The tanneries of SIVAS serve generally local markets but with some exports. Sheep and goats, but oxen and cow also used. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

ANKARA tanning only for local market. Many small ones but there are 10 large in Ankara and 15 large ones Yozgat. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

Tanneries in the 1913 survey were twelve in number, with 44 officials, 886 workers, with an overall average of 85 persons per establishment. Some 5.4% of all persons employed in industry so defined. Daily wage average was 13.6 p̄ers/2.52 marks (overall ave in industry was 2.53 marks) and production worth 32 mil p̄ers/5.9 mil marks (or 4.8% of the 671 mil p̄ers. total industry production). Hoffmann, WWA 1909 article on 1913/15 survey.

Istanbul shoe production is of some importance, generally done by Greeks; the product can easily compete with imorts, thus foreign shoe imports declining each yera. kund k 1901, XIX,1, Constantinopel.

On tanners guild, see MUB, iand BBA related documents, for assistance of the state int he 1860s-70s reform plan.

The Industrial Improvement Commission, est in 1866, reported that
"the leather makers, who were once very prosperous and whose wealth and power had been superior to that of other guilds, have been gradually declining during the last thirty or forty years" and finally the leather plants are totally idle. Sarc, 51, citing MUB 755.

Commission to provide tanners guild with 2000 kese capital to make leathers/deri like those of Europe. Plan was to organize guilds into companies and spread them from Istanbul to the provinces.

The petition of the Debbag esnafi and the investigations of others make clear there are two reasons for its decline. First, the guild always has had a monopoly on the buying, processing, and selling of skins and hides in Istanbul. Also, foreign makers began making production improvements that weren’t matched by the guild in Istanbul and so demand for its products declined. So recently, this centuries old guild has been suffering. (The text makes clear that this is a very old and privileged guild, more so than the others mentioned in the commission report.) Privileges renewed from Fatih thru Selim III. MUB I, 755-9.

A 1254/1838-9 defter has the names of 56 kese that register the names in an ihtisab defteri of the Muslim and reayya esnafs in Dersaadet.

Among these is listed the mest ve chedik ve kondura ve dikici cobbler's (the light, thin-sole boots, morocco slipper and shoe cobbler. Have 385 shops, with 620 Muslim and 177 reyya,
for a total of 797 persons. In addition, there are the eskici haffafı vesokukcu esnafi/cheap shoes, with 68 shops and 140 Muslims and 282 reyya for a total of 422 persons.

And there are 223 saddler/serrac esnafi shops with 673 Muslims. Also the nalinci es/clogs with 38 shopps, and 54 Muslim and 7 reyya for a total of 61 persons.

Also the tanners of Uskudar/debbag rencberi esnafi with 950 Muslims. HH 48311 D, 1254/1838-9.

Amasya--some 50 shoemaker werkstatter, 35 Armenian and 15 Greek. Totomjanz 1901, 66.

KONYA

The products of the city of Seydi are bez and kilims and leatehr products. In the kaza of Aksehir, they are kemre ketan, bez and bootmakers goods. In Karaman kaza they are hali, kilim, sccade and leather products. Konya VS 1298/1881, 76.

Konya province--an increasing number of tanneries both for local enterprises and for export; some 350,000 pcs are distri in salted condition. Usually use sheep and beef hides, in part buffalo, but goal and camel are seldom used. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

At Burdur, the tanning and dyeing of leather and the weaving and bleaching of linen seemed to be the chief occupations. Leake, 1800 trip, 1824 publ.
BITLIS

Lists the important industries of the region, 4th and 5th are debbag and pabuscu. Bitlis VS 1310/1892, 169

ALEPPO

At Aleppo and Damascus, wages of shoemakers is 9-10 ptrs/day and 3-5 for apprentices. Flour is 2 ptrrs/okke. normally is 1 ptrs. Bakers earn 8-10 w/o bread. 50-51. A pair of shoes cost 15-22 ptras/pair. No shoes are noted as being imported. 83 In 1836 in Aleppo, sheomakers now earn 4-5 piasters/pair of shoes, formerly it ws 1/5-2 ptrs. 124

Are 600 workmen in 300 cobbler's shops in Aleppo in 1857. A+P 1859, 30, Skene.

Three tanneries in Aleppo. FO 195/902, Skene, Aleppo, 2 April 1868.

The red, iron heeled boots and pointed Oriental slipper are very popular. "an active industry, filling whole bazaars, which are always crowded with purchasers.: This guild is one of the most prosperous in the city and annually does 1.2 million piasters of business. A+P 1872, LVII, 3565, Skene, 12/31/1871.

Tanning is the only local industry that is maintaining itself, and many of its products are being repaced by those of Europe, esp.
the beaten hides of France. RCC Alep for 1899, 20 octobre 1900.

Shoemaking uses enormous quantities of red and yellow moroquin leather for the customary domestic footwear, surprising is the considerable supply of ready made shoes, for men, women and children. k und k, 1901, x, 3, Aleppo.

Aleppo has 8 tanneries. Halep VS 1321/1903. GB AS 3838 for 1906 has the same number that says the tanneries of domestic interest only.

Tanneries have made progress in the past year. Kalbwichs-, Vachetten and Glaci-leder are now produced in noteworthy quantity,. The first quality made here is comparable to the "deuxieme choix) of Europe; but the latter is 20-25% more expensive than the local equivalent. The total prod of the various kinds of leather as well as maroquin leather is c. 3 million kronen for the province for 1907. Almost 3/4 million more than 1906. Tanning has a secure future. k und k, VIII, 1, 1907, Aleppo.

ADANA

In Adana province, industry in insigificant, are one or two tanneries. F) 195/253, Carpenter at Tarsus, 12/31/1845.

The manufacture of boot leather at Adana also gave good results
and we notice its effect by the decline in foreign leather imports. GB AS 1890, No. 745, Aleppo for 1889, including Adana report.

Adana v exports c. 16,000 LS of hides, esp to France. GB AS 4235 for 1908.

City of Adana—another enterprise, beside stocking and knitting, found in the city in large numbers is shoe making; produces some 150-200,00 marks of products. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

DIYARBAKR

Town of Diyarbakr has two tanneries. Are 57 (56) cobblers' shops and 100 (95) shoemakers' shops; 25 (22) ready made boot and shoe shops; 7 (5) morocco leather dealers; 16 leather workers shops; total of 1,267 shops. FO 195/459, Homes, Diarbekir, 3/31/1857.() are the number in 1864. In 1864, there are 15 makers of European shoes and 80 shops of makers of native shoes. In 1864, 25 tanneries... FO 195/799, Taylor at-Diyarbakr 3/31/1864.

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<th>Diyarbakr s. prod.</th>
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<td>colored misin</td>
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<td>colored sahtiyen</td>
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<td>kosole</td>
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<td>ayakkabi</td>
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Diyarbakr vs 1302/1884-5.
Three of the five largest leather fabriks in Diyarbakr belong to Armenians. Totomamjanz and Toptschjan, 1901, 64.

Diyarbakr has an important tanning industry producing 100,000 skins/year, one third of them exported. Maroquin is a speciality, worked by some 200 masters, producing some 50,000 skins/year. The maroquin leather is dyed on the spot, usually in yellow and red. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

AYDIN

Tanning carried out in many towns, esp Izmir, Aydin, Manisa, Bergama, Usak and Kutahya. "Trakhala, a large closely packed settlement picturesquely situated beside a strong spring in a narrow mountain valley south of Soma, is entirely a tanning centre. It belongs to a special type of industrial settlement, of which a few examples are met with in the west of Asia Minor." These are compactly built populous villages remote from the highways in barren mounts and depending on some particular activity. Always beside a good water source. GB NavalStaff, Handbook, II, Sept 1919 (but based on Fitzner, 1902).

Greek workers form the majority of shoemakers in Izmir. Nonetheless, European imports are considerable. Some 50 chests of shoes, worth 36,000 fl of a total of 35 million gold florins
of imports. Scherzer, 1873.

The shoe, as well as the rain and sun umbrella, industry has developed to the point that only luxury and fancy wares are imported. German manufacturers thus also have suffered. BuHI, III, 9, Januar 1902.

There is one leather factory with steam power and several without, exclusively work for local demand. The end product is made of unworked La Plata hides, bought in Antwerp and Hamburg. kund k X, 2, 1906, Smyrna.

Leather industry has increased in past few years. First class establishments in Izmir (3), Aydin(4), Scala Nuova(4), Manissa(4), Ayvali(3) and Chio(4). Along with 100 small tanneries in the district. A total of 390,000 hides are prepared. k und k, 1910, Smyrna.

A small percentage of boots and shoes are made locally, but in the past few years, the US has monopolized the market. Now US is out of fashion and British boots and shoes are gaining favor. GB AS 5247 for 1912-13, Smyrna. NB—seems to contradict 1902 German report.

TRABZON
Are three tanneries in the town. A very considerable quantity of slippers are made and sent to all parts of the interior. A+P
1862, 58 Stevens at Trebizond for half year ending 6/30/1860.

Tanneries at Trabzon did better this year because of increased demand for colored leather for native shoes and slippers. GB AS 1888, No. 342, Trebizond for 1887.

There was a sergi in 1321 in Trabzon, people from all over the province came. Mentions 26 items, one of them was leather. Trabzon VS 1322/1904, 218-219.

ERZURUM

The shoemakers, and many other artisans were Armenians. Severe slump in the city of Erzurum since the Armenians pulled out with the Russians. The city has lost much of its commercial importance. FO 78/205, Brant at Trabzon, 1/20/1831.

Of the 2613 shops at Erzurum, those of weavers, tanners, shoemakers (who at Erzurum profess a reputation for the manufacture of boots and slippers used in the country) are the most important. FO 195/728, Dalyell, 2/22/1862.

There are three tanneries with 30 men each in Erzurum, indifferent. A+P 1873, 65, Kurdistan for 1872.
Exports from Harput V. to "other areas of the Ottoman Empire" for 1884 and 1885 include 52,000 and 45,000 pairs of native made shoes with 4,000 and 3,500 LS respectively. Of total of 162,000 and 135,000 LS to abroad and other Ottoman areas. GB AS 1886, Nr 54, Kharpul V for 1885, Devey, 9/11/1886.

Harput province--are 60 tanneries at Harput, Mezre, Malatya and Eghin, make the much-used marauin, generally in yellow, used in large amounts in Asian Turkey and North Africa. Eghin alone exports 15,000 of these skins. Tunisian annually imports some 20,000 of these maroquin skins. Altogether, some 80-100,000 sheep and goat skins exported. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

BURSA

Shoe production occurs within the country and so does the tanning of the necessary leather. The peasants are not very demanding; the better shoe sorts are demanded in the cities by Greeks and Armenians. The imports of European wares are minimal. k und k 1902, VIII,5 Brussa.

The tanneries have expanded operations. The local products fall short of their European competitor; but because of cheapness, these are preferred by the peasants and the economically lower levels of the cities. Saddles and bridles, wagon covers and seats, harnesses, various straps are made from domestic leatehrs.
Shoemaking has shown an upswing, so that foreign shoes are driven out of the local marketplace. Shoes made locally are sent to other Turkish towns and even exported to the Balkans. K und k 1912, Brussa.

KAYSERI
A great qty of yellow morocco leather is prepared here and sent to all parts of Turkey. Kayseri, Brant, London, 1/11/1836 FO 78/289

"A vast number of lamb, sheep and goat skins are used here in making yellow and red morrocco leather, which forms a great branch of native industry and many parts of Turkey are supplied with the article from hence." FO 195/205, Suter at Kayseri, 2/26/1842.

KAYSERI tanneries are 60 in number, more than other sancaks of the area. Tanned sheep skins while goat and cow skins are salted and sent to Marseilles. Buhi X, 9, 20 August 1907.

In the bazaar of Khinnis in Kurdistan, he mentions that the bazaar has 30 stalls, nothing in them except Aleppo handkerchief and boot and shoes from Erzurum and a few other necessities. FO 195/112, Brant 7/16/1837, Erzurum.
Town of Paloo has 1,000 families, some 200 looms, a dyehouse and a tannery.

FO 195/112, Suter, 12/31/1837, Trebizond on Erzurum.

City of Aintap live almost exclusively by trading and manufacturing, weaving, leather tanning and dyeing employing a great number of ahnds. A+P 1859, 30, 2544, Sandwich, 4/4/1858.

The tanning industry on Rhodes is increasing. GB AS 1891, No. 894, Smyrna for 1890.

Abbreviations:
A+P=Accounts and Papers, GB
AS=Annual Series, GB
FO=Foreign Office, GB
D=Dahiliye, Prime Ministry Archives, Istanbul.
Fitzner=Rudolf Fitzner, Anatolien Wirtschaftsgeographie, Berlin, 1902.
GB=Great Britain
HHI=Hat-ti Humayun, Prime Ministry Archives, Istanbul
K and K=Austria-Hungary, Berichte der k.u. k. Österr.-Ung. Konsularamt über das Jahr....Vienna
Leake=William Martin Leake, A Tour of Asia Minor with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country. London, 1824.
RCC=France, Rapports commerciaux des agents diplomatiques et consulaires de France.
Scherzer=K. von Scherzer, Smyrna Vienna, 1873.
VS=Vilayet Salnamesi
WWA=Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv.