
ARTICLES

Tax-farming and Financial Decentralization in the Ottoman Economy, 1520-1697¹

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1. Introduction

Being an instrument of domestic borrowing, tax-farming was a universal system. The purpose of this paper is to explain the way it was applied in the Ottoman economy during the period 1520-1695 and to relate it to the paradigm of financial decentralization. This period has a certain significance: looked at from the perspective of financial history, it covers the age of classical tax-farming, i.e., the *iltizam* era and brings us to the year 1695 when a new financial institution, the *malikane*, was introduced. Therefore, what is presented here, is an analysis of the Ottoman *iltizam* system as it existed before the *malikane*. Geographically speaking, the area covered in this paper comprises Greece, the Balkans, the Northern Black Sea shore, Anatolia, Irak, Syria and Yemen. No information will be given here on the tax-farms of Northern Africa, the Hijaz and Lahsa.

There are two reasons for this omission: first, time and space limitations have forced the author to choose the data to be included

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from a random sample and in the sample that resulted Lahsa data have not turned up. Second, as far as North Africa and Hijaz are concerned, tax-farm data for these regions were simply not available in the Prime Ministry Archives (at least not to this author) when this research originally took place, i.e., during the period 1976-78.

The sample comprises 134 different types of tax-farms and a total of 525 entries. The details of these different tax-farm types, all of the 525 entries and the sources can be observed in table I (appendix). The notation MAD is short for "Maliye defteri", i.e., the Finance Ministry Registers, the first number indicating the number of the volume and the second one the page. There are also one or two "defters" from the Kamil Kepeci collection noted as KK.

II. Competitiveness of the auctions

The Finance Ministry data can inform us about the competitiveness of the auctions. We owe this information to the precision of the Ottoman bureaucrats who recorded not only the date at which the tax farm was taken over by a particular tax-farmer and the planned length of his tenure but also, in many cases, the actual duration of the tenure, i.e., the exact date when he lost the tax-farm to another rival. The relationship between planned duration and the actual duration is of great importance to us. This is because, in general, if the tax-farmer, *multezim*, lost his tax-farm to another rival before his original tenure matured, then it can be argued that, *ceteris paribus*, there was intense competition between the tax-farmers to acquire this particular tax farm. If, on the other hand, the *multezim* could keep his tax-farm right to the end, until his tenure matured, then we can argue that, *ceteris paribus*, the competition among the tax-farmers was not intense. Thus, if the actual duration/planned duration ratio is less than one, this may indicate the intensity of competition.

Needless to say, the relationship between intended duration and actual duration cannot, by itself, provide us with reliable information

about competitiveness for reasons of death, illness etc., and must be viewed in conjunction with the auction price. A constantly increasing auction price indicates an intense competition, while a stagnant or falling trend the lack of it. Unfortunately, auction price data has the disadvantage that it may simply reflect inflation or the changing volume of production/trade and not real competitiveness. Comparing it with the actual duration/intended or planned duration ratio takes on, therefore, great importance.

At this point the reader may wonder why so much importance is attached to the competitiveness of auctions. The point is that competitiveness is related to the main theme of this paper: the question of financial decentralization.

The argument goes as follows: if the state is sufficiently in control of the economy and has a sound budget, then it would do everything in its power to enhance the competitiveness of the auctions. This is due to the fact that as competition among the tax-farmers proceeds, the auction prices steadily increase and the state can, thus, internalize part of the profits that are generated by the tax-farmers. The disadvantage to the state of this competitive situation is that there are always some risks involved. The risks pertain, usually, to the changing volumes of trade or production. A risk-taking state can enjoy rising profits during a favourable economic conjuncture but may also suffer losses in an unfavourable one, when tax-farmers simply fail to pay the commitments they made to the state in the auctions.

If the state is facing a relatively tight budget and firm commitments to spend, usually to the military corps, then it would gradually become risk averse. Risk averseness, on the other hand, usually takes the form of transferring to the risk-taking entrepreneurs, tax-farmers, the potential profits in return for firm commitment of annual payments usually ear-marked for the wages of the military. The result would be that, while the state obtains only a fixed revenue from a tax-farm, the actual profits above this amount accrue to the groups who control it. If the economic conjuncture is favourable, this may mean that the agents in control of the tax-farm obtain a larger and larger share of the total real profits, a situation which may be considered as financial

decentralization. The situation just described, would, indeed, be tantamount to decentralization because with the state losing the real profits to the tax-farmers, the financial control of the area would be eventually lost to the local groups.

Let us now study the available data within the framework of this model. First, let us consider competitiveness. The double criteria, actual duration/intended duration ratio and the auction price, can be observed in table I (appendix). As the duration column (short for intended duration) indicates in this table, the tax-farms could be obtained by the tax-farmer for varying periods usually between one and nine years. Consequently, the nominal auction price could be misleading; a one year tenure would naturally cost less than a nine-year one and the difference in prices would not necessarily reflect the relative value of each tax-farm. The solution is, therefore, to find the "annual price" obtained by dividing the auction price by the intended length of the tenure. We will, therefore, limit our analysis to an examination of the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh columns in table I (appendix), i.e., name of the tax-farm, year, intended duration, actual duration, and annual price.

The first tax-farm Foca Landing Stage Customs (1593-1597) reflects a clearly competitive situation: actual/intended duration ratio is less than one (1593-1594) and the annual price is increasing.

The Anabolu Landing Stage (1589-1621) also reflects a mostly competitive situation: for the eleven entries, nine have an actual duration/duration ratio of less than one. As expected, the annual price exhibits a constantly increasing trend between 1589-1599. After this date the ratio becomes greater than one (8/6) and predictably the annual price falls. Afterwards, competition starts again pushing up the annual price from 200,000 to 276,666. To sum up, with minor exceptions, this is a competitive tax-farm.

The Sinop Customs Farm (1604/1616) is a little more complicated. 1604 was obviously a competitive year. In 1610, however, a tendency to increase the length of the tenure set in with the nominal auction price increasing from 1,580,988 to 1,800,000 while the annual price declined. The result: inconclusive.

The Moton Landing Stage appears to have been relatively stagnant; the annual price first falls and then slightly increases. The sluggishness is also confirmed by the actual duration/duration ratio which is equal to one in 1617.

The next major entry is the Salonica customs to which the fisheries and "zarar-i kasabiye" tax-farms were added in 1606. It seems this process of expanding the tax-farms started gradually when in 1594 a "multezim" named Tagya began to control, in addition to the Salonica customs, also the fisheries, for which he paid an additional 1,632,000 akces². Soon this became a tradition and from 1606 onwards a triple tax-farm comprising the customs, fisheries and *zarar-i kasaban* emerged. Actually, forming such composite tax-farms may also be considered as a form of risk averseness: it was thought that the loss of one tax-farm would be compensated by the profit of the other.

It is difficult to reach a clear-cut conclusion about this particular tax-farm for which we have data covering almost a century. The first five years appears to have been relatively competitive. The year 1596 was obviously a difficult one when the tax-farm was taken over by a team of three Jewish tax-farmers for a period of six years who then lost it to an unknown "multezim" for a smaller amount. It seems therefore, that the original Jews failed to meet their obligations and lost the tax-farm to another rival who was prepared to pay the state only a lower auction price. Thereafter, between 1607 and 1619, competition picked up again. This is confirmed by both the duration ratio which is less than one for most of the period and the fluctuating but at the same time the increasing annual price trend. Our data comes to an end some 68 years later when the annual price of the year 1697 has more than doubled. We can thus conclude that the Salonica Customs tax-farm, together with its components, exhibited a competitive trend particularly after 1607.

If we look at the next major entry, the Salonica Salt Works, we note, first of all, that the duration ratio remained smaller than 1 for the

² MAD 624/1.

entire period, 1595-1618. Moreover, the first four entries are of particular interest; they all belong to the same year indicating intense competition. Put differently; this tax-farm was taken over by four different competing groups of tax-farmers within a time-span of only year. We know two of these groups. The first one was a partnership of four Jewish tax-farmers. But eventually the tax-farm remained under the control of another partnership (one Christian, two Jews). The net result of this competition was to push the annual price from 3,512,794 to 3,935,802 akces. Thereafter, we observe a wildly fluctuating trend reaching a maximum point of 8.5 million in 1602 and at the end, i.e., in 1618, we are left with a figure slightly above the original starting point. Since salt production, by its very nature, is affected by climatic conditions, these fluctuations should be considered normal. In view of this, we can consider this tax-farm as competitive.

The Salonica Candle Works exhibit a duration ratio of either one or less than one and a steadily increasing annual price. We conclude, therefore, that this tax-farm was competitive.

The woollens stamp tax exhibits a duration ratio of greater than one in the year 1575 and predictably the annual price falls from 95,000 to 83,333. Afterwards the duration ratio declines to less than one, competition picks up and the final figure in 1606 is almost twice as much as the initial annual price in 1575. Hence our verdict: competitive.

The Salonica *ibtisab* starts with a duration ratio greater than one. For the next two entries the ratio is equal to one and then, while it falls to less than one, the annual price begins to climb steadily as predicted. This climb continues until 1605 and then begins to fluctuate. In any case the final figure in 1632 is more than 16 times greater than the one in 1576, the beginning of the period. We conclude: competitive³.

³ The massive increase in the annual auction price between 1576 and 1584 despite a duration ratio of greater than one, is an exception. This may have been caused by a merger between various regional tax-farms. Such mergers are not always recorded in the documents.

The next entry, Salonica Wine Arak and Coffee Tax Farm is most interesting as it represents a totally different type of arrangement. First of all, we note that from 1613 to 1623, for a period of ten years, the annual price remains fixed. Moreover, the auctioning period is also fixed at one year. By all accounts, therefore, the tax-farm appears to have been frozen.

The explanation is provided by the document MAD 4357/344 which states that the revenue of this tax-farm was assigned to financing cloth production for the janissaries. If we read between the lines a full explanation would be as follows: the state had a firm commitment to finance the production of "Yeniceri cukasi" and became risk averse; i.e., rather than participating in the full profits of the tax-farmer it preferred to sacrifice these potential profits in return for regular fixed income. The real risk takers were the "multezims" and they received any revenue that was above 500,000 akces as their reward. The situation was one of decentralization: the state sacrificed potential profits above 500,000 akces and left the responsibility of financing "cuka" production to the tax-farmers.

Next, we shift our attention to the other end of the Empire; Bagdad. It is difficult to reach to a conclusion on the dye-house of Bagdad due to the insufficient data and the change in currencies. Nevertheless, the 140,166 akces remaining fixed between 1549 and 1554 give us the impression that this was a stagnant tax-farm.

In the case of the Bagdad Customs we can conclude with more confidence that this was a stagnant tax-farm notwithstanding the fact that the overall trend was one of increase. This is because, of the seven entries we have, six are stagnant amounts. Moreover, the auction duration is always one year, reminiscent of the Salonica Wine Tax-Farm. Furthermore, the document MAD 19354/12 informs us that this tax-farm was managed by the "emin" of the imperial Shipyards of Bagdad probably as "emanet", i.e., in lieu of his salary. Thus we conclude: stagnant.

The next entry, the Bagdad tanneries, is also stagnant: the duration ratio is initially one and then becomes greater than one and

afterwards predictably the auction price falls. By contrast, the Bagdad *ibtisab* appears to have been competitive.

We reach the same conclusion in the case of Port Hor (Harrah?) in Yemen which exhibits a duration ratio of less than one and an increasing auction price for the years 1599 and 1600.

Another highly competitive tax-farm in Yemen was that of the Mocha port, while the Landing Stage of Suleyf (Salif?) was declining.

The next entry covers the period 1579-1599 for the Customs of Edirne. The only evidence we have for the duration ratio pertains to the years 1589 and 1596 which is less than one. Predictably, the auction price exhibits an increasing trend. Hence: competitive.

The Edirne candle Works were also competitive according to both criteria, while the "ihtisab" simply fluctuates without any meaningful trend.

The Landing Stages of Nalci and Isakci constitute an exception in that they exhibit for most of the period a duration ratio equal to one, yet the auction prices increase, albeit with fluctuation. Conclusion: competitive.

For the Landing Stage of Racik (Rahova?) the duration ratio was equal to one, twice, greater than one, once, and smaller than one, again, once. The auction price, on the other hand, keeps fluctuating. Hence: inconclusive.

The Nigbolu Landing Stage, which later on merged with Racik, is another difficult tax-farm. The auction price increases ever so slightly over a period of almost one hundred years and for the last seven years it simply freezes. The duration ratio is also without a reasonable trend. Hence; inconclusive.

The auction price of the Silistre Landing Stage exhibits an increasing trend without, however, a clear trend in the duration ratio. Conclusion: competitive.

The auction prices of the ports of Yerkoj and Tunakan exhibit, over a period of some 45 years, a generally competitive trend. Yet, we observe a freeze, without any apparent reason, between the years 1577-1583. The duration ratio is also without a clear trend. In view of

the threefold increase in the auction price we can conclude that this tax-farm was competitive.

The ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam exhibit two distinct trends: between 1562 and 1592 competitive; from 1592 until 1646 stagnant. Between the year 1577-1583 the port of Kili's annual auction prices froze without any apparent reason. The documents at hand simply do not provide us with any pertinent information. After 1601 competition picks up.

The port of Akerman appears to have been competitive between 1573-1595, despite a duration ratio equal to one or more (1576).

The silk scale of Ohri freezes, makes a leap and then freezes again. The reason for this strange trend is not known: inconclusive.

The Candle Works and *ibtisab* as well as the Cloth Customs of Filibe freeze without a known reason.

The Erzurum Customs and *cizye-i* Gurcistan tax-farm was assigned to the local military corps in lieu of their salaries in the year 1606. Normally, under these circumstances we would expect a freeze in the nominal auction price. That is to say, the government would settle for a fixed revenue and permit the local tax-farmers to collect the actual profit on the condition that they financed the salaries of the military. The official records, then, would show the fixed revenue that the state gets, hence the freeze. But surprisingly, the annual auction price increases from 3,333,333 to 3,900,000 akces in this case! The explanation is provided by MAD 4444/6 which informs us that another "mukataa" was added to this tax-farm, mainly silver prohibition (*yasakiye-i sim*) in 1610.

Still, the expected freeze occurs in 1633 at 80,000 reales. The document MAD 4383/114 informs us about the composition of this revenue, or rather the way it was spent. Accordingly, 13,000 reales were allotted to the "Erzurum kullari" i.e., the local military, 3,500, to the military corps in nearby Ardahan and 63,430 reales were sent to the imperial Treasury.

The entire revenue of 52,000 akces yielded by the Uye-House and *ibtisab* of Hasankale was allotted to the fortress guards of Hasankale, who were paid 85,288 akces. The deficit, therefore, was equal to

33,288 akces. In the year 1643 the state somehow managed to raise the entire 85,288 akces, presumably starting a long-term freeze.

The alum works of Karahisar-i Sarki is probably the most interesting tax-farm in this entire essay. Like most Erzurum tax-farms this one was also earmarked to the military. But alum being such an important textile raw material demanded all over the world, the state kept a close watch over this tax-farm and was not prepared to lose control of it despite the enormous distances involved. To this effect it sent inspectors to assess the real revenue potential of the tax-farm. One of these reported in 1608 that the tax-farm could provide substantially greater revenue but unfortunately it had been allotted to the fortress guards of Erzurum with an imperial decree. The next entry indicates that the guards agreed to increase the auction price by 192,492 akces! This is, indeed, a most interesting and unusual case of recentralization by the state. By the year 1629, however, the guards succeeded in reducing the price to 80,000 akces and froze it there for two years (decentralization). But then in 1631, the state succeeded in increasing the price to 1,382,650 and reassigning the revenue to the fortress guards of nearby Ardahan (recentralization). Thereafter the price froze.

The Europeans' camel tax was a competitive tax-farm; while the duration ratio was mostly less than one, the auction price kept increasing. It seems the English merchants were considered to be the vanguard of the European merchants and paid first 26,667 and then 26,368 in 1585 and 1587 and then finally 53,336 akces (?) in 1590. Conclusion: competitive!

The *Bac-i siyah* of Aleppo was a competitive tax-farm from the perspective of duration ratio. But the annual price fluctuated, probably reflecting the changing volume of trade. The same conclusion can be drawn for the other two Aleppo tax-farms, namely: the flour market and olive oil and soap.

The *Dye House* of Damascus was another competitive tax-farm.

We observe a freeze in the stamp tax and Damascus Simsariye between 1636-43. The documents at hand fail to inform us about the background of this freeze.

Another freeze is observed in the Damascus "ihtisab".

Unfortunately, the available data cover only a small period and we encounter new data only some 50 years later. Moreover, currencies keep changing⁴. The reasons for the freeze are not known.

The silk scale of Damascus appears to have been slightly competitive. But, then, there is something curious about this tax-farm: from 1612 onwards the tenure is limited to one year only. This usually happens in tax-farms assigned to the military. Available data, unfortunately, does not allow us to satisfy our curiosity.

The port of Trablussam is much more straightforward: this tax-farm simply froze from 1596 until 1631 for a period of 35 years. the reason for the freeze is not known.

Back in Europe, the port of Belgrade appears to have been competitive, while that of the customs of Dubrovnik froze for an unknown reason.

On the Black Sea shore, the Port and Customs tax-farm of Sinop was competitive.

The Port and Customs of Trabzon, on the other hand, appears to have gone through various cycles. Between 1608-1610 it was competitive with the duration ratio one and less than one and the auction price more than doubling from 1,000,000 akces to 2.5 millions. Thereafter, i.e., between 1610 and 1611 the tax-farm freezes. When some 20 years later we obtain the next information on this tax-farm, we notice that the freeze appears to have lasted throughout this period, albeit in a different currency, possibly, the Dutch florin (*esedi grus*). In the 1640s we observe fluctuations followed by a freeze between 1663 and 1674.

If we shift our attention to Bulgaria, the Somakov Steel Works exhibit a total freeze from 1627 until 1644, following a fall from 1579 to 1608. The document MAD 9827/81 informs us that in the year 1627, of the 409,000 akces revenue obtained from this taxfarm, 228,225 akces were directly reserved for the army and shipyards. 39,600 akces came from the Scale tax (*resm-i kantar*) and 10,000 akces

⁴ Ottoman monetary history has not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to make trustworthy conversions from one currency into another.

from the rent for the steelworks (*icare-i celikhane*). In short, Somakov provides us with another example of a frozen taxfarm earmarked to the military establishment.

The situation in Malatya was also clearly a freeze. Here, as in most freezes, the tenure was limited to one year only. The dye house, between 1617 and 1625, and the general tax farm of Malatya, between 1622 and 1626, showed constant auction prices. The reason for the freeze is not documented.

In the south, the port and customs of Antalya went through three cycles: competitive, freeze, competitive according to the annual price criterion. Why the tax-farm froze in between is not known.

In nearby Aydin, the coffe and bogasi stamp (*damga-i bogasi*) tax-farm was also frozen from 1676 until 1684. In the year 1686 the auction price increased by 100,000 akces despite a duration ratio greater than one: an exception.

In Syria, the Humus *ibtisab* appears to have been competitive even though the auction prices increased sluggishly. The tax-farm of Hama and Siriz (?), on the other hand, was frozen at 30,000 Dutch Florins between 1628-1630. There is no explanation for the massive increase between 1629-30 except that a merger of tax-farms may have taken place.

The two tax-farms of Amasya, Silk Scale and Stamp Tax, were both frozen. The reason is not documented.

The Candle Works and Gates Tax-Farm of Istanbul was clearly frozen for more than 40 years between 1624-1669 and so was the pencik for 3 years. The reasons for both are not documented.

The *rusum-u reft* and Weaponry Tax Farms of Istanbul were both competitive, as were the customs of Galata and Istanbul.

The last four tax-farms of this paper were located in Aleppo, Syria, and all four of them were frozen. The Customs of Aleppo was frozen at 4,713,221 akces for almost 60 years and the duration ratio remained equal to one.

Meanwhile, we have the general impression that when a tax-farm was frozen for such a long period and the tenure was for one year only, the military was usually involved. This is confirmed for the

Aleppo Customs Tax-farm by the document MAD 657/80. Accordingly, we are informed that out of the 4,713,221 akces, 2,283,220 was "furu nihade" i.e., deducted, as "ocakluk" for the "Gilman-i Kal'a-i Kars", i.e., fortress guards of Kars.

The silk scale of Aleppo was also frozen for 57 years and its tenure, too, was limited to one year only, both criteria indicating a military involvement. This is confirmed by the 1631 document (MAD 5604/25) which states that of the 1,850,000 akces, 242,640 were reserved for the "Gilman-i Kars" as "ocakluk". The 1634 data confirms the same figures. The 1674 record, however, informs us that 900,000 akces were "furu nihade", i.e., deducted and sent to the "Gilman-i Kars". In other words, the military tended to absorb an increasing percentage of the revenue of this tax-farm.

The stamp tax was frozen for 17 years, and the tenure was limited to one year only. The involvement of the military is evident in 1631. The document MAD 5604/25 informs us that 144,000 akces were sent, again, to the "Gilman-i Kars" as "ocakluk". The same ratio is confirmed also by the 1634 data.

Finally, the *Mazu* (gall-nut) Mills Tax Farm of Aleppo was also frozen. What makes this freeze interesting is that it occurs relatively early and that the duration ratio is less than one for two years. No explanation is documented.

III. Conclusion

The purpose of the above analysis was to identify the tax-farms whose annual auction prices were frozen. It was argued that such tax-farms indicated financial decentralization since the actual profits above the fixed revenue sent to the state accrued to local groups. The state agreed to this state of affairs when it became risk averse, i.e., when it preferred to guarantee the regular payment of the salaries of the military corps to the potentially more profitable but riskier competitive auctions.

Concerning the methodology applied in this article, in most of the tax-farms studied, the proposed relationship between duration ratios

and auction prices was supported by the available data. That is to say, if the actual duration to intended duration ratio was less than one, then the auction price tended to increase. The reverse of this relationship was also supported by most of the data. Moreover, in some tax-farms when the annual auction price remained fixed, it was observed that the intended as well as the actual duration was limited to one year only, or at least that the duration ratio was equal to one. Such tax-farms were called "frozen tax-farms".

In table I (appendix) the following "frozen" tax-farms were identified: Bagdad (Dye House, Customs), Kili (Port), Filibe (Candle and Ihtisab), Erzurum (Customs and Cizye of Gurcistan), Hasankale (Dye House and Ihtisab), Karahisar-i sarki (Alum), Damascus (Stamp Tax and Simsariye, Ihtisab), Trablussam (Port), Dubrovnik merchants, Trabzon (Port and Customs), Samakov (Steel Works), Malatya (Dye House), Aydin (Coffee and Bogasi), Hama/siriz, Amasya (Silk Scale, Stamp Tax, Gall-nut Mills), Salonika (Wine and Arak). Moreover, out of these 25 tax-farms 9 were definitely known to be remaining under the control of the military. Possibly all of them were ear-marked similarly, even though, definitive evidence is lacking.

Thus, it will be hypothesized here that the frozen tax-farms as defined above were earmarked for the payment of military salaries. Put differently, this article has introduced a method for identifying such tax-farms. Once identified, these frozen tax-farms should constitute the basis for further research into the paradigm of financial decentralization.

Finally, this paper has indirectly revealed that the centre-periphery paradigm cannot explain the process of financial decentralization. The former would normally argue that financial decentralization would occur in the peripheries of the empire. But this was simply not the case and frozen tax-farms were observed even in Istanbul. Furthermore, financial decentralization was not a linear process. As the case of the distant Alum Works of Karahisar-i Sarki demonstrates, the state occasionally fought back and recentralized important tax-farms. Thus, financial decentralization could also follow a cyclical pattern.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Foca landing stage customs	1593	2500000	Akçes	6 years	1 year	416666	MAD 1583/567
Foca landing stage customs	1594	2600000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	433333	MAD 1583/567
Foca landing stage customs	1597	27000000	Akçes	6 years	?	450000	MAD 1583/571
Anadolu landing stage	1589	1000000	Akçes	6 years	<1	166666	MAD 2477/50
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1085000	Akçes	6 years	<1	180833	MAD 2477/77
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1095000	Akçes	6 years	<1	182500	MAD 2477/87
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1105000	Akçes	6 years	<1	184166	MAD 2477/105
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1155000	Akçes	6 years	<1	192500	MAD 2477/105
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1165000	Akçes	6 years	<1	194166	MAD 2477/107
Anadolu landing stage	1595	1465000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	244166	MAD 2477/128
Anadolu landing stage	1598	1565000	Akçes	6 years	1 year	260833	MAD 589/4
Anadolu landing stage	1599	1665000	Akçes	6 years	8 years	277500	MAD 589/4
Anadolu landing stage	1607	1200000	Akçes	6 years	<1	200000	MAD 3360/54
Anadolu landing stage	1607	1660000	Akçes	6 years	6 years	276666	MAD 3360/63
Anadolu landing stage	1614	1810000	Akçes	9 years		201111	MAD 357/89
Anadolu landing stage	1621	200112	Akçes	1 year		200112	MAD 2957/85
Sinop customs and etc.	1604	1465000	Akçes	3 years	<1	346666	MAD 5452/?
Sinop customs and etc.	1604	1060000	Akçes	3 years	?	353333	
Sinop customs and etc.	1610	1580988	Akçes	6 years	<1	263498	MAD 4684/TOMAR
Sinop customs and etc.	1610	1800000	Akçes	9 years		200000	MAD 4684/TOMAR
Sinop customs and etc.	1614	1581000	Akçes	6 years		263500	MAD 5452/?
Sinop customs and etc.	1616	2371482	Akçes	9 years	3 years	263498	MAD 1850/2
Anadolu landing stage (zarar-i kasaban)	1614	10000	Akçes	1 year	<1	10000	MAD 4357/4
Anadolu landing stage (zarar-i kasaban)	1614	180000	Akçes	9 years	7 year	20000	MAD 4357/324

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Anadolu landing stage (zarar-i kasaban)	1621	27777	Akçeş	1 year	?	27777	MAD 2957/85
Moton landing stage	1605	50000	Akçeş			50000	MAD 4357/240
Moton landing stage and etc.	1613	20000	Akçeş	?	?	0	MAD 4357/282
Moton landing stage and etc.	1614	3000000	Akçeş	6 years	3 years	500000	MAD 4357/323
Moton landing stage and etc.	1617	3600000	Akçeş	9 years	9 years	400000	MAD 4357/156
Moton landing stage and etc.	1625	402222	Akçeş	?	1 year	402222	MAD 2957/85
Sinop customs and etc.	1618	1580988	Akçeş	6 years	?	263498	MAD 7299/172
Sinop customs and etc.	1618	1580988	Akçeş	6 years	5 years	263498	MAD 7299/172
Sinop customs and etc.	1623	930460	Akçeş	3 years	3 years	310153	MAD 3305/12
Sinop customs and etc.	1626	310153	Akçeş	1 year		310153	MAD 3305/12
Sinop customs and etc.	1638	550320	Akçeş	1 year	?	550320	MAD 16792/6
Sinop customs and etc.	1662	594610	Akçeş	1 year	6 years	594610	MAD 915/6
Foca landing stage customs	1594	2600000	Akçeş	6 years	3 years	433333	MAD 1583/567
Foca landing stage customs	1593	2500000	Akçeş	6 years	1 year	416666	MAD 1583/567
Foca landing stage customs	1594	2600000	Akçeş	6 years	3 years	433333	MAD 1583/567
Foca landing stage customs	1597	2700000	Akçeş	6 years	?	450000	MAD 1583/571
Inebolu landing stage customs	1617	325000	Akçeş	3 years	cl	108333	MAD 1850/2
Inebolu landing stage customs	1617	330000	Akçeş	3 years	?	110000	MAD 3985/98
Iskenderun landing stage	1622	40000	Grus-U Tam	6 years	1 year	416666	MAD 1583/567
Iskenderun landing stage	1666	1300000	Akçeş	1 year	?	1300000	MAD 3300/58
Iskenderun landing stage	1674	1318200	Akçeş	1 year		1318200	MAD 657/99
Cyprus landing stage and salt work and etc.	1624	2300000	Akçeş	1 year		2300000	MAD 1981/34
Bergos landing stage	1604	231100	Akçeş	6 years	cl	213100	MAD 5383/47
Bergos landing stage	1604	236100	Akçeş	6 years		39350	MAD 5383/47
Salonica customs	1591	8700000	Akçeş	6 years	3 years	1450000	MAD 2477/47
Salonica customs	1594	9200000	Akçeş	6 years	6 years	1533333	MAD 624/1
Salonica customs	1596	9360000	Akçeş	6 years	cl	1560000	MAD 2477/122
Salonica customs	1596	8710000	Akçeş	6 years	4 years	1451666	MAD 2477/136
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1606	15267362	Akçeş	?	1 year	0	MAD 3360/92
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1607	14667362	Akçeş	6 years	cl	2444560	MAD 3360/3

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1607	15267362	Akçes	6 years	6 years	2544560	MAD 3360/92
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasaban	1613	22001003	Akçes	9 years	<1 year	2444555	MAD 4357/364
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1613	30002493	Akçes	9 years	3 years	3333610	MAD 4357/286 Ani
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1616	270000005	Akçes	9 years	4 years	3000000	MAD 4357/346
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1616	13800000	Akçes	6 years	4 years	2300000	MAD 4357/140
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1617	6000000	Akçes	2 years	2 years	3000000	MAD 4357/33
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1619	14200000	Akçes	6 years	<1	2366666	MAD 4357/140
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1619	13358329	Akçes			3024527	MAD 4357/354
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1626	0				0	MAD 4962/86
Salonica customs + the fisheries + zarar-i kasabiye	1697	7050000	Akçes	1 year		7050000	MAD 5984/146
Salonica dye-house	1617	14000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	2333	MAD 4357/25
Salonica dye-house	1619	14000	Akçes	3 years	?	4666	MAD 4357/84
Salonica salt works	1595	28780555	Akçes	8 yrs, 3mns	<1	0	MAD 2477/82
Salonica salt works	1595	28980555	Akçes	8 yrs, 3mns	<1	3512794	MAD 2477/82
Salonica salt works	1595	35422221	Akçes	9 years	<1	3935802	MAD 2477/84
Salonica salt works	1595	35422221	Akçes	9 years	2 years	3935802	MAD 2477/93
Salonica salt works	1597	24614814	Akçes	6 years	<1	4102469	MAD 2477/138
Salonica salt works	1597	27550621	Akçes	7 years	5 years	3935803	MAD 2477/160
Salonica salt works	1602	51000000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	8500000	MAD 15726/1
Salonica salt works	1604	30714814	Akçes	6 years	1 year	5119135	MAD 589/12
Salonica salt works	1605	46200000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	7700000	MAD 3360/21
Salonica salt works	1608	40200000	Akçes	6 years		4300000	MAD 4357/345
Salonica salt works	1615	25800000	Akçes	6 years	4 years	4300000	MAD 4357/345
Salonica salt works	1617	9205566	Akçes	9 years	2 years	1022840	MAD 4357/24
Salonica salt works	1618	23400000	Akçes	6 years	<1	3900000	MAD 4357/345
Salonica salt works	1618	24650000	Akçes	6 years		4108333	MAD 4357/140
Salonica candle works	1571	87000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	29000	MAD 20286
Salonica candle works	1574	87500	Akçes	3 years		29166	MAD 20286/13
Salonica candle works	1585	73000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	24333	MAD 3902/24
Salonica candle works	1588	160000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	26666	MAD 3902/24

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Salonica candle works	1591	180000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	30000	MAD 2477/24
Salonica candle works	1594	185000	Akçes	6 years	<1	30833	MAD 2477/88
Salonica candle works	1594	280500	Akçes	9 years	9 years	31166	MAD 2477/131
Salonica candle works	1603	217000	Akçes	6 years		36166	MAD 3360/86
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1572	0			3 years	0	
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1575	285000	Akçes	3 years	6 years	95000	MAD 15988/3
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1581	166666	Akçes	2 years	2 years	83333	MAD 15988/3
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1583	960000	Akçes	3 years		320000	MAD 15988/4
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1592	622000	Akçes	6 years	<1	103666	MAD 2477/18
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1592	645000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	107500	MAD 2477/18
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1595	982500	Akçes	9 years	9 years	109166	MAD 2477/131
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1604	700000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	116666	MAD 3360/86
Salonica woollens stamp tax	1606	1089666	Akçes	6 years		181611	MAD 3360/89
Salonica ihtisab	1576	52032	Akçes	3 years	8 years	17344	MAD 15988/4
Salonica ihtisab	1584	825000	Akçes	4 years	4 years	206250	MAD 15988/4
Salonica ihtisab	1587	630000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	210000	MAD 3902/47
Salonica ihtisab	1590	655000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	218333	MAD 3902/47
Salonica ihtisab	1590	1335000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	222500	MAD 2477/22
Salonica ihtisab	1592	1345000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	224166	MAD 2477/22
Salonica ihtisab	1595	1355000	Akçes	6 years	<1	225833	MAD 2477/88
Salonica ihtisab	1595	2062500	Akçes	9 years	3 years	229166	MAD 2477/131
Salonica ihtisab	1598	1400000	Akçes	6 years	5 years	233333	MAD 589/9
Salonica ihtisab	1603	1828000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	304666	MAD 3360/90
Salonica ihtisab	1605	1828000	Akçes	6 years		304666	MAD 3360/90
Salonica ihtisab	1615	2050000	Akçes	9 years		227777	MAD 4357/73
Salonica ihtisab	1632	282832	Akçes	1 year		282832	MAD 16791/1
Salonica bozahane-i miri	1617	14000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	4666	MAD 4357/344
Salonica bozahane-i miri	1617	14000	Akçes	3 years		4666	MAD 4357/349
Salonica wine, arak and coffee tax	1613	500000	Akçes	1 year		500000	MAD 4357/344
Salonica wine, arak and coffee tax	1617	500000	Akçes	1 year		500000	MAD 4357/349

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Salonica wine, arak and coffee tax	1623	500000	Akçes	1 years		500000	MAD 1981/46
Salonica, valonia trees	1614	600000	Akçes	6 year	6 years	100000	MAD 4357/352
Salonica, valonia trees	1619	600000	Akçes	6 years		100000	MAD 4357/362
Salonica royal shops	1592	34000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	5666	MAD 2477/90
Salonica royal shops	1592	0				0	MAD 16079/2
Dye-house of Bagdad	1546	360000	Pare ?	3 years	3 years	120000	MAD 1090/8
Dye-house of Bagdad	1549	420500	Pare ?	3 years		140166	MAD 1090/8
Dye-house of Bagdad	1554	0	Pare ?			140166	MAD 1090/8
Dye-house of Bagdad	1674	4730	Grus-u tam	1 year		4730	MAD 657/190
Dye-house of Bagdad	1695	6803	Grus-u tam			0	
Dye-house of Bagdad	1551	400000	Pare ?	3 years	3 years	133333	MAD 15873/11
Bagdad customs	1640	31650	Grus-u tam	1 year		31650	MAD 5597/169
Bagdad customs	1642	31651	Grus-u tam	1 year		31651	MAD 4397/123
Bagdad customs	1643	31650	Grus-u tam	1 year		31650	MAD 5597/169
Bagdad customs	1645	80000	Grus-u tam	1 year		80000	MAD 4397/123
Bagdad customs	1664	40000	Grus-u tam	1 year		40000	MAD 19354/12
Bagdad customs	1674	40000	Grus-u tam	1 year		40000	MAD 2710/26,31
Bagdad customs	1676	40000	Grus-u tam	1 year		40000	MAD 3185/8
Bagdad customs	1691	50000	Li			0	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
Bagdad tanneries	1546	285000	Pare ?	3 years	3 years	95000	MAD 1090/17
Bagdad tanneries	1549	298000	Pare ?	3 years	4 years	99333	MAD 1090/17
Bagdad tanneries	1553	199000	Pare ?	3 years		66333	MAD 15873/31
Bagdad, the black gate	1550	60000	Pare ?	3 years	4 years	20000	MAD 1090/10
Bagdad, the black gate	1553	46500	Pare ?	3 years		15500	MAD 1090/10
Bagdad, the black gate	1548	70000	Pare ?	3 years		23333	MAD 1090/9
Bagdad, the black gate	1552	68000	Pare ?	3 years		22666	MAD 1090/9
Bagdad, the black gate	1553	50000	Pare ?	3 years		16666	MAD 15873/12
Bagdad, imperial silk	1554	330333	Pare ?	1 year		330333	MAD 1090/24
Bagdad, ahsamat	1553	1324948	Pare ?			1324948	MAD 1090/114
Bagdad, ihtisab	1553	38000	Pare ?			38000	MAD 15873/60

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Bagdad, ihtisab	1553	46333	Pare ?	1 year		46333	MAD 15873/7
Bagdad, ihtisab	1553	52526	Parc ?	1 year		52526	MAD 15873/60
Birecik, dye house	1551	8000	Akçes	1 year		8000	TD 276/18
Birecik, tannery	1551	240	?	1 year		240	TD 276/18
Birecik, landing stage	1551	180000	?	1 year		180000	TD 276/180
Birecik, shipping customs at Rumkale	1551	5500	?	1 year		5500	TD 276/180
Aden landing stage, Yemen	1599	11811	S. Hasene	1 year	(1	11811	MAD 7555/6
Aden landing stage, Yemen	1599	12525	S. Hasene	1 year		12525	MAD 883/15,7555
Tax revenue of Hazzan (Habran ?) Yemen	1598	6030	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	6030	MAD 2288/1
Tax revenue of Hazzan (Habran ?) Yemen	1599	6030	S. Hasene	1 year		6030	MAD 883/4
Hazzan (Habran ?) landing stage Yemen	1598	2600	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	2600	MAD 2288/1
Hazzan (Habran ?) landing stage Yemen	1599	2600	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	2600	MAD MAD 883/4
Landing stage of Hor, Yemen	1598	400	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	400	MAD 2288/2
Landing stage of Hor, Yemen	1599	400	S. Hasene	1 year	(1	400	MAD 883/5
Landing stage of Hor, Yemen	1600	486	S. Hasene	1 year		486	MAD 7555/7
Landing stage of Hor, Yemen	1600	486	S. Hasene	1 year		486	MAD 7555/7
Landing stage of Mahya ? and Fersan island, Yemen	1598	2100	S. Hasene	1 year		2100	MAD 2283/3
Landing stage of Mahya ? and Fersan island, Yemen	1599	2100	S. Hasene	1 year	(1	2100	MAD 883/5
Landing stage of Mocha harbor, Yemen	1598	80000	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	80000	MAD 2288/5
Landing stage of Mocha harbor, Yemen	1599	90000	S. Hasene	1 year		90000	MAD 883/7
Beytulmal of Mocha harbor, Yemen	1598	5388	S. Hasene	1 year		5388	MAD 2288/5
Landing stage of Suleyf and etc., Yemen	1598	1500	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	1500	MAD 2288/3
Landing stage of Suleyf and etc., Yemen	1599	1080	S. Hasene	1 year		1080	MAD 7555/7
Landing stage of Hadire and etc., Yemen	1598	5600	S. Hasene	1 year	1 year	5600	MAD 2288/3
Landing stage of Hadire and etc., Yemen	1599	5600	S. Hasene	1 year		5600	MAD 883/6
Revenue of Vilayet-i beyt-el faki? el-Kebir, Yemen	1599	8300	S. Hasene	1 year		8300	MAD 883/6
Revenue of Vilayet-i beyt-el faki? el-Sagir, Yemen	1599	15100	S. Hasene	1 year		15100	MAD 883/7
Revenue of shipping between Mocha and Suez, Yemen	1598	3265	S. Hasene	1 year		3265	MAD 2288/5
Landing stage of sihr and hadramud and etc., Yemen	1598	2000	S. Hasene	1 year		2000	MAD 2288/13
Revenue of all the landing stages of Yemen	1008	118193	S. Hasene	1 year		118193	MAD 7555/3

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Total revenue of all landing stages + taxfarms, Yemen	1599	339542	S. Hasene	1 year		339542	MAD 7555/4
Revenue of the royal shops, Musul	1610	8000		1 year		80000	MAD 539/231
Ihtisab, Musul	1610	50000				0	MAD 539/231
Total revenue of all the tax-farms of Musul	1646	532058				0	MAD 4397/126
Customs, Edirne	1579	0		3 years		0	MAD 589/59
Customs, Edirne	1589	2020000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	336666	MAD 4357/254A2
Customs, Edirne	1591	2020000	Akçes	6 years		336666	MAD 4357/254A2
Customs, Edirne	1596	338013	Akçes	9 years	3 years	37557	MAD 2477/145
Customs, Edirne	1599	6355000	Akçes	6 years		1059166	MAD 589/65
Candle works, Edirne	1590	225342	Akçes	6 years	6 years	225342	MAD 4357/254A7
Candle works, Edirne	1599	291684	Akçes	6 years	7 years	48614	MAD 589/65
Candle works, Edirne	1606	600000	Akçes	6 years	1 year	100000	MAD 3360/50
Candle works, Edirne	1607	610000	Akçes	3 years	1	203333	MAD 3360/42
Candle works, Edirne	1607	1224000	Akçes	6 years		204000	MAD 3360/42
Ihtisab, Edirne	1592	130000	Akçes	1 year		130000	MAD 4357/?
Ihtisab, Edirne	1596	333333	Akçes	1 year		333333	MAD 589/64
Ihtisab, Edirne	1602	810000	Akçes	6 years		135000	MAD 589/64
Ihtisab, Edirne	1607	390000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	130000	MAD 3360/66
Ihtisab, Edirne	1608	450000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	150000	MAD 3360/66
Ihtisab, Edirne	1610	300000	Akçes	3 years		100000	MAD 4357/65
Ihtisab, Edirne	1614	400000	Akçes	3 years		133333	MAD 4357/25aB2
Ihtisab, Edirne	1620	435000	Akçes	3 years		145000	MAD 4357/331
Ihtisab, Edirne	1625	457000	Akçes	3 years		152333	MAD 7290/107
Ihtisab, Edirne	1659	182333	Akçes	1 year	3 years	182333	MAD 1095/55
Ihtisab, Edirne	1661	182333	Akçes	1 year		182333	MAD 1095/55
Ihtisab, Edirne	1664	182333	Akçes	1 year		182333	MAD 1095/58
Ihtisab, Edirne	1669	182360	Akçes	1 year		182360	MAD 1095/60
Ihtisab, Edirne	1684	135000	Akçes	1 year		135000	MAD 9503/107
Dye-house, Edirne	1591	120830	Akçes	6 years		20138	MAD 4357/254A7
Weaponry, Edirne	1590	1115000	Akçes	6 years	5 years	185833	MAD 2477/75

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Weaponry, Edirne	1595	1225000	Akçes	6 years	1 year	204166	MAD 2477/75
Weaponry, Edirne	1596	1200000	Akçes	6 years		200000	MAD 2477/127
Bogasi stamp tax, Edirne	1615	13333	Akçes	1 year		13333	MAD 4357/109
Bogasi stamp tax, Edirne	1627	24333	Akçes	1 year		24333	MAD 2957/84
Woollen cloth stamp tax, Edirne	1592	170000	Akçes	3 years		56666	MAD 2477/9
Woollen cloth stamp tax, Edirne	1592	200000	Akçes	3 years		66666	MAD 2477/9
Salonica customs	1596	11032000	Akçes	6 years		1838666	MAD 624/1
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1562	2030000	Akçes	3 years	8 years	676666	MAD 1838/176
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1570	2668000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	889333	MAD 1838/185
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1573	2703000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	901000	MAD 1838/209
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1576	2920000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	973333	MAD 1838/209
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1579	3000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1000000	MAD 1838/209
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1582	4000000	Akçes	4 years	1 year	1000000	MAD 1838/208
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1583	3000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1000000	MAD 1838/135
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1585	2300000	Akçes	3 years		766666	MAD 7449/20
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1596	1500000	Akçes	3 years		500000	MAD 7449/3
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1597	11740000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	1956666	MAD 5294/56
Landing stages of Nalçi and Isakçi	1579	3000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1000000	MAD 1838/209
Candle works, Nigbolu and Silistre	1520	18000	Akçes	3 years		6000	MAD 166/238
Candle works of Nigbolu and Silistre	1528	15000	Akçes	3 years		5000	MAD 166/238
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1562	2654362	Akçes	3 years		884787	MAD 1838/175
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1570	2100000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	700000	MAD 1838/188
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1573	2100000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	700000	
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1577	2200000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	733333	MAD 1838/215
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1580	2400000	Akçes	3 years		800000	MAD 1838/215
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1583	2100000	Akçes	3 years		700000	MAD 1838/8
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1592	5000000	Akçes	6 years	5 years	833333	MAD 7449/8
Landing stage of Raçik ?	1597	3000000	Akçes	6 years		500000	MAD 7449/7
Landing stage of Nigbolu	1564	2700000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	900000	MAD 1838/175
Landing stage of Nigbolu	1568	2000000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	666666	MAD 1838/188

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Landing stage of Nigbolu	1570	2100000	Akçes	3 years		700000	MAD 1838/188
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1574	2300000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	766666	MAD 1838/230
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1577	2500000	Akçes	3 years		833333	MAD 1838/230
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1592	6600000	Akçes	6 years	5 years	1100000	MAD 7449/2
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1597	3000000	Akçes	6 years		500000	MAD 5294/69
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1583	2800000	Akçes	3 years		933333	
Landing stage, Nigbolu	1597	6000000	Akçes	6 years		100000	MAD 5294/69
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1606	14625000	Akçes	9 years		1625000	MAD 7273/14
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1608	13425000	Akçes	9 years		1491666	MAD 7273/17
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1631	1540573	Akçes	1 year	1	1540573	MAD 9826/9
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1631	1168239	Akçes	1 year		1168239	MAD 9826/77
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1635	1250000	Akçes	1 year		1250000	MAD 9827/141
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1638	1250000	Akçes	1 year		1250000	MAD 9827/135
Landing stages of Nigbolu and Raçik	1642	5000000	Akçes	4 years		1250000	MAD 1768/32
Landing stage, Rusçuk	1603	2400000	Akçes	6 years	5 years	400000	MAD 9821/18
Landing stage, Rusçuk	1608	5200000	Akçes	9 years		577777	MAD 7273/17
Landing stage, Rusçuk	1631	595000	Akçes	1 year		595000	MAD 9826/8
Landing stage, Rusçuk	1631	490000	Akçes	1 year		490000	MAD 9826/32
Landing stage, Semendre	1582	700000	Akçes	3 years		233333	MAD 2768/145
Landing stage, Semendre	1606	600000	Akçes	3 years		200000	MAD 864/5
Landing stage, Semendre	1613	228940	Akçes	1 year		228940	MAD 228/5
Landing stage, Silistre	1535	800000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	266666	MAD 166/39
Landing stage, Silistre	1539	630000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	210000	MAD 166/39
Landing stage, Silistre	1542	900000	Akçes	3 years		300000	MAD 166/39
Landing stage, Silistre	1545	950000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	316666	MAD 166/?
Landing stage, Silistre	1545	950000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	316666	MAD 166/?
Landing stage, Silistre	1547	1075000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	358333	MAD 166/42
Landing stage, Silistre	1548	1210000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	403333	MAD 166/42
Landing stage, Silistre	1553	940000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	313333	MAD 166/45
Landing stage, Silistre	1556	1008563	Akçes	3 years	3 years	336187	MAD 166/46

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Landing stage, Silistre	1569	2050000	Akçes	3 years		683333	MAD 1838/178
Landing stage, Silistre	1581	3000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	100000	MAD 2768/217
Landing stage, Silistre	1584	3000000	Akçes	3 years		100000	MAD 1838/10
Landing stage, Silistre	1600	3400000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	566666	MAD 9821/11
Landing stage, Silistre	1603	8390950	Akçes	9 years	3 years	932327	MAD 5383/53
Landing stage, Silistre	1610	1114564	Akçes	1 year		1114564	MAD 7273/20
Landing stage, Silistre	1614	10156490	Akçes	9 years		1128498	MAD 7273/16
Landing stage, Silistre	1631	1000000	Akçes	1 year		1000000	MAD 9826/22
Customs, Nigbolu and Silistre	1578	161000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	53666	MAD 2768/28
Customs, Nigbolu and Silistre	1581	164000	Akçes	3 years		54666	MAD 2768/28
Ports of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1545	885000	Akçes	3 years		295000	MAD 166/53
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1551	920000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	306666	MAD 166/30
Parts of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1554	800000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	266666	MAD 166/33
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1556	909862	Akçes	3 years	3 years	303287	MAD 166/35
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1559	1130000	Akçes	3 years		376666	MAD 166/36
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1568	1610000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	536666	MAD 1838/179
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1569	1680000	Akçes	3 years		560000	MAD 1838/179
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1574	1720000	Akçes	3 years	6 years	573333	MAD 1838/203
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1577	2000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	666666	MAD 1838/216
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1580	2000000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	666666	MAD 1838/216
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1583	2000000	Akçes	3 years		666666	MAD 1838/203
Port of Yerköy and Tunakan ?	1591	2700000	Akçes	3 years		900000	MAD 7449/10
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1562	2580000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	860000	MAD 4969/5
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1567	3106000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1035333	MAD 4969/15
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1570	3206000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1068666	MAD 4969/23
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1573	3356000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	1118666	MAD 4969/31
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1573	3406000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	1113533	MAD 4969/31
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1578	3126000	Akçes	3 years		1042000	MAD 4969/39
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1592	10400000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	1733333	MAD 7449/40
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1597	5200000	Akçes	6 years		866666	MAD 5294/16

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1636	1287666	Akçes	1 year		1287666	MAD 1768/28
Ports of Vidin and Feth-i Islam	1646	704333	Akçes	1 year		704333	MAD 1768/31
Ports of Kili	1577	6225000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	2075000	MAD 1838/218
Ports of Kili	1580	6225000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	2075000	MAD 1838/234
Ports of Kili	1583	8300000	Akçes	4 years		2075000	MAD 1838/ 14,150
Ports of Kili	1601	11900000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	1983333	MAD 9821/6,5294
Ports of Kili	1604	6050000	Akçes	3 years		2016666	MAD 5383/17
Ports of Kili	1604	12600000	Akçes	6 years		2100000	MAD 5283/23
Ports of Akerman	1573	4900000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1633333	MAD 1838/218
Ports of Akerman	1576	4975000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	1658333	MAD 1838/218
Ports of Akerman	1580	5150000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1716666	MAD 1838/217
Ports of Akerman	1595	15100000	Akçes	6 years	6 years	2516666	MAD 5294/29
Ports of Akerman	1604	8400000	Akçes	6 years		1400000	MAD 5383/23
Sulfur mines of Ohri	1613	2400	Akçes	6 years		400	MAD 16076/20
Silk scale of Ohri	1609	115000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	38333	MAD 16076/77
Silk scale of Ohri	1612	115000	Akçes	3 years	4 years	38333	MAD 16076/77
Silk scale of Ohri	1616	130000	Akçes	3 years		43333	MAD 16076/101
Silk scale of Ohri	1625	130000	Akçes	3 years		43333	MAD 2957/?
Candle works and ihtisab of Filibe	1631	200000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	200000	MAD 9826/18
Candle works and ihtisab of Filibe	1634	200000	Akçes	1 year	2 years	200000	MAD 9827/123
Candle works and ihtisab of Filibe	1636	200000	Akçes	1 year		200000	MAD 9826/139
Cloth customs and bac-i bazar of Filibe	1569	91940	Akçes	1 year	2 years	91940	MAD 166/190
Cloth customs and bac-i bazar of Filibe	1571	91940	Akçes	1 year		91940	MAD 166/190
Salt works of Saruhan	1574	1250000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	416666	MAD 5454/?
Saltworks of Saruhan	1577	1300000	Akçes	3 years		433333	MAD 5454/?
Salt works of Saruhan	1617	3600000	Akçes	6 years		600000	MAD 3985/134
Saltworks of Saruhan	1577	1300000	Akçes	3 years		433333	MAD 5454/?
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurgistan	1607	1000000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	3333333	MAD 5655/2
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurgistan	1610	3900000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	3900000	MAD 2023/94
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurgistan	1630	3600000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	360000	MAD 15935/8

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurcistan	1633	80000	Grus	1 year	1 year	80000	MAD 9829/12
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurcistan	1635	80000	Grus-kamil	1 year	1 year	80000	MAD 4383/114
Customs of Erzurum and Cizye-i gurcistan	1674	96094	Grus-tam	1 year	2 years	96094	MAD 657/176
Mint of Erzurum	1608	2166666	Akçes	1 year		2166666	MAD 3785/10
Mint of Erzurum	1628	3000000	Akçes	1 year		3000000	MAD 300/170
Dyehouse and ihtisab of Hasankale; Erzurum	1630	52000	Akçes	1 year		52000	MAD 15935/11
Dyehouse and ihtisab of Hasankale; Erzurum	1634	52000	Akçes	1 year	2 years	52000	MAD 4383/187
Dyehouse and ihtisab of Hasankale; Erzurum	1643	85288	Akçes	1 year		85288	MAD 5597/131
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1607	1033333	Akçes	1 year	1 year	1033333	MAD 3785/10
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1608	1200000	Akçes	1 year		1200000	MAD 3785/13
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1612	1392492	Akçes	1 year		1392492	MAD 4444/26
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1629	800000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	800000	MAD 300/203
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1630	800000	Akçes	1 year		800000	MAD 300/235
Alum works of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1631	1382650	Akçes	1 year		1382650	MAD 4383/27
Alumworks of Karahisar-i sarki, Erzurum	1636	1382650	Akçes	1 year		1382650	MAD 4383/160
Silk customs of the fortress of Ardahan, Erzurum	1630	45000	Grus	1 year	1	45000	MAD 15935/12
Silk customs of the fortress of Ardahan, Erzurum	1630	50000	Grus	1 year		50000	MAD 15935/12
Taxfarm of Antakya, Aleppo	1627	6990180	Akçes ?	1 year		699018	MAD 4860/149
Europeans' camel tax, Aleppo	1581	320000	Akçes ?	4 years	4 years	80000	MAD 4972/108
Europeans' camel tax, Aleppo	1585	309000	Akçes ?	4 years		77250	MAD 4972/109
Europeans' camel tax, Aleppo	1585	314000	Akçes ?	4 years	2 years	78500	MAD 4972/110
Europeans' camel tax, Aleppo	1587	314000	Akçes ?	4 years	1 year	78500	MAD 4972/111
Europeans' camel tax, Aleppo	1590	354000	Akçes ?	4 years		88500	MAD 4972/113
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1581	306366	Akçes	3 years	3 years	102122	MAD 4972/114
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1585	415333	Akçes	4 years	1 year	103833	MAD 4972/116
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1585	415333	Akçes	4 years	2 years	103833	MAD 4972/117
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1587	244000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	81333	MAD 4972/118
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1589	256200	Akçes	3 years	2 years	85400	MAD 4972/118
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1591	256200	Akçes	3 years		85400	MAD 4972/120
Bac-i siyah, Aleppo	1609	915264	Akçes	9 years		101696	MAD 2706/14

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
The mint, Aleppo	1584	6167000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	2055666	MAD 4972/92
The mint, Aleppo	1590	1760000	Akçes	3 years		586666	MAD 4972/99
Ihtisab, Aleppo	1607	4919024	Akçes	8 years		614878	MAD 2706/13
Ihtisab, Aleppo	1631	216000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	216000	MAD 5604/51
Ihtisab, Aleppo	1635	270000	Akçes	1 year		270000	MAD 4383/72
Coffee tax, Aleppo	1634	2500	Grus-u kam	1 year		2500	MAD 4383/13
Caravan customs of Damascus and Aleppo	1602	141000	Gold piece	3 years		47000	MAD 284/14
Huseyf ? han, Aleppo	1617	325000	Pares ?	1 year		325000	MAD 91918/?
Huseyf ? han, Aleppo	1617	325000	Pares ?	1 year		325000	MAD 91918/?
Dilaver pasa han, yusuf pasa han, sultan osman han	1635	100000	Pares ?	1 year		100000	MAD 4383/71
Flour market of Aleppo	1583	426299	Pare/Akçe ?	3 years	1 year	142099	MAD 4972/144
Flour market of Aleppo	1584	387000	Pare/Akçe ?	4 years	2 years	96750	MAD 4972/144
Flour market of Aleppo	1585	487000	Pare/Akçe ?	4 years	1 year	121750	MAD 4972/146
Flour market of Aleppo	1586	611750	Pare/Akçe ?	5 years	3 years	122350	MAD 4972/147
Flour market of Aleppo	1589	501400	Pare/Akçe ?	4 years	2 years	125350	MAD 4972/149
Flour market of Aleppo	1591	501400	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years	1 year	125350	MAD 4972/151
Flour market of Aleppo	1592	324000	Akçe/Pare ?	3 years		108000	MAD 4972/153
Silver and lead mines, Aleppo	1587	1182000	Pare/Akçe ?	6 years		197000	MAD 4972/56
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1581	475000	Pare/Akçe ?	4 years	2 years	118750	MAD 4972/137
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1583	827500	Pare/Akçe ?	4 years	2 years	118750	MAD 4972/137
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1587	400000	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years	1 year	100000	MAD 4972/139
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1588	408000	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years	1 year	102000	MAD 4972/141
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1589	408000	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years	2 years	107000	MAD 4972/141
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1591	433000	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years	1 year	108250	MAD 4972/142
Olive oil and soap, Aleppo	1592	438000	Akçe/Pare ?	4 years		109500	MAD 4972/142
Cotton and processed leather, Aleppo	1631	100000	Akçe/Pare ?	1 year		100000	MAD 5604/51
Dye-house, Damascus	1562	165000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	55000	MAD 4175/16
Dye-house, Damascus	1563	175000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	58333	MAD 4175/16
Dye-house, Damascus	1564	180000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	60000	MAD 4175/16
Dye-house, Damascus	1567	185000	Akçes	3 years		61666	MAD 4175/16

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Spices and pilgrimage road tax, Damascus	1642	4500	Esedi Grus	1 year		4500	MAD 5597/159
Stamp tax and simsariye, Damascus	1612	3659	Hasene sik	1 year		3659	MAD 919/63
Stamp tax and simsariye, Damascus	1636	6711	Esedi Grus	1 year		6711	MAD 19636/50
Stamp tax and simsariye, Damascus	1643	6711	Esedi Grus	1 year		6711	MAD 5597/149
The mint, Damascus	1562	282000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	94000	MAD 4175/6
The mint, Damascus	1563	287000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	95666	MAD 4175/6
The mint, Damascus	1566	287616	Akçes	4 years	1 year	71904	MAD 4175/7
Customs, Damascus	1561	386460	Akçes ?	5 years	5 years	77292	MAD 4175/14
Customs, Damascus	1566	236876	Akçes ?	3 years	?	78958	MAD 4175/14
Ihtisab, Damascus	1561	1198170	Akçes	4 years	2 years	299542	MAD 4175/8
Ihtisab, Damascus	1563	1233170	Akçes	4 years	2 years	308292	MAD 4175/8
Ihtisab, Damascus	1565	1233170	Akçes	4 years		308292	MAD 4175/9
Ihtisab, Damascus	1611	8555	Hasene sik	1 year	1 year	8555	MAD 919/63
Ihtisab, Damascus	1636	5160	Esedi Grus	1 year		5160	MAD 19636/50
Silk scale, Damascus	1562	881170	Akçes	5 years	5 years	176234	MAD 4175/13
Silk scale, Damascus	1567	534072	Akçes	3 years		178024	MAD 4175/13
Silk scale, Damascus	1612	3880	Hasene sik	1 year		3880	MAD 919/63
Silk scale, Damascus	1636	3680	Esedi Grus	1 year		3680	MAD 19636/50
Silk scale, Damascus	1643	4320	Esedi Grus	1 year		4320	MAD 5597/148
Market dues and coffee tax, Damascus	1612	4328	Hasene sik	1 year		4328	MAD 919/63
Port of Trablussam	1596	1360000	Akçes	1 year		1360000	MAD 919/40
Port of Trablussam	1603	1360000	Akçes	1 year		1360000	MAD 919/41
Port of Trablussam	1625	30000	Esedi Grus	1 year	1 year	30000	MAD 905/9
Port of Trablussam	1630	30000	Esedi Grus	1 year	1 year	30000	MAD 300/237
Port of Trablussam	1631	30000	Esedi Grus	1 year		30000	MAD 5604/33,12
Port of Trablussam	1635	25000	Esedi Grus	1 year		25000	MAD 4383/103
Port of Trablussam	1644	36725	Esedi Grus	1 year		36725	MAD 1345/27
Trablussam, general	1625	21680000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	0	MAD 300/43
Danubian ports, total	1550	9000000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	3000000	MAD 141/19
Danubian ports, total	1551	9000000	Akçes	3 years		3000000	MAD 141/50

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Port of Varna, Ibrail and Isakçi	1586	1606000	Akçes	3 years	1 year	535333	MAD 16184/5
Port of Varna, Ibrail and Isakçi	1587	3500000	Akçes	6 years		585333	MAD 16184/5
Port of Uskub	1580	2318200	Akçes	3 years	3 years	772733	MAD 22420/5
Port of Uskub	1583	2188200	Akçes	3 years		729400	MAD 1838/115
Port of Uskub	1626	264166	Akçes	1 year		264166	MAD 2957/55
Port of Estergon	1608	410000	Akçes	3 years		136666	MAD 4556/5
Port of Budapest	1606	750000	Akçes ?	3 years		250000	MAD 4556/4
Port of Beograd	1550	0				0	MAD 141/10
Port of Beograd	1550	1030000	Akçes	3 years		343333	MAD 141/10
Port of Beograd	1568	2720000	Akçes	3 years		906666	MAD 1838/179
Port of Beograd	1581	4208235	Akçes	3 years	3 years	1402745	MAD 2768/14
Customs of Dubrovnik merchants	1592	304200	Akçes	3 years		101400	MAD 18142/185
Customs of Dubrovnik merchants	1595	304200	Akçes	3 years	4 years	101400	MAD 18142/10-A
Customs of Dubrovnik merchants	1599	304200	Akçes	3 years		101400	MAD 18142/10-A
Port and customs of Sinop	1589	640000	Akçes	3 years		213333	MAD 4944/87
Port and customs of Sinop	1592	660000	Akçes	3 years		220000	MAD 5954/112
Port and customs of Sinop	1649	554610	Akçes	1 year		554610	KK 5158/62
Port and customs of Trabzon	1608	3000000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	1000000	MAD 5655/12
Port and customs of Trabzon	1610	2500000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	2500000	MAD 3785/13
Port and customs of Trabzon	1611	2500000	Akçes	1 year		2500000	MAD 3781/1
Port and customs of Trabzon	1630	500000	?	1 year	1 year	500000	MAD 300/235
Port and customs of Trabzon	1631	500000	?	1 year		500000	MAD 5604/36
Port and customs of Trabzon	1642	600000	?	6 years	1 year	100000	MAD 4657/12
Port and customs of Trabzon	1643	615000	?	1 year		615000	MAD 5597/15
Port and customs of Trabzon	1663	608400	?	1 year		608400	MAD 19354/9
Port and customs of Trabzon	1674	608445	?	1 year		608445	MAD 657/42
Port and customs of Trabzon	1691	558400	?	1 year		558400	KK 2314/2
Customs, port of Basra	1690	9000000	Sahi/hesti?	1 year		9000000	MAD 5461/104
Steel works, Somakov	1579	1626868	Akçes	3 years	3 years	542289	MAD 2768/415
Steel works, Somakov	1582	1636868	Akçes	3 years	3 years	545622	MAD 1838/42

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Steel works, Somakov	1585	1540000	Akçes	3 years		513333	MAD 1838/42
Steel works, Somakov	1608	400000	Akçes	1 year		400000	MAD 1838/60
Steel works, Somakov	1627	409000	Akçes	1 year		409000	MAD 9827/81
Steel works, Somakov	1630	409000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	409000	MAD 9827/79
Steel works, Somakov	1631	409000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	409000	MAD 9827/88
Steel works, Somakov	1632	409000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	409000	MAD 9827/91
Steel works, Somakov	1633	409000	Akçes	1 year		409000	MAD 9827/95
Steel works, Somakov	1637	409000	Akçes	1 year		409000	MAD 9827/131
Steel works, Somakov	1642	409000	Akçes	1 year		409000	MAD 1768/71
Steel works, Somakov	1644	409000	Akçes	1 year		409000	MAD 1768/71
Dye-house, Malatya	1617	18000	Akçes	1 year		18000	MAD 16132/1
Dye-house, Malatya	1625	18000	Akçes	1 year		18000	MAD 5604/86
Tax-farm of Malatya	1622	2300000	Akçes	1 year		2300000	MAD 7589/53
Tax-farm of Malatya	1625	2300000	Akçes	1 year	1 year	2300000	MAD 300/36
Tax-farm of Malatya	1626	2300000	Akçes	1 year		2300000	MAD 300/86
Port and customs, Antalya	1552	649230	Akçes	3 years		216410	MAD 619/12
Port and customs, Antalya	1561	1060000	Akçes	3 years	2 years	353333	MAD 115/36
Port and customs, Antalya	1563	1170000	Akçes	3 years		390000	MAD 115/36
Port and customs, Antalya	1577	1566000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	522000	MAD 3277/44
Port and customs, Antalya	1580	1576000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	525333	MAD 3277/44
Port and customs, Antalya	1585	1400000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	466666	MAD 1583/215
Port and customs, Antalya	1588	1600000	Akçes	3 years	3 years	533333	MAD 1583/240
Port and customs, Antalya	1594	1600000	Akçes	3 years		533333	MAD 1583/281
Port and customs, Antalya	1607	1700000	Akçes	3 years		566666	MAD 5592/4
Port and customs, Antalya	1615	2302605	Akçes	3 years		767535	MAD 3985/113
Port and customs, Antalya	1664	1030021	Akçes	1 year	3 years	1030021	MAD 2068/5
Leather works and coffee houses, Cyprus	1624	172000	Akçes	1 year		172000	MAD 1981/34
Salt works and port of Aydin	1571	1520000	Akçe/pare	3 years	3 years	506666	MAD 3255/121
Saltworks and port of Aydin	1577	2100000	Akçe/pare	3 years	3 years	700000	MAD 20286/1
Coffee, bogasi stamp, Aydin	1676	800000	Akçe/pare	1 year	1 year	800000	MAD 3185/9

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Coffee and bogasi stamp, Aydin	1681	800000	Akçe/pare	1 year	2 years	800000	MAD 3191/16
Coffee and bogasi stamp, Aydin	1684	800000	Akçe/pare	1 year	2 years	800000	MAD 3191/23
Coffee and bogasi stamp, Aydin	1686	900000	Akçe/pare	1 year	1 year	900000	MAD 3191/23
Ihtisab, Humus	1625	170	Grus Esedi	1 month		2040	MAD 905/7
Ihtisab, Humus	1630	2000	Grus Esedi	1 year	1 year	2000	MAD 300/237
Ihtisab, Humus	1631	2000	Grus Esedi	1 year	1	2000	MAD 5604/33
Ihtisab, Humus	1631	2210	Grus Esedi	1 year		2210	MAD 12841/2
Ihtisab, Humus	1644	2200	Grus Esedi	1 year		2200	MAD 1345/26
Taxfarm of Hama and Siriz	1623	45000	Kamil Grus	1 year		4950000	MAD 1981/70
Taxfarm of Hama and Siriz	1628	30000	Grus Esedi	1 year	1 year	30000	MAD 300/163
Taxfarm of Hama and Siriz	1629	30000	Esedi Grus	1 year	1 year	30000	MAD 300/193
Taxfarm of Hama and Siriz	1630	30000	Esedi Grus	1 year		2100000	MAD 300/217
Silk scale, Amasya	1624	150000		1 year		150000	MAD 615/62
Silk scale, Amasya	1634	150000		1 year		150000	MAD 1479/36
Stamp tax (surh cloth), Amasya	1644	60	Grus Tam	1 year	1 year	60	MAD 4619/21
Stamp tax (surh cloth), Amasya	1645	60	Riyal	1 year	1 year	60	MAD 4619/33
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1624	1590000	Akçes ?	3 years	2 years	530000	MAD 7290/?
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1626	530000	Akçes ?	1 year		530000	MAD 2957/82
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1661	450000	Akçes ?	1 year		450000	MAD 1095/20
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1664	450000	Akçes ?	1 year		450000	MAD 1095/20
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1667	450000	Akçes ?	1 year		450000	MAD 1095/20
Candle works and gates, Istanbul	1669	450000	Akçes ?	1 year		450000	MAD 1095/20
Pencik, Istanbul	1586	19650000	Akçes	9 years	3 years	2183333	MAD 3247/4
Pencik, Istanbul	1589	19650000	Akçes	9 years		2183333	MAD 3247/4
Rûsum-u refi, Istanbul	1590	3000000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	500000	MAD 7101/9
Rûsum-u refi, Istanbul	1594	4383334	Akçes	6 years		730555	MAD 2477/64
Weaponry, resm-i Kantar....., Istanbul	1586	2625000	Akçes	6 years	3 years	437500	MAD 3247/9
Weaponry, resm-i Kantar	1589	4000000	Akçes	9 years		444444	MAD3247/9
Weaponry, resm-i Kantar....., Istanbul	1595	2716666	Akçes	6 years		452777	MAD 2477/89
Customs, Galata and Istanbul	1594	95000000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	15833333	MAD 451/2

Tax-farm	Year	Price	Currency	Intended duration	Actual duration	Ann-price	Source
Customs, Galata and Istanbul	1597	100000000	Akçes	6 years	2 years	1666666	MAD 18142/104
Customs, Aleppo	1617	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year	1 year	4713221	MAD 919/8
Customs, Aleppo	1630	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year	1 year	4713221	MAD 300/215
Customs, Aleppo	1631	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year		4713221	MAD 5604/25
Customs, Aleppo	1634	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year	1 year	4713221	MAD 4383/12
Customs, Aleppo	1635	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year		4713221	MAD 4383/71
Customs, Aleppo	1646	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year		4713221	MAD 439/737
Customs, Aleppo	1674	4713221	Akçes ?	1 year		4713221	MAD 657/80
Silk scale, Aleppo	1617	1850000	Akçes ?	year		1850000	MAD 919/8
Silk scale, Aleppo	1617	1850000	Akçes ?	1 year		1850000	MAD 919/8
Silk scale, Aleppo	1631	1850000	Akçes	1 year		1850000	MAD 5604/25
Silk scale, Aleppo	1634	1850000	Akçes ?	1 year	1 year	1850000	MAD 4383/12
Silk scale, Aleppo	1635	1850000	Akçes ?	1 year		1850000	MAD 4383/71
Silk scale, Aleppo	1646	1850000	Akçes ?	1 year		1850000	MAD 4397/37
Silk scale, Aleppo	1674	1850000	Akçes ?	1 year		1850000	
Stamp tax, Aleppo	1617	325000	Akçes ?	1 year		325000	MAD 919/8
Stamp tax, Aleppo	1617	325000	Akçes ?	1 year		325000	MAD 919/8
Stamp tax, Aleppo	1630	325000	Akçes ?	1 year	1 year	325000	MAD 300/215
Stamp tax, Aleppo	1631	325000	Akçes ?	1 year		325000	MAD 5604/25
Stamp tax, Aleppo	1634	325000	Akçes ?	1 year		325000	MAD 4383/12
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1581	22500	Akçes ?	3 years	3 years	7500	MAD 4972/227
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1584	22500	Akçes ?	3 years	3 years	7500	MAD 4972/227
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1586	22500	Akçes ?	3 years	2 years	7500	MAD 4972/228
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1588	20000	Akçes ?	3 years	3 years	6666	MAD 4972/228
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1591	20000	Akçes ?	3 years	1 year	6666	MAD 4972/229
Mazu mills, Aleppo	1592	22500	Akçes ?	3 years		7500	MAD 4972/229