

SUMMARIES
OF ASSOC. PROF. PHD STEFKA PARVEVA'S PUBLICATIONS

Monograph

Първева, С. *Богатство и бедност сред селските общности в провинция Румелия през XVII – XVIII век. Изследване и документи.* Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, София, 2022, 568 с. ISBN 978-619-245-187-5. [*Wealth and Poverty in the Rural Communities in the Province of Rumeli in the 17th – 18th Century. Research and Documents*, Sofia, 2022, Prof. Marin Drinov Publishing House of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences]

This monograph aims to draw the portraits of various property and some professional groups among the rural population in the province of Rumeli in 17th – 18th century. For this purpose, it relies primarily on the information offered by inheritance inventories (*tereke defters*) of deceased peasants, recorded in the *sicils* of *kadı* courts of Sofia, Rousse and Vidin. All other sources relevant to the topic were used in the study as well. Some of them were so generous with information that they allowed doing more than reconstruct the property status of peasants – men and women, Christians and Muslims, but also take a look at episodes of their personal stories, peek behind the curtain of their family and professional relationships.

The time scope of the study – 17th – 18th century – is determined by two key factors. The starting point is set by the earliest inheritance inventories (1617 – 1618) available in the *kadı* court records (*sicils*). The ending point is positioned several decades before the Tanzimat reforms when the Ottoman Empire saw a change of some aspects of the legislative framework relating to taxation, possession, use and inheritance of *miri* land which was directly involved in the economic activity of peasants.

The monograph has two parts. The first is a study of three chapters.

Chapter One deals with the standards for determining the property status of peasants. The key task of this part is to establish the standards the Ottoman authorities use to categorize its subjects based on their property status. To do that, we first examined issues related to the standards for wealth and poverty of the Ottoman subjects reflected in the legislative acts and tax registers. The sources that are analyzed brought to the conclusion that the Ottoman authorities aimed to pursue policies that reflected the existing property and social stratification among the Sultan's subjects. The said documents applied various principles for distinguishing among taxpayers and offenders. The taxes and punitive charges were based on the property status of the taxpayers and offenders, on the income they received from the farm land and livestock, on their gender and marital status, ethnicity, religion and social standing of all: Muslims and non-Muslims, free men and slaves, etc.

Next, this chapter looks into the concepts for wealth and poverty which dominated the perceptions and guided the behavior of non-Muslim peasants as these were reflected in The Chronicle of the Greek priest Papsinadinos from the first half of the 17th century. The tale by this author makes it clear that these concepts largely reflected the Christian moral code that people were expected to follow in their behavior, as well as their personal qualities and life choices.

Furthermore, it is important to mention the role of the official policy and the impact the decisions and actions of the authorities had on the life of Ottoman subjects.

Chapter Two deals with reconstruction of the property and social profiles of the key peasant groups who had *reaya* status, based on the inheritance inventories of deceased peasants of the *kaza* of Sofia, Rousse and Vidin. In order to have a proper economic and social interpretation of these sources, it is needed to establish the specific criteria for the level of poverty or relative wealth of the deceased peasants. For that purpose, the study builds a theoretical structure and content of the presumed inheritance of the basic / typical peasant, who was the main figure in the agrarian system of the Ottoman Empire. Special attention is paid to his home, family and farm. The outline and portrait of the basic peasant which thus emerged, served as a model we applied to the estate of all other peasants.

Next, the monograph looks at the group of wealthy peasants. The analyzed sources reveal that those were people who made sure to take advantage of all conditions and incentives offered by the Ottoman agrarian system: the *raiyyet çiftlik* with surplus production, the availability of free arable land, access to the market of the Empire, available financial resources in the form of loans. These conditions allowed a certain layer of village farmers to organize the microeconomy of their households in a way that generated a farm surplus every year as they produced more than was needed to meet the needs of their farm, feed the family and pay the rent. When sold on the market, this surplus could turn into a new investment, be amassed as net wealth or be transformed into usury capital.

The next subject of the study are the poor and landless peasants. The study attempts to outline the key features of their diverse portraits depending on the degree of poverty that their inheritances show. Special attention is paid to the hired labourers in the *askeri çiftlik*s. Their inheritances prove that while the majority of the farm labourers came from among the poor and landless peasants, the *çiftlik* economy attracted people of diverse property status. For some of them – most likely the vast majority of hired labourers – work in the *çiftlik*s was the main source of livelihood but for others it was an opportunity to earn an extra income for the family budget.

Chapter Three deals with some specific professional groups whose members were part of the village community: the itinerant and settled traders, and the carriers of people and goods, *kiracıs* and *arabacıs* (wagoners). They were involved in the commercial exchange both between the towns and villages, and among different regions of the empire. Individual case studies allow a reconstruction of the features of their family and property status. They reveal the legal regulation of their activities and their presence in the *kadı* court; analyze the assortment and volumes of the goods sold by them; they study the problems for the applied trade practices of association and crediting, the mechanisms of organization in caravans or individual movement of traveling merchants, *kiracıs* and *arabacıs*; they pay attention to the other elements of the transport system: roads and road infrastructure – inns and caravanserais. Special attention is also paid to the issue of crime and violence on the roads of the empire and the measures taken by the government to ensure the security of movement of people.

The concluding words of the monograph are devoted to the study of another feature of the portrait of the illiterate peasants: the attitude of piety towards the book in its capacity as possession and a gift for the village church and the monastery library.

The second part of the monograph contains translations of 130 inheritance inventories of deceased peasants. As a matter of fact, these are all the inheritance inventories registered in the preserved *kadı* court records of the *kaza* of Sofia, Rousse and Vidin in the 17th and 18th century. They are in the “*Sicils*” Collection kept at the Oriental Department of the “Sts. Cyril and

Methodius” National Library in Sofia. The translations of the inheritance inventories go with a preface which offers an overview of the structure and content of this type of sources. A table with comments offers statistics about the inheritance inventories found in the *sicils*, their number by districts (*kaza*), the gender and religion of the property owners.

The monograph has a glossary of terms, index of geographic names and lists of archival sources and bibliography.

Studies and articles

Първева, С. Никопол и Никополско по време на войната на Османската империя със Свещената лига от края на XVII в. – В: Юбилейна национална научна конференция с международно участие „Националноосвободителните движения в българските земи XV-XIX век и тяхното отразяване в музеите“. Сборник с доклади и научни съобщения, посветени на 320 години Чипровско въстание и 40 години музейно дело в Чипровци, Издателска агенция ФДК, Чипровци, 2008, 61-63. ISBN 978-954-8500-08-1. [Nikopol and Nikopol region during the war of the Ottoman Empire with the Holy League from the end of the 17th century – In: *Jubilee National Scientific Conference with International Participation “National Liberation Movements in the Bulgarian lands 15th – 19th Centuries and Their Reflection in Museums.” Collection of Papers and Academic Articles, Dedicated to 320 Years of the Chiprovtsi Uprising and 40 Years of Museum Work in Chiprovtsi, FDK Publishing Agency]*

This study aims to shed light on certain moments of the busy daily life of Christians during the war with the Holy League (1683-1699) in the area of Nikopol and its surrounding villages. On the basis of unpublished Ottoman documents, the author traces the actions of the authorities aimed at preparing the Nikopol fortifications for defense in the event of an expected attack and siege by the Austrian army. The changes in the status and tax obligations of the Nikopol Christians, who are engaged in the protection and maintenance of the fortresses in Nikopol and Holovnik (now Turno Magurele), as well as their participation in the river navy are also revealed. The author looks for the reasons that led to the established radical changes.

Keywords: war, Holy League, repair of the Nikopol fortresses, status of the population.

Parveva, S. Human Mobility and Transmission of Information in the Ottoman Empire from the Seventeenth to the Early Nineteenth Century. – In: Parveva, S. *Village, Town and People in the Ottoman Balkans 16th – Mid – 19th Century*. Analecta Isisiana CVIII, Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2009, 225-237. ISBN: 978-975-428-386-0.

The aim of this paper is to describe the results of the migrant activity of two groups of mobile population in Ottoman Empire (especially in the Balkans) - the traders and pilgrims. Through the use of Ottoman, Slavonic and Jewish sources (registers of court meetings, diaries, travel notes, letters, etc.) the author intends to study the following problems:

1. Mechanisms for the collection and spread of oral and written information employed by representatives of the groups of the traders and pilgrims.

2. Centres for exchange of information - market place (*çarşı*), fair, inn (*han* and *kervanseray*), tavern (*meyhane*), shop, *kadı* court, family, church, mosque, etc.

3. Nature and content of the transmitted information: economic, political and cultural news, gossip.

In the investigation of the mentioned questions the author pays special attention to the most popular topics of discussion among the groups spreading the news, as well as among the groups recipients of the information.

He attempts at tracing the role and importance of the transmitted information for the economic activity and the cultural development of the different ethnic and religious communities in the Ottoman society.

Keywords: migration, information, pilgrims, merchants, holy places, *kadı* and rabbinical courts

Parveva, S. Urban representatives of the Ulema in Bulgarian Lands in the Seventeenth Century, – In: Parveva, S. *Village, Town and People in the Ottoman Balkans 16th – Mid – 19th Century*. Analecta Isisiana CVIII, Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2009, 139-178. ISBN: 978-975-428-386-0.

The author's aim is to outline the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the *ulema* - the group in charge of the functioning of Islamic jurisprudence, education and religious worship in the towns of Rumeli in the 17th century. In order to analyze in detail the mentioned problems, the research is limited to several towns with different characteristics: centers of *kaza*, *sancak* and *eyalet*, centers of *waqıfs* (charitable foundations) founded by private persons.

One of the main purposes of the research derives from the specific functional features of these towns, that is, to show the relation between the rank of the town centre in the military-administrative structure of the Ottoman Empire and the presence and degree of development of the different sections of the Muslim religious institution in it. Special attention is paid to the particular representatives of the *ulema* in the mentioned towns.

The present study of the group of the *ulema* is based on population registrations made on different occasions and different years during the seventeenth century. All documents used – *Tapu tahrir*, *Vakıf* and *Avarız Defter*s, are unpublished registers kept in the Prime Minister's Archives (Başbakanlık) in Istanbul.

Keywords: *Ulema*, *kadı* court, *medrese*, *mekteb*, mosque and *mescid*, town

Първева, С. Османски “поземлени” регистрации през XVII – първите десетилетия на XVIII в. като извор за историята на аграрните структури и социалните отношения – В: Из практиката на османската канцелария. Сборник материали от международната конференция “Османските регистри – извор за историята на Балканите през XV-XIX в.” София 23 октомври 2009, Национална библиотека „Св. св. Кирил и Методий“, С., 2011, 106-116. ISBN 978-954-523-117-9. [Ottoman “land” registrations in the 17th – the first decades of the 18th century as a source for the history of agrarian structures and social relations – In: *From the Practice of the Ottoman Chancellery. Proceedings of the International Conference “Ottoman Registers – a Source for the History of*

the Balkans in the 15th – 19th Centuries. Sofia, October 23, 2009, National Library “St. St. Cyril and Methodius”]

In the context of the changing rules of taxation and registration of the population in the seventeenth – the first decades of the eighteenth century, the Ottoman government undertook to compile several new types of “land” registrations of taxpayers. In this study the author aims to present the structure and content of these documents, to analyze the reasons that led to their compilation, to outline the new opportunities they create for the study of still unexplored topics and problems in the field of agrarian economy and the social structures in the village and the town. The first type of “land” registrations, to which the author draws attention, are kept in the collections of the Oriental Department of the National Library “St. St. Cyril and Methodius”. These are registrations for 21 villages and 2 separate *mezraas*, located not far from Edirne. They were compiled in 1080 / June 1, 1669 – May 20, 1670. These registrations are an exception to the practice of the Ottoman administration in registering the population and offer fundamentally different information. It refers to the land possessed and cultivated by each family, as well as that was common to the rural community.

The second type of “land” registrations are kept in the collections of the Ottoman archives in Istanbul and Ankara. They are connected with the territory of the Peloponnese. This is a series of registrations that the Ottoman government undertook when it managed to reconquer the peninsula from the Venetians in 1715. The author dwells in more detail on one of them. It refers to the settlements of Arcadia (now Kyparissia), New and Old Anavarin (now Pylos), located in the Southwestern Peloponnese. The *defter* is dated 20 Muharrem 1128/15 .01. 1716 This type of registration is a kind of inventory of real estates and livestock of peasants, town dwellers and *ortakçis* in the *askeri çiftlik*s. In addition, they provide information on the annual yield ratio of cereals in a *raiyet çiftlik*, vineyards, olive trees, etc.

Keywords: “land” registrations, rural and urban landholdings, common land

Първева, С. Държавата и хората в процеса на съхраняване на паметта за военни конфликти: гражданите на Силистра в края на XVI – XVII век, [The state and the people in the process of preserving the memory of military conflicts: the townsmen of Silistra in the late 16th – 17th century] In: P. Peykovska, G. Demeter (Eds), *Shared Pasts in Central and Southeast Europe, 17th–21st Centuries: Hungarian and Bulgarian Approaches, Auxiliary Historical Disciplines, Vol. VIII, Sofia –Budapest, 2015, 19-44. ISBN 978-954-2903-20-8*

This study is the first step the author takes to explore the problem of preserving and transmitting the memory of military conflicts among the sultan's subjects in the context of the Ottoman Empire's war with the Holy League (1593-1606). The study focuses on the analysis of the case with the tax registrations of the town of Silistra and its population, which suffered three attacks by the Wallachian army during the said war. These registrations create and retransmit information about the fighting and the changes in the taxation of the non-Muslim population as a result of their behavior during the battles for the town. The author reconstructs the mechanisms for creating, preserving and transmitting written information about the war through the existing bureaucratic practices in the Empire. It traces the path to the formation of official archives in state institutions and informal archives kept by peasants and townsmen, through which knowledge of

events and circumstances in the history of everyday life of the community is preserved and passed down through the generations.

Keywords: war, memory, Silistra, *avarız defters*

Първева, С. Щрихи от портрета на чифлишките наемни работници от XVII – средата на XVIII век. –В: Из живота на европейските провинции на Османската империя през XV-XIX век. Сборник изследвания в памет на проф. д.и.н. Елена Грозданова. Съст. и ред. Ст. Първева и О. Тодорова. Издателска къща „Гутенберг“. С., 2016, 285-336. ISBN 978-619-176-088-6 [On Some Features of the Portrait of *Çiftlik* Hired Workers in the 17th – mid -18th Century In: *From the Life of the European Provinces of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th – 19th Centuries. Collection of Research in Memory of Prof. D.Sc. Elena Grozdanova.* Comp. And ed. St. Parveva and O. Todorova. Gutenberg Publishing House.]

Publication of the same study in English translation:

Parveva, S. On Some Features of the Portrait of *Çiftlik* Hired Workers in the 17th – mid -18th Century, *Etudes Balkaniques*, 4, 2015, 23-74, ISSN 0324-1645

The study aims at adding some features to the portrait of the people hired to work at *çiftliks*. We do this with the help of the inheritance inventories of several men and one woman who passed away while working at *çiftliks* in the Sofia, Rousse and Vidin districts which were recorded in the kadi *sicills* of Sofia, Rousse and Vidin during the 17th – mid-18th centuries.

In the first place we analyze the ways in which the *çiftlik* lands were cultivated as well as the people involved in this. Attention is paid to the main components of the contract relations between the *çiftlik* holders and the farmhands, *ortakcis* and *kesimcis*, to their labour obligations and the structure of the payment, to the difficulties encountered by the various institutions in the sphere of the taxation when the interests of the state and of the *çiftlik*-holders did not meet.

At a second level, using the inheritance inventories of several workers at the *çiftliks* – farmhands and *ortakcis* (peasants and town dwellers, men and one woman, Christians and Muslims), we explore the main features of their portrait. The sources at hand reveal that they were not necessarily only poor people without any property. We reach the conclusion that although the majority of the farmhands were primarily poor and landless people, the *çiftlik* economy attracted people of different property status. For some of them, and these were probably the majority of the hired workers, labour at the *çiftliks* may have been the major source of livelihood but for others it was an opportunity for additional income for the family.

Keywords: *çiftliks*, hired workers, farmhand payment, inheritance inventories, Rumeli

Parveva, S. Agrarian Surplus and Agrarian Strategies in the Village Micro Economy in South-West Peloponnese in the Early Eighteenth Century, In: *Ottoman Rural Societies and Economies, Halcyon Days in Crete VIII, A Symposium Held in Rethymno, 13-15 January 2012, Rethymno: Crete University Press, 2015, 65-94. ISBN – 13: 978-960-524-455-2.*

This paper continues the study on the people, land and harvest in the villages in South-West Peloponnese based on the data of TD 880. It deals with two main issues:

First, the reconstruction of the productive capacity of an average *raiye* *çiftlik* in the *kazas* of Arcadia and Anavarin. The analysis of the figures focuses on the marketable grain surplus that is left in the farmers' hands after the payment of the tithe and *salaria* and the deductions for subsistence and sowing. The theoretical constructions, based on the specific source information, reveal that the peasant from the South-West Peloponnese, cultivating the lands of an average *çift*, had to make additional income by tilling more fields and sowing more grain or if cultivating only one *çift* to grow other – cash crops – and/or raise livestock. Their marketable surpluses, had to cover the deficit of means, necessary to pay the full amount of cash taxes and obtain from the market the goods necessary for the household.

Second, the analysis of the agrarian strategies in the micro economy of the various types of villages, depending on the environmental conditions, the productive capacity of the *raiye* *çiftlik*, and the road and market infrastructure in the area of the two explored *kazas*. The analysis reveals that in the populous and fertile villages in the plain which were close to town markets and ports and whose land produced a large grain surplus, villagers created a complex economy that combined multi-crop farming, animal husbandry, and in addition, small-scale 'industries' related to the production of building materials and raw silk. Unlike them, due to the restrictions of the natural resources and the lower harvest from the *çift*, people in the mountain villages usually focused their agrarian activity on grain production and livestock-breeding. Between these two types of agrarian strategies, there existed a range of varieties that were characteristic of the settlements in the semi-mountain and hilly areas. The reclaimed land in their territories displayed various combinations of grain production, cultivation of cash crops and/or animal husbandry.

Keywords: *kaza* of Arcadia and Anavarin, *raiye* *çiftlik*, village, microeconomics

Parveva, S. Inheritance inventories (*tereke defters*) in the *kadı* court records in the 17th – 18th century: opportunities for a new reading – In: P. Peykovska, G. Demeter (Eds), *(Re)Discovering the Sources of Bulgarian and Hungarian History, Auxiliary Historical Disciplines*, Vol. IX, Sofia–Budapest, 2015, pp. 13-21. ISBN 978-954-2903-22-2

The article analyzes the structure and content of the inheritance inventories of deceased peasants registered in the *kadı* court records (*sicils*) of the 17th -18th centuries. It focuses on issues related to the legal grounds for the description and division of inheritances in the *kadı* court and the determination of the rightful heirs. Attention is also paid to the opportunities that these documents provide for historical reconstructions of social and property status, economic activity and the daily lives of deceased peasants and their heirs. In addition, the author emphasizes the shortcomings of the information that inheritance inventories provide for determining the land of the deceased, which are state (*miri*) property. He points out the possibilities for overcoming these shortcomings by using the information and research of another type of Ottoman documents – land *defters*, compiled after the conquest of the Peloponnese by Ottoman troops in 1715.

Keywords: inheritance inventories, *kadı* court, *sicils*, peasants, land *defters*, Peloponnese

Първева, С. Създаване и запазване на колективната памет за военни конфликти в османската погранична периферия: битките на Михай Витезул с Османската империя по време на войната със Свещената лига (1593-1606), *Исторически преглед*, 2015, № 3-4, 5-35. ISSN: 0323-9748. [Creating and preserving the collective memory of war conflicts in the Ottoman border periphery: the battles of Michael Viteazul with the Ottoman Empire during the war of the Holy League (1593-1606)].

Publication of the same study in English translation:

Parveva, S. Creating and preserving the collective memory of war conflicts in the Ottoman border periphery: the battles of Michael Viteazul with the Ottoman Empire during the war of the Holy League (1593-1606), *Études Balkaniques*, 2, 2016, pp. 313-350. ISSN 03241645

This study focuses on some aspects of the ways and mechanisms for preserving the memory of traumatic events during military conflicts among the subjects of the Sultan. These aspects have to do with the functioning of the Ottoman bureaucratic, judicial and military institutions on local and central level, and communication with the local population. For this purpose, the study looks at the townsmen of Silistra and their conduct, as well as that of the Ottoman authorities, during and after the war with the Holy League in 1593 -1606 and the late 17th century. The analysis of the sources reveals that the process of preserving and passing on the information involved agents from all levels of the Ottoman hierarchy and various administrative practices were applied related to the registration and taxing of the population, and to the creation of formal and informal archival collections. The preserving and passing on of the memory was effected both by means of written communication among the institutions (through the document flow toward the center and back) and by oral communication within the discussions among the representatives of the authorities and taxpayers in the *kadı* court, and among the members of the community and its elders who attended the court sittings.

Written evidence of the war events, or more specifically, of the feelings that overwhelmed the people and the disturbing thoughts that haunted them in those troubled times were left by a number of literate Bulgarians in the margins of liturgical books and even on the walls of the churches. These short marginal notes testify that the clash between the warring armies did not bring any hope to the Christians, but only fear in people's souls and awareness of the trouble that had befallen them in those "severe and turbulent times".

And finally, the folklore also provides information about the war, transforming in a specific way the memory of the events and people, berhyming the attitude of the Bulgarians to the afflictions that befell them.

An appendix has been published to the study, which contains some of the folklore songs created and preserved over time.

Keywords: Michael Viteazul, war, people's conduct during the war, collective memory, folklore

Parveva, S. L'idée de la richesse et de la pauvreté que se faisaient les paysans non musulmans, sujets du Sultan, reflétée dans la Chronique de Papasynadinos de la première moitié du 17^e siècle, *Bulgarian Historical Review*, 1-2, 2016, 24-43. ISSN 0204-8906

This study aims to shed light on ideas and notions of wealth and poverty, shared by the non-Muslim peasants of the region of Serres, as reflected in the Chronicle of the Greek priest Synadinos. He speaks in his manuscript of himself and of what happened in the lives of the people of the town of Serres and of those of the surrounding villages in the first half of the 17th century. The people that Synadinos describes carried fragments of the real life, of the ideas of wealth and poverty, of getting rich and being impoverished in the everyday life of medieval people. The study reveals that the Christian moral code, which people should respect in their daily behaviour, as well as their personal qualities and choices in life, played a major role in the formation of these ideas. And finally, one should mention the role of the Empire policy with its decisions and actions and their impact on the Ottoman subjects.

Keywords: ideas of wealth and poverty, peasants, 17th century, Ottoman Balkans

Първева, С. Щрихи към портрета на селския свещеник от XVII век – В: Стожери на духовността. Религиозните и образователните институции на тракийските българи. Сборник с научни доклади от Четвъртата национална конференция. Издател: Исторически музей, Свиленград, 2016, 45-74. ISBN-978-954-92947-4-3 [Strokes to the portrait of the village priest from the 17th century – In: *Pillars of Spirituality. The Religious and Educational Institutions of the Thracian Bulgarians. Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference. Publisher: Historical Museum, Svilengrad*]

This study aims to outline the areas of economic activity of rural priests in the seventeenth century; to reconstruct the main sources of income and expenditure in the budget of their households; to explore the similarities and differences between parishioners and their spiritual leaders in their capacity as business entities. For this purpose, different types were used (land and *cizye defters*, single documents – *arzuhal*s, firmans, as well as chronicles and travelogues) and territorial scope (rural areas of *kazas* of Edirne, Tarnovo, Serres, Arcadia and Anavarin, the last two in the Southwest Peloponnese) sources, which, complementing each other, make possible a more complete historical reconstruction of the economic activity and property status of rural priests in the seventeenth century. The study reveals that priests did not differ from their fellow villagers in terms of their daily work in agriculture. When choosing agricultural properties, like the rest of the villagers, they were guided by the ecological conditions of rural land, its remoteness from the urban market and the ability to make a profit from agricultural surpluses. Furthermore, both among the other peasants and among the members of the commented group there was a property stratification based on the quantity and type of cultivated land. Among the priests we find wealthy grain growers, vine growers, winemakers and fruit growers, and relatively poorer farmers, whose fields approached the size of a *raiye*t çiftlik. Unlike their parishioners, however, the priests had additional income from religious services and rituals they performed. These incomes, depending on the number and property status of the parishioners, could play a significant role in feeding the priest's household or in covering his tax obligations to the bishops of the church, the state, etc.

Keywords: a portrait of the village priest, household, economic activities, property status

Първева, С. Стандартите за богатството и бедност на османските поданици, отразени в законодателните актове и данъчните регистрации (XV-XVII в.) В: *Годишник на Историческия факултет на Великотърновския университет “Св. Св. Кирил и Методий”*, Година I (XXXIII), 2017. *Изследвания в чест на 60-годишнината на професор доктор на историческите науки Иван Тютюнджиев*. Университетско издателство “Св. Св. Кирил и Методий”, Велико Търново, 2018, с. 400-416. ISSN 2603-3534 [The standards for wealth and poverty of the Ottoman subjects, reflected in the legislative acts and tax registrations (15th – 17th centuries). – In: *Yearbook of the Faculty of History of the University of Veliko Tarnovo “St. St. Cyril and Methodius”*, Year I (XXXIII), 2017. *Research in Honor of the 60th Anniversary of Professor Ivan Tyutyundzhiev, Doctor of Historical Sciences*. University Publishing House “St. St. Cyril and Methodius”, Veliko Tarnovo]

This study aims to analyze the idea of wealth and poverty of the Ottoman subjects and slaves, which the State created by their legislative acts; to reveal the basic principles applied by the authorities to differentiate the property and social groups in the field of taxation and the penal process; to outline the State standards and their respective numeric parameters, according to which the taxpayers and defendants were qualified in various property groups. The study is based on Ottoman legislative texts – *kanunnames* and *fetvas*, on *defters* and treatises.

Keywords: Ottoman subjects, standards of wealth and poverty, laws, tax registrations

Parveva, S. *Les paysans et la pauvreté dans le kaza d’Edirne 10ирадж le XVIIe et les premières décennies du XVIIIe siècle – Bulgarian Historical Review*, 1-2, 2019, 29-79, ISSN 0204-8906

This study aims to add touches to the study of one of the problems of the 17th – first decades of the 18th century – the intensified processes of impoverishment among the rural population. The main documents attempting to determine the poverty parameters of villages and their inhabitants in the territory of *kaza* of Edirne are two *avariz defters*, compiled in 1676 and 1685/1686, as well as numerous sultan orders, petitions and complaints of the population, *kadi huccets*, marginal notes in liturgical literature, etc. The study analyzes the main causes and mechanisms of rural impoverishment. The quantitative parameters of poverty among taxpayers at the level of the *kaza* as a whole and on level of the individual *nahiye* are reconstructed. The study seeks to answer the following questions: Was there a connection between the religious characteristics of the population and its property status, and between the geographical location of the village in particular and the *nahiye* as a whole? What was the ratio between poor villages and taxpayers and those who managed to cope with their tax obligations; in other words, between those who produced a scarce agricultural product and those who produced in sufficient quantity or with a surplus? The article examines the behavior of peasants in the context of increasing taxation and increasing poverty.

Keywords: *avariz defters*, poverty, village, behavior of the peasants in the *kaza* of Edirne, the 17th – first decades of the 18th century.

Първева, С. Странстващи и уседнали селски търговци в провинция Румелия в края на XVII – XVIII в. *Исторически преглед*, 2019, №4, 30-112. ISSN 0323-9748. [Itinerant and settled rural merchants in the province of Rumeli at the late 17th and 18th centuries]

A shorter version of the study, which does not refer the issue of settled traders, has been published in English translation:

Parveva, S. Social Profile and Professional Mobility of Rural Pedlars in Rumeli at the End of the 17th and Mid – 18th Centuries. *Études balkaniques*, 2020, 1, 51-103, ISSN 0324-1654.

The study seeks to outline an approximate portrait of the itinerant and settled rural merchants who participated in the trade, both between a town and a village, and among different regions of the empire at the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Features of their family and property status have been reconstructed on the basis of individual case studies. Issues related to the legal regulation of their business activities are analyzed. The assortment and volumes of the goods sold by them are also investigated. The author examines the problems related to the commercial practices of association of rural traders and crediting such traders. Conclusions were drawn regarding the involvement of institutions in regulating business and relations between traders and their families, partners and creditors; the level of their literacy; the role of their journeys on the level of awareness of the communities in which they operate; the importance of their professional activity in the formation of the modern traders in the Bulgarian society from the pre-Tanzimat period.

The study relies on unpublished Ottoman-Turkish documents – inheritance inventories of deceased merchants, litigations on associations and loans, sultan *fermans*, petitions and complaints, tax registrations, as well as promulgated laws, travelogues, and more.

Keywords: rural merchants, material status, migration, trade associations, credit, *kadı* court.

Първева, С. Социален профил и професионална мобилност на селските кираджии и арабаджии/колари в провинция Румелия през XVII–XVIII век. – В: *Миграции, общности и културноисторическо наследство*. Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, София 2021, 51-97, ISBN 978-619-245-131-8 [Social Profile and Professional Mobility of Rural *Kiracis* and *Arabacis* / Wagoners in the Province of Rumeli in the Seventeenth – Eighteenth Centuries. – In: *Migrations, Communities and Cultural – Historical Heritage*. Prof. Marin Drinov Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences]

People called *kiracis* and *arabacis*/wagoners were involved in the commercial traffic within the Ottoman Empire. They carried goods and passengers on different routes and at different distances, individually or organized in caravans. This paper aims to outline the social profile of the villagers – *kiracis* and *arabacis* in the 17th–18th centuries. The study focuses on the travel of private individuals and the transfer of goods that are not related to the policy of the Empire in peacetime or wartime. Special attention is paid to the other elements of the transport system: caravans, roads, inns and caravanserais. The research is based on different types of documents – inheritance inventories, court cases, registered in the *kadı sicils*, sultan’s *firmans*, *defters*, travelogues and others.

Keywords: kiracis, arabacis, caravans, roads, caravanserais, kadi court

Първева, С. Портрет на базовия селянин в провинция Румелия през XVII-XVIII век. – В: *Ежедневието на империите. Средни векове – XX век. Материали от научна конференция, посветена на 150-годишнината на БАН, проведена на 27-28 ноември 2019 г. Известия на Института за исторически изследвания*, т. 36. Издателство на БАН „Проф. Марин Дринов“, С., 2021, 77-105. ISSN: 2367-5187 (print); 2815-2913 (online) [Portrait of the basic peasant in the province of Rumeli in the 17th and the 18th centuries. In: *The Everyday Life of Empires. Middle Ages – 20th Century. Proceedings of a Scientific Conference Dedicated to the 150th Anniversary of BAS, November 27-28, 2019. Proceeding of the Institute for Historical Studies. Publishing House of BAS “Prof. Marin Drinov “]*

The basic peasant is the one that the Ottoman government had in mind when constructing the production structure in the villages and the system of taxation on the basis of certain quantitative parameters. These parameters were structured in a way to allow the normal functioning of the economic structure known as the *çift-hane* system. It consisted of three interrelated elements: the household, which provided labor, a pair of oxen, and arable land (*raiyet çiftlik*). These three elements formed an indivisible agrarian and fiscal unit. In order for it to function properly, each of the elements had to meet certain conditions. The paper aims to outline the profile of this basic peasant in the context of the overall configuration of home, family and farm. The sources on which this study is based, are inheritance inventories of deceased peasants from the villages of *kaza* of Sofia, Ruse and Vidin from the 17th–18th century, transactions of residential properties registered in the *kadi sicils*, Ottoman laws, European travelogues and others.

Keywords: basic peasant, family, village house, farm and livestock

Encyclopedia article

Parveva, S. Deli Orman, in: *The Encyclopaedia of Islam, Three*. Ed. by Kate Fleet, Gudrun Krämer, Denis Matringe, John Nawas, and Everett Rowson. Brill: Leiden • Boston, 2014, 72-73. ISSN: 1873-9830; ISBN: 978-90-04-26963-7

Deli Orman (mod. Ludogorie) is a historical and geographic region in North-eastern Bulgaria. The area was conquered by the Ottomans in 1388-1389. These lands were an area of influence of the ideas and the cult of Sarı Saltık Baba and Şeyh Bedreddin. In the 16th century, Shiites-Kızılbaşes were deported to Deli Orman from Anatolia and the Azerbaijan areas. The most revered among the Alevi-Bektaşî community in the region was the cult and the tekke of Timur (Demir) Baba. The most important settlement is the town of Razgrad which became part of the *vakıf* of Maktul Ibrahim Paşa. Since 1878, Deli Orman has been part of the territory of the Bulgarian state.