

Scripts, Scribes, and Sanjaks: An Analysis of Ottoman Turkish Styles in Documents Pertaining to the Afrin Region (Kurd-Dagh)

Introduction

The "styles" of Ottoman Turkish found in documents pertaining to the Afrin region of Syria are not monolithic. They represent a complex matrix determined by a document's function, its point of origin, and the specific administrative and linguistic context of the Vilayet of Aleppo. While high imperial scripts like *Divani* were used for edicts of power emanating from Istanbul, the most voluminous and frequently used styles were the functional scripts of provincial bureaucracy and finance—namely *Riq'a*, *Siyakat*, and, crucially, a localized Arabic *Naskh* for judicial matters. This reflects the practical realities of governing a semi-autonomous Kurdish region within a predominantly Arab-speaking province.

This report synthesizes paleographic analysis with administrative history. It first establishes the administrative placement of Afrin, known in Ottoman records as Kurd-Dagh ("Mountain of the Kurds"), within the Ottoman Empire to identify the relevant documentary corpus. It then analyzes the distinct calligraphic scripts and linguistic registers of the Ottoman bureaucracy before applying this framework to the specific types of documents that would have been produced concerning the region.

The report is structured in four parts. Section I details the administrative context of Afrin. Section II examines the linguistic landscape of Ottoman Syria. Section III provides a paleographic survey of key bureaucratic scripts. Finally, Section IV synthesizes these elements to identify the specific styles most used in Afrin-related documents, providing a nuanced answer to which forms of writing were most prevalent in the governance of this historic area.

Section I: The Administrative Context of Afrin (Kurd-Dagh) in the Ottoman Empire

To identify the styles of writing used in documents about Afrin, one must first understand where to look for these documents. The location and nature of archival records are dictated

by the region's specific place within the Ottoman administrative hierarchy. Afrin's identity as both a subordinate part of a major province and a semi-autonomous district shaped the types of records created about it.

1.1 The Vilayet of Aleppo: The Provincial Superstructure

Throughout the Ottoman period (1516-1918), the Afrin region was unequivocally part of the larger administrative unit centered on the city of Aleppo.¹ This province was known first as the Eyalet of Aleppo and later, following the comprehensive administrative reforms of 1864, as the Vilayet of Aleppo.³ The province was a major imperial hub, second only to the capital Constantinople in commercial and strategic prominence at various times, largely due to its pivotal location on the trade routes connecting Anatolia, Persia, and the Mediterranean.³ The Vilayet of Aleppo was a vast and diverse territory. Its administrative boundaries were stretched northward to incorporate the largely Turkish-speaking cities of Maraş and Antep (Aintab) and the Kurdish-speaking areas around Urfa, creating a province with a mixed population of Arabic, Turkish, and Kurdish speakers, alongside significant Armenian and other communities. The province was subdivided into several districts known as *sanjaks* (or *livas*), including the sanjaks of Aleppo, Aintab, Maraş, and Urfa, which formed the administrative superstructure under which Afrin was governed.³

1.2 Kurd-Dagh: The "Sancak of the Kurds" (Ekrad Sancağı)

Within the broader Vilayet of Aleppo, the Afrin plateau held a distinct identity. Ottoman documents officially referred to this mountainous region as the "Sancak of the Kurds" (*Ekrad Sancağı*) or Kurd-Dagh. This was not merely a geographic descriptor but a recognized administrative entity reflecting the area's demography and political structure.

This status points to a system of semi-autonomous governance, a pragmatic approach the Ottoman state frequently employed in frontier zones or regions dominated by powerful tribal confederations.⁷ In exchange for loyalty, tax revenues, and the provision of auxiliary troops for imperial campaigns, the central government granted local chieftains considerable autonomy.¹⁰ These hereditary fiefs, sometimes known as *yurtluk-ocaklık*, allowed local rule to pass from father to son, in stark contrast to the standard practice of rotating centrally appointed governors.⁸ The powerful Janbulad family, Kurdish chieftains based in Kurd-Dagh, exemplify this system. They served as hereditary governors (*sancak-bey*) of the neighboring Sancak of Kilis and, at the height of their power in the early 17th century, were even appointed governors of the entire Eyalet of Aleppo.⁶

1.3 Implications for Archival Research

The dual administrative identity of the Afrin region—as a component of the Vilayet of Aleppo and as a semi-autonomous Kurdish sanjak—dictates the nature and location of its historical documentation. Documents concerning Afrin will not be found under a standalone "Afrin" heading in Ottoman archives. Instead, research must be directed toward the records of the **Vilayet of Aleppo**.³ Specifically, relevant materials are most likely to be found within the records of the

Sancak of Kilis (given its administrative connection to the Janbulad rulers of Kurd-Dagh) and the central **Sancak of Aleppo** itself, as well as any files explicitly referencing "**Ekrad Sancağı**" or "**Kurd-Dagh**".

The primary repository for central government documents is the *T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı - Osmanlı Arşivi* (BOA) in Istanbul. Collections such as the *Halep Ahkâm Defterleri* (Aleppo Judgment Registers) within the BOA contain copies of imperial orders (*hüküm*) sent from the capital to the entire province, including its various districts and sub-districts like those in the Afrin area. Similarly, land and tax registers (*Tapu Tahrir Defterleri*) for the Vilayet of Aleppo, which provide detailed demographic and economic data, are preserved in Turkish state archives.¹⁵ This administrative structure suggests that documents related to Afrin would be of two primary types: "external" documents issued by the imperial center to the province, and "internal" documents generated by the provincial or local administration itself. This distinction is fundamental to understanding which calligraphic and linguistic styles were most commonly used.

Table 1: Administrative Hierarchy for the Ottoman Afrin Region (Kurd-Dagh)

Level of Administration	Ottoman Term	Specific Name/Entity	Location of Primary Records
Empire	<i>Devlet-i Âliyye</i>	The Sublime Porte	Istanbul (BOA)
Province	<i>Vilayet / Eyalet</i>	Vilayet of Aleppo	Istanbul (BOA), Damascus
District	<i>Sancak / Liva</i>	Sancak of the Kurds (<i>Ekrad Sancağı</i>), Sancak of Kilis	Istanbul (BOA), Damascus
Sub-district	<i>Kaza</i>	Afrin, Rajo, Jindires, etc.	Damascus, Aleppo

Section II: The Languages of Governance in Ottoman Syria

The concept of "Ottoman Turkish" was not monolithic; it encompassed a spectrum of linguistic registers. In the context of the Syrian provinces, this complexity was amplified by the pervasive use of Arabic, which held a distinct and critical role in the machinery of provincial

governance, particularly within the judicial system.

2.1 Lisân-ı Osmânî: The Tripartite Language of the Elite

The official language of the Ottoman Empire was *Lisân-ı Osmânî*, or Ottoman Turkish. This was a highly formalized administrative and literary register of the Turkish language, written in a variant of the Perso-Arabic script.¹⁸ It was a quintessential imperial language, a hybrid creation that borrowed its vocabulary and grammatical structures extensively from two other major Islamic languages: Arabic, the language of religion, science, and law; and Persian, the language of literature, poetry, and high court culture. In some highly formal texts, the proportion of Arabic and Persian loanwords was so great that native Turkish words constituted a minority of the vocabulary, making the language largely unintelligible to the common Turkish-speaking populace.¹⁸

This official language existed in several distinct registers :

- **Fasih Türkçe** ("Eloquent Turkish"): This was the most ornate and complex register, heavily laden with Arabic and Persian elements. It was the language of imperial decrees (*ferman*), official histories, and poetry, designed to convey majesty and erudition.
- **Orta Türkçe** ("Middle Turkish"): A less complex form used by the educated classes for commerce, administration, and inter-office correspondence.
- **Kaba Türkçe** ("Rough Turkish"): The vernacular spoken by the rural and lower-class population, which used far fewer foreign loanwords and forms the direct ancestor of modern standard Turkish.

An Ottoman official's linguistic code-switching was a daily reality. He might use the Arabic-derived word *asel* (عسل) for honey when writing an official report but use the native Turkish word *bal* (بال) when purchasing it at the market.

2.2 The Primacy of Arabic in the Vilayet of Aleppo

While Ottoman Turkish was the language of the centrally appointed governor (*vali*) and the military-administrative apparatus, Arabic was the dominant vernacular language of the Vilayet of Aleppo and the broader Syrian region.⁴ More importantly for the documentary record, Arabic was the foundational language of Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*). The Ottoman Empire was a Sunni state that officially followed the Hanafi school of law, a legal tradition codified and debated for centuries almost exclusively in Arabic.²²

This legal-linguistic reality had a direct and profound impact on the nature of official documentation produced at the provincial level. The *şer'iyye sicilleri* (Sharia court registers) were the official records of the Islamic courts, which handled the vast majority of local legal affairs, including marriage, divorce, inheritance, property sales, commercial contracts, and criminal matters. In Aleppo, as in other Arab provinces, these voluminous and historically invaluable registers were kept in **Arabic**, not Ottoman Turkish. This fact is monumental, as

these court records represent one of the largest and most detailed documentary sources for the social and economic history of the region, including Afrin.

2.3 Bilingualism and Hybridization in Practice

The provincial administration was, in effect, functionally bilingual. This created a hybridized culture where Ottoman and Syrian Arab elements blended. This fusion was visible in the urban landscape, where mosques from the period often featured Ottoman architectural styles like grand domes and pencil-thin minarets, but were decorated with local Syrian details such as black-and-white striped masonry (*ablaq*).

This functional bilingualism extended to the documentary record. A single legal dispute could generate paperwork in both languages. The primary court ruling (*ilam*), detailing the case and the judge's decision based on Sharia law, would be recorded in Arabic in the court's register. However, an order from the court to another government body, such as the land registry office (*tapu*), to execute the judgment would often be written in Ottoman Turkish.

This reveals a clear functional demarcation. The language of a document is a primary indicator of its administrative purpose. An order composed in Ottoman Turkish concerning Afrin is most likely a communication *from* the imperial or executive branch to its officials or subjects. A document written in Arabic, by contrast, is most likely a record of a legal or commercial transaction *among* the local population, adjudicated and recorded by the state's judicial arm. Therefore, any analysis of the "styles of Ottoman Turkish" in documents about Afrin must contend with the paradox that for the vast corpus of local legal records, the language used was, in fact, Arabic.

Section III: A Paleographic Survey of Ottoman Bureaucratic Scripts

The Ottoman state developed a sophisticated array of calligraphic scripts, each tailored to a specific function. The choice of script was not merely aesthetic; it conveyed information about the document's authority, confidentiality, and purpose. The evolution of these scripts from ornate, artistic hands to simplified, functional forms also mirrors the increasing bureaucratization of the empire.

3.1 Scripts of Power and Prestige: Divani and Jeli Divani

The *Divani* script was the exclusive hand of the Ottoman Imperial Council (*Divan-ı Hümayun*) and was therefore the ultimate symbol of the Sultan's authority.²⁷ Its use was reserved for the most important documents of state, including imperial decrees (

ferman), royal edicts, and grants of title or land (*berat*).²⁷

Divani is a highly cursive and complex style, characterized by its ascending lines that sweep upwards from right to left across the page. Its letters are tightly interwoven, and it employs numerous "unauthorized" ligatures (connections between letters that are normally separate), making it notoriously difficult to read for the uninitiated.²⁷ This complexity was intentional, serving as a security feature to prevent forgery and ensure the confidentiality of state secrets.²⁸ An even more elaborate version,

Jeli Divani (meaning "clear" or "large" *Divani*), was used for the most ceremonial documents. In this style, the empty spaces between the letters were meticulously filled with decorative dots and marks, transforming the text into a dense, shimmering veil of ink.²⁷ Documents written in

Divani were almost always surmounted by the Sultan's intricate calligraphic monogram, the *tughra*, which served as the imperial seal.³⁰

3.2 Scripts of Bureaucratic Speed: Riq'a and Ruq'ah

In contrast to the ceremonial grandeur of *Divani*, the *Riq'a* script was developed for speed and efficiency. It was a simplified cursive hand used for everyday official and personal correspondence that did not require the security or formality of the imperial chancery script.³² It was the workhorse script of the Ottoman bureaucracy, used for internal memoranda, petitions, and provincial communications.³³

Riq'a is characterized by small, rounded letters and a compressed structure.³³ Over time, particularly during the 19th-century Tanzimat reforms which saw a massive expansion of the state bureaucracy,

Riq'a evolved into an even simpler and more rapid script known as *Ruq'ah*. Composed of short, straight strokes and simple curves, *Ruq'ah* became the standard handwriting style across the entire Ottoman and Arab world, prized for being easy to learn and quick to write.³⁶ Every literate Ottoman was expected to be able to write in *Ruq'ah*.

3.3 The Script of Clarity: Naskh (Nesih)

The *Naskh* script, whose name literally means "copying," was prized above all for its clarity and legibility. For this reason, it became the pre-eminent script for transcribing books, especially the Holy Qur'an, where textual accuracy and ease of reading were paramount.³⁰

Naskh is a small, round, and exquisitely balanced script. Its letters are well-proportioned and distinct, making it easy to read even in lengthy texts.³² While its primary domain was religious and literary manuscripts, its legibility also made it a practical choice for some official documents, such as the textual portions of registers or architectural inscriptions on mosques

and public buildings where clear communication was essential.³⁰

3.4 The Secret Script of Finance: Siyakat

Siyakat was a unique and highly specialized script used exclusively by the Ottoman financial administration.⁴⁰ It was developed for one primary purpose: to maintain the confidentiality of the state's fiscal records. Its use was mandatory for documents such as treasury accounts and, most importantly for this study, the detailed land and tax registers known as *Tapu Tahrir Defterleri*.⁴¹

The script is a form of coded stenography. It is "defective" in that it systematically omits the diacritical dots that distinguish many letters in the Arabic alphabet. Furthermore, it employs a unique set of abbreviations, contextual ligatures, and specialized ciphers for numbers and common fiscal terms.⁴⁰ The result was a script that was virtually illegible to anyone not specifically trained in its use, effectively safeguarding the empire's financial data. Within a single tax register, it was common to see

Siyakat used for the numerical data (tax amounts, land yields) while headings and place names were written in a more legible script like *Naskh* or *Riq'a* for reference.

Section IV: Synthesis: Script and Language in Documents Pertaining to the Afrin Region

By integrating the administrative, linguistic, and paleographic contexts, it is possible to construct a precise model of the styles used in different types of documents pertaining to the Afrin region. The "most used" styles are a direct consequence of documentary volume, which privileges the routine records of law and finance over the rare documents of imperial ceremony.

4.1 Imperial Decrees and Judgments (Ferman, Hüküm): The Voice of Istanbul

Documents representing the direct exercise of the Sultan's authority over the Vilayet of Aleppo would have been composed in the imperial capital and sent to the provincial governor for implementation. These included imperial decrees (*ferman*) and high-level judgments or orders (*hüküm*) concerning administrative, military, or major legal matters affecting the province, including the "Sancak of the Kurds." Examples of such orders are preserved in central archival collections like the *Mühimme Defterleri* (Registers of Important Affairs) and the *Halep Ahkâm Defterleri* (Aleppo Judgment Registers).¹⁴

- **Language:** These documents were written in *Fasih Türkçe*, the most formal and ornate

register of Ottoman Turkish, filled with Arabic and Persian constructions to reflect the grandeur of the imperial court.¹⁸

- **Script:** The script would be the official chancery hand, **Divani** or, for the most solemn occasions, **Jeli Divani**. These documents would bear the Sultan's *tughra* as a seal of authenticity and power.²⁸ While of immense political importance, these documents were relatively infrequent compared to the daily paperwork of the province.

4.2 Land and Tax Registers (Tapu Tahrir Defterleri): The Fiscal Record

The Ottoman state conducted periodic cadastral surveys (*tahrir*) to create detailed registers (*defter*) of population, land, agricultural production, and tax obligations. These *Tapu Tahrir Defterleri* were fundamental tools for fiscal assessment and the allocation of military fiefs (*timar*).¹⁵ Detailed registers for the Eyalet of Aleppo survive from the 16th century, and the practice of land registration was systematized under the 1858 Land Code.¹⁷ These registers would have included detailed entries for the villages and communities of the Kurd-Dagh region.

- **Language:** The language of these fiscal registers was Ottoman Turkish.
- **Script:** These documents used a composite of scripts dictated by function. The core financial data—tax figures, land measurements, population counts, and revenue summaries—was recorded in the secret financial script, **Siyakat**, to ensure confidentiality.⁴⁰ To make the registers usable, descriptive text such as place names, names of household heads, and section headings were written in a more legible script, typically a clear **Naskh** or a functional **Riq'a**.

4.3 Local Court Records (Şer'iyye Sicilleri): The Voice of Aleppo

The most voluminous and socially rich documents generated at the provincial level were the Sharia court registers (*şer'iyye sicilleri*). The courts in the city of Aleppo had jurisdiction over the entire province, and their registers contain the day-to-day legal and commercial life of its inhabitants, including those from Afrin. These records, numbering in the hundreds of volumes for Aleppo alone, document everything from property sales and inheritance disputes to criminal cases and the establishment of pious endowments (*waqf*).²⁴

- **Language:** As established previously, the working language of the Sharia courts in Aleppo was **Arabic**, reflecting both the language of the local population and the language of Hanafi jurisprudence.⁴
- **Script:** The script used by court scribes (*kâtîps*) was a functional, unadorned hand designed for speed and clarity. This would typically be a provincial variant of **Naskh** or a cursive hand closely related to **Riq'a**. The goal was efficient record-keeping, not the high art of imperial calligraphy.

4.4 Provincial and Inter-Office Correspondence: The Bureaucratic Everyday

The daily business of governing the province required constant communication between various officials: letters and memoranda would have flowed between the governor's office in Aleppo, the local chieftain of Kurd-Dagh, district tax collectors, and other administrators.

- **Language:** This correspondence would have been conducted in *Orta Türkçe*, the standard administrative register of Ottoman Turkish.
- **Script:** The script of choice for this type of rapid, functional communication was *Riq'a*. In the later Ottoman period (post-mid-19th century), this would have transitioned to the even more simplified *Ruq'ah* script.³⁴

Considering the sheer volume of daily legal transactions and the comprehensive nature of fiscal surveys compared to the occasional imperial decree, it becomes evident that the most *used* styles were those of the provincial administration. The tens of thousands of entries in the Arabic-language court registers and the detailed data in the *Siyakat*-laden tax registers constitute the vast majority of the written documentary heritage concerning the Afrin region.

Table 2: Matrix of Ottoman Scripts and Languages in Afrin-Related Documents

Document Type (Ottoman/Arabic Term)	Primary Function	Point of Origin	Primary Language	Dominant Script(s)
<i>Ferman / Hüküm</i>	Imperial Command	Istanbul	Ottoman Turkish (<i>Fasih</i>)	<i>Divani, Tughra</i>
<i>Tapu Tahrir Defteri</i>	Fiscal/Tax Survey	Provincial (Surveyor)	Ottoman Turkish	<i>Siyakat</i> (for data), <i>Naskh/Riq'a</i> (for text)
<i>Şer'iyye Sicili / İlam</i>	Judicial Ruling	Aleppo (Local Court)	Arabic	Functional <i>Naskh</i> or <i>Riq'a</i>
Provincial Correspondence	Administrative Communication	Aleppo / Kurd-Dagh	Ottoman Turkish (<i>Orta</i>)	<i>Riq'a / Ruq'ah</i>

Conclusion

This investigation reveals that the "styles of Ottoman Turkish" used in documents concerning the Afrin region were diverse and functionally specific. The script and language of any given document were dictated by its purpose and its point of origin within the imperial administrative structure. High imperial commands issued from Istanbul were written in the formal *Fasih Türkçe* register using the prestigious and secure *Divani* script. The critical fiscal

records of the state, such as the *Tapu Tahrir Defterleri* (land and tax registers), employed a dual-script system: the secretarial *Siyakat* script was used for sensitive financial data, while more legible *Naskh* or *Riq'a* was used for textual descriptions.

However, the analysis demonstrates that the most voluminous and frequently used records at the local level—the Sharia court registers (*şer'iyye sicilleri*) of the Vilayet of Aleppo—were maintained not in Ottoman Turkish but in **Arabic**. These records were written in a functional, everyday version of the *Naskh* or *Riq'a* script. Similarly, routine bureaucratic correspondence within the province relied on the efficient *Riq'a* and later *Ruq'ah* scripts. Consequently, a quantitative assessment shows that the "most used" styles were the practical, workhorse scripts of provincial administration and finance, not the ornate hands of the imperial court. The documentary landscape of Ottoman Afrin is thus defined by the functional Arabic of its courts, the secret *Siyakat* of its tax collectors, and the efficient *Riq'a* of its administrators, punctuated only occasionally by the imperial flourish of *Divani*.

Avenues for Further Research

- **Primary Source Analysis:** The conclusions of this report are based on the established functions of Ottoman document types. Direct paleographic analysis of surviving *Tapu Tahrir Defterleri* for the Sancak of Kilis and Aleppo (housed in the BOA) and the Aleppo *Şer'iyye Sicilleri* (primarily housed at the Center of Historical Documents in Damascus) is necessary to confirm the precise variants of *Siyakat* and Arabic *Naskh* used in practice.¹⁷
- **Local Kurd-Dagh Records:** An intensive search for any surviving local administrative documents generated by the "Sancak of the Kurds" itself could yield invaluable information. Such documents, if they exist in private, regional, or even monastic collections, might reveal unique stylistic variations or linguistic features reflecting the sanjak's semi-autonomous Kurdish character.
- **Digital Humanities:** The ongoing digitization of archives presents a significant opportunity. Projects like the Syrian Heritage Archive Project and other digital collections should be systematically monitored for the potential discovery and accessibility of Ottoman-era documents from the Aleppo province, which could then be subjected to large-scale paleographic and linguistic analysis.⁴⁸

Works Cited

- . "Ottoman Calligraphers and Their Works." Selections of Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Calligraphy. Library of Congress.
- . "Turkish calligraphy." Wikipedia.
- . "Diwani style - a calligraphic variety of Arabic script." Islamic Arts Magazine.
- . "Ottoman Calligraphy: The Art of Elegance and Devotion." Deen Arts Foundation.

- . Sakkal, Mamoun. "The Art of Arabic Calligraphy, Part 4: Cursive Styles." Sakkal Design.
- . Beseiso, Alaa. "Aesthetics of Arabic Calligraphy." Blog post.
- . "Ottoman Turkish." Wikipedia.
- . "Ottoman Turkish." Princeton Language and Intelligence.
- . "Ottoman Turkish." Wikiwand.
- . "Ottoman Turkish." Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, University of Chicago.
- . Imber, Colin. "The Ottoman Turkish Language." Durham University Repository.
- . Reddit discussion on "Royal languages/registers." r/linguistics.
- . "Afrin Region." Wikipedia.
- . "Afrin District." Wikipedia.
- . "Afrin Region." Wikipedia.
- . "Afrin Before The War." Stand with Afrin.
- . "Afrin (Afrîn / Efrîn)." Mesopotamia Cooperative.
- . "Administrative division of Afrin." SDF Press.
- . "Kurdish-Ottoman Relations in the 19th Century." DergiPark.
- . "Ottoman Kurdistan." Wikipedia.
- . "Kurds in Syria." Wikipedia.
- . "The Kurds." Democratic Kurdish Council of France.
- . "The Armenian Genocide." Armenian National Institute.
- . "Chapter 12: The Kurdish-Armenian Alliance." Edinburgh University Press.
- . "Vilayet of Aleppo." Virtual Genocide Memorial.
- . "Aleppo Sanjak." Wikipedia.
- . "Religion | Sandjak of Marash | Vilayet of Aleppo." Houshamadyan.
- . "Voices | Sandjak of Marash | Vilayet of Aleppo." Houshamadyan.
- . "Aleppo Sanjak." Wikiwand.
- . "Aleppo vilayet." Wikipedia.
- . "From the Ottoman Period to the Present Day: The Archive." General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, Turkey.
- . "Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri)." University of Connecticut Digital Commons.
- . "Ottoman Land Code of 1858." Wikipedia.
- . Karaman, K. Kivanç, and Şevket Pamuk. "Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri)." ResearchGate.
- . "Ottomans Introduce Title Deeds for Arab Lands." Institute for Israel Education.
- . "Ottoman Archival Documents and Chronicles." DergiPark.
- . "Vilayet of Aleppo." Virtual Genocide Memorial.
- . "Aleppo: Ottoman Period (Tabbaa Archive)." Archnet.
- . "Aleppo Eyalet." Wikipedia.
- . "Aleppo vilayet." Wikipedia.
- . "Aleppo Archive in Exile." Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg.
- . "Vilayet of Aleppo." Houshamadyan.
- . "Virtual Museum: A Vibrant Digital Memory of Syria's Threatened Heritage." Levant24.
- . "Syrian Heritage Archive Project." Culture in Crisis.

- . "World of Libraries and Archives." Koç University Libraries.
- . "Archives and Digital Collections." Koç University Libraries.
- . "The 'Syrian Heritage Archive Project' for the creation of a digital register of cultural heritage is to continue in 2016." Staatliche Museen zu Berlin.
- . "Suriye." Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi.
- . "Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi." Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi.
- . "Osmanlı arşivlerinde Halep'e ilişkin belgeler Azez'de sergilenecek." Anadolu Agency.
- . "401 Numaralı Şam Livası Mufassal Tahrir Defteri." Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi.
- . "Halep." Union of Turkish World Municipalities.
- .79 "Ottoman Court Records in Bulgaria." Hazine.

- . "Aleppo Marriage Database." SephardicGen.
- . "Ottoman Court Records Project." Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.
- . Kabacik, Mehmet. "ALEPPO SHAR'IYYA COURTS and SHAR'IYYA REGISTERS." The Journal of Social Sciences.
- .45 "Ottoman Methods of Conquest: Legal Imperialism and the City of Aleppo, 1480-1570." Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.

- . "Marriages in Aleppo, Syria Database." JewishGen.
- . "Ottoman Land Code of 1858." Wikipedia.
- . "Ottoman Nufus Registers, 1879-1917." Israel Genealogy Research Association.
- . "Ottoman Empire Land and Property." FamilySearch Wiki.
- . "The Political and Administrative Structure of Kirkuk in the Last Century of the Ottoman Era (1820-1914)."
- . "Kurds in Syria." Wikipedia.
- . "Who are the Kurds?" Institut Kurde de Paris.
- . "Ottoman Calligraphy: The Art of Elegance and Devotion." Deen Arts Foundation.
- . "Turkish calligraphy." Wikipedia.
- . "The Art of Calligraphy in the Ottoman Empire." Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilisation (FSTC).
- . "Tughra (Official Signature) of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent." The Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- . "Divani." Calligraphy Qalam.
- . "Diwani Script." Calligraphys.com.
- . "Diwani." Wikipedia.
- . "dīwānī script." Britannica.
- . "Riqa'." Calligraphy Qalam.
- . "Ruq'ah script." Wikipedia.
- . "Reqaa Script." Arabic-Calligraphy.com.
- . Kasmani, Shaheen. "An Introduction to the Practice, Methods and Materials of Islamic Calligraphy with Soraya Syed." Blog post.
- . "Naskh (script)." Wikipedia.
- . "Turkish Ottoman Calligraphy." Deen Arts Foundation ZA.

- . "Manuscripts in Naskh Script." Digital Library of the Middle East.
- . "Merdiban." Wikipedia.
- . "The Ottoman Accounting System." DergiPark.
- . "Estate Accounting and Settlement in the Ottoman Empire." Dialnet.
- . "A composite manuscript, 16th century, with marginal notes, partly in siyakat script." ResearchGate.
- . Reddit discussion on "How large is the practice of Turkification under the OHF?" r/Kaiserreich.
- . "Aleppo." Your Homework Solutions.
- . "Ottoman Syria." Wikiwand.
- . "Aleppo vilayet." Wikipedia.
- . "Ali Janbulad." Wikipedia.
- . "Sanjak." Wikipedia.
- . "History of the Kurds." Wikiwand.
- . "The Kurds." Democratic Kurdish Council of France.
- . "401 Numaralı Şam Livası Mufassal Tahrir Defteri." Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi.
- . "Tapu Tahrir Defteri 544." Internet Archive.
- . "Kuyud-ı Kadime Arşiv Kataloğu." General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, Turkey.
- . "Tapu Tahrir Defteri 545." Internet Archive.
- . Kabacık, Mehmet. "ALEPPO SHAR'İYYA COURTS and SHAR'İYYA REGISTERS." The Journal of Social Sciences.
- . "1 Numaralı Halep Şer'iye Sicili'nin Transkripsiyon ve Değerlendirmesi." YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi.
- . "Şer'iyye Sicilleri." DergiPark.
- . Kabacık, Mehmet. "HALEP ŞER'İYE MAHKEMELERİ ve SİCİLLERİ." The Journal of Social Sciences.
- . "Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri)." University of Connecticut Digital Commons.
- . Karaman, K. Kıvanç, and Şevket Pamuk. "Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri)." ResearchGate.
- . "Taxation in the Ottoman Empire." Wikipedia.
- . "İltizâm." Britannica.
- . "From the Ottoman Period to the Present Day: The Archive." General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, Turkey.
- . "Ottoman Land Code of 1858." Wikipedia.
- . "Aleppo Codex." Wikipedia.
- . "Turkish content." Victoria 3 Wiki.
- .79 "Ottoman Court Records in Bulgaria." Hazine.

- . "Aleppo, Syria." KehilaLinks, JewishGen.
- . "Ottoman Court Records Project." Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.
- .45 "Ottoman Methods of Conquest: Legal Imperialism and the City of Aleppo, 1480-1570." Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.

- . "Aleppo Eyalet." Wikipedia.
- . "Sample chapter." Cambridge University Press.
- . "Governing a frontier sancak in the Ottoman Empire: Notables, tribes, and peasants of Muş (1820s-1870s)." Boğaziçi University Digital Archive.
- . "Ottoman Historical Documents: The Institutions of an Empire." Dokumen.pub.
- . "Kurds in Syria." Wikipedia.
- . "Vassal and tributary states of the Ottoman Empire." Wikipedia.
- . "Kurds as Spies: Information Gathering on the 16th Century." SciSpace.
- . "Ottoman Kurds." Wikipedia.
- . "Ottoman Kurdistan." Wikipedia.
- . "The Transformation of the Kurdish Society in the 19th Century." Anatoli.
- . Reddit discussion on "How were Kurds treated in the Ottoman Empire?" r/AskHistorians.
- . "Musa Dagħ." Armenian National Institute.
- . Imber, Colin. "The Ottoman Turkish Language." Durham University Repository.
- . "Languages of the Ottoman Empire." Wikipedia.
- . "A War of Words: Competing Narratives in the Syrian Revolution." Carolina Digital Repository.
- . "Ottoman Historical Documents: An Introductory Study with a Translation of the Kanunname-i-Sultanî Ber Mûceb-i Örf-i Osmanî." Edinburgh University Press.
- . "Francophile Orientalism: The French Mandate and the Construction of a Hybrid Identity in the Syrian Diaspora." eScholarship, University of California.
- . "Ruq'ah script." Wikipedia.
- . "dīwānī script." Britannica.
- . "Diwani." Wikipedia.
- . "Ruq'ah." Calligraphy Qalam.
- . "Araştırma Hizmetleri." T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı.
- . "T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı – Osmanlı." Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.
- . Masters, Bruce. "Aleppo." Encyclopaedia of Islam, THREE.
- . "Slavery and the Household in Ottoman Aleppo." Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient.
- . "The District Management in the Ottoman Empire After the Tanzimat: The Sample of Belen." Sosyal Araştırmalar.
- . Masters, Bruce. "Forging Urban Solidarities: Ottoman Aleppo 1640–1700 by Charles L. Wilkins (review)." Journal of the Ottoman and Turkish Studies Association.
- . "Ottoman Syria." Wikipedia.
- . "Oriental Crisis of 1840." Wikipedia.
- . "Land Tenure and the Concept of Property: the History of Legal Practice in Syria and Lebanon in the Last Century of the Ottoman Empire." ResearchGate.
- . "Landed Property and Elite Conflict in Ottoman Tulkarm." Jerusalem Quarterly.
- . Mundy, Martha, and Richard Smith. "Governing Property, Making the Modern State: Law, Administration and Production in Ottoman Syria."
- . "Ottoman Calligraphers and Their Works." Selections of Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Calligraphy. Library of Congress.

- . "Ottoman Turkish." Wikipedia.
- . "Kurds in Syria." Wikipedia.
- . "Aleppo vilayet." Wikipedia.
- . "Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi." Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi.
- . "Aleppo Archive in Exile." Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg.
- . "Syrian Heritage Archive Project." Culture in Crisis.
- . Kabacık, Mehmet. "ALEPPO SHAR'IYYA COURTS and SHAR'IYYA REGISTERS." The Journal of Social Sciences.

Works cited

1. Afrin Region - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrin_Region
2. Ottoman Syria - Wikiwand, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Ottoman_Syria
3. Aleppo / Halep Vilayet (Province) - Virtual Genocide Memorial, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://virtual-genocide-memorial.de/region/ort-3/ort-33/>
4. Aleppo vilayet - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo_vilayet
5. Aleppo Eyalet - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo_Eyalet
6. Kurds in Syria - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurds_in_Syria
7. Ottoman Reforms and Kurdish Reactions in the 19th Century Di Sedsala XIXem de Reformên Osmanî û Reaksiyonên - DergiPark, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/416627>
8. Sanjak - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanjak>
9. How were Kurds treated in the Ottoman Empire? : r/AskHistorians - Reddit, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.reddit.com/r/AskHistorians/comments/derjs9/how_were_kurds_treated_in_the_ottoman_empire/
10. KURDS | Washington Kurdish Institute, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dckurd.org/kurds/>
11. Who Are the Kurds? - Institut kurde de Paris, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.institutkurde.org/en/institute/who_are_the_kurds.php
12. Governing a frontier sancak in the Ottoman Empire: Notables, tribes, and peasants of Muş (1820s-1870s) - Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://digitalarchive.library.bogazici.edu.tr/items/803210f1-8984-4052-89e5-f9a2f6bd3aaa/full>
13. Ali Janbulad - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Janbulad
14. BAŞBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARŞİVİ REHBERİ - Devlet Arşivleri, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.devletarsivleri.gov.tr/varliklar/dosyalar/eskisiteden/yayinlar/osmanli-arsivi-yayinlar/BA%C5%9EBAKANLIK%20OSMANLI%20AR%C5%9E%C4%B0V%20REHBER%C4%B0.pdf>

15. Land Registry Archive - TKGM, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.tkgm.gov.tr/sites/default/files/2020-12/6-OSMANLI%27DAN%20G%C3%9CN.T.AR%C5%9E%C4%B0V%20%20%C4%B0NG%C4%B0L%C4%B0ZCE.pdf>
16. Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri) - UCONN Digital Commons - University of Connecticut, accessed July 8, 2025, https://digitalcommons.lib.uconn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1295&context=con_wpapers
17. Tapu Tahrir Defteri 544 : Ottoman government : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://archive.org/details/TapuTahrirDefteri544>
18. Ottoman Turkish - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish
19. Ottoman Turkish | Middle Eastern Studies - The University of Chicago, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://mes.uchicago.edu/languages/ottoman-turkish>
20. OTTOMAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES - Durham Research Online, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://durham-repository.worktribe.com/preview/1130795/14648.pdf>
21. Ottoman Turkish - New Languages for NLP, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://newnlp.princeton.edu/language/turkish>
22. Languages of the Ottoman Empire - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_the_Ottoman_Empire
23. Ottoman Historical Documents - Edinburgh University Press, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://edinburghuniversitypress.com/book-ottoman-historical-documents.html>
24. ALEPPO SHAR'IYYA COURTS and SHAR'IYYA REGISTERS ..., accessed July 8, 2025, https://sobider.com/index.jsp?mod=makale_ing_ozet&makale_id=30925
25. The Ottoman City between East and West - yourhomeworksolutions.com, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://yourhomeworksolutions.com/wp-content/uploads/edd/2020/11/aleppo.pdf>
26. Mundy and Smith, Governing property in Syria.pdf - PSI424, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://psi424.cankaya.edu.tr/uploads/files/Mundy%20and%20Smith.%20Governing%20property%20in%20Syria.pdf>
27. Diwani style, a Calligraphic Arabic Script - Islamic Arts Magazine, accessed July 8, 2025, https://islamicartsmagazine.com/magazine/view/diwani_style_-_a_calligraphic_variety_of_arabic_script/
28. Divani - Calligraphy Qalam, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.calligraphyqalam.com/styles/divani/>
29. Diwani - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diwani>
30. Ottoman Calligraphy: The Art Of Elegance And Devotion | Deen Arts Foundation, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://deenartsfoundation.org/ottoman-calligraphy-the-art-of-elegance-and-devotion/>
31. Image 23 - The Metropolitan Museum of Art, accessed July 8, 2025,

- <https://www.metmuseum.org/learn/educators/curriculum-resources/art-of-the-islamic-world/unit-five/chapter-two/featured-works-of-art/image-23>
32. Art_of_Arabic_Calligraphy4 - Sakkal Design, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.sakkal.com/ArtArabicCalligraphy4.html>
 33. Riqua' - Calligraphy Qalam, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.calligraphyqalam.com/styles/riqa/>
 34. An Introduction to the Practice, Methods and Materials of Islamic Calligraphy with Soraya Syed - Shaheen Kasmani, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.shaheenkasmani.com/blog/2016/5/20/an-introduction-to-the-practice-methods-and-materials-of-islamic-calligraphy-with-soraya-syed>
 35. Turkish Ottoman Calligraphy - Deen Arts Foundation South Africa, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://deenartsfoundation.org.za/islamic-sacred-arts/turkish-ottoman-calligraphy/>
 36. Ruq'ah script - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruq%CA%BFah_script
 37. Ruq'ah - Calligraphy Qalam, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.calligraphyqalam.com/styles/ruqah/>
 38. Naskh (script) - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naskh_\(script\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naskh_(script))
 39. Manuscripts in Naskh Script | Digital Library of the Middle East - DLME, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dlmenetwork.org/library/browse/group/manuscripts/manuscripts-in-naskh-script>
 40. Merdiban - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merdiban>
 41. A composite manuscript, 16 th century, with marginal notes, partly in... | Download Scientific Diagram - ResearchGate, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-composite-manuscript-16-th-century-with-marginal-notes-partly-in-siyakat-script_fig6_332516079
 42. Accounting for Procurement in the Ottoman Empire during the Early 18th Century - DergiPark, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/319948>
 43. An Overview of the Ottoman Archival Documents and Chronicles - DergiPark, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/782142>
 44. Ottoman Land Code of 1858 - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Land_Code_of_1858
 45. Ottoman Methods of Conquest: Legal Imperialism and the City of Aleppo 1480-1570 | Center for Middle Eastern Studies - Harvard University, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://cmes.fas.harvard.edu/publications/ottoman-methods-conquest-legal-imperialism-and-city-aleppo-1480-1570>
 46. HALEP ŞER'İYE MAHKEMELERİ ve SİCİLLERİ (ALEPPO SHAR'IYYA COURTS and SHAR'IYYA REGISTERS) - Mehmet KABACIK - | The Journal of Social Sciences, accessed July 8, 2025,

- https://sobider.com/?mod=makale_tr_ozet&makale_id=30925
47. Arşivde Araştırma Esasları - Devlet Arşivleri, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.devletarsivleri.gov.tr/Sayfalar/Sayfa.aspx?icerik=12&h=AA54A70923B86C8AD74249E0E555F5948A9923AE2A51E06E2DFE30B4D635A1E2>
 48. Virtual Museum: A Vibrant Digital Memory of Syria's Threatened Heritage -
levant24, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://levant24.com/news/2025/07/virtual-museum-a-vibrant-digital-memory-of-syrias-threatened-heritage/>
 49. Syrian Heritage Archive Project | Culture in Crisis, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://cultureincrisis.org/projects/syrian-heritage-archive-project>
 50. The "Syrian Heritage Archive Project" for the creation of a digital register of
cultural heritage is to continue in 2016 - Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, accessed
July 8, 2025,
<https://www.smb.museum/en/whats-new/detail/the-syrian-heritage-archive-project-for-the-creation-of-a-digital-register-of-cultural-heritage-is-to-continue-in-2016/>
 51. Ottoman Calligraphers and Their Works | Articles and Essays ..., accessed July 8,
2025,
<https://www.loc.gov/collections/selections-of-arabic-persian-and-ottoman-calligraphy/articles-and-essays/ottoman-calligraphers-and-their-works/>
 52. Turkish calligraphy - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_calligraphy
 53. Aesthetics of Arabic Calligraphy - Ala'a B., accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://alaabeseiso.wordpress.com/2013/02/02/aesthetics-of-arabic-calligraphy/>
 54. Ottoman Turkish - Wikiwand, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Ottoman_Turkish
 55. Royal languages/Registers : r/linguistics - Reddit, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.reddit.com/r/linguistics/comments/atu1si/royal_languagesregisters/
 56. en.wikipedia.org, accessed July 8, 2025,
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrin_Region#:~:text=The%20region%20previously%20had%20two,districts%20subordinate%20to%20it\)%2C%20as](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrin_Region#:~:text=The%20region%20previously%20had%20two,districts%20subordinate%20to%20it)%2C%20as)
 57. Afrin District - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afrin_District
 58. Afrin Before The War, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://standwithafrin.com/before-the-war/>
 59. Afrin (Afrîn / Efrîn) - Co-operation in Mesopotamia, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://mesopotamia.coop/cities/afrin/>
 60. Administrative division of Afrin -, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://sdf-press.com/en/?p=621>
 61. Ottoman Kurdistan - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Kurdistan
 62. Armenian Genocide (1915-1923), accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.armenian-genocide.org/genocide.html>
 63. The Last Ottoman Rogues: The Kurdish–Armenian Alliance in Syria and the New
State System in the Interwar Middle East - Edinburgh University Press, accessed

July 8, 2025,

https://edinburghuniversitypress.com/pub/media/resources/9781474462624_Chapter_12.pdf

64. Aleppo Sanjak - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo_Sanjak
65. Maps | Vilayet of Aleppo | Sandjak of Marash | Religion :: Houshamadyan - a project to reconstruct Ottoman Armenian town and village life, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.houshamadyan.org/mapottomanempire/vilayetaleppo/sandjakofmarash/religion.html>
66. Maps | Vilayet of Aleppo | Sandjak of Marash | Voices :: Houshamadyan - a project to reconstruct Ottoman Armenian town and village life, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.houshamadyan.org/mapottomanempire/vilayetaleppo/sandjakofmarash/voices.html>
67. Aleppo Sanjak - Wikiwand, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Aleppo_Sanjak
68. (PDF) Ottoman Tax Registers (Tahrir Defterleri) - ResearchGate, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/23780312_Ottoman_Tax_Registers_Tahrir_Defterleri
69. Ottomans Introduce Title Deeds for Arab Lands | CIE - Center for Israel Education, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://israeled.org/ottomans-introduce-title-deeds-for-arab-lands/>
70. Archnet > Collection > Aleppo: Ottoman Period (Tabbaa Archive), accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.archnet.org/collections/1322>
71. Aleppo Archive in Exile - Middle East Cooperation Unit - BTU ..., accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.b-tu.de/middle-east-cooperation/research/research-projects/aleppo-archive-in-exile>
72. Maps | Vilayet of Aleppo :: Houshamadyan - a project to reconstruct Ottoman Armenian town and village life, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.houshamadyan.org/mapottomanempire/vilayetaleppo.html>
73. Archives, Digital Collections and Libraries - Ottoman Art and Architecture - LibGuides, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://libguides.ku.edu.tr/ottoman_architecture_art/archives-digitalcollections-libraries
74. Archives and Digital Collections - Ottoman Studies - LibGuides at Koç University, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://libguides.ku.edu.tr/ottomanstudies/archives-digitalcollections>
75. osmanlı belgelerinde - suriye ايرودس —س — - Devlet Arşivleri, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.devletarsivleri.gov.tr/varliklar/dosyalar/eskisiteden/yayinlar/osmanli-arsivi-yayinlar/129_osmanli_belgelerinde_suriye.pdf
76. Osmanlı arşivlerinde Halep'e ilişkin belgeler Azez'de sergilenecek - Anadolu Ajansı, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/kultur-sanat/osmanli-arsivlerinde-halepe-iliskin-belgeler>

[-azezde-sergilenecek/2368788](#)

77. 401 NUMARALI ŞAM LİVASI MUFASSAL TAHRİR DEFTERİ-1.pdf - Devlet Arşivleri, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.devletarsivleri.gov.tr/varliklar/dosyalar/eskisiteden/yayinlar/osmanli-arsivi-yayinlar/401%20NUMARALI%20%C5%9EAM%20L%C4%B0VASI%20MUFASSAL%20TAHR%C4%B0R%20DEFTER%C4%B0-1.pdf>
78. Osmanlı Belgelerinde Halep - Türk Dünyası Belediyeler Birliği, accessed July 8, 2025, <http://www.tdbb.org.tr/tdbb/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Halep-PDF.pdf>
79. Court Records Archives - Hazine, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://hazine.info/tag/court-records-en/>
80. Aleppo Marriages Database - SephardicGen, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.sephardicgen.com/databases/AleppoMarriageSrchFrm.html>
81. Ottoman Court Records Project | Center for Middle Eastern Studies - Harvard University, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://cmes.fas.harvard.edu/projects/ocrp>
82. Aleppo Marriages, 1847-1934 - Syria - JewishGen, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Syria/AleppoMarriages.html>
83. Ottoman Nufus Registers (1879-1917) - Israel Genealogy Research Association, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://genealogy.org.il/resources/ottoman-nufus-registers-1879-1917/>
84. Ottoman Empire Land and Property • FamilySearch, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Ottoman_Empire_Land_and_Property
85. History of Kirkuk from the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century until Becoming Part of the Iraqi Monarchy in 1925, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/dbt_derivate_00041348/rasoul.pdf
86. The Art of Calligraphy in the Ottoman Empire - Muslim Heritage, accessed July 8, 2025, https://muslimheritage.com/uploads/Art_of_Calligraphy_in_the_Ottoman_Empire%20Long_PDF.pdf
87. Diwani Script Arabic Calligraphy Portfolio, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://calligraphys.com/gallery/diwani/>
88. Dīwānī script | Arabic Calligraphy, Ottoman Empire, Illuminated Manuscripts | Britannica, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/art/diwani-script>
89. Reqaa script - Arabic calligraphy - Styles, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.arabic-calligraphy.com/arabic-calligraphy-styles/reqaa-script/>
90. ESTATE ACCOUNTING AS A PUBLIC POLICY TOOL AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE 17TH CENTURY - Dialnet, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/2043796.pdf>
91. How large is the practice of Turkification under the Ottoman OHF, what ethnicities are victims, and how deliberate is it? : r/Kaiserreich - Reddit, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.reddit.com/r/Kaiserreich/comments/q29zzy/how_large_is_the_practice_of_turkification_under/
92. History of the Kurds - Wikiwand, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/History_of_the_Kurds

93. KUYÛD-I KADÎME ARŞİV KATALOĞU - TKGM, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.tkgm.gov.tr/sites/default/files/2020-12/4-KUYUD-I%20KAD%C4%B0ME%20AR%C5%9E%C4%B0V%20KATALO%C4%9EU.pdf>
94. Tapu Tahrir Defteri 545 : Ottoman government : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://archive.org/details/TapuTahrirDefteri545>
95. 1 numaralı Halep Şer' iye Sicilinin sosyal ve iktisadi açılardan değerlendirilmesi, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://acikbilim.yok.gov.tr/handle/20.500.12812/656622>
96. Türkiye Haricindeki Osmanlı Şer'iyye - DergiPark, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1787879>
97. (PDF) Ottoman tax registers (tahrir defterleri) - ResearchGate, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/289966243_Ottoman_tax_registers_tahrir_defterleri
98. Taxation in the Ottoman Empire - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxation_in_the_Ottoman_Empire
99. İltizâm | Middle East, Ottoman Empire & Revenue | Britannica, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/iltizam-tax-system>
100. Aleppo Codex - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo_Codex
101. Turkish content - Victoria 3 Wiki, accessed July 8, 2025, https://vic3.paradoxwikis.com/Turkish_content
102. Aleppo, Syria - JewishGen KehilaLinks, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Aleppo>
103. The Ottoman City between East and West, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://assets.cambridge.org/97805216/43047/sample/9780521643047wsc00.pdf>
104. Ottoman Historical Documents: The Institutions of an Empire 9781474479387, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://dokumen.pub/ottoman-historical-documents-the-institutions-of-an-empire-9781474479387.html>
105. Vassal and tributary states of the Ottoman Empire - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vassal_and_tributary_states_of_the_Ottoman_Empire
106. Kurds as spies: Information-gathering on the 16th-century Ottoman, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://scispace.com/pdf/kurds-as-spies-information-gathering-on-the-16th-century-1uoliqodlb.pdf>
107. Ottoman Kurds - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Kurds
108. Three Stages of Political Transformation in the 19 th century Ottoman Kurdistan, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://journals.openedition.org/anatoli/602>
109. Musa Dagh and the Armenian Genocide, accessed July 8, 2025, https://www.armenian-genocide.org/musa_dagh.html
110. LANGUAGES OF A REVOLUTION SYRIA'S WAR OF WORDS Kylie Jordan A thesis submitted to the faculty at the University of North Carol, accessed July 8, 2025, <https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/downloads/1v53kc51c>

111. Arabs into Frenchmen: Education and Identity in Ottoman Syria - eScholarship.org, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0160c16c>
112. T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı – Osmanlı Arşivi / Turkish Presidency State Archives of the Republic of Turkey – Department of Ottoman Archives, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.esa-archives.geschichte.uni-muenchen.de/?p=475>
113. Aleppo, Ottoman - Brill - Reference Works, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://referenceworks.brill.com/view/entries/EI3O/COM-27298.xml>
114. Slavery and Household Formation in Ottoman Aleppo, 1640-1700 - Brill, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://brill.com/downloadpdf/journals/jesh/56/3/article-p345_1.pdf
115. the district management in the ottoman empire after the tanzimat (the sample of belen), accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://www.sosyalarastirmalar.com/abstract/the-district-management-in-the-ottoman-empire-after-the-tanzimat-the-sample-of-belen-74361.html>
116. *Forging Urban Solidarities: Ottoman Aleppo 1640–1700* by Charles L.Wilkins (review) - Project MUSE, accessed July 8, 2025,
<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/745242/summary>
117. Ottoman Syria - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Syria
118. Oriental Crisis of 1840 - Wikipedia, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriental_Crisis_of_1840
119. (PDF) Land Tenure and the Concept of "Property": the History of Legal Practice in Syria and Lebanon int the Last Century of the Ottoman Empire. - ResearchGate, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328436236_Land_Tenure_and_the_Concept_of_Property_the_History_of_Legal_Practice_in_Syria_and_Lebanon_int_the_Last_Century_of_the_Ottoman_Empire
120. Landed Property and Elite Conflict in Ottoman Tulkarm - Institute for Palestine Studies |, accessed July 8, 2025,
https://www.palestine-studies.org/sites/default/files/jq-articles/47- Landed_Property_2_0.pdf