prayers are performed with the community five times a day.

**Sheikh Hayrü'l-Nessac:** He is originally from the people of Samarra, but he lived for a while in Baghdad with Hamza El-Bağdatî. He died after living one hundred twenty years, reaching the excellency of Sırrü's-Sukuti. His grave is in a private dome in Mosul inside the city wall.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Mülhem:** He is among one of the great saints. His grave is near Fethiye Hanım, the sister of His Excellency Sheikh Fethullah El-Musulî. The grave of Fethiye Hanım is close to the grave of his brother.

**Sheikh Amr:** He is among the great Sheikhs and saints. His grave is in a private dome in His Excellency Imam Bahir's mosque.

**Sheikh Mansur:** He is among the great Sheikhs and saints. His grave is in a place inside the city wall near the Sincar Gate in central Mosul.

**Sheikh Ibrahim Ez-Zeytunî:** He is among the great saints and scholars. His grave is west of Mosul near the grave of His Excellency Sheikh Mansur, and it is a sacred place to visit.

**Sheikh Muhammed Ez-Zeyvanî:** As one of the great saints, his grave is inside the walls of Mosul in the *mahalle* of Babü'l-Beyz in the private tomb of the mosque of Celilîzades.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Belkısî:** He is among the great saints and scholars. His grave is in a mosque inside the walls of Mosul.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Garâbilî:** He is among the great saints and scholars. His grave is in central Mosul inside the city walls, in a mosque situated in a place named after him, and it is a sacred place to visit.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Abarıkî:** His lineage goes back to the Caliph Ebubekir. He is among the great saints and scholars. His grave is in the private dome of a mesjid in the Camiü'l-Hüzzam *mahalle* in central Mosul.

**Sheikh Ebu Nasır Abdullah:** His Excellency Sheikh Ebu Nasır b. Muhammed b. Ahmed Ed-Dekkak is among the greatest saints and his grave is in central Mosul in the *mahalle* of Sheikh Ebu El-Ulâ in the dome of a mosque that bears his name. Prayers are performed there five times a day.

**Sheikh Ebu El-Ulâ:** He is one of the great saints and scholars. His grave is at the central Mosul in the *mahalle* of Ebu El-Ulâ of his own name, in the mosque prayers are performed there five times a day.

**Sheikh Abbas El-Müsta'cel:** As one of the great saints, his grave is in central Mosul in a private dome in the Kucuk Carshi *mahalle*.

**Abdullah El-Mekkî:** He is among the great saints and scholars. His grave is in central Mosul inside the city walls in the dome of the mesjid that bears his name in the *mahalle* of Mekkavi.

**Sheikh Salih b. Es-Salihin:** As one of the great saints, his grave is in central Mosul in a dome in the *mahalle* of Cami-i Cemshid.

**Sheikh Muhammed El-Gazlanî:** As one of the great saints, his grave is twenty minutes southwest of the Mosul wall in a private dome that is a sacred place to visit for Muslims.

**Sheikh El-E'naz:** The grave of the Saint Sheikh El-E'naz is in Mosul outside the city walls near the tomb of His Excellency Şit.

**Sheikh Kara:** As one of the great saints, his grave is in central Mosul in the *mahalle* of Sarrachane, in the dome of the mesjid that bears his name.

**Sheikh Muhammed Et-Tayyar:** He is famous for his God-given power. His grave is in the dome of the Abdaliye mosque in the bazaar of Mosul.

**Şeyh Ebu'l-Feth:** As a wise man of his time, his grave is in a place near His Excellency Sheikh El- E'naz, and it is a sacred place to visit.

**Ebu Ömer<sup>364</sup> Kemaledin Musa:** It is recorded in history books that he is among the great scholars and expert in twenty branches of science. His grave is in a private dome near His Excellency Ebu'l-Feth.

**Sheikh Şerafeddin Ebu'l-Fezail:** His grave is ten minutes outside the walls of Mosul, and the grave of Sheikh Danda is inside<sup>365</sup> the city walls of Mosul five minutes away from the opposite side of the Old Palace. The graves of the great scholars His Excellency Sheikh Ömer El-Molla, Sheikh Muhammed Er-Rezzanî, Sheikh Hasan Eş-Şamî, Sheikh Zahir, Sheikh Fazıl, Sheikh Haddad, Sheikh Mesud, Sheikh Es-Sefilî, Sheikh Muhammed El-Baytar, Sheikh Şemseddin El-Musulî and Sheikh Osman are also in central Mosul.

<sup>364</sup> In the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H. his name is given as "Ümran."

<sup>365</sup> In the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H. it is said to be "outside" the city walls.

**Ömerî Hacı Kasım:** The grave of this holy person is in central Mosul inside the Ömerî Mosque in the *mahalle* of Sheikh Muhammed.

**Şem'un Es-Safa:** As the leader of the disciples, the grave of this magnificent person is in Mosul in the Mansuriye *mahalle*.

**Ibn-i Esir:** Ibn-i Esir b. Ebu Hasan İzzeddin Ali b. Ebu'l-Kerem is a famous scholar of history. In the year 555 he was born in Cezire-i b. Ömer, and after he was grown he came to Mosul with his father and his two brothers and settled there. In Mosul, he took courses at first from the civil servants and governors, and later from the great scholars in Baghdad, Damascus and Jerusalem. After returning to Mosul, he closed himself in his home, started to write a book and read. He taught many students. He was the most famous scholar in the fields of history, *hadis* and the Arab race in his time. His twelve volume history book entitled *Kamil* is one of his most famous works. In this book, all the events that occurred from the creation of the world to the end of the year 628 are very well explained. This book was published in 1866 at the city of Flemenk Libid, and later in Egypt, too.

His other famous five volume work is *Esedü'l-Gabe fî Marifetü's-Sahabe*. This work contains the names of the Sahabe and their biographies. His other three volume book called *Kitabü'l-Ensab* was published in 1280 at Egypt. He died in the year 630 in Mosul and is buried near His Excellency Kazibü'l-ban El-Musulî.

**XIII. THE PRINTING HOUSES  
AND NEWSPAPERS OF THE  
*VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**



**Printing Houses in Mosul**  
**According to the *Salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Publisher</b>
<b>Printing House of <i>Vilâyet</i></b>	Government Building	Official Seal
<b>Printing House of Sersemzade</b>	IBabü'n-nebi mahalle	Sersemzade Fethullah Efendi
<b>Printing House of Domengin</b>	Çolak mahalle	Dominican Priests

**Newspapers Published in Mosul**  
**according to the *Salnâme* dated 1330 A.H. (1912)**

***Musul* Newspaper :** The official newspaper of the *Vilâyet*. It is printed weekly in Turkish.

***Ninova* Newspaper:** Its publisher is Fethullah Efendi and its director is Mehmed Şükrü Efendi. It is printed weekly in Turkish and Arabic.

***El-Necah* Newspaper:** Its publisher is Farukî Hayreddin Efendi and its director is Mr. Abdullah Rıfat. It is printed weekly in Turkish and Arabic.

***Cenebaz* Newspaper:** Its publisher and director is Abdülmecid Efendi. It is printed weekly in Turkish and Arabic.





**XIV. THE ECONOMIC  
SITUATION OF THE  
*VILÂYET* OF MOSUL**



## Commerce

Mosul is capable of reaching the level of major commercial areas like Bombay using the roads from Baghdad to Basra, from Hamedan to Kirmanshah in Persia by way of Ravanduz and Suleymaniye, from Siirt to Bitlis to Trabzon by way of Zaho, from Aleppo to Iskenderun and its *nâhiyes* by the road between the two rivers. The city of Mosul is the administrative centre of the *vilâyet*, and is also the commercial centre of the region. Sheep and other animals gathered from the region each year and nearly all the spring wool, cotton, gall<sup>366</sup>, tragacanth, acorn, leather and similar raw materials are brought to Mosul and delivered to merchants. From there they are sent to other regions of the Ottoman Empire, Europe and India. Imported goods are also brought by merchants and delivered to small scale retailers. Domestic trade is also developing rapidly, above all in the trade of textiles.

## Exports

According to the *salnâme* dated 1325 A.H. Mosul's exports consist of about one and a half million<sup>367</sup> units of spring wool exported to Europe annually, about three or four thousand<sup>368</sup> camels and a similar number of water buffalos collected from the Anze, Shammar and other tribes and sent to regions in Anatolia, one hundred fifty-two thousand<sup>369</sup> sheep and goats sent to Urfa, Aleppo and Damascus annually, red and yellow leather and multicolour cotton skullcaps, blue scarves, galls, acorn, tragacanth<sup>370</sup>, chewing gum, grain, butter; marten, fox and lamb leather and rough linen, and two to three thousand good quality Arab horses annually sent to India from the centre of the *vilâyet* and its subdivisions.

Transport is by camel, horse, mule and donkey on land, and by *kelek* on the river to Baghdad. The *kelek* is a strange means of transport made of a platform of thin tree branches tied on top of inflated animal skins, rowed by one, two or sometimes three oars and moving with the natural flow of the river.

## Imports

According to information from the merchants, imports include gas, sugar, coffee, soap, linen, and several types of textiles and materials used for clothing, every type of furniture, glassware for lighting and for houses, every type of fabric, many carpets, drapes and clothing, nice varieties of silk bed sheets from Diyarbakir, a minor amount of comestibles. Imports are slightly more than exports.

<sup>366</sup> A Plant from the cypress family with flat leaves and trunk. From its pine core, a kind of oil that is use for curing taeniae, is produced. Also it is used in deep processing.

<sup>367</sup> This amount is recorded as one million in the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H.

<sup>368</sup> This is given as two thousand in the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H.

<sup>369</sup> This amount is described as one hundred thousand in the *salnâme* dated 1312 A.H.

<sup>370</sup> *Kitre* or *titre* in the original text. A white gum which is used to glum cotton while weaving.

## Industry and Production of Textile in Mosul

Although there is every kind of specialised handicraft in Mosul, in industrial manufacturing textile weaving won special importance and fame in the past. Thus looms were brought, and the industry developed over time. It is known that a sort of cloth called *muslin* was sent to Europe. Although today's looms are not even one-third the number of the old time looms, we see attention being devoted to their development in the last few years.

Mosul's products include skullcaps called "gazel" made of silk or other materials, silk clothing, pillows, sheets, pillowcases, various bath sets, hand towels, several kinds of waistbands and *keffiyye*<sup>371</sup>, coarse woollen cloth and white fabrics, wool shawls, coloured and plain cotton rugs, sacks and bags made of hair, black and white canvases, cloth fabrics in various colours for military uniforms, socks, headbands called *camadani* for men and a high quality and strong calico ornamented with ancient designs made of *mürüz* that is special to the Arabs.

Most of these textiles may be preferred over European textiles because of their elegance and beauty. It is worth emphasising the bath sets, curtains, pillowcases and sheets. These fine textiles have been produced for a few years and are preferred for making clothing both by officials and by the people over European textiles. If demand, government aid and their perfection in weaving continue this way, there is no doubt that the textile of Mosul will regain its former reputation. These products are not limited to the *vilâyet* centre, but are sent to other divisions of the *vilâyet*, too.

The leatherwork in Mosul is also remarkable, and because the manufactured products are superior in many places, it conserves its reputation and demand as an unbroken custom; therefore it exports them abroad.

In Mosul delightful copper wares are being produced. Pots, large bowls, dipper,s ewers in various sizes for water and coffee, portable food containers and dishes are produced in copper, and their quality has been recognised in the last few years. Quite beautiful candlesticks, mortars, grills and saddle stirrups in bronze are being manufactured, too.

Earthenware such as large jars, mugs, pots, water jugs, crystal goblet, glass and candle are manufactured. Mortar, spoons and ladles are made in wood and stone, and yellow, blue and hard leather are also manufactured.

In Mosul jewellery, smithery and carpentry are developing well, and especially the art of architecture is developing day by day.

The marble that we mentioned in the section about mines is used to decorate buildings in the *vilâyet*.

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<sup>371</sup> A tufted headscarf that covers the shoulders and is used by Arab men.

**Register of General Revenues of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul in the  
Year 1305<sup>372</sup> *Rumî*<sup>373</sup>**

Name of Account	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Shehr-i Zor	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
<b>Real Estate and Rent Taxes</b>	1,629,466	1,702,904	78,336
<b>Dividend Tax</b>	391,869	516,493	955,997
<b>Sum for Exemption from Military Service</b>	311,039	104,817	25,022
<b>Sheep Tax</b>	1,721,762	2,200,786	629,868
<b>Camel Tax</b>	12,200	15,000	0
<b>Tithes</b>	1,884,377	2,273,569	635,267
<b>Subsidised Expenditures of tithes</b>	440,000	82,006	77,567
<b>Forest, Timber, Route Taxes</b>	62,500	28,810	0
<b>Real Estate and Deed Expenditures</b>	53,300	184,140	96,440
<b>Mining</b>	0	5,000	0
<b>Court Expenditures</b>	59,875	37,187	21,884
<b>Various Taxes</b>	564,275	329,852	44,693
<b>Provincial Properties and Rent</b>	46,875	14,570	0
<b>Various Revenues</b>	55,700	37,436	2,772
<b>Land Hunting</b>	0	0	0
<b>Sea Hunting</b>	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,233,248</b>	<b>7,532,570</b>	<b>2,567,848</b>

<sup>372</sup> From the *sâlnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1308 A.H.

<sup>373</sup> Solar Calendar.

### Register of General Revenues of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul in the Year 1307 *Rumî*<sup>374</sup>

Name of Account	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Shehr-iZor	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
<b>Real Estate and Rent Taxes</b>	1,174,235	1,536,760	80,477
<b>Dividend Tax</b>	537,351	588,107	939,186
<b>Sum for Exemption from Military Service</b>	406,266	102,511	26,511
<b>Sheep Tax</b>	1,717,831	1,976,114	757,871
<b>Camel Tax</b>	5,800	25,000	0
<b>Tithe</b>	1,777,800	1,896,249	654,061
<b>Subsidised Expenditures of Tithe</b>	42,000	48,287	27,850
<b>Forest, Timber, Route Taxes</b>	55,500	26,000	0
<b>Real Estate and Deed Expenditures</b>	90,742	158,425	177,200
<b>Mining</b>	0	0	0
<b>Court Expenditures</b>	66,038	35,787	15,025
<b>Various Taxes</b>	565,956	556,780	52,250
<b>Revenues of State Real Estates and Rent</b>	30,512	11,345	0
<b>Various Revenues</b>	29,150	22,340	5,100
<b>Land Hunting</b>	0	0	0
<b>Sea Hunting</b>	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,499,152</b>	<b>6,983,726</b>	<b>2,725,531</b>

<sup>374</sup>From the sâlnâme of the Mosul Vilâyet dated 1310 A.H

**General Revenues of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul in the Year 1310 *Rumî* (1312 A.H.)<sup>375</sup>**

Name of Account	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Kirkuk	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
<b>Tax</b>	2,085,771	2,351,800	1,028,126
<b>Sum for Exemption from Military Service</b>	452,362	204,700	27,500
<b>Sheep Tax</b>	2,381,992	2,339,840	854,000
<b>Tithe</b>	2,547,385	1,387,070	514,627
<b>Revenues of State Real Estates and Rents taken cash</b>	25,444	12,000	---
<b>Various Taxes</b>	428,230	299,000	48,000
<b>Timber Share from Forest</b>	45,400	16,000	---
<b>Real Estate and Deed</b>	50,000	30,000	164,000
<b>Court Expenditures</b>	55,200	30,000	13,800
<b>Other Revenues</b>	43,900	28,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,115,684</b>	<b>6,698,410</b>	<b>2,654,053</b>

<sup>375</sup> From the *sâlnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1312 A.H.

**Register of General Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul in the Year 1305 *Rumi*<sup>376</sup>**

Type of Expenditure	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Shehr-iZor	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
<b>Religious Affairs</b>	94,029	93,855	52,946
<b>Internal Affairs</b>	586,650	435,404	333,627
<b>Law</b>	201,356	220,508	193,820
<b>Education</b>	0	0	0
<b>Public Works</b>	5,603	0	0
<b>Forest</b>	0	0	0
<b>Mining</b>	0	0	0
<b>Treasury Tax and Salaries</b>	782,484	629,835	258,022
<b>Share taken from various entries</b>	31,853	10,868	2,130
<b>Gendarmerie-Police</b>	1,455,917	1,586,238	840,844
<b>Health</b>	0	0	600
<b>Salaries</b>	123,849	131,220	58,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,231,741</b>	<b>3,097,928</b>	<b>1,740,894</b>

<sup>376</sup> From the *sâlnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1308 A.H.



Register of General Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul in the Year 1307 *Rumî*<sup>377</sup>

Type of Expenditure	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Shehr-iZor	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
Religious Affairs	92,446	96,920	50,509
Internal Affairs	617,912	424,762	327,388
Law	201,356	220,508	193,820
Education	0	0	0
Public Work	20,988	0	0
Forest	0	0	0
Mine	0	0	0
Treasury Tax and Salaries	662,189	684,965	258,506
Share taken from various entries	28,682	10,868	0
Gendarmerie-Police	1,485,917	1,621,238	866,014
Health	0	0	600
Salaries	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,109,490</b>	<b>3,092,261</b>	<b>1,706,637</b>

<sup>377</sup> From the *sâlnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1310 A.H.

**Register of General Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* of  
Mosul in the Year 1310 *Rumî* (1312 A.H.)**

Type of Expenditure	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Kirkuk	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
Religious	110,900	104,304	52,309
Internal Affairs	874,860	549,963	348,204
Law	224,388	219,508	195,820
Finance	856,615	647,524	282,347
Certificate of Debt	29,672	10,867	0
Artillery	2,000	4,000	4,000
Gendarmerie	1,484,680	1,614,161	861,806
Health	0	0	600
Retired from Military	149,724	170,460	70,766
Regular Army and Reserve Forces	5,433,169	4,924,702	1,846,246
Clothing	600,000	875,000	0
Order	22,800	1,860	0
Public Work	20,988	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,809,796</b>	<b>9,122,349</b>	<b>3,662,098</b>

**Register of General Expenditures of the *Vilâyet* of Mosul  
in the Year 1310 *Rumî* (1312 A.H.)<sup>378</sup>**

Type of Expenditure	Sanjak of Mosul	Sanjak of Kirkuk	Sanjak of Suleymaniye
	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>	<i>Kurush</i>
Religious	110,900	104,304	52,309
Internal Affairs	874,860	549,963	348,204
Law	224,388	219,508	195,820
Finance	856,615	647,524	282,347
Certificate of Debt	29,672	10,867	0
Artillery	2,000	4,000	4,000
Gendarmerie	1,484,680	1,614,161	861,806
Health	0	0	600
Retired from Military	149,724	170,460	70,766
Regular Army and Reserve Forces	5,433,169	4,924,702	1,846,246
Clothing	600,000	875,000	0
Order	22,800	1,860	0
Public Work	20,988	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,809,796</b>	<b>9,122,349</b>	<b>3,662,098</b>

<sup>378</sup> From the *sâlnâme* of the Mosul *Vilâyet* dated 1312 A.H.



**XV. IMPORTANT HISTORICAL  
EVENTS (BEFORE AND AFTER  
THE HEGIRA)**



## Important Events in the History (Before and After the Hegira)

The *vilâyet sâlnâmes* are also a collection of general culture. They provide information on every subject, and cover all the important events in history with the intention of informing the people about these matters.

## CHRONOLOGY

### Important Historical Events (B.H.)

Year	Events
2317	Arrival of the Prophet Yakup in Egypt
2291	Famous Drought in Egypt
2275	Seafaring Ships (navigation by the stars)
2225	First Use of the 365 Day Solar Calendar by the Egyptians
2176	Decree of Pharaoh to Execute the Male Children of Egypt
2075	Departure of the Prophet Moses from Egypt
2021	Discovery of Iron Mining
2005	First Use of Shields in Battle
1883	Invention of the Map in Egypt
1425	Discovery of Magnetism
1359	Beginning of Wars at Sea
1345	Discovery of Ship Harbours
1229	Invention of Chess and Backgammon
1155	Destruction of Egypt and Syria by Nabukadnasar
1110	Invention of the Pencil
1108	Persian Invasion of Egypt
1107	Beginning of the Science of Writing History
916	Recapture of Egypt by Alexander
915	Invasion of Persia and Assassination of Dara
Year	Events
910	Printing Silver Coins in Rome
885	Invention of the Water Pump for Fires
665	Invention of Ammonium Sulphate
585	Birth of the Prophet Christ

517	Ascension of the Pope to the Throne in Rome
484	Invention of Glass
234	Construction of Ayasofia
201	Invention of the Water Balance
163	Emergence of the French Kingdom
53	Birth of the Prophet Muhammed
40	Invention of Quill Pen
25	Emergence of the Scottish Kingdom in England
14	Emergence of the British Kingdom
11	Emergence of the Spanish Kingdom



### Important Historical Events (A.H.)

Year	Events
1	Exodus of the Prophet in Medina
1	War of Bedir
4	Extraction of Sugar from Sugar Cane
10	Our Prophet Mohammed's Fulfilment of his Last Hadj Duty
10	Death of the Prophet Mohammed
10	Caliphate of Caliph Ebubekir
13	Caliphate of Caliph Ömer
14	Construction of Basra
14	Conquest of Damascus
16	Construction of Kufe
16	Use of History in Islam
19	Conquest of Kayseri
20	Conquest of Egypt
22	Application of Islamic Rules to Maritime Activities and Trade
24	Caliphate of Caliph Osman
27	Conquest of Cyprus Island
35	Caliphate of Caliph Ali
36	First Siege of Istanbul
42	Invention of the Mail in Islam
60	Case of Kerbela
75	First Printing of Money in Islam
82	Conquest of Sicily
92	Passage of Muslims to Andalusia
96	Production of Paper from Cotton
121	Spread of the Science of Chemistry among Arabs
145	Construction of Baghdad
161	Arrival of Harun Reşid in Üsküdar
182	Establishment of the Kingdom of Denmark
286	Rain of Stones in a Village of Basra (each stone weighed 12 Okka)
308	Discovery of Oil
422	Establishment of the Seljuk Empire
490	Emergence of the Harezm Rulers
492	Transport of Sugar Cane from Syria to Italy by the Crusaders
511	Emergence of the Atabey Dynasty

<b>Year</b>	<b>Events</b>
516	Invention of Clock
616	Emergence of Cengiz Khan
619	Destruction of the Atabey Dynasty
652	Emergence of the Etrak State (a Turkish State in Egypt)
653	Emergence of Hūlagū
662	Destruction of Hūlagū
685	Widespread Use of Gunpowder
686	Invention of Eyeglasses
687	Invention of the Maritime Compass
688	Emergence of the Ottoman State
699	Establishment of the Ottoman State
727	Conquest of Bursa
728	Printing of Ottoman Money
728	Organisation of the Regular Army in the Ottoman State
758	Conquest of Gelibolu by Süleyman Pasha
762	Invention of the Cannon
773	Conquest of Edirne
783	Destruction the Etrak State
784	Emergence of the Circassian State in Egypt
796	Conquest of Selonika and Yenişehir
797	Battle of Kosova I
804	Case of Timur
807	Destruction of Timur
835	Conquest of Yanya
848	War of Varna
852	Invention of Printing
853	War of Kosova II and Victory of Sultan Murat II
858	Conquest of Istanbul
858	Construction of the Old Palace
862	Discovery of America
868	Completion of the Construction of the Fatih Mosque
875	Completion of the Construction of the New Palace
893	Construction of the Sultan Beyazıt Mosque
903	Discovery of the route around Cape Hope
922	Invention of the Pocket Watch
922	Destruction of the Circassian State in Egypt

Year	Events
922	Conquest of Aleppo
923	Conquest of Egypt
923	Construction of the Grand Shipyard
932	France under the protection of Kanuni Sultan Süleyman
935	First Siege of Vienna
941	Conquest of Baghdad
944	Conquest of Aden
957	Unification of Hungary and Austria
926	Beginning of Coffee Consumption in Istanbul
985	Migration of Muslims from Jerusalem
987	Construction of the Observatory
997	First Printing of a Newspaper in England
1012	Beginning of Tobacco Consumption in the Ottoman Empire
1050	Widespread Use of Snuff in Istanbul
1094	Second Siege of Vienna
1110	Treaty of Karlofça
1135	Establishment of a Printing House in Üsküdar
1160	Invention of the Smallpox Vaccine
1167	Invention of the Lightning Rod
1180	Large Earthquake in Istanbul
1188	Treaty of Kaynarca
1199	Invention of the Balloon
1206	Invention of the Telegraph
1213	Invasion of Egypt by Napoleon
1216	Reconquest of Egypt from the French
1222	Invention of the Steam Ship
1229	Treaty of Bucharest
1233	General Treaty of Europe
1240	Invention of the Railway
1241	Janissary Uprising and the Creation of a Regular Army Organization
1242	Establishment of the School of Medicine in Istanbul
1246	Treaty of Edirne
1247	Publication of the <i>Takvim-i Vekai</i> Newspaper in Istanbul
1247	Independence of Greece
1254	Writing of the Quarantine Order

<b>Year</b>	<b>Events</b>
1255	Sultan Abdülmecit Khan's Ascension to of the <i>Tanzimat</i> Decree the Throne and the Publication
1263	Establishment of Secondary Schools
1270	Crimean War
1279	Opening of an Exposition in Istanbul
1284	Journey of Sultan Abdülaziz Khan to Europe
1286	Opening of the Suez Canal
1287	Declaration of German Empire
1288	Launch of Tramway in Istanbul
1288	Monopolization of Tobacco
1289	Use of Pool System in Shipyards
1290	Opening of a Tunnel way in Galata
1290	Construction of the Izmit Railway
1291	Invention of the Mail System
1293	Establishment of School of Political Science
1293	Abdülhamit II's Ascension to the Throne
1293	Declaration of Constitution
1293	Gathering of Assembly of Parliament
1295	Ottoman-Russia War
1295	Treaty of Berlin
1297	Opening of the First Museum in Istanbul
1300	The Case of Egypt
1305	Establishment of the <i>Ziraat</i> Bank
1307	Railroad reaches Ankara
1315	Victory in the Ottoman-Russia War

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