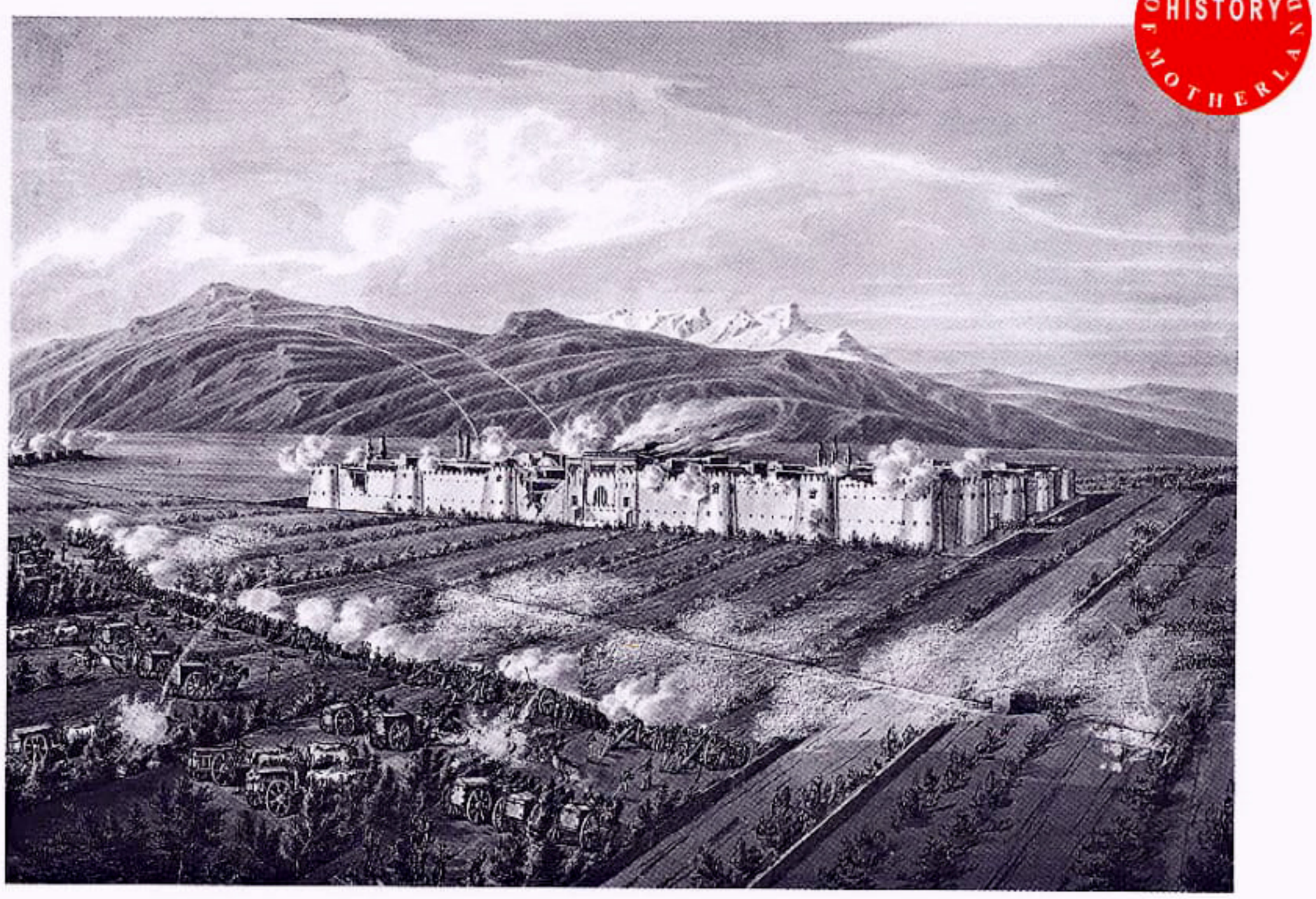
A.A.BAKIKHANOV INSTITUTE OF HISTORY
OF THE AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE IRAVAN KHANATE



THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION
AND THE RELOCATION OF ARMENIANS
TO THE LANDS OF NORTH AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
A.A.BAKIKHANOV INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

THE IRAVAN KHANATE

The Russian occupation and the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan

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The cover of the book
The Sardarabad Fortress. The Russian painter V.I.Mashkov, 1827.
After the relocation of Armenians to the territory of the Iravan Khanate
the Sardarabad Fortress was razed to the ground

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THE IRAVAN KHANATE

The Russian occupation and the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan

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The relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan in the 19th century is an historical truth

This book deals with one of the Azerbaijani states – the Iravan Khanate (1747-1828) which has played an important role in the history of the South Caucasus. This Azerbaijani state struggled heroically against foreign invaders in the early 19th century.

The history of the Iravan Khanate is an integral part of the rich material and moral cultural history of the Azerbaijani people, which has been formed for thousands of years.

The Iravan Khanate is one of the Azerbaijani states or khanates established after the fall of the Nadir Shah Empire in the middle of the 18th century.

The current territory of the Republic of Armenia was, in the recent past – the beginning of the 19th century - the Azerbaijani state of the Iravan Khanate. The original inhabitants of these lands were Azerbaijani Turks.

The territory where the Iravan Khanate was founded is ancient Turkic land. The Hurris, Kimmers, Iskits, Saxes, Huns and many other Oghuz and Qipchag Turks lived within this region, especially in the vicinity of Lake Göycha*. These ethnic groups contributed greatly to the formation of the Azerbaijani people and have left a rich historical and cultural heritage..

In "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud", which is an heroic epic of the Azerbaijani and other Turkic peoples, some important historic events and processes took place precisely in this region of Azerbaijan – the Iravan Khanate.

In Oghuzname, written by order of the great Azerbaijani ruler Uzun Hassan (1468 – 1478) , in "Kitabi-Diyarbakriyya" by Abu Bakr Tehrani, speaks about Oghuz Khagan, from whom Oghuz Turks derive their genealogical background. He lived in the vicinity of Göycha sea, passed away and was buried there. The khan of khans, Bayandur Khagan and other Oghuz-Turkic warlords also lived, died and were buried in these lands.[1]

The territory of the Iravan Khanate has, from ancient times, been within Azerbaijani states, with the exception of periods of rule by seprate invading empires. These lands were one of the regions totally and densely inhabited by Azerbaijani-Turkic tribes.

Up to the Russian occupations at the beginning of the 19th century the overwhelming majority of the population of the Iravan Khanate were Azerbaijani- Turks. It should be mentioned that until the Armenian church, with its Catholicos (head of the Armenian church) was transferred to the Iravan (Chukhursad) region in 1441,

*After the establishment of the Armenian state in Western Azerbaijan in the territory of the former Iravan Khanate in 1918, the name of Lake Göycha was changed by theArmenians to "Sevan" in 1930

1.For more information see : Abubakr Tehrani. Kitabi –Diyarbakriyya. Author of the foreword, interpretation, indexes and translation from Persian by Rahila Shukurova. Baku,1998, p. 46-47.

there were not any villages or pieces of land which belonged to Armenians.The lands of the Azerbaijani – Turks were taken apart, piece by piece, by the Armenians,even in Üchkilsa (Valarshabad*) where the Armenian church, with the Catholicos, has been located since 1443.**

The Iravan Khanate, an Azerbaijani state ruled by the Khans of the famous Gajars of Turkic dynasty, played an important role in the history of Azerbaijani state governance.The governing system of the Khanate, its social, political, cultural and economic life, and the living standards of its inhabitants, were an integral part of the general historical development system of Azerbaijan, lasting thousands of years.The Iravan Khanate did not differ from other Azerbaijani khanates of the period in its characteristic features of development.

In the territory of the Iravan Khanate there were many examples of the material culture of the Azerbaijani people. Settlements and cities were erected : thousands of historical monuments, fortresses, mosques, minarets (prayer towers), caravanserais and baths were built.*** All the place-names in the region belonged to the Azerbaijani people. This undeniable truth has been confirmed even by Armenian sources.**** In the terrritory of the Khanate there were lots of ancient Oghuz-Turkic graveyards and in these grave-yards, there were many gravestone monuments, including gochbashi (ram-head) statues typical of the Azerbaijani people.All of these bear the cultural and economic seals of the Azerbaijani people.

*The place-name "Valarshabad" originates from Valar Shah (194-216), the son of Sanaturk (Sanatruk), who belonged to the dynasty of Arshakis (Arsakhs). This place-name was for a long time known as "Valarshabad" but in Armenian sources it was distorted and became Vagharshabad". The foundation of Valarshabad was laid by Valar Shah [see: 95,116,190,29].
** See: Chapter 2, schedule 1
*** See: Chapter 4, schedule 2,3
**** See: Chapter 2, Appendix 2

A bloody period in the history of the South Caucasus began in the early 19th century. The Russian Empire, intending to occupy the region, waged wars against the Azerbaijani khanates. Soon the South Caucasus turned into a bloody battlefield of the war of the Russian Empire against the Gajars of Iran and the Ottoman Empire.

The main part of the invasion plan of the Russian Empire was to occupy the Iravan Khanate bordering on the Ottoman Empire and the Gajars of Iran. Between 1804 and 1813, during the First Russian-Iranian war, there were two major assaults on the Iravan Khanate (July 2 – October 3, 1804; October 3 – November 30, 1808) by Russian troops in order to invade Azerbaijani lands. But the Iravan Khanate did not surrender to Russia and preserved its independence. The population of the Khanate defended its motherland bravely against the tsarist troops under the leadership of the wise and brave statesmen Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar (1784-1805) and Hüsseingulu khan Gajar (1806-1827). The Russian troops suffered heavy losses and, in order to occupy the Iravan Khanate, high ranking officials of the Russian Empire made an enticing offer. The commander-in-chief of the Russian troops in the South Caucasus, General Goudovich, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, said that if Hassan khan Gajar, the brother of the vicegerent of Iravan (Husseingulu khan-***editor***), willingly surrendered the fortress, he would be set free and appointed the ruler of the whole Khanate, apart from the fortress and the city of Iravan.[1] Hassan khan Gajar rejected this offer from the Emperor of Russia.

Tsarist Russia also benefited from the assistance and betrayal of Armenians at state level in the occupation of Azerbaijani lands. For example, a special item was included in a decree of that time issued by the Tsar: " ...You are authorized by all possible means necessary, to treat Armenians kindly for their support to us."[2]

1. Акты, собранные Кавказской Археографической Коммисией (АКАК), т.3, Тифлис,1869, document 447,p.239-240.
2. АКАК, т.1, Тифлис, 1866, document 548, p.436.

Despite all of this, the Russian Empire could not occupy the Khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan during the First Russian - Iranian war. The local, patriotic Azerbaijani population of both Khanates struggled bravely for the liberty of their motherland and defeated the invaders and Armenians who were supporting them.

Nicolas I did not give up the Iravan Khanate as a loss.Taking into consideration the military and strategic importance of the occupation of the Iravan and Sardarabad fortresses, he often reminded General Yermolov of this point. On October 21, 1826 the Russian Emperor wrote to Yermolov : "If it is possible to occupy Iravan, whether by the help of guns, bribing the vicegerent of Iravan , or by making confidential friendly terms with him, don't miss an opportunity"[1]

During the Second Russian-Iranian war (1826 -1828) Tsar Nicolas I (1825-1855) gave special priority to the occupation of the Iravan Khanate and in his decree issued on the 1st August, 1826, he gave a special task to the invading General Yermolov: "Attack the Vicegerent of Iravan urgently. Waiting for this prompt response from you:Thank God there is no vicegerent anymore and the Iravan Khanate is completely invaded. You and 15 thousand Russian troops are enough to gain victory."[2]

Azerbaijani patriots, led by the vicegerent of Iravan, Husseingulu khan Gajar, his brother Hassan khan Gajar, who had the title of " King of Lions" and his grandson Fatali khan Gajar defended Iravan (27 April – 23 June; 24 September – 1 October) and Sardarabad fortresses heroically from the Russian invaders (16-17 April; 14-20 September) four times in 1827.Rejecting the offer of the Tsarist General Benkendorf to surrender the Sardarabad Fortress, Hassan khan's grandson Fatali khan Gajar responded sharply and straightforwardly: "Better die under the ruins of the fortress than to surrender it ".[3]

1. Шербатов М. Генерал фельдмаршал князь Паскевич.Его жизнь и деятельность, т.II, СПб.,1890,с. 122.
2. Записки Алексеевича Ермолова (1816-1827),ч.II, Москва,1868,с.214; See: chapter 8, document 3.
3. Потто В.А. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках,эпизодах, легендах и биографиях,т.3, вып.1-4, СПб.,1886, с.304-305.

Heroic protector of the Iravan Fortress, Hassan khan, had placed a burning fuse in the gunpowder tower in order to blow up the fortress at the last moment.

However, an act of betrayal worked. The Armenians contacted Paskevich, who had encircled the fortress, and told him where the Azerbaijani troops were located, in which direction they should fire their canons.[1]

Benefiting from the Armenians' betrayal, Paskevich, the commander-in-chief of the Russian troops, seized the Iravan Fortress and invaded the khanate.

For this " victory " he was awarded the title of Count[2], second degree of the "Cross of Saint George ", a money award to the amount of one million roubles and the title of " Erivanski".[3] The seizure of the Iravan Fortress was celebrated in Saint Petersburg with a special official parade and special medals were struck. [see: chapter 8, picture:5,6].

V.Potto chronicled in detail what witness had told him about the ruin and damage to the city caused by the invading Russian troops : "When I reached the south-east corner of the fortress, I was shocked by the ruins of the walls and the towers. It seemed to me that what had been done by the Russian artillery in four days to the encircled fortress, could not have been done by God in four centuries."[4]

Russian colonialists, with plans for the future occupation of the Gajars of Iran and the Ottoman Empire and plans to occupy the South Caucasus, with the aim of establishing a Christian stronghold in this region, began the mass relocation of Armenians.They were able to do this under the clauses of the Turkmanchay (1828), and Adirna (1829) treaties. Armenians were relocated from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to the lands of North Azerbaijan, in particular, the territories of Iravan, Nakhchivan* and the Garabagh Khanates and to Azerbaijani populated regions of the present Republic of Georgia.

1. Ениколопов И. Грибоедов и Восток, Ереван,1954,с.85-86
2. Шербатов М. Ibid.p.330.
3. Потто В.А. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках,эпизодах, легендах и биографиях,т.3, вып.1-4, СПб.,1886, с.591.
4. Потто В.А. Ibid., p. 516.

*The Azerbaijanis in Nakhchivan revolted against the relocation of Armenians to the territory of Nakhchivan and the Armenians couldn't settle there

General Paskevich, who had invaded the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates, gave exact instructions for the distribution of the relocated Armenians in the lands of Azerbaijan: the relocated Armenians should be directed to the regions of Iravan and Nakhchivan in order to increase the Christian population as much as possible.

So from 26 February until 11 June 1828, for three and a half months, 8249 Armenian families were relocated from Iran to the territories of the Khanates of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh. In other words, at least 40 thousand Armenians were relocated.[1] A little bit later more than 90 thousand Armenians were relocated from the Ottoman Empire to the lands of North Azerbaijan.[2]

The relocation of Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to Northern Azerbaijani territories is an historical and irrefutable fact. This is comfirmed by archived materials,especially the official documents regulating this process. [3]

Armenians were relocated to Northern Azerbaijani territories with a purposeful aim, that is with the intention of creating an eternal motherland for them. The Armenian officers serving in the Russian army actively participated in this process. The Armenian generals were not afraid of declaring their intention openly. Colonel Gazaros Lazaryev (Lazaryan), from an Armenian background, who led this policy addressed the Armenians relocating from the territories of Iran to Northern Azerbaijani lands :" ... There (that is, in North Azerbaijan-***editor***) you will have a new native land inhabited by Christians... You will see that the Christians (that is, Armenians-***editor***) who were scattered over the different regions of Iran will live there as a community. Hurry up! Time is golden. The Russian army is leaving Iran soon, after that your relocation will be more difficult and we will not be responsible

1. Глинка С.Н. Описание переселения армян азербайджанских в пределы России. Москва,1831,с.131.
2. 4.AKAK, t.7, Tiflis, 1878,document 829, p.845.
3. AKAK, t.7, Tiflis, 1878,document 586, 619-620.Qlinka S.N. Ibid., p.107.

for your safe relocation. Even if you undergo considerable loss, you will soon gain everything, and forever."[1]

Armenians, who were used to living a nomad's life, and had often faced relocations, this time were convinced that " Better to have Russian hay than Iranian bread ".[2]

One interesting and irrefutable fact is that a famous Russian painter V.I.Mashkov devoted a special painting to the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan in 1828.



The relocation of Armenians from Iran to the lands of North Azerbaijan. 1828. (painted by the Russian painter V.I.Mashkov)

Despite the mass relocation of Armenians, the tsarist administrative bodies could not immediately change the demographic situation in the territory of the Iravan Khanate. The Russian General Paskevich, who led the invasion of the Iravan Khanate, confessed that even after the relocation of Armenians, three quarters of the population of the Iravan region were Azerbaijani Turks.[3] The invading General was obliged to

1. Qlinka S.N. Ibid., p.107-111.
2. Qlinka S.N. Ibid., p.68-69.
3. AKAK, t.7, document 438,p.889-891; See, chapter 9,document 1.

acknowledge this fact. He dismissed a member of the *Iravan Interim Office*, Armenian Archbishop Nerses, and sent him to exile to Bessarabia, because Nerses wanted to create better conditions for the relocated Armenians, who were insignificant in number and he grossly violated the rights of native Azerbaijani Turks.Also, Paskevich dismissed the chief of the *Iravan Interim Office* General Krassovski and sent him to Russia.[1]

The famous Russian researcher N.Shavrov, after investigating the process of the relocation of Armenians to the South Caucasus and the number of relocated Armenians, wrote in 1911: " At the present time in the South Caucasus, more than one million of the 1.3 million Armenians are not original inhabitants of this region. We (Russians-***editor***) have relocated them there."[2]

Tsarist Russia, from the '1820s-1830s, with the relocation of Armenians to the Azerbaijani lands in the South Caucasus, forcibly changed the traditional ethnic, political and religious picture which had existed since ancient times. Russia created a new Christian ethnicity, which was completely foreign for this region, in the lands of North Azerbaijan bordering on Iran and the Ottoman Empire.

The Russian colonialists instituted administrative and territorial reforms and, by decree of Emperor Nicolas I, the Khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan were liquidated in order to destroy the historic statehood traditions and the independent-mindedness of the Azerbaijani people, on March 21 - during the Azerbaijani people's Novruz holiday. In the territories of these Khanates a so-called "Armenian province " was created for the relocated Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire.[3] In this way, the first step was taken in the creation of an Armenian state at the expense of Azerbaijani lands in the South Caucasus, to be precise, in the territory of the Iravan Khanate. However, in 1828, even after the

1.Парсамян И.А. История армянского народа, т.1,Ереван,1972,с.72.
2. Шавров Н.Н. Новая угроза рускому делу в Закавказье: предстоящая распродажа Мугани инородцам.СПб.,1911,63.
3.Полное собрание законов Российской мперии,(ПСЗРИ)Собр.второе,т.3.1828.СПб.,1830. С.272-273;АКАК т.7,Д. 437.С.487; See: chapter 9, document 2

completion of the relocation campaign of Armenians, in 1111 of 1125 villages there lived only Azerbaijani Turks.

A new step was taken in 1840. The "Armenian province" was liquidated and in its place some uezds were created : Iravan, Yeni Bayazid, Gümrü, Sürmali and so on. And in 1849, in those occupied lands, a new administrative and territorial unit – the Iravan Qubernia was created. The creation of the Iravan Qubernia was the next step in the creation of an Armenian state in the territory of Western Azerbaijan. From that time, the process of relocating Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to the territory of the Iravan Qubernia and other Azerbaijani lands was intensified.

After the relocation of Armenians , the South Caucasus entered a period of bloody massacres. Having been armed and supported by the Russian invaders, Armenian armed gangs began to pursue a policy of genocide against the Azerbaijani people, in general, against the Turkic-Moslem population of the South Caucasus. The major powers used Armenians to realize their geo-political plans for the South Caucasus and, in return , they did their best to create a state for them in the historical Azerbaijani lands.

Finally, on May 29, 1918, under the pressure of the major powers, the newly established People's Republic of Azerbaijan, without taking into account the will of the people, conceded the city of Iravan with an adjoining area of 9,5 thousand sq.km. to the Armenians. In other words, a part of the motherland was given to the enemy as a gift. And in this conceded Northern Azerbaijani land – in the territory of the former Iravan Khanate an Armenian state was created.

May 29, 1918! This date marks the creation of an Armenian state for the first time in history in Northern Azerbaijani territory and in general in the South Caucasus. It is an historical fact known to everyone that there never existed an Armenian state in the territory of the South Caucasus until then.

Immediately after the creation of the Armenian Province in the occupied territories of the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates - a ruthless and severe falsification of the history of Azerbaijan began. Armenian nationalists, with close participation and protection from the Russian invaders, began to create a false history of the Armenians. All archive documents, even the names and contents of the treaties of Russian Empire with the khanates of Azerbaijan, Iran and the Ottoman Empire, have been forged. Armenians holding high positions in leadership structures and state and government bodies of Russia and the Soviet Union, easily achieved their goals. Consequently, since the 1820s and 1830s, the Armenians relocated in the South Caucasus by Russia, have been presented as the "ancient inhabitants " of the region. However, the Azerbaijanis, whose native, ancestoral lands had been captured and distributed among the Armenians were called "foreigners" and " normad plunderers ". Armenian nationalists have continously and purposefully spread false information all over the world about Azerbaijan and Azerbaijanis.*

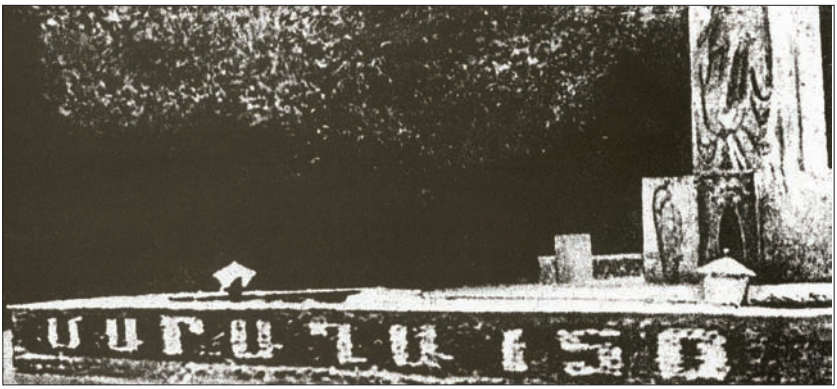
Let's consult the facts.

The historical truth is that the Kurakchay Treaty was signed in 1805 between Russia and the Garabagh Khanate of Azerbaijan.The name of the treaty was : *"Treaty between the Khan of Garabagh and the Russian Empire on the fall of the Khanate under the authority of Russia from 14 May, 1805."*[1] Under that treaty, the Garabagh Khanate accepted the patronage of Russia, and Russia in its turn confirmed that the lands of the Garabagh Khanate belonged to Ibrahimkhalil khan, more precisely, to Azerbaijan, and in the future would belong to his heirs.[2] But Armenian historians, distorting both history and the Kürakchay Treaty, claimed that the territory of the Garabagh Khanate belonged to Armenians and that Kürakchay Treaty had been signed between Russia and Armenians.

Whereas the relocation of Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to Azerbaijan, including the territory of the Garabagh

1. AKAK t.2., document 1436, 702-705.
2. For additional information see: Körekçayskiy doqovor – 200.Baku, 2005.
* Now even those material cultural samples, belonging to the Iravan Khanate which had been put on different internet sites, have been deleted.

Khanate, started not even following the Kürakchay Treaty of 1805, but much later, in 1828. Garabagh Armenians in 1978 celebrated the 150th anniversary of their settlement in Garabagh and erected a monument on this occasion in the village of Margushavan of the Aghdere region. In 1988, Armenian separatist-terrorist bands destroyed this monument to "cover the traces of historical truth". This monument also confirmed that Armenians are a relocated ethnicity in Garabagh. The reconstructed monument is now in the occupied territory of the Aghdere region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.



1. The monument **"Maragha – 150"** erected on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the relocation of Armenians from Iran. Aghdere region. The Republic of Azerbaijan, 1978.



View of the monument after removing the date **(Maragha -150)** of the relocation of Armenians.

One more fact : at the beginning of the 19th century when the Russian Empire began to invade the South Caucasus, an Armenian state did not exist there. Azerbaijani khanates ruled nearly the whole South Caucasus. Besides the Azerbaijani khanates in the region, there was a Georgian Tsardom. Now the present Republic of Armenia is situated on the territory of the former Azerbaijani state of that time : the Khanate of Iravan. After the completion of the wars of 1828 between Russia and Iran, the two khanates of Azerbaijan – the Khanate of Iravan and the Khanate of Nakhchivan were annexed to the Russian Empire by the Türkmanchay Treaty (1828). This fact is confirmed in all the texts of the Türkmanchay treaty of 1828.[1] The annexation of the Khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan to the Russian Empire is shown in item III of the treaty:

Ст. III. Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій отъ своего имени, и отъ имени своихъ Наслѣдниковъ и преемниковъ, уступаетъ Россійской Имперіи въ совершенную собственность Ханство Эриванское по сю и по ту сторону Аракса, и Ханство Нахачиванское. Въ слѣдствіе сей уступки, Его Величество Шахъ обѣщаетъ, не позже 6 мѣсяцевъ, считая отъ подписанія настоящаго договора, сдать Россійскимъ Начальствамъ всѣ архивы и публичные документы, относящіеся до управленія обоими вышеозначенными Ханствами.

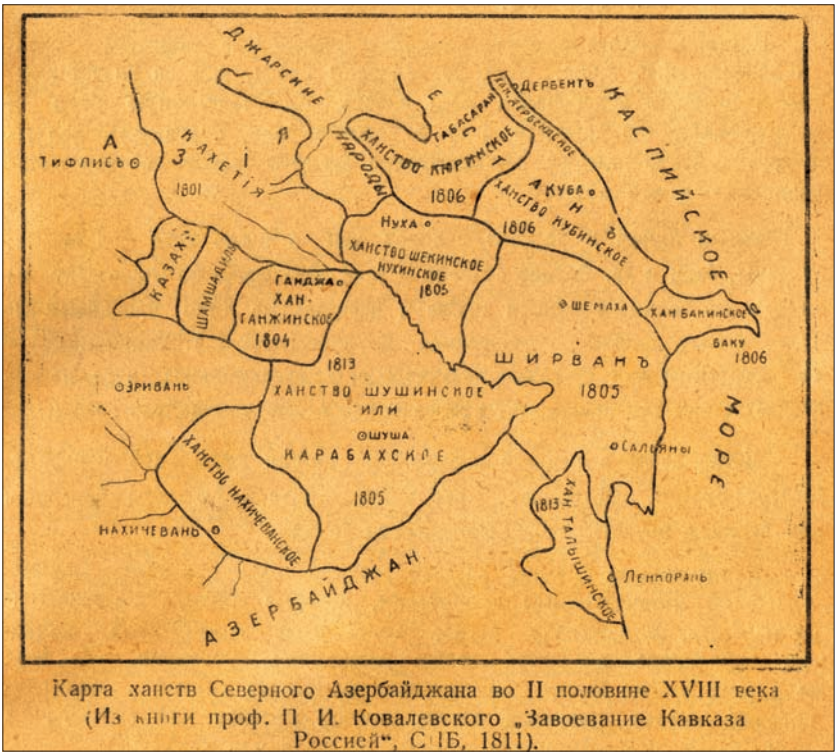
The word "Armenia" is not found in this or other items of the treaty and could not be found. Because there did not exist a territory or a state named "Armenia" in the South Caucasus. Armenian "historians" having distorted all these historical facts, including the

1. See: ПСЗРИ, т.3. 1828, СПб., 1830, с.125-126.

invasion of the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates, presenting it as the so called "Unification of Armenia with Russia". This is nothing but a forgery with deliberate intent, done purposefully.

One more fact : Armenian scholars forge the science of history at academic level. For example, the Armenian historian and academician, S.P.Aghayan, in his book dedicated to the great Azerbaijani thinker A.A.Bakikhanov includes a map of the Azerbaijani khanates of 18th century.[1]

But the Armenian academician has distorted the map and he has not included one of the North Azerbaijani khanates – the Khanate of Iravan.



Карта ханств Северного Азербайджана во II половине XVIII века (Из книги проф. П. И. Ковалевского „Завоевание Кавказа Россией", СПБ, 1811).

[1]Агаян Ц.П. А.Бакиханов. Баку, 1948, с.9.

Aghayan himself in his book, in a footnote to the map, says that he has taken the map in his book from P.I.Kovalevski's book " The Russian occupation of the Caucasus",[1] without making any changes to it. In this way he deceives readers and is proven to be a professional forger. Because in the map in P.I.Kovalevski's book, the territories of all Azerbaijan khanates are shown, including the territory of the Khanate of Iravan.



The map from the book " The Russian occupation of the Caucasus" by P.I.Kovalevski, showing the Azerbaijani khanates, as opposed to the map of the Armenian historian and academician S.P.Aghayan.

Evidently,on the one hand, the Armenian academician in "serving his people", has distorted the historical truth and, on the other hand, he has not refrained from falsifying the Russian scholar P.I.Kovalevski's book.

"The Iravan Khanate: *The Russian occupation and the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan* " is a book prepared by a team of authors of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.The book is written to expose all these falsifications and to make the world comminity be aware of the scientific, more precisely, the historic truth. So, this is a team research book which exposes yet another Armenian forgery.

1. Ковалевски П.И. Завоевание Кавказа Россией.(Исторический очерк),СПб., (без выходных данных)с.65,113.

"The Iravan Khanate : The Russian occupation and the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan" based on irrefutable primary and archive documents, proves that the territory of the present Armenian Republic, until the recent past, was always Azerbaijani land. At the beginning of the 19th century, in this territory,there was situated an Azerbaijani state - the Khanate of Iravan.Only after the occupation of this khanate by Russian troops, did the relocation of Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to North Azerbaijani lands begin.

The territory in which the present Republic of Armenia is situated was Azerbaijani territory 180 years ago. The original population of this territory were Azerbaijanis. Armenians are not local inhabitants but strangers or aliens, more precisely, they are a relocated ethnicity in the South Caucasus. The territory called " The Republic of Armenia " where this ethnicity lives, is Azerbaijani land. As long as the Azerbaijani people exist, this truth will live forever as well.

***

"The Iravan Khanate: The Russian occupation and the relocation of Armenians to the lands of North Azerbaijan" is a product of tireless research activity and much effort. The authors of this book, in order to reveal the historical truth have worked hard on primary sources. The members of the editorial board had to repeatedly check the facts given in this book with the original sources and literature. Those who put forth effort and participated in the preparation of such an important book, deserve the highest praise. I am especially indebted to Güntakin Najafli, candidate of historical sciences, who fulfilled her mission responsibly during the long and hard editing process.She discovered many interesting facts via thorough and deep research of original sources, doing her best for the publication of this valuable book with her interpretation of research and by compiling tables.

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1

The Iravan Khanate is an integral part of the history of Azerbaijani statehood

Following the collapse of the Afshar* Empire, which was founded by the great Azerbaijani warlord Nadir Shah, the Iravan** Khanate*** was one of the local states –Azerbaijani khanates - established in historical Azerbaijani lands. The Iravan Khanate was established in the western part of North Azerbaijan, on the territory of Chukhursad beylerbeyi (province), which was an administrative-territorial unit of the former Safavid Empire.

All scientific theories concerning the name of the Chukhursad**** province, which surrounded the territory of the Iravan Khanate, confirm its derivation from the names of ancient Azerbaijani Turkic tribes. It is an undisputable historical fact that an Azerbaijani tribe – either the Saadli or the Saadlis, was a part of the Garagoyunlu tribal union. A contemporary source mentioned that Emir Saad was the ruler of Chukhursad province during the time of Emir Timur's conquests [91, 17-18]. A researcher, G. Bournoutian of Armenian origin, also confirms the fact that the ethnic-name "Saadli" derives from the name of Emir Saad, who was the ruler of the Garagoyunlu tribal union in the XIV century [200, 2].

The Regent of the Saadli, Emir Saad died in 1411 and was buried in the vicinity of Iravan [164, 139]. After his death, his son Pirhüssein took over the leadership of the Saadli province [164, 139]. The Iravan

* The Afshars are one of the ancient Turkish tribes that participated in the progress of the Azerbaijani people. At present, descendants of the Afshars live in the territories of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Iran. Nadir Shah belonged to the Qirkhli branch of the Afshars [see: 196, 24, 191].

** Armenian authors, in trying to claim a share in the history of the ancient Urartu, make the baseless assumption that the toponym "Iravan" has its roots in the name of the "Yerebuni Fortress" mentioned in Urartu sources. XIX century Russian author I.Zelinsky notes that the toponym "Iravan" is used by Armenians in the meaning of "yerevum" – "visible", which is related to the false Armenian "Legend of Noah", and by Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) in the meaning of "techet" – "flowing", "smooth" [82, 1]. Yet, these suggestions do not have any scientific basis. The toponym "Ir" has no interpretation in the Armenian language. Ir ("Yer" – earth – ***trans***.) is an ancient Turkish word meaning the "side of earth facing the Sun" [7, 218]. According to some researchers, the toponym "Iravan" consists of the word Ir, in Turkish languages meaning the "Sun-pointed side of mountains" and 'wavy mountain peak", and the Persian word "van", meaning "earth / ground" [see: 110, 270]. The theory suggesting that the toponym Iravan belongs to ethnic -names derived from ancient Turkish theonyms (divine names) and that it is identical with the Ir ("Yer"), which is the ancient Turkish God of Earth, is more legitimate [see: 111, 28].

*** After Nadir Shah's assassination on the night of June 19, 1747, over 20 small states, called khanates and sultanates, were established on historically Azerbaijani territories. At that time, the Darband, Guba, Baku, Shamakhi, Javad, Salyan, Lankaran, Shaki, Ganja and Garabagh Khanates were created in the north of Azerbaijan; Nakhchivan and Iravan Khanates – in the west of Azerbaijan; and Ardabil, Sarab, Zanjan, Tabriz, Garadagh, Urmiya, Khoy, Maragha and Maku Khanates - in the south of Azerbaijan.

**** According to some sources, the name of the Chukhursad province was related to the names of the Sak tribes of Turkish origin which inhabited the area as far back as in the VII century B.C., meaning firstly 'Saka Yurdu" - Land of Saka, "Saka Chukhuru" - the Valley of Saka and, later, in the Middle Ages – "Chukhursad Ülkesi" - the Land of Chukhursad [see: 190, 19].

(Ravan) Fortress remained the capital of the emirate throughout Pirhüssein's rule [164, 139-140].

Azerbaijani-Turkic tribes united under the rule of Emir Saad were called the Saadli from the late 14th century. From that time on the lands of North-West Azerbaijan in the Sürmali Valley on the Araz coastline (Yerashadzor* village and its surroundings in the territories of the current Republic of Armenia) began to be called Chukhursad (چخورسعد) [161, 140]. Armenian sources also confirm the fact that Chukhursad is historically Azerbaijani land. Armenian sources call this area "Sahata pos" – Sahad's valley or "Yerkrin Sahat" – Sahad's country [214, 26; 161, 140].

The first reference to the toponym Chukhursad in official documents is encountered in an Arabic document from 1428 describing its proprietorship over the village of Üchkilsa (Valarshabad) [164, 140]. Sürmali, which stretched from the junction of the Arpachay and Araz Rivers in Nakhchivan, to the right bank of the Araz in Aghridagh (Ararat), was an ancient land of the Saadli tribe. In the XV century, the areas on the bank of Araz River and the valley between the Aghridagh and Alagöz mountains, was also a part of the Saadli region. While describing the conquests of Sultan Shahrukh in Azerbaijan, Timur's historian, Hafiz Ebru, points out that Nakhchivan and Sürmali were ancient lands of the Saadli region [18, 562; 195, 22]. People used to call the valley "Chukhur", which means "hollow place" or "valley", as it looked like a big canyon. Azerbaijanis living in the plains of the Iravan province continued to call the valley "Sahad's Valley" as history progressed, even into the 18th and19th centuries [44, 11-12].

In 1410, when the Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu dynasty gained power in Tabriz, the Saadli dynasty ruled the Iravan region. Material works of art found in the area also confirm this [see, end of chapter, pic. 1, 2, 3, 4]. Having taken over the Garagoyunlu throne in 1420, Iskander dismissed the descendants of Emir Pirhüssein as the latter

* The name of Yerashadzor (Երասխաձոր) village was translated from Azerbaijani into Armenian and means "valley on the bank of Araz" .

supported his brother and rival for throne Abu Saed, and brought the Chukhursad province under the direct control of his central government [164, 142]. In this period, the Chukhursad province bordered Georgia to the north (the Kartli Tsardom after Georgia was separated in 1469), the Garabagh province to the east, Samskhe-Saatabago*, Pasin, Alashqird and Bayazid in the west and Nakhchivan, Gapan and Maku to the south.

The borders of the Chukhursad province changed many times due to historical events.

During the rule of the Garagoyunlu dynasty, an event took place in the history of the Chukhursad province which would later cause grave problems for Azerbaijan. In 1441, by permission of the Garagoyunlu ruler Jahanshah, the centre of activities of the Armenian Catholic Church was moved from the city of Sis in the Cilicia province to Azerbaijan – to the Üchkilse (Üchmüadzin**) monastery near Iravan [51, 87; 138, 255]. This created favourable conditions for Armenian missionaries spreading the Gregorian faith in the South Caucasus. The Garagoyunlu rulers protected the Heads of the Armenian Catholic Church and granted them freedom of action. As, a result, Üchkilse, located in the Chukhursad province of Azerbaijan, became the religious centre for all Armenians.

The position of the Üchkilse Catholicos(Head of the Armenian Catholic Church) strengthened even more during the Aghgoyunlu dynasty, which followed the Garagoyunlu dynasty. Thus, Armenian churches were built on the territory of Azerbaijan – in the Chukhursad province - by permission of the Garagoyunlu and Aghgoyunlu rulers.

*The name of the Samskhe-Saatabago district was translated from Azerbaijani into Georgian and means Üchgala-Atabey Yurdu (Three Fortresses –Land of Atabey-***trans***)

**As the name of this temple (later church), which is called "Echmiadzin" by Armenians after falsification of the name, has no meaning in the Armenian language, Armenian authors resort to long explanations [see: 51, 374]. Üchkilse or Üchmüadzin was an ancient Azerbaijani-Albanian monastery. It consists of the word "üch", which means the number "three" in Azerbaijani Turkish and "müadzin", which means "preacher" in Arabic. The temple's name is also written as Üchkilsa in trade documents from the Middle Ages that are kept in Matenadaran [see: 72, 73].

A centralized Azerbaijan Safavid state was established in the early XVI century with its capital in the city of Tabriz. Chukhursad became a part of the Safavid state, just like all the other regions of Azerbaijan [see, end of chapter, pic. 6, 7, 8 and 9]. In the 1530s, the territory of the Azerbaijani Safavid state was divided into 13 administrative provinces – beylerebeyis. One of these was the Chukhursad beylerbeyi with its centre still at the Iravan (Ravan) Fortress.

The Chukhursad beylerbeyi covered the Maku, Sadarak and Nakhchivan (from the early XVII century) provinces, Zaruzbila, Bayazid Fortress, lands belonging to the Shadili tribe, inhabited by the Dumbulu Kurds* who were moved to these areas during the Ottoman conquests, and Maghazberd [174,14]. The Chukhursad beylerbeyi was governed by the representatives of two Azerbaijani tribes – the Ustajli and Rumlu - appointed by the Safavid shahs.

The Chukhursad beylerbeyi was always ruled by renowned Azerbaijani Turkic military leaders, due to the fact that it bordered on the Ottoman Empire. That is, the first beylerbeyi of the Chukhursad was Badir khan Ustajli, as mentioned in "Ahsan-üt-Tavarikh" by Hassan bey Rumlu in 1538. He was later replaced by Shahgulu Sultan Ustajli. In 1554, during an attack by Sultan Süleiman Ganuni on Iravan, Hüssein khan Rumlu was the Chukhursad beylerbeyi. After the attack, Shahgulu Sultan Ustajli was appointed to the position. Later, the position was held by Mahammad khan Tokhmag Ustajli and others [174, 121-122; 170, 52-53].

The early XVI century marked the beginning of the most troubled period in the history of the Chukhursad beylerbeyi, located on the Safavid-Ottoman border. The territory of beylerbeyi and its centre, the Iravan Fortress turned into a battlefield between two fraternal Turkic empires – the Safavids and Ottomans, who were engaged in bloody wars against each other and it was repeatedly passed from the dominion of one to the other. In accordance with the Istanbul Peace Treaty of 1590, the Chukhursad beylerbeyi was subjected to Ottoman rule. A contemporary source, "Müfassal Defter" (Notebook of

*The Kürdish tribes which inhabited the territories of the Chukhursad beylerbeyi had been moved to these lands by Ottoman sultans from the banks of the Diyarbekr and Tigris rivers in the late XVI century. As the Kürds were sunnis, the Ottoman sultans placed them in the lands of Azerbaijani Turks – qizilbashs, who were Shiites, and were forced to move from these lands during the Safavid – Ottoman wars. " Sunni Dajla kürds called "Kurmanj", relocated from Diyarbekr and other places… to Maku,Iravan and Nakhchivan areas and settled in the villages and towns, from which Qizilbash-Turkmen and Oyrat people were deported." [see: 17; 192, 437-438].

Details-***trans.***), i.e. In-Depth Book, from 1590, describes the beylerbeyi's administrative structure as follows: the territory of the Chukhursad beylerbeyi was divided into two livas (regions), the Iravan and Nakhchivan Livas. The Iravan Liva included 10 nahiyyes (subregions): Iravan, Garbi, Garni, Vedi, Aralig, Talin, Armus, Abnik, Abaran and Sharabkhana. The Nakhchivan Liva was comprised of 16 nahiyyas: Aghjagala, Mavaziyi-Khatun, Mülki-Arslanli, Garabagh, Darasham, Darashahbuz, Bazarchayi, Sharur, Zar, Zabil, Alinja, Sisyan, Azadjiran and Ordubad, and 1 sanjag (district) – the Nakhchivan sanjag [6; 8-9]. The Safavid-Ottoman wars lasted for over 100 years and ended in 1639, with the Gasri-Shirin Treaty. As a result, there was a long period of peace between the two empires that lasted until 1723. The peace and quiet that followed affected positively socio-economic development in Chukhursad.

The Chukhursad beylerbeyi was still governed by leaders appointed by the Safavid rulers. Shah Abbas I (1587-1629), who had freed the area from the Ottomans, appointed Amirgüne khan Gajar*, who had earned the nickname "Yellow Lion" for the valour he demonstrated during battles against Ottomans, the beylerbeyi of Chukhursad (Iravan). After the death of Amirgüne khan in 1625, his son Tahmasibgulu bey Gajar, Shah Abbas I's most famous military leader, was appointed to the position [105, 155-156; 174, 125]. Throughout the entire XVII century, the region continued to be governed by an ancient Azerbaijani tribe, the Aghjagoyunlu Gajars.

In 1663, Shah Abbas II (1642-1666) appointed Abbasgulu khan, the son of the former Chukhursad ruler Amirgüne khan, to the position of governor of Iravan. Abbasgulu khan governed the Chukhursad beylerbeyi until the early 1670s. He was followed by Safi khan of Georgian origin, who had converted to Islam. After the death of Safi khan, Safigulu khan Alkhas Mirza oghlu and Safigulu khan Rustam became the beylerbeyis of Chukhursad [see: 104, 100-101; 105, 156; 164, 111; see, end of chapter, Annex 1]. During the reign of these last two beylerbeyis, the population's conditions have been deteriorated. Eventually, military servicemen of the Gajar and Bayat tribes, who had not been paid for two years, launched a revolt against

* Amirgüna khan belonged to the ancient Azerbaijani tribe of Aghjagoyunlu Gajar [see: 174, 125; 196, 186-187].

Safigulu khan in 1677 [181, 195-196]. As a result, Shah Safi II (Süleiman) (1666-1694) appointed Zal khan, who was among his most trusted people, to the Chukhursad beylerbeyi. During his reign – the last quarter of the XVII century, the Safavid state underwent a severe decline, just like all Near East countries. This did not leave the Chukhursad beylerbeyi unaffected. Nevertheless, normal economic life continued in Chukhursad, as well as in many other parts of Azerbaijan. The province's central city of Iravan was located at the junction of trade roads connecting the trading centres of the Ottoman Empire with the cities of Tiflis, Ganja, Shamakhi and Isfahan [187, 28]. Iravan maintained extensive trade relations with the other Azerbaijani cities. "Merchants were arriving in Iravan from everywhere and purchasing all kinds of goods…" [187, 28].

The Safavid-Ottoman wars led to significant changes to the historical borders of Chukhursad. The Chukhursad beylerbeyi lost approximately half of its territories as a result of the 1635-1639 Safavid-Ottoman wars. The beylerbeyi managed to keep only Iravan and East Shöreyel out of all the territories belonging to it in the XIV-XVI centuries. Territorial changes also occurred in the Chukhursad area following the death of Shah Abbas I. That is, Shah Safi I made amendments to the borders of several provinces in 1629-1634. He annexed Maku and Nakhchivan to Chukhursad and removed Pambak and Borchali, which were eventually annexed to the Garabagh beylerbeyi [182, 53]. According to E.Chelebi, Maku was a separate sultanate inside the Iravan (Chukhursad) beylerbeyi [96, 107].

During the period from the 1630s to the 1720s, the Chukhursad beylerbeyi contained the provinces of **Iravan, Eastern Shöreyel, Nakhchivan and Maku***. From the XVI century to the first quarter of the XVIII century, the Iravan province had stable borders. The province's territories were located on both sides of the Araz River (the largest part being on the left bank).

*Some sources state that Maku province was still a part of the Iravan Khanate at the time the latter was occupied [see: 59, 49-50].

In the early XVIII century, the central government of the Safavid state was weakened. Governors in charge of various Azerbaijani provinces, as well as the Chukursad beylerbeyis, were separated from central government and became independent rulers.

Local governors were using national rebellion in order to achieve their goals. In this period, the strongest rebellion in North Azerbaijan took place in the Shirvan beylerbeyi. The rebels took control of Shamakhi city in August 1721, under the leadership of Haji Davud, and killed the Shirvan beylerbeyi. Thus, the first independent state – khanate - in North Azerbaijan was established [136, 28-36]. Being in panic and not getting an assistance from the centre,the combined troops of the Chukhursad beylerbeyi, Mehrali khan, and the Garabagh beylerbeyi, Ughurlu khan, moved towards Shamakhi. They met near Barda – on the bank of the Kur river and gathered a force of 30 thousand warriors, but the Shah did not manage to help them. Haji Davud, who was informed of this, united with his allies from Daghistan and did not let them cross the Kur. He attacked suddenly and defeated the combined troops of the beylerbeyis [52, 28-29].

Benefiting from the weakened Safavid state, Afghans seized the capital city of Isfahan in 1722. Armenian religious figures used these favourable conditions to contact Peter I and induce him to conquer Azerbaijani lands, including Iravan [126, 86-93]. In December 1722, the head of the Armenian eparchy in Tiflis, Archbishop Minas Parvazyan, wrote to vardapet Minas: "You are aware that Iravan is the key to the Iranian (Safavid - ***editor***) lands and our goal is to get hold of the Iravan Fortress. If we gain the fortress, neither the Turks nor the Iranians will be able to touch us" [35, XXXI; 126, 93]. Russia occupied the Caspian shoreline provinces of the Safavid state in 1722-1723 [169, 38-64]. The worried Ottoman Empire brought its troops into Azerbaijan in 1723 in order to prevent a march from Russia.

Russia drew back from involvement in war with the Ottomans. Eventually, a peace treaty was signed between the Russian and Ottoman states in 1724 in Istanbul. According to the treaty, Russia was satisfied with the Caspian shoreline territories it had occupied. The Ottomans in return granted Russian neutrality in their plans to occupy the remaining territories of the South Caucasus, including Azerbaijan. Following the Istanbul Treaty, the Ottoman Empire attacked and conquered all Azerbaijani territories as far as Ardabil.

Encirclement and heroic defence of the Iravan Fortress (July 6 – October 7, 1724)

The Ottomans faced stout resistance during their occupation of Iravan province. The most precise record of the Ottoman occupation of Iravan is provided in a book by Kamani Mustafa Agha, a participant in the events, titled "The Occupation of Ravan" [22].

In the spring of 1724, the Ottoman warlord Arifi Ahmad Pasha set off from Tiflis towards Iravan with over 60 thousand soldiers and, on May 29, he reached the Arpachay valley and set up position there [22, 33-34]. The "Anonymous Armenian Chronicle", which is considered another source of the time, mentions that Abdulla Pasha Köprülu* headed the 75,000-strong Ottoman force that attacked Iravan [38, 8]. The Ottoman army faced stern resistance at the Iravan Fortress. The entire Chukursad population, headed by their beylerbeyi Aligulu khan,** rose to protect the motherland and put up unyielding resistance to the Ottoman troops***. The city's population consisted wholly of Azerbaijanis during the defence of Iravan. The fact that the central Ottoman government had to provide frequent military assistance to the Ottoman army**** surrounding

* The records of Kamani Mustafa Agha, who was a direct participant in the events, are more trustworthy, as Abdulla Pasha Köprulu led the attack on Tabriz, not Iravan.
** A contemporary source indicates that Aligulu khan was the beylerbeyi of Chukhursad when Ottoman troops encircled the Iravan Fortress [see: 22, 50, 61 etc.].
*** There are interesting materials stating that defenders of Iravan even split into 2 parts, left the fortress and attacked the Ottomans [see: 22, 56].
**** In reply to a request by Arif Ahmad Pasha, who had surrounded the Iravan Fortress, the Ottoman sultan first sent troops of 35 thousand [38, 11], then a troop of 10 thousand men under the command of Kütahya pasha [38, 12; 204, 261] and finally, a military force of 3 thousand men enlisted from Egypt [38, 13].

the Iravan Fortress is vivid proof of the fortress' heroic defence. L.Lockhart's records mention that Iravan's defenders resisted heroically, the Ottomans suffered huge losses and "Arif Ahmad Pasha offered a temporary ceasefire in order to bury the dead" [204, 261].

The Armenians inhabiting Üchkilse and its vicinities, and comprised mostly of Gregorian missionaries, were not interested in the fate of Chukhursad or the Iravan Fortress, because it was not their motherland. On the contrary, in order to strengthen their position in these lands, they were ready to reach agreement with any foreign power willing to attack the country*. Therefore, neither the Catholicos nor the Armenian missionaries participated in the defence of Iravan. On the contrary, the Armenians built relationships with the Ottoman military forces and were looking forward to the victory of the Ottoman troops and the surrender of the Iravan Fortress**. Undoubtedly, it was because of this "merit" that Sultan Ahmad III issued a special decree concerning the Armenians. The decree sent by Sultan Ahmad III to Arif Ahmad Pasha a week after the encirclement of the Iravan Fortress states that "attacks on Üchkilse, the religious centre of the Armenians, are forbidden, it should not be destroyed and the population should not be plundered" [38, 11]. Arif Ahmad Pasha even designated a regiment to protect Üchkilse in accordance with the Sultan's decree [38, 11].

The fact that Sultan Ahmad III permitted the massacre of Azerbaijani Turks protecting the Iravan Fortress during its encirclement and issued special decrees not to touch Armenians, proves that the slanderous propaganda of modern Armenian nationalists claiming that Turks have committed genocide against Armenians since the Middle Ages has no basis. On the contrary, this fact proves that Turks have always protected Armenians.

* The Catholicos of Üchkilsa not only provided wrong information to the Ottoman pasha about Shah Tahmasib of the Safavids, but also called upon the defenders of Iravan Fortress to surrender [22, 54-55].

**"The Anonymous Armenian Chronicle" not only has serious historical errors, but it also claims that Armenians also took part in the defence of Iravan Fortress. Other sources do not confirm this claim. On the contrary, had Armenians resisted the Ottoman troops and helped the Iravan beyler-beyi, they would not have been rewarded by the Ottoman sultan right after the surrender of Iravan Fortress [see: 22, 56; 38, 17].

The defenders of the Iravan Fortress heroically withstood desperate attacks under persistent gunfire. The encirclement lingered on. The Ottomans failed to take the Iravan Fortress. Realizing that he would not be able to break the resistance of the fortress' defenders, the Ottoman commander sent the following letter to Sultan Ahmad III asking for additional support: "This city has a huge number of troops; we have already lost many soldiers. What are your orders? Will you send help, or should we turn back?" [38, 11].

In reply, the Sultan sent additional military forces to help the Ottoman troops keep the Iravan Fortress surrounded. However, the arrival of new forces under the command of the Pasha of Kütahya did not change the situation for the Ottomans. Yet, as the encirclement continued, the lack of food and supplies in the fortress grew worse. Since nobody came to help the city's defenders, the Iravan command had to agree to open negotiations with Arif Ahmad Pasha [204, 261]. The Ottoman troops receiving consistent support from the centre, finally managed to seize the Iravan Fortress which they had kept surrounded for 92 days*, albeit with great difficulty** [22, 69].

Immediately after the seizure of the Iravan Fortress, the Ottoman Pasha received the Armenian's religious leader, the Üchkilse Catholicos Astvasatur I of Hamadan, and rewarded him with gifts and presents for his "service" [38, 17]. Thus, abiding by their treacherous traditions, Armenians once again took the side of the aggressor and betrayed the Safavid state, which had offered them patronage for over 200 years.

* The author of the "Anonymous Armenian Chronicle" claims that the fortress remained under encirclement for 60 days and that the Ottoman troops entered the Iravan fortress in June 7, 1724 [38, 17]. Western historians write that the fortress' encirclement continued from June 24 till September 28 [204, 261].

** The author of the "Occupation of Ravan " writes that the encirclement of Iravan Fortress started on July 6, 1724 (in Shavval 13 (tenth month of Islamic calendar – ***trans***.) 1136) and ended in October 7 of the same year (in Maharram 18 (first month of Islamic calendar – ***trans***.) 1137) [22, 69].

After the seizure of the Iravan Fortress, the governor-general of Anatolia, Osman Pasha, was appointed governor of Iravan [22, 70].

According to L.Lockhart, the conquering of Iravan was as costly to the Ottoman state as it was important to them. The Ottomans suffered the loss of over 20 thousand men, including those who died from disease, yet the defenders of the fortress bore higher losses [204, 261]. According to A. Ionisyan, during the encirclement of Iravan the Ottomans took losses of over 20 thousand men, apart from those who died from disease [34, XXXL]. L.Lockhart mentions another interesting fact, that the surviving defenders of the Iravan fortress garrison were allowed to leave the city with honour following its surrender [204, 261].

After the loss of Iravan, the Chukhursad beylerbeyi remained under Ottoman rule for over 10 years. The Ottomans applied their administrative system in the occupied Azerbaijani territories and divided the provinces into sanjags and nahiyyas.

According to the "Müfassal Defter", i.e. In-Depth Book, of Iravan province dated 1728, together with Maku, Igdir and Sürmali nahiyyas, the Zar, Zabil and Sharur nahiyyas were also removed from the Nakhchivan sanjag and annexed to Iravan province. At the same time, Göycha, Mazraa, Khinzirak, Qirkhbulag, Darachichak and Sadarak nahiyyas, as well as the Shöreyel liva, were created on the territory of Iravan province. The Talin, Armus, Abnik and Sharabkhana nahiyyas, which existed in the late XVI century, as well as the Bazarchay and Aghjagala nahiyyas which existed within the Nakhchivan sanjag, were annulled [6, 9].

Thus, during the 1728 Ottoman census, the territorial-administrative structures of the Iravan province and Nakhchivan sanjag were as follows: Iravan province – Iravan city, Qirkhbulag, Garbi, Maku, Khinzirak, Garni, Vedi, Darachichak, Abaran,

Göycha, Mazraa, Sürmali, Igdir, Aralig, Sharur, Sadarak and Zarzamin nahiyyas and the Shöreyel liva; Nakhchivan sanjag – Nakhchivan city, Nakhchivan, Alinja, Sair Mavazi, Darashahbuz, Mülki-Arslan, Mavaziyi Khatun, Garabagh, Qishlaghat, Darasham, Azadjiran, Shorlut, Daranürgüt, Daralayaz and Sisyan nahiyyas [6, 9].

The decline of the Safavid state was closing in. Beginning from 1726, a renowned Azerbaijani warrior, Nadirgulu khan Safavi of the Afshar tribe, gradually took command of the regular troops in the Safavid state. The new military leader banished the Afghans who had captured Isfahan and freed the city in 1730. After that, he managed to drive the Russian troops out of the Caspian shoreline territories. In this way he created favourable conditions to fight freely in one last direction - against the Ottomans.

Nadirgulu khan launched a military operation against the Ottoman Empire from the south of Azerbaijan. At the beginning of 1731, the cities of Maragha, Tabriz and Ardabil were freed. However, a rebellion rose in Khorasan against the central government while Nadirgulu khan was preparing an attack in the direction of Nakhchivan and Iravan. Thus he had to halt the successful military operations against the Ottoman troops and head towards Khorasan. The Safavid ruler Shah Tahmasib II used this situation to rise in the estimation of the nation, especially of the army, and launched an attack in the direction of Nakhchivan and Iravan; he himself led the Safavid army [219; 116; 115; 19]. However, the Shah was defeated at the first battle with Ottoman troops and retreated. Another unfavourable and onerous peace treaty for the country was concluded with the Ottoman command. According to the conditions of the Kirmanshah Peace Treaty, signed between the Safavid state and the Ottoman Empire on January 16, 1732, Iravan and Nakhchivan remained under the dominion of the Ottoman Empire, together with several southern regions of Azerbaijan.

Having returned in triumph from the Khorasan operation, Nadirgulu khan did not accept the terms of the new treaty. Confident of the army's support, he dethroned Shah Tahmasib II the same year and declared the latter's son, who was still in his cradle, as Shah, under the name of Shah Abbas II and undertook patronage of the new "Shah". Thus, Nadirgulu khan became the sole ruler of the Safavid state [136, 106].

Immediately after gaining power, Nadirgulu khan demanded the retreat of Ottoman troops from all the Safavid territories they had occupied since 1723. Upon receipt of a negative response, Nadirgulu khan restored military operations against the Ottoman troops. Under the attacks of Safavid troops headed by this prominent military leader, Ottoman troops began to retreat from Azerbaijani territories. When they reached Iravan, the Ottoman garrison inside the fortress preferred defence to fighting. Yet, soon realizing the futility of this idea, the Ottoman garrison started negotiations with Nadirgulu khan. Eventually, the Ottomans in the Iravan Fortress left on October 3, 1735, bearing no losses [203, 89].

Realizing Nadir's inevitable success, the Armenian Catholicos this time turned his back on the Ottomans and supported Nadir.

After Iravan, Nadirgulu khan freed Ganja of Ottoman troops on July 9, 1735. In 1736, Nadirgulu khan formally dethroned the last representative of the Safavid dynasty, the 4-year-old Shah Abbas III, who had officially been considered Shah until then, and "had himself elected" at the Mughan congress of March the same year. By the way, the Armenian Catholicos participating in the gathering demonstrated a special zeal during the ceremony to "elect" Nadir as shah!

Administrative government reform of the state ranked among the first of those carried out by Nadir shah. He cancelled the administrative-territorial divisions – Shirvan, Garabagh, Azerbaijan and Chukhursad beylerbeyis - that had existed until then in the historical Azerbaijani lands. Instead of the four beylerbeyis, a single province of Azerbaijan was established, with Tabriz as its capital city. Hence, Nadir shah united all Azerbaijani lands into a single administrative province. Nadir shah delegated government of the new province to his brother Ibrahim khan.

As mentioned above, the Armenian Catholicos, who participated in the Mughan congress at which Nadir was "elected" Shah, and who backed his candidacy with great zeal, Abraham Kretasi, writes in his memoir that Nadir shah appointed his brother as the head and sardar, i.e., military leader of Atrpatakan, which was called Azerbaijan, assigned to him the governance of Nakhchivan, Iravan, the entire province of Ararat (Chukhursad district – ***editor***) and Georgia, and appointed him as the beylerbeyi of all the other khans and absolute sovereign [23, 244].

Interestingly, in his book Abraham Kretasi recorded his negotiations with Nadir shah Afshar mostly in the Azerbaijani language, using Armenian letters [23, 198, 199-120, 214, 215, 220, 244, 250 etc.]. This fact shows that not only the language spoken among the people, but also in official negotiations and ceremonies in the great Empire built by Nadir shah, was the Azerbaijani Turkic language. That Abraham Kretasi spoke in Azerbaijani is clear proof that this language was an important means of communication in the Empire.On the eve of the Mughan congress, Nadirgulu khan appointed his trusted man Pir Mahmud khan as the khan of Iravan and the beylerbeyi of this region [23, 245].

Even though the victories he gained in the wars against foreign aggressors raised Nadir shah in the estimation of the army and the entire country even higher, his planning of new wars and continuous

rises in taxes for this purpose from the village and urban populations, brought national discontent to its highest level. National uprisings covered the entire country. Azerbaijan aspired to escape the control of a great empire and restore its traditions of statehood. The freedom movement was getting stronger. The ever deteriorating welfare of the people, lack of grain and starvation were growing worse [115, 24-25, 51].

It was for this reason that Nadir shah failed to suppress the revolts brewing across the entire empire against his government and restore stability in the country. On the night of June 19, 1747 he was assassinated by his own courtiers [203, 261].

The news of Nadir's death brought even greater anarchy to the Empire territory. The Azerbaijani movement for freedom was further reinforced. Independent local states – khanates and sultanates - emerged in the territories of Azerbaijan, one after another.

Following the assassination of Nadir shah, the population of Iravan revolted under the leadership of Mehdi khan. Mehdi khan declared himself an independent ruler [115, 52]. However, the newly-established Iravan Khanate's territories did not cover all the lands of the former Chukhursad beylerbeyi. A part of its territories had been moved into Nakhchivan and other khanates during the previous administrative reforms.

In the mid XVIII century, the Iravan Khanate was one of over 20 state units – khanates that had gained their independence after the freedom movements that had lasted for a long time in the territories of Azerbaijan.

Mehdi khan Gassimli* (Afshar) [221, 93], founder of the independent Iravan Khanate following the assassination of Nadir shah Afshar in 1747, pursued a policy of expanding his territories,

* A source in Persian relates Mehdi khan to the Gassimli branch of the Afshars and states that he was the ruler of Iravan even while Nadir shah was alive [see: 221, 93-94].

just like the other Azerbaijani khans. For this purpose, he attacked the Urmiya Khanate in 1748. The head of the Urmiya Khanate, Fatali khan Afshar, lost the battle and had to concede certain parts of his territories to Mehdi khan [221, 93-94; 112, 111]. Yet, his power was short-termed. Mahammad Hüssein khan Garayli replaced him in 1748 [221, 94, 97-98].

Soon after this, another Azerbaijani khan trying to restore his authority, Fatali khan Afshar of Urmiya, entered into alliance with Azad khan from Afghanistan and their combined troops launched an attack on Iravan. In 1751 they captured the Iravan Fortress and defeated the troops of Irakli II, who had ostensibly come to help the Khan of Iravan. After Azad khan defeated Irakli II, official documents belonging to the Iravan Khanate mention the name of Khalil khan Üzbak* as the representative of Azad khan [105, 136, 194] and state that he governed the Iravan Khanate from 1752 [82, 5]. Also, according to the late professor F.Aliyev, Khalil khan Üzbak, the representative of Azad khan, was a governor of the Iravan Khanate for some time [115, 55]. However, another source from that time – "Gulustani-Iram " by A.A.Bakikhanov – mentions the name of Hüsseinali khan, who was a representative of the local Gajar tribe, as the Khan of Iravan during the events of 1752** [39, 156]. Probably, the representative of Azad khan-Khalil khan Özbak only controlled the clerical affairs of the Iravan Khanate.

*Contemporary source "Jambr" shows that) the Catholicoses of 1750-1751, 1752-1753,1754-1755 got document from Azad khan and his representative Khalil khan that their estates were maaf(estate given from khan as a gift, which is tax free-***trans***).

** While it is very probable that A.A.Bakikhanov confused Hassanali khan Gajar with Hüsseinali khan Gajar, it is impossible that he confused Hüsseinali khan Gajar with Khalil khan Üzbak. "Jambr" also mentions the name of Hassanali khan Gajar in official documents from 1755 [see: 105, 136].

Yet, the original sources confirm that not long after this, in 1755, the Iravan Khanate was governed by Hassanali khan Gajar* - a representative of the local Gajar dynasty [105, 136; 95, 161; 82, 5]. Hassanali khan Gajar had been punished by the Khan (governor – ***editor***) of Iravan as far back as during Nadir shah's reign, when both his eyes were put out [105, 231]. Hassanali khan's return to power proves that the ancient local tribe of Iravan – the Aghjagoyunlu** Gajars – had great authority with the population. As noted by I.Shopen, Hassanali khan Gajar's coming to power marked the beginning of inherited government in the Iravan Khanate [95, 161]. After Hassanali khan, his brother Hüsseinali khan Gajar [105, 137, 232; 95, 163; 82, 5] came to power. Yet the first source mentions the name of Hüsseinali khan Gajar as Khan of Iravan since 1759-1760 [105, 137]. Hüsseinali khan Gajar died on November 9, 1783 and his elder son, the 15-year-old Gulamali khan Gajar, took his place on the throne [95, 164; 37, 267; 150, 40). However, Gulamali khan's power was short-lived. In the summer of 1784 he was killed and Hüsseinali

*Ancient Azerbaijani Turks – the Gajars – are by origin a strain of the Sham Bayati branch of the Bayat clan of the Oghuz tribe. The Gajar clan was created as a combination of this strain and the Yiva, Aghjali and Aghjagoyunlu branches. Some researchers relate Gajars to Aghajeris, which settled in Azerbaijan in 465 and which were also mentioned in Byzantine sources, were said to have been close to Khazars and Bulgars and belonged to the ruling class of the Hun tribe. Aghajeris were later called Gajars in Azerbaijan and settled in the Khalkhal region. According to Z.V.Togha, the Petersburg copy of Rashidaddin's "Jami at-Tavarikh" contains a special record regarding the Aghajeris: "Today the name of Aghajeri has taken the form of Gajar in the languages of Turks and others. When attacking the Alamut ismailis and Syrians, Hulaku khan had enlisted also the ancient inhabitants of Azerbaijan – the Gajars". According to Mirza Bala, this is how the Gajars spread from Azerbaijan to Anatolia and Syria, as well as the Astrabad region located near Alamut [see: 209, 137-147].

** Sources refer to the ancient Gajar tribes living in the Chukhursad province as the Gajars [196, 186-187]; other researchers also confirm that Khans of Iravan were descended from the Gajar tribe [82, 5; 39, 185; 200, 8]. The ancient Azerbaijani tribe of Aghjagoyunlu Gajars has played an important role in the governing of the Chukhursad beylerbeyi since the early XVII century. The rulers of the independent Iravan Khanate, just like the other Azerbaijani khanates that emerged following the assassination of Nadir shah, were precisely representatives of Aghjagoyunlu Gajars [see: end of chapter, Annex 2].

khan Gajar's 12-year-old son, Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar*, succeeded to the throne [95, 164; 166, 205; 115, 70-71; see: end of chapter, pic. 5]. In 1797, Agha Mahammad shah arrested the Khan of Iravan, Mahammad Hüssein khan, as the latter was keeping in touch with Russian troops, and sent him to Tehran [95, 164; 115, 84]. According to G.P.Butkov, when the Khan of Iravan, Mahammad Hüssein khan, came to Agha Mahammad shah to express his obedience, the Shah had him (the Khan of Iravan – ***editor***) arrested and sent together with his family to Gazvin [41, II, 428]. Agha Mahammad shah placed his own brother, Aligulu khan Gajar, in control of the Iravan Khanate to replace Mahammad Hüssein khan [95, 164; 41, II, 426; 200, 9]. Nevertheless, the people of Iravan rebelled against and dethroned Aligulu khan, as the latter was raising taxes [41, II, 431; 214, 185]. Yet, G.Bournoutian presents this event differently, claiming that Aligulu khan Gajar hurried to Tehran in order to seize the throne right after his brother Agha Mahammad shah's death (1797). Taking advantage of the situation, Hassan khan Makulu seized power in the Iravan Khanate and demanded heavy taxes from the population [214, 185; 200, 9]. After the assassination of Agha Mahammad shah Gajar, his successor to the throne, Fatali shah Gajar (1797-1834), released the Khan of Iravan,

* According to the source, the Khan's full name was Mahammad Hüssein khan [60, 6]. Western sources and literature provide interesting facts about Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar. While describing V.Zubov's assault on Azerbaijan in 1796, H.Busse presents Mahammad Hüssein khan as Ziyadoghlu [99, 67]. In yet another part of the source, Mahammad Hüssein khan is presented as Gajar Goyunlu [99, 107, 108, 109] and is said to have carried the nickname "Lip" due to his big lips [99, 109]. According to G.Bournoutian's records, Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar belonged to the Goyunlu (Aghjagoyunlu – ***editor***) branch of the Gajar tribe and was related to Agha Mahammad khan Gajar on his mother's side [200, 8]. G.P.Butkov calculates that Mahammad Hüssein khan came to power in 1785 [41, II, 177], while another source claims it happened in 1799 [82, 5]. However, considering the fact that Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar came to power right after the assassination of his stepbrother Hüsseinali khan, then the records ascribing the event to the year of 1784 are more plausible.

Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar from prison [115, 85]. Mahammad Hüssein khan returned and regained the power, which he had forfeited for three months [200, 9]. Yet, Mahammad Hüssein khan did not want to be dependent on Fatali shah Gajar, despite the latter's expectations. Therefore, after some time, in June 1805, shahzadah (prince-***trans***.) Abbas Mirza arrested Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar and sent him to Iran [26, document 1256, page 626; 188, 113]. Some records claim that Mahammad Hüssein khan was suspended from power because of his two-edged policy [95, 167], while others assert it was caused by his maintaining close relationships with the Ottoman state (at the time, the Gajars' relationships with the Ottomans had deteriorated) [200, 14-15]. In reality, Mahammad Hüssein khan's independent policy (this is described in more detail in Chapter V - ***editor***) did not please the sovereign of the Gajar-ruled Iran – Fatali shah and Shahzadah Abbas Mirza. They were constantly looking for a chance to remove him from office and finally succeeded in this pursuit.

According to some records, Mahammad Hüssein khan was replaced by Pirgulu khan Gajar in 1805 [95, 167; 200, 14-15]. However, in reality, Mehdigulu khan Gajar* came to power after Mahammad Hüssein khan (in the summer of 1805) [26, document 1256, page 626; 82, 5; 200, 14-15], while Pirgulu khan Gajar was not the Khan of Iravan, but the military head of Iravan city. The author of "Garabaghnama", Mir Mehdi Khazani, confirms that Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar was replaced by Mehdigulu khan Gajar, and that Pirgulu Gajar was the head of the army [8, II, 156].

* Some sources state that Mehdigulu khan belonged to the Davali branch of the Gajars [see: 98, 193]. Mehdigulu khan was one of Fatali shah Gajar's renowned military leaders. He displayed great courage in the later wars with Russia [see: 127, 30].

Despite the claims of another source indicating that Mehdigulu khan was governing the Iravan Khanate even before that – from 1804 [98, 222], this statement is far from reality. Various sources confirm that Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar was the Khan of Iravan precisely until mid June, 1805.

In August 1806, the population of Iravan rebelled against Mehdigulu khan as the latter had imposed heavy taxes upon them and was plundering the nation [26, document 1256, pages 626-627]. In August of the same year, the Khan of Tabriz and Maragha – Ahmad khan - replaced Mehdigulu khan Gajar [82, 5; 74, 368-369]. Ahmad khan set off from Tabriz to Iravan with a large troop of infantry and cavalry and succeeded to the throne of Mehdigulu khan. Despite having managed to earn the people's respect, he remained in power for merely three months. He fell ill when an epidemic broke out in Iravan and could not manage state affairs properly. The Shahzadah (Abbas Mirza - ***editor***) was deeply moved by this event, as Ahmad khan was his most reliable and renowned representative [98, 285-286]. Ahmad khan of Maragha died on October 17, 1806. Although Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar, who had been suspended from power on Fatali shah's demand, returned to Iravan [see: 27, document 792, page 421], he failed to regain power.

Soon after this, local government* strengthened once again in the Iravan Khanate and the last khan of the independent Iravan Khanate – Hüsseingulu khan Gajar (Goyunlu)** acceded to the throne [see: 27, document 129, page 69-70; document 424, page 232; 95, 167; 82, 5; 200, 16-17]. Fatali shah awarded the new Khan of

* G.Bournoutian mentions that Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's father was the Khan of Iravan in the XVIII century [see: 200, 17-18]. This fact once again proves that the dynasty of Gajars played a significant role in the Iravan Khanate.

**Descendant of the Goyunlu (Aghjagoyunlu) branch of the Gajars, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar had served as the head of the royal nobility in Fatali khan's palace and greatly helped Fatali shah to strengthen the throne after the assassination of Agha Mahammad Shah Gajar. During 1800-1802, he was the head of the highway guard in Gazvin, which controlled the roads leading to the capital city and was given the nickname of Gazvini for his bravery. In 1802, he was dispatched to Khorasan to subdue conflicts between the Afshars and he governed Khorasan for five years [see: 200, 17-18].

Iravan - Hüsseingulu khan Gajar - the title of "sardar" (vicegerent) – i.e., military leader of all the armed forces located on the left bank of the Araz River [200, 17]. The sardar of Iravan, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar, not only gained control over all the civil and military forces in the province, but was also provided with a large troop of infantry and cavalry [98, 295]. That is why contemporary sources refer to the last Khan of Iravan - Hüsseingulu khan Gajar - as the "Sardar of Iravan". Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's brother, Hassan khan Gajar, carrier of the honorary title – "Aslanlar bashi* (King of Lions- ***trans***.) - was the closest comrade-in-arms of the Iravan Khan in the fight against Russian invaders [see: 8, II, 63; 177, 515; 127, 96; 200, 18].

Ultimately, original sources confirm that the Azerbaijani state existing from 1747 till 1827 – the Iravan Khanate - was governed mostly by representatives of a local Turkish tribe of Azerbaijan, the Gajars, who fought decisively for the independence of the Iravan Khanate.

* Some authors translate the term "sar", which means "bash" (head – ***trans***.) in Persian as "sari" (yellow – ***trans***.) and point out that Hassan khan Gajar had the nickname Sari Aslan (Yellow Lion – ***trans***.) [8, II, 63; 127, 96; 200, 18]. However, other sources and literature of the time reference the name correctly, i.e. as Aslanlar bashi (King of Lions) [see: 59, 62; 177, 515].

APPENDIX № 1

The emirs and beylerbeyis who ruled the Chukhursad (Iravan) region of Azerbaijan

Amir Saad (From the end of 14th century to 1410)
Pir Hüssein (1410-1413)
Pir Yagub (Pir Hüssein oghlu) (1420s)
Abdul (Pir Hüssein oghlu) (1440s)
Yagub bey (1440s)
Hassanali Garagoyunlu (1460s)
Div Sultan Rumlu (from 1515)
Hğssein khan Sultan Rumlu (from1550)
Shahgulu Sultan Ustajli (1550-1575)
Mahammad khan Tokhmag Ustajli (1576-1583)
Khidir pasha (1583)
Lala pasha (1577)
Mahammad Sharif pasha (until 1604)
Amirgğna khan Gajar (1604/5-1625)
Takhmasibgulu khan Gajar (1625-1635)
Farhad pasha (1635)
Kalbali khan (1636-1639)
Chaghata Kötük Mahammad khan* (1639/40-1648)
Khosrov khan** (1648-1652/53)
Mahammadgulu khan Lala bey (1652/53-1659/60)
Najafgulu khan (1659/60-1663)
Abbasgulu khan Gajar (Amirgğna khan Gajar's son) (1663-1666)
Safi khan (Alkhas Mirza)*** (1666/67-1674
Sarikhan bey (1674-1675

*In an 18th century source - "Jambr"is presented as Kötük Ahmad khan [105- 156],but in contemporary sources as Jaghata Kötük Mahammad.It is noted that he participated in the initial round of talks between the Safavids and the Ottomans which ended with the signing of the Treaty of Gasri-Shirin (1639) [66, 129].
**The source indicates his being Georgian by origin [66,140].
*** Some sources mention his being Lazqin [105,156; 82,4]. Aylisli Zakariyya presents him as Safigulu khan Teymur Qaybak [104,63], and in another part of the book the author presents him as Safigulu khan Alkhas Mirza [104,80,84,88].

Safigulu khan**** (1675-1679)
Zal khan***** (1679-1688)
Murtuzagulu khan ****** (1688-1691)
Mahammadgulu khan (1691-1694)
Zührab khan (1694-1699)
Farzali (Fatali) khan Gajar (1699-1705)
Abdul Mahammad khan (1705-1709)
Mehrali khan (1709-1719)
Allahgulu khan (1719-1725)
Rajab pasha (1725-1728)
Ibrahim pasha and Mustafa pasha (1728-1734)
Ali pasha the clerk (1734)
Haji Hüssein pasha (1734)
Mahammadgulu khan (1735)
Pir Mahammad khan (1736)

****Nevertheles in " Jambr" he is presented as Georgian [105-156], the other sources do not confirm this. In contemporary sources of the period he is mentioned as being Tabrizli Rustam khan's son [66,182; 104,102]. This fact is confirmed in the Russian language original. [82,4].

***** He is said to be Georgian by origin [82,4].In the source of the period he is presented as Abbasgulu khan Gajar's son-in-law.[66,195].

****** The son of Mahammadrza khan of Nakhchivan [66,224; 82,4].

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APPENDIX № 2
The Khans of Iravan

Mehdi khan Gassimli (Afshar)* (1747-1748)

Mahammad Hüssein khan Garayli** (1748-1751)

Khalil khan Üzbak*** (1751-1755)

Hassanali khan Gajar (1755-1759)

Hüsseinali khan Gajar (Hassanali khan Gajar's brother)

(1759/60****- November,1783)

Gulamali khan Gajar (Hüsseinali khan Gajar's son)

(1783- summer1784 *****)

Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar (Hüsseinali khan Gajar's son)

(1784- June1805******)

Aligulu khan Gajar (Agha Mahammad shah Gajar's brother)

(June, 1797)

Hassah khan Makulu (When Agha Mahammad Shah was killed, he came to power in the Iravan Khanate, benefiting from disorder) (Summer,1797)

Mehdigulu khan Gajar (Summer, 1805 - August,1806)

Ahmad khan Maraghali (1806, August-October)

Hüsseigulu khan Gajar (Goyunlu)****** (His father was the Khan of Iravan in former times

(December,1806********-October,1827)

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* The Persian sources place Mehdi khan in the Gassimli branch of Afshars [se: 221, 93].
** The Persian sources mention that after Mehdi khan Afshar, Mahammad khan Garayli was the representative of local government [see: 221,93].
*** Sources confirming Khalil khan Üzbak as the khan of Iravan are inconclusive.[For additional information, see: Chapter I,P.51].
**** The date of Hüsseinali khan Gajar's coming to power is, in one source, said to be 1764 [82,5], but in " Jambr" in 1759-1760 [105,137].
***** Hüsseinali khan's son Gulamali khan Gajar was only in power for 8 months
****** During the rule of Khan of Iravan Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar in 1797 there was a three month break [for additional information, see: chapter I, p.53].
******* According to J.Bournoutian, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's father Mahammad khan Gajar was the Khan of Iravan in the 18th century [see: 200,17].
******** G.Bournoutian is not right in giving the year of1807 as the beginning of Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's rule. One document of the period, dated December 10,1806, says that Hüsseingulu khan was already the Khan of Iravan.[see: 27, document 129, p.69-70].

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Սիմէօնէ Երեւանցիոյ: Ջամբռ: Գիրք, որ կոչի յիշատակարան արձանացուցիչ, հայելի եւ պարունակող բնավից որպիսութեանց Սրբոյ Աթոռոյս, եւ իւրոյ շրջակայից վանօրէիցն: Վաղարշապատ: ՌՀԻԳ:



Picture 1.
Emir Saad Hassan receives a foreign envoy (13th century).
Source: Studies in Armenian history. Collection of articles.Moscow, 1939, p.101.



Picture 2.
Saadli Emir Hassan hunting (13th century)*.
Source: Studies in Armenian history. Collection of articles.Moscow, 1939, p.102.
*Armenian letters on the monument were carved later.



Picture 3. Ram figure* (Middle Ages)
*Many ram figures and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (Current Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.



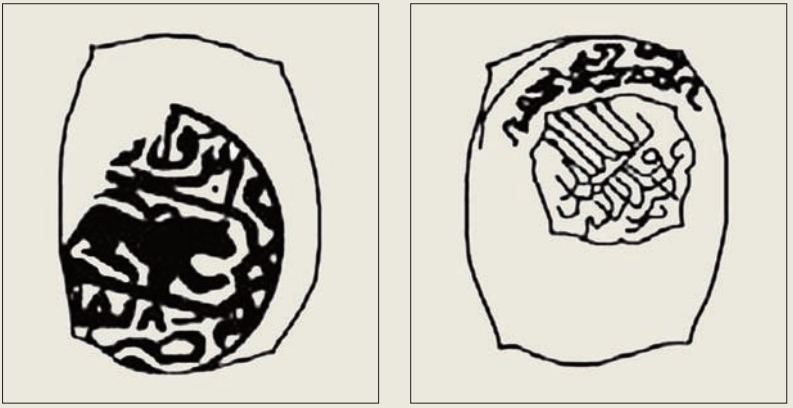
Picture 4. Tombstone* (Middle ages)
*Many tombstones and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (Current Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals



Picture 5.
Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar
(1784 – 1805)
Source: G.Alishan. Ayrarat (in Armenian).
Venice,1890, p.308



Picture 6.
Azerbaijani (Safavid) coin, minted in the city of Iravan
http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Файл:Iravan-copper/jpg



Picture 7.
Azerbaijani (Safavids) coin, minted in the city of Iravan
Source: The A. S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts.The 13-th All-Russia numismatic conference. Moscow, April 11-15,2005.p.70-71.
Proceedings of conference.Moscow, 2005.
www.nuseum.ru/GMII/tezisi.pdf


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba044a.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba053.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba047.jpg


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http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba049.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba055.jpg


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http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba056.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba059.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba058.jpg

Picture 8. Azerbaijani (Safavids) currency in circulation in the Iravan region and Khanate


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba060.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba063.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba064.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba067.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba070.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/ba071.jpg


http://www.rustypennies.com/catalog/pix/bh001.jpg


http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Файл:Iravan_1144_AbbasIII.jpg

Picture 9.
Azerbaijani (Safavids) currency in circulation in the
Iravan region and Khanate

2

The population of the Khanate

The relocation of the Armenian Catholicate to Western Azerbaijan and the beginning of Armenian settlement in the vicinity of Üchkilsa. The territory of the Iravan Khanate, which is an integral part of Azerbaijan, has been among the regions particularly densely populated by Azerbaijani Turks in different periods since ancient times. The Azerbaijani nation has written the richest and the most honourable pages of its history in this land. With the exception of Gregorian missionaries, the process of Armenian appearance on these territories began in 1441, after the Armenian Catholicate was moved from Cilicia to lands of the Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu state – Üchkilsa [34, 326-327; 105, 19]. The deeds of purchase held in Matenadaran regarding the villages, lands and other property which the Üchkilsa Catholicos bought by creeping into the favour of Azerbaijani governors are plain proofs of this statement [see: end of chapter, table 1].

A document held in Matenadaran dated 1687 describing the methods by which Armenians acquired Azerbaijani lands in the Iravan province carries special importance. The document states that we (Armenians – ***editor***) "…are either purchasing, capturing, seizing, paying off, receiving as a gift or acquiring by force" the lands belonging to Azerbaijani Turks [51, 28]. An Armenian writer indicates that the landed property of the Armenian Church and Armenian secular feudalists was built up in the XV-XVIII centuries using these methods [51, 28].

It must be noted that until 1441, when the centre of the Armenian Catholicate was moved to the Chukhursad (Iravan) province, no village or land plot ever belonged to Armenians here. Starting from 1443, even the village of Üchkilsa (Valarshabad*), centre of the

*The toponym Valarshabad, which has no interpretation in Armenian, is connected with the name of Valar shah (194-216), the son of Sanaturk (Sanatruk) of the Arshaki (Arsakli) dynasty. The toponym was Valarshabad for a long period of history before being distorted and changed into Vagharshabad (Վաղարշապատ) in Armenian literature. Valarshabad was founded by Valar shah [see: 95, 116; 190, 29].

Armenian Catholicate, was seized piecemeal from Azerbaijani Turks by different methods. For example, Grigor of Maku, appointed Catholicos of Üchkilsa (1443) by permission of the Azerbaijani Aghgoyunlu state governor Jahanshah, managed to purchase a part of Üchkilsa (Valarshabad) village which was the property of a renowned representative of Azerbaijan, the then young Saed bey, for 8 thousand and 40 dinars [105, 100] and, 3 years later, the remaining part of the village, together with 6 more villages, for 90 thousand dinars from a Muslim, Rustam [105, 102; see: end of chapter, table 1].

Taking advantage of the patronage of Garagoyunlu, Aghgoyunlu and Safavid states, the Üchkilsa Catholicos and their European supporters led the process of Armenian establishment and strengthening in this part of Azerbaijan. That is, according to an Armenian preacher, G.Kighamiyans, the "liberation movement" of Armenians began from the times they were managed by the Gregorian church, serving as the single centre, and European missionaries were addressing the Gregorians with the following statement: "If you are together with the Pope, just like us, you will become precious, just like us, and perhaps even achieve your independence". In this way the Europeans trying to reach out to the East were kindling the religious flame in the Armenians who had moved from Cilicia to the territories of the Safavid state in the XVI-XVII centuries [117, 3-4; 126, 33]. At first, the Armenians were settled not in the city of Iravan itself, but on the territories of the Üchkilsa Catholicate that they had managed to acquire, as well as adjacent areas.

Thus, the Armenian Church, growing rich on account of its foreign supporters and Christian missionaries, was creating permanent residences for Armenians on the historic lands of Azerbaijan by purchasing new lands and villages from the Azerbaijani governors.

The factors stimulating the settlement of Armenians on territories of the Üchkilsa (Chukhursad) beylerbeyi. It must be noted that the

main events stimulating the settlement of Armenians in the Chukhursad beylerbeyi were the Safavid-Ottoman wars which occurred in the XVI-XVII centuries and the 1st half of the XVIII century.

The local Muslim population – Azerbaijani Turks – were either perishing during the above-mentioned wars or were being forced to leave their native lands for belonging to the Shiite branch of Islam during the attacks of Ottoman army. For example, research based on primary sources of the time confirms that the local population left the Shöreyel and Talin mahals of the Iravan province for Aghridagh and the surrounding summer pastures when the Ottoman army headed by Farhad Pasha entered these areas in August 1583 [192, 346]. At such times, the Armenian Church, making use of the situation, purchased the Azerbaijani villages occupied by the Ottomans for favourable prices and settled the Armenians arriving here from different provinces of Turkey on these lands.

It is worth mentioning that the Safavid ruler, Shah Abbas I (1587-1629) created extensive opportunities for the further strengthening of the Armenians who had settled in Üchkilsa and surrounding Azerbaijani lands. That is, the Armenians were granted significant privileges in the foreign trade relationships of the Safavids state and special concessions* were made to the Armenian Churches located on the state's territory [174, 181-182; 126, 29, 32].

The Armenians settled in Üchkilsa at that time also confirmed this. Let us pay attention to one fact in this respect. Philippos the head of the Armenian community in Üchkilsa wrote in his address to Shah Abbas the Second (1642-1667): "The majority of those living in our province (i.e. the Armenians – ***editor***) at present have been relocated here from different provinces thanks to the immense care

* Such a caring attitude of the Safavid shahs towards Christians, as well as Armenians, was a result of the policy of "patronizing the Christians" living in Muslim countries of the East pursued by European states, as well as Shah Abbas the First's policy of obtaining firearms from western countries for use in his wars against the Ottoman Empire.

and love of Your Excellency. The 300 believers in Üchkilsa are praying for you day and night, as they are able to live here only due to the mercy of Your Excellency" [73, 368-369; 126, 32; see: end of chapter, document 2].

One of the harshest outcomes of the Safavid-Ottoman wars of the XVI-XVII centuries for Azerbaijan was that Azerbaijanis had to leave their native lands. The Turkish-Muslim population of Iravan province had fallen to 67.5% as referenced in the "Müfassal Defter" of the Iravan province dated 1590 [6, 13], and was down to 61.2% as referenced in the "Book of Review" dated 1728 [6, 18].

In the 1st half of the XVIII century, however, this process took on a different shape. For example, Nadir khan moved 300 families from Iravan province to Khorasan in 1735, when he liberated the area from the Ottomans [82, 6-7]. Benefiting from this opportunity, the Üchkilsa Catholicos took every opportunity to increase the number of Armenians in Iravan. For example, Nadir khan distributed Armenian captives to all of the Azerbaijani khans after his inauguration in Mughan (1736). At that time, sneaking into the khan's favour, the Armenian Catholicos Abraham of Kenekir, with the help of Christian maliks, sent a number of the Armenian captives taken from Khorasan and other areas to Iravan in order to increase the number of Armenians on Azerbaijani territories [23, 252-255]. All of these factors caused visible changes in the demographic composition of the population of Iravan region in favour of the Armenians.

The population of the Iravan Khanate. Despite all this, Azerbaijani Turks still held a vital position in the ethnic structure of the local population. Contemporary sources prove this statement. Missionary Monye, who was a member of the Jesuit Order, having arrived in Iravan on missionary work, writes: "The city, filled more with

orchards and vineyards than with houses, is surrounded by double fortification walls. Armenians amount to ¼th of the population." [100, 154]. Mami-Clerak, who visited Iravan in the XVIII century, not only benefited from Monye's facts, but also edited them. The Armenian researcher A.G.Ionisyan also agrees with these figures and writes with reference to the French historian and engineer Mami-Clerak: "according to records, Armenians made up 1/4th of the population of Iravan city, while Azerbaijanis accounted for the larger majority." [100, 153; 35, LXXVII]. Thus, the overwhelming majority of people living in the ancient region of Chukhursad (Iravan) and the Azerbaijani city of Iravan consisted of Azerbaijani Turks in this period, too. This is also confirmed by the records of the above-mentioned Armenian sources, precise facts provided by European travellers and missionaries who visited Iravan, toponyms contained in contemporary sources, as well as the lists of estate properties belonging to Azerbaijanis [see: end of chapter, document 1, Appendix 2].

In addition, the fact that almost all of the 109 villages situated in the Shöreyel settlement were inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks is apparent also from the names of those villages, as seen by looking at the list of Iravan villages described in the book of Nadir shah [58, 42, 43; see: end of chapter, Appendix 1]. Our toponyms recorded in the "Jambr", which is considered to be a source from the 2nd half of the XVIII century, once again prove that the Armenians living in Üchkilsa and its vicinity were not a local population, but aliens [see: end of chapter, table 1, Appendix 2].

The English diplomat James Moryer, who visited Iravan in 1813, mentions that the Iravan Khanate had a population of 100 thousand people, 25 thousand of which were engaged in lowland-highland agriculture [102, 256]. According to Mahammad Hassan Valili, Iravan had a population of 115 thousand people at this time [133, 22].

The main source for identifying the number and ethnic background of the population of the Iravan Khanate in the late XVIII-early XIX centuries is the Cameral Census developed by I.Shopen* (1829-1832 years) by order of Count I.F.Paskevich, following the occupation of the Iravan Khanate [95]. Nevertheless, one should always bear in mind that this census was created just after the occupation of the Iravan Khanate.

On the eve of the Russian invasion, the total Christian** population in the Iravan Khanate was not above 20%. A Western historian of Armenian background, G.Bournoutian, grounding his research on that conducted by I.Shopen also admits this fact [see: 200, 59; 201, 78; 145, 121]. In addition, the author states the following regarding the number of Armenians on the territory of the Iravan Khanate: "In no way did the Armenian population either constitute a majority, or equal the number of Muslims at any time during the Persian government(during the period of independent Iravan Khans-***editor***). Although research indicates that the number of Armenians was higher in certain districts, this occurred after more than 25 thousand Muslims left those areas, therefore there is no proof regarding an Armenian majority during the Persian administration" [200, 59-60].

Original sources provide abundant information about the Muslim population*** living on the territories of the Iravan Khanate and constituting over 80% of the population. The Saadli, Rumlu, Ustajli, Alpout, Bayat and other Azerbaijani tribes living in Chukhursad province from ancient times, played a significant role in the governance of the Iravan district. However, from the leadership of Shah Abbas I, the leading role in the district's administration passed to the

* Shopen Ivan Ivanovich (1798-1870) – this man of German ancestry, who had spent a long time in military service in the Caucasus, prepared the district census by order of the military leader of the Caucasus, I.F.Paskevich, and published it in 1852. The census is an irreplaceable source in studying the demographic condition and ethnic composition of the Iravan Khanate, both before and after the Russian invasion. Detailed information is provided in Chapter IX.

** In order to artificially increase the number of Armenians living on the territory of the Iravan Khanate, most Armenian authors count all the Christians living in these areas (Gypsies, Georgians, , Aysors, Christian Kurds,and Jews etc.) as Armenians and thereby falsify the history of Iravan for the benefit of Armenians. For example, it is mentioned that 100 rich Gypsy Christian families lived in Iravan city [38, 12].

*** The numerous Azerbaijani Turks and Muslim Kurdish tribes relocated, mostly by the Ottomans, to the area during the Ottoman-Safavid wars are recorded as the "Muslim population".

Aghjagoyunlu Gajar tribe, another ancient inhabitant of the land [173, 141].

According to I.Shopen's records, the following Azerbaijani-Turkish tribes, differing in numbers, were living in the Iravan Khanate: about 5000 Garapapags, almost 3000 Ayrumlus, as well as the Great Chobangaras, Saadlis, Seyidli-Akhsaglis (Aghsaggallis – ***editor***), Mughanlis, Shahdilli* and Sadarakli branches of the Gajars, Jalalis and others, each amounting to a thousand or more people [95, 535-538; see: table 2]. It should be taken into consideration that the numbers of these tribes were calculated after the majority of the Garapapag and Ayrumlu, as well as some other tribes, had abandoned the Khanate's territories in the period following the Russian occupation.

According to the data provided by I.Shopen, 49,875 Muslims (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***), 324 Kurds and 20,073 Armenians were living in the Iravan Khanate on the eve of the occupation [95, 636-642]. This fact should also be considered when identifying the precise size of the Muslim (Azerbaijani) population inhabiting the Iravan Khanate. There is no record of the existence of a Muslim (Azerbaijani) population in 153 of 521 villages located in the Iravan Khanate [200, 38]. Certainly, the Azerbaijani population of these villages either died during military operations, or had to leave the Khanate following the Russian occupation. If each of these villages consisted on average of 25 families, which in turn consisted of 5 members** each as a minimum, we can assume that at least 19,125 people inhabited those villages.

According to I.Shopen's other records, "There were 521 settlements and 310 abandoned***villages in the Iravan Khanate" [95, 509-517]. If each of those villages contained at least 25 families, which had at least 5 members each, then we have 125 people living in each of those villages and adding here the population of those 310 abandoned villages we get 38750 people living on these territories.****

* In his book, G.Bournoutian represents them as "Shahdai" [see: 200, 231].
** It is known that Muslim families had many children and the assumption of 5-member families is conditional.
***Undoubtedly, the population of those 310 abandoned villages consisted of Azerbaijani Turks. They either had to leave their native lands, or were thrown out by force.
****This is the estimated number of Azerbaijani Turks forced to leave Azerbaijan only between 1828-1832.

Thus, the Muslim-Turkic population of the Iravan Khanate on the eve of Russian occupation equalled at least 107,750 people. On the other hand, the Armenian population on the eve of Russian occupation accounted for around 18% of the total population.

In addition, the Western historian of Armenian origin, G.Bournoutian, also mentions that Armenians not only never constituted a majority in the Iravan Khanate, but they were never even equal in number to Azerbaijanis.* Sources contain no data to refute this fact [200, 60]. Numerous facts prove that thousands of Muslims (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) emigrated from these original Azerbaijani lands, while Armenians were relocated there from Iran and the Ottoman Empire. Eventually, the Christian population increased significantly in number (detailed information is provided in Chapter IX).

The population of the Iravan city. Unlike the Iravan area, the above-mentioned demographic processes did not cause serious changes in the ethnic composition of Iravan city. Original sources also confirm that the population inhabiting Iravan city always consisted entirely of Azerbaijani Turks. For example, when the XVII century French traveller Charden visited Iravan (1673), Safigulu khan was the beylerbeyi of Chukhursad and governor of Iravan. Charden mentions that he was fond of art and science and enjoyed everybody's respect [10, 23]. According to the traveller, "… the Iravan Fortress contains approximately eight hundred houses. Only the Qizilbashs of pure blood (i.e., Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) live here" [10, 21].

In addition, another traveller – the German Caspari Schillinger, who visited Iravan city in the spring of 1700, also confirms that Azerbaijani Turks held the absolute majority in the city, both in number and in politics. He writes: "Only Iranians** (Azerbaijani

* The population in 15 districts of the Iravan Khanate totalled 115,155 people [see: 95, 635-638].

** The travellers arriving from European countries in the Safavids state usually received information from the Catholicos of Üchkilsa. These missionary-travellers called the Safavid state the "Iranian state" and Azerbaijani Turks "Iranians" under their influence. The actual history of the Iravan Khanate, irrefutable original sources, particularly the fact that the names of all the locations in the area were in Azerbaijani Turkish, proves that the ancient population inhabiting these lands was precisely Azerbaijani Turk.

Turks – ***editor***) live inside Iravan city (i.e., within the city's fortified walls – ***editor***), while Armenian merchants and craftsmen live in the city's relatively bigger settlement (probably, in Üchkilsa – ***editor***) and in various areas to serve the church. They pay tribute to the Iranians (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***)" [224, 118]. Speaking about the population of Iravan in his book titled "Ancient Iravan", Y.Shahaziz once again confirms the records of the French traveller Charden regarding the people living in the Iravan Fortress and points out another interesting fact. He writes that Armenians only had shops there (in Iravan city – ***editor***), they traded there during the day and closed their shops and headed for home in the evenings" [215, 34; 116. 5-6].

If we take into account that information provided by Armenians to Russia and other Christian countries of Europe was distorted and the number of Armenians always artificially exaggerated, one may conclude that there never was a settled population of Armenians living in Iravan city itself. Archive documents from the early XVIII century also confirm that a settled population of Armenians did not inhabit Iravan city even at that time. The documents contained in the 1st half of the 2nd edition of the documents describing Armenian-Russian relationships provide interesting information. In a document titled "Notes of Memory" dated 25 July 1701, an Armenian adventurer, Israil Ori, presents an 18-clause draft to Peter I, tempting the latter to invade the South Caucasus. The draft's 7th clause provides intelligence data to the Russian emperor about Iravan city and points out that only a little more than 300 Armenians are living in Iravan city and are engaged in trade [35, 213; 126, 31].

It should be taken into consideration that the Europeans, including the missionaries in Iravan, were receiving information about the city's Christian population from the Üchkilsa Catholicos. Thus, that data was often intentionally exaggerated and did not reflect reality. Nevertheless, European travellers, Charden,

Schillinger, archive documents of the XVIII century and even the Armenian author Shahaziz, all indicate that Azerbaijanis accounted for the entire population of the Iravan Fortress and an absolute majority in Iravan city.

There are also other records regarding the numbers of people inhabiting Iravan city. J.Perri, referring to the records of different sources writes that Iravan city had a population of 20 thousand people during the rule of Karim khan Zand (1759-1779) [210, 230]. A.Muriel refers to Iravan as the most densely populated city of the South Caucasus [197, 12].

As we can see, local Azerbaijani Turks constituted the majority of the population in the Iravan Khanate. They governed the Khanate and had absolute control of the political administration.

However, specifically for the above-mentioned reasons, Armenians managed to settle in the western lands of Azerbaijan – firstly in the Chukhursad beylerbeyi and later in the Iravan Khanate.

In general, no source belonging to the early XIX century – the period prior to the Russian invasion – confirms the collective habitation of Armenians on Azerbaijani territories at the time.

In conclusion, comparative analysis of the official documents mentioned, archive materials compiled at different times, the records of Christian missionaries and travellers of the times, Armenian authors, as well as the data provided in scientific literature, confirm the following regarding the population of the Iravan Khanate:

- Much of the Shiite population of Azerbaijan's western territories was forced to leave their native lands due to the Ottoman-Safavid wars launched in the early XVI century, which led to a decrease of the area's Azerbaijani Turkish population, even if temporary;

- the Armenian Church, benefiting from the change of government, acquired abandoned Turkish (Azerbaijani - ***editor***)

villages and lands by bribes and gifts and placed Armenians there [see: 126, 219].

For these reasons, the number of Armenians in Üchkilsa and nearby villages of the Chukhursad Beylerbeyi had increased by the beginning of the XVIII century. However, Armenians had failed to settle collectively in Iravan city and the villages in its vicinity, even then, and were only temporarily engaged in merchandise and missionary activities.

Table 1.

The lands of Azerbaijan, seized by the Armenian Church,after the Armenian Catholicos was moved to the territory of the Garagoyunlu state-Üchkilsa in 1441

№	Azerbaijani lands, captured by the Armenian church.	Location of territory Azerbaijani lands were captured by Armenian church	The primary source page	The real owners of Azerbaijani lands, captured by the Armenian church and information about the methods of acquisition
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	The village of Valarshabad* and its estates	Garbi mahal	99-108	The village first belonged to the young Saed bey who was a representative of a famous Azerbaijani generation. In 1443 the Catholocos of Üchkilsa Makulu Grigor bought some part of the village from him. But there soon arose a scandal, the Azerbaijani Malak khatun and 14 property owners laid a claim and regained their sold estate. In 1445 Catholicos Grigor again bought some part of the village from Muslim Rustam. In 17th century the Üchkilsa Catholicos Serdpion (1603-1625) had it confirmed by the İravan beylerbeyi Amirgüna khan Gajar (1604-1625), that the village and taxes paid for their estates belonged to Üchkilsa. The İravan beylerbeyi Tahmasibgulu khan (1625-1635) returned the estates to the treasury lands of Valarshabad and granted the Muslims (Azerbaijani-Turks-***editor***) of the village, who first owned the estates, buying and conceding rights.

* The place-name “Valarshabad” has no explanation in Armenian. This toponym is associated with Valar shah (194-216) the son of Sanaturk (Sanatruk) who belonged to the dynasty of Arshakis (Arsaklis). This place-name was “Valarshabad” for a long time, but in Armenian sources it was distorted and became “Vagharshabad” ("Վաղարշապատ"). Valarshabad was founded by Valar shah [see: 95,116,190,29].

1	2	3	4	5
				In the period of Shah Abbas II (1642-1667), the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Flippos, (1633-1667) crept into the Shah's favour and had it confirmed that the village belonged to Üchkilsa. Amirguna khan's son Abbasgulu bey (1663-1666) again returned the estates of Valarshabad to the village treasury. The Catholicos of Üchkilsa Julfali Hakop (1655- 1682) crept into Süleyman Shah's favour and bought the village as ragam. The Catholicos of Üchkilsa Nakhapet (1691-1709) strengthened the village and its estates as ragam in the rule of Shah Sultan Hüssein (1694-1722). The Catholicos of Üchkilsa Astva - satur (1714-1730) crept into the favour of Ottoman warlord Rajab Pasha (1724-1727) and was able to get confirmation of the church's ownership of Valarshabad and its estates and obtain some other villages. The catholicos of Üchkilsa Abraham of Kanakirli could creep into Nadir shah's (1734-1736) favour and had confirimed the belonging of those villages to Uchkilsa.
2	The village of Oshagan*	Garbi mahal	37, 108-112	Üchkilsa bought the village for the first time from Sultan bey, who belonged to the Saadli tribe.The village was the hereditary property of Azerbaijani Turks, who belonged to the Mughanli tribe. The local Azerbaijani-Turks were able to regain the villages of Baba, Bangali and Bayim but they were once again obliged to sell them to the Catholicos.

* The root of the word "Oshagan" or "Ushagan" is the same as that of the mountain of the same name [170,197]. According to researchers, in Altay languages "oshig" means" a ravine of the mountain, much weathered by the wind" [110,351].

1	2	3	4	5
				The sales document is in Turkic. Later, at different times, local inhabitants Hassan and Hüssein, Sultan bey's grandson Ismayil bey, Zeynabshah, Tahmasib bey's son Majlum bey, Amiraslan bey's son Hüssein bey and others were able to buy this village and their properties back. But the Catholicos Astvasatur, creeping into the favour of the Ottoman warlord Rajab Pasha, got confirmation of the church's ownership of the village.
3	Franganoss*	Garbi mahal	112-114	This was the property of Iravanli Amir bey's son Abdulla. He sold the village to Haji Khizir oghlu Haji Ibrahim and Süleyman. Then the village was sold to other Azerbaijani-Turkic inhabitants - an inhabitant of the village of Aralig Ali Agha, after his death to his sons Ibrahim,Yagub and Mammad, his daughter Hüri khanim and their dead brother Teymur khan's wife and finally Hüssein khan's daughter Bayim khanim. But the Catholicos Julfali Akop got the village back again.In the period of Catholicos Abraham, the village was bought by one of the former owners, Mustafa bey. As a result of the Safavid-Ottoman wars, the village was ruined. In 1760 the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Shamakhili Hakop (1759-1763) got permission from the khan of Iravan Hüsseinali khan Gajar (1759-1783) to relocate Armenians from various places. Thus, the church of Üchkilsa re-possessed the village.

*Franganos is mentioned in 1728 as Firang in the Notebook of Commentary. In the14th century Italian Catholic missionaries came to the Iravan province and spread their Catholic faith and were able to have the faith adopted in some villages. They built an Abbey which Azerbaijani Turks called " Firang", but the Armenian church grigorianised these villages gradually.[see: 95,327; 110-397].

1	2	3	4	5
4	Masdara*	Garbi mahal	114-115	In the16th century an inhabitant of the village, Mügaddam Baghir khan's son Mahammad Agha, sold the village to Tarkhan Sarkis oghlu of Armenian nationality. The village then passed through many hands. At the beginning of the 18th century the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Julfali Aleksandr (1707-1714), obtained the village. The sales document is in Turkic.
5	Kirashli or Piridarvish	Aparan mahal	116-117	Catholicos Grigor bought the village from Amir Rüstam.Later, in the period of Catholicos Julfali Akop, a Muslim, by name Gassim, complained that the village belonged to him, but the khan of Iravan and Sheykhülislam rejected his claim. At the end of the17th century, Hajibey Shahgaldi's son Allahverdi bey Gajar regained the properties of the village. At the beginning of the 18th century, Iravanli Emin's sons Aligulu and Zeynalabdin presented documents to the court inherited from their mother and claimed that the village belonged to them. Catholicos Nakhapet paid money and kept the village in his hands. Catholicos Abraham crept into the favour of Nadir Shah Afshar, took posession of the village again in 1735 and had it confirmed that it belonged to Üchkilsa.
6	Mughni**	Garbi mahal	117-119	Catholicos Grigor bought the village for the first time, from Amir Rüstam. But in the period of Julfali Akop, Iravanli Abdulbaghi and his son Alidostu complained to Shah Abbas II (1642-1667) that the properties of the village belonged to them and the Catholicos was using them illegally.

*Masdara" is the combination of two words "mas" in Turkic languages means " the southern, treeless part of the mountain", "dara" means "valley", i.e. " treeless valley, naked valley". [165, 369]. In the Gadabey region of Azerbaijan there is a Maskhit mountain and in Ordubad there is a Masnis mountain. Both names have the same origin as Masdara[110, 332].
**Mughni – is closely connected with the name of the ancient population of the Mughanli tribe in the Iravan region. For example, in a source from the 18th century - "Jambr" the name of the Mughanli tribe is mentioned several times [105,37,105 and so on].

1	2	3	4	5
				Shah Abbas II instructed the khan of Iravan, Najafgulu bey, to settle the problem.But it couldn't be completed due to Abdulbaghi's death. Abdulbaghi's wife, Shahribanu, with her brother Yusif raised the claim again. But the Üchkilsa officials managed to settle the problem in favour of the church, creeping into the favour of Sheikhğlislam in different ways. Although, in 1760, Iravanli Hüsseinali khan's vicegerent Ibrahim Agha returned the properties of the village, in 1768 Üchkilsa regained posession of the village.
7	Dibakli	Aparan mahal	119	At the end of the 16th century Goyul - hisarli Vali Agha's sons Mahammad Agha and Ahmad Agha sold this village to Caliph Alpout Khalil's son, Caliph Ibrahim. In 1682 Hajibeyli Shahgaldi's son Allahverdi Gajar (they belonged to the Gajars tribe) returned this village with its properties, including the villages of Kirashli and Keshishkand. But at the beginning of the18th century, Vardapet Stepan complained to the Khan of Iravan (Chukhursad beylerbeyi-***editor***) and was able to buy the properties of the village again.Abraham Kanakirli (1734-1736) crept into the favour of Nadir Shah (1736-1747) and had it confirmed that the village belonged to Üchkilsa.
8	Keshish - kand* or Aydindar - vish or Chalabikand	Qirkhbulag mahal	120	The village belonged to Gülfarhad Agha. In the 1670s, Catholicos Akop bought the properties of the village from his son Gülismayil Agha.

* The former names of Keshishkand were Aydindarvish or Chalabikand

1	2	3	4	5
				Some time later Gğlismayil Agha complained to the Khan of İravan, Safi khan.
9	Noragyug *	Qirkhbulag mahal	121	Previously owned by Mahammadgulu khan. Sarkis' son Akopjan (in Turkic they called him Manshir or Sari khan) complained to Shah Abbas II (1642-1667) and took posession of it; in 1660 he sold it to Üchkilsa.
10	Nork**	Qirkhbulag mahal	122	Tabrizli Ahmad bey's son Alidost, Iravanli Müslim's son Mahammad Sadig and Mahammad Magsud sold it to Amirgüna khan's son Nazargüna khan. In 1674 the Catholicos of Uchkilsa, Julfali Akop, (1655-1682) when buying the village with all its properties from a person named Sarikhan, obtained its previous documents.
11	Egvard***	Qirkhbulag mahal	122-123	Initially the properties of the village belonged to Muradbey. The Armenian Akopjan complained to Shah Abbas II and obtained the village. Later the properties of the village came to the state as khalisa lands. But in 1768, in the period of Hüsseinali khan (1759-1783), the Catholicoses of Üchkilsa took posession of these lands.
12	Yayıjı	Darachichak mahal	124-125	This village belonged to Khoja Set (Sarikhan) in former times. In 1660 the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Julfali Akop, was able to take posession of the village.

*The name of the village was translated from Azerbaijani-Turkic into Armenian, which means " a new village"
In the Middle Ages in Armenian sources it was written as "Nork" and the Turkic version was "Norug". As the inhabitants of the village were engaged in pottery (cholmakchilik), the real name of the village was Cholmakchilik-*trans***.
***This toponym belongs to ancient Turkic languages. In sources of the period it was presented in different ways: "Egaverd",[6,36], "Yegvard" [95,55]. There is a version "Agavard" in Sürmali mahal, and in "Zuvard" form in Oltin okroug of the Qars province. The Azerbaijani toponym " Salvarti" (name of the mountain) belongs to the same group.[see: 110,242].

1	2	3	4	5
13	Amirgyug*	Darachichak mahal	124-125	The village belonged to Mahammad-gulu khan in former times.Khoja Akop-jan complained to Shah Abbas II, took possession of the village and then sold it to Üchkilsa.
14	Malik - gyug**	Aparan mahal	125	Ibrahim's son Rzagulu. But the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Julfali Akop, was able to take posession.
15	Batrinj	Qarbi mahal	125-126	This village was bought by the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Makulu Grigor, from Amir Rustam.When the situation in the country deteriorated the Muslims regained the properties of the village. According to an ancient sales document, Hüssein bey's son Alijan bey sold the properties of the village to Yagub bey's son Ibrahim bey. But the Catholicos of Uchkilsa, Julfali Akop, bought the village from Shahahmad's son Bayram bey and made it the property of the church.
16	Chashirli	Qarbi mahal	126-127	In ancient times, the inhabitants of the village had given it willingly to the church as a vaqf. When they were in need of the land, they got it back from the church. In the period of Catholicos Julfali Akop, the village became completely the property of the church.
17	Chopanis***	Qarbi mahal	127	In former times, Babi oghlu Edgar sold the properties of the village to Hamadanli Mollayussifoghlu Amana-llah.

*The name of the village was translated from Azerbaijani-Turkic to Armenian, which means "Amirkand". (the word "kand" in Azerbaijani means " a village" (***trans***.).
**The name of the village was translated from Azerbaijani-Turkic to Armenian which means "Malikkand".
*** Chopanis- belongs to universal Turkic languages, originating in the name of the Pecheneg Chopan (Chupan) tribe [see: 110-426].

1	2	3	4	5
				In 1687, in the period of the Catholicos of Üchkilsa
18	Garagoyunlu or Yolkasan	Qarbi mahal	127-128	The village belonged to Khoja Sukiaz. In the 17th century the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Filippis, bought the properties of the village.
19	Ashtarak*	Qarbi mahal	128-129	Catholicos Makulu Grigor bought this village for the first time from Amir Rustam. At certain periods, Muslims regained the village. But in the 17th century the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Flippos, was able to take possession of the village.
20	Aghavna - tun**	Qarbi mahal	129	This is one of the seven villages bought by the Catholicos of Üchkilsa, Makulu Grigor. In 1768 the church bought it from Iravanli Süleyman bey Gajar.
21	Norago-vit***	Qirkhbulag mahal	129	We have no confirmed information about the exact date of possession of this village by Armenians.
22	Byurakan	Qarbi mahal	129	We have no confirmed information about the exact date of possession of this village by Armenians.
23	Hajilar	Hajilar	129	We have no confirmed information about the exact date of possession of this village by Armenians

Source: Սիմէօնէ Երեւանցիոյ: Ջամբռ: Գիրք, որ կոչի յիշատակարան արձանացուցիչ, հայելի եւ պարունակող բնավից որպիսութեանց Սրբոյ Աթոռոյս, եւ իւրոյ շրջակայից վանօրէիցն: Վաղարշապատ: ՌՀԻԳ:

* Ashtarak - the ancient village where the Azerbaijani-Turks lived. This toponym has the same origin as the names of the village of Khash-Terek and the winter pasture of the Qars province of Kaghizman okroug, the name of the village of Hashtarak in Gazakh uezd of Azerbaijan, the toponym Agterek- in Arsag in the early Middle Ages in Albania. We may conclude that the early form of the toponym was Khash-Terek and then it acquired the form of Ashtarak. The name of the village is a combination of the words Khach Dash and ,in ancient Turkic, the word Terek, which means "pine". [see: 110-259].

** The word Aghav in the place names of "Aghavatun" and " Aghavyurd" doesn't have a meaning in Armenian. Perhaps these words belong to Azerbaijani Albanians.

*** This place name in Azerbaijani Turkic means "a new settlement", a new generation". This is a distorted translation of the word into Armenian. "Nor"in Azerbaijani means "yeni" (new-***trans.***) and "ovit" in Azerbaijani means "oba"(settlement"- ***trans.***), " nassil"(generation-***trans***.). In general, the words "ova" and "nassil" belong to Turkic languages and when translated into Russian appear as "ovit" [see:111,6].

Имена и прозвания	Отметка
1. Гаджи Наджаф Эииз оглы	Куплено место уже тем Гаджи Наджафа имеет купчую крепость на русском языке 1842 года
2. Гаджи Али Эйваз оглы	Имеет купчую с 1830 года на русском и татарском языках, данную Шариатом
3. Гаджи Джафар Таптых оглы	Имеет купчую крепость с 1805 года, данную Шариатом
4. Машади Имам Кули Гарабагли	Имеет купчую с 1812 года, данную Шариатом
5. Калантар бек Улуханлинский	Имеет купчую на татарском языке, он находится ныне в деревне, а купчая еще не представлена.
6. Машади Сафар Калбалай Апкер оглы	Имеет купчую крепость с 1826 года от Шариата
7. Согутлу, занимаемая под огород полковником Клинем	
8. Юзбаши Асатур Челабов	Купчую не имеет.
9. Машади Сафар Келбалай Апкер оглы	Имеет купчую крепость от Шариата.
10. Гаджи Джафар Таптых и Машади Сафар Хафар Калбалай Алапкер оглы	
11. Гаджи Садых Гаджи Ибрагим оглы	Имеет купчую на русском и татарском языках, которая находится в палате главного и гражданского суда.
12. Гаджи Али Усуп оглы	Имеет купчую на русском языке 1837 и 1840 года.
13. Машади Ибрагим Калбалай Иман верды оглы	Имеет купчую с 1805 года от Шариата
14. Гаджи Мамад Кули Пишиаз	Имеет купчую на татарском языке с 1796 года от Шариата.
15. Майор Ахмед Хан	Имеет [купчую] от Шариата, которая у сына его, находящегося теперь в г. Тифлисе...

15а. Гаджи Кярим Султан	Имеет купчую с 1734 года от Шариата.
16. Имам Мирза Баба оглы	Имеет купчую на русском и татарском языках с 1817 года от Шариата.
17. Казенная земля, называемая Ханлуг	Находится на откупе эриванского жителя Клук бека.
18. Тоже таковая	
19. Калбалай Зейнаб жена Гасан Калбалая	Имеет купчую старую, но неизвестно, где оная находится.
20. Калбалай Каландар Калбалай Гусейн оглы	Имеет купчую на татарском языке с 1826 года от Шариата.
21. Али Мамад Мамад Али оглы	Имеет купчую на татарском языке с 1837 года.
22. Есаул Улухан бек	Купчую не имеет, а владеет местом с 1800 года.
23. Калбалай Каландар Калбалай Гусейн оглы	Имеет купчую на татарском языке с 1826 года от Шариата.
24. Гаджи Мусаджин Али оглы	Купчую не имеет
25. Улухан бек Юнжилук	Купчую не имеет, а владеет местом с 1800 года
26. Казенный Юнжилуг	Находится на откупе у Касум бека
27. Арсентий Подтумянов	Купчих крепостей никаких не имеет на общем положении... пользуется с 1828 года.
28. Калантар бек Улуханлинский	Купчую не имеет
29. Квартальный Челябов	Купчую не имеет, а владеет местом полковник Киль.

ЦГИА Арм. ССР, ф. 133, д. 214, л. 12—13

Document 1.
The list of the estates belonging to the inhabitants of the Iravan city at the first half of the 19th century.
Source: ЦГИА Арм. ССР, ф. 133, д. 214, л. 12-13; В книге: Развитие Еревана после присоединения Восточной Армении к России (сб.документов, 1801-1917 гг.). Составил: Т.Х.Акопян. Ереван, 1978, с.110-111.

Appendix 1.

The list of the villages in the Shürayel distance of the Iravan region due to "Nadir shah's notebook"

The Shürayel distance consists of 109 villages.They are the following:

1) Maliki, 2) Gugarli, 3) Bashkand, 4) Savujbulag, 5) Tutakli, 6) Darakand, 7) Boghazkassan, 8) Yenikand, 9) Gulujan, 10) Garaqishlag, 11) Gurukand, 12) Yenikand, 13) Kandğma, 14) Güyarchinliğlya, 15) Korhassan, 16) Garatepe, 17) Tünkechi, 18) Shishtepe, 19) Garamli, 20) Sarigaya, 21) Darband, 22) Elikli, 23) Gonagpiran, 24) Yuva, 25) Jayirli, 26) Üchtepe, 27) Ortakilse, 28) Rinjame, 29) Duztepe, 30) Garakilse and Tatarli, 31) Anurdere, 32) Aghuran-Tatarli 33) Gülabli, 34) Hurgala 35) Gafasali, 36) Garabulag-Mughanli, 37) Baghdajig, 38) Gümrü, 39) Gapili, ch40) Artik, 41) Qrpchag, 42) Arkhvali, 43) Baykandi, 44) Horum, 45) Masjidli, 46) Dəmirdash, 47) Ilanli, 48) Taghajig, 49) Yuvamli, 50) Yenigalacha, 51) Gabagtapa, 52) Gülkandi, 53) Malkandi, 54) Günbəzli, 55) Abnus, 56) Xalgverdi, 57) Tapadülak, 58) Duzkandülya, 59) Shirali, 60) Yolkechan, 61) Aghkilsa, 62) Sulukand, 63) Chilakli, 64) Shishtepe, 65) Büzğük, 66) Verpilar, 67) Najafbulag, 68) Mehdigulu, 69) Isakhanli, 70) Pukiqiran, 71) Garahamzali, 72) Garakala, 73) Aghbulag, 74) Hassankandi, 75) Kürkübülag, 76) Goshayatag, 77) Küküran, 78) Garakilsa, 79) Ilanli-Mughanli, 80) Aghjakand, 81) Ishag, 82) Arma, 83) Gat, 84) Porsukhlu 85) Kharchakassan, 86) Aghbulag, 87) Gülkandi, 88) Chobanqirmaz, 89) Garagotur, 90) Qirkhdagiranlar, 91) Nazaralikandi, 92) Galacha, 93) Xasmanli, 94) Saf, 95) Munjisli, 96) Alikichik, 97) Asradur, 98) Qizilgoch, 99) Sharabkhana, 100) Sarak, 101) Shakarabad, 102) Alifana, 103) Bulagchokh, 104) Xanimkandi, 105) Güyarchinli, 106) Garamabad, 107) Bashkharaba, 108) Garabulag, 109) Chinikand

The list of the villages of Iravan by the Notebook of Nadir Shah (Report № 358)

Шурагельская дистанция состоит из 109-ти деревень, а именно: 1) Мелику, 2) Гугерулу, 3) Баш-кент, 4) Савудж-булах, 5) Тулекку, 6) Дерекент, 7) Богаз-кесен, 8) Эин-кент, 9) Кулиджан, 10) Каракишлак, 11) Кури-кент, 12) Эин-кент, 13) Кендуме, 14) Кукерчинлу-улья, 15) Тун-кечи, 16) Кара-тепе, 17) Кор-Асан, 18) Шиш-тепе, 19) Гарамлу, 20) Серикаи, 21) Дербенд, 22) Аликлу, 23) Кунак-Пиран, 24) Ювa, 25) Чаирлу, 26) Уч-тепе, 27) Орта-Килиса, 28) Рин-джаме, 29) Дуз-тепе, 30) Кара-Килиса и Татарлу, 31) Анурдере, 32) Ак-Уран-Татарлу, 33) Гюлаблу, 34) Хур-кала, 35) Кафас-Али, 36) Карабулаг-Муганлу, 37) Багдаджук, 38) Гумри, 39) Капулли, 40) Артик, 41) Кипчак, 42) Арх-вели, 43) Бек-кенти, 44) Горум, 45) Мечетлу, 46) Томар-таш, 47) Иланлу, 48) Тагаджук, 49) Ювамлу, 50) Эин-Калаче, 51) Кабак-тепе, 52) Гюль-кенти, 53) Мал-кенти, 54) Кунбедлу, 55) Абнус, 56) Халкверди, 57) Тепедолек, 58) Дуз-кент-улья, 59) Ширали, 60) Йол-кечен, 61) Ак-килиса, 62) Суикент, 63) Чилеклу, 64) Шиштепе, 65) Пусик, 66) Верпилер, 67) Неджеф-булак, 68) Мехти-Кули, 69) Исаханлу, 70) Пукикрань, 71) Кара-Гемзелу, 72) Кара-Келе, 73) Ак-булак, 74) Асанкенти, 75) Курку-булак, 76) Коша-Ятак, 77) Кок-Уран, 78) Кара-Килиса, 79) Иланлу-Муганлу, 80) Агдже-кент, 81) Исаак, 82) Арма, 83) Кат, 84) Порсухлу, 85) Харчекесен, 86) Ак-булак, 87) Гюлькенти, 88) Чобан-Кирмез, 89) Кара-Кутур, 90) Кирх-Декиранлар, 91) Назарали-кенти, 92) Калаче, 93) Хасманлу, 94) Саф, 95) Мунджислу, 96) Али-Кучек, 97) Асрадур, 98) Кизил-Коч, 99) Шарабхана, 100) Серек, 101) Шекерабад, 102) Али-Фена, 103) Булак-чок, 104) Ханум-кенти, 105) Кукерчинлу, 106) Гарамабад, 107) Баш-хараба, 108) Карабулак, 109) Чиникенти.

Source: Кавказский Сборник, т.XX, (Рапорт князя Севарсемидзе ген.Ермолову, 15-го июля 1825 г.№ 358.Сел.Большой Караклис).Тифлис, 1900,с.42-43.

Appendix 2.

Some Azerbaijani place names, registered in the territory of the Iravan Khanate, in the second half 18th century

Aghjagala
Aghpara
Alabar
Alajakilsa
Altuntakht
Akhsakhli
Armudaghaji
Apadar
Aparan
Arpachay
Arpat
Aydindarvish
Aylakak
Azat
Balakhata
Bashaparan
Bazarashan
Band
Batrinj
Bazirganyolu
Bijni
Boyuk Anjalug (square)
Boyuk Dizag
Boyuk Glan
Bughdatapa
Buzkhana
Burakhan
Bürakan
Jafarabad
Janibey (mill)
Julud
Chapar
Chashirli
Chatqiran
Chaygaytaran (monastery)
Chalabikand
Chirpili
Chobanitak
Chubuglu
Damjili
Dashtagh
Darachichak
Darakand
Damirbulag
Daligardash
Dibakli
Dalilar
Dilanchi
Düdanqi
Elar
Eshshakguduran
Eyvazli
Alatli
Alibeyli
Alibaba

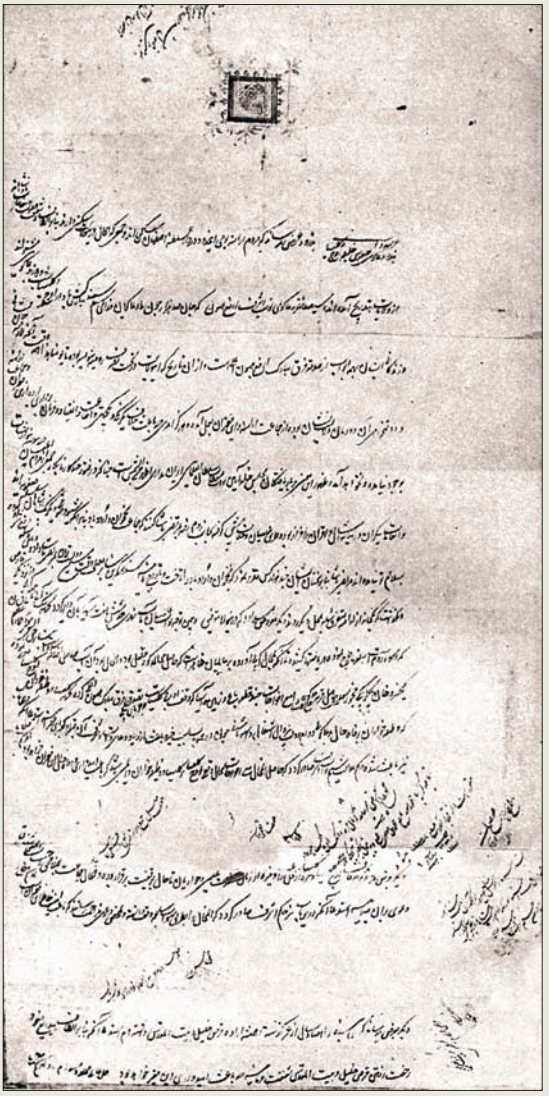
Aligujag
Arinja
Amiri
Amirkand
Amirbar
Arinj
Arkajli
Ashtarak
Qedargül
Galishan
Garnibassar
Garni (place and river)
Goghb
Gülkand
Güykilsa
Güykümbaz
Güzaldara
Güzlu
Gülabli
Gülali
Güllüja
Hajilar
Hajigara
Hajibeyli
Haji Niyaz (vine-yard)
Hagrigül
Hajar
Hassanbulag
Hamamli
Khandak (aryk)
Imamsharlu
Irishad
Ilkavang
Kirashli
Keshishkand
Kültapa
Karakit
Kasakh (river)
Kzloran
Kondalanmeydan
Kolani
Kankan
Kamal
Kanakir
Kichik Qilan
Kamandbulag
Karvansara
Korbel
Kichik dizag
Korkotan
Karvansaray
Kümbazli
Garbibassar
Garbi
Gorukh
Qirkhbulag
Garagoyunlu
Garakilsa
Galar
Garakhach
Guzuludara
Garadash

Goyulhissar
Qipchag —monastery
Qecharis —monastery
Garakit
Garachay
Galar andi
Goshatepe
Garagüz
Garatapa
Garapakliq
Qizilvang village
Garakapanak
Gurdarkh
Qishlag
Garaüran
Garadali
Garakilsa
Qipchag
Qizilvang
Qizilgala
Qiziloran
Garanligdara
Gorgoch
Garabulag
Galajig
Qizilburun
Gurdali
Goturbulag
Masdara
Mughni
Molladursun
Mollabayazid
Meydan
Mülk
Mollagassim
Noragyug
Nork
Noragavit
Nurmahammad
Ozan
Parakara
Parakar
Patak
Paonbey
Palchigli
Piridarvish
Saatli
Sğrmali
Seyidli-Akhsakhli
Sardarabad
Sadakhli
Sarvanlar
Safiabad — canal
Saraj-Salman – vine-yard
Salamalik
Solag
Saribulag
Sharur
Shirak plain
Shorlu
Shaharkhi
Sharibanlu

Shafagat mill
Shahab village
Shorlu
Shorakand-square
Shorak
Shirak plain
Shahriyar
Shirakgala
Sharabkhana
Talin
Turabihassari
Tacharapak
Tülkütepe
Tarakama village
Takalük
Tut
Tezkharab
Talin
Ulukhanli village
Üchkilsa
Üchtepe
Yayiji
Yukhari bagh
Yukhari Abdal
Yüzbashli
Yanshag
Yelgovan
Yolkassan
Yastiyolum
Yayjilar
Zangibassar
Zangibassar — vine-yard
Zangi

Source:

Սիմէօնէ Երեւանցիոյ: Ջամբռ: Գիրք, որ կոչի յիշատակարան արձանագրուցիչ, հայելի եւ պարունակող բնավից որպիսութեանց Սրբոյ Աթոռոյս, եւ իւրոյ շրջակայից վանօրէիցն: Վաղարշապատ: ՌՀԻԳ:



Document 2, in Persian
Source: Персидские документы Матенадарана. Указы,
вып.II, 1601-1650 гг., сост. А.Д.Папазян. Ереван, 1959, с.368-369.

ДОКУМЕНТ 39

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Печать шаха Аббаса II

Пусть поступают согласно ответам, данным на отдельные вопросы, не отклоняются от их содержания и смысла и считают своей обязанностью.

Написан в месяце сафар 1060 г. (3 февраля—3 марта 1650 г.) и благополучно завершен.

Прошение
слуги молящегося, католикоса Учкилисы, Филиппоса.

Сим покорно докладываем Вам, что многие из коренных армян этих мест проживают в престольном Исфахане и многие [из тех], что ныне живут в нашем **вилайете** прибыли сюда по частям из различных **вилайетов** благодаря неисчерпаемой августейшей любви и заботе. И триста богомольцев его святейшества августейшего величества—пусть сто тысяч душ подобных нам богомольцев станут жертвами священных копыт его коня,— в Учкилисе день и ночь проводят в молитвах и прожитием своим обязаны целиком милосердию его святейшества, августейшего величества.

Document 2, in Russian
Source: Персидские документы Матенадарана. Указы, вып.II, 1601-1650 гг., сост. А.Д.Папазян. Ереван, 1959, с.368-369.

Table 2.

The main Azerbaijani-Turkic tribes, registered in the Iravan Khanate

№	name of the tribe	family	people
1	Garapapaqli	840	4.619
2	Büyuk choban-gara	159	988
3	Sarashli	90	541
4	Damirchili	31	228
5	Karimbeyli	55	357
6	Gafarli	98	652
7	Sheykhlar	34	232
8	Garabaghli	12	68
9	Jafarli (of Gafarlis)	16	82
10	Ali Sharurlu	12	75
11	Gödakli (Karimbeyli)	24	158
12	Jamilli	10	65
13	Chaxirli	57	308
14	Kürkübashli	13	72
15	Ayrumlu	631	3.484
16	Seyidli-Akhsakhli	311	1.754
17	Tashanli	124	565
18	Saadli	160	565
19	Mughanli	200	1.100*
20	Shahdilli (Gajar)	164	959
21	Sadarakli (Gajar)	149	940

Source: Шопен. И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852. с.535-537. Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Erevan under Qajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers in association with bibliotheca Persica, Costa Mesa.California and New York, 1992,p.231.

*The total number of the population of the Mughanli tribe was calculated by G.Bournoutian.

3

Socio-economic life

The socio-economic life of the Iravan Khanate was an integral part of the socio-economic relationships in Azerbaijan as a whole. In the XVIII century, production of commodities was quite advanced in western Azerbaijan – the Aghri Valley, Nakhchivan, Gapan and the surrounding provinces – and made an important contribution to the country's economy. The Iravan Khanate maintained extensive trading relationships with other Azerbaijani khanates, as well as with foreign countries.

As far back as in the early XVIII century, Russian ambassador Volinsky wrote, during a trip to Iravan: "The best of the districts located across the area from Iran to the Turkish border, are Iravan and Tabriz. They are abundant in bread and bring vast income to the Safavid state through trade" [155, 11]. The Russian agent Reynegs, visiting Iravan in 1782, also reported that the Iravan Khanate was as rich as Garabagh and Garadagh and was producing cotton fabric, silk, spring wheat, wine and a wide variety of quality products [37, 215-216].

Agriculture and stock-breeding. The goods exported from the Iravan Khanate were mostly agriculture* products. Wheat and barley featured strongly among these goods. The regions surrounding Iravan – Qirkhbulag, Sardarabad, Shöreyel and Pambak - were engaged in grain production. The seed-fields consisted mostly of spring-sown and autumn-sown fields. In mountainous areas, grain products were usually sown in autumn, in

*Interestingly, even in his book written under the influence of Armenians and by assignment of the Russian Duke Paskevich, who was trying to create a state for Armenians in the occupied territories of North Azerbaijan, I. Shopen gave the names of most agriculture products in the language of the local population – in Azerbaijani Turkish. For example, arpa (barley-***trans.***), bughda (wheat –***trans***.), kunjut (sesame-***trans.***), pambig (cotton – ***trans.***), genegerchek (castor-***trans.***), etc. [see: 95, 738-746]. All of this proves once again that the local population of the Iravan Khanate possessing the ancient culture of farming were Azerbaijani Turks.

the lowlands in spring [see: 95, 738-740; 71, IV, 278]. During the reign of Hüsseingulu khan Gajar, 34,185 khalvars* of wheat and 11,500 khalvars of barley was produced in the Iravan Khanate every year [71, IV, 280]. In addition, the production of coarse rice also occupied an important place in agriculture. Rice was sown mainly in the lowlands and places needing lots of water. The Zangibassar and Sharur mahals(district- ***trans***.) were especially known for the production of rice [71, IV, 278]. The lowland areas of the Saatli, Garbibassar and Garnibassar mahals were also noted for production of this crop [95, 741]. The Iravan Khanate was producing 18,400 khalvars of raw rice every year. [71, IV, 280].

Of the industrial crops, cotton was planted mostly in the lowlands of the Iravan Khanate. The districts of Zangibassar, Sardarabad and Sürmali were well-known for cotton production [95, 743; 71, edition IV, 278-279]. On average, 2100 khalvars of cotton was produced in the Iravan Khanate every year [71, IV, 280]. The population of the Iravan Khanate was also engaged in tobacco production. The tobacco was typically produced to meet local demand [95, 745]. In addition, linen was produced in the highlands and lowlands of the Iravan Khanate and sesame only in the lowlands. The oil obtained from both plants was used as food and fuel [95, 741-742. During the reign of Hüusseingulu khan, the Iravan Khanate was producing, on average, 12 khalvars of linen seed and 24 khalvars of sesame per year [71, IV, 280; see: end of chapter, table 6, 7].

Sericulture was a widespread branch of agriculture in the Iravan Khanate. I. Shopen mentioned that the existence of many mulberry gardens on the territory of the Iravan Khanate spoke of the important role once played by the silk industry there [95, 753].

Viniculture had a very long history in the Iravan Khanate. The Khanate was always distinguished for its abundant orchards and

* 1 khalvar equals to 28 pouds (1 poud – 16 kg – ***editor***) and 4 pounds

vineyards. However, most of them were either destroyed or left ownerless due to the wars. Information about the number, size and profitability of the orchards and vineyards in the territories of the Iravan Khanate after the Russian occupation is contained in Russian sources of the XIX century (see: end of chapter, table 8, 9). Yet the list does not include the orchards and vineyards in the districts of Göycha, Darachichak and Abaran. This is because those districts suffered most destruction during the Russian occupation [see: 95, 747; 71, IV, 281-282].

Various kinds of garden plants and vegetables were planted in Iravan city and in the adjoining villages, as well as in other cities and districts of the country [see: 95, 745-746]. The contemporary sources indicate that even representatives of other countries were arriving in Iravan to obtain seeds from orchard plants. In March 1782, seeds of black and blue watermelon, mursagulu, cucumber, surahi, sweet basil, henna, aubergine etc., to the value of 7000 dinars and 2 abbasis, were shipped from Iravan to Bayazid by request of Isak Pasha of Bayazid. In 1784, Irakli II sent Zohrab of Argut to the Üchkilsa Catholicos to fetch some seeds [214, 41-42]. Interestingly, the names of all these seeds are recorded in the account book of the Üchkilsa Monastery in Azerbaijani Turkish. The fact that the names of these seeds were written in Azerbaijani Turkish in the sources of the time once again proves that Azerbaijani Turks had been living here since ancient times and were engaged in established lines of production, especially in crop farming and other fields of agriculture, while Armenians arrived in these lands later.

Summer-winter cattle-breeding, typical of the whole of Azerbaijan, had developed in the Aghri Valley. Cattle farming taxes were bringing in a lot of income for the Iravan Khanate. The population engaged in cattle-breeding were not only paying taxes, but also serving the khan as a military force with their horses and

armed groups. For example, the big Chobangara clan (300 families) was paying 100 tümans in tax. The clan was supposed to provide 300 cavalry for military service. The khan had also entrusted the care of his own animals to this clan. They were expected to obtain half a batman of oil and cheese from every sheep. The wool of the sheep was given as a gift to those looking after the animals [141, 235; 214, 43]. In addition, cattle-breeders were supposed to pay taxes to their own chiefs, assist with the work of the chiefs and their relatives and present gifts to them at holidays [141, 228-229; 214, 43].

In the second half of the XVIII century, the part of the population engaged in cattle-breeding in the Iravan Khanate was producing oil, cheese and other milk products to sell at markets. Sheep farming had advanced more than the other forms of cattle-breeding. The pastures of the Qirkhbulag, Göycha, Abaran, Darachichak, Garnibassar, Vedibassar, Talin, Sürmali and Darakand-Parcheniz districts were the most suitable for cattle-breeding [see: 95, 523-525]. The khanate's entire population had flocks and herds in their yards [see: end of chapter, table 10]. Cattle-breeding was mainly divided into two parts: summer-winter and partially nomadic cattle-breeding. In families engaged in summer-winter cattle-breeding, some family members were engaged directly in these activities, while others remained in the permanent settlements and engaged in husbandry. These were mostly Azerbaijani Turks. A small portion of the khanate's population did not have permanent settlements and was engaged only in cattle-breeding. These were mainly the relocated Kurds [see: 95, 519-523].

Craftsmanship and trade. Zakariyya Kanakirli reported that the Aghri region was productive, abundant in various products and inexpensive; therefore people from all over arrived in Iravan, bought whatever they needed and returned home; at the same time, many caravans arrived from Tabriz to buy rice, cotton, melted butter, cheese, fat tail of certain breeds of sheep, fat, vegetable oil, leather

and other products and left [66, 153]. Iravan was shipping cotton to Tiflis, Erzurum, Akhalsikh and Kars, rice, wheat and barley to Tabriz, Khoy, Bayazid and Van, as well as salt to Kars, Bayazid and different areas of Georgia. Exports of all these products amounted to 3000 silver rubles every year. In addition, grain – barley, wheat, millet etc. – was also exported [71, IV, 284; 214, 46].

Being an important contributor to the economic life of the Iravan Khanate, caftsmanship included various occupations. The traditional crafts of Azerbaijan – weaving and pottery – were also developed in the Iravan Khanate. Weaving, including carpet-weaving, was especially prominent. As the main population of the khanate, consisting of Azerbaijani Turks, they kept sheep rather than pigs, wove beautiful carpets, sacks, rugs and saddlecloth, as well as warm clothes, gloves, socks etc. for wearing in winter [see: 71, IV, 282-283]. Therefore, I. Shopen reports that every family had a weaver's loom* [see: 95, 851-853]. The khanate's pottery production used local raw materials. Some villages even specialized in this craft. That is why I. Shopen mentions that pottery mills were operating in all mahals of the Iravan Khanate [see: 95, 862].

Another field, related to weaving, was dyeing. Different types of qirmiz (cochineal)** dye were in wide use on the khanate's territory. Gammel, an academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, conducting special research into this dyeing substance, compared Iravan qirmiz with Mexican qirmiz for its effectiveness [see: 71, IV, 259-266; 95, 859-860].

Leather processing had also advanced in the Iravan Khanate. Not only local raw leather was used here, but also that brought from

* Based on this statement by I.Shopen, it can be said that the khanate's main population consisted of Azerbaijani Turks. Because, as the Christian population kept only pigs as a rule, they could not be engaged in weaving.

** The dye obtained mostly from the qirmiz beetle is named "koshenil" (cochineal – ***trans***.) in Russian sources.

Bayazid and Maku [95, 857-858]. The manufacture of leather products was also used to meet the demands of the cavalry. In addition, glass production, soap-making, butter-making and other crafts were practised in the Iravan Khanate [see: 95, 858, 856, 861-862].

Industrial production had also started to develop in the Iravan Khanate. The Goghb* (Qoghb) salt refinery, located near Iravan city [see: end of chapter, pic. 10] together with the Nakhchivan salt refinery, supplied the entire South Caucasus with salt. Salt was shipped from Goghb to Georgia, Imeretya, Akhalsikh and other places [42, 72; 214, 43-44]. I. Shopen writes that as the demand for salt was high, two refineries placed 50 sajenes (1 sajene = 7 feet – ***trans***.) apart were operating at the foot of Gulp (Goghb – ***editor***) mountain [95, 824; see: pic. 9]. Hüsseingulu khan Gajar had assigned three of his close men to control the refineries and was paying them a high salary. I. Shopen writes that during Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's reign an immense income – 14000 silver rubles per year – was obtained from salt production [see: 95, 827]. Several types of salt were extracted at the Goghb refinery located in Gulp (Goghb – ***editor***) village. The salt was noted for its composition and quality. Most of the salt was exported to the pashaliks of Garabagh, Georgia and Bayazid [71, IV, 268-269].

One of the most important and profitable areas of the economy of the Iravan Khanate, as well as of the other Azerbaijani khanates, was

* The toponym "Goghb" (Qoghb) has no interpretation in the Armenian language. Gogh is an ancient Turkish word meaning "light, rays of the sun" [7, 148]. The salt mountain was called this because it shone under the sun's rays. Such toponyms are a proof that these lands have belonged to Turks since ancient times. (At present, the main part of that salt mine is called Tuzluja and is located on the territory of the Republic of Turkey. The mine's other part, located on the left bank of the Araz River, is called "Aghveran" by Armenians. The toponym "Aghveran" is also Azerbaijani Turkish. Armenians call salt "agh", which is an Azerbaijani Turkish word (meaning white – ***trans***.). That is why the mine was later called Agh veran (providing the white /salt – ***trans***.)). The name of the salt mine is mentioned as Gulp (Kulp) or Kokhp [60, 16; 71, IV, 267-268; 95, 283, 284, 824 etc.]. An Armenian author, B.R.Grigoryan, presented the mine's name as Goghb [214, 43]. It is mentioned that the mine was located in a mountain 30 versts from the Sardarabad fortress on the left bank of Araz, and 50 versts from the Iravan Fortress, and covered an area of more than 8 versts, together with its surroundings [71, IV, 268].

foreign and domestic trade. The Iravan Khanate earned a large income from caravan roads and their protection. That is, several important caravan roads traversed the Khanate's territory leading to other khanates of Azerbaijan and foreign countries. As far back as the XVII century, a merchant named Aylisli Zakariyya described some of these roads, providing significant information about the rahdar and customs stations in his diary. He notes that these stations were controlled by three ranks of officials: rahdar, bajchi(tax collector-***trans***.) and gümrukchu (customs officer – ***trans***.).* The first group operated in large and small administrative stations and posts to protect the roads, while the other two groups served in border customs stations [104, 7-8].

As the Iravan (Chukhursad) region was located at the crossroads of trade routes leading to different countries, it participated closely in the international trade relationships of Azerbaijan. Therefore, the Iravan Khanate had many bridges, caravanserais, mints and bazaars on its territories [see: end of chapter, pic. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9]. The first was the caravan road connecting India, Central Asia and Iran to the Iravan Khanate through Tabriz and Nakhchivan. The road went on to Erzurum, passing through Iravan, Valarshabad and Kaghizman. This caravan road was called the "Erzurum Road" or the "Bazirgan (merchant-***trans.***) Road". Another caravan route leading from Iravan to Erzurum passed the northern slopes of the Abaran and Alagöz mountains to reach Kars and eventually Hassangala, where it connected to the main road [104, 7-8]. The caravan route from Iravan to Tiflis passed through Üchkilsa, Sardarabad, Hamamli, Jalaloghlu and Shulaver [214, 46]. A French traveller of the XVII century, J.Charden, also reported on this road. It was roughly equal

* While in his book, Aylisli Zakariyya used the terms" rahdar, bajchi and gömrukchü" in the Azerbaijani language [104, 7], the edition translated into Russian uses only the Russian translation of the terms [see: Закария Акулисский, Диневник, Ереван, 1939, page 16]. This once again confirms that Armenian authors translating the original sources into other languages were intentionally falsifying the information contained in the sources which was not advantageous for them.

in length to the Iravan-Aghstafa road. Charden notes the following settlements located on this road: Bjni, Garakeshish, Dalijan, Gara Dash, Malikkand and Körpükand [223, 141-156]. With the help of this road, Iravan maintained contact with Ganja and was connected to the main trade route in Shamakhi leading from Azerbaijan to Russia. There were a lot of customs and rahdar stations on the caravan roads. Six customs stations and a rahdar station were based just on the trade route from Aylis to Kaghizman [104, 7].

The system existing in the XVII century progressed further in the second half of the XVIII century, in the period of the khanates. The main trade routes of the Iravan Khanate, which entered the system of cameral description in 1829-1832, were the following: 1. Gümrü – Masdara – Sardarabad – Üchkilsa – Iravan – Nakhchivan - Ordubad; 2. Sardarabad – Jafaragha - Bayazid Pashalik; 3. Sardarabad – Goghb – Kaghizman along the Araz bank – Erzurum; 4. Iravan – to the borders of the former Garabagh Khanate. This road stretches for 161 versts (a Russian unit of distance equals to 1.067 kilometres (0.6629 miles) – ***trans***.); 5. Iravan – Üchkilsa – Kars. This road went through the villages of Qizilkilsa and Goshavang [95, 718-721]. The khanate's major trade centre was the city of Iravan. Trading goods imported from foreign countries were mainly held in the city's warehouses. Various products exported from the Iravan Khanate were delivered to foreign countries [71, IV, 285; 95, 883-884].

Alongside foreign trade, domestic trade had also developed in the Iravan Khanate. Shops, mints, public squares and caravanserais played a vital role in the growth of internal trade [see: end of chapter, tables 1, 2, 3; pic. 5]. The number of shops located in different parts of Iravan city [see: table 4] totalled 851 [see: tables 1, 2, 3].

Different units of weight and length were used in the Iravan Khanate in foreign trade operations [see: end of chapter, table 4].

Various types of currency were used in the implementation of both foreign and domestic trading operations in the Iravan Khanate.

Local copper coins called garapul (black coin – ***trans***.) occupied a special position* in the khanate. In addition, the currency left from the former Safavid state (1501-1736), coins produced in other Azerbaijani khanates, as well as foreign currencies, were all used here [95, 851, 888-891]. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, Iravan was among the biggest centres of minting in Azerbaijan. The mints of khans of Iravan were leased out. The coins minted by the renters were of superior quality to foreign coins [see: 95, 888-889; see: end of chapter, table 5].

The presence of numerous watermills in the Iravan Khanate prove the extensive development of grain production in this area, while the presence of many oil factories proves the growth of vegetable oil production. According to data in one source, 25 vegetable oil enterprises, 340 watermills, 85 dings (rice threshing machine - ***trans.***) and 1 brickfield were operating in the Iravan province [see: 71, IV, 283-284].

The Adiyaman, Qizilvang, Baligchay, Tokhluja, Ayrija, Zangi and other rivers of the Iravan Khanate flowing into Lake Göycha were abundant in fish [71, IV, 283-284].

Forms of land property. During the period of the khanates, no serious changes occurred in the traditional form of land property in the Iravan Khanate, or in the other Azerbaijani khanates. Land plots were divided into 5 groups, depending on the form of property: state-owned plots (divan) and palace plots (khalisa), estate plots, tiyul plots (granted for military or civil service – ***trans***.), vagf (property of religious institutions – ***trans.***) and community plots.

State-owned plots. Original sources mention that state-owned plots were of two types: divan and khalisa. The plots, crops of which were divided amongst the khan's officials, were named khalisa, while state-governed lands were called divan [171, 14]. The difference

* General Velyaminov's records, dated September 1825, provide information about the desire of Hassan khan Gajar, brother of the Iravan sardar, and Shahzadah Abbas Mirza to also raise Daghistani feudals against the Russian invaders. Hassan khan Gajar assigned this task to 3 men from the Garapapagli tribe and paid them 1000 Iravan rubles [see: 58, 60].

between the divan and khalisa plots existing in the times of the Safavids gradually disappeared in the second half of the XVIII century and the plots of both categories were united under one name – the khan's plots. All the harvest gathered from these lands was at the khan's disposal. The khan had quite broad authority and the income resulting from divan plots was entirely under his control. The khans of Iravan tried to expand the khalisa and divan plots by all means [see: 95, 989-990; 160, part 1, page 102].

Estate plots. Estate plots were personal property and could be bought and sold freely. As in the other Azerbaijani khanates, estate plots were inherited from generation to generation. Estate owners were not obliged to serve the khan [see: 95, 926-928]. Original sources state that 3 forms of estates existed in Iravan: 1) estates bringing income as immovable property. This included not only settlements, but also mills, dings, vineyards and orchards, as well as hamams (baths – ***trans.***). Pastures were also considered to be personal property; 2) renta – a village paying 1/10th of the harvest as a tax; 3) peasant plots on which the 1/10th renta tax was levied [see: 51, 107, 174, 287; 174, 222-248]. In the Iravan Khanate, estate plots were divided into two main groups: inherited estates and estate khalisa, which originated in the bestowal of land. The inherited estates had ancient history, while estate khalisa emerged as a result of land bestowal or sale [see: 160, part 1, page 122].

According to different sources, the Üchkilsa Monastery acquired the right of ownership over 22 villages, partially purchase, and partially via bestowal at different times during the XVII-XVIII centuries [174, 234].

Tiyul plots. In the second half of the XVIII century, tiyul – a conditional form of property was widespread. Certain people were granted permanent tiyul as a reward for their position and military service. When the owner of tiyul completed his service or died, the

bestowed villages were returned to the treasury [see: 95, 928-929; 160, part 1, page 124.

In the late XVIII century, the right of tiyul was somewhat changed in the Azerbaijani khanates, as well as the Iravan Khanate. That is, if before the remainder of taxes was collected by the khan's tax collectors, now the tiyul owners could collect not only the renta – a part of the taxes, but all of the taxes. Inhabitants of the villages bestowed as tiyul were completely dependent on the tiyul owner and were fulfilling all the duties for his benefit. A tiyul owner was usually living in the village and personally managing all the village activities [174, 218-219].

Vagf plots. Vagf plots were the plots permanently assigned to religious institutions – mosques, madrasas or churches at different times. Along with the vagf lands belonging to Azerbaijani mosques and other religious institutions located in the Iravan Khanate, other types of property belonging to religious institutions – houses, shops, caravanserais, mills, dings , oil factories etc. could also be a vagf. Their servants were relieved of taxes.

The vagf plots existing on the Iravan Khanate's territories had been created in Azerbaijan as far back as the reign of the Arab Caliphate as plot property belonging to mosques, madrasas and religious institutions. However, after the relocation of the centre of the Armenian Catholicate to the Iravan (Chukhursad) region by permission of the Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu ruler Jahanshah in 1441, several Gregorian churches commenced their activity here along with many mosques. Pursuing a policy of tolerance and patronage towards the Gregorian church, Azerbaijani rulers were thereby creating favourable conditions for the development of an Armenian feudal economy in Azerbaijani lands [115, 29]. Historical facts prove clearly the bitter consequences of this faulty policy. The Armenian Catholicate, possessing not even a centimetre of land in the

Azerbaijani state of Garagoyunlu after having been relocated from the city of Sis in Cilicia, was trying to acquire not only villages and large fertile plots, but also orchards and vineyards, eventually to deprive the real owners of these lands of their own property from 1443 [see: 51; 72; 73]. The Üchkilsa, which had become a large monastic economy by the early XVII century, intensified the further acquisition of the ancestral estates of Azerbaijani Turks. In the second half of the XVIII century, the monastery had 190 khalvars (around 375 hectares) of plots, obtained precisely by purchase of these ancestral estates, of which 103 khalvars were seeded and planted every year. As a result, the Üchkilsa monastery economy had enlarged and become a sort of state within a state by the XVIII century [115, 29].

In 1763, Catholicos Simeon had received cabala from Hüsseingulu khan for the Üchkilsa maaflig (plot relieved from taxes – ***trans***.) [51, 208]. At that time, the Echmiadzin Church had at its disposal not only the village of Valarshabad, but also 7 other villages* – Oshagan, Ashtarak, Gamishlik, Aghunatun, Chichakli, Mughni and Kirajli – purchased from Azerbaijani Turks for cash. The church was receiving 1/10th of the general production of these villages [139, 3].

In the period of the khanates, just as in the XVII century, the Üchkilsa Monastery was either purchasing or acquiring by force plots belonging to Azerbaijani Turks. For example, in 1797, a major argument broke out between the local owners and the Armenian church economy over ownership of Azerbaijani land, namely the Qedar plot located near Oshagan village. G.Garnesi wrote the following to a representative of the Istanbul Catholicate, Galust vardapet, on December 24 of the same year, regarding this conflict:

* Grigor Makulu, appointed as the Catholicos of Üchkilsa by the Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu ruler Jahanshah in 1443, succeeded in acquiring first Valarshabad and later the other villages, in parts, together with their estate plots via serious and repeated conflicts [see: end of chapter, section 2, table 1].

"Inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Qizil Teymur, originally from Mughan, want to get hold of the land property of a village named Qedar nearby Oshagan. On seeing the plot demolished, the son of Haji Hassan, the estate's bey, goes to Sheikhülislam and informs him that the estate is a part of Mahammadabad village and that he inherited it from his ancestors. After this, he manages to sell the plot to Vali bey's son Mahammad Hassan bey (or Mashadi Sadigh). Sheikhülislam grants him the cabala. However, the Catholicos obstructs the process." [214, 51]. Using different tricks, the church tried to prove that the villages of Qizil Teymur, Qedar and others, which were native ancestral lands of Azerbaijanis, belonged to it and, eventually, the Armenians succeeded in invading the village of Qedar, which belonged to Azerbaijanis.

Community or public plots. These plots belonged mainly to village communities [173, 72; 115, 28]. I. Shopen reported that there were 8 communities in the Iravan Khanate. The villages belonging to the communities were owned by the subject class, which was a part of that community [see: 95, 967-980]. The overwhelming majority of the communities were Azerbaijani Turks.

Taxes and levies. In the khanate period, the numbers and amounts of taxes applied in the Iravan khanate differed, just like in the other khanates of Azerbaijan. These taxes were obtained mostly in the form of products and partially in the form of money. Usually, peasants paid taxes (landed gentry were relieved of taxes). The rural population consisted mainly of the following categories: raiyyat, ranjbar and elat [95, 967; 115, 30-31]. The pastures in this region were controlled mainly by the Aghjali-Gajars, a Qizilbash tribe, as well as the Ustajlis and Bayats, from the XVII century [174, 311]. Detailed information regarding the taxes and levies applied in the Iravan Khanate can be obtained from the "List of Money and Product Taxes in the Iravan Province," compiled by Russian tsarist officials in late 1828. These documents, published by N.G.Bogdanov in 1939, reflect the taxes and

levies paid by the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the Iravan Khanate [141, see: 174, 313-314].

Bahra (maljahat) (crop tax – ***trans***.), chopbashi, chobanbeyi, manjanag tax, weaver tax, orchard tax, bayramlig (holiday tax – ***trans***.) and other taxes were the main taxes in the Iravan Khanate.

Two different forms of industry existed in the Iravan Khanate, as well as in the other Azerbaijani khanates: settled farming and highland-lowland (or summer-winter) cattle-breeding. This also attracted the greater number of taxes levied on peasants.

Bahra (maljahat). The main tax paid in the form of products for using a plot was Bahra (maljahat). This tax was called bahra (crop– ***trans.***) in Iravan as it was paid in the form of crops [174, 266]. Bahra was obligatory for the subjected classes engaged in grain production. 3.5 parts of every 10 parts of crops harvested from treasury plots belonged to the khan, while the remainder belonged to the peasants. On estate plots, 1.5 parts of the crop belonged to the landlord, 2 parts to the treasury and the remainder to the peasants [115, 37].

Chopbashi. Cattle-breeders paid this tax for pasturing their cattle on plots belonging to the state. They also paid the chobanbeyi tax. In addition, cattle-breeders were supposed to give the khan butter, wool and other products [115, 38].

The manjanag tax, weaver tax, orchard tax, bayramlig etc. were the taxes paid by the urban population [115, 38].

In addition to the above, the khanate's population also paid pasture tax and smoke tax and covered the expenses of the cavalry (barley and saddle-related expenses). The khan's own high-ranking officials were almost free of taxes. Aside from the taxes paid to landlords and the khan, the khanate's population gave "peshkash" (gift – ***trans.***) or "bayramlig" (holiday present – ***trans.***) at various ceremonies and holidays [174, 281].

The population of Iravan paid a special tax amounting to 72 tümans per year for the city's night security guard [95, 978].

Armenians were not levied for a religious tax – jizya in the Iravan Khanate - as the number of Armenians on the khanate's territory was insignificant and the jizya they might pay was of no economic interest to the state. On the other hand, Azerbaijani rulers traditionally patronised the Üchkilsa Catholicos and Armenians.

It would be relevant to point out here that, after the Iravan Khanate was occupied by Russia, tsarist officials, showing great zeal, raised the issue of "relieving" Armenians "from taxes" the Armenians in the Iravan Khanate in gratitude for their "service". That is, on 22nd March 1828, Duke Alexander Chavchavadze, governor of the newly-established, so-called "Armenian province", created by decree of the Russian Emperor, wrote a letter to Nerses Ashtarakli asking for information as to whether Armenians had paid a special tax in the Iravan Khanate during the previous government's reign in order to fulfill decree #458 of Paskevich, commander of the Special Corpse of Caucasus dated 17 March 1828. He demanded the cancellation of such a tax, in the event it existed [214, 54]. However, in his reply to the letter on 29th March 1828, Nerses Ashtarakli informed him that "Armenians were not levied any tax in the Iravan Khanate during the previous government because of their religious difference" [214, 54]. As mentioned above, this was connected with the insignificant number of Armenians living in the Khanate's territory before the Russian invasion. Thus the khans of Iravan considered such a tax unnecessary. The low number of Armenians in the Iravan Khanate is confirmed by another tax-related fact: original sources do not contain any records mentioning Armenians among the categories of population paying taxes to the state and landowners. According to I. Shopen, Armenians living in the surrounding five districts were paying only 680 tümans in tax for producing wine [95, 975].

Levies were of two types: biyar and avariz (imajilik-collective unpaid work - ***trans.***). The plots owned by landowners were sown and

planted by village communities. Biyar was 3-6 days per year of unpaid labour by every family on landlord plots. In addition, members of communities had to work 2 days per year for the landowners as avariz (imajilik) [174, 278-279].

According to A. Araratli, during the sowing season, people from Valarshabad (Vagharshabad) village were taken to the landowner's plots and made to work day and night with the exception of week-ends [53, 183]. The interesting point is that A. Araratli does not mention a single Armenian name among the peasants of Valarshabad. Thus, the population of this region consisted solely of Azerbaijanis.

The plots of Üchkilsa were free of any taxes, being considered vagf plots. Proprietors of these plots even received maaf rights for various services.

All the names of taxes and all the economic terms mentioned in original sources from the XVIII century reveal that the general socio-economic picture of the Iravan Khanate was similar to that of all the rest of the Azerbaijani khanates. Or rather, it was a continuation of Azerbaijan's earlier traditional historical development.

Table 1.

Names of squares in the city of Iravan, registered after the Russian occupation

№	Name of the Square	Additional Information
1	Khan Baghi Square	
2	Fahla Bazaar Square	Manual labourers assembled here looking for job.
3	Zal khan Square	There were some shops and big plane trees around the square..
4	Bazaar Square	It was situated between the baazar and the Fortress of Iravan. The rural population came here to sell their foods and other goods
5	Hüsseinali Khan Square	This was located in front of Hüsseinali Khan Mosque, which gave it its name. The square was circle-like and there were shops around it.
6	Tagh Square	Located in the Inner City
7	Chörakchi Square	Located in the Inner City
8	Chölmakchi Square	Located in the Inner City
9	Tijaratchi Square	Located in the Inner City
	Note:	The squares in the city of Iravan were the points where people assembled for communication and they were the appropriate places for marketing

Sources:
1. Шопен.И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи.СПб., 1852. С.877-878.
2.СМОМПК, вып.1, Тифлис, 1881, (the map on the back cover of the book).
3.Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Erevan under Qajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers in association with bibliotheca Persica, Costa Mesa.California and New York,1992,p.207.

Table 2.

Shops*, registered in the city of Iravan after the Russian occupation

№	Location of the shops	Number of shops
1	Around the caravanserais	252
2	Near the bazaars and in separate rows	543
3	In the Fortress of Iravan	32
4	In the Tapabashi quarter	4
5	In the Shahar quarter and around the Mosque	18
6	In the Damirbulag quarter	2
	Total	851

Sources:
1.ОРВЗ ч.4. СПБ., 1836Ю с. 290-291.
2.Шопен.И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи.СПб., 1852. с.469,-881
3. Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Erevan under Qajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers in association with bibliotheca Persica, Costa Mesa.California and New York,1992,p.204.

*Armenian author Shahaziz gives very interesting information that Armenians had only shops, not homes in Iravan city. They were engaged there in commerce in day time and in the evening they closed their shops and left the city. [see:215,34]

Table 3.

Caravanserais,* registered after the Russian occupation

№	Names of caravanserais	Additional information
1	Georgian Caravanserai	It was mainly a store house for goods imported from Russia and Georgia and had 78 shops, 24 of which were private.
2	Julfa Caravanserai	It was mainly a store house for goods imported from Iran and had 38 shops.
3	Zöhrab Khan Caravanserai	It had 38 shops.
4	Tahir Caravanserai	It had 74 shops.
5	Sulu Caravanserai	It had 74 shops.
6	Susuz Caravanserai	Located in the Damirbulag quarter, it had no bath and had 74 shops.
7	Haji Ali Caravanserai	It had 40 shops
	Note:	The caravanserais in the city of Iravan were located mainly in the bazaars and squares.

Sources:

1.ОРВЗ ч.4. СПб., 1836, с.290-291
2.Шопен.И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи.СПб., 1852. с.468-469, 878-880.
3.Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Erevan under Gajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers in association with Bibliotheca Persica. Costa Mesa,California and New York,1992,p.207.

* In C.Bournoutian's book there is information about caravanserais, not only in the city of Iravan, but also in other areas of the Khanate.:
- The caravanserai in the Talin mahal was located on the road leading to Gümrü and Sardarabad.
- Three of the caravanserais in the Darachichak mahal were located on the Tiflis-Iravan road, the Salim Caravanserai was on the Darachichak-Göycha road.
- One of the caravanserais in the Göycha mahal was located near the village of Guil, the other one north of the Garahisar road

Table 4.

Main units of weight and square measures in the Iravan Khanate

Name of the measure	Equivalent	Additional information
Khalvar*	100 batman** or chanakh	
Batman	4 charik	
Charik	5 stil***	
Stil	4 charik or 50 misgal	
Misgal****	89 Russian pounds	
Tilani	2 batman	
Tabriz batman	640 misgal or 7 17/89 Russian pounds	Unit of weight used in selling silk, copper, tin, granulated sugar, spice, henna etc.
Tajri	6 kod	Used in weighing wheat
Chanakh	Of various weights, could be heavier or lighter than the Iravan batman	Used in weighing wheat
Kod		Used in weighing wheat
Khalvar of wheat,peas and lentils		
10 somar*****		
Khalvar of barley	12 somar	
Khalvar of castor oil, flax-seed		
Mizan(name of grand scales)		
Silk and imported goods were weighed here	12 ½ somar	
Attar - small hand scales. Perfume and Unit of weight,used in weighing pharmaceutical goods		

Name of the measure	Equivalent	Additional information
Khan arshin	Equal to 24 Russian ver-shok	Unit of measure,used in measuring fabric and textile goods
Aghaj	Equal to 7 kms	Unit of measure,used in measuring long distances
Khalvar		Used in measuring orchard fields
Somar		Used in measuring sowing area
Batman		Used in measuring sowing area

Source:

1. ОРВЗ (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.286-288.
2. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её соединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.886-888.
3. Զաքարիա Ակուլեցի, Օրագրութիւն: Երեվան,1938:

* khalvar - 28 poud (poud – 16 kg) is equal to 4 pounds
** batman - was equal to 4500 gram
***stil was equal to 139 gram. This word originates from the Azerbaijani word satilmag (to sell-trans.). 24 stil(satil) was equal to 9 pound batman. [see:Aliyev F. Commmerce in Azerbaijan in the first half of 18th century.Baku, 1964,53]. A 17th century source presents it as “istil” [104-114]. It was the main unit of weight in the khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan. 1 stil was equal to 130 gram, 50-stil was equal to 6.95 kg] see: Zakariə Akulisskiy.Dnevnik. Erevan,1939,s.144].
**** misgal - was equal to 5 gram
***** somar - was equal to 3 poud

Table 5.

Main currencies in circulation in the Iravan Khanate.

№	Name of currency	Exchange value*	Additional information
1	Garapul	4 garapul was equal to 7 Russian silver coins	Main local currency used in the Iravan Khanate,made of copper
2	Tüman	10 sahibqiran	Currency remaining from the Safavids state
3	Panahabad	10 shahi or 500 dinar	Currency of the Garabagh Khanate
4	Shahi	2 silver copecks	Currency remaining from the Safavids state
5	Mahmudi	1st type-4, 2nd type-2, 3rd type-1 silver rouble	Currency remaining from the Safavids state
6	Bisti	20 dinar	Currency remaining from the Safavids state
7	Sahibqiran or minaltun	35 silver copecks	Currency in the era of the Gajars of Iran
8	Gurush	1st type-2 Georgian abbassi,2nd type-1.5 abbassi and 6 Russian copper coins, 3rd type 1Georgian abbassi	Ottoman currency, there were three types
9	Real	50 copecks	
10	Abbassi		Georgian currency
11	Iranian sahibqiran	2 Georgian abbassi	Currency in the period of Gajars of Iran
12	Darülxliafi	1 rouble, 34 copecks	Ottoman currency
13	Dutch chervon	16 Georgian abbassi or 8 Iranian minaltun	Dutch currency, sometimes called “bajagli”
14	Imperial	10 silver roubles	Russian currency

Sources:

1. ОРВЗ (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.287-288.
2. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.888-890.

*Exchange value is estimated in the Russian silver currency

Table 6.

Main agricultural products grown in the Iravan Khanate

Names of the plants	Territory of growth	Total harvest	Territories of high quality product growth
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Wheat, barley	Mountainous and plain areas	34.185 khalvar wheat	
11.500 khalvar barley	Yaghvara and Alipara villages of the Zangibassar mahal		
Rice	Only in hollow areas Saatli,Garbi, Sharur, and Zangibassar mahals	18.400 khalvar	
	Saatlı, Garbi, Sharur and Zangibassar mahals		
Millet	In plains	From 50 to 100 and more khalvar	
Cotton	In hollow mahals	2100 khalvar	Zangibassar, Sardarabad and Sğrmali mahals
Castor-oil plant	Around cotton plantations	From one batman Castrol-oil seed 50 batman produced, and 12.5 batman castor-oil produced	
Tobacco	In Sğrmali mahal	60 khalvar	
from 1 pound tobacco seed, 1 khalvar seed are produced	Village of Arhaji in the Sğrmali mahal		

1	2	3	4
Sesame	In plains	24 khalvar	
from 4 batman sesame seed, 1 batman sesame oil is produced			
Cotton	in plains and mountainous areas	12 khalvar	
out of 4 batman cotton seed , 1 batman oil is produced			
Melon	In plains	much grown	
Poppy	Grown only by Armenians	Very little	

Sources:

1. ОРВЗ (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.278-280.
2. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.739-741,745-746.

Table 7.

Agricultural products, grown during the rule of Hüsseingulu khan Gajar

Name	Quantity (in khalva)	Annual income
Wheat	34.185	830 000 silver roubles
Barley	11.500	
Millet	3.200	
Rice	18.400	
Castor-oil plant	40	
Sesame	24	
Flax-seed	12	
Tobacco	60	
Cotton	2.100	

Source:

1. ОРВЗ (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.280-281.

Table 8.

Orchards and vineyards, registered in the city of Iravan and their income

	Number	Unit of measure	Income from vineyards	Income from orchards
Iravan city	1.473	1.233	2.608 x34б	2.982x3б
Qirkhbulag	259	172	390 -	150 -
Zangibassar	199	38	80 -	115 -
Garnibassar	54	36	1 -	68 50
Vedibassar	76	15????	- -	19 50
Sharur	284	78	2 -	320 -
Sürmali	375	110	95 -	279 -
Darakand Parchenish	96	21	10 -	76 20
Saatli	80	16	9 50	72 60
Talin	4	4	- -	- -
Seyidli-Akhsakhli	9	2	- -	3 -
Sardarabad	62	34	160 -	245 -

Source:

1. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.747.

Table 9.

Gardening in the Iravan Khanate

Name of the tree	Location	Price	Total
Apricot,peach, persimmon, quince, grapes, pomegranate, mulberry		one sack for one rouble	5000 orchards
Apricot – fresh		one batman for 40 silver copecks	
Apricot – dried		one batman dried apricot for 4 batman wheat	
Apricot exchanged for wheat		one batman dried apricot for 4 batman wheat	
Vineyards	Chölmakchi-110 Kanakir 120 Ashtarak132 Parakar and Sarabad 46 Üchkilsa107 Ushagan 46 and various small vineyards 34		

Source:
1. ОРВЗ (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.281-282.

Table 10.

Cattle-breeding in the Iravan Khanate

Horse-breed-ing	Cattle	Goat and sheep	Camel	Donkey	Swine
Best ones kept by garapapag and kurds-20 thousand	Up to 100 thousand	Up to 290 thousand	Up to 4 hundred	Up to 5 thousand	Very few (Üchkilsa)

Source:
1. ОРВЗ, (Составил Лекгобытов). ч.IV. СПб., 1836, с.282-283.



Picture 1.
The Salim Caravanserai belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks (14th century)
Source: www.armeniapedia.org/index.php.title=/Rediscov



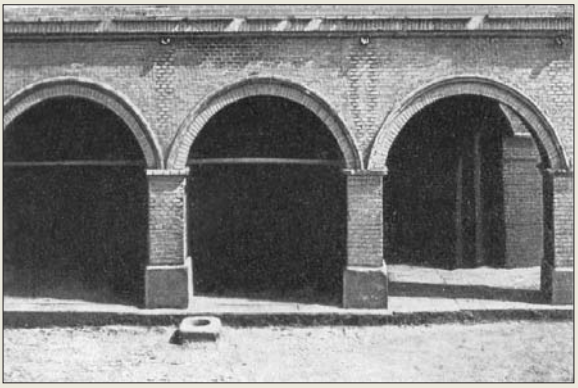
Picture 2.
Ruins of the Talin Caravanserai belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks
Source: Якобсон А.Л. Очерки истории зодчества Армении V-XVII веков. М., 1950, с. 105



Picture 3.
Remains of (Georgian Caravanserai) belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.69



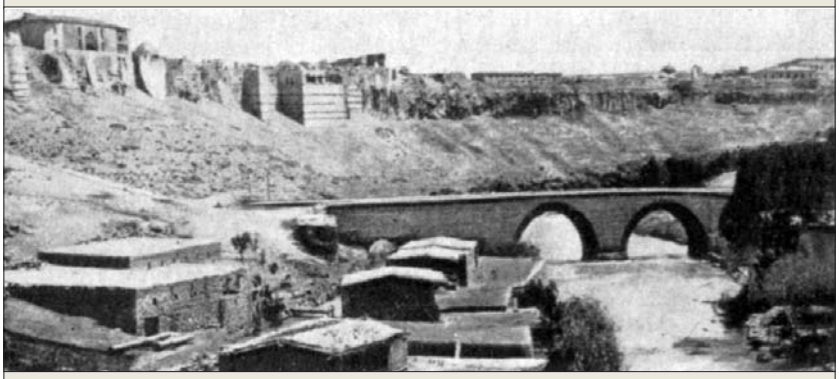
Picture 4.
Old Iravan Bazaar. Photo from 1905.
Source: Luigi Villari. Fire and Sword in the Caucasus. London, 1906, p.220



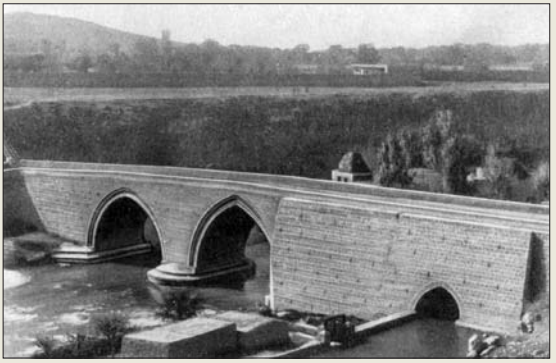
Picture 5.
Market kiosks in Zarbkhana. The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.68



Picture 6.
The Damirbulag Bridge in the city of Iravan.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.68

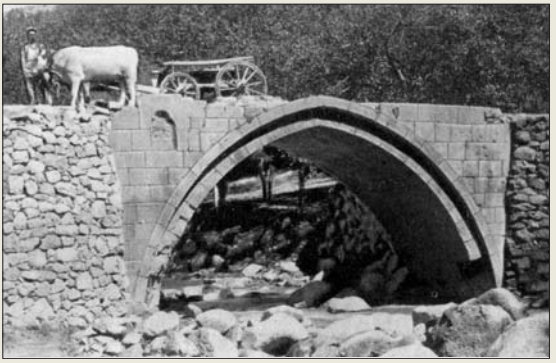


Picture 7.
The bridge over the River Zangi and a view of the Palace
of the Khans of Iravan
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.66



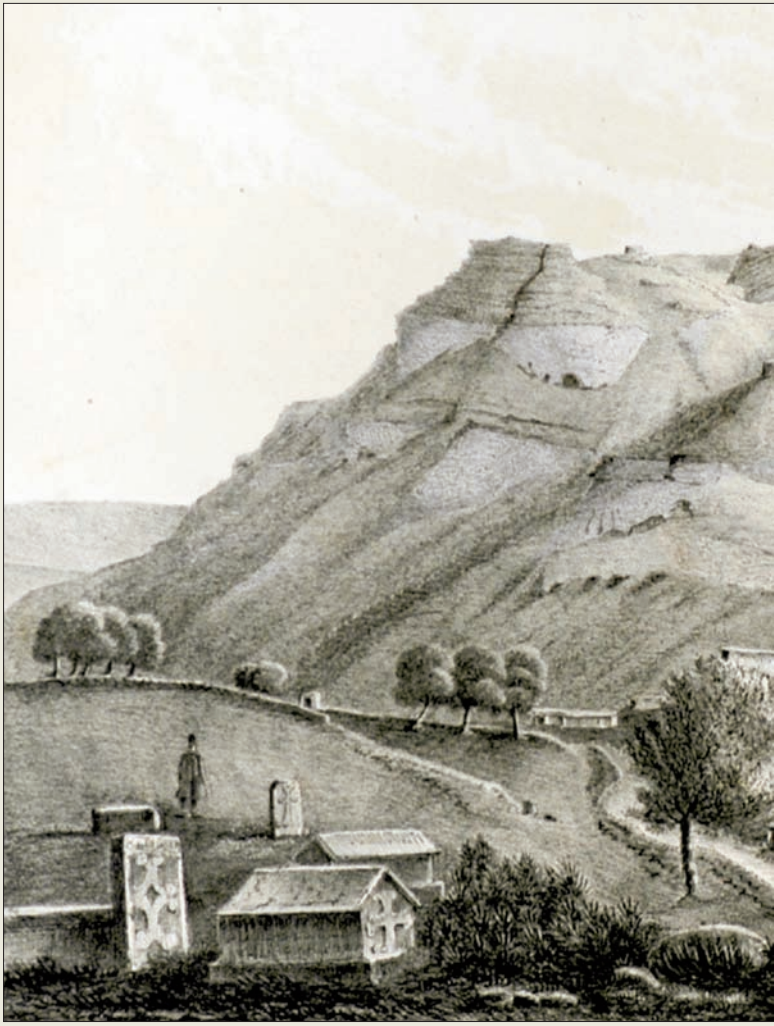
Picture 8.
View of the Qirmizi Körpü (Red Bridge) over the River Zangi*. Iravan
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.67

* The authors armenianized the Azerbaijani-Turkic toponym " Zangi",and replaced it with the word Razdan.

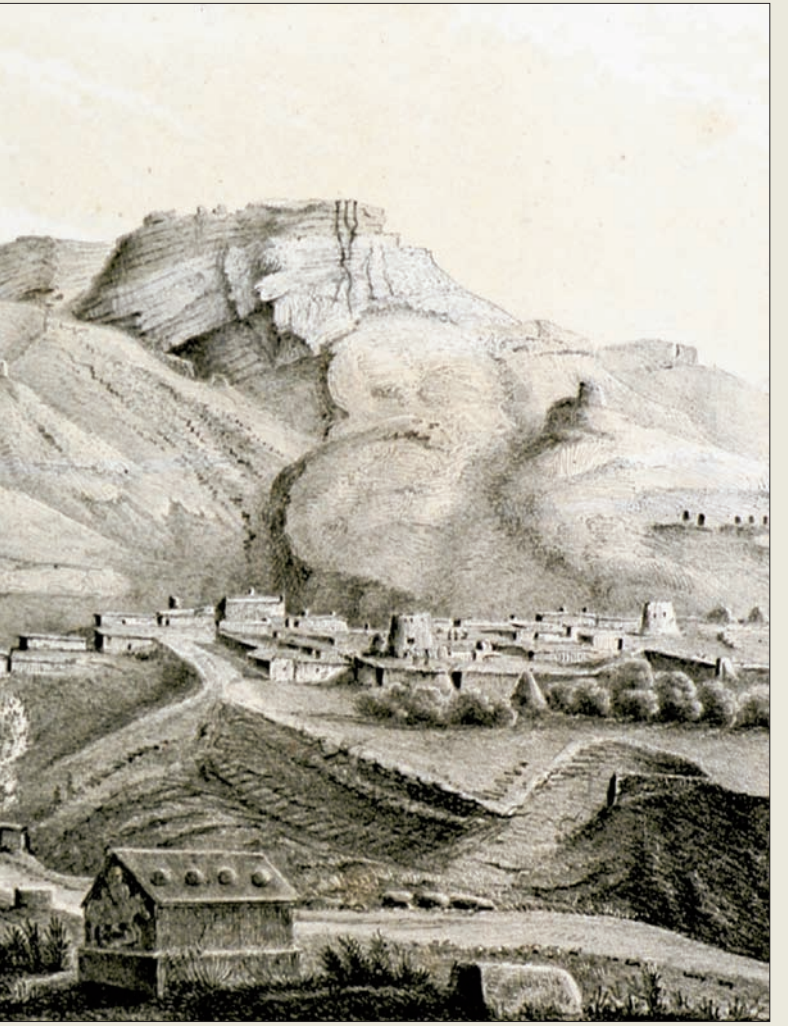


Picture 9.
The bridge over the River Qirkhbulag*. Iravan
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.67

*The authors armenianized the Azerbaijani-Turkic toponym " Qirkhbulag", and replaced it with the word " Qedar".



Picture 10. The Iravan Khanate after the Russian occupation.View of Goghb (Qoghb) Salt mountain and salt mines. Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)



4

The borders, administrative division and the system of governance of the khanate

Historical-geographical borders.

One of the independent states established in the historical Azerbaijani lands, the Iravan Khanate covered south-western areas of North Azerbaijan and was located on both banks of the River Araz in the first half of the XVIII century.

There are different information about the Khanate's historical-geograpical borders.

N.Dubrovin has provided information about the borders of the Iravan Khanate, albeit briefly. He notes that the khanate bordered on the Pambak, Shamsaddil and Gazakh sultanates, as well as the Ganja Khanate in the north, the Garabagh and Nakhchivan Khanates in the east and the territories of Iran and the Ottoman Empire in the south and the west [149, 327]. S.D.Burnashev fairly points out that the political and geographical borders of Azerbaijani khanates were constantly changing* due to the incessant wars [40, 25-26]. However, while describing the borders of the Iravan Khanate with neighbouring states, the author wrongly indicates that the khanate was located only on the left bank of the River Araz [40, 17]. Records contained in various sources show that the Iravan Khanate was located mostly on the left and partly on the right bank of the River Araz** [95, 351-353; 149, 327; 71, V, 253; see: end of chapter, maps 3, 4].

Positioned between longitude 61°-64° East and latitude 41°-39° North and enclosing the fertile Araz Valley, the Iravan Khanate bordered on the Pambak, Shamsaddil and Gazakh sultanates in the north, Ganja in the north-east, the Garabagh and Nakhchivan Khanates in the east, the Khoy and Maku Khanates, as well as the Bayazid Pashalig in the south and, finally, the Kaghizman and Kars Pashaligs in the west. The overall

* The areas of Shöreyel and Pambak were taken from the khanate and given to the Kartli-Kakheti Tsardom as a sultanate by the Russian Empire [71, I, 294].

** The fact that the Iravan Khanate's territories were located on both banks of the River Araz is evident even from maps compiled after its invasion by the Russian Empire [see: maps 1, 2, 3].

territory of Iravan Khanate covered 11000 square versts* [see: 71, IV, 253; 106, 34].

The khanate's political and geographical borders, starting from the River Arpachay in the west and the vicinity of the Qizilkilsa village in the north, extended towards the south, then turned slightly eastwards, to the village of Haji Bayramli on the lower reaches of the River Arpachay; they extended to the Garibdagh Range in the west, passing the River Araz and reaching into the north-western part of the Garibdagh Range as far as the Koroghlu Mountain. From here, the enclosed territories stretched firstly to the north-east and then slightly northwards, to the meeting of the Lower Aghri and, to the north-west – the River Araz [see: end of chapter, pic. 12]. Crossing the Araz boundary here, the territories extended along the mountain range separating Nakhchivan from the Sharur Plain and included Lake Göycha, together with the mountains on its east along the northern strip between the Zangazour Mountains and the Gözaldara mountain range. Then the Khanate's territories passed Bazarlig village along a line connecting the Pambak Mountains and northern slope of Alagöz, reaching the village of Qizilkilsa** [95, 351-352; 214, 31-32].

During Hüsseinali Khan's reign (1762***-1783), the borders of the Iravan Khanate expanded further, covering also the district of Shöreyel [214, 31-32]. Referring to Melikset bey's "Georgian sources", A.R.Grigoryan wrote: "in 1779, the Georgian Duke Irakli II attacked the Iravan Khanate, invaded Shöreyel and subdued its ruler Sultan Gahraman". After this invasion, the liberation of Shöreyel and its return to Iravan was constantly the khanate's focus of attention of its foreign policy [105, 178; 214, 32].

** This description is by Dimity Zubarev [see: 71, IV, 253].

** All the names of places, the toponyms presented in every record describing the Iravan Khanate's territories and borders are given in Azerbaijani Turkish, more precisely, those names and settlements belong to the Azerbaijani nation. The "Jambr", considered to be an Armenian source, contains hundreds of such toponyms [see: chapter 2, Annex #4]. Even the Armenian author V.A.Grigoryan presented the majority of toponyms in his book firstly in Azerbaijani Turkish and then, in brackets, their Armenianised version taken from the Persian language. Eg.: Arpachay (Akhuryan), Gözaldara (Vardenis) etc. [214, 31-32, etc.].

*** Hüsseinali khan Gajar of Iravan's accession to power is recorded in the "Jambr", a source contemporary with events in 1759-1760 [105, 137].

In 1795, Agha Mahammad khan Gajar imposed his rule on the Iravan Khanate. He then issued a special order giving Pambak, Gazakh and Borchali to Mahammad khan of Iravan [149, 65]. However, soon – in 1796 - Russian troops headed by V.Zubov attacked Azerbaijan. Agha Mahammad khan Gajar was forced to retreat to Iran. Thus Mahammad khan of Iravan was not able to hold onto the Azerbaijani lands - Pambak, Gazakh and Borchali - given to him by Agha Mahammad khan Gajar during his rule.

In the spring of 1797, Agha Mahammad shah Gajar launched his second attack on Azerbaijan, returned Pambak and Borchali to the Khan of Iravan and demanded that Irakli give Shamsaddil and Gazakh to Javad khan [149, 207; 214, 33]. Agha Mahammad khan Gajar's assassination in July of the same year prevented implementation of this plan . On the contrary, Mahammad khan of Iravan was arrested and taken to Iran. Following his return from Iran, at the beginning of 1801, Shöreyel was invaded. Shöreyel remained a part of the Iravan Khanate until its occupation by Russia in the spring of 1805.

Administrative territorial division.

Like the other khanates of Azerbaijan, the Iravan Khanate was also divided into mahals and the mahals were divided into villages [see: end of chapter, map 3].

The city of Iravan bordered on Qirkhbulag Mahal in the north, Zangibassar Mahal in the west and south, and the rocky steps of Okhchuberd Mountain in the east, separating it from Garbibassar (Korpübassar) Mahal. The city of Iravan, together with the gardens surrounding it, extended over a vast territory. It covered an area of 28 versts [95, 463-464; see: end of chapter, pic. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11]. It was the capital of the Iravan Khanate, an independent administrative centre, and was divided into two parts – the Inner City (fortress) and the Outer City [see: end of chapter, maps 2, 4].

The Inner City was mostly comprised of the Iravan Fortress. It was built by the Ottoman warlord Farhad Pasha in 1583, but was destroyed and restored many times, substantially reinforced in the late XVIII century and it withstood countless determined sieges. The Iravan Fortress was situated on the left bank of the River Zangi. The fortress was surrounded by a deep ditch on three sides and 2 high walls, built on the left bank of the River Zangi, on the fourth side. The fortress had two gates: the famous Shirvan Gate in the north and the Tabriz Gate in the south. The fortress also had an exit to the River Zangi, intended for use during sieges [71, IV, 290; 200, 41].

Having visited the place in 1813, Gaspar Druvil wrote: "The Iravan Fortress is surrounded by two walls and located half a cannon's range from the city. The fortress has caused long-lasting arguments between Turkey and Iran and eventually remained under the Safavid control. The fortress is managed by a khan. The khan keeps three regular detachments, 60 cannons and half of the cavalry artillery squadron inside the fortress [49, 8]".

The warlord's palace, military barracks, shops and two mosques were inside the fortress.* 2 underground water canals – one from the River Zangi and the other from the southeast, the River Qirkhbulag, provided the fortress with water [see: end of chapter, pic. 3, 4]. There were 800 houses in the Iravan Fortress before the Russian invasion. However, most of these houses were destroyed after the occupation [71, IV, 290].

The Outer City mainly consisted of three large quarters. Those quarters were the following:

Shahri (Old City) Quarter – covered the city's north-eastern part and extended to the Iravan Fortress along the right bank of the River Qirkhbulag. The central bazaar and all the city's squares, as well as many

*The mosques recorded in Iravan city are described in the table at the end of the chapter [see: table 2; pic. 1, 2, 15].

caravanserais and baths, were situated here [95, 464; 200, 46; see: end of chapter, table 3; pic. 9, 10, 14].

Tapabashi Quarter – was located on the hills between the River Zangi and the Shahri Quarter. This quarter covered the city's western area. The Tapabashi Quarter was separated from the Shahri Quarter by lots of gardens belonging to the rich people of Iravan. The famous Khan Garden, owned by Hüsseingulu Khan, was also situated here [95, 464-465; 200, 46].

Damirbulag Quarter – was located south-east of the Shahri Quarter, on the eastern side of the Iravan Fortress. The Jafar Bey Mosque and Bath, as well as the Hassanali Bath and the Susuz Caravanserai were situated here [95, 465; 214, 40; 200, 47]. The inhabitants of the two above-mentioned quarters were Azerbaijani Turks [200, 47].

Ibrahim Rahimzadeh, who was the Sultan's Clerk during the Ottoman assaults in the XVI century, called the city of Iravan "the eye of the Azerbaijani estate" [9, 169]. Despite its occupation by Russia in the first half of the XIX century, the city of Iravan maintained its beauty and inherent Azerbaijani Turkishness even in later periods. B.Jelikhovskaya wrote about it in this way: "Iravan is a purely Tatar (Azerbaijani - ***editor***) city in its outer appearance, it looks very nice from afar. The plain on which the city is situated looks like a huge flower basket. White houses, towers, the ruins of the fortress, the mosques covered with colourful tiles and their glorious minarets are all lost among gardens, surrounded by an alley of conical cypresses; everything is embraced by vine branches and carpets of ivy and decorated with rose and pomegranate bushes. The River Zangi falls downhill from the high mountain onto the plain like a waterfall, creating deep inlays in the rocks, flowing towards the city and losing itself in the jungles of every kind of green" [154, 40-42]. According to a source written by Legkobitov in 1836, there were 1736 houses, 5 squares, 8 mosques, 5 churches* , 6 caravanserais, 1670 shops, 9 public baths, 1470 vineyards and orchards, 40 mills and 6 dings were

based around Iravan city, in the Outer City area [71, IV, 291]. In contrast to Legkobitov, I.Shopen notes there were 1730 houses in the city of Iravan. 792 of them located in Shahri (Old City), 622 in Tapabashi and 322 in the Damirbulag quarters [95, 468].

The Sardarabad Fortress was not only the second biggest fortress-city after the Iravan Fortress, but also among the most magnificent Azerbaijani fortifications of the Middle Ages. According to I.Shopen, the Fortress' foundation was laid by Hüssein khan of Iravan (Hüsseingulu khan Gajar – ***editor***) in roughly 1810 [95, 255]. The tall double walls of the Sardarabad Fortress, located on the left bank of the River Araz, were in an elongated rectangular form. The long (side) walls had 6 towers for cannons and the short walls contained 4. The fortress, surrounded by a deep ditch, had a circumference of approximately 4 versts. In addition to the warlord's palace, 700 houses, 1 mosque, 33 shops, 16 mills, 1 ding, 4 dairies, 1 dyeing house and the warlord's large garden were located here. The population was engaged in husbandry, cattle-breeding, small-scale trade, calico weaving, blacksmithing, tailoring and other crafts [71, IV, 291-292].

According to other sources, the Sardarabad Fortress was surrounded by adobe walls with a circular tower. The former Sardarabad village was located in the fortress [59, 28]. The Sardarabad Fortress was enclosed by double walls on three sides, only the southern side had a single wall [32, 564].

The khanate was divided administratively into mahals [see: 95, 442-446; 50, 31]. The mahals were governed by mahal beys or naibs. The position of a mahal bey or naib was hereditary. However, each one was approved by the khan. A naib was also responsible for his mahal's administrative, defence and, sometimes, judiciary.

*The mosques recorded in Iravan city are described in the table at the end of the chapter [see: table 2; pic. 1, 2, 15].

Villages were governed by ***yuzbashi***s or ***kandkhudas***. The people working in the khanate's administrative structure received almost no monthly salary. Their remuneration for services came from taxes collected for the treasury.

The territory of the Iravan Khanate was divided into 12 mahals in earlier times. Later, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar established 3 more new mahals, bringing their number to 15 [200, 33]. The availability of the khanate's irrigation system for all mahals was taken into consideration during the division into mahals. This was of essential importance for the development of agriculture on the khanate's territories.

The Iravan Khanate consisted of the following mahals[see: end of chapter, table 2]:

Qirkhbulag Mahal. This mahal covered the northern and southern parts of Iravan city. It bordered on the River Araz to the south and Darachichak to the north, Garnibassar to the west and the Garni-Vedibassar mahals to the east. The mahal is referred to as the separate mahals of Qirkhbulag and Zangibassar by the late XVIII century. The list of estates belonging to Mahammad Hцssein khan Gajar of Iravan shows that most of the villages belonging to Zangibassar Mahal were mentioned as being part of Qirkhbulag Mahal [214, 33]. A source contemporary with the first quarter of the XIX century already presents Qirkhbulag Mahal using two names: Qirkhbulag Mahal and Zangibassar Mahal [95, 442]. I.Shopen noted 48 villages belonging to Qirkhbulag Mahal, pointing out that 26 of them had already been destroyed [see: 95, 509-510; 543-544]. Referring precisely to this source, G.Bournoutian declares the existence of 22 villages in this mahal, with ***Kanakir*** being its centre [200, 38].

Zangibassar Mahal, which was a part of Qirkhbulag in the XVIII century, was completely separate from the latter by the early XIX century. I.Shopen reported the existence of 33 villages in ***Zangibassar*** Mahal, noting that 7 of them had already been destroyed [see: 95, 510, 547-548].

Hence G.Bournoutian's records stating that Zangibassar Mahal covered 26 villages, including its centre, the village of ***Ulukhanli*** [200, 35].

Garni-Vedibassar Mahal. According to the list of documents kept in Matenadaran, this mahal was combined at the time, covering lands irrigated from the River Azad (Garnichay), stretching northwards from the River Araz, as well as the valleys irrigated from the Vedichay and Gapanchay basin. It bordered on Göycha in the north and Sharur in the east [214, 34]. The mahal was later divided into two parts – the ***Garnibassar*** and ***Vedibassar**** mahals [95, 442-443].

Situated on the left bank of the River Araz, ***Garnibassar Mahal*** bordered on Qirkhbulag in the north, Zangibassar in the west, partially the River Araz and Vedibassar Mahal in the south, with high mountains separating it from Göycha Mahal in the east. I.Shopen noted 95 villages in Garnibassar Mahal, pointing out that 43 of them had already been destroyed [see: 95, 442, 510-511, 547-555]. G.Bournoutian reports that Garnibassar Mahal had 52 villages, including its centre, ***Gamarli*** village, ignoring the destroyed villages. The River Garni flowing through the area provided the entire mahal with water [200, 35].

Vedibassar Mahal, located on the left bank of the River Araz, bordered on Garnibassar Mahal in the north, the Araz River in the west, Sharur Mahal and the Nakhchivan Khanate in the south and south-east and Göycha Mahal in the east. The rivers Vedichay and Gapan provided the mahal with water [95, 442-443]. I.Shopen reported the existence of 54 villages in Vedibassar Mahal, noting that 33 of them had already been destroyed [95, 511-512, 555-556]. Accordingly, G.Bournoutian reports the existence of 21 villages in Vedibassar Mahal including its centre, ***Davali*** village [200, 35].

* The toponym Vedibassar is concocted from two components – "vedi" meaning "valley" in Arabic and "basar" – deriving from the verb 'basmag" (flood arising from a river overflow) in Azerbaijani Turkish. A small river named Vedi is known to have existed in the Iravan region [171, 50]. In addition, there was a village in the Iravan region named Böyük Vedi (Large Vedi –***trans.***). A Russian source refers to the village in Arabic – as Vedi Ulya [95, 537]. The village's aboriginal inhabitants – Azerbaijani Turks - were forcibly driven out of the area in 1918 and the Armenians arriving from Turkey in 1915-1918 were relocated here [see: 110, 162, 169-170].

Sharur Mahal. This mahal located in the south-east of the Iravan Khanate bordered on Vedibassar Mahal in the north, the River Araz in the west and the territories of the Nakhchivan Khanate in the south and south-east. Its eastern side was divided into two parts by the River Arpachay [95, 443]. According to I.Shopen's census, 11 of the 61 villages belonging to this mahal had been completely destroyed [95, 512, 555-563]. According to G.Bournoutian, this mahal controlled only 50 villages, including its centre, Angicha village. The River Arpachay provided the mahal's entire irrigation system [200, 35].

Sürmali Mahal. This mahal,covering the south-western areas of the Iravan Khanate, was situated on the right bank of the River Araz. It bordered on the River Araz in the north and north-east, Darakand-Parchenis Mahal in the west and the Aghridagh Range separated it from the Bayazid Pashalig in the south. The mahal's main irrigation sources were the canals taking their water from the River Araz. According to I.Shopen's description, 28 of the mahal's 78 villages had been completely destroyed [95, 443, 512-513, 563-567]. ***Sürmali*** was the most densely populated district of the Iravan Khanate. Its population was mostly engaged in cattle-breeding. G.Bournoutian states that the mahal had 49 villages together with its centre, ***Ighdir*** [200, 35]. However, I.Shopen reports 50 undamaged villages [see: 95, 563-567].

Darakand-Parcheniz Mahal was established by Hüsseinali khan Gajar, by separating it from Sürmali Mahal. The mahal was located at the khanate's south-western end, on the right bank of the River Araz. Darakand-Parcheniz Mahal bordered on Saadli Mahal in the north, the Ottoman State in the south-west and Sürmali Mahal in the east. The new mahal covered the Parcheniz, Darakand and Parnaud valleys stretching from the Bayazid borders to the River Araz. Besides the 8 destroyed villages, 26 inhabitable villages were mentioned as existing in the Parcheniz Valley and 54 in the Darakand Valley [95, 443, 513, 571-574]. The famous village of ***Goghb*** (Gulp) and a salt refinery of the same name

were situated here. The village had already become the mahal's centre [200, 35-36].

Saadli Mahal.* Considered to be the smallest mahal of the Iravan Khanate, Saadli Mahal was situated at the Khanate's western end. The River Arpachay, flowing into the River Araz, separated the mahal into two parts. Saadli Mahal bordered on Talin in the north, the Ottoman State in the west, Darakand-Parcheniz in the south and Sardarabad Mahal in the east. I.Shopen mentioned 14 villages belonging to Saadli Mahal, noting that 5 of them had already been destroyed [95, 444, 513, 575-576]. Thus G.Bournoutian informs us that Saadli Mahal, inhabited mostly by the Saadli tribe, had only 9 villages, with its centre Kheyirbeyli [200, 36].

Talin Mahal. This was situated in the north-west of Iravan province, between Alagöz Mountain and the River Arpachay. This mahal bordered on Shöreyel in the north, the River Arpachay separating it from the Kars Pashalig in the west, the Sardarabad and Saadli mahals in the south and Seyidli-Akhsakhli Mahal in the east. I.Shopen listed 47 villages belonging to the Talin Mahal, noting that over 27 of them had already been destroyed [95, 444, 513-514, 575-576]. G.Bournoutian states that Talin Mahal was not densely populated and had 20 inhabitable villages. The trade road passing through the mahal centre, Talin, led to the Black Sea and Russia via Tiflis [200, 36]. The famous Talin Caravanserai was based here [see: pic. 9].

Seyidli-Akhsakhli Mahal.* This mahal, taking its name from two tribes, covered the territories starting from Talin Mahal's borders to

* "Saadli" is the name of an ancient Turkish tribe. There are tens of settlements in Azerbaijan, Turkey and Georgia named Saadli. All of these settlements are memorials to the Turkish tribe called Saadli. A source contemporary with the XVII century calls it the Country of Saad [134, 90, 193, 485, etc.].

** The first part of the name of Seyidli-Akhsakhli Mahal – the word "Seyidli" - is related to the name of the ancient Saadli tribe. Even the western historian of Armenian origin, G.Bournoutian noted its name as Saidli in his book [200, 36]. The word "Akhsakhli" in the second part of the mahal's name is not used in the meaning of "akhsag" (lame – ***trans***.). It is related to the name of an ancient tribe called Sak, whose traces still remain in the names of other settlements and toponyms in Azerbaijan and which was formerly pronounced as "Aghsakli". For example, Shaki – Saki, Zakatala – Sak talasi (The Sak Field – ***trans***.), Akhsakhli – Agh Sakli, Arsak (Arsak) – er Sak, etc. In addition, the word may also be connected to the name of an ancient Gajar tribe – Akhjali-Aghajari. Different sources confirm that the Iravan region was the motherland of the Aghjagoyunlu Gajars from ancient times.

Abaran Mahal, along the south and eastern slopes of Alagöz Mountain. It bordered on Abaran Mahal in the north, Talin Mahal in the west, a small part of Sardarabad Mahal in the south-west and Garbibassar Mahal in the south-west [95, 444]. The district had only 20 villages, with its centre at ***Ushi (Üshü)***. Of these, 11 villages belonged to the Seyidli tribe and 9 to the Akhsakhli. There is no mention of destroyed villages here [95, 575-580; 200, 36].

Sardarabad Mahal. This was one of the largest of the Iravan Khanate's mahals. Sardarabad Mahal was located on the north bank of the River Araz, before Sürmali Mahal. It bordered on Talin in the north, Saadli in the west, the River Araz dividing it from Sürmali Mahal in the south and the Zangibassar and Garbibassar Mahals in the east. By 1810, the famous ***Sardarabad Fortress*** had been built by decree of Hüsseingulu khan Gajar of Iravan in this mahal, which, itself, had also been established to his order. Hüsseingulu khan Gajar lived there [95, 255]. 30 villages were listed in this mahal, with Sardarabad city as its centre. 8 of them had been destroyed. It is worth noting that the Armenians who lived in this mahal later were relocated there mostly from the Bayazid Pashalig following the Russian invasion [95, 444, 514, 579-584].

Garbibassar (Korpübassar) Mahal. This mahal bordered on Seyidli-Akhsakhli Mahal in the north, Sardarabad in the west, Zangibassar in the south, the River Zangi separating it from Qirkhbulag Mahal in the east and, partially, Darachichak Mahal in the north-east. All the lands irrigated from the River Garni lay within this mahal. 49 villages were noted in Garbibassar Mahal. 9 of them had been destroyed [95, 445, 514, 583-588]. Branches of the Abaran -su, Garbi and Araz rivers were the water-sources for Garbibassar Mahal, with its centre being ***Ashtarak***. According to G.Bournoutian, the khanate's centre, Iravan city and the religious centre of the Armenian Catholicate, Üchkilsa, were situated in this mahal [200, 37]. However, various other sources present the city of Iravan as an independent administrative area [see: end of chapter, maps 1, 3].

Abaran Mahal.* Situated at the northern end of the Iravan Khanate, Abaran Mahal covered the lands stretching north and north-east from the Great Alagöz Mountains and the areas between the Alagöz and Pambak Mountains. Enclosing the highlands, the mahal was located on the bank of the River Abaran-su. Abaran Mahal bordered on Pambak in the north, Shöreyel in the north-west, Seyidli-Akhsakhli in the south and Darachichak Mahal in the east. I.Shopen notes the destruction of 22 out of 61 villages belonging to Abaran Mahal [95, 445, 514-515, 587-591]. The mahal's permanent population was quite low. As this mahal was located on the Georgian border, it staged military operations against invaders time after time. The Great Chobangara tribe lived in 39 villages of this mahal. Its centre was B***ash Abaran*** [200, 37].

Darachichak Mahal. Darachichak Mahal stood out from the others for its beautiful climate. This mahal consisted of a valley stretching from Lake Göycha to Alapars village, along the outlet of the Rivers Zangi and Misgansu**. Darachichak Mahal bordered on Pambak in the north, Abaran in the west, Qirkhbulag in the south and the lands located west of Lake Göycha in the east. I.Shopen writes of the destruction of 16 of the 53 vilages existing here [95, 445, 515-516, 591-596]. This mahal, with its mild climate, was a rest place for officials of the Iravan Khanate. Darachichak and ***Bijni*** were the centres of Darachichak Mahal, encompassing 37 villages. The Misgansu and Zangi rivers provided this mahal with water [200, 37].

* Abaran, Aparan or Avaran – all three toponyms are in Azerbaijani Turkish. The version Abaran is the most ancient one and belongs to all Turkic languages. A river named the Abaran is known to have existed in the Kuban province of the North Caucasus [see: 171, 1]. Abaran is the name of an ancient Turkish tribe. There were also Bash Abaran village and the River Abaran-su in the Iravan Khanate. The word Avaran is connected to the Avars who were derived from the Huns of the early Middle Ages [see: 110, 96-97].

** The name of the River Misgansu is presented as the Miskhana in a Russian source of the XIX century [see: 95, 445].

Göycha Mahal.* Göycha was the largest mahal in the north-eastern part of the Iravan Khanate. This mahal covered most of the Azerbaijani lands in the Lake Göycha basin (western areas were part of Darachichak Mahal – ***editor***). The mahal bordered on the Shamshaddil Sultanate and the Ganja Khanate in the north, Darachichak Mahal in the north-west, the Qirkhbulag and Garnibassar mahals in the west, Vedibassar Mahal in the south-west, the Nakhchivan Khanate in the south and the Garabagh Khanate in the east. Despite its vast area, the mahal had a small population, as it was a battlefield in many wars. I.Shopen listed 126 villages belonging to Göycha Mahal, noting that 67 of them had been destroyed and their names were mostly forgotten. Only 59 villages were populated [95, 446, 515-517, 595-600]. The district's population was mostly engaged in cattle-breeding and its centre was ***Kavar***** [200, 37].

Every mahal was a separate administrative unit. The mahals were governed by mahal beys or naibs appointed from the landowners. As mentioned above, although this was a hereditary position, each had to be approved by the khan.

The Khans of Iravan usually appointed the mahal beys for an indefinite period. However, the latter turned the mahals they controlled into their personal estates, taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, or a weakening of the central government [50, 81; 214, 35].

The mahal beys were mainly assigned to perform administrative and policing tasks. They supervised keeping law in the mahals and road maintenance. They resolved disputes and conflicts occurring in the villages under their command and made apropriate decisions. Furthermore, the mahal beys were entitled to render judicial verdicts on minor infringements [50, 82; 214, 35-36].

* Göycha, Lake Göycha – The name of the Lake Göycha was changed by Armenians to "Sevan" in 1930, after the establishment of an Armenian state in Garbibassar - on the territories of the former Iravan Khanate.

** Although G.Bournoutian, just like other Armenian researchers, falsifies the toponym ***"Kavar'*** and identifies it with the word "Avan" (town), he fails to hide the fact that the Armenians relocated from Bayazid were settled in this village in 1829 and that it was called Nor Bayazid [200, 37-38].

Most of the khanate's villages were destroyed in wars conducted by the Georgian Duke Irakli II against the Iravan Khanate. By I.Shopen's calculations, 310 of a 831 villages existing in the Iravan Khanate in the first quarter of the XIX century were plundered, and abandoned by their inhabitants [95, 510-517].

The judiciary system was of special importance in the governance of the Iravan Khanate. The Sharia Court played the main role here. In addition, the khan himself had exceptional judiciary rights. The mahal beys and naibs performed some judicial functions.

All civil and criminal cases were considered either by the Khan Court or the Sharia Court. Criminals were judged according to the principles or hadises of the "Koran". Most small conflicts were resolved by a community jury. The community courts, consisting of the village elders, acted in accordance with local traditions and tried to reconcile the disputants. A party dissatisfied with the decision of the community jury could turn to the mahal judge. The latter's verdict was final [50, 82].

The System of governance.

The system of governance was based on monarchic principles in the Iravan Khanate, as in the rest of the Azerbaijani khanates. The khanate was headed by the khan with unlimited powers. All the powers – legislative, executive and judicial, were combined under the khan's control [see: end of chapter, pic. 13].

The khan controlled all of the country's administrative, military and legal systems of governance. He had the right to make decisions personally about the most important issues concerning the country's destiny. The khan was also entitled to judge, impose penalties and make decisions about physical punishment or even impose a death sentence. And the sentence was immediately carried out.

The system of governance in the Iravan Khanate was almost the same as in the rest of the Azerbaijani khanates. That is, a divan (court – ***trans***.) or a Khan Council also operated under the Khan of Iravan. Members of

the ***divan*** and the ***Khan Council*** were persons holding important government positions [95, 451]. Both bodies had advisory roles.

The ***palace nobility*** had a special role in the governance of the Iravan Khanate. The ***vizier*** had extensive powers. Besides the vizier, there were also the ***sarkaralis*** (responsible for financial issues), ***eshikaghasi*** (managing the khan's personal estate), ***sandig aghasi*** (treasurer), ***anbar aghasi*** (chief of the storage-***trans***), ***galabeyi*** (chief of the fortress-***trans***), ***mühasib bey*** (accountant bey-***trans***.) and other positions* in the khan's palace. Military matters were led personally by the khan himself [214, 38].

The basic elements of financial activity were the establishment of a monetary system, its regulation and the collection of taxes. Naibs, yasovuls, kandkhudas and sarkars, appointed especially by the khan, played the main roles in this field. ***Darghas*** were engaged in the collection of taxes paid in the form of crops. The guard service ensured timely implementation of the khan's instructions and played a vital role in keeping law and order in the country.

The army was the main support for the khan's power. Most of the troops were irregulars, consisting of ***maafs*** and ***elats***. In addition, like the other Azerbaijani khanates, the Iravan Khanate also had a permanent military force. In time of war, the permanent troop was augmented by local armed forces.

There are different records concerning the troops of the Iravan Khanate. Sources inform us that during military operations the Iravan Khanate was capable of bringing 2000 soldiers to the battlefield [69, 122, 127]. A Russian colonel, S.Burnashev, who was very familiar with the Iravan Khanate's military capabilities, wrote that the khan was able to deliver 5000 soldiers to the battlefield [214, 38-39].

* Interestingly, an Armenian author, A.R.Grigoryan, did not translate the names of all these positions in the governmental structure of the Iravan Khanate into Armenian and presented them in their original form, in the Azerbaijani language.

In the second half of the XVIII century, the city of Iravan was one of the biggest cities and cultural centres of Azerbaijan. The khan lived there, together with his family and his servants. Iravan city was governed by a kalantar and a galabeyi appointed by the khan. Yasovuls, onbashis and farrashs were their subordinates.

Thus, the system of governance in the Iravan Khanate, just as in the other Azerbaijani khanates, served entirely to protect the khan's infinite powers and obey his will unconditionally.

Table 1

Mahals of the Iravan Khanate before the Russian occupation

№	Name of the mahal	Centre of mahals
1	Qirkhbulag	Kanakir
2	Zangibassar	Ulukhanli
3	Garnibassar	Gamarli
4	Vedibassar	Davali
5	Sharur	Angija
6	Sürmali	Ighdir
7	Darakand-Parchenish	Goghb (Gulp)
8	Saadli	Kheyribeyli
9	Talin	Talin
10	Seyidli-Akhsakhli (Saidli)	Ushi (Üshü)
11	Sardarabad	Sardarabad
12	Garbibassar (Körpübassar)	Ashtarak
13	Abaran	Bash Abaran
14	Darachichak	Darachichak
15	Göycha	Kavar*

Sources :

Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.441-446.

Bournoutian C.A. The khanate of Erevan under Qajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers in association with Bibliotheca Persica, Costa Mesa, California and New York, 1992. p.35-38.

* Armenian authors armenianised the Azerbaijani toponym " Kavar", and replaced it by " Avan" (mahal, okroug, nahiyya). The name of the toponym "Kavar" originates from the name of the Khazar tribe "Kabar" [see:110,292]. From 1829, after the relocation of Armenians from the Bayazid area of the Ottoman Empire there, it was replaced by the place name Nor Bayazid (then, from 1850, Novo Bayazid). In 1959 it was completely changed by the Armenians and was called Kamo.

Table 2

Mosques, registered after the Russian occupation*

№	Name of the mosque	Location	Additional information
1	2	3	4
1	The Mahammad khan Mosque	Ichari Shahar (Inner City)	
2	The Abbas Mirza Mosque	Ichari Shahar (Inner City)	
3	The Zal khan Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	The name of the Mosque is associated with the name of Zal khan (1679-1688), who had been (Chukhursad) beylerbeyi.
4	The Haji Novruzali bey Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	
5	The Haji Hüsseinali khan Mosque, or Göy(Blue) Mosque	Baku	It was famously known as the Göy (Blue) Mosque, because its bricks were glazed blue. This mosque was built in 1760-1768 by Haji Hüsseinali khan Gajar (1759-1783) and had a stone pool with a fountain and thick trees casting shade.
6	The Haji Imamverdi Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	
7	The Haji Jafar bey or Haji Nasrulla bey Mosque	Bayir Shahar, (Out City) Damirbulag Quarter	

*Sources of the period say that there were more mosques in the city of Iravan and they were ruined after the Russian occupation. The Armenian-American G.Bournoutian, notes only 4, but I.Shopen says that most of the mosques were destroyed.

1	2	3	4
8	The Sartib khan Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	
9	The City Mosque	Bayir Shahar	
10	The Tapabashi Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	
11	The Körpübulag Mosque	Bayir Shahar (Out City)	In Russian sources, the name of the Körpubulag Mosque, was given as (Kerpi Kulak) [see: SMOMPK,vip.I, map].

Sources :

1.ОРВЗ, ч.IV. СПб.,с.290-291Ю
2. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи.СПб.,1852, с.468, 687.
3.С МОМПК, вып.I,Тифлис, 1881, (the map in appendix)
4.Lynch H.F.B., Armenia Travels and Studies, 2 vol. 1901, p.280.
5.Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Eravan under Gajar rule 1795-1828,Mazda Publishers in association with Bibliotheca Persica.Costa Mesa,California and New York, 1992, P.205.

Table 3

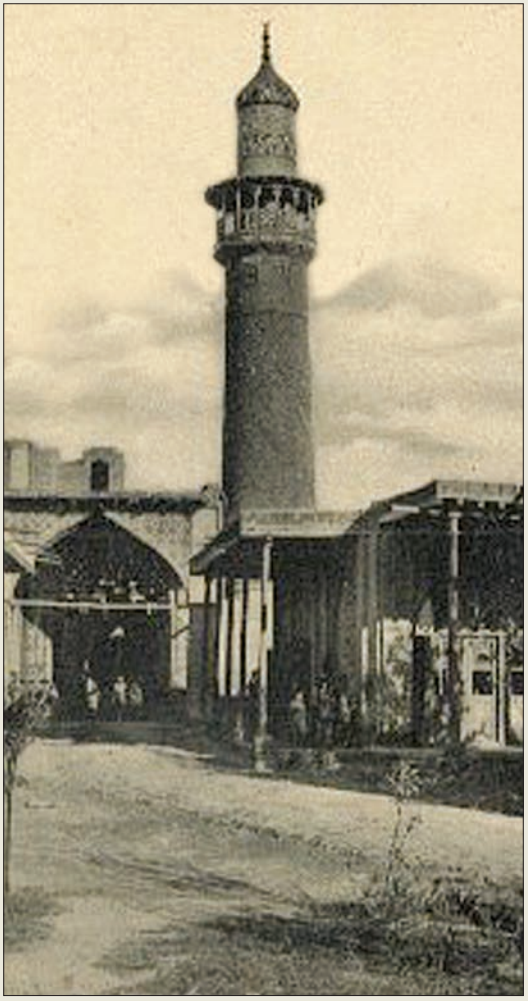
Baths*, registered after the Russian occupation

№	Name of the bath	Location	Additional information
1	The City (Marble) Bath	İn Ichari Shahar (İnner City) (Fortress)	Open for women on fixed days
2	The Sheykhülislam Bath	İn Shahri Old City quarter	
3	The Zali khan Bath	İn Shahri Old City quarter	
4	The Mehdi bey Bath	İn Shahri Old City quarter	
5	The Haji Bayim Bath	İn Tapabashi quarter	
6	The Sheykhulislam Bath	İn Tapabashi quarter	
7	The Hajiali Bath	İn Tapabashi quarter	
8	The Haji Fatali(Jafar or Gafar) Bath	İn Tapabashi quarter	
9	The Karim bey Bath	İn Tapabashi quarter	
10	The Hassanali (or Jafar bey) Bath	İn Amirbulag quarter	

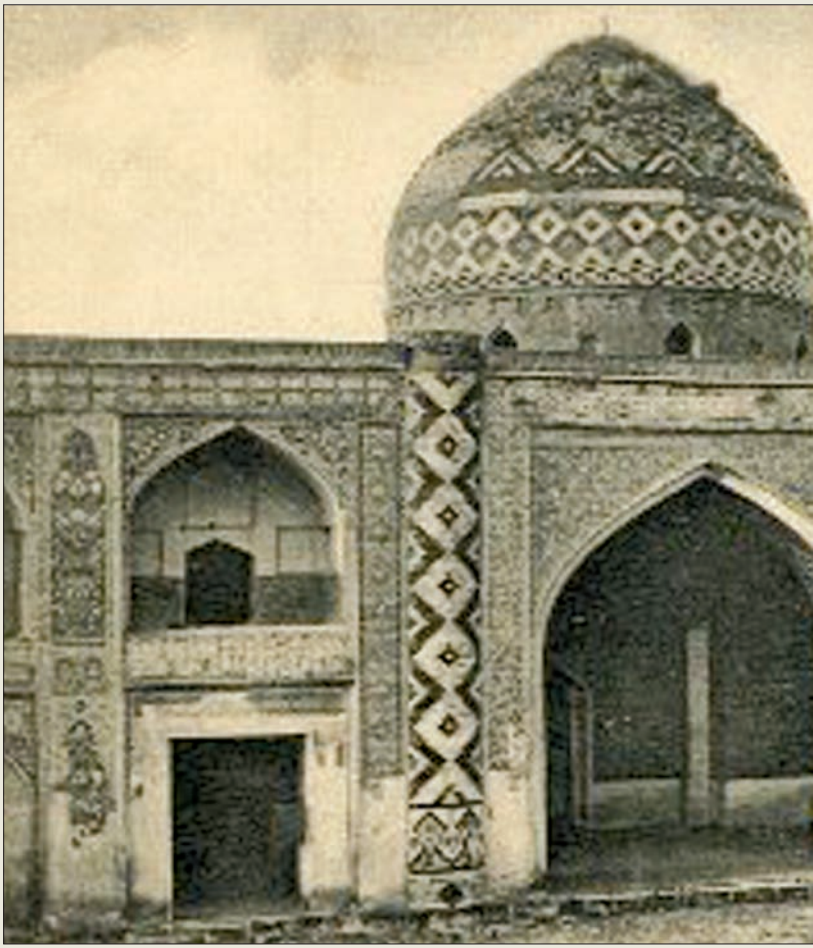
Sources:

1.ОРВЗ, ч.IV. СПб.,с.290-291.
2. Шопен И.И. Исторический памятник состояния армянской области в эпоху её присоединения к Российской империи.СПб.,1852, с.469.
3.Lynch H.F.B., Armenia Travels and Studies, 2 vol. 1901, p.280.
4.Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Eravan under Gajar rule 1795-1828,Mazda Publishers in association with Bibliotheca Persica.Costa Mesa, California and New York, 1992, P.206.

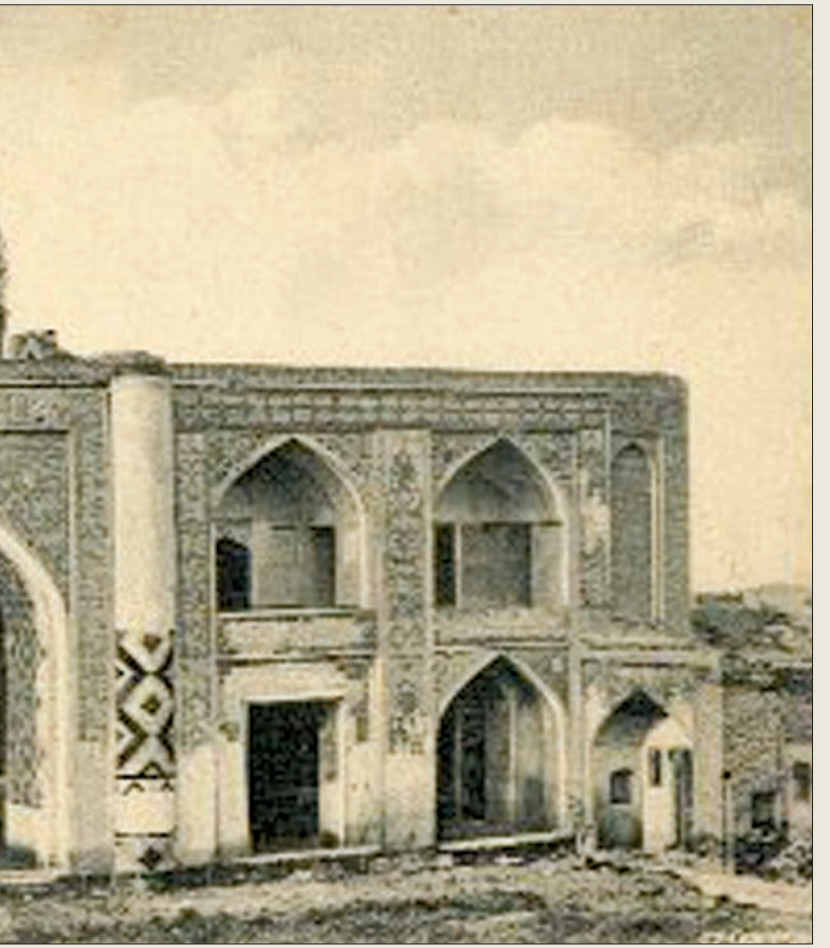
* All the baths belonged to mosques and caravanserais.According to information from 1836, nine of these baths were public.

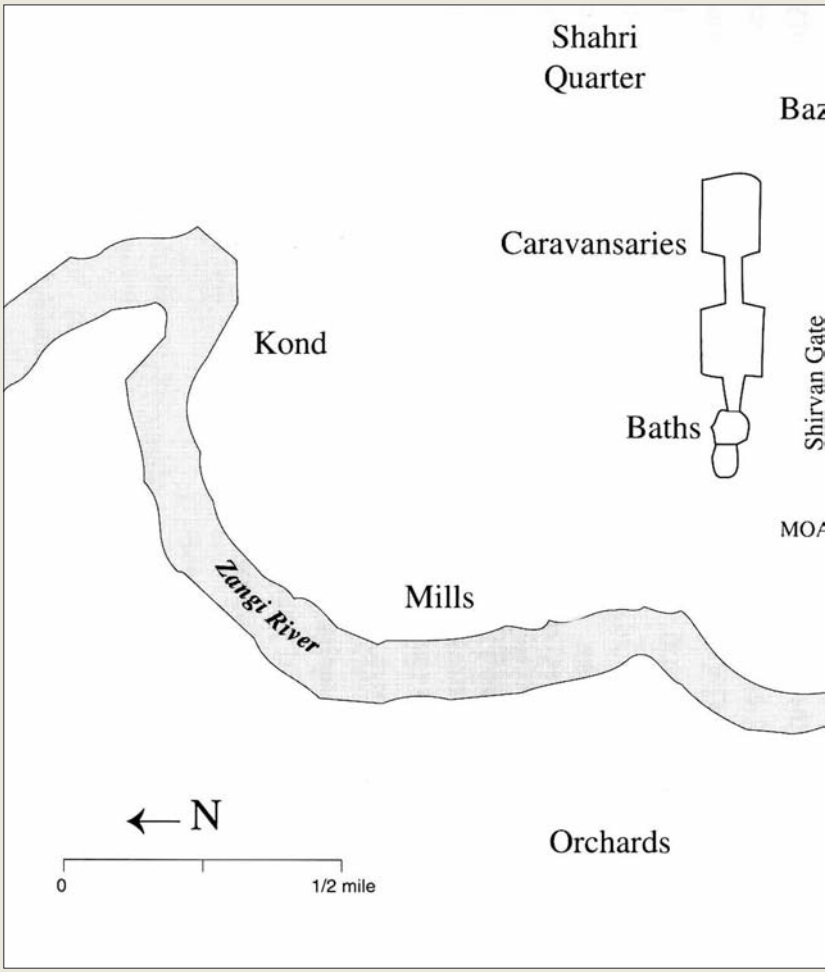


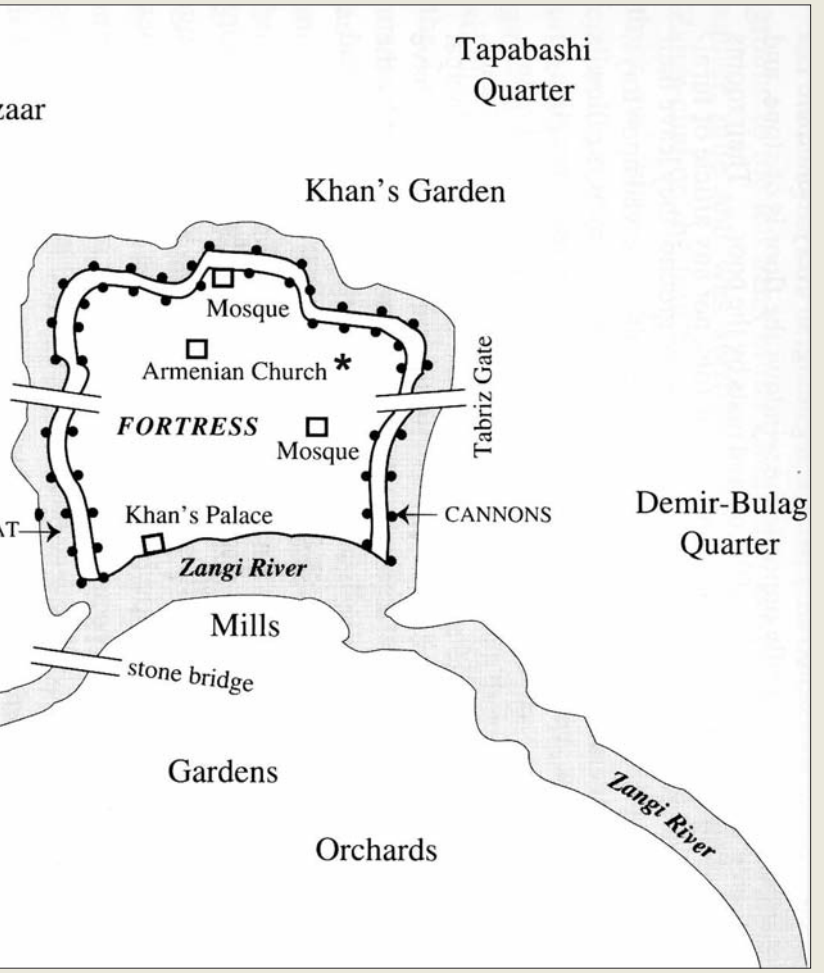
Picture 1
Minaret of the Göy (Blue) Mosque. The city of Iravan.
Source: Lynch H.F.B., Armenia, Travels and Studies, vol. 2, 1901, p. 213



Picture 2.
The Göy (Blue) Mosque. The city of Iravan.
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, p.318.




Shahri
Quarter
Caravansaries
Kond
Baths
Shirvan Gate
MOA
Zangi River
Mills
N
0
1/2 mile
Orchards



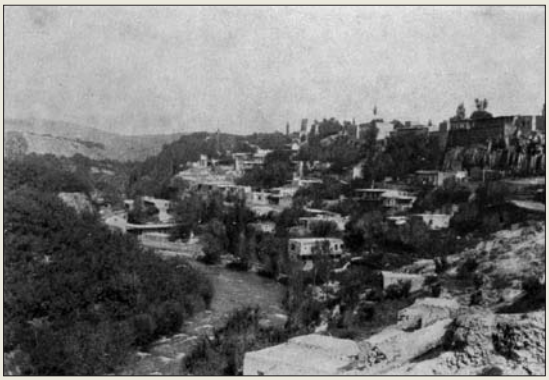
Picture3. The plan of the Iravan Khanate

Source: Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Eravan under Gajar rule 1795-1828,Mazda Publishers in association with Bibliotheca Persica.Costa Mesa, California and New York, 1992, p.41.

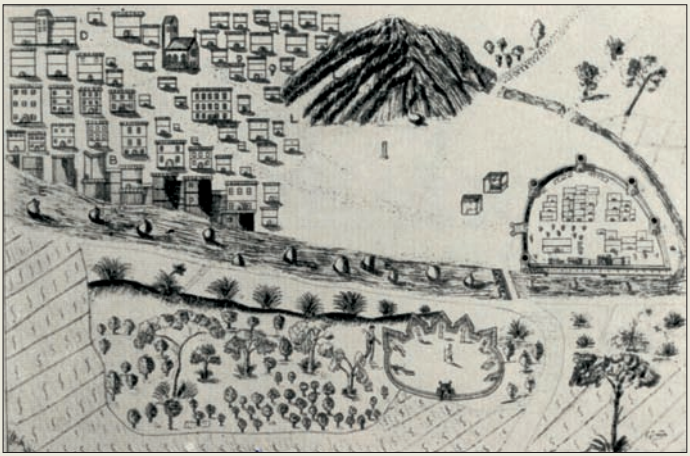
* The Orthodox Church in the Iravan Fortress was built after the Russian invasion but George Bournoutian falsified its name and presented as "Armenian Church" [see: 95, 686].



Picture 4.
View of the Iravan Fortress from the River Zangi
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.66



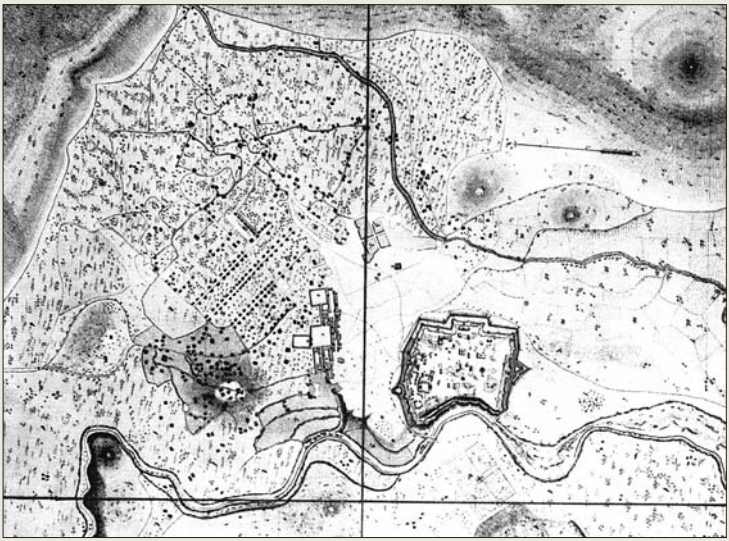
Picture 5.
General view of the Darakand Quarter in the city of Iravan
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.75



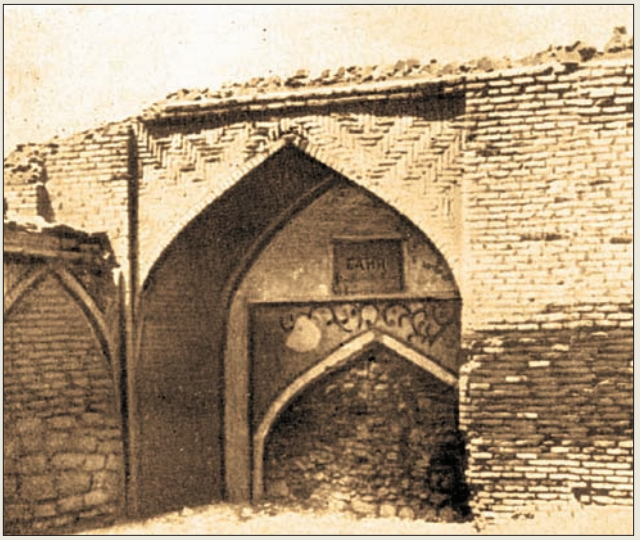
Picture 6.
View of the city of Iravan according to French traveller Tavernye. 1665.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.62



Picture 7.
View of the city of Iravan according to French traveller Chardin. 1672.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.62



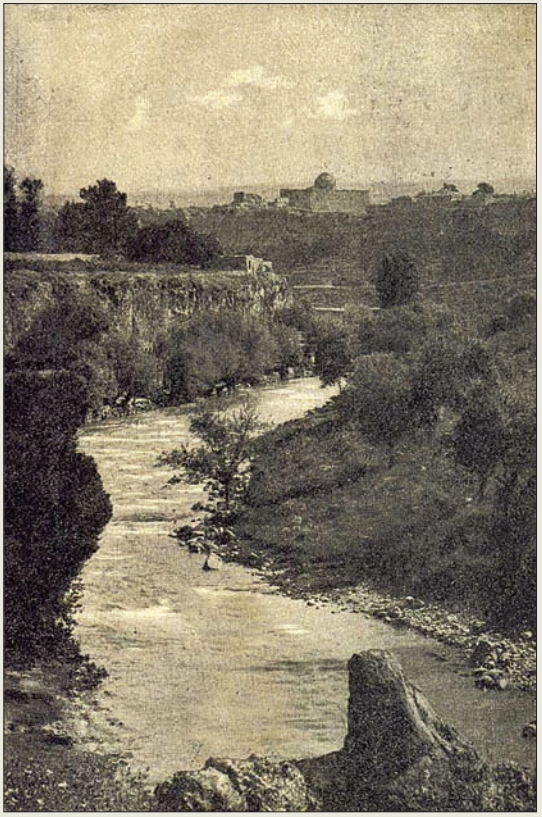
Picture 8.
Plan of Iravan city.1837.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.76



Picture 9.
Bath in the city of Iravan belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks. Entrance portal.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван. М., 1968, с.71



Picture 10.
Talin Caravanserai belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks
Source: Кириллова Ю. Армения открытый музей. М., 1969 с.143



Picture 11.
View of the city of Iravan from the River Zangi
Source: Покоренный Кавказ (очерки исторического прошлого и современного положения Кавказа с иллюстрациями) Книга I-V, СПб., 1904



Map 1. The outline map of the Iravan Khanate.
Source: Григорян З.Т. Присоединение Восточной Армении к России в начале XIX в. Москва, 1959, с.143


45
46
40
Шамхор
Дилижан
Газах
Гавар
Ленинакан
Эчмиадзин
Ордубад
Нахичевань
Аракс
ГЯНДЖИНСКОЕ ХАНСТВО
ШАМШАДИН
ГОКЧАЙСКИЙ МАГАЛ
ШАРУРСКИЙ МАГАЛ
НАХИЧЕВАНСКОЕ ХАНСТВО
КАРАБАХСКОЕ ХАНСТВО
ПЕРСИЯ

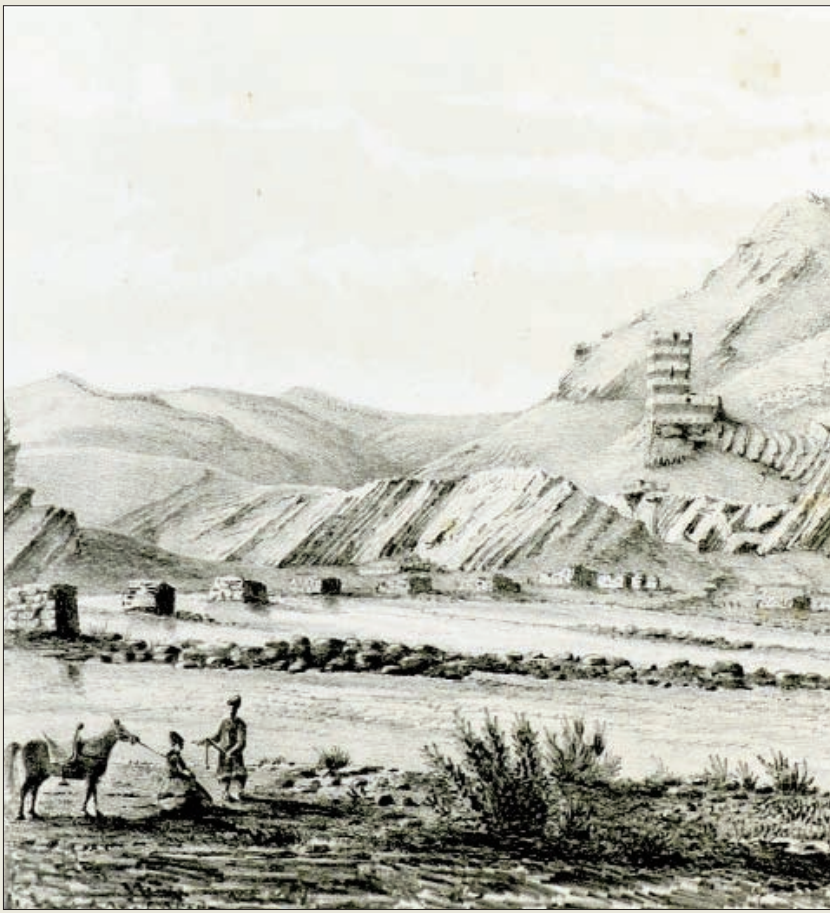

ПЛАНЪ
ТАПАБАШИ
Дара-кяндъ
Ерм. Тапа
Ерм. Кала
Ерм. Кала
Ерм. Кала


ОРИВАНИ
ШТАБЪ
ЧОЛМАКЧИ
Названіе улицъ и переулковъ
1 Царская
2 Бебутовская
3 Тифлисская
4 Назаровская
5 Мечетская
6 Банная
7 Тархановская
8 Госпитальная
9 Церковная
10 Астафьевская
11 Сулейманъ ханъ
12 Губернская
13 Почтовая
14 Кирхъ-Булахъ
15 Полмакчинская
16 Татарская
17 Училищная
18 Назиевская
19 Базарная
20 Кирпичная
21 Огородная
22 Полевая
23 Садовая
24 Шарiатская
25 Аптечная
26 Малярная
27 Караванъ-сарай
28 Армянская
29 Суттинская
30 Маруковская
ПЛОЩАДИ
А. Училищная
Б. Новая
В. Сѣнная
Г. Торговая
Д. Хлѣбная
Е. Чолмакчинская
Церкви Армяно-Григоріанскія.
(Показанныя на планѣ буквою А съ №.)
А.№1 Соборъ Св. Сергія.
А - 2 Св. Петра и Павла
А - 3 Катуганъ
А - 4 Эдравардъ
А - 5 Св. Іоанна
А - 6 Св. Самсона
А - 7 Св. Богородицы (строится)
МЕЧЕТИ
(Показанныя на планѣ буквою Б съ №.)
Б.№1 Гусейнъ-Али-Ханъ
- - 2 Шагарская
- - 3 Тапабашинская
Б.№4 Гаджи-Мавруз-Али-Эфендъ
- - 5 Гаджи-Джафаръ-бекъ
- - 6 Керим-Кулагъ
Полиц. участокъ Полмакчинск., Тапабашинск., Шагарскій, Дамаръ-булагск. и Фарахчинскій.
ДАМРЪ БУЛАГЪ
Р. Кирх-Булах зап. (Котаржи)

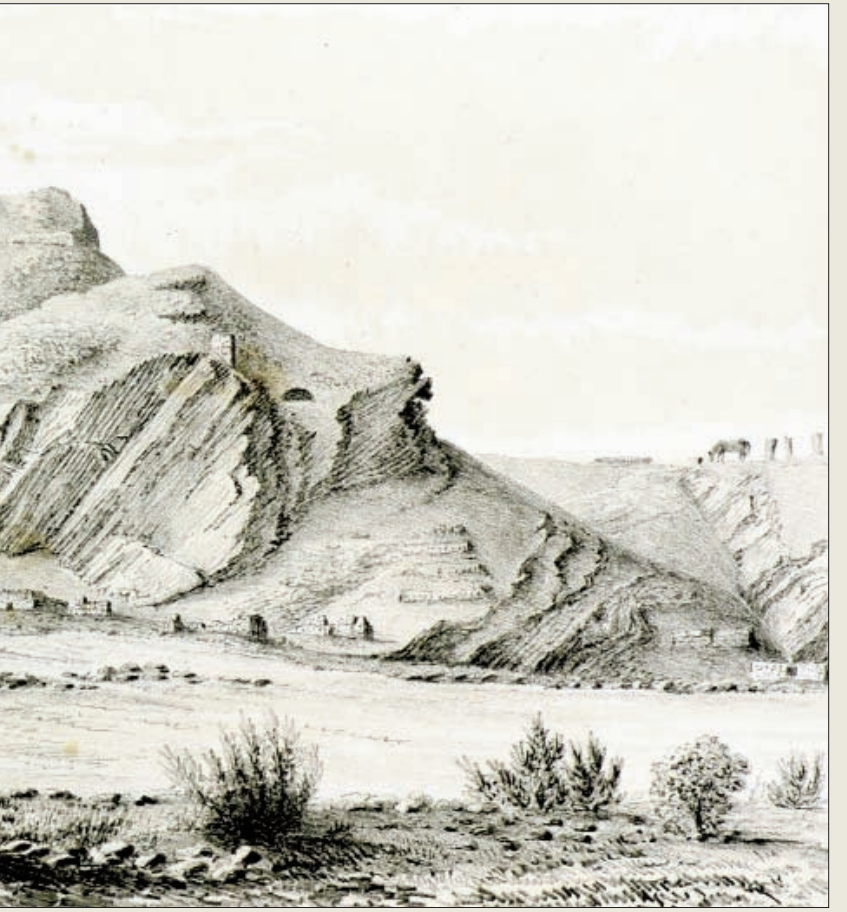


Map 3. The administrative map of the city of Iravan.1820.
Source: Bournoutian G.A. The khanate of Eravan under Gajar rule 1795-1828, Mazda Publishers association with Bibliotheca Persica. Costa Mesa, California and New York, 1992, p.34.


RUSSIAN EMPIRE
LAKE GÖKCHA
Gökcha
Gavar
Basaru-Pechar
Kirk-Bulagh
Karanlegh
Garni-Basar
Vedi-chai
Davalu
Vedi-Basar
Sadarak
Sharur
E. Arpa-chai
Engija
KHANATE OF NAKHICHEVAN
N
0
30 miles



Picture 12.
View of Aghri dagh from the bank of the River Araz
Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)



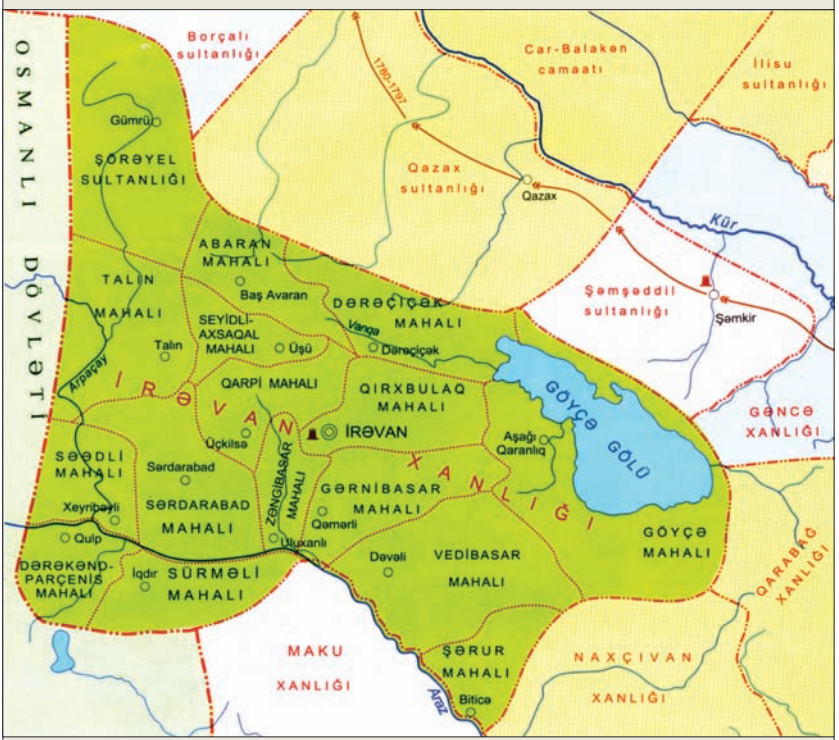


Picture 13.
The khan of Iravan hunting Painted by Major-General
Grigori Gagarin (1811-1893)





Picture 14. Caravanserai in the city of Iravan, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks Painted by Major-General Grigori Gagarin (1811-1893)



Map 4. The Iravan Khanate in the second half of the 18th century
Source: Historic atlas of Azerbaijan.Baku, 2007, p.34.



Picture 15. View of the Iravan Khanate from
the bank of the River Zangi Aghridagh is seen in the distance
Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)

5

Culture

Despite the destructive wars occurring at short intervals, science and culture always progressed within the Iravan Khanate, especially in the city of Iravan, which was the Khanate's centre. Hundreds of cultural artefacts, architectural monuments and artistic relics having been consigned to history – mosques, tombs, inscribed monuments, ram statues, as well as samples of illustrative and decorative applied arts existed on the territory of the Iravan Khanate. Hundreds of manuscripts stored in the Iravan Institute of Manuscripts – in Matenadaran - are from the period of the Iravan Khanate.

Information about the cultural artefacts and architectural monuments located in the lands of the Iravan Khanate, its ancient culture and art, as well as the education system of the time, can be found in the books written by the French travellers Jean Tavernier and Jean Chardin, as well as by I.Shopen after the devastation caused by Russia, and also by the English explorer H.Lynch. All of the cultural artefacts on the Iravan Khanate's territory, a land of pure Turks -Azerbaijanis until the beginning of the XIX century, have been savagely destroyed and obliterated by the Armenians, who were massively relocated to the Iravan Khanate's territories from the beginning of the XIX century [see: end of chapter, pic. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40]. Nevertheless, original sources provide an opportunity to obtain sufficient information about these artefacts, as well as the art, education and literary environment once existing in the Iravan Khanate.

Science and Education. The most detailed information about the education system in the Iravan Khanate can be obtained from the book "Historic Memory of the Period when the Armenian Province was Annexed to Russia", authored by Russian historian and statistician I.Shopen, who conducted an in-house census of the territory after the Khanate's occupation by Russia. The book shows that the education system in the Iravan Khanate was identical to the one applied in other khanates of Azerbaijan [95, 901-911].

According to I.Shopen's records, it was mainly religious figures who were involved in education in the Iravan Khanate. Every mosque had either a big or a small madrasa operating under it. The teachers of primary classes were called müdarris, while the teachers of advanced classes were called vaiz. Besides large classrooms, madrasas also had smaller rooms – hujras, where the students would sleep. Renowned mujtahids taught in some madrasas and people from all over the country would arrive to listen to them. On the eve of the Iravan Khanate's decline, the number of pupils receiving education in the city of Iravan alone was 200 [95, 901-911].

I.Shopen writes that Moslem scholars divided all the sciences into three main categories: Al-Arabiat, Al-Sharua and Al-Hakima. The first category included mainly the rules of the Arabic language, history and reading the "Qur'an" ("Koran"). The second category covered interpretation of the "Qur'an" and studying the events and foundations of religious law. The third category consisted of logic, mathematics, geometry and astronomy, medicine and theoretical philosophy. Most young people in Iravan would recite poems by the great poets of the East - Nizami, Rudaki, Firdovsi, Jami, Hafiz, Sadi and others. It is said that one of the Iravan poets would read his poems so melodiously that people gave him the nickname Mirza Andalif (Mirza Bülbül (Nightingale – ***trans.***)) [95, 903]. Special attention was paid to calligraphy, both in schools and madrasas.

In addition to schools and madrasas, individual education also existed in the Iravan Khanate. Special teachers were engaged in the education of the children of khans or warlords, noblemen and merchants.

According to I.Shopen's records, one could find copies of the books taught in schools, especially those concerning the "Qur'an" and Shariat in every Muslim's home, and even several copies of each of those books. He writes that Armenians were poorly supplied with books. One could see the "Bible", or any other book, quite rarely and only in the houses of

some rich Armenians [95, 917]. This proves that the city of Iravan was among the advanced scientific and cultural centres of Azerbaijan in the period of the khanates. Unlike Muslims, the relocated Armenians did not have advanced science and education.

Epigraphic monuments. Epigraphic remains of the XVIII century were found on architectural monuments, tombs and household goods made of clay, metal, wood and other durable materials. Those scripts were reflected on coffers, tombstones, headstones, ram-shaped and horse-shaped gravestones, placards hanging on the walls of caravanserais, public baths, madrasas, fortresses etc. Sources of the time and epigraphic monuments inform us that many construction projects were carried out in the Iravan Khanate, including the construction of the Sardar (khan) Palace, estates, the Iravan and Sardarabad Fortresses. Caravanserais, mosques, baths, bazaars etc. were built in those fortresses [see: end of chapter, pic. 24, 25].

An example of the Azerbaijani-Turkish architectural monuments existing in the Iravan Khanate and reaching our times is a tomb in Jafarabad village (renamed Argavand by a decree of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet dated 04.04.1946). A renowned scientist, Mashadi khanim Nemat, investigating the scripts on the tomb writes that the Jafarabad Tomb is the single historic monument and artwork speaking of the past of these places (Nematova M. Stone Memory of Centuries, Baku, Elm Journal (Science Journal – ***trans.***), 1987, p. 40-41) [95, 917]. The twelve-sided sepulchre, built from the local tuf stone, 12-metres in height and a 5-metre inner diameter is decorated in the oriental architectural style of the Middle Ages [see: end of chapter, pic. 1, 2]. The sepulchre was erected in 1414 by Amir Saad of Garagoyunlu's son, the governor of the Iravan valley, Pir Hüssein, over his father's grave. The name of the sepulchre's builder and ayahs (lines-***trans***) in Arabic from the "Qur'an" are inscribed in Naskh script on a 50-cm-wide frieze under

the sepulchre's dome. According to an Armenian historian, A.Papazyan, the local population recollects that there were two more sepulchres of smaller size and with domes in that area, which were later pulled down by Armenians in order to use their stones on nearby construction sites [Папазян А. Арабская надпись на гробнице туркменских Эмиров в селе Аргаванд. Журнал « Ближний и средний Восток» Сб.статей памяти Б.И.Заходера, Москва 1961, p.68-75].

Epigraphic monuments also include the scripts inscribed on gravestones – epitaphs. Epitaphs told of the name, date of death and social status of the person buried. The headstone and tombstone of a deceased person contained pictures describing the person's occupation or profession. Most of the scripts inscribed in the beautiful Naskh script, applying a method of bolding were surrounded with Nabati ornament motifs. All the scripts had Islamic ornaments inscribed on them. For example: the upper parts of the headstones in an Azerbaijani-Turkish cemetery near Gümrü were made in triangular or curved shapes. As seen from the picture, two circular hexagrams are inscribed on the front headstone with a crescent drawn over them. In the horizontal frame under the circles, an ayah from "Qur'an" is engraved. Under the frame, there is an accentuated rectangular strip that both looks like a sword and also expresses the symbolism of "the tree of life". There was also a circular-domed sepulchre in that cemetery [Ахундов Д.А.Архитектура древнего и раннесредневекового Азербайджана, Баку, 1986, p. 250, 251; see: end of chapter, pic. 4]. However, all the cemeteries, both on the ancient territory of the Iravan Khanate and on the territory of the modern Republic of Armenia, have been destroyed and ruined by Armenian vandals. The Muslim cemeteries have either had houses built on top of them or have been turned into crop fields.

Architecture and art. Many written sources confirm the existence of hundreds of architectural monuments and widespread traces of national-decorative art on the territory of the Iravan Khanate, particularly in the city of Iravan. One feature specific to the period of the khanates was the significance of building estates and, appropriately, palace complexes in the form of estate fortresses. The construction of defence structures around the city and on the khanate's territory was also of vital importance. The building of mosques was the main business in the construction of religious edifices [107, 481]. In the city of Iravan, special attention was paid to the construction of private houses in a particular architectural style [see: end of chapter, pic. 27, 28].

Today there is no trace of the Iravan and Sardarabad Fortresses, which were built for defensive purposes in the Iravan Khanate, but have entered history as architectural complexes. Despite having been destroyed numerous times, due to the constant wars, the Iravan Fortress built to Shah Ismail's order in 1510-1517, was restored again by warlords and khans. According to a plan drawn after the Iravan Fortress was occupied by Russians in the early XIX century, the Fortress was almost square-shaped (790 x 850) and covered an area of 7 hectares. The double-row walls of the Fortress were 4.5 km long. The 10.5 – 12 m high outer fortress walls surrounded its territory in the north-east, south-east and south-west. The other side of the area rested on the rocky River Zangi. The fortress walls were placed 36-42 m apart.

Semi-circular towers were erected on the fortress walls with strong outer and inner defence walls. Approximately 2450 fire-loopholes were built into the towers. With 53 cannons placed along the defence walls, the Iravan Fortress had two gates – the Tabriz and Shirvan Gates. A ditch was dug along the outer line of the Fortress walls and filled with water from the River Qedar [see: end of chapter, pic. 5, 6].

Jean Chardin, having visited Iravan in 1672-1673, mentioned that there were 2 more mosques and a bath in the Iravan Fortress, inhabited solely by pure-blood Safavids [10, 21-22]. A magnificent edifice in its time, the Iravan Fortress, together with the architectural monuments inside, has been wiped out of existence. Chardin noted there was an ancient tomb a cannon shot's distance from the Iravan Fortress, but he could not learn its date of construction [10, 21-22]. Armenian researchers mention that the tomb was similar to the Atabey architectural monument in Nakhchivan. In the tomb's picture drawn by Chardin, two outstanding mosques are portrayed behind the monument, with minarets rising to the skies. The portrayed architectural monument was also wiped out of existence at the beginning of the XIX century [see: end of chapter, pic. 3].

Another architectural edifice existing in the Iravan Khanate was the ***Sardarabad Fortress***. This astonishing fortress, built by Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan from 1815-1817, was in the form of square.The Sardarabad Fortress was built with the participation of French engineers used to have double walls, strong towers and a gate. A Russian artist Grigori Gagarin depicts the battlefield in front of the Sardarabad Fortress in his picture executed in oil in 1840 [see: chapter 8, pic. 4].

Armenian vandals have also wiped out this magnificent fortress.

European travellers Kerr-Porter, James Morrier, Mon Pere, Cameron, Lynch and others went to Iravan at different times and described in their works the Khan Palace, its Mirror Saloon, the mosques in the fortress and city, pools and baths, as well as the underground marble stairway stretching from the River Zangi.

The most striking of the estate-related architectural examples was the ***Sardar Palace*** or ***Khan Palace***. Chardin writes that the Sardar Palace was built in the fortress, near the canyon on the bank of the Zangi river, and it created a very nice impression in summer. The New Khan Palace

was built by a renowned Azerbaijani architect, Mirza Jafar of Khoy, during Hüsseinali khan's reign (1764-1783). The main part of the palace – The ***Mirror Saloon*** and ***Summer Estate*** - were added by Hüsseinali khan's son, Mahammad khan, in 1791, which perfected the edifice as a monumental palace structure and completed it [Karimov Karim, "Palace of the Iravan Warlord"," New Thought" newspaper, October 18, 1995, #5].

According to a comprehensive plan of the Sardar Palace of 1837, it covered an area of 1 hectare. The palace was located on the north-western side of the fortress complex and a door led from the fortress to the palace. The palace and harem were connected to each other, had a long facade and constituted a single architectural composition. The harem was connected to the palace by a small corridor [see: end of chapter, pic. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11].

The palace complex itself consisted of several palaces. The largest two-storey palace, intended for official events, was trapezoidal (36 x 35 x 31 x 25 m). In the middle of the palace there was a big balcony for solemn greeting of the shah. At the end of the balcony, sleeping places – couches, separated by arabesques and decorated with colourful glass, were placed facing the Zangi river. It is known that the floor of the couch currently kept in the Iravan Museum of History had a star-shaped pool made of onyx stones. In addition, there were two more palaces connected to this one – one for living quarters and the other as a secondary building.

The two-storey, rectangular harem was connected to the palace from the south-western side and a big pool was built in the middle of it.

The palace complex also included a mosque and a bathhouse. There was a big pool in the bathhouse decorated with mosaic and marble plates. This magnificent gem of oriental architecture was devastated by Armenian vandals at the beginning of the XX century.

A Russian archaeologist visiting Iravan in 1880, Praskovya Uvarova, wrote: “The only remnant of the magnificent fortress is the warlord’s saloon, built in oriental style, which astonishes with its mirror, decoration, taste and skill. The saloon looks like an ornamented tea ball. God, how have they destroyed estates adorned like a tray, or a salver! How much effort must have gone into destroying and wiping out monuments lasting centuries?!” [121, 571].

The most widespread and advanced form of visual art at the time was wall painting - reproduced on architectural monuments. European travellers and artists were more astonished by the artistic design of the warlord’s palace, as well as the monumental paintings - portraits and narrative compositions decorating the walls - rather than the sheer architecture of the palace.

Records describing the Iravan Khan Palace’s interior arrangement, paintings by Russian artist and academician V.Mashkov in 1828, the archaeological researcher and artist G.Gagarin in 1840, photographer D.Yermakov in the 1960s, as well as life paintings and photographs by English explorer H.Lynch at the end of the century, convey the palace’s artistic design, as well as the content, form and style, professional craftsmanship and aesthetic features of the wall paintings.

The creator of the original paintings adorning the palace’s *Mirror Saloon* and Summer Estate walls is unknown. The decorative and narrative wall paintings are rooted in contemporary canons and traditions. Decorative compositions offering geometrical and stylized Nabati motifs, as well as lively and realistic pictures of flowers, animals and birds are the traditional images portrayed on the vaults or inter-vault boards on wall surfaces above the panelling [See: Karim Karimov, the above-mentioned article].

Portraits and a variety of narrative compositions represented the core of the palace's artistic design [See: Karim Karimov, the above-mentioned article].

H.Lynch's description of the *Mirror Saloon* reads: "The infinite mirrors of the ornamented vaults cast a brilliant glow over the whole place. The ceiling in the saloon is filled with decoration. The lower part of the ceiling is adorned with rich Nabati ornaments, consisting mainly of irises and roses" [101, 216].

Portraits of Fatali Shah, his son Abbas Mirza, Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan and his brother Hassan khan, Hero Faramaz, Rustam Zal, his son Zohrab and a woman, placed in similar and frames of uniform size hang on a strip between the ornamental panels and the ceiling on the Mirror Saloon's front wall, shaped like a deep carcass vault [101, 217; 215, 181].

A picture by V.Mashkov, a participant in the Russian army's attack on Iravan depicts a crowded hunting scene between portraits of Fatali Shah and Abbas Mirza [see: Karim Karimov, above-mentioned article].

In the 1850s, partial restoration was carried out in the Khan Palace, which was in shreds due to neglect, with its wall paintings eroded by humidity and mirrors falling off the eaves and the ceiling. The restoration was done by the founder of machine-industrial painting in Azerbaijan, Mirza Gadim Iravani (1825-1875). Having received no special education in painting, M.G.Iravani had learned the craft from his father, who was a graphic engraver. At the beginning of his creative career, he was involved in decorative art and drew a few portraits – "Suvari" ("Cavalier" – ***trans***.), "Raggasa" ("Dancing lady" – ***trans***.), "Dervish" etc. (Azerbaijan Museum of Art). Later, he restored the panels and narrative compositions in the Iravan warlord's palace and depicted several epic portraits (of Fatali shah, Abbas Mirza etc.) in oil in the Mirror Saloon. His drawings of 1860-70s, titled "Vajihulla Mirza", "Mullah", "A Standing Woman", "A

Sitting Woman"," Young Boy" are kept in the Azerbaijan Museum of Art, "Mah Talat"is in the Georgian National Museum of Art, and "Flowers and Birds" – is in the Hermitage, Saint Petersburg [ASE VI, Baku, 1980, p. 517-518; see: end of chapter, pic. 12, 13].

Comparative analysis of the instructive material describing the palace's outline before and after the restoration reveals that only some of the wall paintings – portraits and decorative panels - were restored. As the hunting, battle and love scenes were impossible to restore, new ornamental-decorative boards were drawn on them. While restoring the portraits, M.G.Iravani did not adopt a mechanical approach; instead he created new works of art, different from the previous ones, applying new technical methods. These pictures, drawn in oil on big pieces of linen and later glued to the walls, were, in fact, the first samples of realistic monumental painting. Therefore, these paintings are highly appreciated and considered as "the greatest examples of Asian painting" [See: Karim Karimov, above-mentioned article].

Armenians claiming to be "an intelligent nation" also destroyed a rare gem of the East – the *Warlord's Palace* - in 1918.

Every single one of the mosques existing in the Iravan Khanate was an example of rare architecture. Research reveals that there was a grand mosque built to Shah Ismail's order in 1510 in the city of Iravan, where Islamic values had become the daily norm. The mosque had a large yard, a pool and a high minaret. In 1918, Armenians filled the mosque, known as the Shah Ismail Mosque, with Azerbaijanis, poured oil into it and set fire to it [113, 449].

An Azerbaijani archaeologist, Isa Azimbeyov, exploring Moslem monuments in Iravan, noted in an article published in 1929 that he had seen the mosque built by decree of Shah Abbas near the Warlord's

Palace. Several displaced families were living in a madrasa located inside the half-destroyed mosque. He wrote that he had barely managed to read the following line engraved on the mosque:

Zamane Shah Abbas jennetmekan,

Az u kesht abad mulke-jahan [Известия Азломистариса,вып. 4, 1929, page 299].

M.Azimbeyov also wrote of the existence of another mosque, more ancient than the Shah Abbas Mosque, in the area. The mosque, built by Shah Khudabanda, was named after him. An inscription on the red-brick-mosque indicated its restoration in 1685, at the time of Shah Süleiman Safavid [Известия Азломистариса,вып. 4, 1929, вып. 4, 1929, page 299].

There were 8 mosques in Iravan city right on the eve of the invasion by the Russian Empire. According to Shopen, 2 of those mosques were located inside the fortress and 6 – the Zal khan, Novruzali khan, Sartip khan, Hüsseinali khan, Haji Imamverdi and Haji Jafar Bey mosques – outside the fortress [95, 468]. The grandest of all these mosques was a rare gem of Azerbaijani architecture – the Hüsseinali khan Mosque, or the Göy(Blue) Mosque. It was named the Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles decorating its walls. The mosque, situated in front of Iravan's central covered bazaar, was constructed in 1760-1768, during Hüsseinali khan's reign. In its composition and the shape of its main prayer-room, the Blue Mosque was reminiscent of the Juma Mosque built in 1616, during Shah Abbas' reign in Ganja. Its dimensions were 97.2 x 66 metres. A stone pool with a fountain was built in its yard with dense, shady trees planted around it. Armenians burnt the mosque in 1988. Recently another mosque has been built in its place, which is one tenth of the size and is called "The Persian Mosque".

The Zal Khan, or the Urban Mosque (date of construction unknown) and the Novruzali Khan Mosque were similar to each other and smaller than the Blue Mosque. The other three mosques were built in the XVII-XVIII centuries [see: end of chapter, pic. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21].

The Rajab Pasha Mosque was constructed in 1725 and the Abbas Mirza Mosque – during Hüsseingulu khan's reign, at the beginning of the XIX century. The two-storey Zal Khan Mosque, with many chambers, was located near the present-day Iravan Hotel. After the Second World War, the mosque's designation was changed. Currently, the building serves as the exhibition salon of the House of Artists.

Several mosques were operational in Iravan until the first half of the XX century. The Tapabashi Mosque, built by Abbasgulu khan, a mosque built by Assad agha near the Iravan Women's Club and the Körpübulag Mosque have been destroyed and obliterated by Armenians. The Chatirli Mosque, built by Haji Müzaffar agha, was burnt and razed to the ground in 1988 [113, 452; see: end of chapter, pic. 23].

Although the architectural monument which was first a Jewish synagogue, then purchased by Armenians in the late XIX century and turned into the "Armenian Church", still remains in the centre of Baku, all of the 8 Azerbaijani mosques that existed in Iravan in the early XX century have been razed to the ground by Armenian vandals.

8 public baths existed in the city of Iravan, each one a rare pearl of architecture. According to Armenian authors, the saloons of all these baths were built in oriental style, each had a dome and was lit from above. Now all of those baths, built from red brick and limestone, are destroyed. I.Shopen provides their names: 1. City (Shahri) Bath; 2. Sheikhülislam Bath; 3. Mehdi Bey Bath; 4. Haji Bayim Bath; 5. Tapabashi Bath; 6. Haji Ali Bath; 7. Haji Fatali Bath; 8. Karim Bey Bath [95, 469].

Countless relics of decorative and applied arts, including graphic stone and wood carvings, ironwork, carpets, pottery ware and ornamental knitted patterns have been inherited from the Iravan Khanate. Unfortunately, a very large majority of these works of art are currently displayed in museums and other places of storage in the Republic of Armenia as relics of art "belonging to Armenians".

Carpet-weaving held a special place within the decorative arts in the Iravan Khanate. Samples of the Iravan carpet-weaving school, which was close to the Garabagh and Tabriz carpet-weaving schools, have been carried to foreign countries through the centuries, becoming items for Armenian collectors. The carpets currently presented to the world markets under the names "Yerevan carpet" or "Armenian carpet", were woven by Azerbaijani masters of the loom. The weaving of carpets, mats, rugs, shaddas(type of carpet) etc. is an attribute alien to the national mentality of Armenians, having never been engaged in sheep breeding [see: end of chapter, pic. 29, 30].

Today there are hundreds of manuscripts and books with printed patterns, contemporary with the era of the Iravan Khanate, held in the Institute of Ancient Manuscripts-Matenadaran in Iravan. There was a dwelling quarter in Iravan engaged in painting. That quarter was called the Shilachi Quarter.Prints dyed in various vegetal colors were produced [see: end of chapter, pic. 31, 32, 33].

Another widespread form of folk art is literary embroidery. 2 works of literary embroidery from the time of the Iravan Khanate are currently stored in the Azerbaijani National Museum of History. 4 flags of the Iravan Khanate were captured by Russian troops when they invaded the Iravan Fortress on October 1, 1827 [177, 361]. Later, the flags were kept

in the Caucasian Military Historical Museum. Then they were handed to the present Azerbaijani National Museum of History in 1924. The flags, held as inventory numbers 461 and 473, are considered to be rare examples of the craft of literary embroidery. We will describe only one of those flags here. The textile component of the three-sided flag belonging to the warlord of Iravan had dimensions of 145x261x217 cm. It is made of dark red broadcloth. Lion and Sun images (called Shiri-Khurshid) are sewn in patches on the flag's wide upper area. The lion, made of a yellowish, light-brown patch, is depicted side-on with its tail bent over its waist and its right front paw lifted. The lion's eyes are stitched in black and yellow, and its teeth, tongue and paws – with yellow thread. The human-faced, semi-circular Sun, peering from behind the lion, is made of yellow broadcloth. The Sun's nose and brows are sewn in black and the eyes in black and yellow thread. The rays of the Sun, completed in blue fabric, are stitched on top of the flag's cloth with light-brown silk thread. Two hexagonal cartouches, made of light brown fabric, are patched above and parallel to the images of the lion and Sun, placed next to each other. Two sentences in Arabic are sewn in takalduz stitch, with black silk thread, on the cartouche next to the lion's tail: "I act in accordance with the law (Sharia)" and "With Allah's help, victory is near". Fringes in colourful (brown, light-brown and golden) silk thread are stitched onto the flag. A pouch, for fastening the flag cloth to its lead, is made of green broadcloth. A long tassel, woven with silver thread, hangs on the upper part of the flag holder. The flag was made in 1825-26 (1241 by the Muslim calendar).

Portraits by Mirza Gadim Iravani also reflect the richest relics of literary embroidery.

Places of pilgrimage, sepulchral monuments and holy places. There were many graves of Sufis, scholars, sheikhs and maulanas, sites of spiritual guides and holy places which had become national pilgrimage centres in the Iravan Khanate. Shopen wrote that Tatars (i.e. Azerbaijanis – ***editor***) in Iravan were buried near their houses, in cemeteries located in the city centre (all of which have been destroyed by Armenians – ***editor***), sometimes in their gardens, yards and even under the thresholds of their houses. Every year, when pilgrims visited Mecca or Karbala, they collected the bones from those graves and buried them in the cemeteries where holy people had been buried [95, 716-717]. This derived from the deep attachment of the people of Iravan to holy places.

2 mountains were called Mountain of Pilgrimage on the territory of the Iravan Khanate. One of them was in the basin of the Göycha lake and the other near Iravan [170, 98]. People would go to those mountains on pilgrimage in all seasons of the year, give alms and arrange animal sacrifices. There was a spiritual guide site in the city of Iravan itself, with a black stone inside. The spiritual site was called the *Hazrat Abbas Site*. Armenians have tried many times to destroy this holy site and build something else in its place, but every time an accident has occurred, causing them to fail to complete the demolition. Not only Azerbaijanis, but also Armenians, would go on pilgrimage to the Hazrat Abbas Site, which has recently been fenced, and light candles there.

Another holy site on the Iravan Khanate's territory is the *Akhi Tavakkul* Sepulchre, located in Alayaz village, in Daralayaz. His grave was visited on pilgrimage by both Azerbaijanis and Armenians. Only the foundation remains of this sepulchre built in 1543, and the constructions around it [Немат М.Эпиграфические памятники Азербайджана, volume III, Baku, 2001, p. 75; see: end of chapter, pic. 26].

The next holy centre in the Iravan Khanate is the Miskin Abdal Site. Founder of the Göycha ashig school, Miskin Abdal was among the most respected leaders of the Miskin tribe, deriving from the Rumlu branch of the Qizilbashs. The Rumlus were the Safavids' closest allies in the propagation of the Shiite religious-philosophical ideology. Miskin Abdal and Shah Ismail were close friends. Born in Sariyagub village (the village's ancient name was Siyagut) in Göycha mahal in 1470, Miskin Abdal lives on in the national memory, not only for his activity as an ashig-poet, but also for his holiness and his gift of justice bestowed by God. The site always filled with visitors, never lacking a pilgrim, serving as a place of hope for the dejected and a centre of healing for the sick; it was situated in Sariyagub village until 1988. The Miskin Abdal Site has been moved to the Garadaghli village of the Goranboy region of Azerbaijan.

Shah Sultan Hüssein (1694-1722) visited the Miskin Abdal Site on pilgrimage and read the "Fatiha"(section of the "Qur'an" read for the dead-***trans***). A decree issued by Shah Sultan Hüssein and a certificate given by Shah Ismail, as well as the original document describing Miskin Abdal's family tree, are currently held at the Miskin Abdal Site [see: end of chapter, pic. 34].

Literary environment. The Iravan Khanate had quite a prosperous literary environment. Although very few examples of writing have reached the present day, the pieces kept in the archives and libraries of neighbouring states prove the statement. Most of the precious manuscripts reflecting Iravan's literary atmosphere were destroyed by Armenian vandals following the Russian invasion. The manuscripts kept in mosques and madrasas have mostly been burned, while some are still withheld in secret from Azerbaijani researchers.

Several manuscripts from the period of the khanates were stored in the library of the Blue Mosque in Iravan until the 1930s and 40s (the Repression). In an article entitled "Muslim Manuscripts of Tiflis, Iravan and the Nakhchivan SSR", published in 1929, an Azerbaijani researcher, Isa Azimbeyov, told of his personal acquaintance with Mirza Hüssein (1868-1938) while visiting the Blue Mosque in Iravan. Mirza Hüssein agha introduced him to a rich library. I.Azimbeyov mentions the names of some of the works in his article.

Born into a family of doctors and renowned as a talented scholar of Eastern Studies, Mirza Hüssein agha received a complete education in Baghdad and Najaf. His articles were published in Turkey and Iran. Like many Azerbaijani intellectuals of the time, Mirza Hüssein agha suffered under the repression in 1938, was exiled to the city of Kaluga and died there after some time. His rich library and manuscripts were plundered and burnt by Armenians [121, 67, 73].

Relics of the renowned representatives of Eastern poetics were translated by the poets of Iravan and read in literary gatherings by masters of recitation. The first information about the translators of Iravan was provided by Mahammad Hüssein Iravani. In 1657, he translated the "Gulustan" by Sadi Shirazi into Azerbaijani. The translation material is currently stored in the Central Library of Tabriz (#2941) [121, 545].

Both during the era of the khanates and in the years following the Russian invasion, works authored by Iravan writers were published in foreign countries. This was, first of all, related to the absence of a printing house in Iravan. Fazil Iravani's "Rose and Nightingale" was published in 1812 in Saint Petersburg in Armenian and Russian; later, in 1826 – in Paris in Armenian; in 1832-1833 – twice in a row in French and in 1892 – in German and introduced to Armenian, Russian, French and German readers as "an original piece" by Khojens Markar Qeghamyan of Iravan. The literary relic was translated into French by

Vayye de Floribal and into German by Joseph von Hammer. A French researcher clarified the issue in 1892, stating that the "Rose and Nightingale" is a relic authored by a Turkish writer Fazil Iravani. Having simply translated it into Armenian and Russian, Khojens Markar published it as "his own piece" and delivered to the world's readers. Even after the book's real author was revealed, Armenians still published the "Rose and Nightingale" as a work by an Armenian author in 1950 in Frezno (USA) [121, 544].

Local authors also published their books in other places and also in their native language, along with foreign languages. The first such initiative was by Molla Hüssein Iravani. His 201-page illustrated book, "Museyibname", was published in Tabriz in 1888. One year later, Mirza Agha Ali Hakimi Iravani's collection of novhas and ghazals was published in Tabriz. The 239-page collection was published in Azerbaijani and Persian [121, 544].

In 2001, Samad Sardarinian's 245-page book, "Iravan was a Land of Muslims", was published in Tehran by the "Zofa Publishing House". The result of the author's many years of research, the book depicts the fictitious establishment of an Armenian state on historical Azerbaijani lands and the process of turning the city of Iravan, which had been an Azerbaijani city for centuries, into the capital of the Republic of Armenia, using historical and scientific facts. The book's last chapters present materials consisting of the documents and photographs of several families who survived the genocide committed by Armenians in Iravan, and provides detailed information about the famous Blue Mosque and other mosques of Iravan, Islamic monuments whose remnants remain in Armenia, scholars and religious figures, renowned personalities, and the poets and writers of Iravan. Another interesting feature of the book"Iravan was a Land of Muslims" is that a 300-beyt

masnavi by a famous poet of Iravan, Mirza Müslum Güdsi, dedicated to Iravan, is published in it. S.Sardarinian mentioned that a copy of M.M.Güdsi's collection of poems, including the above-mentioned masnavi, was kept in Haji Mahammad Nakhchivani's library in section number 2814. The book also includes poems, mostly praising the beauty of Iravan, by such poets as Ashufta Iravani, Ashub Iravani, Cheshma Iravani, Hijjat Iravani, Dalil Iravani, Fakhri Iravani, Gudsi Iravani and Nazim Iravani, all of whom wrote under the "Iravani" signature [Madatli E. Samad Sardarinian's 245-page book "Iravan was a Land of Muslims". History and its problems, 2002, #2, p. 196-199].

In the Middle Ages, several ashig schools were established in the Iravan Khanate. The richest of them was the Göycha Ashig School. The founder of the Göycha Ashig School, Miskin Abdal (1470-1535), visited the shah's palace by Shah Ismail Khatai's invitation and headed the ashig assembly there. Miskin Abdal's garaylis, goshmas, divans and tajnis are considered rare pearls of our Turkic languaged poems from the XV-XVI centuries. An eminent graduate of this school was Ashig Allahverdi (1754-1860) known also as the Agh (white-***trans***) Ashig. Agh Ashig, living in the Karkibash village of Göycha, was the teacher of Ashig Ali (1800-1911). The composer of many saz songs, Ashig Ali was the teacher of Ashig Alasgar (1821-1926), maestro of the Azerbaijani art of ashig. In 1918, Armenians killed Ashig Najaf, a student of Ashig Alasgar, by tying a samovar to his back and applying a mind-boggling torture [Göycha of Saz and Word, Baku, 1999, page 13].

Ashig Tüjjar (1780-1860) was among the most renowned representatives of the Gümrü Ashig School. He was famous both as an epic-narrator and as a creative ashig and had many students. Ashig Beymuraz, who is known to have lived in the XVIII century, was engaged with the ashig craft in Gümrü for a long time, became famous as

a legendary ashig of justice and featured in many tales describing his life. He was buried in the "Five Saints Cemetery" near Gümrü city at the end of the XVIII century. His grave became a site of pilgrimage. Armenian vandals have also wiped out that cemetery.

Another ashig living and creating in Gümrü was Shirakli Hassan. Born in 1692 in the Garachanta village of Aghbaba, Hassan had a perfect command of Arabic, Persian and Georgian. Later, living in Gümrü, he fell in love with a girl named Leyli, but he was not allowed to marry her. After that, Hassan left Gümrü for Sarigamish. He died there in 1752. A book by Shirakli Hassan was published in Ganja in the XIX century.

The only practical language in the Iravan Khanate was the Azerbaijani Turkish language. Russian historian and statistician I.Shopen conducted a census on the territories of the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates from 1829-1832 and came to the following conclusion regarding the "Tatar language" – Azerbaijani: "It is impossible not to utter a few words about this famous language, spoken by millions of people from the shores of the Adriatic Sea to the shores of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, on one third of the Ancient World's territories" [95, 911].

After visiting the Caucasus, the great Russian poet M.Y.Lermontov came to this conclusion: "I have started learning the Tatar language (i.e. Azerbaijani), this language is essential here and, in general, in the the whole of Asia, just like French is essential in Europe" [Lermontov M., Full collection of books (in Russian), volume V, Moscow-Leningrad, 1937, page 393].

Oral folk literature had introduced rich relics into the Iravan region even before the times of the khanates. Frequent musical gatherings are said to have been arranged in the Iravan khan's palace. Having visited Iravan in 1673, a French traveller, Jean Chardin, described a musical party arranged for Gulam Shah (a shah's envoy visiting Iravan at that

time – ***editor***) in the Warlord's Palace. He wrote that after the wrestling entertainment was finished, the yard was covered by tents, beautiful carpets were laid in the upper area and a big group of musicians and dancers entered. The European traveller writes: "…they were on the scene for over two hours, boring no one. The ruler (i.e. the warlord of Iravan – ***editor***) was watching them during this time, speaking to the shah's envoy and the people at the party and made me speak about Europe. In accordance with the shah palace's system of service, provincial leaders also have a similar and complex system of servants. Musicians and dancers are a part of this system of servants. In the East, there is no such thing as dancing for entertainment or as a nice way of spending time with each other. For them, dance is as an art or a craft and is similar to the European art of theatre… The musicians and the dancers were the mimicking actors (actors entertaining by displaying mimicry) or comedians of the East, more precisely, this is their form of opera" [10, 23, 28].

This means that the Warlord's palace in Iravan was staging theatre and operas as far back as the XVII century. At that time, Armenians did not have a state, a tradition of statehood or literary gatherings in this land. Armenians were only engaged in imitating the folklore and music of the nations living all around them. An Armenian researcher, S.Palasanyan, wrote about the fact that Armenians have made use of other nations and created songs and melodies under the influence of these nations: "Our songs have diverse tunes. We have inherited the Turkish tune in Turkey, Georgian in Georgia, Persian in Iravan, Shusha, Aghkilsa and Iran, in general, melodies of the songs created by the nations under whose influence we have lived" [See: Abbasov I. Azerbaijani Folklore in Armenian sources of the XIX century. Baku, 1977, page 65].

About 150 years ago, an Armenian writer, Mikael Nalbandyan, noted, regarding the melodies and songs presented to the world today as "Armenian songs": "Yet, most of the songs have been taken from the

Turks (Azerbaijanis - ***editor***). I have been to many places inhabited by Armenians and I have always tried to hear something purely Armenian. However, so far I have not succeeded in hearing such a thing" [See: Abbasov I. Azerbaijani Folklore in Armenian sources of the XIX century. Baku, 1977, page 65].

The richness, poetics and musical harmony of the Azerbaijani language caused the Armenians living on the territory of the Iravan Khanate to write and create in this language. An Armenian writer Khachatur Abovyan wrote: "Even women and children know Turkish. Therefore, it is quite a natural phenomenon for popular and renowned people and gifted poets to write poems in the Tatar (Azerbaijani – ***editor***) language".

Another reason for the Armenian ashigs to benefit from Azerbaijani language, apart from the affluent form and content of Azerbaijani folk literature, was the rapid progress of Azerbaijani folk literature since the XV-XVI centuries. Yet another reason was that the Armenian literary language – Ashkharabar - was not fully developed until the first half of the XIX century. Since the majority of Armenian writers were writing in the old Armenian dialect – Grabar - the Armenian nation did not understand their work. An Armenian historian, Leo (Arakel Babakhanyan), came to the conclusion that Armenian ashigs were composing their songs in the Azerbaijani language due to the poverty of its Armenian counterpart. He wrote: "For ashigs, the Turkish (Azerbaijani – ***editor***) language is smoother, more expressive and affluent than Armenian dialects for portraying the life described in tales and songs".

Armenian ashigs succeeded in assembling a large auditorium with the help of Azerbaijani languages. Professor A.Arsharuni also confirmed that the Azerbaijani language "… was almost the native language of Armenian ashigs and the Armenian nation. Otherwise, they (i.e. Armenian ashigs) could not have achieved success with their audience and their language would have been incomprehensible to the latter" [See:

Abbasov I. Azerbaijani Folklore in Armenian sources of the XIX century. Baku, 1977, page 102].

There are many records of XVII century Armenian ashigs writing and creating in the Azerbaijani language. Some samples of their work are kept in Matenadaran and the Armenian Museum of Literature and Art. The names of several Armenian ashigs composing songs in the Azerbaijani language in the XVIII century: – Sayat Nova, Miran, Baghiroghlu, Emiroghlu, Gul Yegaz, Turab Dede, Shamji Meleko, Junior Nova, Gul Hovanes and others are well-known. There were ashig schools composing songs in the Azerbaijani language led by Ashig Shirin in Iravan and Ashig Baven in Gümrü [E.Yerevanli, Azeri-Armenian literary connections, Iravan, 1968, page 282].

Doctor of Philological Sciences Israfli Abbasov, who has thoroughly explored Azeri-Armenian literary connections and conducted research in the archives of Matenadaran and Armenia for many years, notes that there is not a single Armenian manuscript from the XVII-XVIII centuries, and especially the XIX century, in which one would not stumble upon ancient songs of the Azerbaijani nation. I.Abbasov, referring to inventory numbers of the precious manuscripts stored in Matenadaran, which contain samples of Azerbaijani folklore and countless literary materials in written form, has also developed a table identifying their recorded dates. Taking into account Armenian professionalism in losing track of documents and original sources related to Azerbaijan, we present the table in its original form.

All of these factors show that an Azerbaijani state unit, the Iravan Khanate, possessed quite a prolific history, as well as a unique and ancient cultural heritage. Exploration of this heritage and its delivery to future generations represents one of the most essential and pressing problems of the present day.

The information about some manuscripts on Azerbaijani folklore, kept in Matenadaran

№	Manuscript	Inventory number	date
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	"-"	2394	XVII century
2	"-"	2842	XIX century
3	"-"	2845	XIX century
4	"-"	3055	1831
5	"-"	3581	1617
6	"-"	3228	XIX century
7	"-"	3229	1885
8	"-"	3411	XVII century
9	"-"	3417	XVIII century
10	"-"	3443	XVIII century
11	"-"	3751	XIX century
12	"-"	3998	1640
13	"-"	4355	XVIII century
14	"-"	4529	XIX century
15	"-"	5954	XVIII century
16	"-"	6438	XIX century
17	"-"	6640	XIX century
18	"-"	6998	XIX century
19	"-"	7009	XVIII century
20	"-"	7197	XIX century
21	"-"	7315	XIX century
22	"-"	7316	XIX century
23	"-"	7318	XIX century

1	2	3	4
24	"-"	7351	XIX century
25	"-"	7653	XIX century
26	"-"	7693	XIX century
27	"-"	7694	1876
28	"-"	7667	1759
29	"-"	7702	1831
30	"-"	7707	1611
31	"-"	7709	1620 (1608)
32	"-"	7715	1687 (1688)
33	"-"	7716	XIX century
34	"-"	7717	1695
35	"-"	7782	1784
36	"-"	7891	XVII-XVIII century
37	"-"	7997	?
38	"-"	8021	1802
39	"-"	8084	1810
40	"-"	8099	XIX century
41	"-"	8338	XIX century
42	"-"	8361	1696
43	"-"	8397	1666
44	"-"	8540	1799-1807
45	"-"	8605	1676 (1667)
46	"-"	8715	XVIII-XIX centuries
47	"-"	8725	XIX century
48	"-"	8738	XVII-XVIII centuries
49	"-"	8741	XIX century
50	"-"	8764	XIX century
51	"-"	8820	XIX century
52	"-"	8831	XIX century
53	"-"	8967	XVII-XVIII centuries
54	"-"	8968	1556
55	"-"	9003	XIX century

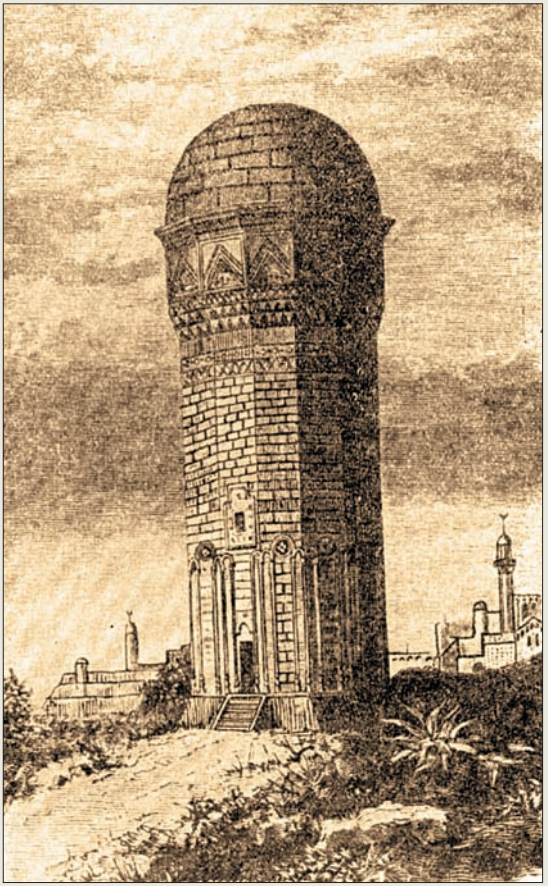
Source: Abbasov İ. Azərbaycan folkloru XIX əsr erməni mənbələrində. Bakı, 1977, s.46-47.



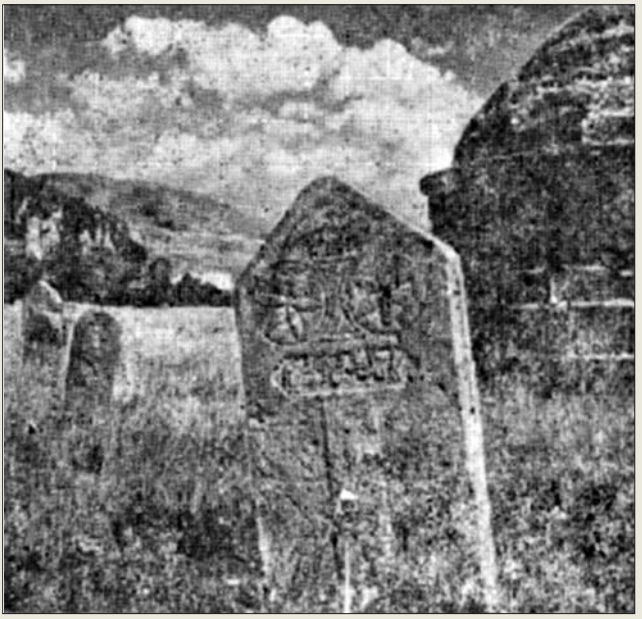
Picture 1.
The Jafarabad Sepulchre near Iravan, belonging to Garagoyunlu emirs.
Source: Папазян А.Д. Арабская надпись на гробнице
Туркменских Эмиров в селе Аргаванг. "Ближний и средний Восток"
Сб. статей. Памяти Б.И.Заходера. М., 1961, с.72



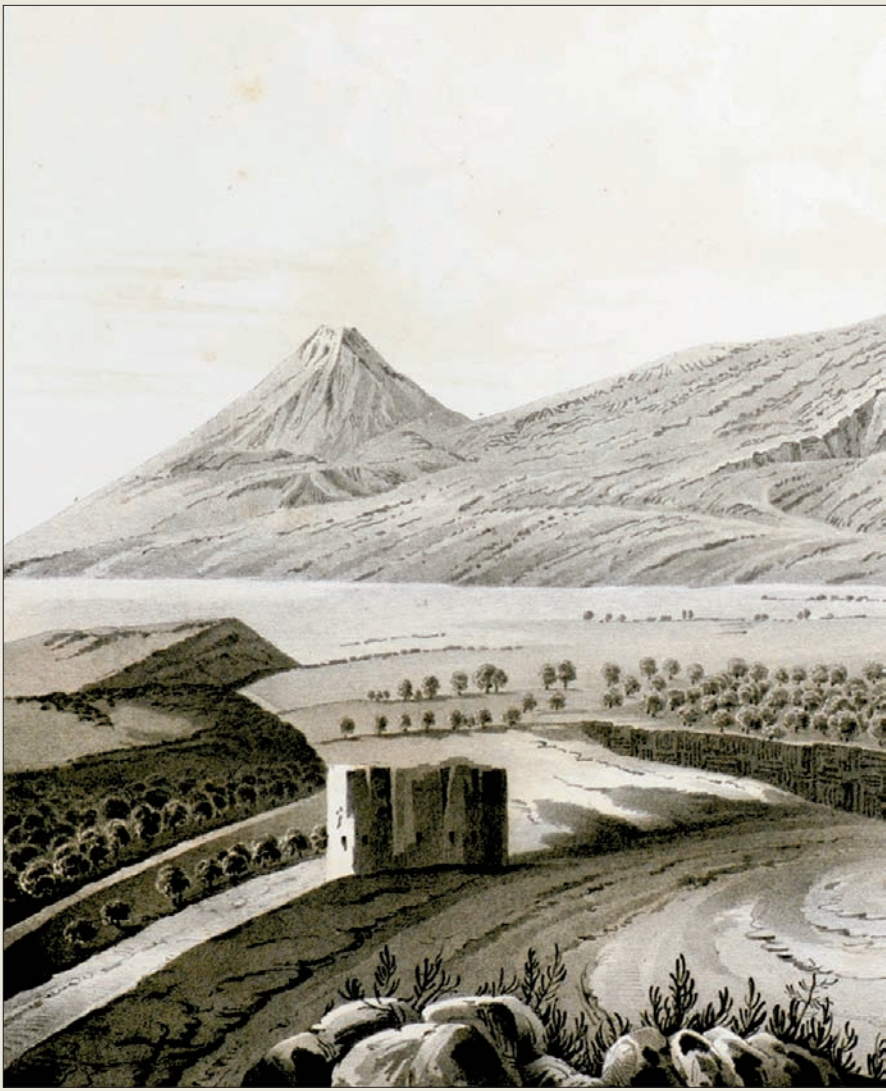
Picture 2.
Writing on the Jafarabad Sepulchre
Source: Неймат М. Корпус эпиграфических памятников Азербайджана, т, 3. Баку, 2001, с.175



Picture 3.
Sepulchre in the Iravan region, belonging to Azerbaijani - Turks
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, c. 275



Picture 4.
Ancient tombstone in the region of Iravan, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks
Source: Ахундов Д. Архитектура древнего и раннесредневекового Азербайджана. Баку, 1986, с. 311

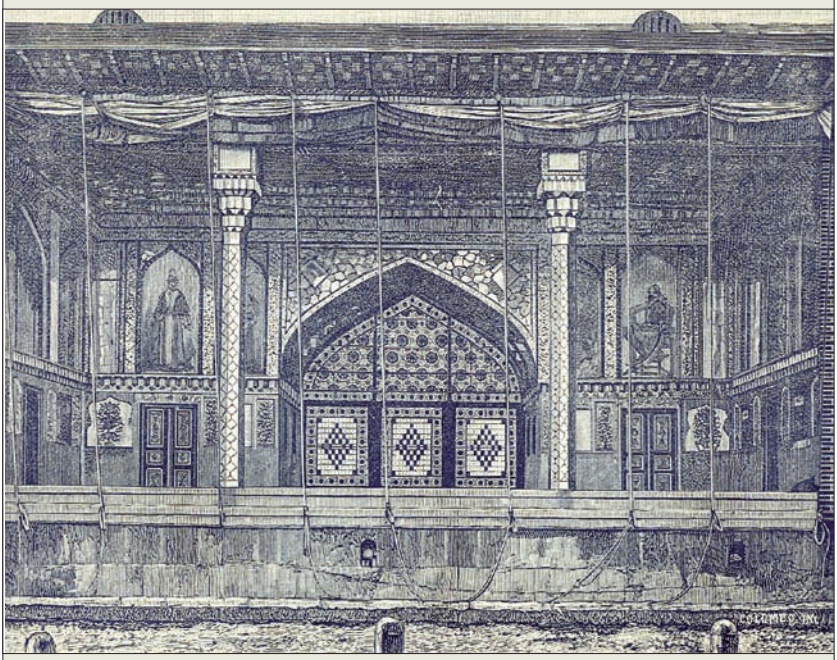


Picture 5.
View of the Iravan Fortress, Big and Small Aghri dagh
Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)

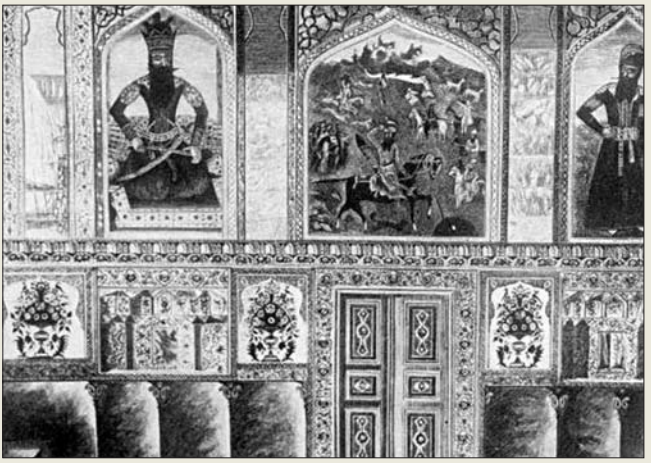




Picture 6.
View of the Iravan Fortress.
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, p.455



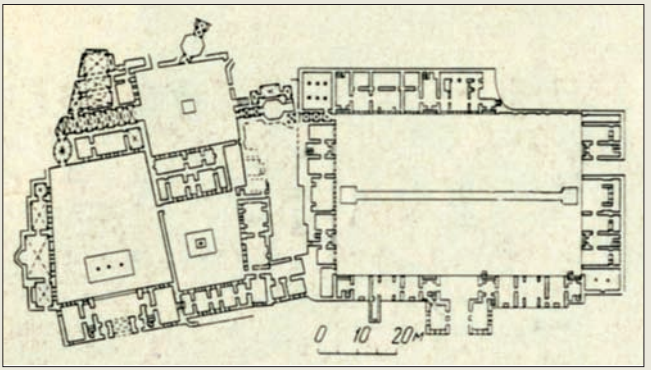
Picture 7.
General view of the palaces of the khans of Iravan
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, p.309.



Picture 8.
The Mirror Hall of the Sardar Palace of Iravan
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, p.310.



Picture 9.
View from the corridor of the Sardar Palace of Iravan
Source: Alishan G. Ayrarat (in Armenian). Venice, 1890, p.310.



Picture 10.
Plan of the palace of the khans of Iravan
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М.,1968, с.66.



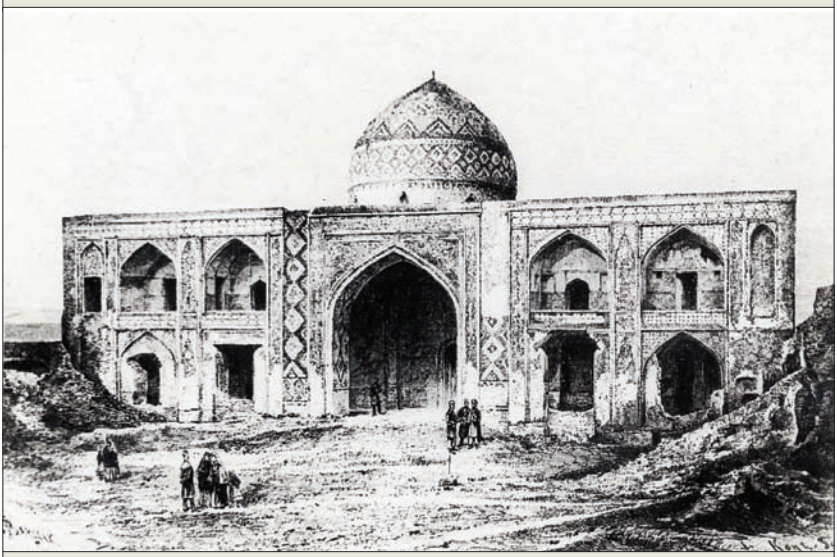
Picture 11.
Iravan Fortress, the Khan's Residence in the Khan's Palace
Source: Kiyasi C.,Bozyel I.Armenian Acts of Cultural Terrorism.
Ankara,1997, p.46.



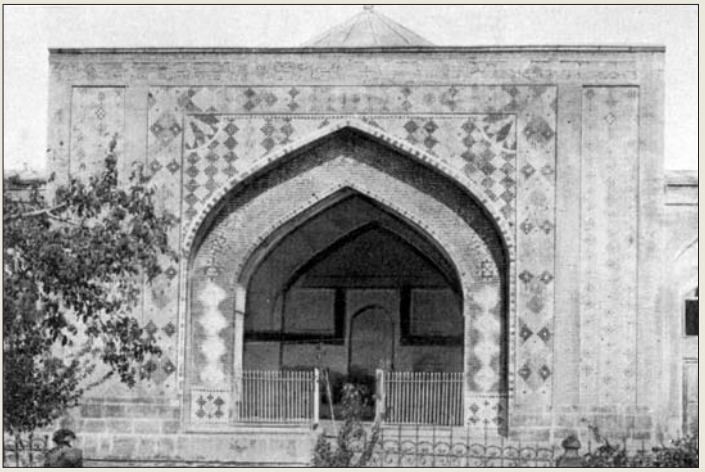
Picture 12.
Portrait of "A Standing Boy"
Painted by Mirza Gadim Iravani
Source: Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia (ASE), v. VI, P.312



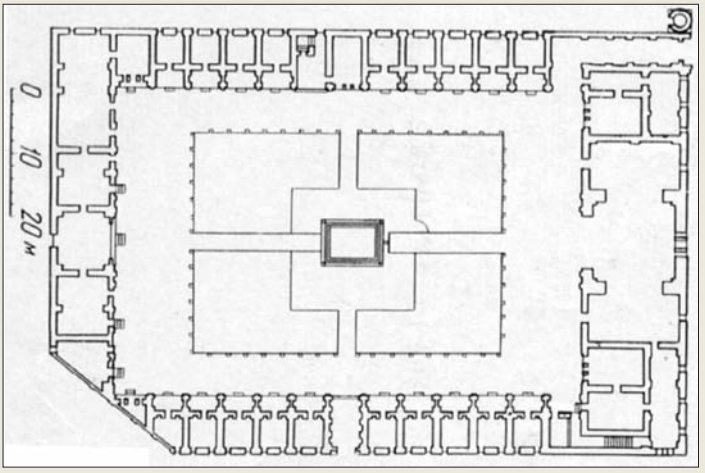
Picture 13.
Portrait of "A Sitting Woman"
Painted by Mirza Gadim Iravani
Source: Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia (ASE), v. VI, P.313.



Picture 14.
General view of the Blue Mosque. The city of Iravan.18th century.
ANAS IHRI, I.P.Shebikli's personal collection



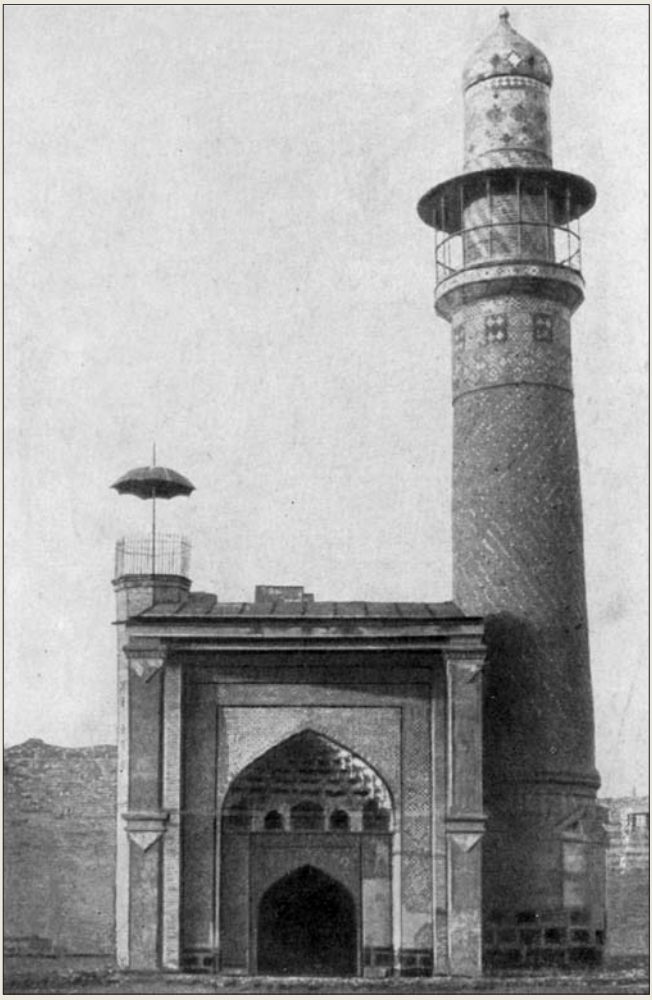
Picture 15.
Portal of the main praying room in Blue Mosque. The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутунян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М., 1968, с.64.



Picture 16.
Plan of the Blue Mosque in the city of Iravan.
Source: Арутунян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М., 1968, с.64.



Picture 17.
The fountain in the Blue Mosque
Source: Lynch H.F.B., Armenia,Travels and Studies., vol.2,1901, p.214.



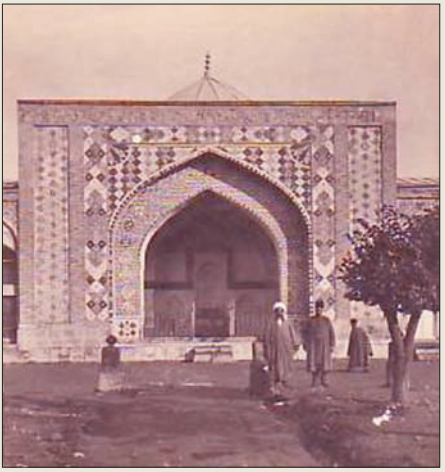
Picture 18
Main entrance and minaret of the Blue Mosque,
belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М., 1968, с.65.



Picture 19.
Ancient mosque belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks. Inside the Fortress of Iravan. Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)



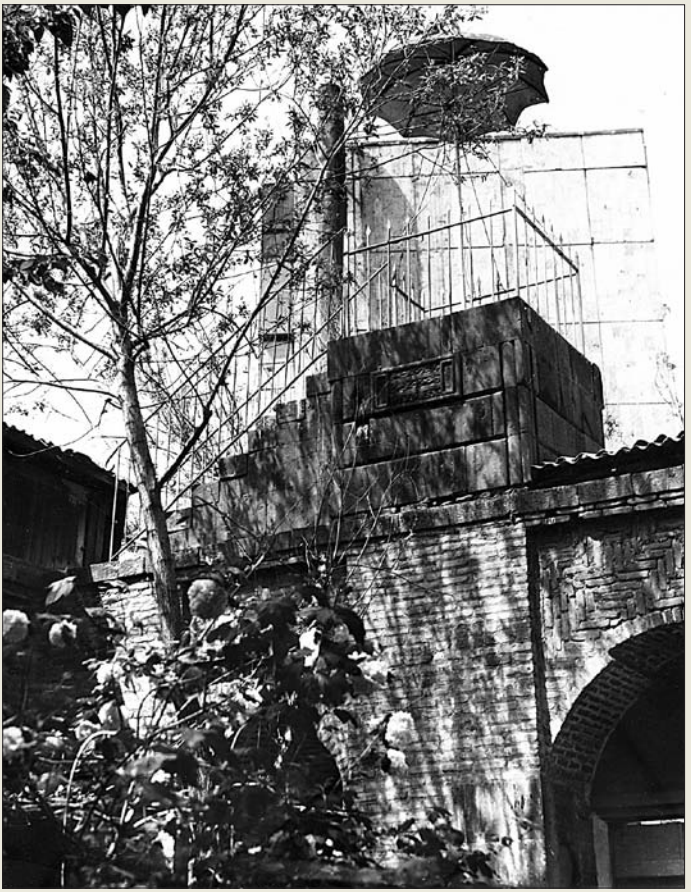
Picture 20.
General view of the ancient Blue Mosque, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks. Painted by Dübua de Monpere (19th century)



Picture 21.
Post office stamp of the ancient Blue Mosque,
belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.1910.
Source: http://www.baku.ru/cmm-gir-list.php?cmm_id=564&id=124124



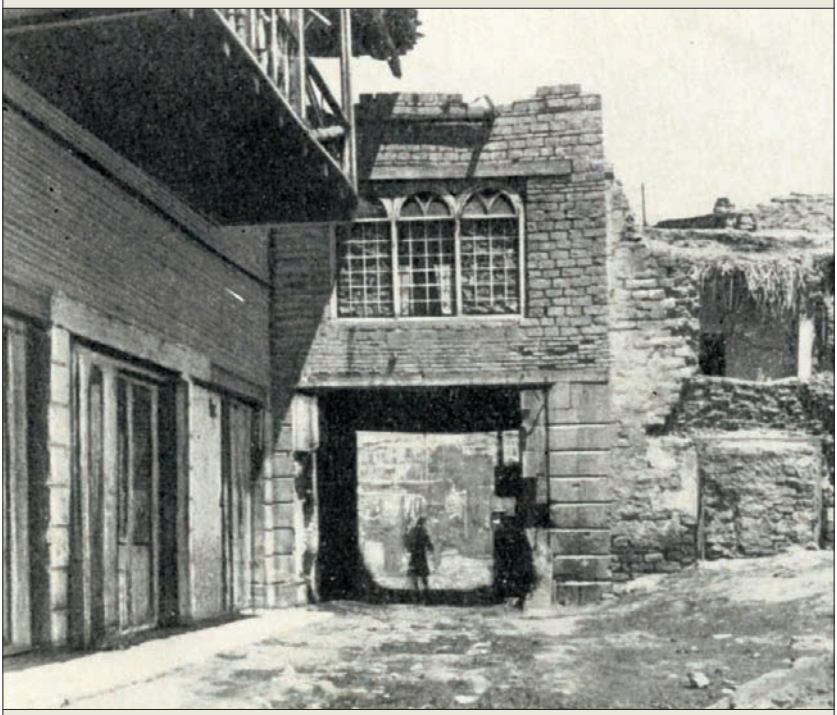
Picture 22.
Persian Mosque built for foreign Muslim businesmen.
Built in place of the ancient Blue Mosque in Iravan,which was destroyed
by Armenians in 1988 (or "small Blue Mosque")
Source: www.wikipedia.org/wiki/category: Blue-Mosgue



Picture 23.
The Chatirli (Umbrella) Mosque in Damirbulag Quarter,
belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks. The city of Iravan.
From the personal archive of the mosque guard Akbar Babayev.
Photo taken in 1988.



Picture 24.
The road leading to Fahlabazzar.The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М.,1968, с.71.



Picture 25.
The Afshar Caravanserai, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М.,1968, с.70.



Picture 26.
View of the ruins of the Akhi Tavakkül zaviyya (17th century).
Source: Mirzayev H. The Daralayaz Mahal of Western Azerbaijan.
Baku,2004, p.192.



Picture 27.
Ali khan's house.The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутунян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М.,1968, с.74.



Picture 28.
Panah khan's house.The city of Iravan.
Source: Арутюнян В., Асратян М., Меликян А. Ереван.М.,1968, с.89.



Picture 29.
Ancient Iravan carpet.
From personal collection.



Picture 30.
Ancient Iravan carpet.*
Source: http://www.gudman-stroy.ru/article2/images/kover_armen.jpg
* This ancient Azerbaijani-Turkic carpet was also fraudulently presented on an internet site as an "Armenian carpet".



Picture 31.
Sample of Azerbaijani-Turkic decorative fabric in Iravan.
Source: Армянская набойка. Альбом.1950, с.56
*All samples of Azerbaijani-Turkic decorative fabrics are fraudulently presented by Armenian authors as “Armenian decorative fabric samples”.



Picture 32.
Specific Azerbaijani decorative fabric sample.
Source:Армянская набойка. Альбом.1950, с.61.
*All samples of Azerbaijani-Turkic decorative fabrics are fraudulently presented by Armenian authors as “Armenian decorative fabric samples”.



Picture 33.
Specific Azerbaijani decorative house painting sample
Source: Армянская набойка. Альбом.1950, с.61
*All samples of Azerbaijani-Turkic decorative house paintings are fraudulently presented by Armenian authors as "Armenian decorative house painting sample'



Picture 34.
Famous Iravan ashug (Azerbaijani folk poet and singer)
Miskin Abdal''s family tree (16th century)
Source: "Hagg yolu" newspaper, 6 September ,2000.



Picture 35.
Ram statue, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.* Middle Ages.
* Many ram statues and graveyards belonging
to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia)
have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.



Picture 36.
Ram statue, belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.* Middle Ages
* Many ram statues and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.



Picture 37.
Sanduga (tombstone), belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks.*
* Many tombstones and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.





Picture 38.
Tombstone belonging to Azerbaijanis.* Middle Ages.
* Many tombstones and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.



Picture 39.
Sanduga (tombstone) belonging to Azerbaijanis.* Middle Ages.
* Many (sandugas) tombstones and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.



Picture 40.
Ancient tombstone belonging to Azerbaijanis.* Middle Ages
* Many tombstones and graveyards belonging to Azerbaijani-Turks in the Iravan Khanate (present Armenia) have been destroyed by Armenian vandals.

7

Invasion plans of the Russian Empire and the Gajars State

The third stage of the Iravan Khanate's foreign policy was characterized by its principal struggle against the Russian Empire to preserve its independence.

Armenian and most Russian historical researchers falsify history by presenting the Russian invasion of an Azerbaijani state, the Iravan Khanate, as the annexation of "Eastern Armenia" or "Armenia" to Russia. In reality, there was no Armenian state in the South Caucasus during the Russian occupation of these territories in the early XIX century. The lands occupied by Russia were not "Armenia", but the territories of an Azerbaijani state, the Iravan Khanate, that is, Azerbaijani lands.

During the first Russian-Iranian War from 1804-1813, the Iravan Khanate suffered two strong assaults by Russian troops. Nevertheless, the Iravan Khanate did not surrender to Russia. The khanate's population, headed by the wise and brave state figures, Mahammad khan Gajar and Hüsseingulu khan Gajar, resisted the tsarist troops heroically. However, the tsarist Russia did not give up the plan to invade this Azerbaijani khanate, which was of crucial value in its fight against the Ottoman state.

At the beginning of the XIX century, the conquest of the South Caucasus was an important goal of Russia's foreign policy.The annexation of Eastern Georgia (the Kartli-Kakheti Tsardom) to Russia in 1801 expedited the process to invade the South Caucasus. By a decree dated February 16, 1801, issued by Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825), the Shöreyel, Pambak, Gazakh, Borchali and Shamshaddil sultanates of Azerbaijan were annexed to Russia [150, 372; 132, 28] together with Eastern Georgia [178, 25].

The Russian subjugation of Azerbaijani lands, including the Shöreyel and Pambak sultanates belonging to the Iravan Khanate, angered the Khans of Iravan and Ganja [25, document 801, 802, p. 598-599; 132, 28; 41, II, 448]. Russia was advancing military preparations aimed at invasion of the whole Iravan Khanate, of such critical strategic value.

Most of the Azerbaijani khans, including Mahammad khan Gajar of Iravan and Kalbali khan of Nakhchivan, while enduring the harshest military-political pressure from Russia, were willing to defend their independence.

The most decisive fighter against Russian aggression, the Khan of Iravan, called upon the Pambak population not to yield to the invaders and urged them to leave the territories occupied by Russian troops and move to Iravan. 600 inhabitants of Pambak left their villages after the khan's appeal and found shelter in Iravan [150, 402; 132, 28]. At the same time, the khan sent his delegate to General I.P.Lazaryev to claim ownership of Pambak Province in accordance with the shah's decree. The Khans of Iravan and Nakhchivan united, mobilized their military forces and decided not to allow the Russian troops into Pambak [150, 402-403; 132, 28-29]. To keep the upper hand in military operations, troops led by the tsarist general of Armenian origin, I.P.Lazaryev, entered Pambak on June 30 [25, document 799, p. 598; 132, 29]. The imperial general turned first to the Pambak elders, requesting their assistance in returning the population of Pambak who had left for the Iravan Khanate [25, document 800, p. 598]. Meeting no success, I.P.Lazaryev wrote to the Khan of Iravan demanding the return of the Pambak population, stating that otherwise the khan would rouse the anger of the Russian Emperor against himself [25, document 801, p. 598-599]. Interestingly, at the time, the Georgian Prince David also changed his attitude towards Russia. On account of the grave conditions suffered by Georgia after the Russian invasion, he recommended the Khan of Iravan not to surrender to Russia. The Georgian Princes David, Vakhtang, Yulon and Alexander asked for the Iravan khan's help in clearing Georgia of Russian troops [150, 404]. This fact is proof of the political authority and military power of the Iravan Khanate at that time.

Despite all this, Russia's main focus was on the invasion of the Iravan Khanate. Russian foreign policy institutions attached special importance to the conquest of the Iravan Khanate bordering on Iran, Turkey and Georgia and eagerly debated "the significance of capturing the Iravan Fortress located on the Tiflis-Tabriz transit road". For Russia, the Iravan Khanate was not only essential strategic territory, but also a strategic base, allowing usage of this Azerbaijani land for the restoration of peace in Georgia and the undermining of Iranian and Turkish political influence in the South Caucasus. Exactly for this reason, the Iravan Khanate was the first on the list of territories to be subjugated to Russia indicated in a decree issued by Tsar Alexander I [178, 38; 25, document 548, p. 436].

At the beginning of the XIX century, the Armenian Gregorian Church and rich Armenians took an active part in the invasion of the South Caucasus, including Azerbaijani territories, by the Russian Empire. Archbishop Grigory of the Üchkilsa Monastery, having arrived in Tiflis from Iravan at that time, provided Russian army headquarters in Tiflis, including I.P.Lazaryev of Armenian origin, with reconnaissance reports and tried to persuade them not to believe the khans of Iravan and Nakhchivan, because "…the Khan of Iravan is inclined towards the Russians only in outer appearance and, in fact, he feels an inner hatred for them [25, document 838, p. 617-618; 115, 89]. And … the Khan of Iravan wants to remove the Pambak District from Russian control, relying on Kalbali khan of Nakhchivan" [25, document 838, p. 617-618; 115, 89]. Accepting the information of his compatriot, the Armenian priest, as "the main argument", I.P.Lazaryev sent many new troops to the Pambak District belonging to Azerbaijani Turks and returned almost the entire population of 14 villages, who left Pambak for the Iravan Khanate to protest the occupation of Pambak .After this event, some of the Pambak beys escaped to Iravan, not wishing to surrender to Russia [25, document 838, 617-618; 115, 89].

The weakening of Russia's political opponents in the South Caucasus on the eve of invasion created favourable conditions for the expansion of its invasion plans for the area. That is, Russia had deprived the Ottoman Empire, a brake on the strengthening of its positions in the region, of political involvement in the South Caucasus, including Azerbaijan, by the Yassy Treaty of 1792. Further, the political instability reigning in the Gajars State at that time presented wide scope for large-scale Russian military operations in the region.

Taking advantage of the encouraging situation, the Russian Empire tried to conquer the Iravan Khanate, located on the border between the Ottoman Empire and Gajars Iran, as soon as possible. The Russian Empire had been carefully preparing to invade Azerbaijani lands since the occupation of Georgia. Thus, after the conquest of Ganja and Jar-Balakan, Iravan was the target of the next assault. Hence, citing Mahammad khan of Iravan's "connection with the Pambak beys", the Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, K.F.Knoring, suggested that Mahammad khan accept Russian rule on April 18, 1802 [25, document 840, p. 618-619; 115, 90]. On April 24 of the same year, Tsar Alexander I gave new instructions to K.F.Knoring, ordering him to reinforce Russian troops in Georgia and keep them prepared for action, as well as to achieve the Iravan Khanate's acceptance of Russian supremacy [115, 90].

Alexander I's instruction clearly shows the importance attached by Russia to the Iravan Khanate's strategic position and political authority. This is confirmed by the further fact that, having been informed of Mahammad khan of Iravan's movement towards Russian troops positioned on the border,K.F.Knoring did not launch an immediate military confrontation, but wrote a letter to Mahammad khan on May 17, 1802 demanding him explain his action [115, 90].

Striving to protect the independence of the Iravan Khanate, Mahammad khan tried to avoid military conflict with K.F.Knoring and even persuade the latter of his desire to establish friendly relations with the Russians. In reality, he rejected many times Russian suggestions that he accept their rule and he even rejected the candidacy of Daniel for leadership of the Üchkilsa Monastery, as suggested by the Russians, retaining instead David, who was loyal to him [178, 50; 115, 90-91].

After the Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, K.F.Knoring, was replaced by P.D.Sisianov (September 1802 – ***editor***), Russian policy in the region became even harsher. Having just been appointed Commander-in-Chief, P.Sisianov decided to conquer the Iravan Khanate and return Daniel, who was in prison in Tehran, to Iravan in order to earn the trust of Armenians. At first the Russian general employed various diplomatic methods. In early February 1803, he sent a letter to the Khan of Iravan offering his sincere friendship and calling upon him to accept Russian rule. At the end of the letter, he demanded precise implementation of the decree concerning Daniel, who had been approved as Patriarch of All Armenians by the Great Russian Emperor and the Great Sultan (the Ottoman Sultan – ***editor***) [26, document 1214, p. 609]. Although Mahammad khan gave orders to release Daniel from prison, he did not appoint Daniel as Patriarch and kept him under supervision [148, 120; 188, 19].

P.D.Sisianov sent his delegate Tomas Orbeliani to Iravan to meet Mahammad khan in person and persuade him to accept the conditions laid down by him. For this purpose, he turned to the Khan of Iravan and Kalbali khan and sent a special delegation to the Iravan Khanate to deliver a letter stating his request about Daniel's appointment as Patriarch. The delegation was instructed to conduct secret reconnaissance in the Iravan Khanate – to study the strong and weak points of the Iravan

Fortress and the best routes from Kartli-Kakheti to Iravan [26, document 1215, p. 609-610]. However, the delegation did not yield any result. Mahammad khan Gajar of Iravan rejected all the Russian Commandant's demands [26, document 1215, p. 610; 148, 121]. Furious about this, P.D.Sisianov wrote in a report to the tsar on March 12, 1803 that Mahammad khan of Iravan refused to implement His Excellency the Emperor's high-level instruction to appoint Daniel as Armenian Patriarch. "His remaining unpunished is weakening Your Excellency's authority in the territories we have captured by force. Therefore, I must go to Iravan with 6 detachments and position a garrison there in order to punish Mahammad khan and appoint Daniel as Armenian Patriarch. Local Armenian merchants promise to provide the garrison with food" [26, document 1216, p. 610; 132, 46]. Nevertheless, realizing the toughness of the impending task of defeating the Iravan Khanate, P.D.Sisianov requested additional military help* from the Russian Emperor [26, document 1216, p. 610].

The Russian invasion of Jar-Balakan (March-April 1803) and the Ganja Khanate (3 January 1804) after difficult and bloody battles, increased P.D.Sisianov's craving to conquer also the other Azerbaijani khanates. He sent a delegate to the Khans of Iravan and Garabagh demanding they surrender without battle and accept Russian rule [9, 265]. However, these negotiations did not yield any results.

Trying to take advantage of the Iravan khan's grave situation and achieve his goal, P.D.Sisianov sent another letter to Mahammad khan Gajar on May 10, 1804. In the letter, the imperial general threatened the khan and stated his conditions: "1. First of all, to cease all negotiations

* In his report dated 12 March 1803 to Alexander the First, P.D.Sisianov stated that he needed 3 more regiments and 100 thousand roubles to occupy the Iravan Khanate and he promised to conquer Iravan, Nakhchivan and Shusha, and even accomplish the invasion of areas along the Kur-Araz rivers with this help [26, document 1216, p. 610; 148, 121].

with David and to restore Daniel to his position; 2. To surrender the Iravan Fortress to Russian troops; 3. The khan must accept the Russian Empire as his own state and take an oath of loyalty to it; 4. The khan must pay a tribute amounting to 80 thousand roubles divided into two parts – the first half to be paid one day after the Novruz Holiday and the second half – after July. If the khan remains loyal to us accepting these conditions, firstly, he will remain in power and continue his rule; secondly, the Emperor will issue a testimony stipulating his rights as khan to ensure his safety; and thirdly, every measure will be taken to bring the khan's family back from Iran" [26, 613-614; 115, 92].

Once again the negotiations yielded no result. This time, Mahammad khan stated resolutely to T.Orbeliani that he would not accept Russian rule. Having received a negative reply from Mahammad khan, P.D.Sisianov began to prepare a plan to attack Iravan. By May 1804, troop detachments of various types, selected for the assault on Iravan, were ready and started to assemble in Tiflis [74, 258].

Imperial General Sisianov, of Georgian origin, had as his main purpose, "to quickly complete the Iravan attack, annex the province to Russia and move the sphere of military operations in the imminent war against Iran from the Georgian borders" [67, 95, 97; 56, 159; 132, 47]. Nevertheless, the tricky imperial general was writing letters to the Khan of Iravan, sometimes provoking, sometimes threatening and sometimes requesting the latter to surrender without resistance. The conditions, though, remained the same: Daniel must be declared Patriarch of Echmiadzin and David must be sent to Tiflis and yielded to the Russian commandant; in addition, Mahammad khan must agree to the positioning of Russian troops in the Iravan Fortress, pay a tribute to the invaders and take an oath of loyalty [26, document 1224, p. 613].

It should be noted that, at this time, the Khan of Iravan faced a very complicated situation. The reason was that the Gajars State, not wishing to allow a Russian invasion of the essential strategic base – the Iravan Khanate - was also trying to conquer the Khanate's territories [178, 136]. Both aggressors – Gajars Iran and Russia - were trying to outstrip each other in the invasion of the Iravan Khanate. Having been informed of an attack by Iranian troops on Iravan from the south, during negotiations with Sisianov, Mahammad khan was forced to make a political manoeuvre responding to the course of events, or more precisely, he decided to put order into his relations with Russia, which he considered to be the stronger enemy, and prevent the conquest of Iravan by Gajars Iran with help from the Russian military forces. With this purpose, Mahammad khan sent a messenger urgently to Tiflis, stating his desire to serve Russia. In return, he asked Sisianov to approach Iravan with his troops and stop the Iranians. Sisianov accepted the proposal on condition that Mahammad khan replaced David, who was "loyal" to Mahammad khan and whom he had appointed as leader of the Üchkilsa Monastery after the pro-Russian Iosif Argutinsky's death, with the pro-Russian Daniel and ensure the positioning of 500 Russian soldiers in Iravan [26, document 1224, p. 611-614; 115, 93, 94]. Understanding Sisianov's ploy, Mahammad khan rejected both the replacement of the Üchkilsa Patriarch and the entry of Russian troops into the Iravan Fortress [178, 143-144]. General Sisisanov even used this as an excuse for attacking the Iravan Khanate [see: maps 1, 2].

Consequently, the issue of replacing David with Daniel was again brought to the agenda, in order to allow the Russian troops, who had strengthened their position in the Pambak District, to intrude into Iravan.

The Russian researcher in Caucasian Studies, V.A.Potto, and the Armenian historian V.A.Parsamyan admitted this reality in writing the following: “The struggle between David and Daniel for the Üchkilsa throne was an excuse for our interference into the Iravan Khanate’s affairs” [178, 129; 172, 20].

Thus, in May 1804, Russian troops headed by Sisianov approached the borders of the Iravan Khanate. As mentioned, the main purpose of the Russian commandant in this assault was to prepare the foundation for the future hegemony of Russia in the region by invading the Iravan Khanate and establishing an impenetrable barrier on the Turkish and Iranian borders [115, 95]. To this end, Russia was trying to implement its plan to establish an “Armenian state” as a support against the Turkish and Muslim states – the Ottoman Empire and Gajars Iran - by making use of the religious factor. It is not by chance that even a Russian historian, P.I.Kovalevski, admits that P.D.Sisianov, who was sent to the Caucasus to conquer it was told to treat Armenians with special care and attention and protect them in the implementation of his military plans [67, 79-82].

In addition, P.D.Sisianov was instructed to take Armenians under his protection and treat them with special care [67, 79-82].

Trying to manoeuvre between the Russian Empire and Gajars Iran, Mahammad khan began to take defensive measures and reinforce the Iravan Fortress. He moved the population of surrounding villages to the Fortress and ordered them to bring military weapons and food reserves with them. The khan’s policy led to an increase in the fortress’ defence force to 7 thousand people; 22 cannons, ready for use, were perched on the fortress walls and large food reserves were gathered to provide for the population sheltered in the fortress [see: 148, 298; 74, 267; 115, 95-96].

To succeed in his attack on Iravan, Sisianov demanded 4 more regiments and 100 thousand silver rubles from the centre. With these forces* he promised to conquer not only Iravan, but even Nakhchivan and Shusha and complete that part of the invasion plans concerning territories located along the Kur-Araz Rivers in one campaign [26, document 1216, p. 610]. V.A.Potto writes that Sisianov planned to use these forces in order to establish Russian dominance not only in Iravan, but also on the territories between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea, and to turn the River Araz into a border between Russia and Iran [178, 137]. Bringing the invasion military forces to a ready state, Sisianov invited everybody who was willing to fight, in order to attract additional forces, and he promised remuneration to those showing special bravery in battle [26, document 1225, p. 613; 132, 47].

The Armenians, having betrayed the Iravan khans, guided Sisianov during his assault on Iravan and rendered financial and military assistance to the Russian troops. Armenian authors note this fact with pride [147, 95-96]. Russian authors also admit this fact. For example, V.A.Potto wrote: "During Sisanov's and Gudovich's attacks on the Ganja and Iravan Khanates, Archbishop Johannes and the priest Nerses assembled an Armenian brigade of 1500 men and personally headed it"]177, 722; 178, 138].

All these facts prove that Armenians were not native to the South Caucasus, including the Iravan Khanate, and were, therefore, protecting the interests of the invaders, instead of the Azerbaijani lands in which

* The military forces headed by Sisianov consisted of 3572 infantry armed with 12 cannons, 3 squadrons, 300 Kazaks and 200 Georgian Dukes and nobles led by Duke Orbeliani [178, 137; 26, document 1216, p. 610].

they were living. In addition, betraying the state on whose territories they were living, Armenians were sending fake letters to Russian government circles. In a reference sent by Kovalenski, the civil advisor of Russia in Georgia, to the tsar, he wrote that an Armenian official …malik Avram stated that all Armenians living in the Iravan Khanate were inclined towards Russia [25, document 34, p. 119].

Imperial Russia was using the Christian forces*, mainly Armenian help and betrayal, at state level in carrying out the conquest of Azerbaijani khanates. For example, a decree issued by the tsar at that time included a special article about Armenians: "…I am leaving it to you to attract Armenians to yourselves with all tenderness" [25, document 548, p. 436].

The Russian and Iran threats, and the fate of Ganja, were driving Mahammad khan Gajar to act with absolute caution and to use political manoeuvres in order not to upset either side. According to V.Potto, the khan began to lean towards nearby Iran [178, 136]. However, these manoeuvres were of no importance. Fatali shah was trying to estrange Mahammad khan from the khanate, which the latter was ruling independently.** Russian troops had already begun the military operations aimed at conquering Iravan.

Thus, in early June 1804, troops consisting of 1 regiment, 2 detachments and 8 cannons commanded by Major-General S.A.Tuchkov invaded the Shöreyel province of the Iravan Khanate. Here they were joined by 2 Armenian archbishops and 100 Armenian horsemen [178,

* It must be noted that Georgian dukes also took part in Sisianov's attack against the Iravan Khanate along with Sisianov's own forces [see: 178, 137].
** According to E.Khuboc's records, the troops of Gajars Iran had already encircled the Iravan Khanate on June 1, 1804, a bloody battle took place on 18th June and both sides suffered heavy losses [see: 188, 22, 25-26].

138; 148, 311; 132, 48-49]. After bloody battles* , the front line of Russian troops, having captured Shöreyel under S.A.Tuchkov's command, also seized Gümrü on June 12 [148, 311-312; 74, 260-261].

The first encirclement of the Iravan Fortress by Russian invaders and the heroic defence of the city (July 2 - September 3, 1804)

On June 10, 1804 diplomatic negotiations between Gajars Iran and Russia were stopped and war broke out between the two states within a few days. The Russian troops, reinforced in Gümrü, set off to Üchkilsa on June 15. Seizing Üchkilsa and Gamarli with great difficulty**, the Russian troops encircled the Iravan Fortress on July 2, at dawn [26, document 1668, p.810; 74, 228, 266]. The Iravan Khan's troops were well armed and the fortress' defence was well organised. Even Armenian authors could not hide this and wrote about the strong resistance by the Khan of Iravan: "…On July 24, 1804 Russian troops launched attacks against the Iravan Fortress from all sides. The stubborn resistance of the fortress garrison, with 60 cannons and 7000 soldiers, began against the Russians [171, 21]".

There are interesting records about the Iravan Fortress and the defence garrison based there at that time. Those records reveal that the

* The battle was between the Russian troops and a brigade of 8 thousand fighters sent by Abbas Mirza under the command of Mehdigulu khan Davali [see: 127, 30].

** There was a bloody battle between the troops of Gajars Iran, based in Üchkilsa, and the Russian troops for over 5 days. Having suffered heavy losses in the battle, Russian troops left the church on June 26. Russian troops commanded by Sisianov attempted to invade Gamarli village, located on the Zangi River and having an advantageous strategic position. At that time, Armenians informed General Sisianov that the shah's troops had already left Üchkilsa. The general sent a small troop and seized the church without resistance. At the same time, the bloody battle for Gamarli village between the combined troops of the Iravan khan and Abbas Mirza against the Russians continued. However, the Russian troops, having received additional help at the end of June, managed, with great difficulty, to invade Gamarli village, which was of essential strategic importance [see: 74, 225-227, 261-266; 148, 314-315; 320-321; 188, 38].

Iravan Fortress, built on the top of the hill at the bank of the Zangi River, had a weaker fortress wall on the riverside, compared to the other three sides. The other sides of the fortress had double walls. The fortress walls, built of bricks and stones, were both tall and thick. The distance between first and the second walls was 15 or 20 sajens*. The ditch between the walls was filled with water. The fortress had 17 towers. Only 20 of the 60 cannons placed in the Iravan Fortress were operational. There were also three cannons with short gun muzzle on the Iravan Fortress. The garrison defending the fortress consisted of 7000 men [74, 267; 115, 97].

The Azerbaijani chronicles, written in the XIX century to Russian orders, for example, Mirza Adigözal bey's "Garabaghnama", reflected the heroic defence by the Iravan population. "The Qizilbashs (the troop of the Iravan khan and the Gajars state is intended here – ***editor***) had barricaded the roads so heavily that the Russian troop had lost all hope. Even the Georgian dukes, who had arrived together with Sisianov, were taken captive by the Qizilbashs while trying to escape" [81, I, 68]. The Armenians had high hopes of this attack by Russian troops. Malik Abov's son Rustam and Grigor Manucharyan were helping the Russian troops, together with their detachments of horsemen [178, 150; 172, 21]. Aware of the betrayal of Armenians Mahammad khan Gajar and his brother-in-law Kalbali khan, leading the fortress' defence, were keeping the inhabitants of the Fortress under close control. Mahammad khan Gajar positioned strong groups of guards on the fortress walls, headed by trusted men. He had even assigned a special password to recognize their own men at nights and he changed these passwords frequently [188, 49].

Contemporary sources also confirm that the Iravan Fortress was not only boldly protecting itself, but its defenders would also leave the

* 1 sajen was equal to 2,134 metres.

fortress, seizing every opportunity to attack the Russian troops suddenly from many directions and inflict heavy losses on them (26, document 1672, p. 811; document 1673, p. 812; 148, 325). As a result of such attacks by the besieged defenders of Iravan, 13 officers and 173 Russian soldiers were killed [178, 147; 67, 100]. Archive documents mention that during an 8 hour battle between Russian troops and fortress defenders on the day that Gajars' Iranian troops first arrived to help the defence on the 15th day of encirclement, the Russians lost 3 officers and 120 soldiers, and 6 officers and 200 soldiers were wounded [74, 269-270].

The desperate P.Sisianov wrote letters to the Khan of Iravan trying to resolve the issue with as few Russian losses as possible. However, his 6-month correspondence with the khan yielded no results. This being the case, P.Sisianov treated the last representative sent to him by Mahammad khan rudely, insulted him and the Khan of Iravan and demanded the return of treasure seized by the khan from the Üchkilsa Monastery, together with the Monastery's captive bishops, David and Daniel, within one hour. After the khan's representative returned to the fortress, Mahammad khan did not give any reply to Sisianov [115, 97-98].

Fully confident of the Fortress' defence and considering the cooling weather, Mahammad khan was sure that the food and weapon supplies of the Russian troops would soon be exhausted and that roads would be impassable before weapons and food could reach them from Tiflis. All the measures taken by the Russian commandant's office regarding food supplies were fruitless. Firstly, when, between August, 22-26, a 100-man detachment under the command of Major Levitsky, which had been sent to Üchkilsa for food, did not return, a 250-man yeger detachment, under command of Colonel Maykov was sent to help them. However, in a bloody battle between defenders and invaders, 20 soldiers of the Russian troops were killed and 50 were wounded, together with Captain Firsov

[74, 274-275]. In late August, P.Sisianov sent Major Montrezor,* together with 350 soldiers and 3 cannons, to Garakilsa to receive the food sent from Tiflis [148, 339; 178, 153; 132, 49]. In addition, P.Sisianov ordered the starving Russian soldiers to search for grain in the area. The local population had poured the grain into big jars and buried it underground so as not to help the enemy. Although Sisianov had promised to pay 50 kopeks of silver to those finding the hidden grain, their efforts were in vain. At that time, Armenians, having joined the invaders, informed the Chief Commandant of the uncropped grain fields belonging to Azerbaijanis around the Üchkilsa Monastery. Nevertheless, this endeavour also yielded no results, as the population of Iravan had burnt all the grain fields before the invading Russian troop had arrived there [148, 338-339; 74, 272; 115, 101-102].

The Armenians living in the vicinity of the Üchkilsa Monastery took advantage of the Russians' grave situation and sold the grain they would acquire to Russian officers at very high prices. Armenians were selling 1 pound of flour to Russians for 1 abbasi, or 34 kopecks, which was a very large amount for that time [74, 272-273].

With the launch of war against the invaders by the Gajars State, the fight against the aggressors expanded and took on a massive scale. The Jar-Balakan rebels, attack by the Garabagh population on Yelizavetpol (Ganja – ***editor***) Province, occupied by Russians [177, 372; 132, 50] and other acts of freedom** shook the invaders' position in the South Caucasus.

* Rustam, the son of a Christian malik Abov, having once betrayed Ibrahimkhalil khan of Garabagh and escaped with his family from Garabagh to Georgia, was Montrezor's guide [178, 150].

** General Sisianov sent Semyon Behbutov to Gazakh Province to get some food for the starving Russian troops. This "Georgian hero" was captured by the rebellious Gazakh population and handed over to Gajars Iran [see: 74, 272]. Major-General Orbelian, positioned near Iravan, ordered the Georgian dukes accompanying him to return to Tiflis with him because of the lack of food. On the way, they were taken captive by Naghi bey, head of Pambak. He killed most of them and sent Orbeliani and the others (among them was also Kachaturi, the sword-master, who was assigned the title of "famous advisor" by Sisianov) together with Duke Bagrathion-Mukhranski to Baba Khan [see: 74, 273-274].

The Tiflis-Iravan road was closed by the rebellious local population, acting together with troops under the command of the Georgian governor-general Alexander Mirza and this deteriorated further the Russian troops' situation in Iravan. Major Montrezor, surrounded 12 versts from Garakilsa village, was slaughtered, together with almost all his men* [54, 241; 74, 275; 132, 50]. P.Sisianov sent 20 Iravan Armenians, whom he had released from captivity, to the Fortress and demanded for the last time that Mahammad khan surrender the fortress [147, 275; 74, 275; 132, 50]. Having used threats, polite appeals and various promises of concessions to the khan, Sisianov was hoping that he would surrender the fortress until the last moment. The Khan of Iravan, a representative of an "ignorant" nation according to Sisianov, had put him in a desperate situation. Mahammad khan's high military training and well-thought-out tactical manoeuvres demonstrated his outstanding merit as a political and military figure [see: 26, document 1241, p. 618; 132, 50-51]. The khan's main force was comprised of patriots, those brave Azerbaijanis whom Sisianov treated with contempt. They were protecting their motherland against the Russian invaders and the Armenians who had joined them.

On August 31, 1804 Duke Sisianov assembled a military council** with the participation of Major-Generals Tuchkov, Leontyev, Portnyagin, Colonel Maykov, Lieutenant Colonels Simonovich and Baron Klot von Yurgenzburg and took the decision to raise the siege of the Iravan Fortress and recall the troops. On September 1 of the same year, Sisianov demanded of Mahammad khan for the last time the surrender of the

* Only one Armenian managed to survive this bloody battle. According to his report to Sisianov, "they seized the cannons, took only 1 wounded officer and 15 soldiers captive and killed everybody else". General Sisianov demanded that this information remain secret [see: 74, 275].

** During the discussions, Lieutenant-Colonel, Baron Klot von Yurgenzburg stated: "An attack on the fortress is impossible, as we have got a garrison many times stronger in front of us – in the Fortress - and a huge enemy army behind us. Therefore, I suggest raising the siege". General Portnyagin stated that a retreat would be quite difficult, because of the many wounded soldiers and lack of horses. Finally, after tense discussions, other council members also accepted the option of retreat [see: 74, 275-276].

Iravan Fortress. The next day, Mahammad khan again rejected this appeal. Only after that, on September 3, did Sisianov order the retreat of Russian troops [26, document 1242, p. 619; 178, 154-155; 74, 275-276; 115, 104].

The Armenians, having betrayed Azerbaijan and rendered all kinds of help to the Russian military during the invasion of the South Caucasus left their settlement and moved to the Azerbaijani lands occupied by Russia. Namely, malik Abraham and yuzbashi Gavri moved to Garakilsa, controlled by Russia, together with 200 families and begged Sisianov to "save also the 500 Armenian families living around the Iravan Fortress and unable to escape" [26, document 1256, p. 626; 74, 283; 172, 22]. The punishment of treacherous subjects by the Khan of Iravan was to be expected.

Evidently, General Sisianov confronted obstinate resistance from Azerbaijani patriots protecting their native lands during this assault and failed to seize the encircled Iravan Fortress. According to one source, during the first encirclement of the Iravan Fortress, the Russian Commandant lost around 2000 soldiers [26, document 1682, p. 815-816]. Consequently, the tsarist troops, having recorded a shameful failure, were forced to retreat. Yet, this was a temporary step taken under constraint. Although the Russian troops gave up the encirclement of the Iravan Fortress, the invasion of the Iravan Khanate, which was of essential strategic value, remained the main aim of the Russian military. As a result, a piecemeal invasion of the Iravan Khanate was brought to the agenda. In late March 1805, the Shöreyel Sultanate, which was under the control of the Iravan Khanate and had important strategic and economic advantages, was completely occupied by Russian troops* [see: 26, document 1672, p. 572-574].

*Unable to accept the loss of Shöreyel, Mahammad khan Gajar of Iravan sent 3 thousand men there under the command of his warlords Gassim bey and Mahammadali bey. A bloody battle ensued between the troops of the Iravan khan and the Russian army commanded by Major-General Nesvetayev in the village of Great Talin. However, subsequently, the Iravan khan's troops were defeated and retreated to Üchkilsa. Although the Russian troops pursued them, Major-General Nesvetayev ordered the Russian troops to retreat, having heard news of Mahammad khan Gajar assembling an additional force and preparing to attack [26, document 1672, p. 573-574].

Aware of Russia's invasion plans, Abbas Mirza removed Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar, who "was not regular in his foreign policy" and brought Mehdigulu khan Gajar to power in the Iravan Khanate [26, document 1256, p. 626; 200, 14-15; 188, 113].

In early 1806, Sisianov again decided to launch an attack against Iravan. However, his assassination during operations in Baku prevented this assault. In June of the same year, I.V.Gudovich was appointed Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus to replace Sisianov and was assigned the complete occupation of the Azerbaijani khanates and their annexation to the Russian Empire [8, 72-73; 39, 187-188].

At this time, the Iravan Khanate was suffering from domestic instability. Mehdigulu khan had raised the taxes, which resulted in a rebellion by the Iravan population against him [26, document 1256, p. 626-627]. In the summer of 1806, Mehdigulu khan Gajar was replaced by Ahmad khan of Tabriz and Maragha [82, 5; 74, 368-370]. Ahmad khan of Maragha returned the population's property plundered by Mehdigulu khan and undertook many construction projects and defence measures in Iravan. Despite gaining the people's respect during his three-month reign, he died on October 17, 1806 as a result of an epidemic in Iravan. This event deeply saddened the Shahzadah (Prince), Abbas Mirza [98, 285-286; 74, 380]. After Ahmad khan of Maragha's death, Mahammad Hüssein khan Gajar, who had been removed from power by order of Fatali shah, returned to the Iravan Khanate [see: 27, document 792, p. 421], but he could not continue his reign. Sources state that already, by December 1806, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar was in power in the Iravan Khanate [27, document 129, p. 69-70; 74, 456; 95, 167; see: pic. 1].

At that time, the international situation did not favour Russia. The tsarist Russia's aggression against the South Caucasus had aroused resolute protests, not only from Gajars Iran and Turkey, but also from France and England. In December 1806, the Ottoman State declared war on Russia. This caused a severe aggravation of Russia's position in the South Caucasus. France sent officers to Turkey to conduct military training with soldiers and engineers to establish defence fortifications.

Military fortifications and fortresses were built in Turkey's border regions, under the leadership of French engineers [115, 106]. Finding it difficult to fight wars on two fronts, Russia sent Captain Stepanov to Iran to conduct negotiations. According to Gudovich, the borderline between Russia and Iran was supposed to lie along the Kur and Araz Rivers, including the Iravan Khanate. However, French diplomats in Iran managed to close these negotiations [see: 27, document 831, p. 456-460; 178, 268].

In accordance with the France-Iran Treaty concluded in 1807, a group of engineers arrived in Iran from France under the command of General Gardan. Inview of Iravan's strategic importance, some of them went to Iravan at the shah's request and began reinforcement of the fortress' defence. General Gudovich wrote about the large-scale reinforcement of the fortress by French military engineers: "The Iravan Fortress has two walls, a ditch and a soil barrier reinforced according to European military traditions. Canister-shell cannons, which have not been used by the local military before, have been erected on the hill.Due to French engineers teaching the people in Iravan use land mines"[27, document 467, p. 254; 115, 107-108]. By the way, Lieutenant-Colonel Kochnev yielded to the Iravan garrison, was also involved in this endeavour on the eve of the Russian assault [74, 462-463; 132, 90].

Gudovich's letters to the centre say that the French engineers were also engaged in the reinforcement of Üchkilsa Monastery. The French even demanded that Gudovich leave the territories of Iravan. He wrote: "…The French have sent their engineers and officers to reinforce the Iravan Fortress and the Üchkilsa Monastery before my advance towards the Iravan boundaries via Pambak" [79, case 4265, p. 17-18; 115, 108]. In another letter Gudovich stated: "the French are demanding that I leave the Iravan Province, whereas I have conquered these places by force of arms" [75, document 168, p. 60-72; 115, 108].

Unwilling to concede the South Caucasus, Gajars Iran rejected the Russian offer of peace. Using this as an excuse, Russian troops launched a new attack on Iravan in the spring of 1808. The Russian troops, having trained for a long time to conquer Iravan, had built fortifications in

Garakilsa, located in Pambak, as well as in such places as Darabash, Hamamli, Gajarabad and Gümrü, in order to prevent unexpected attacks by Iranian and Turkish troops from Iravan, Kars and Akhalsikh. In September 1808, Gudovich advanced from Pambak to Iravan with his troop of 6000, and 12 cannons. According to other source, the Russian troops consisted of 240 officers and 7506 cavalry. Over 500 Armenian cavalry also joined the invading army [151, 209; 115, 109-110].

The army of occupation of Russia and the Armenians helping them each had their own interests in the invasions of Azerbaijani lands. The Armenians beginning to flow from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to the Iravan Khanate's territories took advantage of the situation and aspired towards the establishment of an "Armenian state" in the western lands of Azerbaijan. Endeavouring to achieve their goal, the Armenians were providing the Russian Commandant's Office with various confidential intelligence, sending different letters to the ruling circles of Russia, regarding them as their "saviours", instigating the Russian troops to invade Iravan and noting that they were looking forward to the Russians' arrival [26, document 1258, p. 627]. The Russian state, in turn, was using all the help, including the financial means provided by Armenians to establish an "Armenian buffer province" against the local Azerbaijanis and neighbouring Muslim states in the western territories of Azerbaijan after the Russian invasion of the South Caucasus.

The Russian officers highly appreciated the "bravery" of Armenians helping them, sent them frequent letters expressing their gratitude and were quite benevolent [see: 180, 7-30, 56-62, 85-103].

Understanding the fact that the Russian state would not give up its intention to invade the Iravan Khanate, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar began to take defence measures as soon as he came to power. He dredged and reinforced the ditch, surrounding the Iravan Fortress, beginning with the Zangi River in December 1806 and increased the number of troops protecting the fortress [27, document 424, p. 232; 74, 456]. On the eve of the Russian attack on Iravan, the khan had already conducted further reinforcement of the Iravan Fortress in European style with the help of

French engineers. Entrenchments were dug outside the thick walls of the Iravan Fortress and cannons were placed on them. Special land mines were used in the battles [27, document 467, p. 254]. The Russian Commandant's Office was gathering information about the number of the Iravan khan's troops via special agents [27, document 436, p. 235].

On September 26, the Russian troops arrived in the destroyed village of Abaran. Hüsseingulu khan Gajar left the protection of the fortress to his younger brother Hassan khan, with 2 thousand soldiers, and left the fortress with 4 thousand infantry to confront the Russian troops. However, the khan of Iravan was defeated in Ashtarak and forced to retreat. On September 30, 1808, Armenians surrendered Üchkilsa to the Russian troops. The invaders were welcomed here with great joy [27, document 453, p. 243].

The second encirclement of the Iravan Fortress and the shameful defeat of the Russian troops (October 3 – November 30, 1808)

Having seized Üchkilsa under Gudovich's command, the Russian troops were positioned in Garabagh village near Iravan. Alhough Hüsseingulu khan set up camp on the bank of the Garnichay against the enemy, he was defeated in the first battle [79, case 4265, p. 4-16; 115, 110; 178, 295-297]. On October 3, the Russian troops under Gudovich's command crossed the Zangi River and encircled the Iravan Fortress [27, document 450, p. 244]. Gudovich demanded the surrender of the city's population and the commandant of the Iravan Fortress, Hassan khan Gajar. Duke Gudovich firstly turned to the Iravan population with a letter on October 4, calling on them to surrender voluntarily to the Russian troops, promising neither they nor their property would be touched. In case of resistance, he threatened them with unmerciful treatment.*

Having been defeated by the Russian troops in the first battle, Hüsseingulu khan attempted to enter the fortress via an attack in the direction of Iravan. The khan's goal was to divert the Russian troops from encirclement of the Iravan Fortress by sudden attacks from the side. However, Gudovich sent a military unit, led by Major-General Portnyagin to pursue Hüsseingulu khan, thus thwarting his plan [27, document 450, p. 244; 178, 298-299; 115, 110]. Seeing that an appeal to the Iravan population would be in vain, the Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops, Gudovich, ordered the seizure of strategic spots around the Fortress in order to bombard it**. Encountering severe resistance, the Russian troops managed to execute the order around midday on October 9. The Iravan Fortress, completely isolated on all sides, was bombarded by the invading Russian troop [27, document 453, p. 244-245; 178, 296-297].

* Gudovich boasted about himself in the letter: "Do not take notice of the previous unsuccessful encirclement of Iravan (in 1804 – ***editor***), the situation was totally different then from now. …I will not only destroy the Iravan Fortress with the troop under my command, but I can even seize Iran [27, document 443, p. 237].

** On the night of October 7, a unit led by Colonel Simonovich managed to capture Tapabashi in the north, Borshov's unit crossed the Zangi River and seized Mount Maghtapa south-west of the Fortress and Major Bukhvotsov's unit took Mount Mughanlitapa, surrounded by gardens and located south-east of the Fortress [27, document 453, p. 244-245; 178, 296-297].

Having succeeded in isolating the Iravan Fortress from the rest of the world, Gudovich wrote another threatening and inviting letter to Hassan khan Gajar, Commandant of the Fortress on October 17.* In his reply, sent on October 21, Hassan khan Gajar stated he would never surrender the Fortress [74, 473].

Hüsseingulu khan was trying to enter the city by breaking the encirclement of the Fortress and inflicting frequent strikes upon the enemy. Under the circumstances, Gudovich stopped the assault on the encircled fortress temporarily and sent a large military detachment against Hüsseingulu khan [27, document 458, p. 248-249]. The battle between the detachment led by Lieutenant-Colonel Podlustsky and the defenders of Iravan ended with the defeat of the latter. The khan had to retreat to the other side of the Araz River in order to protect his surviving forces. Having been informed of this, Fatali shah Gajar sent a troop of 5000, under the command of Farajulla khan, to help the defenders of Iravan. A frightened Russian Commandant's Office sent Major-General Portnyagin with additional troops to help Podlustsky's detachment. However, playing on the nerves of the Russian troops, Hüsseingulu khan evaded open battle each time [27, document 453, p. 245].

While Gudovich was keeping the Iravan Fortress surrounded, the Nakhchivan Khanate was invaded by Russian troops headed by General Nebolsin. Nevertheless, neither the conquest of Iravan, nor the deprivation of the Iravan fortress of water** could break the battle spirit of Iravan's defenders.

* Gudovich told Hassan khan Gajar, the brother of the Iravan warlord,that he had defeated Hüsseingulu khan and they should not expect any help. If they surrendered the Fortress voluntarily, he promised to leave Hassan khan free and let him cross the River Araz, or Hassan khan could be appointed ruler of the entire khanate with the exception of Iravan Fortress and city, on behalf of the Russian Emperor [27, document 447, p. 239-240].

* *Cannon balls destroyed two towers and damaged the walls of the Iravan Fortress encircled by the invading Russian army and the Armenians helping them. Trying to break the fighting spirit of Iravan's defenders, the invading army took an even crueller step. They obstructed the water flowing from the Teymur Spring to the Iravan fortress and deprived the people of Iravan of it. Yet, this plan failed, the brave defenders managed to redirect water from the Zangi River to the Fortress at night, under cannon fire [27, document 453, p. 246].

Although 40 days had passed since the beginning of the siege, the Fortress garrison and city population continued to resist the invaders heroically [178, 299-302; 132, 91]. Seeing the persistency of the Iravan population, Duke Gudovich renewed negotiations with Hassan khan, Commandant of the Iravan Fortress and sent an inviting letter to him. In the letter written on November 12, he used repeatedly the phrase "respected Commandant" and asked him to surrender the Fortress to Russian troops [27, document 458, p. 248-249].

In reply to Gudovich's demands for surrender, Hassan khan Gajar wrote to the imperial officer: "Whatever the cost, we are ready to fight you, not only inside the fortress (that is not so difficult!) but also in the open. You should be aware that the fortress garrison has already made its decision on this" [27, document 460, p. 249-250; 178, 301; see: end of chapter, document 1]. In addition, the Iravan messenger delivering the letter to Gudovich informed him that the fortress garrison would not lay their weapons down until the last man in their lines was killed [151, 222; 178, 301].

Despite Nakhchivan's occupation by Russian troops, Gudovich did not dare to launch an attack to conquer the Iravan Fortress; he kept on corresponding with Hassan khan and demanding that he surrender the Iravan Fortress. Using this opportunity, Hassan khan Gajar gained time by rejecting the appeal and reinforcing the fortress even further [79, case 4266, p. 1-2; 115, 111; 178, 301].

The prolonged encirclement and lack of food was gradually exacerbating the condition of the Russian troops. Finally, Gudovich decided to seize the fortress with an attack. The attack on the Iravan Fortress was planned to take place at 5 a.m. on November 17, 1808 [27, document 895, p. 509]. The Russian troop was divided into five columns. Four columns were supposed to attack from various directions, while the

fifth was supposed to stand by as a reserve force. The number of troops attacking the Iravan Fortress was mentioned to be around 3000 men [172, 26], while another source stated 4645 men [27, document 467, p. 253-256]. However, they confronted determined resistance from the defenders of Iravan, who began firing cannons as soon as the battle began and forced the Russians to retreat. The steps built by Russian troops to climb the fortress were not enough to enter it. Finally, the Russian troops, having lost around 1000 men, had to stop the attack [41, part III, 390]. According to another source, of the Russian troops, 17 officers and 269 soldiers were killed, 64 officers and 829 soldiers were wounded [27, document 467, p. 256]. Assured of the impossibility of entering the city, Gudovich gave up the siege of Iravan and ordered the Russian troops to return to Tiflis early in the morning, on November 30. On December 1, the Russian troops entrenched in Nakhchivan were also forced to leave [27, document 895, p. 509, 510; 178, 304-305].

Despite being written by order of the Russian Empire, the authors of the "Garabaghnama" also mention that Russian troops failed to achieve anything during the encirclement of Iravan and "returned to Darüssürur (Tiflis) beating the drums of retreat without succeeding in their intentions" [8, I, 75; 8, II, 55].

Thus, the defenders of the Iravan Fortress, arisen to protect the freedom of the Motherland, imposed a shameful defeat on the tsarist generals Sisianov and Gudovich, one after the other.

The defeated Russian troops also suffered heavy losses during the attack on the Iravan Fortress. Gudovich's report to the tsar reduces the number of losses, informing him of the deaths of only 17 officers and 269 soldiers and the wounding of 64 officers and 829 soldiers [27, document 467; 132, 92]. N.Dubrovin's records also confirm the brilliant triumph of the people of Iravan over the Russian troops. he wrote: "…regiments

(regiments of the Russian army – ***editor***) were in such a condition that it was pointless to even think about another attack" [151, 224; 132, 92; 178, 304]. Due to attacks by Azerbaijani patriots and a heavy snowfall, the Russian troops retreated, losing another 1000 men [178, 305]. By the way, even Armenian writers admitted the bravery of Hassan khan Gajar, the brother of the Khan of Iravan. In reply to the Commander-in-Chief's repeated demands to surrender the fortress, Hassan khan Gajar wrote: "…You are demanding that I voluntarily surrender the Iravan Fortress and, in return, you will give the Iravan Khanate to me. If such an action is good, then you should start serving the Iranian ruler to attain Iravan, Tabriz and other khanates in return" [74, 473; 178, 298].

Having lost hope of conquering Iravan, Gudovich instructed General Nebolsin, retreating from Nakhchivan, to take those willing to leave, together with the Russian troops, (meaning the Armenians who betrayed Azerbaijan – ***editor***) to Garabagh [27, document 462, p. 250-251]. This assault costed the Russian troops very dearly and almost half of those participating in the military operations were killed.

Thus, having suffered a shameful defeat in the second assault of Russian troops against Iravan and also achieving nothing from an assault on Guba, Gudovich was replaced by Tormasov, of Armenian origin, in February 1809 [39, 191].

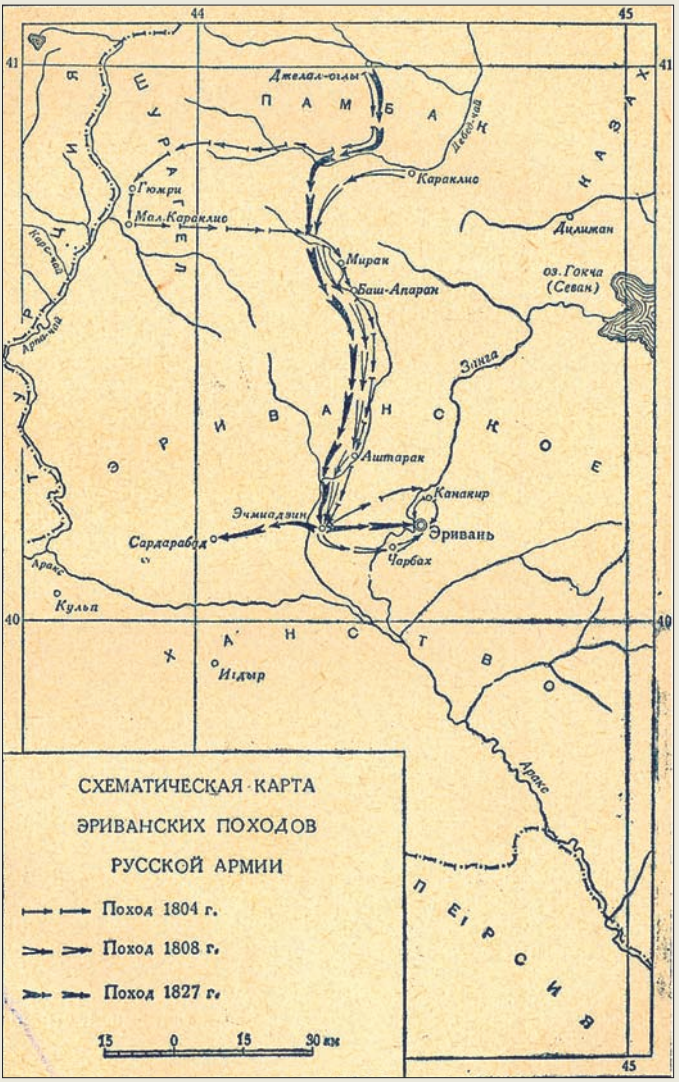
The Russian defeats in the South Caucasus drove the British to expand their activity in the region. Willing to launch a campaign against the Russian Empire, they began playing an important role in Iran's foreign policy. With this purpose, a group of British military experts arrived in Iravan via Turkey. Upon their insistent requests, Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan attacked Georgia with a troop of 20 thousand from Turkish territory. However, he could not achieve success in this assault [see: 28, document 1112, p. 725; 28, document 1127, 736; 115, 112].

In April 1810, negotiations between Russia and Gajars Iran commenced in Askaran at the shah's proposal [178, 160]. During the negotiations, Russia claimed the Nakhchivan and Iravan Khanates, while Iran claimed the Lankaran Khanate. At the time of these negotiations, Russia began plundering and destructive military assaults against Iravan in order to force the Khan of Iravan into its control. The most horrible methods and means were applied in these assaults. An instruction of the Commander-in-Chief to Lisanevich, who was preparing for one such assault read: "Commit such dreadful acts and destruction during this expedition that they never forget it. Take as many families captive as possible" [29, document 170, p. 120; see: end of chapter, document 2]. Such an instruction was also assigned to Jorayev [28, document 666, p. 478]. Attacking suddenly with 4 detachments and 200 horsemen, Lisanevich fulfilled the instruction "decently" within 10 days: due to the vandalism of the tsarist Russian army, many people from the peaceful population were killed and villages were razed to the ground. The population, having witnessed this vandalism, abandoned their houses everywhere and ran in terror to the mountains and to the other side of the Araz River, upon hearing of the arrival of the Russian army [29, document 172, p. 122].

In March 1813, Colonel Pestel launched another assault on Iravan. Attacking with a huge military force and 6 cannons, the Russian troops inflicted grave damage on the khanate's population. The Commander-in-Chief rewarded Pestel with the Second Grade Order of Anna for his "valour" in the assault [74, 616-617]. Despite all these bloody invasive assaults and all kinds of assistance provided by Armenians, Russia failed yet again to subjugate the Iravan Khanate.

The peace negotiations between the Russian state and the shah's representatives commenced in Garabagh – in a Gülüstan village on the

bank of the Zeyva River on September 27, 1813. The Gajars were represented by Mirza Abülhassan Shirazi and the Russian side by the Commander-in-Chief of Russia in the Caucasus, Nikolai Rtishev. Finally, on October 12 (23 according to the new style), a peace treaty containing 11 articles was concluded [29, document 879, p. 736; 29, document 883, p. 739-747]. Iran conceded the independent khanates of Azerbaijan located northward from the Araz River (except for the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates) having no legal right to do so. Thus, the Azerbaijani territories were divided between two invading empires without consideration of the will of the Azerbaijani nation. This was the first division of Azerbaijani lands between Gajars Iran and Russia. The main reason why Russia failed to attain the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates in the Gülüstan Treaty was the heroic struggle of Azerbaijani patriots, the local population of these khanates, against the invaders.



Map1.
The invasion marches by Russian troops into the Iravan Khanate
Source: Григорян З.Т. Присоединение Восточной Армении к России в начале XIX в. Москва, 1959, с.83.



Map 2. Plan of the Iravan Khanate.
Source: Покоренный Кавказ (очерки исторического прошлого и современного положения Кавказа с иллюстрациями). Книга I-V,СПб., 1904.


Талышъ
Пирогань
Р. Араксъ
Ечмiадзинъ
Аштаракъ
Кизилъ-Гамуръ
Уджавъ
Ушаганъ
Кизилларъ
Айкланлы
ЭЧМIАДЗИНЪ
ЭРИВАНЬ
пр. Горкъ
Колюбекю
Агджа-кишлякъ
Зейва
Курдукули
Р. Ханга-су
Р. Ванга
Тавакянтъ
Агамбалы
Улуханлы
Карапала
Диза
Алиджанъ
Тоханлалу
Зильфутаръ
Джанатабатъ
Тегиджерлю
Рамазанъ кянтъ



460. *Тоже, Хасан-хана Эриванскаго къ гр. Гудовичу.*

. . . . . مراسلهٔ آنعالیجاه واصل و از مضامینش اطّلاعی
حاصل شد اینکه قلمی نموده بودند که قلعهٔ ایروانرا بدون
تأخیر بتصرّف داده باشیم چون قلمی نموده اند که قشون
ما را شکست داده از رود ارس گذرانیده ظاهر است که ما ها
وقتی باین قلعه داخل و وارد گردیدیم چشم اعانت و امداد
از قشون خودمان پوشیده وجود ایشانرا با عدم ایشان مساوی
دانسته مطلقا انتظاری ازجانب ایشان نداریم بهرجا رفته
باشند خوب است بحمد الله تعالی احتیاج امدادی نداریم
و نیز قلمی نموده بودند که از شدّت توپ ها برج قلعه خراب
گشته و چند عراده توپ از برج بزمین افتاده است ازین
عبارت و تقرّرات ملازمان سامی معلوم گردند که مقدّمات
دعوی نخچوان هم بهمین قسم خواهد بود بهر صورت ما هارا
خیال اینکه بدون قلعه و توپ درخارج و صحرا هم توانست
کاری کرده باشیم و اگرچه کسی دراندرون قلعه توقّف
و مشغول کارخود گردد چندان کاری نکرده همه کسرا قوّه
آنست که دراندرون قلعه نشسته آنچنانی که درقریهٔ آخرکلك
نشسته و ملاحظه شده که بچه منوال آخرکار صورت گرفت
و دیگراینکه اظهار کرده بودند که بزودیورش قلعهرا مسخّر
نموده خواهند بود پر معلومست که بعد از ینکه ارادهٔ یورش
گردند بطریقی صورت انجام خواهد که بالمرّه رفع قیل
وقال ازطرفین شده فارغبالی کلّی حاصل کرده و کسانیکه
درین قلعه هستند دست از جان خود کشیده منتظر تقدیرات
آلهی بوده و میباشند و درمراسلهٔ خودیشان نیز قلمی داشته
بودند که درجواب مراسلات عالیجاهان میرزا محمّد شفیع
و میرزا بزرك مرقوم شده که از جانب پادشاه ماحکم گردیده
است که قلعهٔ ایروان گرفته باشیم و از جانب پادشاه جمجاه
بما نیز حکم و مقرّر شده است محافظت قلعهرا کرده باشیم
پس حقّ مطلب آنست که ملازمان سامی مصحوب فرستاده
عالیجاهان معزّی الیهما قلمی و ارسال داشته است منتظر
جواب مراسلات ایشان باشند باقی دردوستی و خیرخواهی
ملازمان سامی موجود و آماده بوده انتظار جواب مراسله داریم

Document 1.Hassan Gajar's letter responding to General Goudovich, dated November 1808 (in Persian). ***Source:*** АКАК,т.3. Тифлис,1869, д. 460, с.249.

..... Я получилъ письмо в. с., въ которомъ вы предлагаете мнѣ уступить вамъ кр. Эривань, сообщивъ мнѣ, что вы разбили нашу армію и прогнали за Араксъ. Да будетъ вамъ извѣстно, что мы, вступивъ въ эту крѣпость, закрыли глазъ отъ надежды на помощь со стороны своей арміи, а существованіе и несуществованіе ея сочли одинаковыми,—слѣдовательно мы не ожидаемъ ее; пусть она удалится куда угодно. По милости Аллаха мы не имѣемъ нужды въ ея содѣйствіи.

Также пишете вы, что отъ дѣйствій вашихъ пушекъ будто нѣкоторыя крѣпостныя башни разрушены и нѣкоторыя наши пушки, помѣщавшіяся на нихъ, опрокинуты. Изъ этихъ фразъ вы заключаете, что вѣроятно и сраженіе подъ Нахичеванью кончится тѣмъ-же. Какъ бы то ни было, мы готовы даже внѣ крѣпости, въ чистомъ полѣ, также дѣйствовать противъ васъ, ибо внутри крѣпости защищаться и дѣйствовать противъ васъ не составляетъ большой важности. Всякій можетъ обороняться внутри крѣпости и быть свидѣтелемъ того же послѣдствія, которое постигло васъ при осадѣ Ахалкалакъ.

Еще вы увѣряете, что силою и штурмомъ покорите крѣпость. Очевидно, что когда дѣло дойдетъ до приступа, конецъ будетъ совершенно удовлетворительный. Во всякомъ случаѣ да будетъ вамъ вѣдомо, что гарнизонъ этой крѣпости уже рѣшился на самоотверженіе и ожидаетъ предопредѣленія Аллаха.

Вы поставляете мнѣ еще на видъ, что въ отвѣтныхъ письмахъ Мирзѣ-Шефи и Мирзѣ-Безюргу вы отвѣчали, что имѣете повелѣніе отъ своего падишаха покорить крѣпость Эривань, но мы также имѣемъ повелѣніе отъ своего падишаха защищать ее. Слѣдовательно ожидайте отвѣта отъ названныхъ лицъ.—Въ заключеніе пребываю вашимъ другомъ и доброжелателемъ и остаюсь въ ожиданіи отвѣта.

Document 1.Continuation. Hassan Gajar's letter responding to General Goudovich, dated November 1808 (in Russian). ***Source:*** АКАК,т.3. Тифлис,1869, д. 460, с.250.

подъ военнымъ присмотромъ съ 1804 года по сіе время, стоили большихъ и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ напрасныхъ издержекъ для казны Е. И. В., и приказалъ дать имъ свободу и отпустилъ по желанію ихъ въ Персію. Причины-же, побудившія меня взять сію рѣшимость, были тѣ, что я считалъ неприличнымъ содержать подъ арестомъ женщинъ ни въ чемъ невинныхъ и несовмѣстнымъ, чтобы ихъ бояться, также, чтобы избавить казну отъ безполезныхъ издержекъ и прекратить интриги, кои фамилія Джевад-ханская мужескаго пола, ушедшаго въ Персію, не преставала имѣть чрезъ сихъ женщинъ. При томъ-же случай сей представлялъ мнѣ удобность приличнымъ образомъ войти въ сношенія съ наслѣдникомъ Персіи Аббас-мирзою, къ которому я писалъ письмо. Впрочемъ, одна изъ Джевад-ханскихъ женъ по имени Баджи-ханумъ пожелала остаться въ Карабагѣ при дочери своей, находящейся въ замужествѣ за однимъ изъ родственниковъ нынѣ владѣющаго въ Карабагѣ хана, которой я и далъ позволеніе туда отправиться. Въ Персію-же уѣхала Джевад-ханова жена Шюкуфэ-ханумъ, также дочери его отъ разныхъ женъ Хатун-бегюмъ и Балажа-бегюмъ, внукъ Мусахибъ-ага, мать его Тути и дочь сына Джевад-ханскаго Угурлу-аги, съ тремя при нихъ служителями.

Г. ЭРИВАНЬ.

170. *Предписаніе маркиза Паулуччи ген.-м. Лисаневичу, отъ 27-го октября 1811 года, № 30.*

Слухи дошли уже сюда, что в. пр. находитесь съ войсками въ Эриванской области; но я, къ совершенному удивленію моему, не имѣю отъ васъ никакого свѣдѣнія ни о положеніи вашемъ, ни о вашихъ дѣйствіяхъ, хотя обязанность ваша была рапортовать мнѣ даже о самомъ выступленіи вашемъ въ сію экспедицію. А потому рекомендую вамъ впредь всегда въ точности исполнять сію обязанность, не оставляя главное начальство въ неизвѣстности. Я признавалъ необходимымъ отправить къ в. пр. моего адъютанта, лейбгусарскаго полка пор. кн. Чавчавадзе съ тѣмъ, чтобы вы чрезъ него доставили мнѣ полныя свѣдѣнія о вашихъ дѣйствіяхъ и успѣхахъ. Между тѣмъ въ особенности поручаю вамъ стараться сею экспедициею навести сильный ужасъ Персіянамъ и сдѣлать оную надолго памятною Эриванцамъ, чрезъ всевозможное оной разореніе; наипаче-же старайтесь сколько можно больше захватить въ плѣнъ семействъ и рогатаго скота, хотя до 4 т. штукъ, который по предположенію моему завести подвижной магазинъ весьма для сего употребленія нуженъ. При томъ не упустите, буде можно, взять и денежную контрибуцію съ Эриванцевъ, производя всевозможное опустошеніе. Разгласите также во всей Эриванской провинціи, что новый главнокомандующій въ Грузіи, т. е. я, поставилъ себѣ за непремѣнное правило никогда безъ строгаго наказанія не оставлять малѣйшее со стороны Персіянъ покушеніе на границы, Россійской Имперіи принадлежащія, и что каждый разъ, когда только Персидскія войска гдѣ-бы ни было сдѣлаютъ въ нашихъ границахъ малѣйшее хищичество, то храбрыя войска Россійскія тотчасъ введены будутъ въ самую ихъ землю и подобнымъ образомъ всякій разъ будетъ имъ заплачено. Въ заключеніе-же я долженъ присовокупить, что увѣренъ будучи совершенно въ отличныхъ вашихъ воинскихъ достоинствахъ, опытности и благоразуміи, я остаюсь въ пріятной для меня надеждѣ, что в. пр., руководствуясь испытаннымъ въ васъ похвальнымъ усердіемъ къ службѣ Е. И. В., совершите сію экспедицію соотвѣтственно пользамъ всемилостивѣйшаго Г. И., съ полнымъ успѣхомъ; если-же при томъ удастся в. пр. чрезъ произведеніе сильнаго ужаса въ Персіянахъ сею экспедиціею понудить ихъ искать мира съ Россійскою Имперіею или преклонить Эриванскаго сердаря Хусейн-Кули-хана со всѣмъ его владѣніемъ вступить въ подданство Россіи, на томъ условіи, что ему предоставлены будутъ всѣ его права, преимущества и доходы,—съ тѣмъ только, что въ самой крѣпости поставленъ будетъ Россійскій гарнизонъ: то в. пр. чрезъ сіе окажете весьма важную услугу на пользу службы Е. И. В. и обяжете меня отдать вамъ полную справедливость чрезъ ревностное засвидѣтельствованіе предъ Г. И., что успѣхи сіи суть слѣдствія истиннаго усердія вашего къ пользамъ службы Е. И. В. Когда вы сообразите все сіе дѣло, не оставите дать мнѣ подробный отчетъ чрезъ моего адъютанта кн. Чавчавадзе.

171. *Тоже, отъ 3-го ноября 1811 года, № 37.*

Получивъ рапортъ в. пр., коимъ доносите мнѣ объ успѣхахъ военныхъ дѣйствій, произведенныхъ вами въ Эриванской области, равно и о возвращеніи вашемъ въ границы съ войсками, кои находились въ сей экспедиціи подъ главнымъ вашимъ начальствомъ, поспѣшаю отвѣтствовать в. пр., что я увѣренъ совершенно, что вы при исполненіи возложенной на васъ

Document 2. Marquis Paulich's instruction to Major-General Lissanevich, dated October 27, 1811.
Source: АКАК,т.5. Тифлис, 1873, д. 170, с.120.



Picture 1.
The Iravan Khan Husseingulu khan Gajar (1806-1827)
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/hossein_khan_sardar
(This picture has now been "excluded" from the site)

8

The occupation of the Iravan Khanate by the Russian Empire

The Iravan Khanate was undergoing a grave political crisis on the eve of the second Russian-Iranian war (1826-1828). Despite this, the khanate had achieved significant progress in trade just before the Russian occupation [95, 873-874]. According to a source, "While over 57 thousand pounds of cotton were produced during the Sardar's reign, currently only around 1500 pounds are produced [71, part I, 51]". The goods exported from Iravan were bringing in 300 thousand silver roubles per year [71, part IV, 284]. This was primarily related to the fact that the khanate had managed to maintain its independence for a longer period than the other Azerbaijani khanates.*

The unflinching courage and spirit of freedom of the Azerbaijani people in their struggle against the Russian invaders during the occupation of the Iravan Khanate is plainly referenced in a report by Marquis Paulugchin, Commander-in- Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, dated February 22, 1812, to the Russian Empire, some time near the end of the first Russian-Iranian war (1804-1812). He wrote: "My conscience has entrusted me with the holy task of bringing to Your Excellency's notice that the numerous manifestations of a spirit of freedom among the local population in 1802,… as well as in 1804 during Sisianov's time, during his attack on Iravan and finally now, for the third time, are obvious proofs of the fact that the local population of these lands are not inclined towards Russian authority…" [29, document 88, pages 59-60; see: end of chapter, document 1].

In addition to the above-mentioned, it should be mentioned that the Armenians amounting to a quite insignificant portion of the population, principally the Gregorian Church and Armenian merchants, were

* While other khanates of Azerbaijan located on the north side of the River Araz were annexed to Russia in accordance with the Treaty of Gülustan in 1813, the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates managed to maintain their independence.

betraying the state they had inhabited by assisting the invading Russian troops by all means, providing them with food and money, as well as by spreading conspiracies and spying for them. For example, the records of a high-ranking Russian official describing the anti-Azerbaijani espionage activities of Archbishop Nerses, who was considered second in line after the Catholicos in the Armenian Church hierarchy of the Üchkilsa Monastery, are further proof of this fact. The Russian official wrote: "Archbishop Nerses has repeatedly helped us to obtain information about the Iravan Khanate's conditions, conveyed to us the events taking place there via his trusted men and informed us in advance of all the enemy's intentions (the Khan of Iravan – ***editor***) [29, document 523, pages 443-444].

The political instability facing the khanate in the early XIX century had a negative impact on its economic conditions. The large-scale military operations, destruction, pillaging and looting by Russian troops had struck a heavy blow to the khanate's economy. Suffering from economic deprivations, part of the population was forced to leave their native land to find shelter in less dangerous places. All of these factors had shattered the khanate's economic, military and political power. Sometimes the khan himself was forced to move people from one place to another with all their property in order to protect them from slaughter and looting [82, 40-41; 93, 231; 177, 334].

Nevertheless, the Iravan Khanate was still the strongest of all the Azerbaijani khanates at the beginning of the XIX century. Therefore, in July 1816 the Emperor wrote to Yermolov, Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus:" It would be good if the Iranian shah would exchange Iravan and Nakhchivan for the territories occupied by us

stretching southwards from the Araz. Yet, considering the obstinacy displayed by the Iranian side in yielding these territories to us, we cannot hope they will ever agree to this" [93, 12-13].

As is known, the Emperor Nicolas I, just like his predecessors, kept the conquest of Iravan in his focus of attention and frequently reminded Yermolov of this fact [93, 122; 175, 410-411]. The Khan of Iravan was waiting for the right time to attack Tiflis in order to regain the Azerbaijani lands occupied by Georgian dukes at the beginning of the XIX century with Russian help, and steal a march on the enemy. Hence, as both sides were preparing for war, Azerbaijan was building its forces and relationships were deteriorating.

Firstly, the Russian Headquarter's Office sent military engineers to the Qil, Zod and Göycha regions claiming that certain areas in the east of the khanate belonged to Russia. Nevertheless, a decisive response from the Khan of Iravan forced them to give up this idea [30, document 1370-1371, page 892; 132, 162; 58, 40-42]. Finally, in the spring of 1826, the Russian Headquarters decided to attack Shirak (Mirak*) [132, 162]. Thus began a new Russian campaign of attack against the Iravan Khanate.

Concerned about the Russian troops gradually approaching the centre of the Iravan Khanate, the khan assembled his troops on the border. His border troops were placed in the following positions: a cavalry division of over 1000 men near Lake Göycha; 1000 Garapapag cavalry in front of the Baligchay station; two infantry regiments headed by Hüsseingulu khan Gajar himself, 6 cannon and 3000 cavaliers; 5000 cavalry headed by the Iravani warlord's brother, Hassan khan Gajar in Adiyaman (on the

* Some documents collected by the Caucasian Commission of Archaeography refer mistakenly to an area in the Iravan Khanate called Shirak as Mirak [30, document 13/4, etc.]; the mistake was also repeated in other sources published later [60, 179; 177, 32, 36; 59, 105; 93, 37, etc.]. A contemporary source of the khanate period – "Jambr" - cites the name correctly, as "Shirak" [105, 191].

way from Tabriz to Gümrü) [59, 105]. Frightened by all this, the Armenians living in Dalijan* began to flee. In his records, Seversamidze, commander of the Russian border troops, wrote, in comparing Armenians and Azerbaijani Turks, that Armenians could not survive on those soldierless borders without the Tatars (ie. without Azerbaijanis – ***editor***). …Unlike the Tatars, Armenians are more useful and loyal in peaceful times [30, document 1372, page 892; see: end of chapter, document 2]".

On 16th July 1826, the Iravan Khan's troop counter attacked and entered Shirak, while his brother Hassan khan's forces entered Shöreyel. Having suffered heavy losses, the Russians were forced to retreat. "The Ravan warlord and his brother Hassan khan freed the Abaran Fortress and sabred the Russians who had escaped to Garakilsa. The region's population was moved to Ravan, while some villages of the Gümru uezd were moved to Ajam. The princes decided to attack Tiflis [20, 111-112]. On July 16, the Khan of Iravan crossed the border with a troop of 5000 men and made the commander of the Tiflis infantry detachment, Duke Seversamidze, retreat from the Shirak camp to the Gümrü station [93, 37; 59, 104]. The Baligchay, Sadaghachay, Garakilsa and other guardian stations seized by the Russian troops were destroyed. Hassan khan's troops took control of the Gümrü Road. Soon Pambak and Shöreyel were cleared of enemies. This fact was confirmed by Mirza Adigözal bey in his chronicles, even though he was writing under Russian government orders: "After Duke Savirza Mirza (Seversamidze) left Pambak and Shöreyel, Hüssein and Hassan khan arrived from Iravan, burnt the buildings belonging to the Russian government and acquired the territories" [8, I, 81-82]". In reality, as mentioned above, Seversamidze

* The toponym "Dalijan" belonging to Azerbaijani Turks was later distorted by Armenians and shaped into "Dilijan". The name is presented as "Dalijan" even on a map prepared by the Russian Empire at he beginning of the XX century [see: end of chapter, map 1].

was driven out of Pambak and Shöreyel and the people of Iravan regained their native Azerbaijani lands. In general, as a result of the battles raging from 16th July until 21st September for the liberation of Pambak and Shöreyel under the Iravan Khan's leadership, 92 Russian soldiers were killed, 2 officers and 37 infantry were wounded and 2 officers and 25 infantry were taken captive [146, 143-144].

Thus, on 19th July 1826, the Second Russian-Iranian War was launched.

Refusing to be reconciled to the loss of former positions and with the Iravan Khan's troops nearing the Georgian borders, General Yermolov, Commander-in-Chief of Russian troops in the Caucasus, sent a new military detachment to the Baligchay station. However, the detachment of 166 men was encircled by the khan's cavalry on July 26 and almost totally destroyed. 113 were killed, 18 were taken captive, including the detachment's commander and the others were forced to flee the battlefield [177, 47-50]. The Russians attributed the defeat to soldiers in the detachment from Gazakh (Azerbaijani mahal - ***editor***) who had joined the Russian military service; the Russians claimed they had led Voronkov's detachment astray, directing it right into the enemy, while some of them had raised their weapons against the Russian soldiers and the rest ran away after the first shooting [177, 50].

The military successes of the khan's troops boosted the morale of the population of local and neighbouring provinces. Potto writes that after the liberation of Pambak and Shöreyel, "Borchali, Shamshaddil and Yelizavetpol openly betrayed Russia and the Russian ambassador was caught and detained in Iravan" [177, 52; 132, 164]. In order to draw the aghas of Gazakh to his side, the Khan of Iravan wrote in a letter to them: "You were seeking to save yourselves and your families from the Russians when there was peace between the Russians and us… Now the

time has come" (152, 618-619; 132, 164). This letter did its work. The population of Gazakh rose up. Snejevski, the police-officer in Gazakh, barely managed to escape with the help of a few Armenians [177, 52].

On 14th July 1826, the Khan of Iravan's cavalry captured the German settlement once established by the Russian Headquarter's Office on Azerbaijani lands near Tiflis and, on the night of September 1-2, Hassan khan captured the Greek settlement established in Lori with his 3000-man cavalry division [177, 63; 93, 84-85; 43, 261]. However, a section of the 3 Russian detachments and artillery based in Jalaloglu made them retreat and set off in pursuit. On the other side, the warlord of Iravan headed from Lake Göycha towards the Shamshaddil district to punish Russian supporters. General Yermolov advanced with his detachment to block him. The Russian military forces took the German and Greek settlements back [43, 261] and these Azerbaijani territories were once again taken away from their legal owners. The Russian invaders thereby tried to create discontent between the Azerbaijanis, who were fighting for their ancestral lands, and the communities of Germans and Greeks.

Having not yet been informed of the war launched by the Khan of Iravan against Russia and the banishment of Russian troops from the khanate's territories, Tsar Nicolas I issued an order to launch military attacks against Iravan, assigning the number of troops to participate in the campaign. The order dated 1st August 1826 and sent to General Yermolov read: "Do launch an immediate attack against the warlord of Iravan. I expect the following reply from you soon: With God's grace, the warlord is no longer and Iravan province has been occupied – You and the Russian army of 15 thousand are enough to gain victory" [55, 214; see: end of chapter, document 3]. Yet General Yermolov failed to carry out the order issued on August 1, as the Russian troops could not possibly have attacked Iravan by then, due to the fact that they had lost

control over the entire North Azerbaijan khanates as a result of the large-scale national liberation movement launched against the invaders. Hence, the attack demanded in the Russian Emperor's order was postponed.

The Russian troops' victories in battles in Shamkir and Ganja also impacted on the Iravan Khanate. The dispirited khan's troops began to retreat. Pambak and Shöreyel were almost emptied again. The advancing Russian troops reached Jalaloglu on 21st September and built a camp there. The next day, the detachment led by Davidov launched an attack towards the interior of the Iravan Khanate. However, Davidov returned to his previous position on 29 September, following Yermolov's orders, obviously because the latter had become more cautious after the bitter outcomes of previous attacks on Iravan [152, 686-687; 93, 87; 132, 165]. Since the Empire's major forces were involved in the reoccupation of the rebellious North Azerbaijan khanates, a decisive attack against Iravan was not expected imminently. Attacking Iravan with insufficient forces was dangerous, as the warlord of Iravan (Hüsseingulu khan Gajar – ***editor***) could counter attack, move behind the Russians and cut their contact with Georgia [93, 87-88; 132, 165], which would mean defeat for the Russian troops.

On 21st October 1826, the Emperor wrote to Yermolov: "If it is possible to capture Iravan by force, by bribing the warlord of Iravan or by establishing secret relationships with him, do not miss the opportunity". The tsar was well aware of the importance of capturing the Iravan and Sardarabad Fortresses [see: end of chapter, pic. 1, 2] and often reminded Yermolov of this [93, 122].

In late 1826, Russian Army Headquarters developed two drafts for the next military campaign, taking account of Yermolov's and Paskevich's opinions. In Paskevich's plan, Iravan and Nakhchivan were to be isolated from the rest of Azerbaijan by a strike on an unexpected area, while the major strike was to be inflicted upon Tabriz [152, 687; 93, 159-160, 166; 132, 165].

Yermolov's suggestion was to be content with capturing the Iravan Khanate with existing forces and to use the Armenians supporting the Russian troops in the fortresses by arming them against the Muslims. The plan continued with the occupation of Ardabil, Khalkhal and other Azerbaijani provinces by passing through Meshkin province and subjugating the Lankaran Khanate. Tsar Nicolas I confirmed Yermolov's plan and approved the idea of striking the main blow against the Iravan Khanate [93, 157-166, 205-208].

In order to prepare for the execution of the plan, Chief of Headquarters, Baron Dibich, arrived in Tbilisi in February 1827 and went through the plan thoroughly. By decree of the Tsar, 400 thousand chevrons, or 500 thousand roubles, were allocated for its implementation. Plenty of grain and flour was sent to Baku and Redutgala [93, 166-170]. Suspecting General Yermolov of communicating with the Decembrists, Nicolas I soon released him from the post of Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops in the Caucasus. In late March 1827, General I.F.Paskevich, having maintained his loyalty to the Tsar, was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops in the Caucasus (1827-1831) [93, 226, 228-229; 177, 283; 172, 38-39]. As the new Commander-in-Chief fully appreciated the strategic importance of the Iravan Khanate, he decided to strike the first blow there.

On 26th March 1827, Baron Dibich announced the launch of military operations against the Iravan Khanate. At the beginning of April, the vanguard of Russian troops set off from Borchali to Iravan under the command of General Benkendorf, accompanied by the Armenian Archbishop Nerses Ashtarakli [32, document 214, pages 258-260; 177, 287; 93, 222-223, 229-230, 233; 137, 12; 132, 166]. On April 11, Benkendorf approached Sudakan, located 40 versts from Üchkilsa. The Russians encountered unfavourable conditions here. The entire popula-

tion of Iravan had been moved southward from the River Araz and the khanate's territory had been emptied; it was impossible to provision the Russian troops with food [93, 231]. Although the Russian commandant arrived at Üchkilsa Monastery on 13th April without resistance and was solemnly welcomed by the Armenians living there, Benkendorf soon understood the difficult situation he was in the Armenian's deceit.* The starving Russian soldiers had even begun to eat plant roots [32, document 214, pages 258-259].

The first siege of the Sardarabad Fortress by Russian invaders and its heroic defence (April 16-17, 1827)

Facing a dead end, Benkendorf moved from Üchkilsa Monastery to Sardarabad on April 16. The Sardarabad Fortress was surrounded by dry ditches and had 22 cannon. The fortress had a 3000-man garrison. The chief of the fortress was the brother of the Iravan warlord, Hassan khan, and his grandson (Fatali khan – ***editor***) [59, 28]. Although General Benkendorf, attempting to seize the Sardarabad Fortress by a surprise strike, attacked it with 5 detachments and 4 cannon on 16th April, he managed to approach the fortress, secretly, only in the evening.** However, the fortress' defenders became aware of the Russians's

* General Benkendorf's unit was soon in deep trouble in Üchkilsa. Having commenced the assault with few food supplies, the Russian troop depended greatly on Armenian help to meet this demand. The Armenians, headed by Nerses of Ashtarak, had promised to help the Russian Headquarter's Office, both financially and militarily. However, the Armenians did not render any help to the Russians [see: 177, 287-288; 175, part IV, 409]. Undoubtedly, the Armenians were, as usual, aiming to hurry the Russian troops into a fight against the Iravan Khanate. Later, in November 1828, General Paskevich wrote in a confidential letter that the deceitful promises, with which the Armenian Catholicos Nerses had tricked them, were directly responsible for the shameful defeats of the Russian troops [32, document 214, pages 258-259].

** Having been duly informed of General Benkendorf's military plans, Hassan khan Gajar confronted the Russian troops 10 versts from the Sardarabad Fortress with his unit of 1000 cavalrymen and, despite his defeat, he managed to disrupt the enemy's attack on the Fortress to a great extent [see: 93, 243].

presence, decided not to give them a chance and began firing their cannon. Recognising the failure of his plan, Benkendorf sent a messenger to the chief of the fortress demanding they yield. The chief of the fortress (Fatali khan – ***editor***) rejected Benkendorf's demand, answering "I would rather die under the ruins of the fortress than surrender it". [177, 304-305]. Receiving this defiant reply from the defenders of the Sardarabad Fortress, Benkendorf ordered heavy cannon fire at the fortress on the night of April 16 to 17. Nevertheless, the fortress' defenders responded with a counter-attack. In addition, attempts by the starving Russian soldiers to collect food from surrounding villages also failed. Failing to seize the Sardarabad Fortress, due to the bravery of its heroic defenders, the Russian troops again retreated to Üchkilsa Monastery on April 17 [93, 243-244; 177, 305]. Although the Russian army, lacking financial resources, turned to the Pashas of Kars and Erzurum, their appeal yielded no result [93, 245]. Finally, a caravan of carts, full of food sent from Tiflis to the Russian troops, reached the camp on April 23. These reserves were enough to supply the Russian troops for 10 days only [177, 306]. Therefore, having solved the food problem, at least temporarily, the Russian troops hurried to achieve their main objective – to seize the Iravan Fortress and complete the occupation of the khanate.

The third siege of the Iravan Fortress and unyielding stand of the fortress' heroes against the Russian invaders (April 27 – June 23, 1827)

As the warlord of Iravan, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar, understood the purpose of the Russian troops, he had prepared well the defence of the Iravan Fortress. The khan had collected vast grain reserves in the fortress from the surrounding villages and had reinforced the fortress garrison.

The garrison only had 5 thousand soldiers and 26 cannon [59, 28]. Having faced Armenian betrayal numerous times, Hüsseingulu khan acted carefully this time and placed a garrison of 400 soldiers in the Üchkilsa Monastery, ordered that the church's food reserves to be carried to the Iravan Fortress and that the Armenians be brought to the Iravan Fortress and kept under control, leaving only a few religious figures in the church [93, 233]. Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan assigned his brother Hassan khan to protect the Sardarabad and Iravan Fortresses and he himself defended the surrounding areas with his troop [8, II, 84].

Not wishing to lose time, Benkendorf placed 2 battalions headed by Colonel Voljensky, in Üchkilsa and left it on April 23. The next day, he crossed the Zangi Pass, moved towards the south-east of Iravan and captured the highlands. Many bloody battles took place between the defenders of the Iravan Fortress and the combined forces of the invading Russian troops, the Armenians having betrayed the Khan of Iravan, from 24th until 27th April.* After a fierce struggle, on April 27 a place located in the eastern part of the Iravan Fortress called the city suburb was captured under the command of Major Voljensky. Thus, the encirclement of the Iravan Fortress was completed [93, 256-258; 177, 308-310]. Despite being surrounded on all sides, the defenders of the Iravan Fortress fought boldly. Thus General Benkendorf was forced to negotiate with Hüsseingulu khan through the chief of the Fortress, Subhangulu** (Hüsseingulu khan Gajar's nephew and son-in-law – ***editor***). The general first tried to subvert the khan with money, but seeing the hopelessness of this ploy, he promised the khan that, in the

* The 500-man infantry unit, having left the Iravan Fortress to fight the enemy, entered into a bloody battle with their adversaries in one of the villages located near the fortress. Although the Iravan cavalry fought determinedly, the well-armed enemy seized Mughanlitapa Mount on the south-eastern side of the fortress. However, the fortress' defenders shelled them heavily with cannons. On April 25, the enemy captured the "Irakli Mountain" peak following a bloody battle. On the same day, a military unit commanded by the fortress' Commandant, Sübhangulu khan, attacked the enemy regiment positioned in the city gardens. The hostile regiment retreated. However, as the Russian troops received additional military aid, the Iravan fighters were defeated... [see: 93, 256, 257; 177, 308-309].

** Potto presents the name of Sübhangulu khan as "Savatgulu" khan [177, 309-311] in one part of his book, while in another the same name is noted as "Suvangulu" khan [177, 514], and Sherbatov writes of the same person by the name of "Suangulu" khan [93, 264]. Yet, another source presents the nephew of Hüsseingulu khan Gajar and the Commandant of the Iravan Fortress as Sübhangulu khan [32, 566].

event of his surrender, the Russian government would keep him in power and his previous wealth would be returned to him.

Yet, not only did Hüsseingulu khan Gajar refuse the general's offer, he also preferred to continue the struggle. On the night of April 29 to 30, the Iravan cavalry suddenly attacked the enemy's guard divisions watching the bridge over the River Zangi thus putting them under duress. The aim was to break the enemy's encirclement and enter the Iravan Fortress. However, the heavy cannon fire of the Russian troop thwarted the attack [177, 309-312].

On April 30, Hassan khan Gajar tried to break the encirclement on the eastern wing with a 200-man cavalry troop and make contact with the people in the fortress, but the Russians prevented him [93, 258]. Benkendorf's troop was already provisioned with food and, furthermore, had been joined by two regiments of Black Sea Kazaks, when he received a second round of military supplies sent by General Paskevich on May 1. Hassan khan and his cavalry were often seen around the Russian camp, but he didn't launch a serious attack. The khan's main purpose was probably to make the Russian troops restless and tired (93, 260). On May 7, Hassan khan built a camp in the outfall of the River Zangi with a detachment of 4 thousand men. On the evening of May 8, Benkendorf left the camp together with two armed divisions of 1200 Kazaks and one cannon, passed the village of Ulukhanli at night and reached the outfall of the River Zangi in the morning. Hassan khan's detachment was standing on the other bank of the river. Benkendorf passed the river near the village of Sarvanlar and advanced to the khan's left. While retreating towards the River Abaran, Hassan khan was attacked by Benkendorf's Black Sea and Don Kazaks. Benkendorf pursued Hassan khan's detachment and, according to his records, the khan lost 300 men, both wounded and killed. 54 men were taken captive. Beys from Khoy and

Garapapag, as well as the Iravan warlord's father-in-law, were among the captives. The pursuit of Hassan khan was stopped near Sardarabad. The next day, Benkendorf returned to the camp. Hassan khan built himself a camp at Beybulag, located south of the River Araz, he raised cavalrymen from several local tribes and increased the number of his troop to 5 thousand men [93,261-262].

The heroic stand by the Iravan Fortress' defenders and the prolongation of the encirclement forced the Commander-in-Chief Paskevich, to come personally and lead a crusade against Iravan. That is, the troops headed by General Paskevich launched an attack on Iravan on May 12, accompanied by the Armenian and Georgian detachments which had joined them. On May 17, the first Armenian cavalry regiment,* established with Emperor Nicolas I's agreement, followed Paskevich into the territories of the Iravan Khanate. Their number on the borders of Iravan had reached 1000 [177, 323-324]. This proves, once again, the magnificence of the Iravan Fortress at that time.

Moving from Üchkilsa toward the Iravan Fortress on June 8, Paskevich began collecting intelligence about the fortresses belonging to the Iravan Khanate. The General learned that a garrison of 1000 serbazs(soldiers-***trans***.) and 500 archers from Mazandaran were based at the Sardarabad Fortress, there were 18 cannon in the Fortress' gun-pits and they had food reserves for two months. Paskevich wrote in his journal of military operations about the Iravan Fortress: "The Iravan Fortress has two high walls with vaults, surrounded by a deep ditch. A narrow strip between the walls serves as another obstacle, just like the

* General Sipyagin spoke proudly of the services rendered by Armenians in 1826 against the Iranians (the troops of the Iravan khan and the Gajars of Iran – ***editor***). Therefore, paying special attention to the establishment of Armenian units, Sipyagin signed a special rule established for those wishing to enlist in the units on May 24, 1827 [153, 62-64].

ditch. Cannon are placed in the closed vaults of the inner wall, while the outer wall is protected by falconets (light swivel-guns – ***editor***) placed in loopholes and vaults, as well as by gun shot. The Fortress garrison consisted of 2 thousand sarbazs and approximately the same number of irregular archers" [93, 262-263]. Paskevich believed that defences of the Iravan Fortress were quite strong and the high morale of the fortress' garrison increased its importance even further. Paskevich was well aware of the failure of Sisianov's attempt in 1804 and Gudovich's attempt in 1808 to capture the Iravan Fortress [93, 263-264], which was considered unconquerable, and he was not planning to repeat those failures.

Having reached the vicinity of the Iravan Fortress, Paskevich learned that Benkendorf was conducting negotiations with Sübhangulu khan (Commandant of the Iravan Fortress – ***editor***). He did not trust Sübhangulu khan, who was a close associate and subordinate of the Iravan warlord, but agreed to continue the negotiations, assuming the fortress could be seized without a battle. Several days previously, Sübhangulu khan had informed Duke Seversamidze of his wish to speak to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Troops. When Paskevich sent a message to the fortress commandant announcing his arrival, Benkendorf was very surprised to receive a reply, not from the commandant, but from the warlord himself. The Iravan warlord Hüsseingulu khan said to Duke Severzamidze: "If the conversation is not about the surrender of the fortress, I will allow the Fortress Commandant to meet with Paskevich. Otherwise, it will be meaningless – because I will never surrender the fortress" [93, 264-265]. After this, Paskevich ordered the cessation of all contact with the fortress [93, 265; 132, 167]. Krasovsky arrived in the vicinity of Iravan with his 20th infantry division and two Kazak detachments. Here he was supposed to replace Benkendorf's encirclement group, so that the latter could launch an attack together with Paskevich [177, 449].

Due to the weather conditions, Iravan's encirclement had already overstretched the troops. The baking heat of summer had begun, while disease had spread throughout the army. Paskevich reported that 240 men of the Georgian grenadier regiment encircling Iravan had fallen sick within one day. The lines of the battalions had become sparse and the number of soldiers capable of fighting was a little more than 400. The siege artillery had not yet arrived (the artillery left Tiflis only on 26th June). Therefore, Paskevich was thinking of giving up the encirclement, taking the troops to the mountains with food and water reserves, maintaining control over the roads and, when necessary, leading them quickly to Iravan, Üchkilsa and Sardarabad.* Having returned to Üchkilsa, Paskevich heard that Hassan khan had crossed the River Araz with 3000 cavalry and sarbazs and was approaching the eastern side of Alagöz Mountain. Trying to prevent this, Paskevich sent a troop headed by Shipov against Hassan khan on June 10. Hassan khan retreated to Garajasar – the Alagöz Mountains - after hearing of the troop's arrival in Bashabaran [93, 265-267].

Recognizing the impossibility of occupying the Iravan Fortress, General Paskevich decided to attack Nakhchivan and assembled his troops in a camp near Garnichay, located 25 versts from Iravan. However, he did not forget to take measures to reinforce the Iravan Fortress encirclement before attacking Nakhchivan. Lieutenant-General Krasovski was appointed Chief of the Iravan Encirclement Division to replace Benkendorf.** Paskevich positioned Krasovski's division around Iravan and gave them the necessary instructions***: to continue the encirclement of Iravan until the weather became too hot and then, if

* The idea of retreating towards the mountains came only from the troops attacking Iravan. Paskevich himself was planning to attack Nakhchivan with the main force [93, 266].
** The Iravan unit had around 3200 infantry, 1200 cavalrymen and 16 cannons, while the main force had 4800 infantry, 800 regular and 3000 irregular cavalrymen and 26 cannons [93, 269-270].
*** Paskevich instructed the Armenian Archbishop Nerses, who was expected to take an active part in the province's governance in the future, to pay special attention to the grain harvest and watering the fields [see: 93, 273].

necessary, to retreat to Sudakand. Paskevich warned that the actions of the Iravan warlord, especially of the Commandant, Sübhangulu khan, were aimed only at distracting Krasovski from taking drastic measures. Therefore, Krasovski should try to negotiate as little as possible with them [93, 267-273; 177, 332-333].

The Russian troops set off on June 19 and arrived in Davali village on June 21. The village had been emptied in advance [93, 273; 132, 167]. As mentioned, the warlord had moved the population to Iravan and placed guard units in some fortresses. Sherbatov reports that 18 thousand people were moved to the Fortress [93, 322; 132, 167].

The strong resistance by Iravan's population, the hot weather and the disease spreading through the soldiers, were aggravating the condition of the Russian troops surrounding the Iravan Fortress. Lieutenant-General Krasovski wrote in his diary on June 17 that he had over 700 soldiers in Üchkilsa Hospital [59, 6]. V.Potto confirms this – the weather had been very hot for two months and terrible diseases had spread among the soldiers. He states that there was no sense in even discussing the possibility of capturing the fortress without siege artillery, expected to arrive in August. Reporting the situation to Paskevich, Krasovski said the siege of the Iravan Fortress was pointless and requested his permission to raise it [177, 449-451]. According to Potto, when Krasovski finally received Paskevich's permission to abandon the siege, he retreated towards Üchkilsa at midnight on June 21. The next day the fortress' inhabitants learned of the Russian retreat and breathed easily after a 2-month siege. They were truly, extremely happy [177, 451].

Sherbatov reports that Krasovski was planning to raise the siege on the night of 22nd to 23rd June and move to Sudakand [93, 275]. However, in Krasovski's own diary it is written that the termination of the Iravan Fortress' encirclement was conducted secretly and the combined forces besieging the fortress retreated towards Üchkilsa at midnight on June 23, 1827 [59, 6].

Following the Russian retreat, Hüsseingulu khan attended to fortress reinforcement and did his best to this end.* Some rumours even said that the khan attempted to build cannon that would destroy more than half of the Russian corps with one shot, but there had not been enough molten metal [177, 453-454].

At the Nakhchivan Fortress, Russian troops confronted infantry units of the Gajars of Iran under the command of Hassan khan and Naghi khan. The Russian troops, superior in numbers under the command of Eristov, won the battle [115, 118]. On June 26, Nakhchivan was occupied. Having seized Nakhchivan, Paskevich began encircling Abbasabad with all his forces on July 1 [93, 275-280]. At that time, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar attacked Üchkilsa** [177, 454]. It seems that the Khan of Iravan was trying to draw the attention of Russian troops away from the Abbasabad Fortress, which they had encircled.

On July 5, Abbas Mirza attempting to break the Abbasabad siege, attacked from Khoy, together with Hassan khan. Nevertheless, a battle in Javanbulag ended in their defeat. The fortress was swept by fire. On July 7, the fortress garrison surrendered. On July 8, Paskevich entered Abbasabad. On July 13, Major-General Saken was appointed Fortress Commandant and Chief of the Nakhchivan Province [93, 282-287, 293; 132, 167]. On 19 July 1827, Griboyedov went to Abbas Mirza's camp with his chief translator, A.Bakikhanov. During negotiations, Griboyedov demanded the submission of the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates to

* After the Russians gave up the Fortress' encirclement, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar went to a mosque and prayed to Allah for having survived the infidels' attack… The Iravan Fortress was very dear to Hüsseingulu khan, his 23-year-long battle memories and best days had passed in this very fortress [177, 452, 453-454].

** On July 4, the Iravan warlord left the Iravan Fortress with 4000 cavalrymen and 2 sarbaz battalions armed with 2 cannons and set off to capture Üchkilsa. The warlord sent a letter to the Commandant advising him not to listen to Archbishop Nerses and to surrender the monastery. Instead of surrender, cannons were fired from the monastery. The warlord's units encircled the monastery. However, several Armenians fled from the monastery and informed Krasovsky. As Krasovski headed towards the monastery with 2 battalions and 4 cannons on July 5, the warlord gave up the siege and retreated towards Iravan [177, 454-455; 59, 8].

Russia and a military indemnity. Abbas Mirza suggested a 10-month cessation of military operations. The negotiations ended without result [59, 6; 177, 452-155].

The Russian troop based in Üchkilsa was engaged in reinforcing the area's defences until 1st July; they left a part of the troop there and built a camp 35 versts from Üchkilsa, in Chinqilli village, on the bank of the River Abaran. The Iravan troops* pursuing the Russians watched them from the valley of Alagöz Mountain, 10 versts from the Russian camp [59, 6; 177, 452-455].

Abbas Mirza gathered his forces (there were 10 thousand infantry, 15 thousand cavalry and 28 cannons in his troop [93, 301]) and struck a heavy blow against the Russian troops in the Battle of Ushagha on August 17. The bloody battle continued from seven o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the evening, finishing 2 versts from the Üchkilsa. Escaping from the battlefield, Krasovski found shelter in Üchkilsa Monastery. Abbas Mirza reinforced his position in Ushagha and decided not to attack [93, 302-303]. Records of the battle, by an author named Gizetti, say from Krasovski's unit 685 men were killed, 347 wounded and 134 taken captive[146, 145; 132, 167]. According to Sherbatov, around 700 soldiers and officers from Krasovski's unit were killed, almost 300 were wounded and the general himself was hit badly in the shoulder [93, 303]. Sherbatov says that nearly 3000 men were killed from Abbas Mirza's troop.It seems that the the author recorded Abbas Mirza's losses in higher numbers than those of the Russians. The losses of the Russian troops should have been higher since Krasovski's unit ran away and retreated from the battlefield.

Krasovski justified himself in this way: Abbas Mirza had reinforced his position in Ushagha so much that it was impossible to cross the area and return to the camp without suffering heavy losses. On the other hand,

* According to Potto, this vigilant and brave unit, consisting of people from Garapapagli, was headed by Naghi khan [177, 455].

had I opted for this dangerous move, this would have meant the imminent loss of Üchkilsa [93, 303-304]. Admitting the pointlessness of assigning Krasovski to continue the siege of Iravan after the Battle of Ushagha, General Paskevich wrote: "Even if Abbas Mirza attacked Krasovski again, he would hardly prevail in Üchkilsa Monastery" [177, 481]". Authors describing the battle wrote: "Having given up the siege of Iravan, Krasovski attacked Üchkilsa*. Taking advantage of the situation, the warlord moved to Üchkilsa with 4000 cavalrymen and 2 brigades of sarbazs. On August 4, Abbas Mirza was seen on the Üchkilsa Plain, together with his 30 thousand troops, and he captured Ashtarak village on August 6. They united, surrounded the Russian troops on August 17 and began killing them. Not including the 200 men taken captive, 24 officers and 1130 soldiers were killed" [185, 48; 177, 457, 469-478; 137, 21; 132, 168]. This victory greatly hindered the Russian attack on Iravan.

The second siege of the Sardarabad Fortress by Russian troops, its heroic defence and fall (September 14-20, 1827)

On 29th August 1827, the Russian troops in Üchkilsa chose the Sardarabad Fortress as their next target. General Paskevich was informed of the fortress' abundant food reserves and its capture was vital to ensure the next moves by Russian troops [64, 138]. On September 11, General Paskevich set off for the attack on Sardarabad with the combined units and approached it the following day. Hearing this, Abbas Mirza retreated to Maku with his forces. The Sardarabad Fortress was protected by Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan and his brother Hassan khan's own forces [32, document 518, page 561; 177, 494].

*Uchkilsa was protected by one Russian unit, while Krasovski was heading there with his unit of 2000 fighters and a transport vehicle carrying food [185,48].

On September 14, the troop commanded by Krasovski surrounded the Sardarabad Fortress [59, 31]. The Sardarabad Fortress, built by the Khan of Iravan 10-12 years before,* was situated on a large plain stretching from Üchkilsa to Alagöz. The double, high walls with huge rectangular vaults and gates made the Fortress quite strong and difficult to take. The fact that the fortress' 2000-man garrison, armed with 14 cannon, was commanded by Hassan khan's grandson – the young and inexperienced Fatali khan - gave Paskevich hope of success in capturing the fortress. Yet, the Iravan warlord's brother Hassan khan managed to enter the fortress, raising the morale of its defenders and made them take an oath to die among the Fortress walls, but not to surrender it [32, document 518, page 561; 177, 494-495; 93, 315-316]. Paskevich decided not to seize the fortress by an immediate attack, but by a properly organized siege and he appointed Lieutenant-General Krasovski Chief of the Encirclement Corps. Paskevich decided to launch the first attack from the fortress' southern wing. Sardarabad was heavily shelled by cannon from September 15 and the fortress' defenders returned their fire. On the morning of September 16, the siege artillery arrived and positioned around the fortress. The city was bombarded by fire from 24 cannon from September 18. After 2 days of incessant firing, the fortress' garrison managed to break through the encirclement in order not to be taken captive. On the morning of September 20, Paskevich entered the fortress with his main force [32, document 518, page 561; 177, 495-501; 93, 315-317]. The forceful action taken by Hassan khan had demonstrated his high skills as a warlord. Nevertheless, the fortress' vast military supplies and food – 13 cannon, a full store, with 14 thousand quarters of grain, a lot of cotton fabric and many military supplies fell to the Russian troops [177, 501-502; 32, document 518, pages 561-562, 563-564]. According

* According to I. Shopen's records, Hüsseingulu khan of Iravan had founded the Sardarabad Fortress in 1810 [95, 255].

to Sherbatov, 500 of the fortress' garrison were killed and 250 men were taken captive. By Paskevich's calculations, the grain reserves obtained here were enough to provide the entire right wing of the Russian army with food for six months. In addition, a lot of gunpowder,cannon balls, cotton etc. was collected from the stores and 13 copper cannon were captured from the fortress walls. Paskevich wrote in his journal of military operations: "The supplies we have acquired here are priceless, without them, a further siege of Iravan would remain under question. Sardarabad was probably the reserve store supplying Abbas Mirza's army with food [93, 318]". The abundance of reserves in the Sardarabad Fortress showed that the khan had prepared his troops for a long-term struggle against the foreign invaders. Yet the khan and his troops could not destroy the food and military supplies under the incessant cannon and squadron fire around the city. According to some sources, despite the shah's intention to yield the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates after the fall of Sardarabad, Abbas Mirza did not fulfil his order to conclude peace with Russia [132, 168].

The fourth siege of the Iravan Fortress, Armenian betrayal and the fall of the Iravan Fortress (September 24 – October 1, 1827)

Despite the military defeats suffered by Gajars Iran, the troops of the Iravan khan continued to resist the invaders. The main focus was on defence of the Iravan Fortress. Having escaped the Sardarabad encirclement, Hassan khan reinforced the Iravan Fortress [177, 505]. On September 21, Paskevich saw the siege artillery off to Üchkilsa. The next day the entire unit was supposed to move towards Iravan. Colonel Khomutov was appointed Commandant of Sardarabad. The fortress' garrison consisted of one battalion of the Crimean regiment, two cannon

and Armenian and Kazak units (Russian military units-***editor***) [93, 319]. On September 23, Paskevich's military forces built a camp 2 versts from the Iravan Fortress, captured Mughanlitapa Mount, located 750 sajens from the fortress walls, and started a control check of the Iravan Fortress. "The gardens of the Iravan Fortress, its minarets and vaults, as well as the internal buildings were visible from the River Zangi's rocky bank. The fortress walls, with loopholes 200 sajens apart and vaults on each wing, stretched along the top of the steep bank. Proper attention had not been paid to Iravan's defence from the riverbank and some parts of the fortress were destroyed. Yet the steepness of the bank and the river flow hindered any breach of the defensive line and its encirclement. The other three sides of the fortress were surrounded by a deep ditch filled with water and supplied with 50 cannon. The double walls, protected from the vaults and wings, spoke of the impending stubborn defence of the fortress garrison. The fall of Sardarabad failed to weaken the strength and activity of Hassan khan, who had taken over command of the Iravan Fortress after that fall. Using reconnaissance operations, Paskevich learned that the abundant gunpowder, cannon-ball and grain reserves in the Iravan Fortress could provide for its defence and the garrison's food requirements for several months. However, Hassan khan's brother – the warlord of Iravan, Hüsseingulu khan - had moved 18 thousand people to the fortress from the city of Iravan and surrounding areas. Only their medical-sanitary situation could worry the khan [93, 321-322]". Conducting a check of the Fortress, Paskevich decided to commence its encirclement from the south-east [93, 323]. The Iravan Fortress, with two tall towers, was surrounded by a large ditch and cannon were placed between the walls. The fortress garrison consisted of 2 thousand soldiers and 2 thousand archers. The food supply was intended to suffice for half a year [93, 263].

Certain of the impossibility of defending the fortress after its full encirclement, Hüsseingulu khan Gajar retreated towards Turkey with his cavalry. His brother Hassan khan Gajar commanded the fortress' defence [177, 492].

On 24th September 1827, the next siege of Iravan by Russian troops began. On that day, Paskevich positioned squadrons from Mughanlitapa to the right and cannonaded into the fortress all night [93, 323; see: end of chapter, pic. 1]. Two squadrons bombarded the city continuously for 3 days. Incapable of withstanding the heavy cannon fire any longer, the fortress vaults fell. The canals deep under the fortress walls were filled with stones, by Paskevich's order, in order to deprive the fortress' defenders of water. At the same time, Paskevich demanded that Hassan khan surrender the Fortress. However, Hassan khan Gajar ignored the appeal, repaired the towers and prepared for the next battle. The fortress garrison subjected the Russian troops to heavy fire. Nevertheless, the invaders' siege corps managed to bring cannon near the city. Having received no positive reply to his next appeal for surrender, Paskevich commanded the firing of over 1000 cannon-balls, from 40 cannon, at the Iravan Fortress. The city began to burn. Confusion and hopelessness spread through the peaceful population trapped under the destruction and the smoke of the burning city [177, 505-511]. The defenders of Iravan were also cannonading the enemy. Yet betrayal by the Armenians in the fortress and their liaison with the enemy deteriorated the situation even further. Armenian spies were contacting Paskevich and informing him of all the military secrets, including the position and number of the fortress' defenders, locations of the cannon etc. Furthermore, the cannon-balls launched by them were not hitting their target, due to a lack of experienced gunners. Further, as some cannon were managed by Armenians, they were treacherously aiming the cannon balls at empty sites instead of at the Russian troops [84, 36; 153, 86]. The Armenians outside the fortress were also helping the Russian troops to seize the Iravan Fortress. An Armenian named Nerses of Ashtarak had made a special appeal to the Uchkilsa peasants on September 27-28 to urgently help the Russian troops [172, 44]. In addition, the few Armenians living

in Iravan city during the fortress' defence were helping the Russian troops by all means. When the city's population had left their homes as far back as in April 1827 and moved to the fortress, Armenians were placed in the fortress, isolated from Azerbaijanis [153, 85-86]. While Armenians were climbing on top of the Fortress walls and signalling their surrender by waving their caps [143, 164], the fortress' Azerbaijani inhabitants kept up the heroic defence of their ancient city.

On September 30, the fortress' encirclement began to tighten. Cannon were brought to new, closer positions. The Fortress' walls were shelled with fire from all directions. On the night of October 1st, the Fortress' defenders again launched heavy fire against the Russian troops, by Hassan khan's order. However, this did not bring the intended result.

On October 1, the Armenians inside the fortress established contact with the invaders, rebelled and demanded that Hassan khan surrender the fortress to the Russians.* Despite the khan's efforts, Armenians opened the fortress' northern gates to the Russian troops [32, document 523, page 566]. According to Potto, the gates were not opened, although there were people on the fortress walls with raised white flags [177, 512-513]. Those who raised the flags of surrender were the Armenians, having betrayed the state they were living in. As mentioned above, during Iravan's encirclement, Armenians had managed to contact Paskevich and informed the Russians of the locations of Azerbaijanis in the fortress and the best areas to be targeted by cannon [153, 85-86]. Taking advantage, Lieutenant-Colonel Gurko and Shepelev's unit captured the south-east-tower of the fortress. After this, Krasovski, approaching the fortress' northern gates, ordered Belov, who knew the Tatar language (Azerbaijani Turkish – ***editor***) well, to tell them to open the fortress gates immediately. As soon as Belov uttered these words, a gun was fired from

* Another source states that the rebellion occurred on September 28 and mentions that Hassan khan had rejected this demand [see: 177, 508].

the fortress and blew his head away. This was the last ball shot from the fortress, by Hassan khan Gajar's order. The gates were opened in a moment and the Russian troops thrust themselves into the fortress. According to one source, Iravan's heroic protector, Hassan khan, [see: end of chapter, pic. 5] had placed a burning fuse in the gunpowder tower in order to blow up the fortress at the last moment. However, Lieutenant Lemyakin saw this in time and took out the burning fuse with his own hands. At that moment, the garrison laid down their weapons. Hassan khan was in the mosque with his loyal people and continued his resistance [175, 415; 177, 512-513; 67, 252].

According to M. Sherbatov, the Russians entered the Fortress by breaking down its gates [93, 329]. With the help of Armenian treachery, the Russians prepared to capture a settlement called Tapabashi, located in the western part of the city, they crossed the River Zangi and positioned a squadron there… The fortress walls were destroyed on this side after exactly 6 days of encirclement and 6 guard detachments managed to enter the city [153, 86].

Having entered the fortress by means of Armenian betrayal, the Russian troops engaged in a bloody battle against the fortress' heroic defenders. Hassan khan Gajar, having retreated into one of the mosques with around 200 nobles, still continued his resistance. Near evening, the Iravan Fortress was occupied by the invaders. Together with Hassan khan Gajar*, Commandant of the Fortress Sübhangulu khan**, commander of a special division Gassim khan, Jafargulu khan of Marand, Alimardan

* There is little information regarding the further fate of Hassan khan Gajar, who had fought the invaders bravely to protect the freedom of his native lands and earned the title of The King of the Lions. Following the occupation of the Iravan Fortress, Hassan khan Gajar was sent to Petersburg – to Nicolas I - by Paskevich. However, a change in the political situation prevented his arrival in Petersburg. Hassan khan Gajar was detained on the way, in Ekaterinograd, located on the bank of the Terek [see: 177, 516]. There are no records about the khan's further destiny.

**In a report given two days after the invasion of the Iravan Fortress – on 3rd October 1827, Paskevich mentions that Sübhangulu khan was also among the 6 men taken captive together with Hasan khan Gajar [see: 32, document 523, page 566]. Other writers indicate that Sübhangulu khan was soon found by Lieutenant Chevkin in a cellar [see: 177, 514; 93, 329].

khan of Tabriz, Aslan khan of Ahar, Fatali khan and others were captured. Also, all the cannon in the Fortress and weapon supplies were taken over by the enemy [32, document 523, pages 564-566; 93, 328-330; 177, 514]. In addition, Hassan khan Gajar's priceless sword,* decorated with gold and precious stones on the handle, which once belonged to the renowned Turkic warlord and ruler, Amir Teymur, also passed into Russian hands.

V. Potto wrote down the statements of a person who witnessed the events, to describe the destructions inflicted on Iravan by Russian troops: "I was surprised to see the devastated walls and towers of the Fortress when I reached its south-eastern side. I think that Almighty God could not do in four centuries what the encircling artillery did in four days" [177, 516; see: end of chapter, pic. 3, 5, 6].

The occupation of the Iravan Fortress, which had resisted the foreigners heroically on numerous occasions to protect the freedom of the native land, was met with great joy in the palace of the Russian Emperor and celebrated with a solemn ceremony. V. Potto described the event, writing that Nicolas I returned hastily from Riga to Petersburg upon receiving news of the seizure of the Iravan Fortress. On November 8, the Emperor held a ceremony of prayers in the Winter Palace Church, together with all members of his family. On the same day, the keys to the gates of the Iravan Fortress and 4 flags from the Fortress walls were taken into the city's central streets and displayed to the people [see: 177, 518-519].

Paskevich was rewarded with the "title of Earl for this victory" achieved due to Armenian treachery [93, 330]. Furthermore, Paskevich was awarded the First-Grade Order of Saint Vladimir for the seizure of

* Amir Teymur had once defeated the Ottoman Sultan Ildirim Bayazid with this sword (in 1402 – ***editor***). The sword, passed from Amir Teymur to the Safavid shahs, was seized by Nadir shah when he came to power together with other precious property of the Safavids. The sword was seized by the Gajars dynasty after Nadir shah, and had eventually reached Fatali shah Gajar. Fatali shah presented this sword to Hassan khan Gajar for the latter's bravery in a battle against Turks. When Hassan khan was climbing down the Iravan Fortress on a rope, he asked General Krasovski to find his lost sword. The precious sword was found and sent to Nicolas I as a gift [see: 59, 61-62; 177, 515-516].

Abbasabad, with the Second-Grade Order of Georgy for the seizure of Iravan, gifts amounting to 1 million roubles for the conclusion of peace and the title of "Erivanski" for capturing the Iravan Fortress [177, 591]. In addition, special medals were introduced on the occasion of the seizure of the Iravan Fortress [see: end of chapter, pic. 6,7]. The invading general organized a "temporary government" in Iravan under Krasovski's leadership. Archbishop Nerses was elected a member of this government for the "services" rendered by Armenians to the invading Russian troops. As noted by S.Glinka, a researcher in Caucasian Studies, "Krasovski and Nerses acted in collaboration" [46, 34-35; 132, 170].

On 2nd October 1827, by Paskevich's order, Russian troops held a parade of "triumph", celebrating the occupation of the Iravan Fortress. During the parade, a large part of the Iravan Fortress walls collapsed, as if unable to tolerate this historic injustice and many invading Russian soldiers died under the rubble [177, 517-518].

After the occupation of the Iravan Fortress, the entire territory of North Azerbaijan was annexed to Russia. The Treaty of Turkmanchay was signed with the defeated Gajars Iran on 10th February 1828. According to the third article of the Treaty, the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates of North Azerbaijan, which were not included in the Treaty of Gulustan (1813) were also annexed to the Russian Empire [76, 125-126-131; see: end of chapter, pic. 4].

Thus, in accordance with the Treaty of Turkmanchay, Azerbaijani territories were again divided between two empires – for the second time. The will of the Azerbaijani people, the actual owners of their native land, was ignored and Azerbaijan was divided between the Russian Empire and Gajars Iran. North Azerbaijan passed into captivity under Tsarist Russia, while South Azerbaijan passed into captivity under Gajars Iran. Before long – on 21st March 1828 (one of the days of the Novruz

Holiday – ***editor***), the Russian invaders established a false entity named "Armenian Province" on the territory of the Iravan Khanate, ancient territory of Azerbaijan, by special decree of Emperor Nicolas I [76, 272-273; 32, document 437, page 487; see: end of chapter, document 5]. Hence, the foundation was laid for the future establishment of an Armenian state on Azerbaijani territories, as well as a new centre of tension in the South Caucasus region [163, 37].

V

СМУТЫ ВЪ ГРУЗІИ

88. *Всеподданнѣйшій рапортъ маркиза Паулуччи, отъ 22-го февраля 1812 года, № 46.*

Въ донесеніяхъ моихъ, отъ 12-го числа сего мѣсяца, чрезъ военнаго министра я имѣлъ счастіе довести до Высочайшаго свѣдѣнія В. И. В. объ окончаніи военныхъ дѣйствій въ Дагестанѣ, кои совершены съ величайшею пользою для службы В. В. Нынѣ-же съ живѣйшею скорбью я долженъ изложить прямо предъ В. И. В., что можетъ быть послѣдовало-бы совершенное истребленіе Россійскихъ войскъ, въ здѣшнемъ краѣ расположенныхъ, какъ благоусмотрѣть изволите изъ слѣдующаго:

7-го числа сего мѣсяца получено было мною, при возвращеніи изъ Дербента въ Кюри, непріятное извѣстіе, что Персіяне въ числѣ 20 т. войскъ, между коими бо́льшая часть находилась изъ регулярной пѣхоты, при 12-ти орудіяхъ, ворвались въ Карабагскую провинцію, почему для удержанія Карабага я на другой-же день, то-есть 8-го числа, командировалъ отрядъ изъ 1,000 человѣкъ, поручивъ оный полк. Котляревскому, съ повелѣніемъ слѣдовать къ новой Шемахѣ форсированнымъ маршемъ. Самъ-же, проѣхавъ чрезъ Баку (гдѣ мнѣ необходимо нужно было окончить многія дѣла), я долженъ былъ соединиться съ симъ отрядомъ 12-го числа. Въ самомъ дѣлѣ, 12-го я прибылъ въ новую Шемаху и оттоль сначала поспѣшилъ въ Зардобъ, дабы итти искать непріятеля и его разбить; но судьба въ семъ случаѣ рѣшила иначе. Въ новой Шемахѣ получилъ я рапортъ полк. Живковича, начальствующаго войсками въ Карабагѣ, что баталіонъ Троицкаго полка, подъ командою маіора Джини, занимавшій постъ въ Султан-будѣ, былъ 1-го числа сего мѣсяца атакованъ непріятелемъ, и что когда сей маіоръ былъ убитъ, а маіоръ Сачевскій тяжело раненъ и кап. Гумовичъ также убитъ, то кап. Оловянишниковъ, послѣ ихъ принявшій команду надъ баталіономъ, былъ столько подъ, что войдя въ сношенія съ непріятелемъ, сдался въ плѣнъ.

По прибытіи моемъ въ Зардобъ я освѣдомился, что непріятель, узнавши о моемъ движеніи съ войскомъ, спѣшилъ, собравъ Карабагскихъ жителей сколько могъ, переправить за Араксъ; также, что самъ Баба-хановъ сынъ Аббас-мирза принялъ намѣреніе ретироваться. Побужденіемъ къ сей экспедиціи на Карабагъ и проводникомъ непріятелю былъ Джафар-Кули-ага, предназначенный наслѣдникъ Карабагскаго ханства, который, имѣвъ причины къ неудовольствіямъ, давно уже вошелъ въ тайныя сношенія съ Персидскимъ правительствомъ и котораго, сколь скоро измѣна его была обнаружена чрезъ письма къ нему Персидскаго правительства, кои были перехвачены, нынѣ имѣются у меня, немедленно приказалъ арестовать, что и было въ точности исполнено, но тотъ-же самый кап. Оловянишниковъ, который сдалъ Персіянамъ баталіонъ, упустилъ его изъ-подъ караула. Теперь приказалъ я собрать всѣ бумаги относительно сего безчестнаго дѣла, дабы дать вѣрный во всемъ отчетъ В. И. В.

Затѣмъ, къ вящшему прискорбію моему получилъ я рапортъ изъ Тифлиса, что вдругъ весь Кахетинскій народъ и жители Ананурскаго уѣзда, понушавшіеся овладѣть кр. Анануромъ, дабы симъ способомъ войти въ связь съ обитателями Кавказскаго

Document 1. The commander of the Russian troops in Caucasus marquis Pauilich's report, dated on22 February,1812.
Source: АКАК, т.V.Тифлис, 1873,д.88, с.59-60.

ущелья, стремительно подняли оружіе, умертвили многихъ изъ войскъ В. И. В. въ ихъ квартирахъ и произвели ужасныя жестокости, коихъ примѣры представляетъ намъ Французская революція. Не взирая однако-же на сіе тревожное извѣстіе, видимая опасность для Карабага, на границѣ коего я находился, не позволяла мнѣ самому тотчасъ спѣшить въ Тифлисъ, гдѣ все находилось въ чрезвычайномъ страхѣ. А потому я ускорилъ только разослать тотчасъ нужныя повелѣнія о сборѣ войскъ, въ окружности Тифлиса расположенныхъ.

Между тѣмъ принятыми мною мѣрами, устроивъ все нужное для безопасности Карабага и оставивъ командующимъ въ томъ краю полк. Котляревскаго, я съ стремительностью поспѣшилъ въ Тифлисъ, куда прибылъ вчерашняго числа и завтрашній день съ войсками выступаю въ Кахетію.

При семъ случаѣ дерзаю всеподданѣйше присовокупить, что Дагестанъ, въ которомъ началось пламя, Ширванскій Мустафа-ханъ, жители Шекинскаго владѣнія, между коими обнаружились смятенія, общій бунтъ мгновенно возникшій во всей Кахетіи, также усильныя возбужденія къ мятежу Татаръ Борчалинскихъ, Шамшадильскихъ и Казахскихъ, жительствующихъ внутри Грузіи, о коихъ я сейчасъ получилъ свѣдѣніе, что и они начинаютъ колебаться въ вѣрности къ В. И. В., и въ одно съ симъ время соразмѣренный набѣгъ Персіянъ, имѣвшихъ съ собою Грузинскаго царевича Александра; равномѣрно побѣгъ къ Арагвскимъ бунтовщикамъ сына царевича Іоанна, въ Москвѣ пребывающаго, кн. Григорія, о которомъ нынѣ полученъ мною рапортъ, что онъ старается склонить къ мятежу Кахскихъ жителей и всю Картлинію, гдѣ нѣкоторыя деревни начинаютъ обнаруживать склонность къ измѣнѣ,—не оставляютъ ни малѣйшаго сомнѣнія въ томъ, что здѣсь скрывался умышленный заговоръ, чрезъ который всѣ владѣнія В. И. В. отъ самаго Кавказа должны-бы быть потерянными вмѣстѣ съ войсками, оныя защищающими. Однако-же одержанныя въ Дагестанѣ побѣды, произведшія большое вліяніе на весь здѣшній край, мое поспѣшеніе недовѣрчиваго Мустафа-хана Ширванскаго, при которомъ я успѣлъ совершенно перемѣнить его мысли, и счастье, что я могъ подать Карабагу скорую помощь, бывшую слѣдствіемъ поспѣшной ретирады непріятеля, разстроили сей важный заговоръ и мнѣ остается теперь только усмирить или истребить Кахетинскихъ мятежниковъ, противъ коихъ я буду попеременно употреблять то мѣры кротости, то силу оружія.

Ананурскій уѣздъ уже весь почти приведенъ въ покорность подполк. Ушаковымъ, ускорившимъ туда съ двумя баталіонами изъ Карталиніи, въ которой командующій ген.-м. Сталь умѣлъ доселѣ держать народъ въ должномъ повиновеніи. За всѣмъ тѣмъ, съ стѣсненіемъ сердца я долженъ В. И. В. донести, что въ Кахетіи, гдѣ главнѣйшая производима была для войскъ закупка провіанта, нѣсколько провіантскихъ чиновниковъ мятежниками убито, немаловажныя суммы при нихъ состоявшія расхищены и магазины съ хлѣбомъ бунтовщиками разграблены.

О подробностяхъ всѣхъ сихъ несчастныхъ происшествій я не премину всеподданѣйше представить В. И. В. по возстановленіи совершеннаго спокойствія въ краѣ. Высочайше управленію моему ввѣренномъ. Нынѣ-же спѣшу изложить вкратцѣ случившіяся здѣсь обстоятельства, дабы успокоить В. И. В. насчетъ слуховъ, кои могли-бы распространиться относительно сего края.

Всемилостивѣйшій Государь! Истина мною руководствующая налагаетъ на меня священный долгъ донести В. В., что неоднократные примѣры обнаруженнаго мятежническаго духа между здѣшнимъ народомъ, напаче-же Кахетинцевъ, бунтовавшихъ въ 1802 году, при открытіи здѣсь Правительства, также въ 1804 при покойномъ кн. Циціановѣ, во время экспедиціи его на Эриванъ, и наконецъ теперь, въ третій разъ, ясно доказываютъ, что народъ здѣшній не имѣетъ приверженности къ Россійскому правленію. Причина нынѣ случившагося въ Кахетіи бунта еще въ достовѣрности не открыта и хотя мятежники, чувствуя сами страхъ отъ предпринятой ими дерзости, стараются теперь дѣлать разглашенія, что яко-бы сборъ провіанта для продовольствія войскъ, къ чему въ нѣкоторыхъ непослушныхъ селеніяхъ употреблялась военная экзекуція, былъ поводомъ къ поднятію ими оружія, но я пріемлю смѣлость В. И. В. удостовѣрить, что отнюдь не экзекуція въ семъ случаѣ подвигла ихъ къ бунту, а что, напротивъ того, давно умышленный заговоръ, съ приготовленіемъ повсюду мятежныхъ умовъ, самъ собою обнаружился съ толикимъ ожесточеніемъ. Неоспоримымъ-же доказательствомъ сему служитъ то, что мятежъ первоначально возникъ въ сел. Ахмета, Тіанети и въ Ананурскомъ уѣздѣ, гдѣ экзекуція никогда не была употребляема по доставкѣ провіанта. Впрочемъ, я не оставлю сдѣлать по предмету сему строжайшее слѣдствіе и по открытіи настоящихъ причинъ не премину всеподданѣйше донести во всей истинѣ. При томъ не могу умолчать предъ В. В., что я поставленъ теперь въ столь критическое положеніе, въ каковомъ войска здѣсь находящіяся ни-

Document 1. Continuation

сношенія съ вами. Теперь спрашиваю васъ: съ вашего-ли позволенія пришли туда караулы? Въ послѣднемъ случаѣ пусть они пробудутъ тамъ нѣсколько дней: наши караулы будутъ находиться вблизи ихъ. Когда-же Мазаровичъ посѣтитъ высочайшій дворъ, вопросъ этотъ тамъ разрѣшится. Впрочемъ, прикажите вашимъ карауламъ, чтобы они вреда и разворенія не причиняли тамошнимъ кишлакамъ. Если-же караулы пришли туда безъ вашего позволенія, то прикажите имъ уйти въ Саданахачъ. Я по чувству дружбы соглашаюсь на ихъ пребываніе тамъ, впредь до окончательнаго рѣшенія вопроса о границѣ.

1371. *Письмо ген. Ермолова къ Хусейн-хану, отъ 13-го іюля 1825 года, № 69.*

Въ письмѣ вашемъ упоминать изволите о переговорахъ моихъ съ беглербегомъ Тавризскимъ въ разсужденіи границы; вамъ извѣстно, что дѣло о семъ зависитъ единственно отъ разрѣшенія е. в. шаха, слѣдовательно намъ безполезно разсуждать о томъ.

Что касается до уроч. Гелли, я никогда не почиталъ его принадлежащимъ намъ и помню съ удовольствіемъ, что во время кочевья караулы наши располагались тамъ съ позволенія в. высокост. Но въ тоже время вы, конечно, не изволите забыть, что только въ 1821 году допущены Эриванскіе жители устроить зимовники свои на пространствѣ между Барат-Гедукомъ и Саданахачемъ, которое всегда занималось нами, на такомъ-же основаніи какъ занимаются вами земли между рр. Капаномъ и Капанакомъ.

Благодарю в. высокост. за согласіе, чтобы караулы наши занимали Гелли и Зодъ, съ тѣмъ чтобы не повредили кишляковъ; но мѣста сіи заняты не будутъ, ибо сдѣлано о семъ мое распоряженіе.

Насчетъ Айрумскаго Аллах-Верди, удалившагося въ границы наши, я долженъ сказать в. высокост., что безпрерывные побѣги сіи весьма непріятны и сколько разъ просилъ я васъ, чтобы перебѣгающихъ отъ насъ не держать близко границы.

Вамъ и е. выс. наслѣднику не угодно было разсудить, что поступки таковые не приличны и весьма противны существующимъ между обѣими державами дружбѣ и согласію.

На письмо в. высокост. въ разсужденіи вывозимыхъ отсюда въ Персію денегъ имѣю честь объяснить:

Никогда не было запрещаемо вывозить отсюда деньги; в. высокост. достаточно имѣете ихъ за продаваемую хлопчатую бумагу и въ другія мѣста Персіи много ихъ выходитъ. Но у насъ есть законъ, запрещающій выпускать заграницу монету Россійскаго чекана, тогда какъ червонцы и всякую другую монету выпускаемъ мы наравнѣ съ другими товарами.

За исполненіемъ закона сего я обязанъ наблюдать, хотя и знаю, что тайнымъ образомъ много выходитъ Россійской монеты.

Я прошу васъ предупредить торгующихъ Персіянъ въ областяхъ вами управляемыхъ, что если будутъ находимы у нихъ Россійскія деньги, то не только отбираемы будутъ, но и сами они подвергнутся наказанію по законамъ.

Увѣряю в. высокост., что со стороны своей не сдѣлаю ничего противнаго дружбѣ и не дамъ повода къ непріятностямъ; прошу и васъ о соблюденіи того-же.

1372. *Рапортъ полк. кн. Саварсамидзе ген.-л. Вельяминову, отъ 21-го сентября 1825 года, № 488.— Караклисъ.*

Получено мною извѣстіе, что Армяне изъ Делижана отъ страха разошлись, узнавъ о сборѣ войскъ въ Эривани и Дарачичагѣ; тотъ-же часъ послалъ къ нимъ людей успокоить ихъ и завѣрить, чтобы не опасались нимало Персіянъ. По сему беру смѣлость доложить в. пр., какъ и прежде докладывалъ вамъ и главнокомандующему: въ такомъ пограничномъ мѣстѣ, гдѣ не стоятъ солдаты, одни Армяне не могутъ быть безъ Татаръ, которые доставляютъ всѣ свѣдѣнія, хотя мы ихъ считаемъ ненадежными и непреданными. Сколько я знаю, у насъ даже изъ заграничныхъ бо́льшею частью всѣ извѣстія имѣю отъ Татаръ. Армяне можетъ болѣе преданы и полезны въ мирное время, а въ малѣйше смутныхъ обстоятельствахъ, особенно здѣсь, безполезны, а изъ Татаръ во всякое время можно найти человѣка послать, гдѣ-бы онъ ожидалъ и гибели, что нерѣдко случалось здѣсь съ начала моего нахожденія.

1373. *Письмо ген.-м. кн. Мадатова къ Хусейн-хану, отъ 1825 года.*

Письмо в. высокост. 11-го числа мѣсяца зиль-хиджа я получилъ, въ которомъ изъясняете, что подпор. Мирза-Адигёзель съ конными людьми находится въ сел. Зодъ и о томъ, что главнокомандующій ген. Ермоловъ насчетъ границы имѣлъ разговоръ съ высокост. Фетх-Али-ханомъ. Уже нѣсколько времени какъ мною предписано Мирза-Адигёзелю не находить-

Document 2.Grand duke Seversamidze's report to General Velyaminov, dated 21 September,1825.
Source: АКАК, т.V.Тифлис, 1874, д.1372, с.892.

ВЫСОЧАЙШЕЕ ПРЕДПИСАНІЕ ВЫСТУПИТЬ НЕМЕДЛЕННО ПРОТИВЪ ПЕРСІЯНЪ.

Собственноручное.

Съ прискорбіемъ читалъ Я донесеніе ваше, Алексѣй Петровичъ! Стало, не всегда добрыя намѣренія вѣнчаются успѣхомъ, и за скромность и миролюбіе наше платятъ намъ коварствомъ.

Сколь ни избѣгалъ Я войны, сколь ни избѣгалъ оной до послѣдней крайности, но не дозволю никогда, чтобъ достоинство Россіи терпѣть могло отъ наглости сосѣдей безумныхъ и неблагодарныхъ. Хотя надѣюсь и полагаю, что происшедшія военныя дѣйствія суть собственное нахальство Сардаря Эриванскаго, но въ Государствахъ, столь благоустроенныхъ, каково Персидское, можно, требуя удовлетворенія, и самимъ оное себѣ доставлять; а по тому, и предписавъ вамъ немедленно выступить противъ Эриванскаго Сардаря, ожидаю скораго извѣщенія вашего, что, съ помощію Божіею, нѣтъ Сардаря, и Эривань съ его областію занятъ вами: вы и 15 тысячъ Русскихъ достаточный мнѣ залогъ успѣховъ.

Прочее увидите въ предписаніи; одно здѣсь прибавлю: вы Христіянскій вождь Русскій; докажите Персіянамъ, что мы ужасны на полѣ битвы, но что мирный житель можетъ найти вѣрный покровъ и всегдашнее покровительство среди стана нашего.

На вашу отвѣтственность возлагаю наблюденіе сей моей непремѣнной воли.

За симъ Богъ съ вами! Былъ бы Н. П. прежній человѣкъ, можетъ быть, явился къ вамъ, у кого въ командѣ въ первый разъ извлекъ изъ ноженъ шпагу; теперь остается Мнѣ ждать и радоваться извѣстіямъ о вашихъ подвигахъ, и награждать тѣхъ, которые привыкли подъ начальствомъ вашимъ пожинать лавры. Еще разъ Богъ съ вами! Буду ожидать частыхъ донесеній вашихъ, которыхъ прошу доставленія по возможности.

Вамъ искренно доброжелательный

Николай.

Москва
1-го Августа, 1826 г.

Document 3.The decree of the tsar of Russia Nicolas 1 (1825-1855) on the occupation of Iravan,dated August 1,1826, sent to General Yermolov.
Source: Записки Алексея Ермолова (1816-1827), ч.2, Москва, 1868,с.214.

сковаго Общественнаго Призрѣнія, за каждый просроченный день по 2 руб. 6) Чтобы равнымъ образомъ не изъяты были отъ подобнаго взысканія и Члены Сыскныхъ Начальствъ, равно и Секретари оныхъ, за всякую въ приглашеніи избранныхъ медленность, и взысканіе сіе можетъ быть допускаемо до 3 только разъ, а потомъ виновные отрѣшаются отъ должностей. И 7) Чтобы наконецъ мѣра сія распространяема была по усмотрѣнію Начальства и на производителей оныхъ дѣлъ; и для того, при каждомъ приступѣ къ разсмотрѣнію подобнаго дѣла, Начальство назначаетъ примѣрный срокъ, соображенный съ обстоятельствами, къ которому производствомъ и рѣшеніемъ своимъ оно можетъ быть окончано. Правила сіи, служащія къ разрѣшенію препятствій въ Словесномъ и Третейскомъ разбирательствѣ частныхъ исковъ и жалобъ, предлагаетъ Войсковой Канцеляріи объявить къ исполненію въ подвѣдомственныхъ ей Судебныхъ мѣстахъ, и учинить извѣстными по всему Войску Донскому въ немедленномъ времени, имѣя съ своей стороны наблюденіе за непремѣннымъ исполненіемъ. По выслушаніи сего Войсковая Канцелярія опредѣлила: изъясненное предложеніе Войска Донскаго Наказнаго Атамана Кутейникова 2-го, къ точному исполненію по Войску Донскому въ Присутственныхъ мѣстахъ и для объявленія Войсковымъ жителямъ опубликовать указами, кои и послать въ Сыскныя Начальства и Полицію города Новочеркаска; о чемъ донесть Правительствующему Сенату. Приказали: объ ономъ распоряженіи Войска Донскаго Войсковой Канцеляріи увѣдомить 2 Департаментъ Правительствующаго Сената копіею съ сего опредѣленія.

1794. — Февраля 10. Трактатъ, заключенный между Его Величествомъ Императоромъ Всероссійскимъ и Его Величествомъ Шахомъ Персидскимъ. — *О мирѣ между Россіею и Персіею.*

Божіею поспѣшествующею милостію, Мы НИКОЛАЙ ПЕРВЫЙ, Императоръ и Самодержецъ Всероссійскій, и прочая, и прочая, и прочая, и прочая. Объявляемъ чрезъ сіе, кому о томъ вѣдать надлежитъ, что сего 1828 года Февраля 10 дня, въ Персидскомъ селеніи Туркменчаѣ, между Нашимъ Императорскимъ Величествомъ и Его Владѣющимъ Шаховымъ Величествомъ Восточнаго предѣла Высокостольнѣйшаго мѣста превысочайшія прехвальныя степени великодержательную власть древнюю Великихъ Государей Персидскихъ Царей пріимшимъ Магометанскихъ Государей честію превосходящимъ и многихъ Магометанскихъ народовъ Повелителемъ, Персидскія земли Начальникомъ и добрымъ Нашимъ сосѣдомъ, Великимъ Государемъ Фетъ-Али-Шахомъ, чрезъ Уполномоченныхъ съ обѣихъ сторонъ, а именно: съ Нашей стороны, чрезъ Сіятельнаго и Высокопревосходительнаго Графа Ивана Паскевича-Эриванскаго, Нашего Генералъ-Адъютанта и Генерала отъ Инфантеріи, Командующаго Отдѣльнымъ Кавказскимъ Корпусомъ, Главноуправляющаго гражданскою частію въ Грузіи, Губерніи Астраханской и Области Кавказской, Начальствующаго Каспійскою флотиліею и Кавалера, и Превосходительнаго Александра Обрѣзкова, Нашего Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, Камергера и Кавалера; со стороны же Его Шахова Величества, чрезъ Его Высочества Принца Аббасъ-Мирзу, по силѣ данныхъ имъ полныхъ мочей, постановленъ и заключенъ Трактатъ вѣчнаго мира, состоящій въ 16 статьяхъ, которыя отъ слова до слова гласятъ тако:

Во имя Бога Всемогущаго.

Его Императорское Величество, Всепресвѣтлѣйшій, Державнѣйшій, Великій Государь, Императоръ и Самодержецъ Всероссійскій, и Его Величество Падишахъ Персидскій, равно движимые искреннимъ желаніемъ положить конецъ пагуб-

Document 4.The text of the Turkmanchay Treaty signed between the imperial Russia and the Gajars of Iran on distribution of Azerbaijani lands, 10 February, 1828.
Source: ПСЗРИ, собр. второе, т.3, 1828, СПб, 1830, с.125-131.

нымъ слѣдствіямъ войны, совершенно противной ихъ взаимныхъ намѣреніямъ и возстановить на твердомъ основаніи прежнія сношенія добраго сосѣдства и дружбы между обоими Государствами, постановленіемъ мира, который бы въ самомъ себѣ заключалъ ручательство своей прочности, отвращалъ на предбудущее время всякой поводъ къ несогласіямъ и недоразумѣніямъ, назначили своими Уполномоченными для совершенія сего спасительнаго дѣла: Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій, Своего Генералъ-Адъютанта, Генерала отъ Инфантеріи, Командующаго Отдѣльнымъ Кавказскимъ Корпусомъ, Главноуправляющаго гражданскою частію въ Грузіи, Губерніи Астраханской и Области Кавказской, Начальствующаго Каспійскою флотиліею, Кавалера орденовъ: Св. Александра Невскаго съ алмазными украшеніями, Св. Анны 1-й степени съ алмазными украшеніями, Св. Владиміра 1 степени, Св. Георгія 2 класса, имѣющаго двѣ шпаги за отличіе, изъ коихъ одна съ надписью: за храбрость, а другая украшена алмазами, и Кавалера иностранныхъ орденовъ: Прусскаго Краснаго Орла 1 степени, ордена Луны Высокой Порты Оттоманской и многихъ другихъ, Ивана Паскевича, и Своего Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, Камергера и Кавалера орденовъ: Св. Владиміра 3 степени, Польскаго Станислава 2 степени и Св. Іоанна Іерусалимскаго, Александра Обрѣзкова; а Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій, Его Высочества Принца Аббасъ-Мирзу. Уполномоченные сіи, съѣхавшись въ селеніи Туркменчаѣ, и по размѣнѣ данныхъ имъ полномочій, кои найдены въ надлежащемъ порядкѣ, постановили и заключили нижеслѣдующія статьи:

Ст. I. Отнынѣ на вѣчныя времена пребудетъ миръ, дружба и совершенное согласіе между Его Величествомъ Императоромъ Всероссійскимъ и Его Величествомъ Шахомъ Персидскимъ, Ихъ Наслѣдниками и Преемниками Престоловъ, Ихъ Державами и обоюдными подданными.

Ст. II. Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій и Его Величество Падишахъ Персидскій, принимая въ уваженіе, что съ войною, между высокими договаривающимися сторонами возникшею и нынѣ счастливо прекращенною, кончились и взаимныя по силѣ Гюлистанскаго Трактата обязательства, признали нужнымъ замѣнить означенный Гюлистанскій Трактатъ настоящими условіями и постановленіями, долженствующими устроить и утверждать болѣе и болѣе будущія мирныя и дружественныя между Россіею и Персіею сношенія.

Ст. III. Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій отъ своего имени, и отъ имени своихъ Наслѣдниковъ и преемниковъ, уступаетъ Россійской Имперіи въ совершенную собственность Ханство Эриванское по сю и по ту сторону Аракса, и Ханство Нахачиванское. Въ слѣдствіе сей уступки, Его Величество Шахъ обѣщаетъ, не позже 6 мѣсяцевъ, считая отъ подписанія настоящаго договора, сдать Россійскимъ Начальствамъ всѣ архивы и публичные документы, относящіеся до управленія обоими вышеозначенными Ханствами.

Ст. IV. Съ согласія обѣихъ высокихъ договаривающихся сторонъ постановляется границею между обоими Государствами слѣдующая черта: начиная съ той точки отъ границы Турецкихъ владѣній, которая всѣхъ ближе въ прямомъ направленіи отстоитъ отъ вершины Малаго Арарата, граничная черта пойдетъ до вершины сей горы; оттуда по покатости ея сойдетъ къ верховью рѣки Нижняго Карасу, вытекающей съ южной стороны Малаго Арарата; потомъ сія граничная черта продолжится по теченію той рѣки до впаденія оной въ Араксъ противъ Шерура; отъ сего пункта она пойдетъ по руслу рѣки Аракса

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до крѣпости Абасъ-Абада; здѣсь около внѣшнихъ укрѣпленій сей крѣпости, находящихся на правомъ берегу Аракса, будетъ обведена окружность шириною въ пол-агача, т. е. 3½ Россійскихъ версты во всѣхъ направленіяхъ, и пространство земли, содержащееся въ сей окружности сполна, будетъ принадлежать исключительно Россіи, и имѣетъ быть отрѣзано съ величайшею точностію въ теченіи двухъ мѣсяцевъ, считая отъ сего числа, начиная съ того мѣста, гдѣ означенная окружность съ восточной стороны примкнется къ берегу Аракса, пограничная черта пойдетъ паки по руслу сей рѣки до Эдибулукскаго брода; оттуда Персидское владѣніе будетъ простираться по руслу рѣки Аракса на 3 агача, т. е. на 21 Россійскую версту; потомъ граница пойдетъ прямо чрезъ Муганскую степь до рѣки Болгару къ мѣсту, лежащему 3 агачами, т. е. 21 верстою ниже соединенія двухъ рѣчекъ Одинабазара и Саракамыши. Оттуда граница продолжится по лѣвому берегу рѣки Болгару вверхъ до соединенія помянутыхъ рѣчекъ Одинабазара и Саракамыши; потомъ по правому берегу восточной рѣки Одинабазара до ея верховья, а отселѣ до вершины Джикоирскихъ высотъ, такъ, что всѣ воды, текущія съ сихъ высотъ къ Каспійскому морю, будутъ принадлежать Россіи, а всѣ воды, изливающіяся на сторону Персіи, будутъ принадлежать Персіи. Поелику же здѣсь граница между обоими Государствами опредѣляется вершиною горъ; то положено, что покатость ихъ къ морю Каспійскому должна принадлежать Россіи, а противуположная покатость имѣетъ принадлежать Персіи. Отъ вершины Джикоирскихъ высотъ граница пролегаетъ до вершины Камаркуя по горамъ, отдѣляющимъ Талышъ отъ округа Арши. Горные верхи, раздѣляющіе теченіе водъ на обѣ стороны, будутъ составлять здѣсь пограничную черту точно также, какъ выше было сказано о пространствѣ между верховьемъ Одинабазара и Джикаирскими вершинами. Далѣе пограничная черта, съ непрерывнымъ наблюденіемъ вышеизложеннаго правила относительно теченія водъ, будетъ слѣдовать отъ Камаркуйской вершины по хребту горъ, раздѣляющихъ округъ Зиланда и округъ Арши, до границы округа Велькиджи. Такимъ образомъ округъ Зувантъ, за исключеніемъ части, лежащей на противной сторонѣ отъ вершинъ помянутыхъ горъ, присоединится къ Россіи. Отъ границы округа Велькиджи, пограничная между обоими Государствами черта, въ постоянной сообразности съ вышеозначеннымъ правиломъ теченія водъ, будетъ слѣдовать по вершинамъ Клопуты и по главной цѣпи горъ, пролегающихъ по округу Велькиджи, до сѣвернаго истока рѣки Астары; оттуда по руслу сей рѣки, до впаденія ея въ Каспійское море, гдѣ и оканчивается пограничная черта, имѣющая отдѣлять Россійскія владѣнія отъ Персидскихъ.

Ст. V. Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій, въ доказательство искренней своей дружбы къ Его Величеству Императору Всероссійскому, настоящею статьею какъ отъ своего имени, такъ и отъ имени своихъ наслѣдниковъ и преемниковъ Персидскаго Престола признаетъ торжественно всѣ земли и всѣ острова, лежащіе между пограничною чертою, выше означенною, и между хребтомъ Кавказскихъ горъ и Каспійскимъ моремъ, какъ равно и всѣ кочующихъ и другихъ народовъ, въ тѣхъ странахъ обитающихъ, принадлежащими на вѣчныя времена Россійской Имперіи.

Ст. VI. Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій, въ уваженіе значительныхъ пожертвованій, причиненныхъ Россійской Имперіи возникшею между обоими Государствами войною, а также потерь и убытковъ, потерпѣнныхъ Россійскими подданными, обязуется вознаградить

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оные денежнымъ возмездіемъ. Сумму сего вознагражденія обѣ высокія договаривающіяся стороны постановили въ десять куруровъ томановъ раиджe, или 20 милліоновъ рублей серебромъ; сроки же, образъ платежа и обезпеченіе онаго постановлены въ особомъ договорѣ, который будетъ имѣть такую же силу, какъ бы онъ былъ внесенъ въ настоящій Трактатъ отъ слова до слова.

Ст. VII. Какъ Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій призналъ за благо назначить своимъ преемникомъ и наслѣдникомъ Престола Августѣйшаго Сына своего, Принца Аббасъ-Мирзу; то Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій, дабы всенародно доказать Его Величеству, Шаху Персидскому, Свое дружественное расположеніе и желаніе содѣйствовать къ утвержденію сего наслѣдственнаго порядка, обязуется признавать отнынѣ въ Августѣйшемъ лицѣ Его Высочества Принца Аббасъ - Мирзы преемника и наслѣдника Персидской Короны, а по вступленіи его на престолъ, почитать его законнымъ Государемъ сей Державы.

Ст. VIII. Россійскія купеческія суда, по прежнему обычаю имѣютъ право плавать свободно по Каспійскому морю и вдоль береговъ онаго, какъ равно и приставать къ нимъ; въ случаѣ кораблекрушенія, имѣетъ быть подаваема имъ въ Персіи всякая помощь. Такимъ же образомъ предоставляется и Персидскимъ купеческимъ судамъ право плавать на прежнемъ положеніи по Каспійскому морю и приставать къ берегамъ Россійскимъ, гдѣ взаимно, въ случаѣ кораблекрушенія, имѣетъ быть оказываемо имъ всякое пособіе. Относительно же военныхъ судовъ, какъ издревле одни военныя суда подъ Россійскимъ военнымъ флагомъ могли имѣть плаваніе на Каспійскомъ морѣ: то по сей причинѣ предоставляется и подтверждается имъ и нынѣ прежнее сіе исключительное право, съ тѣмъ, что кромѣ Россіи никакая другая Держава не можетъ имѣть на Каспійскомъ морѣ судовъ военныхъ.

Ст. IX. Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій и Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій, желая всѣми средствами утвердить союзъ мира и дружбы, столь счастливо между ими возобновленный, соизволяютъ, чтобы взаимные высокихъ Дворовъ Послы, Министры и Повѣренные въ дѣлахъ, отправляемые въ то или другое Государство, для исполненія временныхъ порученій, или для постояннаго пребыванія, были принимаемы съ почестями и отличіемъ, соотвѣтственными ихъ званію, достоинству высокихъ договаривающихся сторонъ, искренней пріязни ихъ соединяющей и мѣстнымъ обычаямъ. На сей конецъ постановленъ будетъ особымъ протоколомъ церемоніялъ для наблюденія съ той и другой стороны.

Ст. X. Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій, и Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій, признавая возстановленіе и распространеніе торговыхъ между обоими Государствами сношеній, однимъ изъ главнѣйшихъ благодѣтельныхъ послѣдствій возстановленія мира, въ полномъ взаимномъ согласіи разсудили за благо, устроить всѣ распоряженія, относящіяся до покровительства торговли и безопасности обоюдныхъ подданныхъ, и изложить оныя въ прилагаемомъ у сего отдѣльномъ Актѣ, который будучи заключенъ обоюдными Уполномоченными, есть и будетъ почитаемъ равносильною частію настоящаго мирнаго договора. Его Величество Шахъ Персидскій предоставляетъ Россіи, какъ то было и прежде, право опредѣлять Консуловъ, или торговыхъ Агентовъ, повсюду, гдѣ польза торговли сего востребуетъ, и обязуется симъ Консуламъ и Агентамъ, изъ которыхъ каждый будетъ имѣть въ свитѣ своей не болѣе десяти человѣкъ, оказывать покровительство, дабы пользовались они почестями и преимуществами, публичному ихъ званію присвоенными. Его Величество

Document 4, continuation

Императоръ Всероссійскій обѣщаетъ съ Своей стороны наблюдать совершенное взаимство въ отношеніи Консуловъ или торговыхъ Агентовъ Его Величества Шаха Персидскаго. Въ случаѣ основательной жалобы Персидскаго Правительства на Россійскаго Агента или Консула, Россійскій Министръ или Повѣренный въ дѣлахъ при Дворѣ Его Величества Шаха, яко непосредственный Начальникъ ихъ, имѣетъ удалить виновнаго отъ должности и временно поручить оную другому лицу, по своему усмотрѣнію.

Ст. XI. Всѣ требованія обоюдныхъ подданныхъ и другія дѣла, остановленныя войною, будутъ возобновлены и рѣшены сообразно справедливости послѣ заключенія мира. По долговымъ обязательствамъ обоюдныхъ подданныхъ между собою и на казнѣ того или другаго Правительства, имѣетъ послѣдовать немедленное и полное удовлетвореніе.

Ст. XII. Высокія договаривающіяся стороны, для выгоды обоюдныхъ подданныхъ, постановили по общему Ихъ согласію, тѣмъ изъ нихъ, которые имѣютъ недвижимую собственность по обѣ стороны Аракса, предоставить трехлѣтній срокъ, въ продолженіи котораго они могутъ свободно продавать и обмѣнивать оную; но Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій, поколику то до него касается, изъемлетъ изъ сего снисходительнаго распоряженія Гуссейнъ-Хана, бывшаго Эриванскаго Сардаря, брата его Гассанъ-Хана и Керимъ-Хана, бывшаго Правителя Нахичеванскаго.

Ст. XIII. Всѣ военноплѣнные обѣихъ сторонъ, взятые въ продолженіи послѣдней войны или прежде, а равно подданные обѣихъ Правительствъ, взаимно впадшіе когда-либо въ плѣнъ, должны быть освобождены и возвращены въ теченіи четырехъ мѣсяцевъ; они имѣютъ быть снабжены жизненными припасами и прочими потребностями и отправлены въ Аббасъ-Абадъ для сдачи взаимнымъ Коммисарамъ, кои назначатся для принятія ихъ и распоряженія дальнѣйшаго препровожденія въ мѣста жительства. Высокія договаривающіяся стороны будутъ такимъ же образомъ поступать со всѣми военноплѣнными и всѣми Россійскими и Персидскими подданными, взаимно впадшими въ плѣнъ, кои не будутъ возвращены въ означенный срокъ по отдаленности ихъ нахожденія, или по иной какой-либо причинѣ или обстоятельству. Объ Державы предоставляютъ себѣ точное и неограниченное право требовать таковыхъ во всякое время, и обязуются возвращать ихъ взаимно по мѣрѣ того, какъ они будутъ оказываться, или когда поступятъ о нихъ требованія.

Ст. XIV. Ни одна изъ Высокихъ договаривающихся сторонъ не будетъ требовать выдачи переметчиковъ и дезертировъ, перешедшихъ въ подданство другой до начатія послѣдней войны, или во время оной. Для предупрежденія же вредныхъ послѣдствій, взаимно могущихъ произойти отъ умышленныхъ сношеній между нѣкоторыми изъ сихъ переметчиковъ и ихъ прежними соотечественниками или подвластными, Персидское Правительство обязуется, во владѣніяхъ его, состоящихъ между Араксомъ и чертою, образуемою рѣкою Чара, озеромъ Урміа, рѣкою Джакату и рѣкою Кизиль-Озаномъ, до впаденія ея въ море Каспійское, воспретить пребываніе тѣмъ лицамъ, и кои, нынѣ или въ послѣдствіи, будутъ поименно Россійскимъ Правительствомъ означены. Его Величество Императоръ Всероссійскій съ Своей стороны обѣщаетъ равномѣрно не дозволять Персидскимъ переметчикамъ селиться или проживать въ Ханствахъ Карабахскомъ и Нахичеванскомъ и въ части Ханства Эриванскаго, на правомъ берегу Аракса лежащей. Но само собою разумѣется, что сіе условіе имѣетъ и будетъ имѣть силу только въ отношеніи къ лицамъ, посившимъ публичныя званія или имѣющимъ нѣкоторое достоинство; каковы суть:

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Ханы, Беги и Духовные Начальники или Моллы, кои личнымъ примѣромъ, внушеніями и тайными связями могутъ имѣть вредное вліяніе на прежнихъ своихъ соотчичей, бывшихъ въ ихъ управленіи, или имъ подвластныхъ. Что касается вообще до жителей обѣихъ Государствъ, то Высокія договаривающіяся стороны постановили, что обоюдные, кои перешли, или впредь перейдутъ изъ одного Государства въ другое, могутъ селиться и жить всюду, гдѣ дозволитъ то Правительство, подъ коимъ они будутъ находиться.

Ст. XV. Его Величество Шахъ, движимый благотворнымъ и спасительнымъ намѣреніемъ возвратить спокойствіе Державѣ своей и устранить отъ подданныхъ своихъ все, что могло бы увеличить еще бѣдствія, навлеченныя на нихъ войною, столь счастливо настоящимъ договоромъ окончанною, даруетъ совершенное и полное прощеніе всѣмъ жителямъ и Чиновникамъ Области, именуемой Адзербайджаномъ. Никто изъ нихъ, къ какому бы разряду ни принадлежалъ, не можетъ подвергнуться преслѣдованію, ниже оскорбленію, за мнѣнія, поступки свои, или поведеніе въ теченіи войны или въ продолженіи временнаго занятія помянутой Области Россійскими войсками. Сверхъ того будетъ предоставленъ тѣмъ Чиновникамъ и жителямъ годичный срокъ, считая отъ сего числа, для свободнаго перехода съ своими семействами изъ Персидскихъ Областей въ Россійскія, для вывоза и продажи движимаго имущества, безъ всякаго со стороны Правительства и мѣстныхъ Начальствъ препятствія, и не подвергая продаваемыя или вывозимыя сими лицами имущества и вещи какой-либо пошлинѣ или налогу. Относительно же имѣнія недвижимаго, опредѣляется 5-лѣтній срокъ для продажи онаго, или учиненія произвольныхъ объ ономъ распоряженій. Не распространяется однако же сіе прощеніе на тѣхъ, кои до истеченія помянутаго годичнаго срока впадутъ въ какую-либо вину или преступленіе, подлежащее судебному наказанію.

Ст. XVI. По подписаніи сего мирнаго договора, обоюдные Уполномоченные отправятъ безъ отлагательства во всѣ мѣста извѣстія и надлежащія повелѣнія, о немедленномъ прекращеніи военныхъ дѣйствій. Настоящій мирный договоръ, учиненный въ двухъ одинаковаго содержанія экземплярахъ, подписанный Уполномоченными обѣихъ сторонъ, утвержденный печатьми гербовъ ихъ, и взаимно ими размѣненный, имѣетъ быть утвержденъ и ратификованъ Его Величествомъ Императоромъ Всея Россіи и Его Величествомъ Шахомъ Персидскимъ, и торжественныя, за собственноручнымъ Ихъ подписаніемъ, ратификаціи, будутъ размѣнены обоюдными Уполномоченными въ теченіи четырехъ-мѣсячнаго срока, или скорѣе, буде возможно. Заключенъ въ селеніи Туркменчаѣ. 10 Февраля, въ лѣто отъ Рождества Христова 1828.

Того ради, Наше Императорское Величество, по довольномъ разсмотрѣніи вышеписаннаго Трактата, подтвердили и ратифицировали оный, яко же симъ за благо пріемлемъ, подтверждаемъ и ратифицируемъ во всемъ его содержаніи, обѣщая Императорскимъ Нашимъ словомъ за Насъ и Наслѣдниковъ Нашихъ, что все въ ономъ Трактатѣ постановленное наблюдаемо и исполняемо Нами будетъ ненарушимо. Во увѣреніе чего, Мы сію Нашу ратификацію подписавъ своеручно, повелѣли утвердить Государственною Нашею печатью. Дана въ Санктпетербургѣ, лѣта отъ Рождества Христова 1828, Марта 20 дня, Государствованія Нашего въ третіе лѣто.

Подлинная подписана собственною Его Императорскаго Величества рукою тако: НИКОЛАЙ.

1795. — Февраля 10. Трактатъ, заключенный между Его Величествомъ Императоромъ Всероссійскимъ и Его Ве-

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личествомъ Шахомъ Персидскимъ. — *О торговлѣ Россійскихъ и Персидскихъ подданныхъ.*

Божію поспѣшествующею милостію Мы НИКОЛАЙ Первый, Императоръ и Самодержецъ Всероссійскій, и прочая, и прочая, и прочая. Объявляемъ чрезъ сіе, кому о томъ вѣдать надлежитъ, что сего 1828 года Февраля 10 дня, въ Персидскомъ селеніи Туркменчаѣ между Нашимъ Императорскимъ Величествомъ и Его владѣющимъ Шаховымъ Величествомъ Восточнаго предѣла Высокостольнѣйшаго мѣста превысочайшія прехвальныя степени великодержательную власть древнюю Великихъ Государей Персидскихъ Царей пріимшимъ, Магометанскихъ Государей честію превосходящимъ и многихъ Магометанскихъ народовъ Повелителемъ, Персидскія земли Начальникомъ и добрымъ Нашимъ сосѣдомъ, Великимъ Государемъ Фетъ-Али Шахомъ, чрезъ Уполномоченныхъ съ обѣихъ сторонъ, а именно: съ Нашей стороны чрезъ Сіятельнаго и Высокопревосходительнаго Графа Ивана Паскевича-Эриванскаго, Нашего Генералъ-Адъютанта и Генерала отъ Инфантеріи, Командующаго Отдѣльнымъ Кавказскимъ Корпусомъ, Главноуправляющаго гражданскою частію въ Грузіи, Губерніи Астраханской и Области Кавказской, Начальствующаго Каспійскою Флотиліею и Кавалера, и Превосходительнаго Александра Обрѣзкова, Нашего Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника, Камергера и Кавалера; со стороны же Его Шахова Величества, чрезъ Его Высочество Принца Аббасъ-Мирзу, по силѣ данныхъ имъ полныхъ мочей, постановленъ и заключенъ Актъ, состоящій въ девяти статьяхъ, которыя отъ слова до слова гласятъ тако:

Во имя Бога Всемогущаго.

Ст. I. Высокія договаривающіяся стороны, желая доставить взаимно подданнымъ своимъ всѣ выгоды, проистекающія отъ обоюдной свободной торговли, согласились въ слѣдующемъ: Россійскіе подданные, снабженные узаконенными паспортами, могутъ производить торговлю по всему пространству Персидскаго Государства, и свободно отправляться оттуда въ другія Государства, сосѣдственныя съ Персіею. Во взаимство чего, Персидскимъ подданнымъ предоставляется привозить ихъ товары въ Россію, какъ чрезъ Каспійское море, такъ и чрезъ сухопутную границу сего Государства съ Персіею, обмѣнивать оные или покупать товары для вывоза, пользуясь правами и преимуществами наравнѣ съ подданными Державъ, наиболѣе благопріятствуемыхъ. Въ случаѣ смерти кого-либо изъ Россійскихъ подданныхъ въ Персіи, имущества ихъ движимыя и недвижимыя, какъ принадлежащія подданнымъ дружественной Державы, будутъ отданы въ цѣлости родственникамъ или товарищамъ ихъ, которые имѣютъ право располагать оными, какъ за благо разсудятъ. А когда не окажется наслѣдниковъ или товарищей на лицо; то Миссія или Консулы Россійскіе вступаютъ въ распоряженія тѣхъ имѣній, безъ малѣйшаго препятствія со стороны мѣстныхъ Начальствъ.

Ст. II. Совершаемые обоюдными подданными по торговымъ ихъ дѣламъ контракты, векселя, поручительства и другіе письменные акты, должны быть записаны у Россійскаго Консула и Гакима (Гражданскаго Судьи), а гдѣ нѣтъ Консула, то у одного Гакима, дабы въ случаѣ спора между обѣими сторонами, можно было сдѣлать нужныя розысканія для справедливаго рѣшенія. Если одна изъ двухъ сторонъ, не будучи снабжена документами письменными и засвидѣтельствованными, какъ выше сказано, и долженствующими имѣть силу во всякомъ Судебномъ мѣстѣ, начнетъ искъ на другую, и не представитъ другихъ доказательствъ, кромѣ свидѣтелей, таковый искъ не долженъ быть допущенъ, развѣ отвѣтчикъ

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находятся нѣкоторыя Закавказскія наши провинціи, въ которыхъ въ продолженіи нѣсколькихъ лѣтъ не приступлено еще къ благоустройству. В. с. можете повѣрить, что не пристрастіе и не личности, мнѣ несвойственныя, побуждаютъ меня къ таковому объясненію, ибо, получивъ отношеніе ваше, отъ 2-го декабря, № 10,329, и не получивъ тогда на счетъ дѣйствій ген. Красовскаго надлежащихъ свѣдѣній, я самъ склонялъ его принять предлагаемое ему мѣсто командующаго войсками на Персидской линіи и начальника областей вновь пріобрѣтенныхъ; но, имѣя теперь ясныя доказательства невниманія ген. Красовскаго къ моимъ предписаніямъ, я позволяю себѣ мыслить, что онъ въ семъ званіи не можетъ быть полезенъ.

Всѣ сіи обстоятельства заставляютъ меня самому ѣхать въ Эриванъ, дабы тамъ удостовѣриться на мѣстѣ и сдѣлать нужныя распоряженія, хотя дѣла и требовали-бы скорѣйшаго прибытія моего въ Тифлисъ.

437. *Высочайшій указъ Правительствующему Сенату, отъ 21-го марта 1828 года, № 1888.*

Силою трактата, съ Персіею заключеннаго, присоединенныя къ Россіи отъ Персіи ханство Эриванское и ханство Нахичеванское повелѣваемъ во всѣхъ дѣлахъ именовать отнынѣ *Областью Армянскою* и включить оную въ титулъ Нашъ. Объ устройствѣ сей области и порядкѣ ея управленія Правительствующій Сенатъ въ свое время получитъ надлежащія повелѣнія*).

Подписано: „НИКОЛАЙ".

438. *Отношеніе гр. Паскевича къ начальнику Главнаго Штаба Е. И. В., отъ 2-го апрѣля 1828 года, № 51.*

Въ донесеніи моемъ в. с., отъ 3-го марта, № 339, предувѣдомивъ васъ о совершенномъ бездѣйствіи Эриванскаго Временнаго Правленія со времени учрежденія онаго и о невыполненіи имъ моихъ предписаній, имѣлъ я честь объяснить, что, при проѣздѣ чрезъ Эриванъ, я буду стараться обнаружить причины столь малаго попеченія сего Правленія о выполненіи его обязанности и о послѣдствіяхъ подробно донесу в. с.

Получивъ на дорогѣ увѣдомленіе ваше о близкой войнѣ съ Турціею и потому будучи принужденъ спѣшить въ Тифлисъ, чтобы тотчасъ приступить къ потребнымъ по сему предмету распоряженіямъ, не могъ я оставаться въ Эривани болѣе 4-хъ сутокъ и въ теченіе столь короткаго времени не имѣлъ средства собрать потребныхъ по всѣмъ частямъ свѣдѣній, ниже вникнуть во всѣ подробности производимыхъ по Эриванскому управленію дѣлъ,—за всѣмъ тѣмъ, съ самаго вступленія моего въ Эриванскую область и потомъ по прибытіи въ Эриванъ, удостовѣрился я въ полной мѣрѣ, что въ области сей и не приступлено еще къ учрежденію какого либо устройства. Вообще-же замѣчены мною слѣдующія непсполненія, павлеченныя мною изъ донесеній ген.-м. кн. Чавчавадзе и чиновника, назначеннаго для обозрѣнія, въ какомъ порядкѣ дѣла по Эриванскому Временному Правленію производились:

1) До сего времени не было учинено никакого распоряженія объ удобнѣйшемъ раздѣленіи области на магалы или волости и внутреннее управленіе оными оставлено безъ всякаго вниманія, такъ что Эриванское Временное Правленіе по всѣмъ дѣламъ должно было сноситься съ старшиною каждой деревни. Въ одномъ Шарурскомъ магалѣ назначенъ въ родѣ пристава Русскій офицеръ, но инструкція дана ему весьма неполная и неясная. Ему предоставлено, между прочимъ, отдавать на откупъ красильни, приносящія доходъ казнѣ довольно значительный, тогда какъ на подобные откупы торги должны производиться въ присутствіи Эриванскаго Временнаго Правленія; главнѣйшая-же ошибка была въ томъ, что чиновнику Россійскому приданъ въ товарищи Армянинъ безчиновный, который, зная языкъ, большое долженъ имѣть вліяніе на управленіе магала. Такимъ образомъ назначеніе Русскаго чиновника не только обезсилено, но даже унижено. Весьма легко постигнуть можно, какое дѣйствіе должны были произвести таковыя распоряженія въ лучшемъ магалѣ, населенномъ одними мусульманами.

2) Эриванское Временное Правленіе, получивъ инструкцію, данную мною ген.-л. Красовскому 6-го октября, не только не приступило тотчасъ къ исполненію оной, но даже не приняло къ тому никакихъ предварительныхъ мѣръ и всѣ почти пункты означенной инструкціи остались невыполненными до сего времени.

3) Засѣданія Правленія не были непрерывны и даже не имѣли опредѣленныхъ дней. Всѣхъ засѣданій, какъ по журналамъ видно, съ 8-го октября 1827 по 21-е февраля 1828 года, т. е. въ продолженіе 4-хъ мѣсяцевъ, было 11; въ 1828 году было одно только засѣданіе 21-го февраля, въ день сдачи должности областнаго начальника ген.-л. Красовскимъ ген.-м. Чавчавадзе. Обстоятельство сіе открываетъ истин-

*) См. Полн. Собр. Зак. 1828 года, №№ 1794 и 1795.

Document 5.
Nicolas I's (1825-1855)decree on creation of the " Armenian Province"
Source: АКАК, т.V11,Тифлис, 1878, д.437, с. 487.



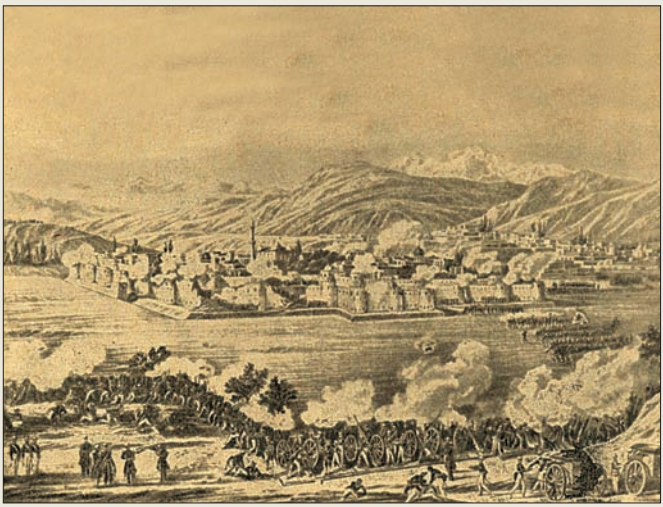
Map 1.
General description of the Iravan Qubernia in the administrative map of the South Caucasus (1903)



Picture 1.
The siege plan of the Iravan Fortress in 1827*
Source: Потто В.А. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках, эпизодах, легендах и биографиях. т.III, вып.3, СПб., 1887, с.502 об.
*In the plan of the Iravan fortress presented by V.Potto Armenian Church built not inside but outside. The Church inside the fortress built by Russians was Provoslav Church [See: 95, 686-687].



Picture 2.
The Scene of the battle for the Sardarabad Fortress
Painter: The wittness of the events
major-general Grigori Gagarin (1811-1893)
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/(Grigory_Gagarin)



Picture 3.
The seizure of the Iravan Fortress by tsarist invaders (October,1827)
Source: Григорян З.Т. Присоединение Восточной Армении
к России в начале 19 века. Москва, 1959, с. 115.



Picture 4.
The seizure of the Iravan Fortress by tsarist invaders
Source: Покоренный Кавказ(очерки исторического прошлого и современного положения Кавказа с иллюстрациями) Книга I-V, СПб., 1904.



Picture 5.
Heroic protector of the Iravan Fortress Hassan khan Gajar
Source: http://sardari-iravani.org/FamilyHistory/familyhistory1.htm



Picture 6.
The medal, which was introduced by Nicolas I(1825-1825) on the occasion of the seizure of the Iravan Fortress (Minted in Tabriz in December, 1827)
Source: http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Файл:ErevanMedal.jpg



Picture 7.
Medals struck by Nicolas I (1825-1855)
for seize of the Iravan Fortress (1829-cu il)*
Source: Арзуманян. Око Бюракана. Ереван, 1976, с.352 об.
*In the medal struck by the decree of Nicolas I all the previous view of the ancient city of Azerbaijan with its mosques and minarets.

9

The mass relocation of Armenians to the occupied lands of the Iravan Khanate from Iran and the Ottoman Empire

The purpose of relocation. In order to strengthen its position in the South Caucasus and implement its future invasion plans, the Russian Empire began the immediate mass relocation of Armenians from the territories of Iran and the Ottoman Empire to North Azerbaijani lands in accordance with the Turkmanchay* and Adirna** Treaties.

The relocation of Armenians to Azerbaijani territories was a part of the Russian Empire's long-standing plans, aimed at establishing an Armenian state in Azerbaijani lands, going as far back as the early XVIII century.

Intending to create a buffer Christian state on the borders of Iran and Turkey, Russia relocated Armenians mainly to the Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh Khanates and other fertile lands of Azerbaijan.

As mentioned in previous chapters, the relocation of Armenians, apart from Gregorian Armenians, into Azerbaijani lands, including the Iravan region, commenced after the Armenian Catholicate was moved from Cilicia to the Azerbaijani state of Garagoyunlu in 1441.***

Despite the fact that after the Armenian Catholicate was moved to the Garagoyunlu territories, the Gregorian Church acquired lands belonging to Azerbaijani Turks by various methods and gradually relocated Armenians to those lands, Armenians were always a small minority in the Chukhursad (Iravan) region. While considering the fact that information provided by Armenians to Russia and other Christian states of Europe

* The Treaty concluded between Gajars Iran and the Russian Empire on February 10, 1828 in an Azerbaijani village named Turkmanchay. At the Russian side's insistence, the mass relocation of Armenians living in Iran to Azerbaijani territories was officially documented in Article 15 of this Treaty.
** The Treaty concluded between the Ottoman and Russian Empires on September 2, 1829 in Adirna. At the Russian side's insistence, the mass relocation of Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire to Azerbaijani territories was officially documented in Article 13 of this Treaty
*** Along with other Christian sources, Armenian sources also confirm that Armenians were not native inhabitants of these places. See: Chapter II.

was always distorted and the number of Armenians was artificially exaggerated (the facts proving the absence of a settled Armenian population in the city of Iravan are presented in Chapter II – ***editor***), even archive documents from the late XVIII century confirm that the Armenian population always constituted a small minority in the Iravan region. When, in 1783, P.Potyomkin asked why the Armenians living in the Iravan Khanate did not have the Catholicos' stamp and signature on their letters, an Armenian representative replied: "Since the Catholicos is the religious leader of all Armenians scattered throughout the world, he cannot put his stamp on the letter of a group of Armenians – those living in the Ararat country" [214, 107]. Evidently, since the number of Armenians living on the territories of the Iravan Khanate in the late XVIII century was quite small, an Armenian author, V.R.Grigoryan, also admits this fact. Therefore, in their letters to Russia, Armenians intentionally and artificially increased the number of Armenians living in the Iravan region in order to hide their small number. For example, in a letter to Duke G.Potyomkin in December 1784, the head of the Armenian community in the Iravan Khanate S.Ter-Sahakyan wrote that he indicates the number of Armenians, which has been exaggerated many times in accordance with H.Argutyan's (the religious leader of Armenians living in Russia – ***editor***) instructions [214, 109]. The minority of Armenians in the Iravan region was contrary to the Russian Empire's policy of creating a buffer Christian state on the Iranian and Ottoman borders. Therefore, the Russian Empire, having invaded the Azerbaijani lands located north of the Araz River, relocated Armenians massively into the former Iravan, Nakhchivan* and Garabagh Khanates, as well as into Georgian territories

* Armenians could not stay permanently in Nakhchivan due to a resolute struggle by Azerbaijanis there.

belonging to Azerbaijanis. This policy implemented by the Russian Empire was aimed at the establishment of a future Armenian state on ancient Azerbaijani lands. Russian authors also admit this repulsive policy. S.Glinka wrote about the lands to which Armenians were located:" …these lands… will gather the Armenian tribes scattered all over the world, and the Armenian Tsardom will revive in its glory and all its memories under the happy imperial patronage of Nicolas I" [46, 92].

The situation before relocation. Following the occupation of the Iravan Khanate, a new – Russian - system of governance began to be established on those territories. For this purpose, an entity named the "Temporary Governance"* of Iravan was created on 6 October 1827, by order of the Chief Military Leader of the Caucasus, Paskevich. The commandant of local troops, General Krasovski, was appointed his superior and the invaders' associate, the Armenian Archbishop Nerses, was appointed a member of the "Temporary Governance". The local population–Azerbaijanis - were excluded from the governmental board and patronage. Krasovski granted infinite powers to Nerses. The Armenians, having collaborated with the invaders, achieved what they wanted. A major part of 4500 chetvert (quartern-***trans***.) of grain, intended for distribution among the population who had survived the war, was allocated to Armenians, who were a small minority. Armenian ferocity soon reached such a point that it left even the general Paskevich dismayed. That is, in a letter sent to the chief of headquarters, Paskevich

* Historically experienced in the creation of an Armenian state on occupied Azerbaijani territories, the Russian ruling circles repeated this form of governance after about 160 years, in an integral part of Azerbaijan, Daghlig Garabagh. On 12 January 1989 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decision "On Application of a Special Form of Governance in the Azerbaijan SSR Autonomous Province of Daghlig Garabagh". Due to the measures taken by the Special Governance Committee, reporting to Moscow under the leadership of the pro-Armenian A.Volski, the upper part of Garabagh was practically removed from Azerbaijani control. The same method was also applied in 1828, during the creation of an "Armenian province".

did not even hide his confession: "I did not imagine that Krasovsky would act only in accordance with Nerses' will, not care for the administration of the newly occupied province, ignore my instructions to him and leave the Muslims, (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) constituting three fourths* of the entire population, without patronage or necessary supplies" [32, document 438, p. 487-491; 109, 22; see: end of chapter, document 1].

This new Russian governance caused large-scale discontent among the local Azerbaijani population. They began moving to other places, including to Ottoman territories and Iran, abandoning their native lands. The number of Muslims (Azerbaijanis – ***editor***) having abandoned the Nakhchivan Khanate and the Iravan Qubernia, including the territories of Pambak-Shöreyel, reached 12.3-13.5 thousand [see: 177, 335; 182, 112-113]. Potto wrote about this: "The sedentary population** crossed to the other side of the River Araz. A small part of the nomadic Tatars left for Turkey and the remaining majority – for Iran" [177, 334]. General Paskevich's report to Duke Nesselrod dated 27 June 1827, reveals that in the first half of that year, 4500 nomadic (elat) Muslims left the Iravan Khanate. That is, 800 families, consisting of Garapapaglis, who were Azerbaijani Turks, crossed to the other side of the River Araz, 100 families of Garapapaglis and 300 families of Ayrims left for Kars and 600 families of the strong Ulukhanli tribe – for Bayazid to find shelter [32, document 512, p. 547].

* The fact that the chief military leader of the Caucasus, General Paskevich, having taken an active part in the difficult conquest of the Iravan Khanate and the intentional relocation of many Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to the region, admits that three fourths of the population in the Iravan Khanate were Azerbaijani Turks, even during the implementation of Armenian relocation, once again disproves the claims regarding a majority of Armenians in the Iravan region.

** By sedentary population, V.Potto means here the native population of the Iravan Khanate: Azerbaijani Turks. This fact in itself is further proof that the ancient native people of the Iravan Khanate were, precisely, Azerbaijanis.

The gathering of an Azerbaijani population unhappy with Russia on the other side of the border disturbed Paskevich. Therefore, he was forced to exclude Nerses from the "Temporary Governance" of Iravan. After the Turkmanchay Treaty was signed, Paskevich also relieved General KrasovskI from the position of Chief of "Temporary Governance". After that, he exiled Nerses, who was never tired of evil deeds against the Azerbaijani population, to Bessarabia [109, 22; 172, 72].

The day after the Turkmanchay Treaty was confirmed (20 March, 1828), Nicolas I signed a decree on the establishment of an "Armenian province". The decree reads: "In accordance with the treaty signed with Iran, we order that the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates annexed from Iran to Russia be known as the "Armenian province" from now on and include it in our title. The Supreme Senate will receive the necessary decrees about the structure and governance of this province in due time" [76, 272-273; see: end of chapter, document 2]. The "Armenian province" annexed to Russia and created from an Azerbaijani khanate's territories was divided between the Iravan and Nakhchivan provinces and the Ordubad area [32, document 437, p. 487]. The Iravan province consisted of 15 mahals (district-***trans***.), like the former Iravan khanate; the Nakhchivan province consisted of 5 mahals and the Ordubad area – of 5 mahals. The commandant of local troops, Major General, Georgian Duke A.G.Chavchavadze, was appointed to the position of Chief of the "Armenian province" [32, document 438, p. 487; 109, 23].

Relocation of Armenians from Iran to the Iravan Khanate territories

Preparations for relocation. According to Article 15 of the Turkmanchay Treaty, the shah's government was not supposed to deter the relocation of persons who had betrayed their own state and served the

Russians during the war (Armenians - ***editor***) to the territories under Russian command. Thus, the Armenians living in Iran were entitled to pass freely into Russian patronage [47, 339-341; 130, 85-86]. A one-year period was established for them to move and sell their property with no intervention from the Iranian government or local government bodies, including the imposition of any customs or taxes on such sale of products or property, and a five-year period was allowed for the selling or granting power of attorney for the immovable property [76, 130; 75, 221-222; 461 44; 4, 283].

The project to relocate Armenians to North Azerbaijani lands was developed in 1827 in the diplomatic office of the South Caucasus headed by A.S.Griboyedov. The Ambassador of Russia to Iran, A.S.Griboyedov played an active role in the relocation of Iranian Armenians to the newly occupied lands of North Azerbaijan. A previous draft by the Russian government, stipulating the relocation of 80 thousand Kazaks to territories bordering on Iran, was withdrawn because of the relocation of Armenians to North Azerbaijani lands [79, document 923, p. 1-16; 153, 128, 129]. According to I.Y.Yenikolopov, A.Griboyedov paid special attention to the Armenian relocation from Iran to the Russian borders, i.e. the Chukhursad valley, and believed this to be a guarantee of the strengthening of the Russian position in the East [153, 128].

After General Paskevich took Colonel Lazaryev* (Gazaros Lazaryan**), who enjoyed particular authority with Armenians, under his command, relocation arrangements began in May 1827 [153, 129]. At

* In order to implement the relocation of Armenians from Iran to North Azerbaijani territories in an organized fashion, the Russian Empire appointed Colonel G.Lazaryev, who was living in Petersburg, the Commandant of Tabriz on 19 October 1827 [46, 40]. This bloodsucking colonel, who came from a rich Armenian family, which had prospered in Petersburg and Moscow in the XVIII century by cringing to the Russian tsars, was an enemy, not only of Azerbaijani Turks, but of all Muslims, just like his brother Ivan Lazaryev, who was distinguished for his particular ferocity against the Turks in the Ottoman-Russian battles of 1787-1791 [see: 74, 649].

** The Armenian version of G.Lazaryan's appeal to Armenians living in Iran and intending to relocate to North Azerbaijani territories on 30 March 1828, provides the bloodsucking general's full name [46, 111].

the beginning of October, Lazaryev was a member of the group assigned to control the preparations of the Armenians living in South Azerbaijan. "Inspired" by Lazaryev's appeal during the attack by Russian troops on Tabriz (13 October - ***editor***), Armenians characteristically betrayed the state in whose territory they were living and opened the gates of Tabriz to the Russian troops. On October 19, Armenians rejoiced at the news of Lazaryev's appointment as the Commandant of Tabriz [46, 38, 40].

By the way, the "farsighted" Armenians played no insignificant role in the development of the Russian ruling circles' policy of relocating Armenians to North Azerbaijan. The implementation of this policy was not a secret and was implemented openly. The Catholicos of All Armenians, Bishop Nerses, had promised his help in realizing the relocation plan [153, 129]. At the same time, Paskevich stated, in a letter sent in December to Sipyaqin, the Military Governor of Tiflis,that he wanted to relocate 15 thousand Aysors and Armenians living in the vicinity of Urmiya to Russian provinces. In reply, Spiyagin proposed relocating them to the Iravan and Nakhchivan provinces [153, 129-130]. Archive documents prove that the Iranian Armenians went to General Paskevich asking for his permission to be relocated to the provinces newly occupied by Russia [79, case 978, N1; 153, 129-131]. The significant factor is that Armenians, who were well aware that Iravan and Nakhchivan were Azerbaijani lands, were intentionally pursuing an objective of moving on an organized and massive scale to these very territories following the Russian invasions.

Immediately after the Turkmanchay Treaty was signed – on 14 February 1828 - Lazaryev reminded Paskevich, in a report prepared right there, that Armenians had done everything possible to ensure a Russian victory in the war and now wished to abandon their houses and move to the Russian side (i.e. from Iran to North Azerbaijan – ***editor***). Lazaryev suggested the following to arrange a quick and smooth relocation of

Armenians: "1) Paskevich should give him a written instruction to lead the relocation arrangements, pointing out the concessions granted to relocating persons; 2) Paskevich should assign to him the appointment of sufficient Armenian-speaking staff and officers to lead the relocation process (thereby, Lazaryev wanted to involve Armenian officers in this plan – ***editor***); 3) The Russian army should be present in places where climatic conditions could delay the relocation, and accompany the relocating people; 4) finances should be allocated from the treasury for those relocators who were poor" [32, document 553, p. 588; 32, document 561, p. 603-604; 109, 26].

On February 26, Paskevich sent a special instruction to Lazaryev and, on February 29, another instruction to the "Temporary Governance" of Iravan stipulating the fulfillment of these suggestions.

The 19-article order from Paskevich to Lazaryev stated: ***"Those engaged in trade among the Christians being relocated will be placed in cities to continue to engage in trade; fertile plots of sufficient size will be allocated to peasants and they will be relieved of taxes for 6 years, and of plot-related taxes for 3 years; special booklets describing the intended concessions must be handed out to the families ready to move; those being relocated must be divided into groups according to their villages and each group must consist of 150-300 families; those being relocated must be directed towards Iravan and Nakhchivan provinces so as to increase the numbers of Christians in those areas as much as possible; one Armenian-speaking officer and 2-5 Kazaks must be allocated to accompany each group; reports on the number of families, climatic conditions in the area in which they will be living, their engagements, their herds and the approximate time of their arrival at the border, must be sent to the "Temporary Governancet" of Iravan as soon as the relocating groups set off. 25 thousand silver roubles must be allocated to help the poor families, not exceeding 10 silver roubles for each family"*** [see: 46, 98-107; see: end of chapter, document 3].

The 16-article order issued by Paskevich to the "Temporary Governance" of Iravan stated: ***"The Committee must allocate plots in accordance with the number of relocating families and ensure their settlement in the intended areas. The Committee must try to locate the inhabitants of relocated villages compactly, and in similar neighbourhood relationships to those in their previous dwellings. Those who were living in mountainous regions must be relocated to mountainous places and those living on plains must be relocated to plains, in order to reduce disease and deaths to the minimum and to enable them to maintain their traditions and industrial skills.* Christians must not be relocated to villages inhabited by Muslims, and separate regions and mahals must be created for Christians. The Christians (Muslims) living in the vicinity of villages inhabited by Muslims (Christians) must be relocated to areas near their religious brothers. Relocated people must be placed on state-owned plots, not on private estates. An equal amount of loan must be given to relocated people for the first sowing of grain until the new harvest; the loan issued for reviving the economy must be given for four continuous years and repaid during the succeeding six years. Conditions conducive to health and the availability of drinking water must be taken into account when choosing areas for habitatation. A report in special form must be given on the relocation of every single family, including the amount of total expenditure incurred"*** [77, 189-191; 109, 27-28].

It must be noted that, later, the instruction to uphold the principle of volunteer commitment to relocation stipulated in both orders was totally ignored. That is, Lazaryev and the Armenian representatives he sent to the regions broke the Turkmanchay Treaty and the orders issued to them and began relocating Armenians to North Azerbaijan not voluntarily, but by force.

* While the Russian government showed such care for Armenians, the population relocated from mountainous and plain areas from 1948-1953, during the deportation of Azerbaijanis from their native lands in the Armenian SSR was settled in the Kur-Araz lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR, with quite a hot climate and their lives were not preserved. This grave crime resulted in massive deaths among the relocated population.

Understanding Russia's intention to create a buffer Armenian state, Abbas Mirza was unhappy with the mass relocation of Armenians along the new Iranian-Russian borders [65, 60]. Therefore, he tried to prevent the relocation of Armenians from Iran. In order to obstruct this process, his representatives visited the regions, promising to relieve Armenians of taxes for 6 years if they did not relocate [32, document 586, p. 619-620]. Abbas Mirza turned twice to Colonel Lazaryev on this issue, asking him to stop the forced relocation of Armenians and to fulfil the conditions of the Turkmanchay Treaty [see: 46, 66-67, 76-78]. The Armenian colonel's hypocritical policy was clearly revealed in Abbas Mirza's second letter to Lazaryev: ***"At present, Our Honour is staying in Salmas and the troops are also there. You are demanding money via Kazaks or savuls from the villages not wishing to relocate, while paying money to those willing to relocate" [46, 77-78].***

The forced relocation of Armenians to North Azerbaijani lands also provoked serious protests from Armenians. Lazaryev wrote about this in his report to General Paskevich: despite my continuous efforts to bring the countless Nestorians(Aysors-***editor***) living in Iran and offering them more financial assistance, I have managed to relocate only about 100 families after great effort [46, 115]. In addition, the bishop of Salmas Monastery Israel, was causing problems over the forced relocation of Armenians that's why, the Armenian Archbishop Nerses asked General Paskevich, in a letter dated 17 March, 1828, to issue an order to the local commandant in Khoy to make Israel stop these actions, deprive him of his title and send him to Üchkilsa for punishment [32, document 568, p. 607-608; 65, 72-73; 109, 28]. On March 19 of the same year, General Paskevich promised to fulfil this request in his letter of reply to Nerses [32, document 568, p. 607-608].

Implementation of the relocation. 25 thousand silver roubles were allocated from the treasure to help the poor Armenian families relocating to North Azerbaijan. The task of Lazaryev and the Armenian officers assigned to him ended with the delivery of relocating people to the

border. After that, the Committee established under the "Temporary Governance" of Iravan specifically for the settlement of relocated Armenians, was assigned to lead further arrangements. The Committee was supposed to send a delegation to meet the relocating groups of Armenians at the border and accompany them to the new settlements. In Garabagh this task was assigned to Duke Abkhazov, head of the customs military unit [46, 105-106].

Information about the implementation of Armenian relocation from Iran to North Azerbaijani territories can be traced in Lazaryev's "Final Report" to Duke Paskevich on 24 December 1829. According to the report, the relocation process began on February 26 and finished on June 11. The Armenian General Gazaros Lazaryan, doing his utmost for the speedy implementation of this policy, personally led the process. The other Armenian officers helped him directly in the relocation of Armenians – Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st Yeger regiment, Duke Melikov, in the relocation of Üzümchu and surrounding villages; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Georgian Grenadiers regiment, Duke Argutinsky-Dolgoruki, in the relocation of Tabriz, villages in its vicinity and the Salmas province; college assessor Gamazov, in the relocation of villages in the Maragha and Urmiya Khanates; and Duke Shalikov, in the relocation* of Armenians living in the Khoy Khanate [see: 46, 48, 55, 63, 69, 115-116].

According to the agreement, the withdrawal of Russian troops began on March 8 from Maragha and, therefore, it was intended to relocate the Armenians living there first. Lazaryev, arriving in Maragha at the end of

*Corresponding member of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Historical Sciences F.Mammadova, who is not a specialist in the period researched, writes that the Armenians relocated from Iran to Azerbaijan were ostensibly Christian Albans, exiled at the beginning of the XVII century from Garabagh to Iran [Мамедова Ф.Дж. Кавказская Албания и албаны.Баку, 2005,с. 601-602 etc.]. This view has no scientific basis, because research by I.Petrushevski, the renowned expert of the period and famous researcher in Oriental Studies, informs us that the Christians of Garabagh - the Albans having rebelled against Shah Abbjas I - were exiled to Mazandaran. The tsarist Russia never relocated any Christian population from Mazandaran to the North Azerbaijani territories. Further, if this non-scientific claim had even some scientific basis, the Russian invaders implementing the policy of relocation would have substantiated it before anybody else and better than anybody else.

February 1828, suspended the relocation due to heavy snow, assigned groups of Armenians to college assessor Gamazov of Maragha and staff captain Voynikov… and left Maragha on March 7. On March 9, General Paskevich and members of the "Temporary Governancel Board of Azerbaijan" left Tabriz. Abbas Mirza returned to power in Tabriz. Therefore, Lazaryev hurried past Tabriz and went to Sufiyan (a settlement in the north of Tabriz - ***editor***) – to the Russian warlord and received permission for the allocation of new resources for the relocation [46, 55-56]. In his report to Paskevich on March 9 of the same year, Lazaryev stated that 4500 Armenian families had already been relocated to the Iranian bank of the River Araz [32, document 592, p. 624-625].

Having seen off the Armenians from different villages near Turkmanchay to territories of the former Garabagh Khanate, Lazaryev left Lieutenant-Colonel Argutinsky-Dolgoruki in Tabriz and set off for Maragha to continue the process of Armenian relocation [46, 48]. Families arriving from the Salmas and Gazvin Khanates also joined the groups relocated from Maragha [see: 46, 57-58]. Noticing a delay in the relocation process, Lazaryev turned to Armenians on 30 March 1828. In his appeal, he said: "***…there (i.e. in North Azerbaijan – editor) you will attain a New Motherland inhabited by Christians… You will see a coming together of Christians scattered through the various provinces of Iran. Hurry up! Time is precious. Soon the Russian troops will leave Iran, after which your relocation will be difficult and we will not be responsible for your safe relocation. Despite some minor losses, you will gain everything within a short period of time and forever"*** [46, 107-111; see: end of chapter, document 4]. The Armenian text of Lazaryev's appeal was distributed among all the Armenians living in Iran.

In April-May 1828, Lazaryev also ensured the relocation of Armenians living in Urmiya, Khoy, again the Salmas Khanate, as well as the Kurdistan area of Iran [see: 46, 59-60, 61-62]. Lazaryev tried to relocate not only Armenians, but also Kurds, to North Azerbaijani lands from Iran. In a report sent on 27 May 1828, Lazaryev stated his intention to relocate 500 families of Muslim Kurds from Iranian Kurdistan to the Iravan province. However, the Armenian officer's plan was not carried out because, in a special letter sent on 29 February, Lazaryev himself had forbidden the relocation of Muslims [32, document 598, p. 629; 109, 29].

Different archive documents also confirm the mass relocation of Armenians to North Azerbaijani lands. For example, a report dated 26 May 1828, presented to the Chief of Headquarters in Georgia, stated: ***"The relocation of Christians to the provinces belonging to Russia is being successfully implemented. 279 families have already been settled in Garabagh and 948 families in the Iravan province; Colonel Lazaryev promises that the number of people relocated should reach 5 thousand families"*** [79, case 978, p. 19]. According to I.Shopen's records, only 366 families (1715 persons) of the Armenians relocated from Iran were settled in Iravan city itself, 265 families (1110 persons) in Nakhchivan city and 36 families (182 persons) in Ordubad city [95, 636-638]. The relocated Armenians were settled in 119 villages of Iravan province, 61 villages of Nakhchivan province and 11 villages of Ordubad province. In total, 4559 Armenian families (23568 persons) were placed in Iravan province, 2137 families (10652 persons) in Nakhchivan province and 250 families (1340 persons) in Ordubad region. As a result, 6949 Armenian families, consisting of 35560 persons, were relocated to the so-called "Armenian province" [95, 635-642; 109, 31-32].

Lazaryev's own report indicates that, over three and a half months, 8249 Christian-Armenian families were relocated to the Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh provinces, which meant at least 40 thousand people; 14,000 manats of gold and 400 manats of silver were spent on relocation arrangements; 1,500 Armenian families willing to relocate stayed in Iran. This was because Lazaryev did not have an opportunity to relocate them, as the time allocated for the relocation process had ended [see: 46, 131; 109, 31]. However, it should be taken into account that the number of Armenian families relocated to North Azerbaijani lands was not reflected completely accurately in Lazaryev's report. For example, a Russian researcher N.A.Smirnov writes about the relocation of 90 thousand Armenians and their settlement on Azerbaijani territories [see: 183, 180].

Settlement of relocated people. Gamazov, having fulfilled Lazaryev's order, reported that the majority of Armenians relocated to the Iravan province were settled in the best mahals of the province – Sharur, Davachi, Garnichay, Zangi, Abaran, Qirkhbulag, Darachichak and Saat Chukhuru (Chukhursad – ***editor***), i.e. the Sürmali mahal located on the Iranian side of the Araz River. More than 300 Armenian families, engaged in different crafts, were relocated to the houses of the local city population – that is, Azerbaijanis [153, 135-136; 122, 94]. Around 200 Armenian families relocated from the Salmas and Khoy Khanates were sent to the Sürmali mahal on I.Argutinsky's instruction [153, 141; 122, 94]. Thus the Armenians relocated from Iran were settled in the cities of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Ordubad (in Nakhchivan – in the cities of Daralayaz, Sharur, Nakhchivan and Azadjiran; in central mahals of Iravan – Garnibassar, Zangibassar, Darachichak, Garbibassar, Abaran and others) [45, 93; see: 182, 118]. Despite Paskevich's instruction concerning the settlement of relocated people in state-owned territories, the majority of Armenians were placed on estates belonging to Azerbaijani landowners.

The houses of Azerbaijanis, who were at the time in summer pastures, were distributed among the Armenians. The Azerbaijanis returning from summer pastures were left without homes. A Russian author of Armenian origin, I.K.Yenikolopov confirms this fact in his book: ***"After the Turkmanchay Treaty was signed, the relocation of individual groups took an ugly form: the majority of the new population*** (i.e. Armenians – ***editor***) ***were placed in the homes of the peasants*** (i.e. Azerbaijani Turks - ***editor***), ***most of whom were in summer pastures"*** [153, 135].

Furthermore, the "Notes Regarding the Relocation of Armenians from Iran to Our Provinces", supposed to have been written by A.Griboyedov, mention that ***"in addition to the settlement of Armenians on landowner plots and the narrowing down of the Muslims' estates, they were even given concessions, while Muslims were actually disadvantaged. In fact, we should consider not the Armenians, but the Muslims of these lands as the displaced persons. During the Armenian relocation, most of the Muslim families were in summer pastures and were unaware of the settlement of arriving Armenians in their homes"**** [32, document 618, p. 642-644; 65, 81-85; 153, 140; see: end of chapter, document 5].

Original sources mention that most Armenians relocated from Iran were placed in Muslim villages, contrary to instructions. The new arrivals were placed in villages which were formerly inhabited by mixed Armenian and Muslim inhabitants. Naturally, the Azerbaijani population protested strongly against this situation, they had been deprived of their lands and homes. Such protest actions were raised most often in Nakhchivan villages. Therefore, Griboyedov suggested the movement of 500 Armenian families who had been relocated to villages inhabited by

* Unlike the Russian sources [32, document 618, p. 642-644; 65, 81-85], I.Yenikolopov's book mentions that these records revealing the policy of the Russian government were authored by a soldier, D.Zubarev, not I.Griboyedov [see: 153, 140].

Muslims, to Daralayaz. His suggestion was implemented [32, document 623, p. 647-648; 109, 30-31].

According to rough estimates, the Armenian relocation caused a loss of 32 million Russian rouble to Iran, mainly to South Azerbaijan. The local muslim population carried the burden of the relocation process on their shoulders, aggravating their condition severely. The relocation also resulted in Azerbaijanis abandoning fertile lands in North Azerbaijan. [see: 130, 94].

Thus, the policy of the Russian Empire in relocating the Armenians to western areas of North Azerbaijan and Garabagh was designed to force Azerbaijanis to abandon their native lands and to prepare for the establishment of an "Armenian state". The later course of historic events once again proves that Iranian Armenians were relocated to North Azerbaijan for a special purpose – to create "a new motherland" for them there.

The military personnel and religious figures who participated actively in the relocation of Armenians from Iran to North Azerbaijan were rewarded by Russia.

Relocation of Armenians from the Ottoman Empire to territories of the Iravan Khanate

Encouraged by victory in the 1826-1828 Russian-Iranian War, the Russian army set off from Gümrü on 14 June 1828, under the command of Paskevich, crossed the River Arpachay with a troop of 12 thousand and launched attacks in Eastern Anatolia, conquering the Kars Fortress on June 23. The Russian troops extended their invasion and occupied Akhalkalak on July 24, Ahiska on August 15, Ardahan on August 22 and Bayazid in August 28. The war raged across a broad front again in the spring of 1829, the Russian army conquered Erzurum and later Mush, Oltun and Bayburt [109, 33].

By the way, the Azerbaijanis displaced from the Iravan Khanate's territories - their native ancestral lands - due to the First and Second Russian-Iranian wars, had found shelter mostly in Eastern Anatolia. Most of the people suffering massacres and forced to abandon these places during the Russian attack on Eastern Anatolia were again Azerbaijanis. This time they were forced to move into the central areas of Turkey [193, 826; 109, 33].

In August 1829, when the Russian army was approaching Istanbul from the Balkan frontier, Sultan Mahmud II offered peace to Russia and the Treaty of Adirna was signed on September 2. In accordance with the newly-established Russian-Turkish borders, the Akhalkalak Fortress and Akhiska city were annexed to Russia, while the occupied Kars, Trabzon, Bayazid and Erzurum pashates were returned to Turkey [109, 34].

Preparations for relocation. According to Article 13 of the Treaty of Adirna, the Armenians in the occupied territories of Turkey were entitled to pass into Russian administration, together with their movable property, within 18 months. The retreat of Russian troops from Kars, Ardahan, Bayazid, Erzurum and other districts put the Armenians who had betrayed the Turks during military operations in a difficult position. The Commandant's Office of the Russian troops decided to relocate Turkish Armenians to the newly occupied Azerbaijani lands, just like the Iranian Armenians, thus ensuring that Armenians were the majority nation in the areas bordering on Turkey. With this in mind, General Paskevich wrote a report to Emperor Nicolas I on 10 October 1829, asking for permission to relocate 10 thousand Armenians living in Erzurum and Kars to Georgia and the "Armenian province" [32, document 818;109,34-35].

On 18 November 1829, Military Minister Chernishev informed Paskevich of the Emperor's approval of his suggestion [32, document

819, p. 830-832]. Hearing this, Paskevich immediately began preparations. On December 3, he sent a letter to the Civil Governor of Georgia and informed him that he had granted permission to the commanders of local troops to issue the necessary documents to Armenians living in Turkey who were willing to move voluntarily to Georgia and other Russian-owned provinces and who were not demanding financial aid to do so. Also, that many Armenian families, using this opportunity, had already set off [32, document 820, p. 831]. Paskevich created a special Committee to lead the arrangements for the relocation and settlement of Armenian families. General Rules consisting of 12 articles were developed to regulate the Committee's activity [32, document 822, p. 835-836;109,35-36].

Implementation of the relocation and settlement of relocated people. The Armenians relocated from Kars and its vicinity were settled in the emptied Azerbaijani villages around Alayaz (Alagöz) Mountain, which was similar to the climate of their previous habitats. General Pankratyev informed Paskevich that 95 Armenian families had been provided with documents to settle in the Loru Valley. Major-General Bereman also reported that he had provided 400 Armenian families relocated from Kars to Gümrü with documents [32, document 820, p. 831]. The Armenians relocated to the Iravan Khanate, Ganjabassar, Garabagh and other Azerbaijani territories, as well as to Georgia, were placed compactly on the lands of the local Muslim population – in areas and cities on mountain slopes distinguished by their natural beauty, fine climate and pure water. Even 270 houses in the Sardarabad Fortress were occupied by Armenians at that time [71, IV, 291; 122, 95]. After some time, M.Vladikin wrote about the Armenian relocation to these areas: ***"The majority of Armenians living in the Iravan Qubernia are not the native***

population of these places; they were moved here from Turkey after the war of 1828-1829" [142, 12; 122, 95].

According to information sent by Paskevich to Chernishev on 22 January 1830, 2,500 Armenian families, having relocated from Kars and its surroundings, had been settled in emptied Azerbaijani villages near Alayaz (Alagöz) Mountain – in the Pambak district - which was similar to the climate of their previous environment, in accordance with his order [32, document 821, p. 833; 109,37].

The Turkish government, like the Iranian government, was concerned about the relocation of Armenians, who had been living scattered about her territories, and their compact settlement in the border area. Therefore, in order to prevent this relocation, the Ottoman government issued a resolution forgiving the Armenians for their betrayals of Turkey and the vandalism they had committed during the Russian invasions and, on February 17, sent "letters of forgiveness" to Armenians in the regions. To prevent the Armenian relocation, the Turkish side also sent its representatives to the occupied regions of Erzurum, Kars, Bayazid, Alashqird and others, which had been emptied by Russia in accordance with the Treaty of Adirna [189, 186-187; 109, 37-38].

Paskevich sent his representative, Major Vannikov, to Erzurum to resolve the selling of the property and plots of relocating Armenians. By the way, the majority of Armenian villages in these areas had not belonged to them previously. These were villages abandoned by Muslims forced to move to safe places some time before, during the war. Armenians had thus gained control of the entire territory of 80 villages and half of 15 villages in the Kars region alone. On the other hand, Russia was not interested at all in the destiny of the property and lands abandoned by the Turks who had escaped from Russian-occupied

territories (mainly the Akhalkalak and Akhiska regions) and other Turkish regions, as well as the villages they had been obliged to abandon [109, 38].

The approximate number of Armenian families relocated from Turkey and their areas of habitat is mentioned in a document prepared on the eve of the deadline established by the Treaty of Adirna, i.e. before 3 April 1831. The Armenians relocated from Turkey were settled in Akhiska, Pambak-Shöreyel and the "Armenian province" [32, document 830, p. 847]. The document reveals that 14,044 Armenian families were relocated from the Turkish pashates to the Russian borders (i.e. the Akhiska Pashate, Borchaly distance (region-***trans.***) Pambak and Shöreyel, Talin mahal, vicinity of Lake Göycha and Bash Abaran). 5,000 of 7,218 Armenian families relocated from Erzurum, as well as 67 Armenians from Ardahan, were settled in the Akhiska Pashate*, 1,050 families in the Borchaly distance and around Zalga, and the remaining 1,305 families – in the Pambak and Shöreyel distances. 2264 out of 2464 families relocated from Kars were settled in the Pambak and Shöreyel distances and 200 in the Talin district; and the 4215 families relocated from Bayazid – around Lake Göycha and in Bash Abaran [32, document 830, p. 847]. A note to the document indicates that the number of people relocated from Turkey is not shown precisely, due to the absence of a full and accurate report. However, according to the estimates of the Committee, over 84 thousand Armenians and Greeks were relocated from the Ottoman State [32, document 830, p. 847;109,39]. Nevertheless, in His Excellency's order issued to Duke Paskevich on 24 April 1831 it is mentioned that 380 thousand silver roubles were

* The Akhiska Pashate is the Javakheti region of present-day Georgia. After the Stalin regime forcibly relocated the region's native population – Mehseti Turks to Central Asia in the mid XX century, Armenians were settled there again, for the second time. Maintaining their false territorial claims against their neighbours, today Armenians still lay territorial claims to the Javakheti (Mehseti) region.

allocated for the Christians relocated from Turkish provinces, consisting of over 14 thousand families (around 90 thousand persons) [89, 61; 32, document 821, p. 847]. General Paskevich reported the number of people relocated to be over 90 thousand [32, document 829, p. 845; 172, 66], while an Armenian historian, Tavakalyan, sets their number at nearly 100 thousand persons [186, 37].

The Armenians relocated from the Ottoman Empire to Georgia were settled mainly in the regions inhabited by the Akhiska Turks of Azerbaijan. This fact is also confirmed by Georgian authors. After the Treaty of Adirna, more than 106 thousand Armenians turned to General Paskevich with a request to be settled in the Akhiska region. The first big flow of relocation was to Akhiska and the second – to Kvemo-Kartli (Borchali - ***editor***) [212, 75]. General Paskevich settled 100 thousand Armenians relocated from Erzurum in the Akhalkalak and Akhiska regions [212, 100]. By 1832, the majority of the Akhiska population was Armenian [213, 82-111]. According to another writer, 20 thousand Armenian families relocated by Russia were placed in Javakheti (Akhiska – ***editor***) [211, 70].

In general, since the Armenians relocated from Turkey to the former Iravan Khanate did not wish to live in cities, they chose the southern and western areas of Göycha, the Darachichak, Abaran, Sürmali and Talin mahals to live [45, 93; see: 182, 118}. Thus, the majority of newly relocated people were settled in northern and central parts of the Iravan province and on almost the entire territory of Pambak-Shöreyel. [71, II, 303-304; 182, 118].

The military and religious figures who participated actively in the Armenian relocation from Turkey were highly rewarded, just like those in the previous Armenian relocation from Iran.

According to I.Shopen's census, after the 1828-1829 Russian-Turkish War, in total, 21,666 Armenians (3,682 families) and 324 Yezidi Kurds (67 families) were relocated from Turkey to the "Armenian province". ***The relocated Armenians were settled mainly in 129 villages of the Qirkhbulag, Sürmali, Talin, Körpübassar, Abaran, Darachichak and Göycha mahals of the former Iravan Khanate*** [95, 636-642; 109, 40].

It must be noted that since the Shöreyel and Lori-Pambak regions belonging to North Azerbaijan were annexed to Georgia from1801-1805, they were not added to the "Armenian province" and remained within Georgia. Until 1829 (i.e. the official relocation of Armenians after the Russian-Turkish War) 1,536 Armenian families (5,425 males) were relocated to the Shöreyel-Pambak distance. Later, 3,148 families (10,575 males) were relocated from Turkey. At the end of 1832 and the beginning of 1833, 182 families (674 males) of the Armenians relocated from Turkey to Zalgaya were moved again to the Shöreyel-Pambak distance. Among those relocated, there were also 169 Greek and 963 Armenian Catholics [71, p. II, 302-304; 109, 41]. According to Smirnov, Armenians used their entitlement under the Turkmanchay and Adirna Treaties, and 90 thousand Armenians from Iran and approximately 75 thousand Armenians from Turkey moved to Azerbaijani territories [183, 180].The American historian of Armenian origin, G.Bournoutian, admitted the relocation of many Armenians to the Iravan Khanate following the Russian invasions and the Armenianization of native Azerbaijani toponyms; for example, he mentions that the centre of the Göycha Mahal Kavar was renamed and called Nor Bayazid after the relocation of Armenians [200, 37-38; 145, 122].

The change in the ethnic-demographic make-up of the Iravan Khanate to the benefit of Armenians

Due to the relocation policy, implemented by the Russian Empire, the ethnic-demographic make-up of the Iravan Khanate was changed to the benefit of Armenians.

As mentioned, the "Armenian province", created from Azerbaijani lands on 21 March 1828, was divided into the Iravan and Nakhchivan provinces and the Ordubad region. During the establishment of the "Armenian province" by decree of the Emperor, 4 regions were created in the Iravan province: Iravan, Sardarabad, Sharur and Sürmali. The mahals included in those regions remained as before [71, IV. 270].

The Armenian relocation from Iran and Turkey to the Iravan Khanate continued for a long time after the occupation. Referring to documents kept in Matenadaran, N.A.Tavakalyan notes that the number of Armenians relocated from Iran was 8,510 families [186, 33].

According to the census of 1834, 1,807 of the 2,750 families living around the city of Iravan were Tatars (i.e. Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***), 898 were Armenian families and 40 were Bosha families (Gypsies – ***editor***) among them, many were masters and craftsmen of various specialties [71, IV, 291]. According to that census, the Iravan province had total 22,336 families, of which 65,300 were males. 29,690 of them were Tatars (i.e. Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***), 10,350 – previously relocated Armenians, 24,255 – Armenians relocated from Iran and Turkey, around 1,000 – Yezidi Kurds relocated from the Bayazid pashate and a small number of Gypsies called Bosha [71, IV, 270-271; see: end of chapter, table 5].

Beginning of the displacement of the Azerbaijani population from their native lands

The persecution and oppression of the Azerbaijani population, due to the Armenian relocation, resulted in a continuous migration of Muslims from Iravan and Nakhchivan in 1828, either openly or secretly leaving their motherland to find refuge in foreign countries [32, document 622, p. 646; document 623, p. 647]. Such a situation completely satisfied the Russian invaders and relocated Armenians. That is, under Paskevich's order issued in April 1828, displaced Muslims leaving the Iravan province could only return to the Russian borders (i.e. the territories of their former motherland the Iravan Khanate – ***editor***) with his special permission [32, document 438, p. 490].

At the beginning of 1829, college assessor I.Shopen conducted an in-house census in the "Armenian province", to Paskevich-Erivanski's instruction. The results of the census, comprising 20 volumes of manuscripts, were reflected in the author's "Historical Monument of the Annexation of the Armenian Province to the Russian Empire", published in 1852. According to I.Shopen's census, 521 of the 752 villages existing in the "Armenian province" after the wars were a part of the Iravan province, 179 – of the Nakhchivan province and 52 – of the Ordubad region [95, 485-503]. The wars had left in ruins 359 villages in the province, 310 villages in the Iravan province (it should be noted that the Sharur Mahal was then a part of the Iravan province – ***editor***), 43 villages in the Nakhchivan province and 6 villages in the Ordubad region. The population of these Azerbaijani villages were massacred or displaced from their native lands [95, 510-518: See: end of chapter, appendix 3]. So, there were in total 1111 villages (359 ruined and 752 standing) in the

"Armenian province", together with the ruined and razed villages, out of which 831 (521 standing and 310 ruined villages) had previously been a part of the Iravan Khanate [109, 23; See: appendix 2,3].

According to I.Shopen's estimates, approximately 23,730 families (17,000 families in the Iravan province, 4,600 in the Nakhchivan province and 2,130 in the Ordubad region) were living on those territories constituting the "Armenian province" before the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates were occupied by Russia, which makes 118,650 persons, if we allow an average of 5 persons in every family [95, 542].

According to the census, up to the relocation 81,749 Muslims and 25,151 Armenians* were recorded in the province. This historical fact demonstrates that, despite the mass relocation of Armenians, the local Azerbaijani population still formed the overwhelming majority. Furthermore, I.Shopen's census also shows the number of Armenian families (in total 10,631 families) relocated to Azerbaijani lands from Iran (35,560 persons) and Turkey (21,666 persons) per individual settlement. This leads to the conclusion that the census was the first source to reflect the then historical reality [see: end of chapter, appendix 2].

The Armenian relocation to Azerbaijani territories continued in the following years. The artificial increase in the number of Armenians by relocation and the decrease of local Azerbaijani Turks on the ancient Azerbaijani land of the Iravan Khanate, following the Russian invasions, is quite clear. That is, while the number of Armenians in the Iravan Khanate before the 1826-1828 Russian invasions was fewer than 20%**, the same number was brought up to 55.5% after the invasions – in 1832.

* According to I.Shopen's census, "local Armenians" registered in the "Armenian province" were relocated to these territories during the Russian-Iranian and Russian-Turkish wars of the early XIX century.
** As mentioned, the majority of the Armenians constituting almost 20% of the Iravan Khanate's population were relocated here mostly at the beginning of the XIX century, when the Russian invasions commenced.

The compulsory modifications to the population's demographic composition are also confirmed by Russian sources: ***"The population of Pambak and Shöreyel changed after the Russian conquest. The resident population*** (i.e. Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) ***was replaced by new-comers*** (i.e. Armenians - ***editor***). ***That is, one can hardly find an old Armenian among the local population, who was living in those places previously. The new population has been relocated here mainly from the "Armenian province", Erzurum, Kars and Kurdistan. At present, inhabitants of the Pambak distance are divided into 2 parts: the local population*** (i.e. Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) ***and those newly-relocated*** (i.e. Armenians – ***editor***). ***The latter are those who became subjects of the Russian government after the Russian-Turkish wars, in 1829"***. According to the in-house census of 1829, the distance's population consisted of local inhabitants – 1536 families (5425 persons) and the newly relocated - 3148 families (10575 males) [71, II, 303; 122, 95-96].

The population of Iravan and Nakhchivan villages underwent the greatest ethnic modifications. The number of Armenians in both provinces more than doubled. In Iravan, Armenians equalled the local population in numbers and in Nakhchivan they comprised 1/3rd of the total population. Of the urban population, Azerbaijanis were still the majority: 64% in Iravan city, over 66% in Nakhchivan and 98% in Ordubad [95, 636-638; 182, 118]. It must be noted that Armenians had to leave the Nakhchivan area due to mass protests by the local population.

N.Voronov mentioned that, in general, during the settlement of relocated people, the Russian government tried to reduce the significance of the Muslim element via Armenian relocations to these territories [45, 92].

According to the census of 1832, Muslims (Azerbaijani Turks – ***editor***) were living in 463 villages in the Iravan province, Armenians in 98 and Azerbaijanis and Armenians were living in 65 villages together.

The mass settlement of Armenians in the Göycha, Abaran, Vedibassar, Sharur and other mahals, previously never inhabited by Armenians, draws attention. The Armenians relocated from Iran were settled in 62 villages forcibly abandoned by Azerbaijani Turks, 68 villages inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks, 24 villages with a mixed population and only 32 newly-built Armenian villages. Unlike the Armenians relocated from Iran, those relocated from Turkey were settled in 64 villages, which were inhabited exclusively by Muslims before the Russian invasions and forcibly abandoned afterwards. Some of them were settled in villages where Armenians had already been relocated (15 villages), of Iranian Armenians (23 villages) and those inhabited by mixed populations (12 villages). An insignificant number of Turkish Armenians were settled in Azerbaijani-Armenian villages (12 villages). So, the displaced Armenians were settled in 126 emptied Azerbaijani villages, 70 villages inhabited by Azerbaijanis, 22 mixed villages and 47 Armenian villages [95, 543-630; see: 182, 118-119].

Even Griboyedov, who authored the project of Armenian relocation to North Azerbaijani territories, gave a negative assessment of the relocation process and mentioned that Armenians were settled, not on state-owned territories, but mainly on lands belonging to Muslims - landowners and peasants, which resulted in the oppression of the Muslims [32, document 618, p. 642].

A major part of the Armenians relocated to North and West Azerbaijani territories (present territory of Armenia-***editor***) were settled on the lands of Azerbaijanis, who were peasants of the state. As the owners of these lands were in summer pastures during summer, the operation to settle the incoming Armenians passed off quietly at first and no conflict occurred. However, later, the local population returned from summer pastures,and this marked the beginning of serious discontent among Muslims observing the permanent nature of the relocation process. The Russian diplomat Griboyedov wrote on this issue: ***"We have***

discussed over and over again the question of eliminating the fears of the Muslims, who think Armenians will get a permanent hold on these lands, to which they were allowed for the first time, and calming them down by informing them this grave situation will not continue for a long time" [47, 341]. Interestingly, following the Russian ambassador's suggestion, the Muslims were provided with false information about the Armenian settlement on their lands. Griboyedov wrote that now we have to reconcile the Muslims with the grave situation they are in and persuade them of the temporary nature of the Armenians' stay on these lands. Because Azerbaijanis have developed the idea that ***"Armenians get a permanent hold on any land they first step on".*** We should divert the Muslims from this idea" [47, 341].

By instruction of the Relocation Committee, the newly-built Christian-Armenian villages were supposed to be separate from Muslim-Azerbaijani villages and Christian-Armenians were supposed to be settled in special regions and mahals [90, 159].

The mass relocation of Armenians to the Iravan Khanate's territories continued in later periods. Along with Armenians, Yezidi Kurds were also placed in the Iravan Khanate. According to information from 1834, 1,000 Yezidi Kurds (approximately 300 families) relocated from Bayazid,were settled in the Iravan province [71, p. IV, 270-271]. Yezidi Kurds were also settled in several emptied Azerbaijani villages on the slopes of Alayaz (Alagöz) mountain. Yezidi Kurds were settled in Shirak, Guruboghaz, Jarjarchi and Chobangarakmaz villages in 1839 and, later, in Pambak, Gundakhsaz, Böyük Jamishli, Kichik Jamishli and Korbulag villages. Finally, in 1877, Yezidi Kurds were settled in Baghdad-Dolu-Takht and Kichik Jangi (or Shah Sangar) villages. The Greeks relocated from Turkey were settled mainly in Bayandur, Sisimadan and Alakilsa (Baytar) villages of the Shöreyel-Pambak distance and in Gümrü [109, 42;70, 4]].

In general, during the mass relocations following the 1826-1828 Russian-Iranian and 1828-1829 Russian-Turkish Wars, 57,226 Armenians (10,631 families) were relocated to the "Armenian province" – territories of the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates - from Iran and Turkey. Before the relocations, there were only 25,151 Armenians (4,428 families) living in that area; they had been relocated to those territories during previous wars. Many Azerbaijani Turks became refugees from the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates, due to the wars, and only 81,749 Azerbaijanis (16,078 families) remained there. After the massive relocations, the number of Armenians in the "Armenian province" reached 82,377 (15,059 families). Consequently, the Armenian population exceeded the Muslim one, albeit insignificantly [95, 642; 109, 42]. Thus, the Imperial Russian and Armenian politicians implementing this policy achieved their aims. In general, taking into account the settlement of 6,949 of the 8,249 families relocated from Iran in the "Armenian province", we can conclude that the remaining 1,300 families were relocated to Garabagh and Zangazour [109, 32].

In 1840, the "Armenian province" was liquidated. The Iravan Uezd was created instead and added to the Georgian-Imerety Qubernia. This was another heavy strike against the territorial-statehood traditions of Azerbaijan, marking the next step on the path to the establishment of an Armenian state in the Iravan Khanate. In 1849, the Iravan Qubernia consisted of the Iravan, Alexandropol (Gümrü – ***editor***), Nakhchivan, Ordubad and Novo-Bayazid (the eastern part of the Göycha mahal – ***editor***) uezds and this system remained unchanged until 1917 [109, 24]. The establishment of the Iravan Qubernia was the decisive step in the creation of an Armenian state in North Azerbaijani territories.

The number of Muslims in the newly-established "Armenian province" was 81,749 (16,078 families) and the relocated Armenians

25,151 (4,428 families) before the invasions while, after the invasions and Armenian relocations from Iran, the latter number reached 82,377 (15,059 families) [95, 639-642]. Thus, the number of Armenians was increased from 24% to 43%. By the way, at the beginning of the XIX century, some ruling circles in the Russian Empire preferred the settlement, not of Armenians, but Russian colonists – Kazaks, Molokans, Dukhobors and Christians of other confessions on Azerbaijani territories. Although several projects were drafted with this purpose, their implementation was later postponed.

N.N.Shavrov wrote about the Russian colonization policy in the South Caucasus: ***"We began our colonization activity not with the settlement of Russians in the South Caucasus, but of another nation, which was a stranger to us… During the two years after the end of the 1826-1828 war – from 1828 till 1830 - we relocated 40 thousand Iranian and 84 thousand Turkish Armenians to the South Caucasus and settled them on the best state-owned lands of the Yelizavetpol and Iravan Qubernias, where the Armenian population was a minority. We also settled them in the Borchali, Akhiska and Akhalkalak uezds of the Tiflis Qubernia. Over 200 thousand desyatins of state-owned lands were allocated for their settlement and special property lands were purchased from Muslims, amounting to more than 2 million roubles. The Armenians were settled in the mountainous areas of the Yelizavetpol Qubernia and on the bank of Lake Göycha. It should be considered that, along with the officially relocated 124 thousand Armenians, there were also many unofficially relocated and, in general, the number of relocated people was much greater than 200 thousand"*** [92, 63; 109, 43].

The Armenian influx to territories of the former Iravan Khanate speeded up even further after the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

After Armenian revolts against the government in Turkey were subdued in the 1890s, 400 thousand more Armenians moved to the South Caucasus – Azerbaijani territories. N.Shavrov noted that, at the beginning of the XIX century, over one million of the 1,300,000 Armenians living in the South Caucasus in the early XIX century are not the local population, we have brought them here. We present N.Shavrov's records as they are:

"Кроме армян в наши пределы переселилось не которое количество айсор, а также и мусульман (в Бакинскую губернию), но наибольшее количество переселенцев выпадает на долю армян: так, из 1.300 т., проживающих ныне в Закавказье армян, более 1.000.000 душ не принадлежит к числу коренных жителей края и поселены нами" [92,63]**.**

Thus, the Russian Empire, having defeated Gajars Iran, the Ottoman State and conquered the South Caucasus at the beginning of the XIX century, modified the region's ethnic composition by force. Preparing for new wars against Iran and Turkey, Imperial Russia massively relocated Armenians from Iran and Turkey to the newly-occupied Northern Azerbaijani territories – the former Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh Khanates - in order to create a new Christian-buffer zone in the South Caucasus.

This marked the appearance of a new conglomeration – the Armenian conglomeration on the ethnic map of the South Caucasus since the 1820-30s. Rendering all kinds of services to Russia in the wars against Iran and the Ottoman State and striving to create a state for themselves from Azerbaijani, Georgian and Turkish territories, Armenians created a centre of permanent tension in the South Caucasus. The era of massacres and deportations began across the entire South Caucasus and Eastern Anatolia, committed by Armenians and their supporters. The main targets of this policy were Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Table 1.
The relocation of Armenians from Iran to the North Azerbaijan
(1828)

from where	date 1828	number	person responsible for relocation	the region where relocated
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Maragha	7-8 march		Gamazov and Voynikov	
Tabriz	9-16 march		Duke Argutinski-Dolgorukov	
Gazvin				
Salmas and Khoy		200 families Until April 20 5000 armenian families have left the khanate	Duke Argutinski-Dolgorukov	Sürmali Mahal
Urmiya villages-Jamal,Kahriz, Gulinagha, Svatli,Lulustoa, Qizilja, Akhtakhan, Bakhshikand, Aqismeyl, Barispe, Savra, Khosrov, Avtavan and Pajuk	22-23 March, 20-21 April Russian troops leave Urmiya	}	college-assesor Gamazov, Duke Shalikov and captain Shagubatov	Lazaryev ordered to settle the relocators not in Nakhchivan and Iravan, but in Garabagh

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Khoy	13April, May 9 (Returning to Khoy Lazaryev prepared the remaining Armenians for relocation and left on May 29)	should be relocated in the end of May	Second lieu-tenant Iskritski, Duke Shalikov and Argutinski-Dolgorukov	they were settled mainly in Iravan, however those, who had to be settled in Nakhchivan, due to the lack of food Lazaryev sent them to Iravan and Garabagh khanates
Üzümchü and the villages around it			Duke Shalikov	Garabagh
Armenians relocated from South Azerbaijan	From February 26 until 11 June of 1828	total 8249 fami-lies(more than 40 thousand people)were relocated, except 1500 families. 300 craftsmen families were settled in the houses of local urban families in Iravan	Colonel Lazaryev	They had to nbe relocated to Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh. The majority of Armenians relocated to Iravan were settleed in the best mahals: Sharur, Davali, Garnichay, Zangi, Abaran, Qirkhbulag, Darachichak and Chukhursad, i.e in Sürmali mahal

Sources:

Глинка С.Н. описание переселения армян азербаджанских и в пределы России, М.,1831.
Ениколопов И. Грибоедов и Восток, Ереван, 1954.

Appendix 1.

The results of Cemeral Census conducted in the "Armenian Province"
(in the territories of the former Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates) in 1829-1832

543 Политическое состояніе 544

ТАБЛИЦА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕ

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
		ПРОВИНЦІЯ ЭРИВАНСКАЯ.					
		1. Городъ Эриванъ.					
		Въ частяхъ Шагарской.	802	1627	1527	3199	244
		Въ частяхъ Тапабашинской. Татаръ и Армянъ.	594	1333	1204	2537	277
		Въ частяхъ Тапабашинской. Боша.	—	—	—	—	46
		Въ частяхъ Дамирбулагской.	411	789	806	1595	—
		Итого.	1807	3749	3582	7331	567
		Магалы:					
		1. Кирхъ-булакскій.					
1	1	Охчабердъ	12	33	40	73	—
2	2	Мангюсъ	11	34	26	60	—
3	3	Джювришъ	—	—	—	—	22
4	4	Кемалъ	13	21	16	37	—
5	5	Тутія	10	21	15	36	—
6	6	Зааръ	20	49	40	89	—
7	7	Чаткранъ	4	10	9	19	—
8	8	Гямрисъ	—	—	—	—	6
9	9	Агазоръ	3	13	14	27	9
10	10	Башъ-кендъ	—	—	—	—	—
11	11	Шагабъ	—	—	—	—	—
12	12	Арамусъ	—	—	—	—	—
13	13	Дзакъ	—	—	—	—	1
14	14	Ариджъ	—	—	—	—	33
15	15	Аванъ	—	—	—	—	—
16	16	Чалмакчи (по-армянски Норки)	—	—	—	—	80
17	17	Канакиръ	2	10	5	15	58
18	18	Китранъ	6	14	13	27	—
19	19	Пюттни	—	—	—	—	18
20	20	Мегтюббъ	—	—	—	—	—
21	21	Илларъ	—	—	—	—	18
22	22	Елкованъ	—	—	—	—	17
		Итого	81	205	178	383	262

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НІЯ АРМЯНСКОЙ-ОБЛАСТИ.

А р м я н ъ в о о б щ е.											В с е г о.			
ренныхъ.*			П е р е с е л е н ц е в ъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
530	468	998	231	598	513	1111	8	14	16	30	1285	2769	2569	5338
589	587	1176	87	187	187	374	3	11	7	18	961	2120	1985	4105
101	94	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	101	94	195
—	—	—	48	118	112	230	—	—	—	—	459	907	918	1825
1220	1149	2369	366	903	812	1715	11	25	23	48	2751	5897	5566	11463
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	33	40	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	34	26	60
54	49	103	1	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	23	56	52	108
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	21	16	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	21	15	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	49	40	89
—	—	—	11	24	26	50	—	—	—	—	15	34	35	69
15	14	29	26	96	74	170	—	—	—	—	32	111	88	199
20	22	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	33	36	69
—	—	—	2	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	9
—	—	—	28	73	61	134	—	—	—	—	28	73	61	134
—	—	—	53	123	98	221	1	4	3	7	54	127	101	228
2	2	4	7	18	18	36	10	41	33	74	18	61	53	114
100	92	192	9	24	23	47	1	2	2	4	43	126	117	243
—	—	—	38	91	83	174	—	—	—	—	38	91	83	174
197	181	378	13	32	32	64	3	9	6	15	96	238	219	457
214	172	386	10	24	17	41	6	18	17	35	76	266	211	477
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	13	27
51	41	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	51	41	92
—	—	—	5	19	14	33	1	10	7	17	6	29	21	50
44	44	88	3	9	6	15	12	26	29	55	33	79	79	158
46	36	82	10	22	22	44	4	13	11	24	31	81	69	150
743	653	1396	216	561	482	1043	38	123	108	231	597	1632	1421	3053

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* The Armenians settled in the lands of Azerbaijan before 1828 are taken into consideration

ТАБЛИЦА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕ

№ общій	№ по магалямъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
		2. Зани-басарскій.					
23	1	Шиниовитъ-Баятъ	16	39	36	75	—
24	2	Чаръ-бахъ	7	17	14	31	—
25	3	Шиниовитъ	—	—	—	—	11
26	4	Нораовитъ	—	—	—	—	28
27	5	Бейбуть-абадъ	—	—	—	—	—
28	6	Улуханли	311	970	767	1737	—
29	7	Неджли нижній	45	203	208	411	—
30	8	Неджли верхній	20	86	69	155	—
31	9	Гаджи-Эліясъ	75	250	195	445	—
32	10	Калали	—	—	—	—	35
33	11	Агджа-кишлагъ	14	33	37	70	—
34	12	Ширъ-абадъ	—	—	—	—	51
35	13	Арбатъ	50	139	125	264	—
36	14	Хачапарахъ	75	182	144	326	—
37	15	Гёгъ-гюнбадъ	4	12	9	21	8
38	16	Сарванларъ-хараба	7	17	12	29	—
39	17	Дамирчи-шолли	46	196	142	338	—
40	18	Кара-кишлагъ	23	84	67	151	—
41	19	Вермазъ-яръ	11	33	28	61	—
42	20	Донгузъ-гянъ	42	188	167	355	—
43	21	Сарванларъ-улія	28	85	67	153	—
44	22	Риганли	12	49	31	80	—
45	23	Абуль-кенди	17	50	35	85	—
46	24	Сеидъ-кенди	20	59	54	113	—
47	25	Сариджаларъ	18	59	48	107	—
48	26	Шолли-мегмандаръ	69	228	178	406	—
		Итого . .	910	2979	2434	5413	133
		3. Гарни-басарскій.					
49	1	Аг-гамзали	45	118	114	232	—
50	2	Джабачили	19	72	63	135	—
51	3	Кара-тапá	6	26	19	45	—
52	4	Карадагли	26	70	58	128	—
53	5	Харатли	31	95	88	183	—
54	6	Богамли	30	123	120	243	—

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НІЯ АРМЯНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.

Армянъ в о о б щ е.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	11	33	26	59	—	—	—	—	27	72	62	134
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	14	31
25	23	48	74	204	186	390	—	—	—	—	85	229	209	438
82	76	158	84	264	224	488	—	—	—	—	112	346	300	646
—	—	—	150	454	412	866	—	—	—	—	150	454	412	866
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	970	767	1736
—	—	—	24	68	46	114	—	—	—	—	69	271	254	525
—	—	—	14	38	38	76	—	—	—	—	34	124	107	231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	250	195	445
77	73	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	77	73	150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	37	70
103	112	215	21	45	48	93	—	—	—	—	72	148	160	308
—	—	—	31	61	66	127	—	—	—	—	81	200	191	391
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	182	144	326
18	14	32	33	84	63	147	—	—	—	—	45	114	86	200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	12	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	196	142	338
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	84	67	151
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	33	28	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	188	167	355
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	85	67	153
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	49	31	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	50	35	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	59	54	113
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	59	48	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	228	178	406
305	298	603	442	1251	1109	2360	—	—	—	—	1485	4535	3841	8376
—	—	—	43	101	102	203	—	—	—	—	88	219	216	435
—	—	—	25	83	57	140	—	—	—	—	44	155	120	275
—	—	—	4	13	10	23	—	—	—	—	10	39	29	68
—	—	—	36	87	81	168	—	—	—	—	62	157	139	296
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	95	88	183
—	—	—	11	23	29	52	—	—	—	—	41	146	149	295

ТАБЛИЦА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕ

№ общій	№ по магалъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
55	7	Имамъ-шагли	5	17	14	31	—
56	8	Кара-конпли	13	38	34	72	—
57	9	Койласаръ улія	24	62	59	121	—
58	10	Тоханъ-шагли	—	—	—	—	—
59	11	Шейхъ-задъ-Али	61	250	224	474	—
60	12	Тамамли	—	—	—	—	—
61	13	Кара-гамзали	11	33	22	55	—
62	14	Чінкдамли	34	96	70	166	—
63	15	Башинъ-Али	8	14	16	30	—
64	16	Огурбегли	13	46	41	87	—
65	17	Чинаханлы	29	79	76	155	—
66	18	Даллуларъ беюкъ	10	27	19	46	—
67	19	Даллуларъ кичикъ	—	—	—	—	—
68	20	Новрузли	1	4	3	7	—
69	21	Камарли	31	88	79	167	—
70	22	Дарекали	22	69	56	125	—
71	23	Юва	5	18	15	33	—
72	24	Маасимли	10	34	28	62	—
73	25	Бегдживаэли	22	57	45	102	—
74	26	Бузавандъ-Ахунди	20	55	47	102	—
75	27	Арташатъ	—	—	—	—	—
76	28	Курбанъ-кули (или Топрахъ-кале)	12	22	18	40	—
77	29	Тапа-баши	1	3	2	5	—
78	30	Двинъ	15	32	19	51	—
79	31	Аязли	7	21	22	43	—
80	32	Бузавандъ-куламъ-Али	18	50	36	86	—
81	33	Догкузъ	27	65	62	127	2
82	34	Яманджали	10	26	18	44	—
83	35	Меграбли	—	—	—	—	—
84	36	Агджа-кишлаги	—	—	—	—	11
85	37	Джанатли	13	27	32	59	—
86	38	Аг-башъ	—	—	—	—	21
87	39	Ипакли	5	11	11	22	—
88	40	Койласаръ-суфла	1	3	2	5	—
89	41	Арпава	8	19	16	35	—
90	42	Каравали	16	53	49	102	—
91	43	Аратанъ	14	52	47	99	—
92	44	Эминджа	11	26	19	45	—

553 Армянской-Области. 554

НІЯ АРМЯНСКОЙ-ОБЛАСТИ.

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	79	191	169	360	—	—	—	—	84	208	183	391
—	—	—	39	92	72	164	—	—	—	—	52	130	106	236
—	—	—	58	115	106	221	—	—	—	—	82	177	165	342
—	—	—	43	87	89	176	—	—	—	—	43	87	89	176
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	250	224	747
—	—	—	16	41	40	81	—	—	—	—	16	41	40	81
—	—	—	29	60	65	125	—	—	—	—	40	93	87	180
—	—	—	87	191	177	368	—	—	—	—	121	287	247	534
—	—	—	48	101	74	175	—	—	—	—	56	115	90	205
—	—	—	31	80	65	145	—	—	—	—	44	126	106	232
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	79	76	155
—	—	—	36	74	80	154	—	—	—	—	46	101	99	200
—	—	—	33	70	64	134	—	—	—	—	33	70	64	134
—	—	—	38	118	96	214	—	—	—	—	39	122	99	221
—	—	—	54	139	102	241	—	—	—	—	85	227	181	408
—	—	—	43	123	105	228	—	—	—	—	65	192	161	353
—	—	—	51	123	97	220	—	—	—	—	56	141	112	253
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	34	28	62
—	—	—	48	136	114	250	—	—	—	—	70	193	159	352
—	—	—	8	17	18	35	—	—	—	—	28	72	65	137
—	—	—	90	191	179	370	—	—	—	—	90	191	179	370
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	18	40
—	—	—	10	22	18	40	—	—	—	—	11	25	20	45
—	—	—	36	68	64	132	—	—	—	—	51	100	83	183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	22	43
—	—	—	28	80	70	150	—	—	—	—	46	130	106	236
6	2	8	38	92	88	180	—	—	—	—	67	163	152	315
—	—	—	23	53	40	93	—	—	—	—	33	79	58	137
—	—	—	28	62	56	118	—	—	—	—	28	62	56	118
26	19	45	12	32	28	60	—	—	—	—	23	58	47	105
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	27	32	59
38	54	92	38	82	73	155	—	—	—	—	59	120	127	247
—	—	—	24	42	42	84	—	—	—	—	29	53	53	106
—	—	—	18	42	38	80	—	—	—	—	19	45	40	85
—	—	—	6	11	9	20	—	—	—	—	14	30	25	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	53	49	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	52	47	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	26	19	45

ТАБЛИЦА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕ

№ общій	№ по магазамъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
93	45	Аралихъ	20	44	48	92	—
94	46	Джюфтликъ	5	17	14	31	—
95	47	Сирбоганъ	4	10	9	19	—
96	48	Байбуртъ	19	54	42	96	—
97	49	Гилянаръ	28	79	64	143	—
98	50	Кёрши-кулаги	26	64	65	129	—
99	51	Гёль	11	38	24	62	—
100	52	Кіохтъ	6	24	16	40	—
		Итого. .	753	2231	1945	4176	34
		4. Веди-басарскій.					
101	1	Хоръ-вирабъ	3	4	4	8	—
102	2	Веди-суфла	28	83	83	166	—
103	3	Али-Мюгаммедъ-кишлаги	20	49	53	102	—
104	4	Шютли	35	135	128	263	—
105	5	Халиса	23	81	68	149	—
106	6	Давали	2	11	17	28	—
107	7	Веди-улія	131	441	358	799	2
108	8	Ташли	16	43	41	84	—
109	9	Гёраванъ	9	35	24	59	—
110	10	Енгиджа	4	18	19	37	—
111	11	Авшаръ	13	42	38	80	—
112	12	Садаракъ	135	469	409	878	—
113	13	Асни	11	20	21	41	—
114	14	Кіорки	3	11	6	17	—
115	15	Кадили	11	24	21	45	—
116	16	Карагачъ	12	52	42	94	—
117	17	Джомушъ-басанъ	9	26	25	51	—
118	18	Джигинъ	37	87	91	178	—
119	19	Джирманисъ	24	61	44	105	—
120	20	Кюссизъ	39	113	108	221	—
121	21	Армикъ	9	23	21	44	—
		Итого . .	574	1828	1621	3449	2
		3. Шарурскій.					
122	1	Кущи-дамирчили	37	77	65	142	—
123	2	Махта	39	90	68	158	—

НІЯ АРМЯНСКОЙ-ОБЛАСТИ.

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	44	48	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	14	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	9	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	54	42	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	79	64	143
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	64	65	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	38	24	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	16	40
70	75	145	1211	2842	2517	5359	—	—	—	—	1998	5143	4537	9680
—	—	—	1	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	4	7	7	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	83	83	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	49	53	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	135	128	263
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	81	68	149
—	—	—	101	332	301	633	—	—	—	—	103	343	318	661
9	6	15	98	220	210	410	—	—	—	—	231	670	574	1244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	43	41	84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	35	24	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	19	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	42	38	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	469	409	878
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	20	21	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	6	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	21	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	52	42	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	25	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	87	91	178
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	61	44	105
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	113	108	221
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	21	44
9	6	15	200	555	514	1069	—	—	—	—	775	2392	2141	4533
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	77	65	142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	90	68	158

ТАБЛИЦА НАРОДОНАСЕЛЕ

№ общій	№ по магаламъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
124	3	Дуданга	23	62	55	117	—
125	4	Зейва	24	59	57	116	—
126	5	Норашенъ-суфла	11	39	30	69	—
127	6	Акси-кендъ	10	26	15	41	—
128	7	Магмудъ-кенди	11	35	33	68	—
129	8	Норашенъ-улія	25	62	54	116	—
130	9	Лошанъ	5	13	10	23	—
131	10	Ташъ-архъ	15	34	31	65	—
132	11	Кюркчили	28	107	88	195	—
133	12	Курдъ-кенди	19	40	44	84	—
134	13	Шагріяръ	44	103	80	183	—
135	14	Енгиджа	104	246	238	484	—
136	15	Чомахтиръ	29	58	67	125	—
137	16	Чарчи-боганъ	19	54	46	100	—
138	17	Мюгаммедъ-Сабиръ	9	21	19	40	—
139	18	Муганджикъ-мирза-Меслюмъ	12	31	31	62	—
140	19	Муганджикъ-меграбли	10	25	21	46	—
141	20	Кархунъ	28	76	72	148	—
142	21	Аралихъ-Кальбъ-Али-ханъ	26	73	65	138	—
143	22	Аралихъ-Мюгаммедъ-Али-бегъ	17	45	32	77	—
144	23	Сіягутъ	17	51	40	91	—
145	24	Кёсса-джанъ	23	71	61	132	—
146	25	Парчи	30	101	68	169	—
147	26	Алакли	12	28	30	58	—
148	27	Елкузъ-агачъ	19	36	37	73	—
149	28	Вермазъ-яръ	33	95	94	189	—
150	29	Ханлихларъ	—	—	—	—	—
151	30	Абадъ-улла	22	68	68	136	—
152	31	Кишлагъ-Аббасъ	39	103	111	214	—
153	32	Томасли	22	54	45	99	—
154	33	Вайхиръ-суфла	21	52	55	107	—
155	34	Сардарь-абадъ	23	40	41	81	—
156	35	Діадинъ	9	23	23	46	—
157	36	Арабъ-енгиджа	45	106	92	198	—
158	37	Кара-Гасанли	57	147	137	284	—
159	38	Бабаки или Абисія	11	31	30	61	—
160	39	Кештасъ	18	51	47	98	—
161	40	Давришларъ	33	93	77	170	—
162	41	Арбатанъ	19	37	46	83	—

НІЯ АРМЯНСКОЙ-ОБЛАСТИ.

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
реннныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	62	55	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	59	57	116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	39	30	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	26	15	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	35	33	68
—	—	—	92	285	251	536	—	—	—	—	117	347	305	652
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	10	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	31	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	107	88	195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	40	44	84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	103	80	183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	246	238	484
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	58	67	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	54	46	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	19	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	31	31	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	21	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	76	72	148
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	73	65	138
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	45	32	77
—	—	—	28	70	49	119	—	—	—	—	45	121	89	210
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	71	61	132
—	—	—	34	75	60	135	—	—	—	—	64	176	128	304
—	—	—	53	139	131	270	—	—	—	—	65	167	161	328
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	36	37	73
—	—	—	42	117	96	213	—	—	—	—	75	212	190	402
—	—	—	62	162	128	290	—	—	—	—	62	162	128	290
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	68	68	136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	103	111	214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	54	45	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	52	55	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	40	41	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	23	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	106	92	198
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	147	137	284
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	31	30	61
—	—	—	25	105	89	194	—	—	—	—	43	156	136	292
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	93	77	170
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	37	46	83

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
163	42	Халаджъ	32	59	71	130	—
164	43	Алишаръ	33	82	102	184	—
165	44	Муганли	37	103	102	205	—
166	45	Корчили	18	53	45	98	—
167	46	Агъ-Агмедъ	30	96	92	188	—
168	47	Кара-бурджъ	25	65	60	125	—
169	48	Таза-кендъ	9	37	23	60	—
170	49	Бурунли	18	50	48	98	—
171	50	Вайхиръ-улія	105	289	247	536	—
		Итого	1305	3397	3113	6510	—
		6. Сурмалинскій.					
172	1	Аркъ-ури	—	—	—	—	177
173	2	Рахмедъ-абадъ или Рамазанъ-кенди	18	55	50	105	—
174	3	Гасанъ-абадъ	12	50	48	98	—
175	4	Сулейманъ-абадъ	22	97	77	174	—
176	5	Джаннатъ-абадъ	23	87	68	155	—
177	6	Ташъ-бурунъ	—	—	—	—	58
178	7	Тоханъ-шагли-каджаръ	29	112	87	199	—
179	8	Тоханъ-шагли-баятъ	14	44	39	83	—
180	9	Гёгджали	9	28	25	53	—
181	10	Ширачи	7	25	19	44	—
182	11	Сафаръ-кули	13	41	31	72	—
183	12	Али-джанъ	—	—	—	—	17
184	13	Гусейнъ-кенди	—	—	—	—	24
185	14	Муршудъ-Али-кишлаги	8	23	22	45	—
186	15	Зильфикаръ	10	28	28	56	—
187	16	Теджирли	3	10	11	21	35
188	17	Эвджиларъ	—	—	—	—	51
189	18	Амаратъ	3	8	8	16	—
190	19	Наджафъ-Али	3	12	12	24	19
191	20	Кази-кишлаги	14	46	30	76	23
192	21	Алетли	—	—	—	—	36
193	22	Паникъ	—	—	—	—	43
194	23	Кизилъ-закиръ	11	28	31	59	6
195	24	Казанчи	20	81	72	153	—
196	25	Сари-чобанъ	13	38	32	70	—
197	26	Агаверъ	10	31	19	50	—
198	27	Агъ-Мюгаммедъ	48	175	153	328	—
199	28	Арабкирли	15	62	63	125	—
200	29	Мулла-Агмедъ	20	102	103	205	—

565 Армянской-Области. 566

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
реннныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	59	71	130
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	82	102	184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	103	102	205
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	53	45	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	96	92	188
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	65	60	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	37	23	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	50	48	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	289	247	536
—	—	—	336	953	804	1757	—	—	—	—	1641	4350	3917	8267
506	510	1016	—	—	—	—	74	188	154	342	251	694	664	1358
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	55	50	105
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	50	48	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	97	77	174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	87	68	155
192	158	350	16	49	27	76	—	—	—	—	74	241	185	426
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	112	87	199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	44	39	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	28	25	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	19	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	41	31	72
60	60	120	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	15	19	66	69	135
64	63	127	2	10	3	13	3	9	9	18	29	83	75	158
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	22	45
—	—	—	23	89	77	176	—	—	—	—	33	117	105	222
106	114	220	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	12	40	120	133	253
171	160	331	—	—	—	—	19	53	36	89	70	224	196	420
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	16
75	75	150	—	—	—	—	8	18	11	29	30	105	98	203
72	60	132	—	—	—	—	6	11	13	24	43	129	103	232
144	132	276	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	11	39	151	136	287
138	122	260	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	5	44	141	124	265
16	17	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	44	48	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	81	72	153
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	38	32	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	19	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	175	153	328
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	62	63	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	102	103	205

№ общій	№ по магаламъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Магометане.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
201	30	Яиджи	67	221	196	417	—
202	31	Кузнгюданъ	18	62	63	125	—
203	32	Касимъ-джанъ	13	51	49	100	—
204	33	Блуръ	—	—	—	—	69
205	34	Агъ-веисъ	—	—	—	—	41
206	35	Али-камарли	—	—	—	—	—
207	36	Хошъ-хабаръ	3	14	13	27	38
208	37	Халифали	—	—	—	—	—
209	38	Игдиръ	—	—	—	—	19
210	39	Ибрагимъ-абадъ	19	77	76	153	—
211	40	Багарли	—	—	—	—	27
212	41	Аргаджи	91	321	295	616	—
213	42	Малакли	60	239	210	449	—
214	43	Кара-конили	73	284	252	536	—
215	44	Ташлиджа	6	16	12	28	—
216	45	Сичанли	4	11	9	20	—
217	46	Кизилъ-кула	9	19	19	38	—
218	47	Кюльюджа	—	—	—	—	54
219	48	Мулла-камаръ	—	—	—	—	25
220	49	Чанчавадъ	21	57	55	112	—
221	50	Кульпъ	—	—	—	—	173
		Итого	709	2555	2277	4832	935
		7. Парченисъ-Даракендскій.					
		Парченисское-Ущелье.					
222	1	Кара-кала	20	45	46	91	—
223	2	Пирили	9	32	29	61	—
224	3	Тураби	23	61	55	116	—
225	4	Камишли	17	65	57	122	—
226	5	Катирли	4	15	8	23	—
227	6	Ягли	6	24	24	48	—
228	7	Гюль-Агмедъ	4	10	9	19	—
229	8	Кизилъ-булагъ	5	17	16	33	—
230	9	Таузъ-гёнь	10	45	39	84	—
231	10	Инджа	14	33	32	65	—
232	11	Аббасъ-гёли	10	29	20	49	—
233	12	Али-кёсса	10	30	21	51	—
234	13	Парченисъ-хараба	23	73	69	142	—
235	14	Хамиръ-кёсанъ	8	21	12	33	—
236	15	Парченисъ-калача	16	44	29	73	—
237	16	Куру-агачъ	14	33	32	65	—

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.				Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	221	196	417
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	62	63	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	51	49	100
266	231	497	—	—	—	—	9	21	21	42	78	287	252	539
125	122	247	—	—	—	—	10	20	16	36	51	145	138	283
—	—	—	64	147	129	276	37	135	103	238	101	282	232	514
114	112	226	—	—	—	—	11	27	21	48	52	155	146	301
—	—	—	43	118	107	225	7	15	12	27	50	133	119	252
53	49	102	108	255	237	492	6	17	13	30	133	325	299	624
—	—	—	43	120	91	211	31	99	75	174	93	296	242	538
104	93	197	—	—	—	—	5	12	7	19	32	116	100	216
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	321	295	616
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	239	210	449
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	284	252	536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	12	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	9	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	19	38
182	159	341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	182	159	341
74	75	149	—	—	—	—	27	101	82	183	52	175	157	332
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	57	55	112
590	528	1118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	590	528	1118
3052	2840	5892	299	788	671	1459	261	746	596	1342	2204	7141	6384	13525
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	45	46	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	32	29	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	61	55	116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	65	57	122
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	8	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	24	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	9	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	16	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	45	39	84
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	32	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29	20	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	21	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	73	69	142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	12	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	29	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	32	65

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
238	17	Дамиръ-сиханъ	8	20	14	34	—
239	18	Каія-хараба	6	10	13	23	—
240	19	Алучали	1	3	2	5	—
241	20	Караджейранъ	14	37	35	72	—
242	21	Чаткранъ	5	11	7	18	—
243	22	Гендзакъ	11	37	32	69	—
244	23	Каія-кишлагъ	8	26	23	49	—
245	24	Гюляби	8	21	19	40	—
246	25	Акеракъ	21	68	52	120	1
247	26	Суки	12	32	36	68	—
		Даракендское-Ущелье.					
248	27	Кагинъ	22	66	60	126	—
249	28	Гасанъ-джанъ	5	12	10	22	—
250	29	Хадимли	7	20	17	37	—
251	30	Сар-абдалъ	7	28	22	50	—
252	31	Чичагли	9	20	24	44	—
253	32	Калакли	11	32	28	60	—
254	33	Кумъ-булагъ	10	28	27	55	—
255	34	Гасанъ-кенди	10	29	24	53	—
256	35	Агдисъ	17	43	33	76	—
257	36	Соукъ-булагъ	4	17	14	31	—
258	37	Джанъ-давришъ	16	42	44	86	—
259	38	Амиръ-оджагъ	8	16	17	33	—
260	39	Кирхъ-булагъ	13	32	28	60	—
261	40	Калача	25	81	84	165	—
262	41	Огрунджа	11	37	27	64	—
263	42	Аг-ташъ	6	15	14	29	—
264	43	Джяфаръ-абадъ	5	11	11	22	—
265	44	Кара-ташъ или Байрамъ-кенди	2	8	6	14	—
266	45	Али-верди-хараба	11	37	25	62	—
267	46	Гирамша-ашага	12	39	36	75	—
268	47	Али-мали	12	33	28	61	—
269	48	Такялти	15	60	43	103	—
270	49	Ширъ-дамиръ	2	4	3	7	—
271	50	Тикяпли	17	57	40	97	—
272	51	Чирахли	8	26	21	47	—
273	52	Парнаутъ и Иръ-абадъ	34	97	98	195	—
274	53						
275	54	Османъ-кенди	3	10	7	17	—
		Итого	589	1742	1525	3267	1

573 Армянской-Области. 574

А р м я н ъ в о о б щ е.											Всего.			
реніяхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	14	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	13	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	37	35	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	7	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	32	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	23	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	19	40
3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	71	54	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	32	36	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	66	60	126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	10	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	17	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28	22	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	24	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	32	28	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	28	27	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29	24	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	33	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	14	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	42	44	86
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	17	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	32	28	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	81	84	165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	27	64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	14	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	11	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	6	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	37	25	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	39	36	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	33	28	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	60	43	103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	57	40	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	21	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	97	98	195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	7	17
3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590	1745	1527	3272

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
		8. *Саотли.*					
276	1	Согютли	4	11	8	19	—
277	2	Гусейнъ-кенди	9	30	27	57	—
278	3	Джирюхли	15	54	48	102	—
279	4	Элимджанъ	4	8	6	14	—
280	5	Гаджи-Байрамли	52	172	160	332	—
281	6	Агрисифатъ	6	14	14	28	—
282	7	Хейри-бегли	47	155	146	301	—
283	8	Ассаръ	14	52	40	92	—
284	9	Шахъ-варидъ	9	21	38	59	—
		Итого	160	517	487	1004	—
		9. *Талинскій.*					
285	1	Новая-Талинь	—	—	—	—	—
286	2	Эшнякъ	11	31	31	62	—
287	3	Мегрибанли	15	40	35	75	—
288	4	Иринджъ	6	13	16	29	—
289	5	Каргаковмасъ	12	30	19	49	—
290	6	Агджа-кала верхняя	16	36	34	70	—
291	7	Агджа-кала-нижняя	11	30	23	53	—
292	8	Яшилъ	5	9	9	18	—
293	9	Башъ-сизъ	4	8	4	12	—
294	10	Багчаджикъ	3	5	5	10	—
295	11	Шейхъ-гаджи	4	9	10	19	—
296	12	Дадали	—	—	—	—	—
297	13	Арапихъ	3	8	8	16	—
298	14	Талинь-старая	—	—	—	—	—
299	15	Гёзли	—	—	—	—	—
300	16	Кармазили-новый	—	—	—	—	—
301	17	Куль-дервишъ	—	—	—	—	—
302	18	Ади-яманъ	—	—	—	—	—
303	19	Масдара	1	3	4	7	74
304	20	Согютли	—	—	—	—	—
		Итого	91	222	198	420	74
		10. *Сеидли и Ахсахли.*					
305	1	Діанъ	7	17	15	32	—
306	2	Караджаларъ	19	57	47	104	—
307	3	Аванъ	15	59	45	104	—

Армянъ въ ообщ.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	8	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	27	57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	54	48	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	172	160	332
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	14	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	155	146	301
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	52	40	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	38	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	517	487	1004
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	140	151	291	56	140	151	291
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	31	31	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	40	35	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	16	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	19	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	36	34	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	30	23	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	9	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	4	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	10	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	17	36	5	19	17	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	86	80	166	29	86	80	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	36	28	64	10	36	28	64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	11	22	5	11	11	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	49	46	95	13	49	46	95
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	38	32	70	10	38	32	70
225	191	416	—	—	—	—	22	72	66	138	97	300	261	561
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	140	122	262	35	140	122	262
225	191	416	—	—	—	—	185	591	553	1144	350	1038	942	1980
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	15	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	57	47	104
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	59	45	104

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№ общій	№ по магаламъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
308	4	Махта́	4	21	17	38	—
309	5	Кіошъ	12	32	30	62	—
310	6	Койтулъ	6	16	12	28	6
311	7	Уджанъ	16	37	25	62	—
312	8	Дигиръ	7	23	12	35	—
313	9	Персй	14	43	33	76	—
314	10	Кётагли	17	43	37	80	—
315	11	Назиръ-аванъ	35	101	93	194	—
		Земля Ахсахли.					
316	12	Казанфаръ-новый	20	59	51	110	—
317	13	Сергеулъ	16	49	38	87	—
318	14	Уши́	26	84	83	167	—
319	15	Кичикъ-кендъ	12	44	33	77	—
320	16	Баба-киши́	10	37	35	72	—
321	17	Кирашли	12	47	29	76	—
322	18	Калашъ-кенди	19	44	52	96	—
323	19	Тигидъ	16	48	44	92	—
324	20	Кара-джейранъ	28	92	70	162	—
		Итого .	311	953	801	1754	6
		11. Сардарь-абадскій.					
325	1	Шарифъ-абадъ	53	167	151	318	—
326	2	Кархунъ	77	250	212	462	—
327	3	Туркмени	12	30	34	64	—
328	4	Чибухчи́	—	—	—	—	8
329	5	Маркара-гёгъ	—	—	—	—	17
330	6	Эвджиларъ	—	—	—	—	9
331	7	Агджа-архъ	12	62	67	129	1
332	8	Армутли	10	32	40	72	27
333	9	Узунъ-оба́	—	—	—	—	10
334	10	Игдали	21	62	51	113	—
335	11	Коджа-ярали	14	45	40	85	—
336	12	Джанъ-фита	36	145	138	283	—
337	13	Кузигюданъ	—	—	—	—	26
338	14	Курдукули	—	—	—	—	22
339	15	Тапа-деби́	—	—	—	—	15
340	16	Каримъ-архъ	41	166	145	311	—
341	17	Сардарь-абадъ, крѣпость.					
342	18	Мулла-Баязидъ	—	—	—	—	212
343	19	Кечили					

581 Армянской-Области. 582

Армянъ въ обществе.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	17	38
16	12	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	48	42	90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	12	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	37	25	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	12	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	43	33	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	43	37	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	101	93	194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	59	51	110
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	49	38	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	84	83	167
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	33	77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	37	35	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	47	29	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	44	52	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	48	44	92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	92	70	162
16	12	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	969	813	1782
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	167	151	318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	250	212	462
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	30	34	64
16	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	16	32
52	59	111	7	16	13	29	—	—	—	—	24	68	72	140
34	34	68	15	39	35	74	—	—	—	—	24	73	69	142
6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	68	72	140
73	66	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	105	106	211
33	33	66	17	46	34	80	—	—	—	—	27	79	67	146
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	62	51	113
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	45	40	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	145	138	283
75	61	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	75	61	136
90	101	191	13	37	34	71	2	7	5	12	37	134	140	274
43	38	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	43	38	81
—	—	—	14	49	53	102	—	—	—	—	55	215	198	413
765	722	1487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	765	722	1487

583 ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНІЕ 584

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко-
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
344	20	Шагіяръ	—	—	—	—	85
345	21	Джафаръ-абадъ	—	—	—	—	20
346	22	Коллагъ-архъ	—	—	—	—	17
		Итого	276	959	878	1837	469
		12. Карни-басарскій.					
347	1	Камарлы	17	66	61	127	—
348	2	Хатунъ-архъ	28	117	91	208	—
349	3	Мирза-Гусейнъ	23	104	88	192	—
350	4	Сефи-абадъ	8	22	27	49	—
351	5	Аралихъ-Кёлани	39	143	141	284	—
352	6	Зейва	34	124	110	234	31
353	7	Ясахли или Нижній-Аглянли	12	41	18	59	5
354	8	Али-бегли	—	—	—	—	20
355	9	Абдуръ-рахманъ	5	15	15	30	18
356	10	Вагаршапатъ	—	—	—	—	397
357	11	Гирамна	19	50	40	90	—
358	12	Муганджикъ	—	—	—	—	15
359	13	Самангаръ	15	48	32	80	52
360	14	Айтахтъ	—	—	—	—	—
361	15	Кёрпали	—	—	—	—	42
362	16	Кюракендли	8	25	22	47	—
363	17	Агджа-кала	11	41	38	79	—
364	18	Кизнаузъ	—	—	—	—	—
365	19	Агнатунъ	3	11	10	21	1
366	20	Франганоцъ	—	—	—	—	24
367	21	Тоссъ	9	24	24	48	10
368	22	Гаджи-кара	4	15	12	27	4
369	23	Мулла-дурсунъ	11	46	29	75	8
370	24	Гаджиларъ	12	34	27	61	—
371	25	Арамли	4	8	9	17	—
372	26	Алрли	7	21	17	38	—
373	27	Кизилъ-дамиръ	15	63	57	120	—
374	28	Ушаганъ	—	—	—	—	82
375	29	Аштаракъ	—	—	—	—	122
376	30	Парни	3	14	14	28	21
377	31	Такія	26	83	72	155	—
378	32	Акеракъ	27	93	73	166	—
379	33	Патринджъ	7	30	21	51	—
380	34	Акисъ	16	44	49	93	—
381	35	Пирагянъ	—	—	—	—	15

А р м я н ъ в о о б щ е.											В с е г о.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
Число душъ.			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.				Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
318	312	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	318	312	630
81	81	162	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	9	22	86	85	171
54	46	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	54	46	100
1640	1574	3214	66	187	169	356	4	12	9	21	815	2798	2630	5428
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	66	61	127
—	—	—	119	368	294	662	—	—	—	—	147	485	385	870
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	104	88	192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	27	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	143	141	284
131	121	252	32	92	80	172	—	—	—	—	97	347	311	658
16	13	29	16	50	37	87	—	—	—	—	33	107	68	175
74	55	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	74	55	129
66	48	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	81	63	144
1029	928	1957	26	81	62	143	18	39	36	75	441	1149	1026	2175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	14	25	23	61	54	115
45	46	91	1	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	16	54	50	104
161	140	301	—	—	—	—	3	12	7	19	70	221	179	400
—	—	—	63	183	156	339	—	—	—	—	63	183	156	339
123	118	241	28	93	85	178	—	—	—	—	70	216	203	419
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	22	47
—	—	—	17	48	54	102	—	—	—	—	28	89	92	181
—	—	—	37	107	85	192	—	—	—	—	37	107	85	192
3	3	6	25	78	81	159	—	—	—	—	29	92	94	186
89	87	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	89	87	176
33	30	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	57	54	111
15	7	22	20	50	42	92	—	—	—	—	28	80	61	141
22	23	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	68	52	120
—	—	—	26	67	57	124	—	—	—	—	38	101	84	185
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	9	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	17	38
—	—	—	47	161	129	290	—	—	—	—	62	224	186	410
303	281	584	2	13	5	18	2	5	4	9	86	321	290	611
422	398	820	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	6	124	425	401	826
90	67	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	104	81	185
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	83	72	155
—	—	—	29	76	76	152	—	—	—	—	56	169	149	318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	30	21	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	44	49	93
48	39	87	25	86	67	156	—	—	—	—	40	134	106	240

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
382	36	Эргёвъ	12	29	25	54	—
383	37	Талишъ	9	37	24	61	—
384	38	Талишъ-Акеракъ	7	43	27	70	—
385	39	Калашанъ	9	15	13	28	—
386	40	Егвардъ	—	—	—	—	30
		Итого	400	1406	1186	2592	897
		13. Абаранскій.					
387	1	Могни́	—	—	—	—	10
388	2	Іоганна-ванкъ	—	—	—	—	—
389	3	Карни-большое	—	—	—	—	—
390	4	Карни-малое	—	—	—	—	—
391	5	Сагмоса-ванкъ	—	—	—	—	—
392	6	Акина-гёгъ	—	—	—	—	—
393	7	Калача̀	—	—	—	—	—
394	8	Гунбазъ	—	—	—	—	—
395	9	Базарджикъ	—	—	—	—	—
396	10	Шира-кала̀	—	—	—	—	—
397	11	Джамушли	—	—	—	—	—
398	12	Такярли	—	—	—	—	—
399	13	Булхеиръ	—	—	—	—	—
400	14	Кара́-килиса	—	—	—	—	—
401	15	Аствацъ-нъкалъ	—	—	—	—	—
402	16	Кущи́	—	—	—	—	—
403	17	Али-кёчакъ	—	—	—	—	—
404	18	Чамирли	—	—	—	—	—
405	19	Мулла-Касимъ	—	—	—	—	—
406	20	Дамджили	—	—	—	—	—
407	21	Сачили́	—	—	—	—	—
408	22	Амирли	—	—	—	—	1
409	23	Гюль-абди	—	—	—	—	—
410	24	Сари-Будагъ	—	—	—	—	—
411	25	Сама-дервишъ	—	—	—	—	—
412	26	Кюльюджа	—	—	—	—	—
413	27	Мелькумъ-кенди	—	—	—	—	—
414	28	Гаджи-Багиръ	—	—	—	—	—
415	29	Карандугъ	—	—	—	—	—
416	30	Башъ-Абарань	—	—	—	—	—
417	31	Дама-гермасъ	—	—	—	—	—
418	32	Мирякъ	—	—	—	—	—
419	33	Меликъ-кенди	—	—	—	—	—

Армянъ въ оо бщ е.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	29	25	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	37	24	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	43	27	70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	13	28
118	98	216	5	12	9	21	6	22	20	42	41	152	127	279
2788	2502	5290	518	1574	1323	2897	35	92	84	176	1850	5860	5095	10955
24	25	49	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	11	25	29	54
—	—	—	36	113	100	213	4	10	6	16	40	123	106	229
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	343	306	649	127	343	306	649
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	21	45	8	24	21	45
—	—	—	1	2	4	6	21	66	59	125	22	68	63	131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	193	183	376	62	193	183	376
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	50	43	93	14	50	43	93
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	65	58	123	22	65	58	123
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	99	83	182	29	99	83	182
—	—	—	56	164	150	314	—	—	—	—	56	164	150	314
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	221	176	397	64	221	176	397
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	62	56	118	19	62	56	118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	216	181	397	68	216	181	397
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	98	80	178	29	98	80	178
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	67	62	129	22	67	62	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	35	37	72	14	35	37	72
—	—	—	62	214	186	400	22	69	62	131	84	283	248	531
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	140	124	264	43	140	124	264
—	—	—	41	100	103	203	—	—	—	—	41	100	103	203
—	—	—	37	132	112	244	2	4	4	8	39	136	116	252
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	87	59	146	26	87	59	146
5	4	9	—	—	—	—	25	67	70	137	26	72	74	146
—	—	—	38	142	154	296	3	6	8	14	41	148	162	310
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	49	34	83	11	49	34	83
—	—	—	23	81	69	150	4	14	13	27	27	95	82	177
—	—	—	36	95	97	192	10	28	28	56	46	123	125	248
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	46	89	17	43	46	89
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	47	49	96	15	47	49	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	81	76	157	27	81	76	157
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	219	167	386	56	219	167	386
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	72	77	149	25	72	77	149
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	101	109	210	32	101	109	210
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	165	144	309	48	165	144	309

№ общій	№ по магазамъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
420	34	Куру-богазъ	—	—	—	—	—
421	35	Кондогсасъ	—	—	—	—	—
422	36	Джарджайсъ	—	—	—	—	—
423	37	Чобанъ-черекмасъ	—	—	—	—	—
424	38	Шарабъ-кала	—	—	—	—	—
425	39	Джанги	—	—	—	—	—
		Итого.	—	—	—	—	11
		14. Дарачичагскій.					
426	1	Алапарсъ	21	100	82	182	—
427	2	Ровзанларъ	5	8	7	15	—
428	3	Гюмишъ	9	29	19	48	—
429	4	Арзакянъ	5	22	11	33	34
430	5	Далларъ	33	99	82	181	—
431	6	Гябаръ-Али	5	10	12	22	—
432	7	Бджни	40	128	104	232	24
433	8	Соллакъ	21	52	42	94	—
434	9	Кахси	—	—	—	—	—
435	10	Аг-пара	—	—	—	—	—
436	11	Макраванкъ	—	—	—	—	—
437	12	Ахта-нижняя	—	—	—	—	—
438	13	Ахта-верхняя	—	—	—	—	—
439	14	Карни-гёвъ	—	—	—	—	—
440	15	Рандамалъ	—	—	—	—	—
441	16	Занджирли	—	—	—	—	—
442	17	Фарухъ	—	—	—	—	—
443	18	Баба-киши	—	—	—	—	—
444	19	Дали-паша	13	44	32	76	—
445	20	Саринъ-джанъ	8	22	21	43	—
446	21	Тайчарехъ	—	—	—	—	—
447	22	Корчули	14	45	37	82	—
448	23	Чопуръ-Али	7	16	12	28	—
449	24	Дада-кишлаги	5	12	11	23	—
450	25	Такяликъ	7	24	17	41	—
451	26	Улашикъ	12	36	30	66	—
452	27	Кара-кала	13	37	39	76	—
453	28	Коругъ-гюней	12	22	18	40	—
454	29	Яиджи	—	—	—	—	1
455	30	Тутмашенъ	—	—	—	—	—
456	31	Цахкунгъ	4	12	6	18	13
457	32	Шагриси	—	—	—	—	—

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
реннихъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	71	58	129	20	71	58	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	170	153	323	44	170	153	323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	277	267	544	81	277	267	544
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	153	125	278	40	153	125	278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	25	43	7	18	25	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	203	170	373	54	203	170	373
29	29	58	330	1043	975	2018	1116	3634	3223	6857	1457	4706	4227	8933
—	—	—	14	47	36	83	1	1	1	2	36	148	119	267
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	7	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	29	19	48
92	81	173	—	—	—	—	6	13	14	27	45	127	106	233
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	99	82	181
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	12	22
69	62	131	—	—	—	—	8	32	15	47	72	229	181	410
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	135	134	269	58	187	176	363
—	—	—	41	124	118	242	1	1	3	4	42	125	121	246
—	—	—	34	97	77	174	5	10	13	23	39	107	90	197
—	—	—	8	26	25	51	26	67	66	133	34	93	91	184
—	—	—	53	162	146	308	5	15	16	31	59	177	162	339
—	—	—	49	149	158	307	8	22	20	42	57	171	178	349
—	—	—	42	116	123	239	30	90	89	179	72	206	212	418
—	—	—	99	300	267	567	47	118	105	223	146	418	372	790
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	49	38	87	13	49	38	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	85	71	156	23	85	71	156
—	—	—	21	64	53	117	16	62	51	113	37	126	104	230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	44	32	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	21	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	180	156	336	52	180	156	336
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	45	37	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	12	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	11	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	17	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	36	30	66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	37	39	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	18	40
2	2	4	41	147	129	276	14	26	33	59	56	175	164	339
—	—	—	60	212	179	391	17	44	33	77	77	256	212	468
56	46	102	33	130	117	247	29	74	71	145	79	272	240	512
—	—	—	49	169	161	330	13	47	45	92	66	216	206	422

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№ общій	№ по магаламъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
458	33	Черчеръ	—	—	—	—	—
459	34	Ордакли-большое	—	—	—	—	—
460	35	Гомадзоръ	—	—	—	—	20
461	36	Цагмакабердъ	—	—	—	—	—
462	37	Чибухли	—	—	—	—	—
		Итого .	231	718	582	1300	92
		15. Гёй-чайскій.					
463	1	Бегли-Гусейнъ	5	14	12	26	—
464	2	Зейналъ-агали	10	27	18	45	—
465	3	Рахманъ-кенди	8	16	12	28	—
466	4	Агъ-кала	7	21	18	39	—
467	5	Агри-ванкъ	12	41	24	65	—
468	6	Кизильджикъ, или Абуль-кенди	19	68	40	108	—
469	7	Норадусъ	—	—	—	—	—
470	8	Кишлагъ	—	—	—	—	—
471	9	Гаваръ	—	—	—	—	—
472	10	Куль-Али	—	—	—	—	—
473	11	Кёсса-Мюгаммедъ, или Гендзакъ	—	—	—	—	—
474	12	Паша-кенди	—	—	—	—	—
475	13	Дали-кардашъ	—	—	—	—	—
476	14	Кюзаджикъ	—	—	—	—	—
477	15	Башъ-кендъ	—	—	—	—	—
478	16	Эйранисъ	—	—	—	—	13
479	17	Атамъ-ханъ	—	—	—	—	—
480	18	Вали-агали	—	—	—	—	—
481	19	Таза-кендъ	—	—	—	—	—
482	20	Даликъ-ташъ	—	—	—	—	—
483	21	Гёль-кенди	—	—	—	—	—
484	22	Адіяманъ-нижній	—	—	—	—	—
485	23	Адіяманъ-верхній	—	—	—	—	—
486	24	Абдуль-агали	—	—	—	—	—
487	25	Гёзаль-дара	—	—	—	—	—
488	26	Агъ-крагъ	—	—	—	—	—
489	27	Карандугъ-верхній	—	—	—	—	—
490	28	Карандугъ-нижній	—	—	—	—	—
491	29	Зола-хачъ	—	—	—	—	—
492	30	Кёлани-керланъ	—	—	—	—	—
493	31	Адучали	16	54	45	99	—
494	32	Кара-сахкалъ-кишлаги	2	5	5	10	—
495	33	Ярпузли	19	62	59	121	—

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
реныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	70	56	126	17	70	56	126
—	—	—	31	98	105	203	27	94	82	176	58	192	187	379
79	63	142	—	—	—	—	10	23	23	46	30	102	86	188
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	13	25	4	12	13	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	450	395	845	130	450	395	845
298	254	552	575	1841	1694	3535	539	1720	1543	3263	1437	4577	4073	8650
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	12	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	18	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	12	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	18	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	41	24	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	68	40	108
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	326	279	605	105	326	279	605
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	93	86	179	30	93	86	179
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	698	648	1346	258	698	648	1346
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	361	348	709	140	361	348	709
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	252	237	489	73	252	237	489
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	245	219	464	81	245	219	464
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	358	342	700	116	358	342	700
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	132	134	266	42	132	134	266
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	86	92	178	28	86	92	178
47	34	81	—	—	—	—	44	127	124	251	57	174	158	332
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	101	68	169	28	101	68	169
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	162	160	322	56	162	160	322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	37	40	77	12	37	40	77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	68	59	127	20	68	59	127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	130	143	273	49	130	143	273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	178	153	331	62	178	153	331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	50	44	94	16	50	44	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	52	44	96	15	52	44	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	296	264	560	97	296	264	560
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	97	83	180	30	97	83	180
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	153	150	303	54	153	150	303
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	212	177	389	60	212	177	389
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	166	132	298	46	166	132	298
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	77	74	151	23	77	74	151
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	54	45	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	62	59	121

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
496	34	Загали	17	56	42	98	—
497	35	Кизилъ-булагъ	36	117	95	212	—
498	36	Кирхъ-булагъ	39	133	114	247	—
499	37	Канли-Аллахверди	16	49	50	99	—
500	38	Басаръ-кечаръ	31	91	87	178	—
501	39	Хоша-булагъ	16	60	57	117	—
502	40	Кейти-ашага или Сальманъ-кенди	29	85	79	164	—
503	41	Башъ-кейти	15	46	29	75	—
504	42	Эльпиджа	71	215	164	379	—
505	43	Ташъ-кендъ	69	188	169	357	—
506	44	Ташъ-кейти	25	68	56	124	—
507	45	Татули-кишлаги	29	81	67	148	—
508	46	Зарзебиль	41	119	83	202	2
509	47	Зодъ	44	145	100	245	—
510	48	Агъ-іокушъ	36	114	78	192	—
511	49	Огрунджа	30	124	83	207	—
512	50	Мазра-большая	49	150	143	293	—
513	51	Мазра-малая	39	130	97	227	—
514	52	Кясаманъ	31	94	72	166	—
515	53	Шишъ-каія	51	141	110	251	—
516	54	Чиль	45	159	106	265	—
517	55	Арданиджъ	20	67	52	119	—
518	56	Ада-тапà	22	82	47	129	—
519	57	Шоръ-Али	24	86	54	140	—
520	58	Агъ-булагъ	26	79	57	136	—
521	59	Тохлиджа	50	177	119	296	—
		Итого .	999	3164	2443	5607	15
		ПРОВИНЦІЯ НАХИЧЕВАНСКАЯ.					
		2. Городъ Нахичеванъ.					
		Во всѣхъ частяхъ вообще, Татаръ и Армянъ	905	1883	1741	3624	155
		Боша	4	9	8	17	—
		Грузинъ	—	—	—	—	1
		Итого .	909	1892	1749	3641	156
		МАГАЛЫ:					
		1. Алинджачайскій.					
522	1	Кюзнютъ	4	8	5	13	—
523	2	Джульфа	—	—	—	—	41

Армянъ Вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	56	42	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	117	95	212
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	133	114	247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	49	50	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	91	87	178
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	60	57	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	85	79	164
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	46	29	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	215	164	379
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	188	169	357
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	68	56	124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	81	67	148
5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	124	87	211
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	145	100	245
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	114	78	192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	124	83	207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	150	143	293
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	130	97	227
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	94	72	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	141	110	251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	159	106	265
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	67	52	119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	82	47	129
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	86	54	140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	79	57	136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	177	119	296
52	38	90	—	—	—	—	1485	4457	4100	8557	2499	7673	6581	14254
377	338	715	265	600	510	1110	—	—	—	—	1325	2860	2589	5449
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	8	17
2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
379	340	719	265	600	510	1110	—	—	—	—	1330	2871	2599	5470
—	—	—	96	269	244	513	—	—	—	—	100	277	249	526
119	100	219	14	33	43	76	—	—	—	—	55	152	143	295

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
524	3	Башъ-джамалдинъ	7	25	19	44	—
525	4	Аяхъ-джамалдинъ	40	81	87	168	—
526	5	Аразинъ	25	58	44	102	—
527	6	Кизильджа	14	32	31	63	—
528	7	Апракунисъ	—	—	—	—	30
529	8	Кирна	32	98	73	171	—
530	9	Бананьяръ	74	189	151	340	—
531	10	Салтагъ	30	80	75	155	—
532	11	Порашенъ	15	39	38	77	5
533	12	Хачапарахъ	18	46	41	87	—
534	13	Ханъ-ага	33	76	70	146	—
535	14	Хош-кешинъ	12	20	24	44	—
536	15	Параташъ	—	—	—	—	8
537	16	Гяль-Джараджуръ	6	17	9	26	4
538	17	Шурутъ	9	26	23	49	17
539	18	Башъ-Анзыръ	20	52	45	97	—
540	19	Орта-Анзиръ	12	25	24	49	—
541	20	Дибъ-Анзиръ	5	16	10	26	—
542	21	Тейвасъ	10	22	20	42	—
543	22	Казанчи	11	36	32	68	14
544	23	Аравсякъ	13	22	19	41	—
545	24	Лякятахъ	10	19	21	40	4
		Итого .	400	987	861	1848	123
		2. *Нахичеванскій.*					
546	1	Тумбулъ	17	38	35	73	14
547	2	Коша-диза	43	90	80	170	—
548	3	Негрямъ	202	465	422	887	—
549	4	Кармиръ-ванкъ	—	—	—	—	10
550	5	Таза-кендъ	18	64	48	112	57
551	6	Ямъ-хана	7	21	20	41	—
552	7	Булганъ	50	102	110	212	—
553	8	Кара-чуха	63	117	118	235	—
554	9	Кара-ханъ-бегли	5	14	9	23	—
555	10	Гаджи-варъ-верхній	26	57	54	111	—
556	11	Шакаръ-абадъ	—	—	—	—	—
557	12	Бадахшанъ	19	36	34	70	—
558	13	Гадживаръ-нижній	—	—	—	—	—
559	14	Яримджа	16	38	25	63	13
560	15	Каганъ	49	114	98	212	—

Армянъ водворенныхъ. Число душъ.			Переселенцевъ. Изъ Персіи. Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Изъ Турціи. Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Всего. Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	19	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	81	87	168
—	—	—	39	91	97	188	—	—	—	—	64	149	141	290
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	32	31	63
91	77	168	13	31	26	57	—	—	—	—	43	122	103	225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	98	73	171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	189	151	340
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	80	75	155
13	15	28	12	32	28	60	—	—	—	—	32	84	81	165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	46	41	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	76	70	146
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	20	24	44
25	22	47	7	15	19	34	—	—	—	—	15	40	41	81
13	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	23	53
56	55	111	4	8	11	19	—	—	—	—	30	90	89	179
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	52	45	97
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	25	24	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	10	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	22	20	42
35	30	65	23	59	45	104	—	—	—	—	48	130	107	237
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	22	19	41
8	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	27	31	58
360	323	683	208	538	513	1051	—	—	—	—	731	1885	1697	3582
40	31	71	81	228	198	426	—	—	—	—	112	306	264	570
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	90	80	170
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	465	422	887
21	21	42	11	26	25	51	—	—	—	—	21	47	46	93
155	143	298	86	218	197	415	—	—	—	—	161	437	388	825
—	—	—	49	141	142	283	—	—	—	—	56	162	162	324
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	102	110	212
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	117	118	235
—	—	—	101	222	218	440	—	—	—	—	106	236	227	463
—	—	—	20	60	42	102	—	—	—	—	46	117	96	213
—	—	—	31	68	64	132	—	—	—	—	31	68	64	132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	36	34	70
—	—	—	13	54	41	95	—	—	—	—	13	54	41	95
53	44	97	74	196	163	359	—	—	—	—	103	287	232	519
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	114	98	212

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
561	16	Нахши-Наргизъ	4	9	6	15	—
562	17	Нагаджиръ	16	42	37	79	—
563	18	Гюнлюкъ	3	11	8	19	—
564	19	Хорни	3	10	9	19	—
565	20	Сарабъ	67	151	125	276	—
566	21	Шейхъ-миранша	15	31	27	58	—
567	22	Кербелай-Оруджъ-диза	13	23	23	46	—
568	23	Кули-бей-диза	—	—	—	—	—
569	24	Кяримъ-бей-диза	—	—	—	—	—
570	25	Гюльтана	2	4	6	10	—
571	26	Кяримъ-ханъ-мазра	—	—	—	—	—
572	27	Вайхиръ	16	26	30	56	—
573	28	Али-абадъ	—	—	—	—	—
574	29	Шейхъ-Магмудъ	5	13	8	21	20
575	30	Халиль-абадъ	—	—	—	—	8
576	31	Узунъ-оба-ашага	33	82	75	157	—
577	32	Узунъ-оба-юхаре	14	32	36	68	1
578	33	Дидаваръ	25	51	51	102	—
579	34	Назаръ-абадъ (или *Дамирзанданъ*)	10	30	25	55	—
580	35	Халхалли	5	12	9	21	—
581	36	Саласусъ	18	43	39	82	—
582	37	Сичанли	13	27	27	54	—
583	38	Шахъ-бузъ	26	66	65	131	—
584	39	Кюлюсъ	20	48	35	83	—
585	40	Кечиль	23	51	46	97	—
586	41	Нурсъ	—	—	—	—	13
587	42	Нурсу-мазра	1	3	4	7	—
588	43	Магмудъ-абадъ	9	17	18	35	—
589	44	Кара-баба	23	46	40	86	1
590	45	Гяджазоръ	—	—	—	—	—
591	46	Геумуръ	—	—	—	—	—
592	47	Али-Мюгаммедъ-кишлаги	6	12	14	26	—
593	48	Кёлани-кишлаги	14	29	26	55	—
594	49	Исманъ-кишлаги	3	6	5	11	—
595	50	Ариджъ	—	—	—	—	—
596	51	Кязимъ-кишлаги	2	5	2	7	—
597	52	Крамешинъ-ашага	12	28	25	53	—
598	53	Крамешинъ-юхаре	9	17	18	35	—
599	54	Кюки	9	23	18	41	—
600	55	Мараликъ	6	16	16	32	—
601	56	Шагда	5	9	9	18	—
602	57	Бадамли	10	20	14	34	13

609 Армянской-Области. 610

Армянъ Водворенныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Всего.			
Число душъ.			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.				Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	6	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	42	37	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	8	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	9	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	151	125	276
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	31	27	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	23	23	46
—	—	—	32	70	66	136	—	—	—	—	32	70	66	136
—	—	—	10	30	22	52	—	—	—	—	10	30	22	52
—	—	—	74	184	146	330	—	—	—	—	76	188	152	340
—	—	—	33	78	78	156	—	—	—	—	33	78	78	156
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	26	30	56
—	—	—	25	71	65	136	—	—	—	—	25	71	65	136
44	43	87	67	174	166	340	—	—	—	—	92	231	217	448
16	17	33	19	27	28	55	—	—	—	—	27	43	45	88
—	—	—	16	35	30	65	—	—	—	—	49	117	105	222
1	2	3	20	51	41	92	—	—	—	—	35	84	79	163
—	—	—	3	9	6	15	—	—	—	—	28	60	57	117
—	—	—	41	105	93	198	—	—	—	—	51	135	118	253
—	—	—	47	112	111	223	—	—	—	—	52	124	120	244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	43	39	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	27	27	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	66	65	131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	48	35	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	51	46	97
40	34	74	25	66	59	125	—	—	—	—	38	106	93	199
—	—	—	10	27	27	54	—	—	—	—	11	30	31	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	18	35
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	47	41	88
—	—	—	13	30	24	54	—	—	—	—	13	30	24	54
—	—	—	12	27	23	50	—	—	—	—	12	27	23	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	14	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	29	26	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	11
—	—	—	18	51	40	91	—	—	—	—	18	51	40	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	25	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	18	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	18	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	16	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	9	18
38	31	69	10	17	15	32	—	—	—	—	33	75	60	135

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№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
603	58	Карà-боя	4	9	8	17	—
604	59	Теркешъ	20	47	32	79	—
		Итого.	979	2205	1989	4194	150
		5. Мавазихатунскій.					
605	1	Джагри	207	619	517	1136	—
606	2	Джани-кенди	7	15	18	33	—
607	3	Гярмячатахъ	11	23	25	48	—
608	4	Иткранъ	31	87	70	157	—
609	5	Дигинъ	1	4	2	6	—
610	6	Бузгáу	13	43	37	80	—
611	7	Кюрядисъ	—	—	—	—	—
612	8	Огбунъ	12	20	17	37	—
613	9	Султанъ-бегъ	—	—	—	—	—
		Итого.	282	811	686	1497	—
		4. Хокскій.					
614	1	Карà-багларъ	71	197	164	361	—
615	2	Хокъ	46	148	130	278	—
616	3	Шахъ-тахта	43	91	80	171	—
617	4	Киврахъ	56	120	114	234	—
618	5	Юрчи-гильдасаръ	16	28	25	53	—
619	6	Тананамъ	12	17	13	30	—
620	7	Азнабюртъ	10	27	28	55	43
621	8	Хиджáу	16	38	27	65	—
622	9	Сустъ	22	61	67	128	—
		Итого.	292	727	648	1375	43
		5. Дарапагезскій.					
623	1	Ахурà	23	70	56	126	—
624	2	Достъ-Али-бегъ-диза	3	9	5	14	—
625	3	Гамза-Али-диза	19	39	40	79	—
626	4	Яиджи	246	448	449	897	—
627	5	Джагазуръ	5	10	6	16	—
628	6	Хачикъ	3	6	3	9	15
629	7	Амагу	9	15	16	31	—
630	8	Арпà	—	—	—	—	14
631	9	Данзикъ-юхаре	30	57	69	126	—
632	10	Данзикъ-ашага	7	14	13	27	—

613 Армянской-Области. 614

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
реннихъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	8	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	47	32	79
404	367	776	941	2377	2130	4507	—	—	—	—	2070	4991	4486	9477
—	—	—	130 Грузинъ 1	398	340	738	—	—	—	—	338	1021	859	1880
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	18	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	23	25	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	87	70	157
—	—	—	23	56	53	109	—	—	—	—	24	60	55	115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	43	37	80
—	—	—	35	96	71	167	—	—	—	—	35	96	71	167
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	20	17	37
—	—	—	27	66	60	126	—	—	—	—	27	66	60	126
—	—	—	216	620	526	1146	—	—	—	—	498	1431	1212	2643
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	197	164	361
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	148	130	278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	91	80	171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	120	114	234
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	28	25	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	13	30
115	109	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	142	137	279
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	38	27	65
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	61	67	128
115	109	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	842	757	1599
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	70	56	126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	5	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	39	40	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	448	449	897
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	6	16
38	42	80	4	5	7	12	—	—	—	—	22	49	52	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	16	31
23	28	51	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	12	18	29	34	63
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	57	69	126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	13	27

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.
				муж.	жен.	итого	
633	11	Чувя	9	15	14	29	4
634	12	Гешинъ	14	34	28	62	—
635	13	Эльпинъ	—	—	—	—	—
636	14	Чинахчи	4	17	13	30	—
637	15	Кашха	1	5	3	8	—
638	16	Кешишъ-веранъ	—	—	—	—	—
639	17	Койтулъ	—	—	—	—	—
640	18	Айназиръ	—	—	—	—	18
641	19	Козлуджа	11	35	25	60	—
642	20	Кизилъ-кишлаги	17	43	42	85	—
643	21	Агъ-хачъ	6	23	14	37	—
644	22	Кабахъ-лугъ	8	16	17	33	—
645	23	Зейта	18	40	27	67	—
646	24	Зигрикъ	10	27	16	43	—
647	25	Гинишикъ	1	1	2	3	6
648	26	Енгиджа	—	—	—	—	—
649	27	Аяри	6	18	12	30	—
650	28	Манишкя	3	7	11	18	—
651	29	Кешишъ-кенди	—	—	—	—	—
652	30	Орта-кендъ	—	—	—	—	—
653	31	Башъ-кендъ	—	—	—	—	—
654	32	Хорсъ	3	13	13	26	—
655	33	Таратунъ	—	—	—	—	—
656	34	Калакюли	—	—	—	—	—
657	35	Агъ-кендъ	39	124	92	222	—
658	36	Агъ-дара	13	45	33	78	—
659	37	Расуль-кишлаги	5	13	10	23	—
660	38	Шахъ-гельди-кишлаги	7	16	20	36	—
661	39	Салъ	17	33	44	77	—
662	40	Обана	5	13	12	25	—
663	41	Ардарасъ	6	18	12	30	—
664	42	Али-кишлаги	3	13	6	19	—
665	43	Гасанъ-кенди	—	—	—	—	—
666	44	Эрдапинъ	—	—	—	—	—
667	45	Али-ханъ-пагяси	5	9	9	18	—
668	46	Хорвадихъ	9	15	20	35	—
669	47	Алагязъ	4	18	14	32	1
670	48	Гюней-ванкъ	10	28	30	58	—
671	49	Каушихъ	18	53	43	96	—
672	50	Кара-ванкъ	14	46	34	80	—
673	51	Джагатай	6	17	13	30	—
674	52	Эртишъ	13	45	25	70	—

Армянъ въ общемъ.											Всего.			
реннымъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
9	7	16	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	7	15	28	24	52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	34	28	62
—	—	—	18	73	62	135	—	—	—	—	18	73	62	135
—	—	—	24	88	91	179	—	—	—	—	28	105	104	209
—	—	—	10	36	29	65	—	—	—	—	11	41	32	73
—	—	—	9	22	21	43	—	—	—	—	9	22	21	43
—	—	—	36	99	102	201	—	—	—	—	36	99	102	201
54	51	105	6	25	18	43	1	6	1	7	25	85	70	155
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	35	25	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	42	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	14	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	17	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	40	27	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	16	43
12	16	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	18	31
—	—	—	6	21	21	42	—	—	—	—	6	21	21	42
—	—	—	36	100	86	186	—	—	—	—	42	118	98	216
—	—	—	42	122	121	243	—	—	—	—	45	129	132	261
—	—	—	56	169	162	331	1	1	—	1	57	170	162	332
—	—	—	25	77	51	128	—	—	—	—	25	77	51	128
—	—	—	16	54	37	91	—	—	—	—	16	54	37	91
—	—	—	31	91	79	170	—	—	—	—	34	104	92	196
—	—	—	10	26	30	56	—	—	—	—	10	26	30	56
—	—	—	21	60	61	121	—	—	—	—	21	60	61	121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	124	92	222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	33	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	10	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	20	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	33	44	77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	12	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	12	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	6	19
—	—	—	17	53	39	92	—	—	—	—	17	53	39	92
—	—	—	38	91	81	172	—	—	—	—	38	91	81	172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	9	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	20	35
5	3	8	11	36	22	58	—	—	—	—	16	59	39	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	28	30	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	53	43	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	46	34	80
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	13	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	25	70

№ общій	№ по магалам.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
675	53	Ахта́	34	100	87	187	—
676	54	Тезъ-харабъ	5	10	12	22	—
677	55	Азадекъ	—	—	—	—	—
678	56	Поръ	5	10	8	18	—
679	57	Пашали	—	—	—	—	—
680	58	Карааларъ	13	25	24	49	—
681	59	Гёгярчинъ	5	13	7	20	—
682	60	Сюйлянли	14	30	28	58	—
683	61	Марадузъ-кишлаги	6	17	15	32	—
684	62	Аргязъ	38	109	84	193	—
685	63	Бюльбюль-Олянъ	12	43	24	67	—
686	64	Джани-ашага	10	21	24	45	—
687	65	Херхеръ	48	110	103	213	—
688	66	Ариндж	32	93	84	177	—
689	67	Ташъ-кендъ	14	26	36	62	—
690	68	Кечь-бегъ	6	13	12	25	—
691	69	Гюмишъ-хана́	8	17	18	35	—
692	70	Тарпъ	21	50	46	96	—
693	71	Терпъ	17	50	46	96	—
694	72	Чай-кендъ	15	42	36	78	—
695	73	Джуль	25	56	61	117	—
696	74	Гюмуръ	5	16	11	27	—
697	75	Гябутъ	8	20	15	35	—
698	76	Ахили	2	4	7	11	—
699	77	Каяли	9	20	20	40	—
700	78	Мартиросъ	19	48	47	95	—
		Итого .	1001	2411	2172	4583	58
		ОРДУБАДСКІЙ ОКРУГЪ.					
		3. Городъ Ордубадъ.					
		Во всѣхъ частяхъ вообще	767	1687	1575	3262	—
		Магалы:					
		1. Ордубадскій.					
701	1	Андемичь-ашага́	13	30	30	60	14
702	2	Андемичь-юхаре	30	49	62	111	—
703	3	Нюсъ-нюсъ	32	61	53	114	—
704	4	Анабадъ	5	8	10	18	—

621 Армянской-Области. 622

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	100	87	187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	12	22
—	—	—	33	90	76	166	—	—	—	—	33	90	76	166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	8	18
—	—	—	18	49	49	98	—	—	—	—	18	49	49	98
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	25	24	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	7	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	30	28	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	15	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	109	84	193
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	43	24	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	21	24	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	110	103	213
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	93	84	177
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	26	36	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	12	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	18	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	50	46	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	50	46	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	42	36	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	56	61	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	11	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	15	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	20	40
—	—	—	40	119	87	206	—	—	—	—	59	167	134	301
141	147	288	307	1453	1332	2746	8	17	10	27	1574	4075	3661	7736
—	—	—	36	84	98	182	—	—	—	—	803	1771	1673	3444
51	56	107	7	13	17	30	—	—	—	—	34	94	103	197
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	49	62	111
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	61	53	114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	10	18

№ общій	№ по магаламъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ. Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Ко Число семействъ.
705	5	Гянзá	16	36	24	60	—
706	6	Кётанъ	14	29	28	57	—
707	7	Килитъ	28	57	47	104	—
708	8	Карчеванъ	—	—	—	—	22
709	9	Гюль-яманъ	8	10	18	28	—
		Итого .	146	280	272	552	36
		2. Акулисскій.					
710	1	Акулисъ-верхній, или юхаре	50	124	101	225	104
711	2	Варагиртъ	12	29	27	56	36
712	3	Нюгаде или Нюджаде	14	34	27	61	—
713	4	Акулисъ-ашага, нижній или дашъ	—	—	—	—	74
714	5	Мирза-джафаръ-диза	1	3	2	5	—
		Итого .	77	190	157	347	214
		3. Дастинскій.					
715	1	Дастá	116	293	260	553	—
716	2	Ханъ-агá	20	63	49	112	—
717	3	Агри	13	31	25	56	—
718	4	Ванандъ	64	161	138	299	—
719	5	Валаверъ	26	55	42	97	—
720	6	Дегсаръ	6	21	25	46	7
721	7	Салъ	3	6	6	12	—
722	8	Данагиртъ	—	—	—	—	38
723	9	Дернисъ	44	120	117	237	4
724	10	Кёлаки	—	—	—	—	13
725	11	Унюсъ	17	43	42	85	—
726	12	Пазмари	3	4	9	13	—
727	13	Дизаджи-Джафаръ-ханъ	4	10	8	18	—
728	14	Дизаджи-Лютфъ-Али-султанъ	1	3	2	5	—
		Итого .	317	810	723	1533	62
		4. Бплевскій.					
729	1	Азá-юхаре	6	13	10	23	—
730	2	Азá-ашага	22	55	59	114	—
731	3	Деръ	—	—	—	—	—
732	4	Яиджи	81	180	178	358	—
733	5	Су-батанъ-диза	3	4	3	7	—
734	6	Калантаръ-диза	10	27	20	47	—

А р м я н ъ в о о б щ е.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.											
			Изъ Персии.				Изъ Турции.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	36	24	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	29	28	57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	57	47	104
51	57	108	7	26	20	46	—	—	—	—	29	77	77	154
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	28
102	113	215	14	39	37	76	—	—	—	—	196	421	422	843
337	327	664	18	61	46	107	—	—	—	—	172	522	474	996
121	112	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	150	139	289
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	34	27	61
227	232	459	11	34	42	76	—	—	—	—	85	261	274	535
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	5
685	675	1356	29	95	88	183	—	—	—	—	320	970	916	1886
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	293	260	553
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	63	49	112
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31	25	56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	161	138	299
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	55	42	97
25	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	46	50	96
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	12
93	84	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	93	84	177
12	13	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	132	130	262
51	43	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	51	43	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	43	42	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	9	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	8	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	5
181	165	346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379	991	888	1879
—	—	—	83	228	200	428	—	—	—	—	89	241	210	451
—	—	—	22	50	51	101	—	—	—	—	44	105	110	215
—	—	—	47	148	122	270	—	—	—	—	47	148	122	270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	180	178	358
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	20	47

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№ общій	№ по магалямъ.	Названіе городовъ и селеній.	Мюгаммеданъ.				Ко
			Число семействъ.	Число душъ. муж.	жен.	итого	Число семействъ.
735	7	Мирза-Гасанъ-диза	13	26	25	51	—
736	8	Гусейнъ-али-бей-диза	6	10	12	22	—
737	9	Худаверди-бей-диза	20	46	32	78	—
738	10	Бѣлевъ	39	78	89	167	—
739	11	Бегрутъ	7	13	17	30	—
740	12	Парага	4	11	16	27	21
741	13	Тиви	37	64	55	119	1
742	14	Бистъ	19	37	53	90	11
743	15	Аляги	—	—	—	—	—
744	16	Хурсъ	2	4	4	8	—
745	17	Дара-юргутъ	5	12	12	24	—
746	18	Насиръ-абадъ	2	6	4	10	6
747	19	Каримъ-кули-диза	13	19	16	35	—
		Итого .	289	605	605	1210	39
		5. Чиханапскій.					
748	1	Дюглюнъ	35	78	72	150	—
749	2	Дюглюнъ-диза	4	15	8	23	—
750	3	Чиханашъ	1	2	2	4	38
751	4	Устуни	39	84	82	166	—
752	5	Урумисъ	—	—	—	—	11
		Итого .	79	179	164	343	49

629 Армянской-Области. 630

Армянъ вообще.											Всего.			
ренныхъ.			Переселенцевъ.								Число семействъ.	Душъ.		
			Изъ Персіи.				Изъ Турціи.							
Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.			Число семействъ.	Число душъ.						
муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого		муж.	жен.	итого.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	26	25	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	12	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	46	32	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	78	89	167
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	17	30
63	60	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	74	76	150
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	65	56	121
31	26	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	68	79	147
—	—	—	17	51	43	94	—	—	—	—	17	51	43	94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	12	24
14	12	26	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	10	23	19	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	16	35
109	99	208	171	480	419	899	—	—	—	—	499	1194	1123	2317
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	78	72	150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	8	23
101	107	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	103	109	212
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	84	82	166
26	29	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	26	29	55
127	136	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	306	300	606

Source:

1. Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с. 543-630.

Appendix 2.

The list of the villages, compiled by I.Shopen in the Iravan Province
(in the former territories of Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates) in 1829-1832

Въ Армянской-Области всѣхъ вообще селеній 1,111, названія коихъ показаны въ слѣдующемъ алфавитномъ спискѣ:

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Абад-улла	Эрив.	Шарурск.	Агджа-кишлагъ	Эрив.	Занги-бас.
Аббасъ-абадъ [1]	—	Веди-басар.	Агджа-кишлагъ	—	Гарни-бас.
Аббасъ-абадъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Агдисъ	—	Дарак.-Пар.
Аббасъ-гёль	—	Дарак.-Пар.	*Аглянли*	—	Талинс.
Абдалларъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Аглянли (или Ясахли)	—	Карни-бас.
Абдулъ-абадъ (или Катиръ-абадъ)	—	Сардар.-аба.	Агри	Орд.	Дастинс.
Абдулъ-агали	—	Гёг-чайск.	Агри-ванкъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Абдулъ-рахманъ	—	Карни-бас.	*Агриджа* / *Агриджа*	—	—
Абисія (или Бабаки)	—	Шарурск.	Агрисифатъ	—	Саотлинск.
Абюль-кенди	—	Занги-бас.	*Аисъ*	—	Веди-басар.
Абюль-кенди (см. Кизилджикъ)	—	Гёг-чайск.	Аг-Агмедъ	—	Шарурск.
Аванъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Аг-башъ	—	Гарни-бас.
Аванъ	—	Сеидли-Ахс.	Аг-булагъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Авшаръ	—	Веди-басар.	Аг-веисъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Агаверъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Аг-гамзали	—	Гарни-бас.
Агазоръ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	*Аг-дамирь*	—	Карни-бас.
Ага-кичикъ	—	Талинс.	Аг-дара	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Агджа-архи	—	Сард.-абад.	Аг-іокушъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Агджа-кала, верхняя и нижняя	—	Талинс.	Аг-кала	—	—
Агджа-кала	—	Карни-бас.	Аг-кендъ	Нах.	Даралагёзс.
			Аг-килиса	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
			Аг-крагъ	—	—
			Аг-мюгаммедъ	—	Сурмалинс.
			Аг-пара	—	Дарачичаг.
			Аг-ташъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
			Аг-хачь	Нах.	Даралагезс.

[1]) Курсивный шрифтъ означаетъ селенія разоренныя.

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Адатли	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Али-мюгаммедъ-кишлаги	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Ада-тапа	—	Гёг-чайск.	Али-мюгаммедъ-кишлаги	Нахи	чеванск.
Ади-яманъ	—	Талинс.	*Али-серки*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Ади-яманъ верхній и нижній	—	Гёг-чайск.	Али-ханъ-пагяси	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Аза, верхняя и нижняя	Орд.	Бѣлевскомъ.	Али-шаръ	Эрив.	Шарурс.
Азадекъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Алла-верди-бегъ*	—	Гёг-чайс.
Азакларъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	Алагязъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Азизли	—	Гарни-бас.	*Алтунъ-тахтъ* верхній и нижній	Эрив.	Гёг-чайс.
Азинабюртъ	Нах.	Хоискомъ.	*Алчамирбъ*	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Азнамирбъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	Алучали	—	Дар.-Парч.
Айдинъ	Эрив.	Дарачичаг.	Алучали	—	Гёг-чайск.
Айлихъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	Аляги	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Айназиръ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Амагу	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Айри-будакъ	Эрив.	Абаранс.	*Амамли*	Эрив.	Абаранс.
Айсаси	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Амаратъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Айтахтъ	Эрив.	Карни-бас.	Амирли	—	Абаранс.
Акеракъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Амирли*	—	—
Акеракъ	—	Карни-бас.	Амиръ-оджагъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Акеракъ Талишинскій (или Талишъ-Акеракъ)	—	—	Анабадъ	Орду	бадскомъ.
Аки-кендъ (см. Мурадъ-тапа)	—	Кирхъ-бул.	*Анбердъ*	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Акина-гёгъ	—	Абаранс.	Андемичъ нижн. и верхн.	Орду	бадскомъ.
Акисъ	—	Карни-бас.	*Андъ*	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Акси-кендъ	—	Шарурск.	Апракунисъ	Нах.	Алиндж.ч.
Акулисъ верхн. и нижн.	Орд.	Акулис.	Арабъ-енгиджа	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Алакли	Эрив.	Шарурск.	Арабкирли	—	Сурмалинс.
Алашарсъ	—	Дарачичаг.	Аравсякъ	Нах.	Алиндж.ч.
Ала-папахъ	—	—	Аразинъ	—	—
Алетли	—	Сурмалинс.	Аралихъ	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Али-абадъ	—	Веди-бас.	Аралихъ	—	Талинс.
Али-абадъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Аралихъ-кёлани	—	Карни-бас.
Али-бегли	Эрив.	Карни-бас.	*Аралихъ-кялябъ-'али-ханъ*	—	Шарурс.
Али-верди-харабá	—	Дар.-Парч.	Аралихъ-мюгаммедъ-али-бегъ	—	—
Али джанъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Арамли	—	Карни-бас.
Али-Камарли	—	—	Арамусъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Али-кёса	—	Дар.-Парч.	Аратанъ	—	Гарни-бас.
Али-кёчакъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Арбатанъ	—	Шарурс.
Али-кёчакъ	—	Абаранс.	Арбатъ	—	Занги-бас.
Али-кизилъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Аргаджи	—	Сурмалинс.
Али-кизилъ	—	Веди-бас.	Аргязъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Али-кишлаги	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Арданиджъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайс.
Али-краш	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Ардарасъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Али-краш	—	Веди-бас.	Арзакянъ	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Али-мали	—	Сурмалинс.	*Арзапъ*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Али-мали	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Арзини*	—	—
Али-мёрданъ	—	Гарни-бас.			

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Ариджъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	Байрамъ-али-кенди	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Ариджъ	Нахи	чеванск.	*Байрамъ-али-кишляны*	—	—
Ариджъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Байрамъ-кенди (или Карагашъ)	—	Дар.-Парч.
Аркъ-ури	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Бананьяръ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Арменъ-кёвшани	—	Саотлинс.	*Баратъ*	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Армикъ	—	Веди-бас.	Басаръ-Гечаръ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Армутли	—	Сард.-абад.	Башъ-Абаранъ	—	Абаранск.
Арпа	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Башъ-анзиръ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Аршава	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	*Башъ-Гарни*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Арпаиавасикъ	—	Карпи-бас.	Башъ-джамалдинъ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Арташатъ	—	Гарни-бас.	*Башъ-Гёзалдара*	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Арташатъ (см. Фат-абадъ	—	Сард.-абад.	Башъ-кейти	—	—
Артусъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Башъ-кендъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Асни	Орд.	Веди-бас.	Башъ-кендъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Ассаръ	Эрив.	Саотлинс.	Башъ-кендъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Аствацъ-азни-гёгъ	—	Чиванапс.	*Башъ-кишлакъ*	Эрив.	Саотлинск.
Аствацъ-нъкалъ	—	Абаранс.	Башинъ-али	—	Гарни-бас.
Асьма	—	Сурмалинс.	Башъ-сизъ	—	Талинск.
Атамъ-ханъ	—	Гёг-чайс.	Бджни	—	Дарачич.
Атлиджа	—	Сурмалинс.	Бегдживазли	—	Гарни-бас.
Ат-таши	—	Гёг-чайс.	Бегли-гусейнъ (см. Сарашми-кишляги)	—	Гёг-чайск.
Аушъ	Нях.	Даралагезс.	Бегрутъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Ахили	—	—	*Безакли*	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Ахна-тунъ	Эрив.	Карпи-бас.	Бейбутъ-абадъ	—	Занги-бас.
Ахсахъ-таосъ	—	Гёг-чайс.	*Бердикъ*	Нах.	Алинджач.
Ахта	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Беюкъ-аиа*	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Ахта, верхн. и нижн.	Эрив.	Дарачич.	*Беюкъ-кизилъ-кула*	—	Талинск.
Ахура	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Билякъ*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Ашихъ-Гусейнъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Бистъ	Орд	Бѣлевск.
Аштаракъ	—	Карпи-бас.	Битли	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Аязли	—	Гарни-бас.	*Бичинакъ*	Нахи	чеванск.
Аярли	—	Карпи-бас.	Блуръ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Аяри	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Богамли	—	Гарни-бас.
Аяхъ-джамалдинъ	—	Алинджач.	*Боша-кишлаги*	—	Шарурск.
Баба-джуръ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	*Боя-дара*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Бабаки (или Абисія)	—	Шарурс.	*Буда-тапа*	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Баба-киши	—	Сеидли-Ахс.	Бузавандъ-ахунди	—	Гарни-бас.
Баба-киши	—	Дарачич.	Бузавандъ-куламъ-али	—	—
Бабюрлы	—	Талинс.	Бузгау	Нах.	Мавазихат.
Багарли	—	Сурмалинс.	*Булакъ-баши*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Баилуль-кенди	—	Талинс.	Булганъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Байчаджикъ	—	Веди-бас.	Бульхеиръ	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Байчаджикъ	—	Талинс.	*Бураланъ*	—	Гарни-бас.
Байчаджикъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Бурдюкъ*	—	—
Бадахшанъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Бурунли	—	Шарурск.
Бадамли	Нахи	чеванск.	Бѣлевъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Базарджикъ	Эрив.	Абаранс.	Бюльбюль-олянъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Байбуртъ	—	Гарни бас.			

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Вагаршапатъ (или Эчміадзинъ)	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Вайхиръ	Нахи	чеванск.
Вайхиръ суфла и улія	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Валаверъ	Орд.	Дастинск.
Вали-агали	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Вали-джанъ	—	Веди-бас.
Вали-джанъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Ванкъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Ванандъ	Орд.	Дастинск.
Варагиртъ	—	Акулисск.
Вартанесъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Вартануль	—	—
Вермазъ-яръ	Эрив.	Занги-бас.
Вермазъ-яръ	—	Шарурск.
Веди суфла и улія	—	Веди-бас.
Гаваръ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Гаджи-аббасъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Гаджи-багиръ	—	Абаранск.
Гаджи-байрамли	—	Саотлинс.
Гадживаръ верхній и нижній	Нахи	чеванск.
Гаджи-кара	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Гаджи-кара	—	Карни-бас.
Гаджиларъ	—	—
Гаджи-мумн-ханъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Гаджи-эліясъ	—	Занги-бас.
Гамза-али-диза	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гасанъ-абадъ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Гасанъ-ага	—	Занги-бас.
Гасанъ-джанъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гасанъ-кала	—	Веди-бас.
Гасанъ-кенди	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гасанъ-кенди	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гёгджали	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Гёгъ-гюмбадъ	—	Занги-бас.
Гёк-килиса	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Гёль-умусъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Гёль-чай	—	Гёг-чайск.
Гёларчинъ	—	Талинск.
Гёгарчинъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гедаргель (см. Чай-котора)	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Гёзаль-дара	—	Гёг-чайск.
Гёзли	—	Талинск.
Гело-кенди	—	Гарни-бас.
Гёль	—	—
Гёль-кенди	—	Гёг-чайск.
Гендзакъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гендзакъ (см. Кёсамогаммедъ)	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Гёраванъ	—	Веди-бас.
Гёрачи	—	Гарни-бас.
Геумуръ	Нахи	чеванск.
Гешишъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гилянаръ	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Гилянаръ-суфла	—	—
Гиндавасъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гинишикъ	—	—
Гирамна	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Гирамна-ашага	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гиря-газаръ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гома-дзоръ	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Гортунь	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гунбазъ	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Гунбазъ	—	—
Гусейнъ-али-бей-диза	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Гусейнъ-кенди	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Гусейнъ-кенди	—	Саотлинск.
Гюклюкъ	—	Веди-бас.
Гюлаби	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гюлабди	—	Абаранск.
Гюль-агмедъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Гюль-тапа	Нахи	чеванск.
Гюль-ямандъ	Орду	бадск.
Гюмишъ	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Гюмишъ-хана	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гюмуръ	—	—
Гюней-ванкъ	—	—
Гюнлюкъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Гябаръ-али	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Гябутъ-мазра	—	Шарурск.
Гябутъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гяджазоръ	Нахи	чеванск.
Гяль-джараджуръ	Нах.	Алиджач.
Гямрисъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Гянза	Орду	бадск.
Гярмячатахъ	Нах.	Мавазихат.
Давали	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Давришларъ	—	Шарурск.
Дана-кендъ (см. Дамирчи-кишлаги)	—	—
Дада-кишлаги	—	Дарачич.
Дадали	—	Талинск.
Далакли	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Дали-арутюнъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Дали-кардашъ	—	—
Даликъ-ташъ	—	—

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Дали-паша	Эрив.	Дарачич.	Джульфа	Нах.	Алинджач.
Далларъ	—	—	Джювришъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Даллуларъ беюкъ и кич.	—	Гарни-бас.	Джюфтликъ	—	Гарни-бас.
Дама-гермасъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	*Джяфаръ-абадъ*	—	Занги-бас.
Дама-гермасъ	—	Абаранск.	Джафаръ-абадъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Дамджили	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Джафаръ-абадъ	—	Сард.-абад.
Дамджили	—	Абаранск.	*Джяфарли*	—	Веди-бас.
Дамиръ-зайданъ (см. Назаръ-абадъ)	Нахи	чеванск.	*Джяфарли*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Дамиръ-сиханъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Дзакъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Дамирчи-кишлаги (см. Дагна-кендъ	—	Шарурск.	Діадинъ	—	Шарурск.
Дамирчили-ашага	—	Талинск.	Диб-анзиръ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Дамирчи-юсъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Діанъ	Эрив.	Сенд-Ахсах.
Дамирчи-шолли	—	Занги-бас.	Дигиръ	—	—
Данагиртъ	Орд.	Дастинс.	Дигинъ	Нах.	Мавазихат.
Данзикъ ашага и юхаре	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Дидаваръ	Нахи	чеванск.
Дара-нюргютъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	Дизаджи-Джафар-ханъ	Орд.	Дастинс.
Дарамаркъ	Нах.	Алинджач.	Дизаджи-Люфтъ-Али-султанъ	—	—
Дарекали	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	*Довлатъ-абадъ* (или Тимуръ-ханъ-кенди)	Эрив.	Сард.-абад.
Даста	Орд.	Дастинс.	Догкузъ	—	Гарни-бас.
Двинъ	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Доигузъ-гянъ	—	Занги-бас.
Дегсаръ	Орд.	Дастинс.	Дость-али-бегъ-диза	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Дерджанъ	Эрив.	Занги-бас.	Дуданга	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Дервисъ	Орд.	Дастинс.	Дюглюнъ	Орд.	Чинаванс.
Деръ	—	Бѣлевск.	Дюглюнъ-диза	—	—
Джабачили	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Егвардъ	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Джагазуръ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Елкизъ-агачь	—	Шарурск.
Джагатай	—	—	Елкованъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Джагри	—	Мавазих.	*Елиджа*	—	Гарни-бас.
Джамушъ-басанъ	Эрив.	Веди-бас.	Енгиджа	—	Веди-бас.
Джамушли	—	Абаранск.	Енгиджа	—	Шарурск.
Джамушли	—	—	Енгиджа	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Джаннатъ-абадъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Зааръ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Джаннатли	—	Гарни-бас.	Загали	—	Гёг-чайск.
Джанги	—	Абаранск.	*Занджирли*	—	Веди-бас.
Джанджикъ	—	—	Занджирли	—	Дарачич.
Джанъ-давришъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Занкянъ*	—	Сурмалинс.
Джанъ-фита	—	Сард.-абад.	Зарзебиль	—	Гёг-чайск.
Джани-ашага	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Зариндже*	—	Талинск.
Джани-ашага	—	—	Зейва	—	Шарурск.
Джани-кенди	—	Мавазих.	Зейва	—	Карни-бас.
Джани-юхаре	—	Даралагезс.	*Зейналъ-ага*	—	Дарачич.
Джарджаисъ	Эрив.	Абаранск.	Зейналъ-агали	—	Гёг-чайск.
Джигинъ	—	Веди-бас.	Зейта	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Джили-йёль	—	Абаранск.	Зирикъ	—	—
Джирюхли	—	Саотлинс.	Зильфикаръ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Джирманисъ	—	Веди-бас.	*Зимми*	—	Веди-бас.
Джуль	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Зирпели*	Нахи	чеванск.

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Зограбли	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	*Каляеиръ*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Зодъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Камарли	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Зола-хачъ	—	—	Камарли	—	Карни-бас.
Зорг	—	Сурмалинс.	*Камасаръ*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Зувала	Нах.	Алинджач.	Камишли	—	Дар.-Парч.
Ибрагимъ-абадъ (или Игдиръ-магà	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Канакиръ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Игдали	—	Сард.-абад.	Канли-аллах-верди	—	Гёг-чайск.
Игдиръ-магà (или Ибрагимъ-абадъ)	—	Сурмалинс.	*Кара-асаръ*	—	Сурмалинс.
Игдиръ	—	—	Кара-баба	Нахи	чеванск.
Инадусъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Кара-багларъ	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
Иланчалакъ	—	Карни-бас.	*Кара-багларъ суфла и улія*	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Илларъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Кара-боя	Нахи	чеванск.
Имамъ-верди-каласи	—	Гарни-бас.	*Кара-булакъ*	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Имамъ-шагли	—	—	*Кара-булакъ*	—	Абаранск.
Инакли	—	Карни-бас.	Карабурджъ	—	Шарурс.
Инджà	—	Дар.-Парч.	Кара-вали	—	Гарни-бас.
Ипакли	—	Гарни-бас.	Кара-ванкъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Ирамешинъверх.и ниж.	Нахи	чеванск.	*Каравансарай*	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Ирицдъ	Эрив.	Талинс.	*Каравансарай*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Иръ-абадъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Каравансарай*	—	—
Исмаилъ-кишлаги	Нахи	чеванск.	*Кара-гаджили*	—	Гарни-бас.
Истинахъ-Чирахли	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Кара-гамзали	—	—
Итъ-кой	—	Сард.-абад.	Кара-гасанли	—	Шарурск.
Итъ-кранъ	Нахи	Мавазих.	Карагачь	—	Веди-бас.
Іоанна-ванкъ	Эрив.	Абаранск.	Карадагли	—	Гарни-бас.
Кабагъ-лугъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Караджаларъ*	—	Занги-бас.
Каганъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Караджаларъ	—	Сеид.-Ахс.
Кагинъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	*Кара-джеиранъ*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Кадили	—	Веди-бас.	Кара-джейранъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Казанфаръ-новый	—	Сеид-Ахсах.	Кара-джейранъ	—	Сеид.-Ахс.
Казанфаръ-старый	—	Абаранск.	*Кара-каія*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Казанчи	—	Веди-бас.	*Кара-кала*	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Казанчи	—	Сурмалинс.	*Кара-кала*	—	Талинс.
Казанчи	Нах.	Алинджач.	Кара-кала	—	Дарачич.
Кази-капаралъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Кара-кала	—	Дар.-Парч.
Кази-кишлаги	—	Сурмалинс.	Кара-килиса	—	Абаранс.
Какавусъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Кара-кишлагъ	—	Занги-бас.
Каладжикъ	—	Шарурск.	*Кира-кишлакъ*	—	Карни-бас.
Калакли	—	Дар.-Парч.	Кара-коинли	—	Гарни-бас.
Калакюли	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Кара-коинли	—	Сурмалинс.
Калали	Эрив.	Занги-бас.	*Кара-коинли*	—	Дар.-Парч.
Калантаръ-диза	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	*Караларъ*	—	Веди-бас.
Калача	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Караларъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Калача	—	Абаранск.	Карандугъ верхній и нижній	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Калашанъ	—	Карни-бас.		—	Гёг-чайск.
Калаш-бегс-куласи	—	Талинск.	Кара-сахкалъ-кишлаги	—	—
Калаш-кенди	—	Сеид.-Ахс.	Кара-тапà	—	—

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Кара-ташъ (или Байрамъ-кенди	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Кешишъ-веранъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Кара-ханъ-бегли	Нахи	чеванскомъ.	Кешишъ-кенди	—	—
Кара-чай	Эрив.	Сурмалин.	Кештасъ	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Карачили	—	—	Киврахъ	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
Кара-чуха	Нахи	чеванскомъ.	Кизилъ-булагъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Карга-ковмасъ	Эрив.	Талинск.	Кизилъ-булагъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Кармиръ-ванкъ	Нахи	чеванскомъ.	*Кизилъ-веранъ*	—	Веди-бас.
Карни-гёгъ	Эрив.	Дарачичаг.	Кизилджа	Нах.	Алиндж.
Карни-большіе	—	Абаранск.	Кизильджикъ (смот. Абуль-кенди)	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Карни-малые	—	—	Кизилъ-закиръ	—	Сурмалин.
Кархунъ	—	Шарурск.	*Кизилъ-кала*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Кархунъ	—	Сард.-абад.	*Кизилъ-килиса*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Карчеванъ	Орду	бадск.	Кизилъ-кишлаги	Нах.	Даралаг.
Каръ-кала	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Кизилъ-кула	Эрив.	Сурмал.
Касимъ-баши	—	Гёг-чайск.	Кизилъ-дамиръ	—	Карни-бас.
Касимъ-джанъ	—	Сурмалин.	Кизнаусъ	—	—
Катиръ-абадъ (см. Абдуль-абадъ)	—	Сард.-абад.	*Кизъ-кала*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Катирли	—	Дар.-Парч.	Килитъ	Орду	бадск.
Каушихъ	Нах.	Даралаг.	*Кличъ-ятахъ*	Эрив.	Талинск.
Кахси	Эрив.	Дарачич.	Кирашли	—	Сенд.-Ахс.
Кашха	Нах.	Даралаг.	Кирмизили	—	Талинск.
Каяли	—	—	Кирна	Нах.	Алиндж.
Кая-кишлагъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Кирхъ-булагъ	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Кая-хараба	—	—	Кирхъ-булагъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Кеамъ, островъ и монастырь (см. Севанкъ).	—	Дарачич.	*Кити*	—	Дар.-Парч.
Кечачъ	—	—	*Китикянъ*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Кейти-ашага (см. Салъманъ кендъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Китранъ	—	—
Кёлаки	Орд.	Дастинск.	Кичикъ-кендъ	—	Сенд.-Ахс.
Кёлани-керпанъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.	Кишлагъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Кёлани-кишлаги	Нахи	чевинск.	Кишлагъ-Аббасъ	—	Шарурск.
Кемалъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	Кіорки	—	Веди-бас.
Кербелай-оруджъ-диза	Нахи	чеванск.	Кіохтъ	—	Карни-бас.
Кёрни-кулаги	Эрив.	Карни-бас.	Кіошъ	—	Сенд.-Ахс.
Кёсса-джанъ	—	Шарур.	Коджа-ярали	—	Сард.-абад.
Кёсса-Мюгаммедъ (или Гендзакъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Козлуджа	Нах.	Даралаг.
Кетагли	—	Сенд.-Ахс.	Койласаръ суфла и улія	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Кётанъ	Орду	бадск.	Койтулъ	—	Сенд.-Ахс.
Кёрпали	Эрив.	Карни-бас.	Койтулъ	Нах.	Даралаг.
Кечили	—	Сард. абад.	Колагъ-архъ	Эрив.	Сард.-абад.
Кечили	—	—	Кондагсасъ	—	Абаранск.
Кечиль	Нахи	чеванск.	*Коругъ*	—	Талинск.
Кечъ-бегъ	—	Даралаг.	Коругъ-гюней	—	Дарачич.
Кёшалы	Эрив.	Веди-бас.	*Корчи-баги*	Нах.	Даралаг.
			Корчили	Эрив.	Шарурск.
			Корчили	—	Дарачич.
			Котуръ	—	Абаранск.
			Коша-булагъ	—	Гёг-чайск.

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	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Коша-ванкъ	Нах.	Даралаг.	Кяримъ-бей-диза	Нахи	чеванск.
Кошà-диза	Нахи	чеванск.	*Кяримъ-кенди*	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Кузигюданъ	Эрив.	Сурмалин.	Кяримъ-кули-диза	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Кузигюданъ	—	Сард.-абад.	Кяримъ-ханъ-мазра	Нахи	чеванск.
Кулакъ-сисъ	—	Гарни-бас.	*Кярпичли*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Кули-баш	Нах.	Даралаг.	Касаманъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Кули-бей-диза	Нахи	чеванск.	Лошанъ	—	Шарурск.
Куль-али	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.	Лякятахъ	Нах.	Алиндж.
Куль-дервишъ	—	Талинск.	*Маасимли*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Кульцъ	—	Сурмалин.	Маасимли	—	—
Кумъ-булагъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Мазара*	Нахи	чеванскомъ.
Кунахъ-гермасъ	—	Дарачич.	Магмудъ-абадъ	—	—
Курба-кале суфла и улія	—	Гарни-бас.	Магмудъ-кенди	Эрив.	Шарурс.
Курбанъ-кули (или Топрахъ-кале	—	—	*Мазарджикъ*	—	Талинс.
Курганъ	—	Сурмалин.	*Мазра*	Нах.	Алиндж.
Курдъ-али	—	Абаран.	Мазра большая и малая	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Курдъ-кенди	—	Гарни-бас.	Макраванкъ	—	Дарачич.
Курдъ-кенди	—	Шарур.	Малакли	—	Сурмалин.
Курдукули	—	Сард.-абад.	*Маманъ*	—	Дарачич.
Куру-агачъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	*Мамишъ-кенди*	—	Абаранс.
Куру-богазъ	—	Абаранск.	Мангюсъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Кущи	—	—	Манишкя	Нах.	Даралаг.
Кущи	—	Сурмалин.	Марадузъ-кишлаги	—	—
Кущи	Нах.	Даралаг.	Мараликъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Кущи-дамирчили	Эрив.	Шарур.	*Мариава*	Эрив.	Сурмал.
Кюджа	—	Сурмалин.	Маркара-гёгъ	—	Сард.-абад.
Кюли	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Мартиросъ	Нах.	Даралагез.
Кюзаджикъ	—	—	Масдара	Эрив.	Талинс.
Кюзаджикъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Махта	—	Шарурс.
Кюзнютъ	Нах.	Алиндж.	Махта	—	Сенд.-Ахс.
Кюки	Нахи	чеванск.	Мегрибанли	—	Гарни-бас.
Кюльмюджа	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	Мегюббъ	—	Талинск.
Кюльмюджа	—	Сурмалин.	*Медина*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Кюльмюджа	—	Абаранск.	Мезгунъ	Орд.	Гёг-чайск.
Кюлюсъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Меликъ-кенди	Эрив.	Чиханап.
Кюмюрли	—	Даралаг.	Мелькумъ-кенди	—	Абаранс.
Кюрадисъ	—	Мавазих.	*Мираухъ-кишлаги*	Нах.	—
Кюракендли	Эрив.	Карни-бас.	Мирза-Гасанъ-диза	Орд.	Даралаг.
Кюркчи-Баятъ-мазра	—	Шарурск.	Мирза-Гусейнъ	Эрив.	Бѣлевск.
Кюркчили	—	—	Мирза-Джафаръ-диза	Орд.	Карни-бас.
Кюссизъ	—	Веди-бас.	*Мирза-ханъ*	Эрив.	Акулис.
Кязимъ-кишлаги	Нахи	чеванск.	Миракъ	—	Саотлин.
Кяллятахъ	—	Даралаг.	*Мисъ-хана*	—	Абаранс.
Кяндзакъ	—	—	Могни	—	Дарачич.
Кянкянъ	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.	*Мозровъ*	Нах.	Абаранс.
Кяримъ-архи	—	Сард.-абад.	Муганджикъ	Эрив.	Даралаг.
Кяримъ-ага-кенди	—	Гёг-чайск.	*Муганджикъ*	Нах.	Карни-бас.
					Даралаг.

	В какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		В какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Муганджикъ-мираза-Меслюмъ	Эрив.	Шарурск.	Огруджа	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Муганджикъ-меграбли	—	—	Огруджа	—	Гёг-чайск.
Муганли	—	—	Огурбегли	—	Гарни-бас.
Мулла-Ахмедъ	—	Гарни-бас.	*Озанларъ*	—	Занги-бас.
Мулла-Ахмедъ	—	Сурмалинск.	Ордакли бол. и малые.	—	Дарачич.
Мулла-Бадалъ (Сефи-абадъ или Рахимъ-абадъ	—	Сард.-абад.	Орта-анзиръ	Нах.	Алиндж.
			Орта-кендъ	—	Даралаг.
			Ортукъ	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
			Ортули-мазра	—	Шарурск.
Мулла-Баязедъ	—	—	Османъ-кенди	—	Дар.-Парч.
Мулла-дурсунъ	—	Карни-бас.	Охчабердъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Мулла-камаръ	—	Сурмалинск.	Пазмари	Орд.	Дастинск.
Мулла-Касимъ	—	Абаранск.	*Памбакъ*	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Мунджухли	—	—	*Пана-каласи*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Мусаджикъ	—	Веди-бас.	Панинъ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
Мустухли	—	Талинск.	*Паисъ*	Нах.	Мавазихат.
Мурадъ-абадъ	—	Веди-бас.	Парага	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Мурадъ-Тапа (см. Акикендъ)	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Параташъ	Нах.	Алиндж.
			Пара-кендъ	Эрив.	Талинск.
Муршудъ-али-кишлаги		Сурмалинск.	Парнаутъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Муча	—	—	Парни	—	Карни-бас.
Мюгаммедъ-сабиръ	—	Шарурс.	Парченисъ-калача	—	Дар.-Парч.
Мюрзюкъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Парченисъ-храба	—	—
Нагаджиръ	Нахи	чеванск.	Парчи	—	Шарурск.
Наджафъ-али	Эрив.	Сурмалинск.	Патриндж	—	Карни-бас.
Надиръ-ханли	—	Талинск.	*Пашадузъ*	Нах.	Даралаг.
Назаръ-абадъ (см. Дамиръ-Зандапъ)	Нахи	чеванск.	Паша-кендъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
			Пашали	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Назиръ-аванъ	Эрив.	Сенд.-Ахс.	Перси	Эрив.	Сенд.-Ахс.
Насиръ-абадъ	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	Пирагянъ	—	Карни-бас.
Нахши-паргизъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Пирили	—	Дар.-Парч.
Неграмъ	—	—	*Пиръ-малакъ*	—	Талинск.
Неджли верхніе и нижніе	Эрив.	Занги-бас.	*Пиръ-палудъ*	—	Дарачич.
			Пиръ-дамиръ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Новрузли	—	Гарни-бас.	*Пиръ-тиклъ*	—	Талинск.
Нора-гёлъ	—	Занги-бас.	*Порсухли*	—	Абаранск.
Нораговитъ	—	—	Поръ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Нора-дусъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	*Пурчо*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Норашенъ	Нах.	Алиндж.	*Пюнютъ*	—	Веди-бас.
Норашенъ-суфла	Эрив.	Шарурск.	Пютгни	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Норашенъ-улія	—	—	*Пюсаланъ*	—	Талинск.
Порки (см. Чалмакчи)	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Рамазанъ-кенди (см. Рахметъ-абадъ)	—	Сурмалинс.
Норшусъ	—	—			
Нурсу-мазра	Нахи	чеванс.	Рапдамалъ	—	Дарачич.
Нурсъ	—	—	*Расульли*	—	Сурмалинс.
Нюгаде	Орд.	Акулис.	Расуль-кишлаги	Нах.	Даралаг.
Нюсъ-нюсъ	Орду	бадскомъ	*Рахимъ-абадъ* (Мулла-БадалъилиСефи-абадъ)	Эрив.	Сард.-абад.
Обана	Нах.	Даралаг.			
Огбунъ	—	Мавазих.	Рахманъ-кенди	—	Гёг-чайск.

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Рахметъ - абадъ (или			*Сичанли*	Эрив.	Талинск.
Рамазанъ-кенди	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Сичанли	Нахи	чеванск.
Рашпари-Джаф.-хань	—	Сард.-абад.	Сіягутъ	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Рейта	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Согютли	—	Саотлинс.
Риганли	Эрив.	Занги-бас.	Согютли	—	Талинск.
Риганли	—	Веди-бас.	Соллакъ	—	Дарачич.
Ровзанларъ	—	Дарачич.	*Софиларъ*	—	Саотлинс.
Рушртъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Субатанъ-диза	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Сабунчиларъ	Эрив.	Талинск.	Суки	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Садаракъ	—	Веди-бас.	Сулейманъ-абадъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Садсли	—	Талинск.	*Султанъ-али*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Сагмоса-ванкъ	—	Абаранск.	Султанъ-бегъ	Нах.	Мавазих.
Саласусъ	Нахи	чеванск.	*Султанъ-тапа*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Салтагъ	—	Алиджач.	Сустъ	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
Салъ	—	Даралагезс.	*Сутукулянъ*	Эрив.	Талинск.
Салъ	Орд.	Дастинск.	*Сутукулянъ*	—	Дарачич.
Сальманъ-кенди (или			Сюйланли	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Кейти-ашага)	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.	*Сюрмали*	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.
Самадервишъ	—	Абаранск.	Таза-кендъ	—	Шарурск.
Самангаръ	—	Карни-бас.	Таза-кендъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Сарабъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Таза-кендъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Сарай	Эрив.	Веди-бас.	*Тайтанъ*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Сарашли-кишлаги (см.			Тайчарехъ	—	Дарачич.
Бегли-Гусеінъ)	—	Гёг-чайск.	Такія	—	Карни-бас.
Сарванларъ-улія	—	Занги-бас.	Такяликъ	—	Дарачич.
Сарванларъ-хараба	—	—	Такялти	—	Дар.-Парч.
Сарпенькъ-абадъ	—	Сурмалинс.	Такярли	—	Абаранск.
Сардарь-абадъ	—	Шарурск.	*Таласаванъ*	—	Веди-бас.
Сардарь-абадъ	—	Сард.-абад.	*Таласаванъ*	—	Сурмалинс.
Сар-абдалъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	Талинь новая и старая	—	Талинск.
Сари-будагъ	—	Абаранск.	Талишъ	—	Карни-бас.
Сариджаларъ	—	Занги-бас.	Талишъ Акеракъ (или		
Сариджанъ	—	Дарачич.	Акеракъ-Талишинск.	—	—
Сари-чобанъ	—	Сурмалинс.	*Тамамаликъ*	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Сатанъ-аачъ	—	Гёг-чайск.	Тамамли	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Саухъ-булагъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	Тананамъ	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
Сафаръ-кули	—	Сурмалинс.	Тапа-баши	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Сах-сали	—	—	Тапа-дебй	—	Сард.-абад.
Сачили	—	Абаранск.	*Таракямаларъ*	—	Гарни-бас.
Севанкъ (см. Кегамъ)	—	Дарачич.	Таратунъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Сендъ-кенди	—	Занги-бас.	*Тарашъ-кой*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Сергеулъ	—	Сеид.-Ахс.	Тарпъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Сефи-абадъ	—	Карни-бас.	Татули-кишлаги	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.
Сефи-абадъ (см. Мулла-			Таусъ-генъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Бадалъ или Рах.-абадъ)	—	Сард.-абад.	Ташъ-архъ	—	Шарурск.
Сибитахъ	—	Абаранск.	*Ташъ-архъ-улія*	—	—
Синникъ	—	Занги-бас.	Ташъ-буруиъ	—	Сурмалинс.
Сирбоганъ	—	Гарни-бас.	*Ташъ-кала*	—	Талинск.
Сичанли	—	Сурмалинс.	Ташъ-кейти	—	Гёг-чайск.

	В какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		В какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
			Фатх-абадъ (или Ар-		
Ташъ-кендъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	ташатъ)	Эрив.	Сард.-абад.
Ташъ-кендъ	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.	Франганоцъ	—	Карпи-бас.
Ташли	—	Веди-бас.	Хадимли	—	Дар.-Парч.
Ташлиджа	—	Сурмалинс.	Халаджъ	—	Шарурск.
Ташъ-новъ	—	Веди-бас.	Халилъ-абадъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Теджиръ-абакъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	*Халилъ-кишлаги*	Эрив.	Саатлинск.
Теджирли	—	Сурмалинс.	Халиса	—	Веди-бас.
Тезъ-харабъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Халифали	—	Сурмалинс.
Тезъ-харабъ	—	Абаранск.	Халхали	Нахи	чеванск.
Тезъ-харабъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.	*Хамъ*	Эрив.	Сард.-абад.
Тейвасъ	—	Алинджач.	Хамиръ-кёсанъ	—	Дар.-Парч.
Теллякя	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	Ханага	Нах.	Алинджач.
Теркешъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Ханага	Орд.	Дастинс.
Терпъ	—	Даралагезс.	Ханлихларъ	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Тиви	Орд.	Бѣлевск.	*Ханъ-чинисъ-оглы*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Тигидъ	Эрив.	Сенд.-Ахс.	Харатли	—	Гарни-бас.
Тикянли	—	Дар.-Парч.	Хатунъ-архъ	—	Карпи-бас.
Тимуръ-ханъ-Кёлани	—	Карпи-бас.	*Хача-баги*	—	—
Тимуръ-ханъ-кенди (см.			Хача-парахъ	—	Занги-бас.
Довлатъ-абадъ)	—	Сард.-абад.	Хача-парахъ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Томасли	—	Шарурск.	*Хачъ-булаги*	Эрив.	Абаранск.
Топрахъ-кале (или			Хачикъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Курбанъ-кули	—	Гарни-бас.	Хейри-бегли	Эрив.	Саатлинск.
Госсъ	—	Карпи-бас.	*Хемутъ*	—	Веди-бас.
Гоханъ-шагли	—	Гарни-бас.	Херхеръ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Гоханъ-шагли-Баятъ	—	Сурмалинс.	*Хидирли*	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Гоханъ-шагли-Кад-			*Хинджау*	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
жаръ	—	—	*Хинзракъ*	Нахи	чеванск.
Гохлиджа	—	Гёг-чайск.	Хокъ	—	Хокскомъ.
Тумбулъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Хорвадихъ	—	Даралагезс.
Тураби	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Хор-вирабъ	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Туркмени	—	Сард.-абад.	Хорни	Нахи	чеванск.
Тутія	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Хорсъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Тутмашенъ	—	Дарачич.	*Хосровъ*	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Уджанъ	—	Сенд.-Ахс.	*Хочати*	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Узунъ-оба	—	Сард.-абад.	Хошъ-кешинъ	Нах.	Алинджач.
Узунъ-оба ашага и			Хошъ-хабаръ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.
юхаре	Нахи	чеванск.	Худа-верди-бей-диза	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Улуханли	Эрив.	Занги-бас.	Хурсъ	—	—
Уляшикъ	—	Дарачич.	Цагкунгъ	Эрив.	Дарачич.
Умюсъ	Орд.	Дастинск.	Цагмака-бердъ	—	—
Урумисъ	—	Чинанапс.	*Цопанисъ*	—	Карпи-бас.
Урушмушъ	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Чай-кендъ	Нах.	Даралагезс.
Устуши	Орд.	Чинанапс.	*Чай-котора* (см. Ге-		
Учъ-тапа	Эрив.	Гёг-чайск.	даргёль)	Эрив.	Кирхъ-бул.
Ушаганъ	—	Карпи-бас.	*Чал-даги*	—	Дар.-Парч.
Уши	—	Сенд.-Ахс.	Чалмакчи (или Норки)	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Фаградъ-архи	—	Шарурск.	*Чал-тапа*	—	Талинск.
Фарухъ	—	Дарачич.	Чамирли	—	Абаранск.

	Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.		Въ какихъ провинціяхъ.	Въ какихъ магалахъ.
Чанчавадъ	Эрив.	Сурмалин.	Шейхъ-задъ-али	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Чаръ-багъ	—	Занги-бас.	Шейхъ-Магмудъ	Нахи	чеванск.
Чаткранъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Шейхъ-мираша	—	—
Чаткранъ	—	Веди-бас.	Шинговитъ	Эрив.	Занги-бас.
Чаткранъ	—	Дар.-Парч.	Шинговитъ-Баятъ	—	—
Чарчи-богапъ	—	Шарурск.	Ширъ-абадъ	—	—
Черчеръ	—	Дарачичаг.	*Ширазли*	—	Веди-бас.
Чибухли	—	—	Шира-кала	—	Абаранск.
Чибухчи	—	Сард.-абад.	Ширачи	—	Сурмалин.
Чикдамли	—	Гарни-бас.	Шишъ-кая	—	Гёг-чайск.
Чиль	—	Гёг-чайск.	*Шоланбъ*	—	Гарни-бас.
Чинанашъ	Орд.	Чинанап.	Шолли-мегмандаръ	—	Занги-бас.
Чинаханли	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Шоръ-али	—	Гёг-чайск.
Чинахчи	Нах.	Даралаг.	*Шоръ-су*	—	Веди-бас.
Чирахли	Эрив.	Сурмалинс.	Шуруть	Нах.	Алиндж.
Чирахли	—	Дар.-Парч.	Шютли	Эрив.	Веди-бас.
Чирахчи	—	Сурмалинс.	Эвджиларъ	—	Сурмалин.
Чирахъ-оглы-кенди	Нах.	Даралагезс.	Эвджиларъ	—	Сард.-абад.
Чичагли	Эрив.	Дар.-Парч.	Эйранисъ	—	Гёг-чайск.
Чичагли	—	Талинск.	*Эйранисъ улія и суфла*	—	Гарни-бас.
Чичагли	—	Дарачичаг.	Эльиджа	—	Гёг-чайск.
Чобанъ-гели	—	—	Эльшинъ	Нах.	Даралаг.
Чобанъ-геракмасъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Элимджанъ	Эрив.	Саотлинск.
Чобанъ-геракмасъ	—	Абаранск.	Эминджа	—	Гарни-бас.
Чомали	Нах.	Даралагез.	*Эріевъ*	—	Сурмалин.
Чомахтиръ	Эрив.	Шарурс.	Эргёвъ	—	Карни-бас.
Чоцуръ-али	—	Дарачич.	Эрдапинъ	Нах.	Даралаг.
Чортумъ	—	Талинск.	Эртишъ	—	—
Чувя	Нах.	Даралагез.	Эчміадзинъ (или Вагаршапатъ	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Шабанъ-мазра	Эрив.	Шарурск.	Эшнякъ	—	Талинск.
Шабинли	—	Абаранск.	*Эшшакъ-Кудуранъ*	—	Дарачич.
Шанабли	—	Веди-бас.	Юва	—	Гарни-бас.
Шагабъ	—	Кирхъ-бул.	Юрчи-гильдасаръ	Нах.	Хокскомъ.
Шагда	Нахи	чеванск.	*Явшанъ-мазра*	Эрив.	Шарурск.
Шагріяръ	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.	Ягли	—	Дар.-Парч.
Шагріяръ	—	Шарурск.	*Яйджи*	—	Кирхъ-бул.
Шагріяръ	—	Сард.-абад.	Яйджи	—	Сурмалин.
Шагриси	—	Дарачич.	Яйджи	—	Дарачич.
Шакаръ-абадъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Яйджи	Нах.	Даралаг.
Шакаръ-баши	Эрив.	Дарачичаг.	Яйджи	Орд.	Бѣлевск.
Шактакъ	Нахи	чеванск.	Яйджи	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Шарабъ-кала	Эрив.	Абаранск.	Яманджали	Нахи	чеванск.
Шарифъ-абадъ	—	Сар.-абад.	Ямхана	Эрив.	Гарни-бас.
Шафи-абадъ	—	Гарни-бас.	Яппа	—	Абаранск.
Шахъ-бузъ	Нахи	чеванск.	*Ярбашъ*	—	Гёг-чайск.
Шахъ-варидъ	Эрив.	Саотлин.	Ярпузли	—	Талинск.
Шахъ-гельди-кишлаги	Нах.	Даралаг.	Яримджа	Нахи	чеванск.
Шахъ-кули-оланъ	Эрив.	Абаранск.	Ясахли (или нижній Агляпли)	Эрив.	Карни-бас.
Шахъ-тахта	Нах.	Хокскомъ.	Яшилъ	—	Талинск.
Шейхъ-гаджи	Эрив.	Талинск.			

Source:

1. Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с. 485-508.

Appendix 3.

The list of the villages destroyed in the result of the 1826-1828 Russia — Iran, and the 1828-1829 Russia — Turkey wars in the Armenian Province (in the territories of the former Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates)

СПИСОКЪ РАЗОРЕННЫМЪ ДЕРЕВНЯМЪ АРМЯНСКОЙ-ОБЛАСТИ.

№ деревнямъ.	Названіе деревень.	№ деревнямъ.	Названіе деревень.
	Въ Эриванской-Провинціи.	25	Аки-кендъ или Мурадъ-тапà.
		26	Аразини.
	Въ магалахъ		
			Занги-басарскомъ..
	Кирхъ-булагскомъ.	27	Гасанъ-ага.
1	Кюзаджикъ.	28	Синникъ.
2	Игнадузъ.	29	Караджаларъ.
3	Кюльюджа.	30	Озанларъ.
4	Караджейранъ.	31	Дерджанъ.
5	Теджиръ-абакъ.	32	Нора-гёгъ.
6	Безакли.	33	Джяфаръ-абадъ.
7	Кара-калà.		
8	Чай-котора или Гедаргёль.		Гарни-басарскомъ.
9	Арзапъ.		
10	Норинусъ.	34	Маасимли.
11	Дамджили.	35	Тайтанъ.
12	Китикянъ или Кятикутъ.	36	Байрамъ-али-кишлаги.
13	Куюли.	37	Кулагъ-сисъ.
14	Кизъ-калà.	38	Зограбли.
15	Тезъ-харабъ.	39	Курдъ-кенди.
16	Баба-джуръ.	40	Шафи-абадъ.
17	Дама-гирмасъ.	41	Киръ-бузавандъ.
18	Далакли.	42	Башъ-гарни.
19	Кянкянъ.	43	Мюрзюкъ.
20	Гёг-килиса.	44	Эйранисъ-улія.
21	Яйджи.	45	Бурдукъ.
22	Кизилъ-калà.	46	Гергачъ.
23	Чобанъ-герекмасъ.	47	Гилянаръ-суфла.
24	Азакларъ.	48	Мулла-Ахмедъ.

№ деревнямъ.	Названіе деревень.	№ деревнямъ.	Названіе деревень.
49	Какавусъ.	94	Кешагли.
50	Шагріяръ.	95	Аббасъ-абадъ.
51	Шоганбъ.	96	Али-кизилъ.
52	Эйранисъ-суфла.	97	Мурадъ-абадъ.
53	Кярпичили.	98	Али-абадъ.
55	Абдалляръ.	99	Али-краги.
55	Курба-кале-улія.	100	Гюнлюкъ.
56	Курба-кале-суфла.	101	Багчаджикъ.
57	Артузъ.	102	Хемутъ.
58	Яппа.	103	Кизилъ-веранъ.
59	Али-мёрданъ.	104	Зимми.
60	Али-краги.	105	Мусаджикъ.
61	Эльзиджа.	106	Андъ.
62	Бураланъ.	107	Казанчи.
63	Султанъ-таша.	108	Хосровъ.
64	Азизли.	109	Агсъ.
65	Али-сорки.		**Шарурскомъ.**
66	Гедо-кенди.		
67	Кара-гаджили.	110	Гаджи-кара.
68	Хидирли.	111	Каладжикъ.
69	Адатли.	112	Фаградъ-архи.
70	Тарашъ-кой.	113	Боша-кишлаги.
71	Али-кизилъ.	114	Ташъ-архъ-улія.
72	Булагъ-баши.	115	Ортули-мазра.
73	Байрамъ-али-кенди.	116	Шабанъ-мазра.
74	Пурчо.	117	Кюркчи-Баятъ-мазра.
75	Имамъ-верди-каласи.	118	Явшанъ-мазра.
76	Тараклямаляръ.	119	Гябутъ-мазра.
	Веди-басарскомъ.	120	Дигна-кендъ или Дамирчи-кишлаги.
77	Риганли.		
78	Ширази.		**Сурмалинскомъ.**
79	Караляръ.		
80	Сарай.	121	Вали-джанъ.
81	Чаткранъ.	122	Талисаванъ.
82	Карабагляръ-суфла.	123	Аббасъ-абадъ.
83	Карабагляръ-улія.	124	Саргенькъ-абадъ.
84	Талисаванъ.	125	Расульли.
85	Шагабли.	126	Занкянъ.
86	Занджирли.	127	Атлиджа.
87	Пюнютъ.	128	Гаджи-Аббасъ.
88	Шоръ-су.	129	Сахсали.
89	Ташъ-новъ.	130	Карачили.
90	Гасанъ-кала.	131	Маргава.
91	Джафарли.	132	Чирахли.
92	Ортукъ.	133	Истинахъ-чирахли.
93	Вали-джанъ.	134	Урушмушъ.

№ деревнямъ.	Названіе деревень.	№ деревнямъ.	Названія деревень.
135	Эргёвъ.	175	Коругъ.
136	Гёгъ-умусъ.	176	Пара-кендъ.
137	Курганъ.	177	Ташъ-кала.
138	Кара-чай.	178	Чортули.
139	Али-малихъ.	179	Бабюрли.
140	Зоръ.	180	Садетли.
141	Али-кёчакъ.	181	Зариджа.
142	Кущи.	182	Ашага-дамирчили.
143	Караванъ-сарай.	183	Сабунчиларъ.
144	Асьма.	184	Киликъ-ятагъ.
145	Куюджа.	185	Калашъ-бегъ-куласи.
146	Чирахчи.	186	Багдуль-кенди.
147	Сара-асаръ.	187	Беюкъ-кизилъ-кула.
148	Муча.	188	Гёгарчинъ.
	Даракендъ-Парченискомъ.		**Сардарь-абадскомъ.**
149	Кара-Кошили.	189	Рашпари-Джафаръ-ханъ.
150	Кити.	190	Тимуръ-ханъ-кенди или Довлатъ-абадъ.
151	Сюрмали.		
152	Ашихъ-Гусейнъ.	191	Итъ-кой.
153	Кара-булагъ.	192	Катиръ-абадъ или Абдулъ-абадъ.
154	Кара-кала.	193	Арташатъ *(см. Фатъ-абадъ).*
155	Чалъ-дагъ.	194	Рагимъ-абадъ или Мулла-Бадалъ. или еще Сефи-абадъ.
156	Кази-капаралъ.		
	Саатлинскомъ.	195	Кечили.
		196	Хамъ.
157	Халиль-кишлаги.		**Карни-басарскомъ.**
158	Арменъ-кёвшани.		
159	Софиларъ.	197	Тимуръ-ханъ-Кёлани.
160	Мирза-ханъ.	198	Аг-дамиръ.
161	Башъ-кишлаги.	199	Кара-кишлагъ.
	Талинскомъ.	200	Инакли.
		201	Цопанисъ.
162	Агляили.	202	Аршагавасикъ.
163	Сичанли.	203	Хача-багъ.
164	Надирханли.	204	Ланъ-чаланъ.
165	Пиръ-малакъ.	205	Анбердъ.
166	Сутукулянъ.		**Абаранскомъ.**
167	Ага-кичикъ.		
168	Мазарджикъ.	206	Котуръ.
169	Пиръ-тикянъ.	207	Тезъ-харабъ.
170	Кара-кала.	208	Шабанли.
171	Чичагли.	209	Хачъ-булагъ.
172	Пюсаганъ.	210	Казанфаръ-старый.
173	Чалъ-таша.	211	Битли.
174	Мустухли.	212	Амирли.

33

№ деревнямъ.	Названія деревень.
213	Яръ-башъ.
214	Мамишь-кенди.
215	Кара-булагъ.
216	Амамли.
217	Курдъ-Али.
218	Джанджикъ.
219	Джили-гёль.
220	Шахъ-кули-оланъ.
221	Порсухли.
222	Джомушли.
223	Айри-будагъ.
224	Мунджухли.
225	Памбакъ.
226	Гунбазъ.
227	Сибитагъ.
	Дарачичагскомъ.
228	Островъ и монастырь Кегамъ или Севанкъ.
229	Ордакли-малые.
230	Ала-папахъ.
231	Баратъ.
232	Кунахъ-гермасъ.
233	Эшшакъ-кудуранъ.
234	Чобанъ-гёли.
235	Кегачъ.
236	Маманъ.
237	Айдинъ.
238	Шакаръ-баши.
239	Мисъ-хана.
240	Сутукулянъ.
241	Чичагли.
242	Пиръ-палудъ.
243	Зейналъ-ага.
	Гег-чайскомъ.
244	Бугда-таша.
245	Гаджи-муми-ханъ.
246	Алла-верди-бегъ.
247	Учъ-таша.
248	Названія сихъ дере-
249	вень забыты.
250	Каримъ-кенди.
251	
252	Названія забыты.
253	
254	

№ деревнямъ.	Названія деревень.
255	Алтунъ-тахтъ-верхній.
256	Алтунъ-тахтъ-нижній.
257	Дамирчи-погосъ.
258	
259	Названія сихъ деревень
260	
261	забыты.
262	
263	Агриджа.
264	Ат-ташъ.
265	Ахсахъ-таузъ.
266	Караванъ-сарай.
267	Названіе забыто.
268	Касимъ-баши.
269	Медина.
270	
271	
272	Названія забыты.
273	
274	
275	
276	Башъ-Гёзаль-дара.
277	Ханъ-чигизъ-огли.
278	
279	Названія сихъ деревень
280	забыты.
281	
282	Кизилъ-килиса.
283	
284	
285	Названія забыты.
286	
287	
288	Беюкъ-ага.
289	
290	Названія
291	
292	сихъ
293	
294	деревень
295	
296	забыты.
297	
298	Агъ-килиса.
299	Названія забыты.
300	
301	Гёг-чай.
302	Султанъ-Али.

№ деревнямъ.		Названія деревень.
303		Сатанъ-агачъ.
304		Каравансаръ-сарай.
305		Агриджа.
306		Названія забыты.
307		
308		Каримъ-ага-кенди.
309		Дали-Арутюнъ.
310		Камасаръ.
		Нахичеванской-Провинціи.
		Въ магалахъ:
		Алинджа-чайскомъ.
311	1	Мазра.
312	2	Бердикъ.
313	3	Даргамаркъ.
314	4	Зувала.
		Нахичеванскомъ.
315	5	Зирнели.
316	6	Шактакъ.
317	7	Магара.
318	8	Бичинакъ.
319	9	Хинзракъ.
		Маназихатунскомъ.
320	10	Пансъ.
		Даралагезскомъ.
321	11	Кяллятахъ.
322	12	Аушъ.
323	13	Тамашаликъ.
324	14	Боя-дара.
325	15	Мираухъ-кишлаги.
326	16	Пана-каласи.
327	17	Вартапуль.
328	17	Мозровъ.

№ деревнямъ.		Названія деревень.
329	18	Кяндзакъ.
330	19	Джани-ашага.
331	20	Джани-юхаре.
332	21	Каракаія.
333	22	Ванкъ.
334	23	Айсаси.
335	24	Калясиръ.
336	25	Коша-ванкъ.
337	26	Чомали.
338	27	Вартанесъ.
339	28	Джафарли.
340	29	Кюмюрли.
341	30	Багчаджикъ.
342	31	Ругиртъ.
343	32	Корчи-багъ.
344	33	Кули-багъ.
345	34	Гортунъ.
346	35	Муганджикъ.
347	36	Рейта.
348	37	Чирагъ-огли-кенди.
349	38	Гиндавасъ.
350	39	Кущи.
351	40	Билякъ.
352	41	Пашадузъ.
353	42	Гиря-газаръ.
		Ордубадскаго-Округа.
		Въ магалахъ.
		Бѣлевскомъ.
354	1	Айлихъ.
355	2	Хочати.
356	3	Азнамиръ.
357	4	Телляки.
		Чинананскомъ.
358	5	Медгунъ.
559	6	Астваць-азни-гёгъ.

Изъ этихъ деревень, послѣднія 15, показанныя Эриванской-Провинціи въ Талинскомъ-Магалѣ, хотя и занимаютъ выгодныя и хлѣбородныя мѣста, однако не могутъ быть возобновлены по той причинѣ, что канава, посредствомъ которой онѣ довольствовались прежде водою изъ рѣчки Карангу, нынѣ разорена, а вода изъ оной обращена въ Шурагельскую-Провинцію.

Source:

1. Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с. 510-518.

Table 2.

The ethnic composition of the population in the territory of the former Iravan Khanate (According to I.Shopen in percentage)

In the territory of Khanate		Muslims		Armenians		Total		Muslims	Armenians
		Family	*People*	*Family*	*People*	*Family*	*People*	*%*	*%*
In the city of Iravan		1807	7331	567	2369	2374	9700	75,6	24,4
by Mahals									
1	Qırxbulaq	81	383	262	1396	343	1779	22,0	78,0
2	Zəngibasar	910	5413	133	603	1043	6016	90,0	10,0
3	Gərnibasar	753	4176	34	145	787	4321	97,0	3,0
4	Vedibasar	574	3449	2	15	756	3464	99,6	0,4
5	Şərur	1305	6010	-	-	1305	6510	100	0
6	Sürməli	709	4832	935	5892	1644	10724	46,0	54,0
7	Dərəkənd-Parçenis	589	3267	1	5	590	3272	99,9	0,1
8	Səədli	160	1004	-	-	160	1004	100	0
9	Talın	91	420	74	416	165	836	51,0	49,0
10	Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı	311	1754	6	28	317	1782	99,0	1,0
11	Sərdarabad	276	1837	469	3214	745	5051	37,0	63,0
12	Körpübasar	400	2592	897	5290	1297	7882	33,0	67,0
13	Abaran	-	-	11	58	11	58	0	100
14	Dərəçiçək	231	1300	92	552	323	1852	71,0	29,0
15	Göyçə	999	5607	15	90	1014	5697	99,0	1,0
Total by Mahals		**9196**	**49875**	**3498**	**20073**	**12874**	**69948**	**71,40**	**28,60**
Normadic population									
		1344	7489	-	-	1344	7489		
Total in the Iravan Khanate		**10540**	**57364**	**3498**	**20073**	**14218**	**77437**	**74,07**	**25,93**

Source:
Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи. СПб, 1852, с.543-600.

Table 3.

The population of the former Iravan Khanate due to 1832 statistics

№		Muslims (Azerbaijanis)	Armenians relocated up to 1827	Armenians relocated from Iran after 1828	Armenians relocated from Ottoman state after 1828	Total
1	İrəvan	7331	2369	1715	48	11463
2	Qırxbulaq	383	1396	1043	231	3053
3	Zəngibasar	5413	603	2360	-	8376
4	Gərnibasar	4176	145	5359	-	9680
5	Vedibasar	3449	15	1069	-	4533
6	Şərur	6510	-	1757	-	8268
7	Sürməli	4832	5892	1459	1342	13525
8	Dərəkənd-Parçenis	3267	5	-	-	3272
9	Səədli	1004	-	-	-	1004
10	Talın	420	416	-	1144	1980
11	Seyidli-Axsaklı	1754	28	-	-	1782
12	Sərdarabad	1837	3214	356	21	5428
13	Qərbibasar (Körpübasar)	2592	5290	2897	176	10955
14	Aparan	-	58	2018	6857	8933
15	Dərəçiçək	1300	552	3535	3263	8650
16	Göycə	5607	90	-	8557	14254
	Total	**49875**	**20073**	**23568**	**21639**	**115155**

Source:

1. Шопен И. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской области в эпоху ее присое - динения к Российской империи. СПб., 1852, с.643-648.

Table 4.

In-house census of the Iravan Province and the city of Iravan with vicinity in 1834, according to Dmitri Zubaryev

Province	history	family total	Male total, in person	Tatar	Armenians relocated before invasion	Armenians relocated from Iran and Turkey after invasion	Yezidi Kurds relocated from Bayazit	Gypsies, called Boshas
Iiravan Province	1834	22.33 6 families	65300 people	29.690 people male	10.350 people male	24.255 people male	1000 people male	in small number
Iiravan city and its vicinity	1834	2750 families	5900 people male	1807 families	11 families	898 families	-	40 families

Source:

1. Обозрение российских владений за Кавказом в статистическом, этнографическом, топографическом и финансовом отношениях
(ОРВЗ), т.IV. с.270-271, 290-291.

находятся нѣкоторыя Закавказскія наши провинціи, въ которыхъ въ продолженіи нѣсколькихъ лѣтъ не приступлено еще къ благоустройству. В. с. можете повѣрить, что не пристрастіе и не личности, мнѣ несвойственныя, побуждаютъ меня къ таковому объясненію, ибо, получивъ отношеніе ваше, отъ 2-го декабря, № 10,329, и не получивъ тогда на счетъ дѣйствій ген. Красовскаго надлежащихъ свѣдѣній, и самъ склонялъ его принять предлагаемое ему мѣсто командующаго войсками на Персидской линіи и начальника областей вновь пріобрѣтенныхъ; но, имѣя теперь ясныя доказательства невниманія ген. Красовскаго къ моимъ предписаніямъ, я позволяю себѣ мыслить, что онъ въ семъ званіи не можетъ быть полезенъ.

Всѣ сіи обстоятельства заставляютъ меня самому ѣхать въ Эриванъ, дабы тамъ удостовѣриться на мѣстѣ и сдѣлать нужныя распоряженія, хотя дѣла и требовали-бы скорѣйшаго прибытія моего въ Тифлисъ.

437. *Высочайшій указъ Правительствующему Сенату, отъ 21-го марта 1828 года, № 1888.*

Силою трактата, съ Персіею заключеннаго, присоединенныя къ Россіи отъ Персіи ханство Эриванское и ханство Нахичеванское повелѣваемъ во всѣхъ дѣлахъ именовать отнынѣ *Областью Армянскою* и включить оную въ титулъ Нашъ. Объ устройствѣ сей области и порядкѣ ея управленія Правительствующій Сенатъ въ свое время получитъ надлежащія повелѣнія*).

Подписано: „НИКОЛАЙ".

438. *Отношеніе гр. Паскевича къ начальнику Главнаго Штаба Е. И. В., отъ 2-го апрѣля 1828 года, № 51.*

Въ донесеніи моемъ в. с., отъ 3-го марта, № 339, предувѣдомивъ васъ о совершенномъ бездѣйствіи Эриванскаго Временнаго Правленія со времени учрежденія онаго и о невыполненіи имъ моихъ предписаній, имѣлъ я честь объяснить, что, при проѣздѣ чрезъ Эривань, я буду стараться обнаружить причины столь малаго попеченія сего Правленія о выполненіи его обязанности и о послѣдствіяхъ подробно донесу в. с.

Получивъ на дорогѣ увѣдомленіе ваше о близкой войнѣ съ Турціею и потому будучи принужденъ спѣшить въ Тифлисъ, чтобы тотчасъ приступить къ потребнымъ по сему предмету распоряженіямъ, не могъ я оставаться въ Эривани болѣе 4-хъ сутокъ и въ теченіе столь короткаго времени не имѣлъ средства собрать потребныхъ по всѣмъ частямъ свѣдѣній, ниже виникнуть во всѣ подробности производимыхъ по Эриванскому управленію дѣлъ,—за всѣмъ тѣмъ, съ самаго вступленія моего въ Эриванскую область и потомъ по прибытіи въ Эривань, удостовѣрился я въ полной мѣрѣ, что въ области сей и не приступлено еще къ учрежденію какого либо устройства. Вообще-же замѣчены мною слѣдующія неисполненія, извлеченныя мною изъ донесеній ген.-м. кн. Чавчавадзе и чиновника, назначеннаго для обозрѣнія, въ какомъ порядкѣ дѣла по Эриванскому Временному Правленію производились:

1) До сего времени не было учинено никакого распоряженія объ удобнѣйшемъ раздѣленіи области на магалы или волости и внутреннее управленіе оными оставлено безъ всякаго вниманія, такъ что Эриванское Временное Правленіе по всѣмъ дѣламъ должно было сноситься съ старшиною каждой деревни. Въ одномъ Шарурскомъ магалѣ назначенъ въ родѣ пристава Русскій офицеръ, но инструкція дана ему весьма неполная и неясная. Ему предоставлено, между прочимъ, отдавать на откупъ красильни, приносящія доходъ казнѣ довольно значительный, тогда какъ на подобные откупы торги должны производиться въ присутствіи Эриванскаго Временнаго Правленія; главнѣйшая-же ошибка была въ томъ, что чиновнику Россійскому приданъ въ товарищи Армянинъ безчиновный, который, зная языкъ, большое долженъ имѣть вліяніе на управленіе магала. Такимъ образомъ назначеніе Русскаго чиновника не только обезсилено, но даже унижено. Весьма легко постигнуть можно, какое дѣйствіе должны были произвести таковыя распоряженія въ лучшемъ магалѣ, населенномъ одними мусульманами.

2) Эриванское Временное Правленіе, получивъ инструкцію, данную мною ген.-л. Красовскому 6-го октября, не только не приступило тотчасъ къ исполненію оной, но даже не приняло къ тому никакихъ предварительныхъ мѣръ и всѣ почти пункты означенной инструкціи остались невыполненными до сего времени.

3) Засѣданія Правленія не были непрерывны и даже не имѣли опредѣленныхъ дней. Всѣхъ засѣданій, какъ по журналамъ видно, съ 8-го октября 1827 по 21-е февраля 1828 года, т. е. въ продолженіе 4-хъ мѣсяцевъ, было 11; въ 1828 году было одно только засѣданіе 21-го февраля, въ день сдачи должности областнаго начальника ген.-л. Красовскимъ ген.-м. Чавчавадзе. Обстоятельство сіе открываетъ истин-

*) См. Полн. Собр. Зак. 1828 года, №№ 1794 и 1795.

Document 1
The report, sent to Chief of Headquarter's by General Paskevich,
dated April 2,1828
Source: АКАК, т.VII. Тифлис, 1878, д.438, с.487-491

ную причину упущеній и недѣятельности Правленія.

4) Дѣла по бо́льшей части начинались записками архіеп. Перссса и оканчивались исполненіемъ по резолюціямъ ген.-л. Красовскаго, всегда согласнымъ съ мнѣніемъ архіепископа. Весьма замѣчательнымъ тому доказательствомъ служитъ дѣло одного мальчика, купленнаго Эриванскимъ Татариномъ въ Смирнѣ и потомъ имъ усыновленнаго. Перссесъ утверждалъ безъ всякихъ доказательствъ, что онъ долженъ быть изъ Армянъ, и, не смотря на то, что Татаринъ представилъ свидѣтельство въ дѣйствительной его покупкѣ и что самъ мальчикъ не хотѣлъ принять христіанства и бѣгалъ отъ полиціймейстера, его присудили, по приговору Перссса, отобрать отъ Татарина.

5) Вообще одни Армяне, или тѣ, которые прибѣгали съ просьбами къ архіеп. Перссесу, получали удовлетворенія; мусульмане-же, видя себя пренебреженными и оставленными правительствомъ безъ всякаго покровительства и попеченія, начали роптать и безъ скораго пріѣзда моего можно-бы ожидать послѣдствій самыхъ непріятныхъ, о чемъ я уже имѣлъ честь писать къ в. с.

6) На томъ-же основаніи была производима и раздача хлѣба для посѣвовъ и прокормленія нуждающихся поселянъ. И въ семъ случаѣ Армяне явно предпочитались мусульманамъ. Такимъ образомъ, роздано 4,500 четв. пшеницы; но бо́льшая часть нуждающихся мусульманъ оставлена безъ пособія. Симъ истощены были запасы. Хотя ген. Красовскій доносилъ прежде, что продовольствія для войскъ станетъ на 5 мѣсяцевъ, но я нашелъ онаго, по пріѣздѣ въ Эривань, только на $2^1/_2$ мѣсяца, не взирая на то, что до моего пріѣзда, по распоряженію Красовскаго, солдаты употребляли въ пищу хлѣбъ изъ пшеничной муки пополамъ съ мукою изъ чалтыка, т. е. нетолченнаго сарачинскаго пшена, отчего между солдатами усилилась болѣзнь. О семъ обстоятельствѣ было произведено слѣдствіе, которое подтвердило, что таковой хлѣбъ дѣйствительно вреденъ.

7) Доходовъ по Эриванской области съ 7-го ноября по 15-е марта собрано всего съ небольшимъ 8 т. р., въ томъ числѣ съ рахдаровъ (таможенъ) и съ Кульпинскихъ заводовъ болѣе 7,000 р. и 800 р. въ подать съ кочующихъ Куртинцевъ; о поступленіи же сборовъ съ прочихъ откупныхъ и оброчныхъ статей Правленіе не употребило ни малѣйшаго попеченія, а объ окладныхъ податяхъ и упоминать нечего, ибо оныя до сего времени не приведены въ надлежащую извѣстность.

8) Вслѣдъ за покореніемъ Эривани, найдено было множество бумагъ сардарскихъ, въ томъ числѣ долговые акты на значительныя суммы, отчеты и свѣдѣнія объ имуществѣ сардарскомъ и вообще о прежнемъ управленіи сего ханства по отчетной части. Бумаги сіи въ то время переданы мною въ Эриванское Правленіе на тотъ конецъ, дабы оно, разобравъ оныя, о томъ, что по нимъ откроется, донесло мнѣ во всей подробности. Но Правленіе, не составивъ симъ бумагамъ даже простой нумераціи, не означивъ ихъ приложеніемъ печати и не сдѣлавъ имъ хотя поверхностнаго осмотра, поручило ихъ разобрать одному переводчику и, такимъ образомъ, важнѣйшіе документы, по общимъ слухамъ, на значущія суммы простирающіеся, отдало совершенно на произволъ одного лица, отнюдь не заслуживающаго такого довѣрія, хотя третій членъ Правленія полк. Бородинъ и напоминалъ ген.-л. Красовскому, что лучше разобрать сіи бумаги въ самомъ присутствіи. Теперь представляется вопросъ: кто за все сіе долженъ будетъ отвѣтствовать, если обнаружится ущербъ казенный, и пополнить оный?

Сообразивъ всѣ сіи обстоятельства, нельзя не видѣть разительной противуположности между управленіемъ Адербейджана и области Эриванской. Въ Адербейджанѣ, не взирая на 5-ти мѣсячное пребываніе около 25-ти т. войскъ нашихъ (считая людей, бывшихъ на продовольствіи), на тягость, терпимую отъ того жителями, на сборы денегъ и припасовъ, до $^1/_2$ милл. р. с. простиравшіеся, наконецъ, на всѣ интриги Аббас-мирзы, старавшагося возбудить негодованіе противъ нашего правительства,—все было въ порядкѣ и устройствѣ: жители съ нелицемѣрнымъ прискорбіемъ видѣли удаленіе войскъ нашихъ изъ сей провинціи, и память пребыванія Русскихъ будетъ тамъ долго оставаться въ самомъ благопріятномъ для насъ отношеніи. Напротивъ того, въ Эриванской области, истощенной и прежде отяготительными поборами и угнетеніями сардаря и при нашемъ правительствѣ освобожденной доселѣ отъ всѣхъ окладныхъ налоговъ, успѣли мы возбудить неудовольствіе между мухаммеданами, составляющими $^3/_4$ всего населенія, и они съ сожалѣніемъ уже вспоминаютъ объ управленіи сардарскомъ. Прозорливость в. с. укажетъ, какимъ образомъ могли мы на первый случай поселить столь невыгодныя для насъ впечатлѣнія въ народѣ, не временно нами покоренномъ, но поступающемъ навсегда въ подданство Е. И. В. По таковымъ уваженіямъ, поспѣшая предупредить дальнѣйшее по Эриванской области неустройство и послѣд-

Document 1, continuation

ствія самыя непріятныя, принялъ я немедленно слѣдующія мѣры:

1) Эриванское Областное Правленіе учреждено мною на томъ основаніи, какъ объяснено въ рапортѣ моемъ в. с., № 339, подъ предсѣдательствомъ ген.-м. кн. Чавчавадзе изъ двухъ военныхъ штабофицеровъ (до назначенія гражданскихъ чиновниковъ), изъ двухъ почетнѣйшихъ природныхъ жителей (одного изъ Армянъ, а другаго изъ мухаммеданъ), коимъ приданъ одинъ только совѣщательный голосъ; ибо хотя я остаюсь при прежнемъ мнѣніи, что самая справедливость требуетъ дать симъ людямъ голосъ утверждающій, но не рѣшился предоставить имъ таковаго права до полученія разрѣшенія на то высшаго начальства, которымъ и прошу покорнѣйше снабдить меня поспѣшнѣе.

2) Положительное участіе архіеп. Нерсеса въ дѣлахъ по управленію Эриванскою областью вовлекло его въ явное предпочтеніе Армянъ мухаммеданамъ и способствовало одностороннимъ видамъ сего архіепископа, клонящимся болѣе къ выгодамъ Армянскаго духовенства и монастыря Эчміадзинскаго, нежели къ пользѣ общей; неограниченное-же вліяніе на всѣ дѣла, предоставленныя ему ген.-л. Красовскимъ, было одною изъ главнѣйшихъ причинъ продолжавшагося по Эриванской области неустройства и неудовольствія между мусульманами,—почему и призналъ я необходимымъ устранить Нерсеса отъ засѣданій въ Эриванскомъ Областномъ Правленіи, тѣмъ болѣе, что, по доставленнымъ отъ в. с. при предписаніи, № 2,417, для соображенія моего, правиламъ, никакого участія въ мірскихъ дѣлахъ по управленію сей области ему не предоставлено.

Изъ прилагаемаго при семъ въ копіи письма моего къ архіеп. Нерсесу в. с. изволите увидѣть, что сіе сдѣлано мною самымъ вѣжливымъ образомъ безъ нанесенія ему малѣйшаго оскорбленія.

3) Областному Эриванскому Правленію подчинены провинціи Нахичеванская, Ордубадъ и округа Мигринскій и Капанскій до разсмотрѣнія, не удобнѣе-ли будетъ послѣдніе два округа присоединить къ Карабагу.

4) Въ городахъ Эривани и Нахичевани учреждены городовыя управленія, съ раздѣленіемъ оныхъ на полицейскія и управленія суда и расправы; для руководства въ дѣйствіяхъ ихъ преподаны основныя правила.

5) Въ сихъ городахъ назначены казначеи, коимъ подробнѣйшее наставленіе вмѣстѣ съ симъ послано.

Общее образованіе областнаго и окружныхъ управленій и обязанности имъ предначертанныя, в. с. изволите усмотрѣть изъ прилагаемыхъ при семъ данныхъ Эриванскому Областному Правленію правилъ и штата, о скорѣйшемъ утвержденіи коихъ прошу покорнѣйше употребить ваше предстательство.

6) Не имѣя возможности начертать положительныхъ правилъ для управленій магальнаго и сельскаго, по несобранію Эриванскимъ Временнымъ Правленіемъ никакихъ по сему предмету свѣдѣній и даже по нераздѣленію области на магалы, предписалъ я опому Правленію открыть всѣ подробности прежняго магальнаго и сельскаго управленія и на основаніи оныхъ, составивъ проектъ наилучшаго и удобнѣйшаго раздѣленія магаловъ и управленія оными, представить все сіе на мое разсмотрѣніе, имѣя при томъ въ виду: 1) чтобы магальными беками были опредѣляемы преимущественно природные жители въ магалахъ, болѣе населенныхъ Армянами—изъ Армянъ, а въ мухаммеданскихъ—изъ мусульманъ, и 2) чтобы сельское управленіе было учреждено сколько можно сходнѣе съ прежними обычаями и чтобы оно дѣйствовало преимущественно совѣщаніями на мірскихъ сходкахъ, буде сіе таковымъ обычаямъ не противно.

7) Подтверждено Эриванскому Областному Правленію, дабы оно, въ новомъ его составѣ, занялось особенно выполненіемъ всего предписаннаго въ инструкціи, ген.-л. Красовскому данной, и сверхъ того старалось-бы собрать въ подробности статистическія свѣдѣнія, изложенныя въ проектѣ для управленія Эриванской области, доставленномъ в. с.; за исполненіемъ сего я буду имѣть внимательное наблюденіе.

8) Для приведенія въ извѣстность имѣній казенныхъ и доходовъ, которые поступать должны въ пользу правительства, учреждена особая коммисія изъ одного штаб-офицера и 2-хъ жителей Эриванскихъ. При пособіи сей коммисіи Эриванскому Временному Правленію поставлено въ обязанность: 1) стараться, сколько можно, отыскать письменные документы и описи имуществу сардаря Эриванскаго, также вѣрнѣйшія свѣдѣнія о получаемыхъ имъ доходахъ, и составить полное и точное онымъ описаніе, и 2) сообразить, могутъ-ли быть таковые доходы получаемы нынѣ по наличному числу жителей и теперешнему состоянію области.

9) Эриванское Временное Правленіе, отъ 21-го февраля, т. е. при самомъ отъѣздѣ ген.-л. Красовскаго, представило мнѣ объ освобожденіи наиболѣе разоренныхъ отъ войны магаловъ отъ всякихъ податей и повинностей на три года, а прочихъ на

Document 1, continuation

два года. Не видя, чтобы Правленіе основало таковое требованіе свое на вѣрнѣйшихъ свѣдѣніяхъ о положеніи и нуждахъ жителей, я предписалъ войти вновь въ подробнѣйшее разсмотрѣніе, какіе именно магалы и деревни наиболѣе отъ войны потерпѣли и которымъ таковое облегченіе необходимо, и представить мнѣ соображенія, сколько можно поспѣшнѣе; до разрѣшенія-же моего, собственно окладныхъ податей съ крестьянъ не взыскивать и, дабы взысканіе оныхъ не происходило мимо вѣдома Правленія, публиковать о томъ повсемѣстно. При семъ я долженъ объяснить, что настоящіе Временнаго Правленія, дабы всѣ жители Эриванской области безъ изъятія были освобождены отъ податей и повинностей одни на 3, а другіе на 2 года, я почитаю слишкомъ увеличеннымъ и, по моему мнѣнію, достаточно будетъ однихъ потерпѣвшихъ дѣйствительное разореніе и имѣющихъ въ облегченіи настоятельную нужду освободить отъ налоговъ не болѣе какъ на одинъ годъ, потому что въ прошломъ году съ нихъ ничего взимаемо не было.

10) Хотя при первоначальномъ распоряженіи Временнаго Правленія на счетъ векселей и другихъ денежныхъ документовъ сардаря и учинено важнѣйшее ущущеніе тѣмъ, что оные предоставлены были на произволъ переводчика; но, дабы за всѣмъ тѣмъ не оставались они безъ надлежащаго разсмотрѣнія и казна не лишилась-бы принадлежащихъ ей капиталовъ, подтверждено отъ меня вновь Эриванскому Правленію, чтобы оно, въ новомъ его составѣ, немедленно приступило къ разобранію и приведенію въ извѣстность всѣхъ счетовъ и долговъ сардаря и доставило-бы мнѣ полныя о семъ свѣдѣнія, съ присовокупленіемъ соображенія его, какимъ образомъ долги сіи удобнѣе взысканы быть могутъ.

При семъ имѣю честь присовокупить, что объ уничтоженіи многихъ изъ сихъ долговъ Временное Правленіе входило уже ко мнѣ съ представленіемъ подъ предлогомъ, будто-бы оные наложены сардаремъ произвольно, ибо капиталы уплачены; но какъ многіе изъ сихъ векселей даны въ 1825 году, а въ подтвержденіе таковаго мнѣнія своего Правленіе не представило никакихъ доводовъ, кромѣ копіи съ письма сардаря Эриванскаго къ одному изъ прежде бывшихъ его чиновниковъ, мною въ оное Правленіе по особому случаю препровожденное, которое показываетъ одно только намѣреніе сардаря скрыть долги сіи отъ нашего правительства, то и увѣдомилъ я Правленіе, что къ уничтоженію таковыхъ долговъ не вижу я никакой причины и полагаю возможнымъ разсрочить только по нѣкоторымъ изъ нихъ уплату денегъ. Вообще нельзя не замѣтить, что Временное Правленіе во всѣхъ своихъ дѣлахъ, которыя относились до соблюденія интереса казеннаго не только не наблюло должнаго попеченія, но избѣжало всякой отчетности.

11) Предъ прибытіемъ моимъ въ Эриванъ бѣжали за границу два мусульманина дер. . . . . Одинѣ только важныя причины могли понудить къ побѣгу жителей осѣдлыхъ, — посему и предписалъ я произвести объ обстоятельствѣ семъ изслѣдованіе.

Принимая-же въ соображеніе, что предотвратить побѣги жителей на всемъ пространствѣ нашихъ границъ, коль скоро они недовольны будутъ нашимъ управленіемъ, нѣтъ никакой возможности и что строгія въ семъ отношеніи мѣры больше ожесточатъ противъ насъ находящихся во вновь покоренныхъ провинціяхъ мусульманъ, нежели принесутъ пользы, предписалъ я жителямъ помянутыхъ двухъ (?) деревень, которые почти всѣ перехвачены на дорогѣ, предоставить полную свободу перейти за границу и возвратить все имущество, какъ имъ, такъ и ушедшимъ ихъ товарищамъ принадлежащее, а вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ приказалъ опубликовать повсемѣстно, такъ, чтобы всякому жителю Эриванской области было о томъ извѣстно: а) что всѣмъ тѣмъ, которые захотятъ перейти отъ насъ за границу дозволяется сіе отъ правительства; b) но таковымъ выходцамъ никогда и ни въ какомъ случаѣ не будетъ позволено возвратиться въ наши области, безъ особеннаго моего разрѣшенія, и с) что всякій житель безъ изъятія въ нуждахъ своихъ и жалобахъ можетъ свободно обращаться къ начальнику области и въ Областное Правленіе; что никто имъ въ томъ препятствовать не долженъ, подъ опасеніемъ строжайшаго взысканія, и что всякая законная и справедливая просьба непремѣнно будетъ удовлетворяема.

Зная умоначертанія здѣшняго народа, я увѣренъ, что сіе средство подѣйствуетъ гораздо болѣе, нежели самыя строгія мѣры, въ особенности, если мѣстное начальство будетъ поступать съ мухаммеданами ласково и справедливо, и

12) Вообще поставлено мною Эриванскому Областному Правленію въ непремѣнную обязанность сохранять величайшее безпристрастіе во всѣхъ дѣлахъ между Армянами и мусульманами и отнюдь не дѣлать предпочтенія первымъ, въ особенности-же — вѣротерпимость и сколько можно предотвращать всякіе споры о религіи и укоризны.

Описавъ в. с. главнѣйшіе безпорядки, найден-

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ные мною при поверхностномъ токмо обзорѣ управленія Эриванскою областью, и распоряженія, учиненныя мною для приведенія сей области въ нѣкоторое устройство, весьма чувствую, что при важнѣйшихъ нынѣшнихъ занятіяхъ вашихъ и обремененію васъ столь обширнымъ изложеніемъ, но знаю также, сколько вы изволите принимать участія въ дѣлахъ здѣшняго края, и потому поставляю себѣ въ обязанность доводить до свѣдѣнія в. с. все, что по управленію вновь пріобрѣтенными провинціями мною найдено и учинено будетъ, не скрывая отъ васъ и собственныхъ своихъ ошибокъ, изъ числу коихъ должно отнести предоставленное мною, вслѣдъ за покореніемъ Эривани, участіе въ управленіи сею областью архіеп. Нерсесу. Но никогда не полагалъ я, чтобы архіепископъ сей, занявшій усердіе свое во всякомъ случаѣ, принялъ на себя такую обязанность единственно съ тѣми видами, чтобы обратить всѣ попеченія свои на однихъ Армянъ и, мало заботясь о пользахъ государственныхъ, предпочитать онымъ выгоды Армянскаго духовенства и въ особенности монастыря Эчміадзинскаго. Не могъ я также предвидѣть, что ген.-л. Красовскій сдѣлается однимъ исполнителемъ воли Нерсеса и, не обращая вниманія на всѣ данныя ему отъ меня предписанія, не озаботится даже о первоначальномъ устройствѣ сего вновь покореннаго края и оставитъ мусульманъ, составляющихъ $^3/_4$ всего населенія, безъ должнаго покровительства и пособій.

Въ заключеніе всего повторяю покорнѣйшую просьбу мою о скорѣйшемъ утвержденіи представляемаго при семъ штата для управленія Эриванскою областью, купно съ ханствомъ Нахичеванскимъ, который я по необходимости долженъ привести въ дѣйствіе; при томъ обязанностью считаю присовокупить, что по тѣмъ уваженіямъ, которыя изложены мною въ рапортѣ, № 339, рѣшился я назначить въ видѣ столовыхъ денегъ прибавку къ окладному жалованью военнымъ офицерамъ, назначеннымъ временно къ исполненію должностей, которые потомъ должны быть замѣщены чиновниками гражданскими.

439. *Рапортъ Армянскаго Областнаго Правленія гр. Паскевичу, отъ 26-го апрѣля 1828 года, № 1016.*

Эриванскіе ахунды, муллы, ханы и беки, при послѣднемъ проѣздѣ в. с. чрезъ Эривань, подали вамъ просьбу о позволеніи имъ пользоваться пожалованными бывшимъ Эриванскимъ сардаремъ Хусейн-ханомъ доходами казенныхъ деревень подъ именемъ *тіулы*. В. с. означенную просьбу изволили препроводить въ Армянское Областное Правленіе на разсмотрѣніе.

Правленіе, по учиненіи о семъ надлежащаго дознанія, удостовѣрилось, что тіулы бываютъ наслѣдственные и временные; они имѣютъ большое сходство съ арендами, ибо казенные доходы, получаемые съ казенныхъ или помѣщичьихъ деревень, предоставляются въ пользу частныхъ людей временно или наслѣдственно. Тіулы на семъ послѣднемъ основаніи давались бо́льшею частью помѣщикамъ на казенные доходы, съ ихъ деревень слѣдуемые, тогда какъ временные тіулы замѣняли только жалованье и давались болѣе съ казенныхъ деревень однимъ служащимъ или за прежнія услуги. Частнымъ людямъ, коимъ отдаваемы въ тіулы деревни, предоставлялось право удерживать за собою жителей тѣхъ деревень.

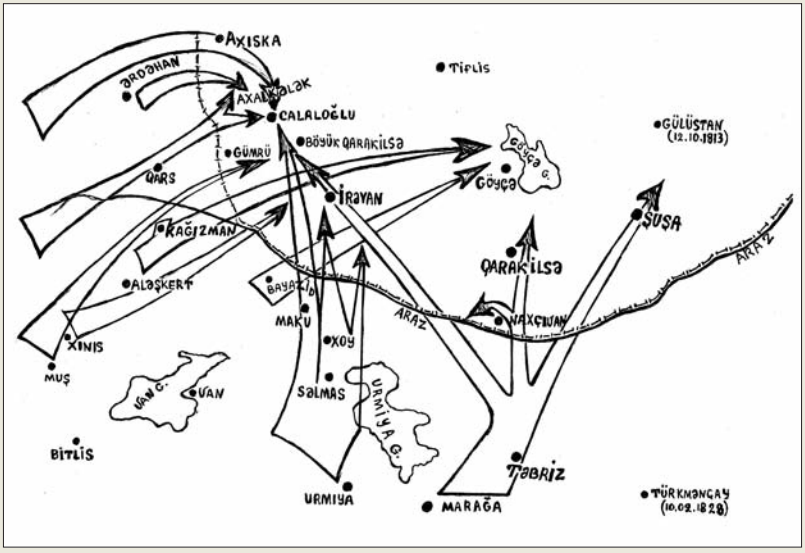
Награда сія была весьма значительна, ибо съ помѣщичьихъ земель произведенія крестьянъ дѣлились на двѣ части, т. е. изъ 30-ти до 15-ти оставалось крестьянину, а другіе 15 забираемо было въ пользу сардаря, изъ коихъ отдавалось помѣщику только 4; слѣдовательно, жалуя ихъ тіулами, предоставляли имъ право пользоваться и остальными 11 частями.

Правленіе, при внимательномъ разсмотрѣніи просьбы сей, полагаетъ справедливымъ, чтобы пожалованные тіулы въ наслѣдство утверждены были за ними на семъ основаніи, но временными предоставить пользоваться однимъ служащимъ, въ замѣнъ жалованья, по мѣсту, когда первые превышаютъ послѣднее. При семъ правительство обязано приложить большую осторожность, дабы подобныя права въ такомъ только случаѣ были уважаемы, когда они сохранены были до послѣдняго времени Персидскаго правленія въ сихъ вновь пріобрѣтенныхъ областяхъ.

440. *Предписаніе гр. Паскевича Армянскому Областному Правленію, отъ 4-го мая 1828 года, № 1037.*

Семейству Акопа Арютинова, который бѣжалъ къ намъ изъ войскъ Аббас-мирзы съ извѣстіемъ о намѣреніи Персіянъ, но по поимкѣ лишенъ глазъ, носа и губъ; вдовѣ Аствацатуровой, мужъ коей убитъ Персіянами по подозрѣнію въ сохраненіи писемъ отъ Россійскихъ начальниковъ, и Оганезу Аслану, которому выколотъ глазы, отрѣзанъ носъ и языкъ за указаніе дорогъ отряду ген.-адъют. Бенкендорфа,—по ходатайству за нихъ архіеп. Нерсеса, я предлагаю Армянскому Правленію отпустить единовременно по 10-ти черв. и потомъ продолжать выдачу всякій годъ по 30-ти р. с. изъ Эриванскихъ доходовъ на каждое семейство.

Document 1, continuation



Picture 1. The directions of the relocated Armenians from Iran and Turkey to Azerbaijani lands in 1828-1831
Source: Arzumanli V. Nazim Mustafa. Tarixin qara səhifələri.Deportasiya. Soyqırım.Qaçqınlıq. Baki, 1998, s. 261.

трясенъ покой подвластныхъ Намъ народовъ, и насиліе, вопреки святости договоровъ, быстрымъ вторженіемъ коснулось предѣловъ Россіи.

Надлежало отразить силу силою. — Въ странѣ, непріятелемъ опустошенной и почти непроходимой, преслѣдуя его и въ тоже время борясь съ силою природы, превозмогая и палящій зной лѣта и жестокость зимы, храброе воинство Наше послѣ несчетныхъ усилій покорило Эривань, дотолѣ неприступный, и за Араксомъ на высотахъ Арарата утвердило свои знамена и, углубляясь далѣе во внутренность Персіи, овладѣло самымъ Тавризомъ и страною ему сопредѣльною. Ханство Эриванское по обѣ стороны Аракса и Ханство Нахичеванское — часть древней Арменіи — пали во власть Побѣдителя.

Но, покоряя Области, Россійское воинство стяжало еще другую славу. Среди войны, въ землѣ непріятельской, безопасность частныхъ лицъ и имуществъ, всѣ права собственности не менѣе были въ очахъ воина священны, какъ среди мира и въ странѣ союзной. Кроткимъ, великодушнымъ, исполненнымъ пощады и умѣренности обращеніемъ съ побѣжденными, превыше самыхъ побѣдъ, возвеличено достоинство Русскаго имени.

Такимъ образомъ въ краткое время менѣе, нежели въ восемъ мѣсяцевъ по вступленіи въ непріятельскую землю, совершены подвиги рѣшительные, многолѣтніе. Успѣхи ихъ доказали, что правому дѣлу Нашему поборалъ Промыслъ. Подъ сильною Его защитою Россія, поставляя первымъ своимъ благомъ миръ, никогда не попуститъ нарушать его безъ строгаго и праведнаго возмездія.

Путь къ побѣдамъ еще былъ отверстъ; но какъ скоро предстала надежда къ мирнымъ соглашеніямъ, Мы съ удовольствіемъ обратились къ миру.

Въ основаніе его, Мы постановили оградить Имперію естественными и безопасными предѣлами, и, вознаградивъ въ полной мѣрѣ всѣ убытки, войною нанесенные, отдалить навсегда всѣ причины къ ея возобновленію.

На сихъ главныхъ основаніяхъ, въ 10 день Февраля въ Туркменчаѣ заключенъ и подписанъ между Россіею и Персіею Трактатъ вѣчнаго мира, при семъ во всеобщее извѣстіе издаваемый. (*)

Выгоды сего мира измѣряемъ Мы наипаче постановленіемъ въ сей странѣ твердыхъ и безопасныхъ границъ. Въ семъ единственно видѣ взираемъ Мы на пользу пріобрѣтеннаго Нами края. Все, что въ завоеваніяхъ Нашихъ не относилось прямо къ сей цѣли, всѣ города и селенія Повелѣли Мы возвратить по исполненіи мирныхъ условій.

Къ симъ существеннымъ выгодамъ присоединяются пользы торговли, коея свободное движеніе Мы всегда признавали однимъ изъ главныхъ побужденій къ трудолюбію и промышлености, и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ вѣрнымъ залогомъ и ручательствомъ мира прочнаго, на взаимныхъ нуждахъ и пользахъ утвержденнаго.

Богу, устрояющему судьбы Царствъ земныхъ, возсылая изъ глубины души хвалу благодаренія, Мы удостовѣрены, что всѣ любезные и вѣрные Наши подданные, срѣтая во всѣхъ происшествіяхъ сей войны и въ счастливомъ ея окончаніи новое знаменіе благости Его и покровительства Россіи, проліютъ къ Престолу Его теплыя ихъ молитвы; да будетъ миръ сей, промысломъ Его устроенный, твердъ и непреложенъ, и да поможетъ Намъ десница Его Святая сохранить тишину и спокойствіе на предѣлахъ Имперіи Нашей.

1888. — Марта 21. (**) Именный, данный Сенату.—*О именованіи присоединен-*

(*) Трактатъ см. выше Февраля 10.
(**) Распубликованъ Сенатомъ 27 Марта.

Document 2.
Nicolas I's (1825-1855) decree on the creation of the "Armenian Province" at the expense of the territories of Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates in the NorthAzerbaijan
Source: ПСЗРИ, Собр. второе, т.III. 1828, СПб., 1830, с 272-273

ныхъ къ Россіи Ханствъ Эриванскаго и Нахичеванскаго Областію Армянскою.

Силою Трактата, съ Персіею заключеннаго, присоединенныя къ Россіи отъ Персіи Ханство Эриванское и Ханство Нахичеванское, Повелѣваемъ во всѣхъ дѣлахъ именовать отнынѣ Областію Армянскою и включить оную въ Титулъ Нашъ. Объ устройствѣ сей Области и порядкѣ ея управленія Правительствующій Сенатъ въ свое время получитъ надлежащія повелѣнія.

1889.—Марта 21. Высочайше утвержденный Уставъ о непремѣнныхъ военныхъ госпиталяхъ (*)

Мнѣніе Государственнаго Совѣта. Государственный Совѣтъ въ Департаментѣ Военномъ и въ Общемъ Собраніи, разсмотрѣвъ проектъ Устава о непремѣнныхъ военныхъ госпиталяхъ съ табелями о госпитальныхъ потребностяхъ и формами для письмоводства, и принимая въ уваженіе, что правила, изложенныя въ семъ Уставѣ, объемля всѣ отрасли госпитальнаго управленія, согласуютъ врачеваніе и успокоеніе болящихъ воиновъ съ опредѣлительностію расходовъ и благоустройствомъ, *мнѣніемъ полагаетъ:* Уставъ сей утвердить; но какъ въ существѣ своемъ онъ есть токмо полное собраніе существующихъ учрежденій и постановленій, вошедшихъ уже въ привычку и нетребующихъ особенной Высочайшей конфирмаціи, то по воспослѣдованіи на Уставъ сей утвержденія Государя Императора, препроводить оный къ Начальнику Главнаго Штаба Его Величества для руководства по управленію непремѣнныхъ военныхъ госпиталей.

Резолюція. Его Императорское Величество, воспослѣдовавшее мнѣніе въ Департаментѣ Военномъ и въ Общемъ Собраніи Государственнаго Совѣта по проекту Устава о непремѣнныхъ военныхъ госпиталяхъ съ приложеніями, Высочайше утвердить соизволилъ и повелѣлъ исполнить. *Предсѣдатель Государственнаго Совѣта.*

Уставъ о непремѣнныхъ военныхъ госпиталяхъ.

Гл. I.—О непремѣнныхъ госпиталяхъ вообще.

§ 1. Непремѣнные госпитали въ отношеніи къ своему составу раздѣляются на 6 классовъ.

§ 2. Въ госпиталѣ каждаго класса для помѣщенія больныхъ нижнихъ воинскихъ чиновъ опредѣляется извѣстное число мѣстъ штатныхъ и запасныхъ; а именно:

Въ 1 классномъ	100 штат. и	50 запасныхъ.
— 2 — — —	250 — — —	50
— 3 — — —	500 — —	100
— 4 — — —	1000 — —	200
— 5 — — —	1500 — —	300
— 6 — — —	2000 — —	500

Сверхъ сего для пріема и леченія больныхъ Офицеровъ полагается имѣть особыя палаты или отдѣленія въ госпиталѣ.

1-го, 2-го и 3-го	класса на	10
— —	4— — — —	20
— —	5— — — —	40
— —	6— — — —	50 кроватей.

§ 3. Если въ какомъ-либо госпиталѣ заняты будутъ больными всѣ штатныя мѣста, и половина запасныхъ, а число больныхъ, въ полкахъ и командахъ, въ окрестности расположенныхъ, не уменьшится: тогда, съ разрѣшенія Начальства, часть больныхъ переводится въ другіе госпитали, по близости расположенные, или тотъ же самый госпиталь распространяется на большій классъ, смотря по удобности.

§ 4. Уменьшеніе штатовъ госпиталей, или переименованіе оныхъ изъ большихъ въ меньшіе классы, опредѣляется уменьшеніемъ числа войскъ, въ окрестности расположенныхъ.

§ 5. Чиновники и прислуга назначаются сообразно классу каждаго госпиталя по штату, у сего прилагаемому.

(*) Слѣдующія къ сему Уставу приложенія съ лит. А—М. см. въ концѣ Тома.

Document 2, continuation

II ПРИЛОЖЕНІЕ.

Г. Полковнику и Кавалеру Лазареву.

Вашему Высокоблагородію извѣстно, что всѣ почти Армяне, въ разныхъ округахъ Аддербиджана проживающіе, и всѣ Греки, находящіеся около города Урміи, скоро послѣ занятія Тавриза нашими войсками изъявили готовность свою переселиться въ наши области, и депутаты ихъ, во время бытности моей въ Дейкарганѣ, просили дать имъ на сіе дозволеніе; потомъ для утвержденія ихъ въ семъ намѣреніи присланы были отъ Армянскаго Архіепископа Нерсеса Епископъ Стефанъ и Архимандритъ Николай, кои, получивъ отъ меня открытыя предписанія ко всѣмъ воинскимъ Начальникамъ объ оказаніи имъ въ семъ дѣлѣ всего возможнаго пособія, отправились для исполненія возложеннаго на нихъ порученія, но и до сего времени нѣтъ никакихъ свѣденій, имѣли ли они въ предпріятіи своемъ успѣхъ, и въ чемъ именно состояли ихъ дѣйствія.

Должно полагать, что жестокая стужа и, можетъ быть, надежды, что весь Аддербиджанъ останется навсегда въ рукахъ нашихъ, не допускали донынѣ Христіанъ, въ немъ находящихся, приступить

Document 3
Concessions and priviliges, given to the relocated Armenians from Iran to North Azerbaijan
Source: Глинка С.Н. Описание переселения армян аддербиджанских в пределы России. Москва, 1831, с.98-107

къ переселенію, но теперь, когда сдѣлалось извѣстнымъ, что войска наши, по мирному трактату, въ скорости должны очистить Аддербиджанъ, кромѣ Урміи, Хоя и Маки, остающихся у насъ въ залогѣ до уплаты $1\frac{1}{2}$ курура, въ число 8, нынѣ отъ Персидскаго Правительства намъ слѣдующихъ, и съ приближеніемъ весны переселеніе не сопряжено уже съ особенными затрудненіями, нѣтъ сомнѣнія, что большая часть Христіанъ сихъ не останутся въ Аддербиджанѣ. За всѣмъ тѣмъ, дабы переселеніе ихъ происходило съ порядкомъ и не потерпѣли бы они при семъ случаѣ отъ Персіянъ притѣсненій, и наконецъ, для преподанія имъ въ необходимыхъ случаяхъ нужнаго пособія, постановивъ на сей предметъ положительныя правила, исполненіе оныхъ возлагаю непосредственно на Ваше Высокоблагородіе, и предписываю вамъ дѣйствовать на слѣдующемъ основаніи:

Относительно приготовленія Христіанъ къ подъему съ мѣста.

1. Избравъ для содѣйствія вамъ въ исполненіи сего порученія двухъ благонадежныхъ Штабъ-Офицеровъ и нѣсколькихъ Оберъ-Офицеровъ, теперь же представить ко мнѣ на утвержденіе, и для учиненія распоряженія объ откомандированіи оныхъ съ вами

Document 3, continuation

Штабъ и Оберъ-Офицеровъ имѣете вы немедленно отправить въ округи, наиболѣе населенные Армянами и Христіанами другихъ исповѣданій, и первоначально въ окрестности Мараги, откуда войска наши должны выступить не позже 8 Марта, слѣдовательно и переселенцы должны немедленно тронуться съ мѣста, требуя тамъ отъ отряднаго Командира, Генералъ-Маіора Панкратьева, которому Вы предъявите сію Инструкцію, нужнаго пособія и назначенія къ вамъ особой команды изъ 25 человѣкъ козаковъ при одномъ Оберъ-Офицерѣ, о чемъ отъ меня дано теперь же Генералъ-Маіору Панкратьеву предписаніе.

2. По прибытіи на мѣсто, вы и чиновники, въ вѣдомствѣ вашемъ состоящіе, обязаны узнавать истинное намѣреніе Христіанъ, и удостовѣриться, точно ли они желаютъ къ намъ переселиться.

3. Для соглашенія ихъ къ тому не употреблять никакихъ побужденій, а тѣмъ болѣе насильственныхъ мѣръ, но дѣйствовать единими внушеніями, представляя имъ всѣ выгоды поступленія ихъ въ подданство Императора Христіанскаго, могущественнѣйшаго въ Европѣ, и ту мирную и счастливую жизнь, которою они будутъ пользоваться, находясь

Document 3, continuation

подъ покровительствомъ благотворныхъ Россійскихъ законовъ.

4. Вамъ съ чиновниками предоставляю право обнадеживать Христіанъ именемъ Правительства, что по переселеніи ихъ въ наши области, занимающіеся торговлею, могутъ водвориться въ городахъ и будутъ пользоваться общими, съ тамошними торговцами, правами; поселяне же будутъ надѣлены удобною землею въ достаточномъ количествѣ и освободятся отъ податей на 6 лѣтъ, а отъ земскихъ повинностей на 3 года.

4. Селеніямъ и семействамъ, которыя объявятъ непремѣнное желаніе перейти къ намъ, составлять списки по прилагаемой при семъ формѣ, означивъ въ нихъ особо семейства, которыя, по совершенной бѣдности, будутъ требовать пособія при переходѣ, и списки сіи доставлять ко мнѣ; а въ случаѣ выбытія моего изъ Аддербиджана, Начальнику войскъ, который здѣсь останется будетъ.

6. Въ округахъ, изъ коихъ войска наши должны въ скоромъ времени выступить, а наипаче въ Марагѣ и окрестностяхъ, склонять Армянъ, дабы они начали переселеніе теперь же, или по крайней мѣрѣ слѣдовали бы вмѣстѣ съ войсками, ибо съ выходомъ

Document 3, continuation

оныхъ будутъ они подвергаться не только обидамъ и притѣсненіямъ отъ Персіянъ, но и могутъ быть ими вовсе задержаны подъ разными предлогами.

7. Въ Урмійскомъ и Хойскомъ округахъ, которые по тракташу остаются у насъ въ залогѣ до уплаты $1\frac{1}{2}$ курура, позволить Христіанамъ переселяться постепенно до конца Мая. Впрочемъ Ваше Высокоблагородіе обще съ чиновниками должны поступать въ отношеніи семъ, сообразуясь съ обстоятельствами и съ уплатою денегъ, отъ Персидскаго Правительства намъ слѣдующихъ.

8. Семействамъ или цѣлымъ селеніямъ, которые готовы будутъ къ переселенію, давать открытые листы для безопаснаго слѣдованія и охранные листы для освобожденія отъ податей и повинностей по прилагаемой здѣсь формѣ.

9. Предоставить право каждому селенію оставить отъ себя повѣреннаго для продажи имущества, принадлежащаго переселяющимся Христіанамъ, въ положенный по тракташу срокъ. Повѣренныхъ сихъ снабдить надлежащими видами по препровождаемой при семъ формѣ, и вмѣстѣ съ тѣмъ отнестись къ Коммисару, находящемуся при Аббасъ-Мирзѣ, или къ тому дипломатическому чиновнику, который въ

Document 3, continuation

Тавризѣ находиться будешъ, объ оказаніи таковымъ повѣреннымъ всякаго покровительства и пособія.

На счетъ слѣдованія переселенцевъ до границъ областей нашихъ.

10. Для удобнѣйшаго во время пути продовольствія, и въ особенности для избѣжанія недостатка въ кормѣ для скота, переселенцевъ раздѣлишь на партіи по селеніямъ, или какъ признаешь удобнѣе, такъ, чтобы каждая партія состояла отъ 150 до 300 семействъ.

11. Партіи сіи стараться до границы нашей вести разными дорогами, дабы одна партія не сходилась съ другою.

12. Дозволишь переселяться и отдѣльно каждому семейству, не ручаясь однако за ихъ безопасность.

13. Вообще соглашать Христіанъ, дабы они слѣдовали въ Нахичеванскую и Эриванскую области, гдѣ предлагается увеличить, сколько можно, народонаселеніе Христіанами. Впрочемъ жителямъ деревни Узумчи и 3-хъ близъ ея находящихся Армянскихъ селеній, позволишь слѣдовать въ Карабахъ, такъ какъ сія провинція къ нимъ ближе.

14. Для сопровожденія каждой партіи опрядишь одного Офицера изъ шѣхъ, кои въ помощь вамъ не-

Document 3, continuation

перь назначены, или же требовать таковыхъ, знающихъ Армянскій языкъ, отъ отрядныхъ Начальниковъ, а также и козаковъ, ко всякой партіи отъ 2 до 5 человѣкъ.

15. Какъ скоро въ какомъ-либо округѣ партія переселенцевъ тронется съ мѣста, то Ваше Высокоблагородіе, или кто-либо изъ чиновниковъ, въ помощь вамъ назначаемыхъ, должны будете тотчасъ увѣдомить о томъ Эриванское Временное Правленіе, объяснивъ число семействъ, фамилію пристава, мѣсто на границѣ, на которое партія будетъ слѣдовать, означивъ хотя примѣрное время, къ которому партія сія можетъ прибыть къ нашимъ владѣніямъ, а также и то, въ какихъ мѣстахъ проживали переселенцы, т. е. на плоскости ли и жаркихъ, или гористыхъ и холодныхъ мѣстахъ, какого рода хозяйствомъ они занимались и сколько имѣютъ скота.

16. На выдачу взаимообразно вспоможенія совершенно бѣднымъ семействамъ и на непредвидимые расходы извольте, Ваше Высокоблагородіе, получить отъ управляющаго должностію Генералъ-Интенданта, Дѣйствительнаго Статскаго Совѣтника Жуковскаго, 25 тыс. руб. серебромъ, изъ числа ко-

Document 3, continuation

ихъ, по усмотрѣнію вашему, предоставляется вамъ отпускать потребное число каждому чиновнику, въ отдѣльный округъ посылаемому; но съ тѣмъ, чтобъ выдача вспоможенія, не превышая 10 р. серебромъ на семейство, была производима подъ росписки получающихъ оные и съ засвидѣтельствованіемъ старшинъ и священника того селенія, которому бѣдные принадлежать будутъ. Въ употребленіи сихъ денегъ какъ вы, такъ и чиновники, въ вѣденіи вашемъ состоящіе, должны представить надлежащій расчетъ.

17. Обязанности ваши и придаваемыхъ вамъ чиновниковъ, кромѣ приставленныхъ для препровожденія партій, будутъ продолжаться до того времени, пока переселенцы вступятъ въ предѣлы нашихъ провинцій, ибо для назначенія мѣстъ подъ водвореніе переселенцевъ, для оказанія имъ возможнаго пособія отъ земли и для содѣйствія къ поселенію ихъ, учрежденъ будетъ при Эриванскомъ Временномъ Правленіи Комитетъ, въ вѣденіи коего будетъ поступать каждая партія переселяющихся Армянъ тотчасъ по переходѣ оной въ наши границы. Для чего на встрѣчу сей партіи высланы будутъ отъ Комитета нарочные, которые

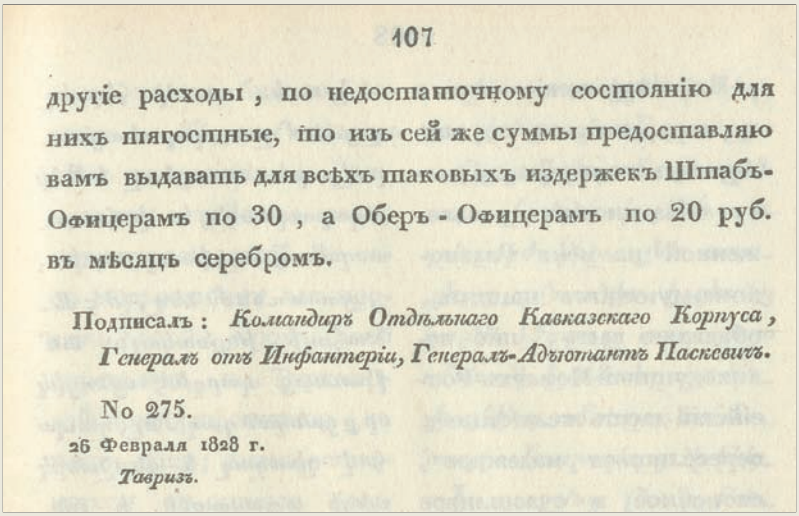
Document 3, continuation

вмѣстѣ съ приставами, при партіяхъ находящимися, и будутъ препровождать ее до мѣста назначенія. По Карабаху возлагается сіе на попеченіе тамошняго Военно-Окружнаго Начальника, Князя Абхазова.

18. Когда совершенно окончите ваши дѣйствія, въ то время извольте доставить мнѣ полный отчетъ о дѣйствіяхъ вашихъ, и особенно о суммахъ, вами и приданными вамъ въ помощь Штабъ и Оберъ-Офицерами издержанныхъ; при послѣднемъ отчетѣ долженъ быть приложенъ именный списокъ семействамъ, которымъ будетъ выдано заимообразно вспоможеніе, и росписки ихъ въ полученіи денегъ, дабы на основаніи оныхъ можно было въ послѣдствіи распорядиться о взысканіи сего долга, которое имѣетъ быть учинено по прошествіи первыхъ пяти лѣтъ, послѣ водворенія Христіанъ, въ послѣдующіе за тѣмъ 5 лѣтъ.

и 19. Изъ суммы 25 т. руб., вамъ отпускаемой, имѣете вы снабжать прогонами по числу верстъ, полагая по 2 коп. серебромъ на версту, Штабъ-Офицеровъ на 3, а Оберъ-Очицеровъ на 2 лошади, поелику же по большей части лошадей должно будетъ нанимать по вольнымъ цѣнамъ; а сверхъ того Штабъ- и Оберъ - Офицеры при разъѣздахъ будутъ имѣть и

Document 3, continuation



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другіе расходы, по недостаточному состоянію для нихъ пягостные, по изъ сей же суммы предоставляю вамъ выдавать для всѣхъ таковыхъ издержекъ Штабъ-Офицерамъ по 30, а Оберъ-Офицерамъ по 20 руб. въ мѣсяцъ серебромъ.

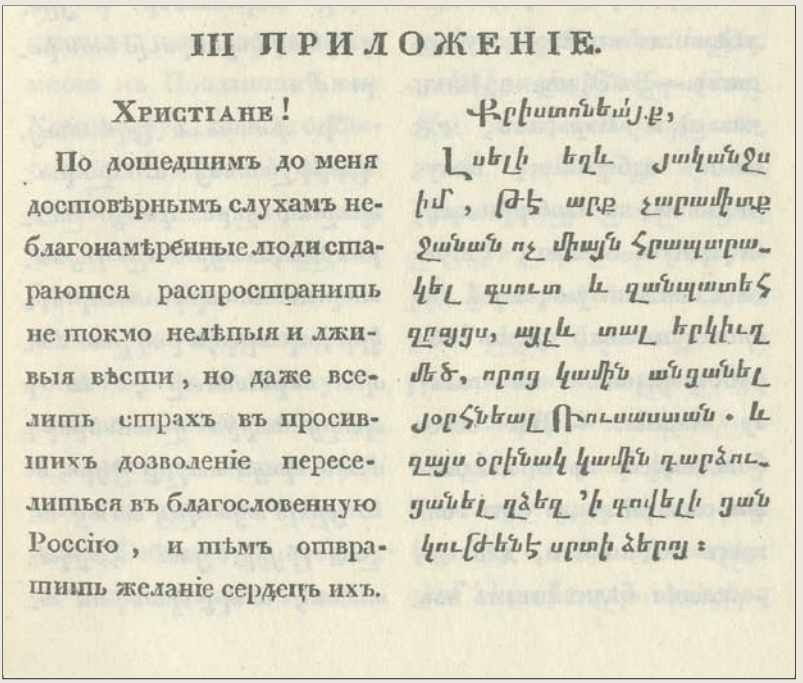
Подписалъ: *Командиръ Отдѣльнаго Кавказскаго Корпуса, Генералъ отъ Инфантеріи, Генералъ-Адъютантъ Паскевичъ.*

No 275.

26 Февраля 1828 г.

Тавризъ.

Document 3, continuation



III ПРИЛОЖЕНІЕ.

Христіане!

По дошедшимъ до меня досповѣрнымъ слухамъ неблагонамѣренные люди стараются распространить не токмо нелѣпыя и лживыя вѣсти, но даже вселить страхъ въ просившихъ дозволеніе переселиться въ благословенную Россію, и тѣмъ отвращить желаніе сердецъ ихъ.

Քրիստոնեայք,

Լսելի եղև յականջս իմ, թէ ոմք չարամիտք ջանան ոչ միայն հրապարակել զսուտ և զանպատեհ զրոյցս, այլև տալ երկիւղ մեծ, որոց կամին անցանել յօրհնեալ Ռուսաստան. և զայս օրինակ կամին դարձուցանել զձեզ ՚ի գովելի ցան կուրծենէ սրտի ձերոյ:

Document 4
Gazaros Lazaryan's address to Armenians who led the relocation of them from Iran to North Azerbaijan
Source: Глинка С.Н. Описание переселения армян аддербиджанских в пределы России. Москва, 1831, с.107-111

Въ отвращеніе сего и по довѣренности ко мнѣ Армянскаго народа, по долгу обязанности, возложенной на меня Главнокомандующимъ нашимъ, объявляю вамъ, что великодушный Монархъ Россійскій даетъ желающимъ переселиться надежное, спокойное и счастливое убѣжище въ Его государствѣ.—Въ Эриванѣ, Нахичеванѣ и Карабахѣ, гдѣ сами изберете, получите вы въ изобиліи хлѣбородную землю, отчасти засѣянную, коей десятая только часть обрабатывается въ пользу Казны. — Вы освобождаетесь въ продолженіи шести лѣтъ отъ всякихъ податей и, для переселенія бѣднѣйшимъ изъ

Եւ ես առ ՚ի հերքել զայս ամ ըստ պարտեացն ո-րովք բեռնաւորեալ եմ ՚ի սպարապետէն, և ՚ի հաւատարմութէ ազգին որ առիս, յայտ առնեմ ձեզ, թէ մե-ծահոգի ինքնակալն ամ Ռուսաց պարգևէ այնոցիկ որք ցանկան գաղթել, զպա-հով զքաղաղ և զերջանիկ տեղի ապաստանի ՚ի յընդարձակ կայսերութեան իւ-րում։

՚ի գաւառսն Երևանայ, Նախիջևանայ և Ղարա-պաղու, զորս դուք ընտ-րեսջիք, տացի ձեզ լայնա-տարած և արգասաւոր եր-կիր, որ արդէն իսկ ըստ մա-սին սերմանեալ է. և ՚ի պտղոյ նորին գնասներորդ-մանն միայն տաջիք Տէրութե. և յընթացս վեց ամաց ա-զատ լիցիք յամ հարկա-տուութէ. և որք միանգամ ա-

Document 4, continuation

васъ, подана будетъ по-
мощь. — Тѣ, кои имѣютъ
здѣсь недвижимость, от-
правивъ семейства свои,
могутъ оставить по се-
бѣ повѣренныхъ для про-
дажи оной, срокъ коей
опредѣленъ по Туркман-
чайскому трактату до
пяти лѣтъ; имена остав-
шихся съ описью иму-
щества ихъ доставятся
мною къ Посланнику или
Коммисару, при Его Вы-
сочествѣ Аббасъ Мирзѣ
пребывающемъ, дабы они,
яко подданные Великаго
Государя, были подъ вы-
сокимъ Его покровитель-
ствомъ.—Въ Россіи уви-
дите вы терпимость вѣръ
и равенство правъ Рус-
скаго съ прочими поддан-
ными Государя, и забуде-
те всѣ горести, вами

եւ լի աղքատ իցեն՝ ի հէնց՝
տայլի նոյ օգնուլի չուիլոյ ։
Ոյք միանգամ թողուն
աստ զհունձս իւրեանց և
զանշարժ ինչս, յետ առա-
քելոյ զընտանիս իւրեանց
կարեն թողուլ աստ զարս
ամանս՝ ի վաճառել զնա մին-
չեւ ցհինգ ամս՝ ըստ սահմա-
նադրուե արարելոյ՝ ի թէ-
ուլիս դաշանոյ Թուրքմանչ-
այի ։ Զանուանս եւզհա-
շուեգիրս ընչիցն զորս թող-
ջիք աստ, առաքեցիջ մե-
րում գործակալի որ առ
պատմիրզայ շահզատային,
զի լիցին ըստ պաշտպանուե նո-
րին կայսերական մեծուե, ո-
րում լինջիք հպատակք ։ Ի
Ռուսաստան տեսջիք զթոյ-
լատուութիւն ամ կրօնիցդ ։
և զհաւասարուի իրաւանց
Ռուսաց ընդ այլոց հպատակաց
կայսերն ։ անդ մոռասջիք
զամ նեղուիս զորս կրեցիք ։

Document 4, continuation

терпимыя.—Тамъ найдете вы новое отечество, населенное Христіанами, и не увидите болѣе угнетеніе святой вѣры! Тамъ будете вы жить подъ покровительствомъ законовъ и почувствуете благотворное ихъ дѣйствіе.—Тамъ наконецъ вы улучшите благосостояніе ваше, и малыя пожертвованія, сдѣланныя вами, вознаградятся стократно.—Вы оставите родину, любезную для всякаго; но одна мысль о землѣ Христіанской должна приводить васъ въ восторгъ.

անդ գտջիք զնոր հայրենիք
քնակեալ ի Քրիստոնէից,
և ոչ ևս տեսջիք զը-
նըն մեր ի նեղուե. անդ
կեցջիք ը հովանաւորուե օ-
րինաց և զգաստջիք վաղվգոյն
զբարերար ազգեցուե նոցին.
հուսկ ապա անդ վիճակ ձեր
բարեգոյն լիցի. և փոխա-
նակ սակաւուն զոր կորուս-
ջիք, անդ տացի ձեզ հա-
րիւրապատիկ: Աշխարհիս ե
թէ թողուք զերկիր ծննդ-
եան ձերոյ որ սիրելի ե
ամենն. բայց մտածեցէն թէ
քնակելոց եք ի Քրիստո-
նեայ Տէրուե, զլաւոյն ազ-
գել ի ձեզ զմեծ ցնծուի:
Քրիստոնեայքն ձապա-
զեալք ի դաւառս պարս-
կաց տեսցեն վերջապէս զան
ձինս ժողովեալ ի մի վայր,
և զիտեջ. արդեօք թէ բա-
րութիւնք մեծ ինքնակալին

Document 4, continuation

Разсыпанные по областямъ Персидскимъ, Христіане увидятъ соединеніе свое, и можете ли вы знать, чѣмъ Великій Монархъ Россіи наградитъ преданность вашу? Поспѣшайте! время дорого. — Скоро выступятъ Россійскія войска изъ границъ Персидскихъ, тогда переселеніе ваше затруднится, и мы не въ состояніи будемъ отвѣчать за безопасное слѣдованіе ваше. — Жертвуя малымъ и на малое время, получите все и навсегда.

Подписалъ: *Россійско-Императорскій Полковникъ и Кавалеръ Лазаревъ.*

30 Марта, 1828 г.
Г. Урми.

Document 4, continuation

fut de tout temps mon guide et que personne ne me l'enlèvera. Je dois avouer que pour surcroît d'une maladie chronique, j'étais rongé d'un mal moral, par suite des désagréments non mérités qui m'ont été faits tout récemment, et de me voir placé de niveau avec des gens nuls, sans principes et méprisés de la Nation. Toutes ces circonstances m'ont forcé de venir Vous faire part des choses les plus essentielles et Vous découvrir la vérité, mais Vous ne m'avez pas accordé un moment de loisir. Votre Excellence me parliez encore de la protection, lorsque j'ai refusé la plus flatteuse qui aurait déjà avancé ma carrière, pour avoir l'honneur de me rendre à l'appel honorable de Votre Excellence. Ma protection, ce fut mon devoir et la personne de Votre Excellence. Tout ce que je viens d'exposer, je le prouverai par des faits. Si après toutes ces preuves de l'estime et du dévouement que je n'ai cessé d'avoir pour Vous, Monsieur le Comte, Votre Excellence pouvait concevoir l'ombre d'un doute sur mon compte, c'est le plus grand mal que Vous puissiez jamais me faire, et désormais je ne demande plus rien, excepté que Votre Excellence daigne jeter un regard d'humanité sur les pauvres transmigrés qui ont perdu l'impossible et qui peut-être sont dans le plus grand besoin, et de récompenser ceux d'entre eux qui se sont distingués par une conduite louable.

Sans doute quelques calomniateurs auront noirci mes actions et mes paroles: tout ce que je désire, c'est que ce que j'ai dit et fait devienne patent et, fort de ma conscience, il ne me reste qu'à prier Votre Excellence de voir la fin de mes travaux pour rendre justice à ceux qui ont partagé mes peines, puisque pour le moment je vois qu'on m'a fait un mal injuste et irréparable dans Votre esprit.

Je vais m'occuper de rendre les comptes de la somme qui m'a été confiée pour la grande œuvre que nul autre que moi, j'ose le dire, n'aurait entreprise, et j'espère que Votre Excellence à la fin me rendra justice.

616. *Рапортъ ген.-м. Панкратьева къ гр. Паскевичу, отъ 8-го сентября 1828 года, № 296.—Хой.*

Имѣя достовѣрное свѣдѣніе, что находящійся въ Тавризѣ баталіонъ Русскихъ бѣглецовъ, состоящій въ командѣ такъ называемаго маіора Самсона, бывшаго службы нашей вахмистра Макинцова, ежедневно усиливается вновь прибывающими въ Тавризъ дезертирами, какъ изъ Нахичеванской области, такъ и изъ вѣреннаго мнѣ отряда,—я отнесся къ и. с. Амбургеру, дабы онъ требовалъ отъ Персидскаго правительства немедленнаго возвращенія дезертировъ нашихъ, въ силу XIV ст. Туркменчайскаго трактата, по коей самое пребываніе такъ называемаго маіора Самсона въ Адербейджанѣ терпимо быть не должно, ибо онъ, личнымъ примѣромъ, внушеніями и тайными связями имѣетъ вредное вліяніе на прежнихъ своихъ соотчичей.

Я полагалъ обязанностью напомнить консулу нашему о соблюденіи помянутой XIV ст. трактата, ибо Персидское правительство, какъ кажется, сохраняетъ только тѣ пункты трактата, которые въ пользу онаго сдѣланы. Очевиднымъ доказательствомъ тому служитъ и нынѣшняя уплата денегъ, которая продолжается болѣе трехъ недѣль послѣ назначеннаго окончательнаго срока, т. е. отъ 15-го августа. О высылкѣ изъ Тавриза остальныхъ денегъ я не имѣю никакихъ свѣдѣній, не смотря на ежедневныя отношенія мои къ Амбургеру.

617. *Предписаніе гр. Паскевича ген.-м. Панкратьеву, отъ 20-го сентября 1828 года, № 706. Нахичеванъ.—Секретно.*

Полк. Лазаревъ, занимавшійся переселеніемъ изъ Адербейджана въ наши области христіанъ, приписываетъ успѣхи сдѣланнаго переселенія преимущественно одной своей распорядительности и тому уваженію Арминской націи къ фамиліи его, которое племя сіе питаетъ къ его предкамъ.

Желая имѣть свѣдѣніе, дѣйствительно-ли таковое изъясненіе Лазарева имѣетъ признаки достовѣрности, я прошу васъ, сколько вамъ о томъ извѣстно, увѣдомить меня, при чемъ не оставьте присовокупить, въ какой мѣрѣ какъ сами вы вспомоществовали по переселенію означенныхъ христіанъ, такъ и другія лица, которымъ вы давали по сему предмету порученія. Сверхъ того сообщите, если доходили до вашего свѣдѣнія слухи, не имѣли-ли переселенцы причины быть недовольными распоряженіями Лазарева и въ чемъ именно.

618. *Записка о переселеніи Армянъ изъ Персіи въ наши области *).*

В. с. угодно было узнать достовѣрнѣе чрезъ меня о способахъ, которые были приняты къ пересе-

*) Въ дѣлахъ нѣтъ свѣдѣній, кому принадлежитъ эта записка; но судя по тому, что упоминаемый въ ней переводчикъ Дадашевъ былъ переводчикомъ у Грибоѣдова, можно съ нѣкоторою вѣроятностью заключить, что и записка принадлежитъ Грибоѣдову.

Document 5
"Notes Regarding the Relocation of Armenians from Iran to Our Provinces",
supposed to have been written by A.Griboyedov
Source: АКАК, т.VII, Тифлис, 1878, д.618, с.642-644.

леню Армянъ изъ Адербейджана, и о нынѣшнемъ ихъ водвореніи въ нашихъ областяхъ.

Вотъ истина по сему предмету, какъ она мнѣ извѣстна: полк. Л . . . *) почиталъ себя главнымъ побудителемъ этой эмиграціи, о чемъ, какъ вамъ извѣстно, онъ изъяснялся довольно гласно, но неосновательно, потому что Армяне никакого понятія не имѣли о немъ, будучи единственно движимы довѣренностью къ Россіи и желаніемъ быть подъ ея законами. Трактатъ давалъ имъ на сіе полное право. Дѣятельными орудіями при переселеніи были: кн. Аргутинскій, Гамазовъ, а другіе подчиненные офицеры дѣйствовали уже подъ ихъ вліяніемъ. Полк. Л. . . помышлялъ только о сочиненіи прокламацій, довольно неумѣстныхъ, между прочимъ, о формированіи регулярнаго Армянскаго ополченія, полагая даже включить въ кругъ своихъ замысловъ, хотя благонамѣренно, но необдуманно, и самый Карабагъ и прочія области, имѣющія свое начальство и гдѣ особенной власти отъ давно учрежденныхъ не могло быть допущено. Кн. Аргутинскій представлялъ ему нѣсколько разъ о его поведеніи, какъ это все хвастливо, вѣтренно и безполезно. Всѣ прочія дѣла полк. Л. . . были такого-же рода и не стоятъ того, чтобы о нихъ распространяться. Должно только прибавить, что онъ человѣкъ пустой, но небезнравственный, не способенъ утаивать казенныхъ денегъ и дѣлать вредъ умышленно.

При раздачѣ денежнаго пособія выходцамъ изъ Урміи произошло много безпорядковъ, но не злоупотребленій: бѣднымъ недодано, богатымъ передано. Это произошло отъ поспѣшности, съ которой сія провинція оставлена была нашимъ войскомъ. Въ торопяхъ дѣйствовали безъ разбора, и потому деньги мало послужили въ помощь, ибо дурно были розданы. Это, впрочемъ, единственный случай, мнѣ извѣстный.

Такъ было при переселеніи; но при помѣщеніи ихъ у насъ на новыхъ мѣстахъ все сдѣлано безмысленно, нерадиво и непростительно. Для завѣдыванія ими учрежденъ комитетъ, который ничего не вѣдалъ и тѣмъ болѣе достигъ охужденія, что отъ в. с. имѣлъ самое точное и подробное наставленіе, какъ ему въ семъ случаѣ поступать:

1) Армяне бо́льшею частью поселены на земляхъ помѣщичьихъ мусульманскихъ. Лѣтомъ это еще можно было допустить. Хозяева, мусульмане, бо́льшею частью находились на кочевьяхъ и мало имѣли случаевъ сообщаться съ иновѣрными пришельцами.

2) Не заготовлено ни лѣса и не отведено иныхъ мѣстъ для прочнаго водворенія переселенцевъ. Все сіе въ свое время было упущено. Поправить ошибку на нынѣшній годъ поздно. Переселенцы находятся сами въ тѣснотѣ и тѣснятъ мусульманъ, которые всѣ рощутъ и основательно. В. с. извѣстно, что вообще всѣхъ здѣшнихъ жителей въ сложности должно почитать переселенцами, ибо всѣ они были выселены сардаремъ въ военное время и находятся въ самомъ скудномъ положеніи.

3) Денежное казенное пособіе роздано безъ всякаго толку: раздавали по рублю, по два, какъ нищимъ, безъ вѣрныхъ свѣдѣній, сколько нуждающихся и кому что нужно. 25 р. выданные единовременно, вдесятеро важнѣе той-же суммы, отпущенной дробно, въ разныя времена. Не принято никакой общей мѣры, какъ напримѣръ: покупки хлѣба для содержанія цѣлаго общества, также для посѣва на будущій годъ и пр.

Указавъ в. с. на жалкіе акты комитета переселенія, я долженъ также по справедливости замѣтить, что если-бы въ немъ засѣдали и люди со способностями, которыхъ вовсе тамъ не было, то и они нашлись-бы въ большомъ затрудненіи. Въ Областномъ Правленіи нѣтъ еще вовсе даже поверхностной описи земель и селеній за-Аракскихъ; еще неизвѣстно число жителей и въ округахъ по сю сторону Аракса. Объ имѣніяхъ и говорить нечего: никто не знаетъ, кому что принадлежитъ. Такимъ образомъ, комитету негдѣ было занять надлежащихъ свѣдѣній, которыми долженъ былъ пользоваться. Здѣшній областной начальникъ отзывается, что онъ хотѣлъ большое число новоприбывшихъ Армянъ переселить за Аракъ, но они просили у в. с. позволенія остаться на тѣхъ мѣстахъ, куда ихъ на первый разъ временно пристроили, на что и получили ваше согласіе. Подполк. кн. Аргутинскій не отчаявается однако-же въ возможности привести сію мѣру въ исполненіе. Чиновникъ этотъ заслуживаетъ по своей распорядительности и честности полное довѣріе начальства.

30 т. р. с. и 2 т. черв., вновь назначенные въ пособіе переселенцамъ, будутъ уже употреблены гораздо разборчивѣе. Если-бы в. с. рѣшились еще два раза столько въ нынешнемъ времени отпустить на тотъ-же предметъ, то совершенно бы упрочили благосостояніе означенныхъ выходцевъ. Извольте только принять въ соображеніе число требующихъ помощи, которые всѣ со временемъ будутъ платить подать казнѣ; сравните съ среднею оцѣнкою въ Россіи такого-же количества душъ, и вся сумма, в. с. на сіе выданная, не только покажется вамъ умѣренною, но

*) Лавровъ.

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даже ничтожною въ сравненіи съ пользою, которую она принести должна. Не знаю, представлялось-ли в. с. сіе дѣло съ той именно точки зрѣнія и будетъ-ли она вами одобрена.

Еще одинъ важный источникъ пособія и казнѣ ничего не стоящій представляетъ сардарскій скотъ, котораго нынѣ открыто до 30-ти т. штукъ, розданный въ свое время сардаремъ жителямъ на содержаніе, которое имъ вмѣнялось въ подать. Онъ отъ него въ свою очередь, какъ хозяинъ, получалъ масло, шерсть и самый приплодъ и пр. О существованіи сего скота я отъ многихъ наслышанъ и рѣшительно удостовѣрился отъ членовъ Областнаго Правленія Петрикова и Меддокса. Продолжать казнѣ сіе сардарское хозяйство неудобно и въ нашей администраціи просто невозможно; раздать-же солдатамъ на порціи, значитъ нарасходовать безвозвратно; но раздача сего скота переселенцамъ чувствительно пополнитъ и исправитъ ихъ хозяйство.

Сколько я ни старался узнать стороною, и именно чрезъ моего переводчика Дадашева, для сего чрезвычайно способнаго, котораго заставлялъ распрашивать по деревнямъ, гдѣ проѣзжалъ, въ Эчміадзинѣ и здѣсь, не происходили-ли какія злоупотребленія при раздачѣ денегъ, но никто на это не жалуется, и сего точно не было.

У областнаго начальника переводчикъ Мирза-Татусъ извѣстный мошенникъ, но онъ по сему дѣлу не имѣлъ никакихъ порученій; равномѣрно и братъ его, начальникъ Сурмалинскаго магала, такой-же общепризнанный негодяй, о которомъ я теперь упоминаю къ слову, но при переселеніи онъ тоже ни во что не вмѣшанъ.

Много должно ожидать отъ старанія тѣхъ, которые нынѣ завѣдываютъ водвореніемъ пришельцевъ, особенно отъ кн. Аргутинскаго; онъ уже вѣрно не впадетъ въ ошибки своего предшественника, маіора Владимірова.

Также мы съ нимъ не мало разсуждали о внушеніяхъ, которыя должно дѣлать мусульманамъ, чтобы помирить ихъ съ нынѣшнимъ ихъ отягощеніемъ, которое не будетъ долговременно, и искоренить изъ нихъ опасеніе на счетъ того, что Армяне завладѣютъ навсегда землями, куда ихъ на первый разъ пустили. Въ томъ-же смыслѣ говорено мною и полиціймейстеру, членамъ Правленія и ханамъ, которые у меня здѣсь были.

В. с. сдѣлали-бы истинное благодѣяніе, если-бы предписали Тифлисской Казенной Экспедиціи, чтобы она отрядила сюда нѣсколькихъ чиновниковъ. Здѣсь просто не кому дѣла дѣлать, даже писарей нѣтъ, переводчиковъ также. Я думаю, что можно было-бы выбрать для сего нѣсколькихъ учениковъ изъ Армянской школы въ Тифлисѣ.

Обращаясь опять къ переселенцамъ, я нахожу, что они гораздо полезнѣе нашихъ Грузинскихъ Армянъ, вообще торгашей, не приносящихъ никакой пользы казнѣ; а перешедшіе изъ Персіи бо́льшею частью — ремесленники и хлѣбопашцы.

619. *Отношеніе с. с. Грибоѣдова къ гр. Паскевичу, отъ 23-го сентября 1828 года, № 52. — Эривань.*

Имѣю честь увѣдомить в. с., что по прибытіи моемъ въ Эривань, я нашелъ Мирза-Джафара, на возвратномъ пути основавшаго здѣсь свое мѣстопребываніе. Опираясь на фирманы, которые онъ имѣетъ отъ своего двора, и на словесное позволеніе в. с., онъ требовалъ отъ мѣстнаго начальства билеты и свободный пропускъ всѣмъ тѣмъ изъ нашихъ подданныхъ, которые *по силѣ трактата* пожелаютъ переселиться въ Персію. Сущность трактата не могла быть вполнѣ извѣстна здѣшнимъ чиновникамъ, предпочтительно занятымъ внутреннимъ управленіемъ, самого областнаго начальника здѣсь не было, и потому сначала допущенъ былъ Персидскій посланный къ свободному здѣсь проживанію и къ исполненію объявленныхъ имъ порученій, тѣмъ болѣе, что отъ Тифлисскаго военнаго губернатора получена бумага, гдѣ говорится о немъ, какъ о посланникѣ, котораго должно принимать и содержать соотвѣтственно его званію. Но вскорѣ вредныя послѣдствія его внушеній и принятаго имъ на себя офиціальнаго характера побудителя и покровителя переселенія содѣлались явными. Нѣкоторые недовольные новымъ порядкомъ, вводимымъ нашимъ правительствомъ, объявили желаніе уйти навсегда отсюда. На ту пору я прибылъ и, свѣдавъ, что происходило, послалъ за Мирза-Джафаромъ и выговаривалъ ему неумѣстность его поведенія. Изъ словъ-же его я усмотрѣлъ, что онъ искренно вѣрилъ въ правильность своихъ поступковъ, выказалъ мнѣ свои фирманы; а позволеніе в. с. прежнимъ Персидскимъ подданнымъ, имѣющимъ въ Эривани собственность, продавать и обмѣнивать оную, онъ понялъ превратно, также какъ и Персидское министерство и консулъ нашъ въ Тавризѣ, воображая, что сіе также даетъ новымъ нашимъ подданнымъ право переселиться съ своею собственностью и семействами въ Персію, ежели они того пожелаютъ. Я не распространялся съ нимъ въ толкованіи

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The mass replacement of Azerbaijani place-names on the territory of the Iravan Khanate modern vandalism: obliteration of historical names

MODERN VANDALISM: OBLITERATION OF HISTORICAL NAMES

Today, Armenian nationalists continue to distort the historical past of the South Caucasus before the eyes of the international community.

Armenians from Iran and the Ottoman Empire, who were relocated to the occupied territory of the Iravan Khanate of the Azerbaijani state, under the terms of the treaties of Turkmanchay (1828) and Adirna (1829) and with the support of Russian colonialists, began to carry out genocide and deportations against the aboriginal Azerbaijani population. In order to save themselves from massacres , these indigenous inhabitants migrated to East Azerbaijan, Iran , the Ottoman Empire and other countries. In 1988, the deportation of Azerbaijanis from the territory of the former Iravan Khanate - the present Armenia - was completed. Modern Armenian vandals obliterated thousand- year- old Azerbaijani place-names and toponyms from the territory of the former Iravan Khanate. Azerbaijani place-names were armenianised. To cut a long story short, Armenians create a forged “history” for themselves.

…It is evident to science that Armenians are not the native population of the South Caucasus. The historical truth is that they are not the local inhabitants, more exactly, they are a relocated ethnicity in the South Caucasus. This was confirmed long ago by research based on primary sources. The people considered to be the ancestors of Armenians appeared in the upper reaches of the Euphrates River in the middle of the 1st millenium. They had moved there from the Balkan Peninsula.

The ancestors of the Azerbaijani people, having formed a high culture in a vast region, including the South Caucasus, long before the Armenians appeared in Asia. The Azerbaijanis had created the state of Manna in the south of the River Araz, and the mighty state of Albania to the north.

The Azerbaijani state of Albania covered all Azerbaijani lands north of the River Araz, including the territories between the rivers Araz and Kur and the territory of historical Garabagh. After the fall of the state of Albania, Azerbaijani lands north of the River Araz were within either Azerbaijani states or different Turkic-Muslim empires of the historical period. So, up to 1918 there was no Armenian state in the South Caucasus. This is a historical truth confirmed by primary sources.

The background of the idea to found an Armenian state, which is now the main focus of tension in the South Caucasus, originated in the recent past, at the beginning of the 19th century during the wars of invasion by the Russian Empire against Iran and the Ottoman Empire. In that period, in seeking to build reliable support in the South Caucasus, Russia benefited from the Christian factor. And following this aim, Armenians were relocated en masse from Iran and the Ottoman Empire into the recently occupied lands of North Azerbaijan, mainly the territories of the former Azerbaijani states – the Khanates of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh. In order to raise the relocated Armenians against the native Turkic-Muslim population, on 21March 1828,on one of the Azerbaijani people's national holidays Novruz days, an "Armenian Province" was created on the territories of the Azerbaijani Khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan, by decree of the Russian Emperor Nicolas I. On the territory of the newly created "Armenian Province" there were 1111 villages; Armenians lived in only 62 of them and they were the relocated Armenians of 1828. Further, the names of only 14 from 62 villages were Armenian in origin.

After the creation of the "Armenian Province", a period of ethnic cleansing of the eternal Azerbaijani lands began, by the Armenians who had been relocated there by tsarist Russia. In order to deprive the people of Azerbaijan of their ancestral lands, deportations and massacres were carried out. As a result, a process of massive settlement of Armenians in

Azerbaijani lands was completed. The Russian researcher N.Shavrov wrote in 1911: "At the present time in the South Caucasus, more than one million Armenians, from 1.3 million, are not native inhabitants of this region and we (Russians) have relocated them here."

On 29 May 1918, the People's Republic of Azerbaijan conceded the city of Iravan, with the adjoining area, to Armenians, for the sake of peace and stability in the South Caucasus.

So, for the first time in the history of the South Caucasus, an Armenian state was created at the expense of Azerbaijani lands. Since that time, with close support from Russia, the process of cleansing Azerbaijanis from the lands of West Azerbaijan has intensified and the lands where Armenians were accommodated have extended eastwards at the expense of the territories of Azerbaijan. In the period of Bolshevik Russia, this process intensified even further. In 1988, the process of deportation of Azerbaijanis from their ancestral lands of West Azerbaijan (the territory of the present Republic of Armenia) was completed. In the recent past, the overwhelming majority of the population in these lands – the present territory of the Republic of Armenia - consisted of Azerbaijanis; now no Azerbaijani remains there.

The Armenian nationalists who carried out the deportations and massacres against Azerbaijanis in 1905-1906, 1918-1920, 1948-1953 and 1988, razed to the ground thousands of historical monuments, rare materials and spiritual values, mosques, minarets and graveyards and obliterated historical names. The result of this continuous vandalism by Armenian nationalists on the territory of the present Armenia (historical West Azerbaijan), against the spiritual values belonging to Azerbaijanis, tens of thousands of historical names have been changed and armenianised.

Primary sources, including archive documents, confirm that the process of changing the names of settlements and other place names

started in 1919 – immediately after the establishment (in 1918) of an Armenian state on the territory of Azerbaijan by decision of the government of the Republic of Armenia. Between the establishment of Soviet power and 1935, the names of more than 190 settlements had been changed. In the following period, the process of changing historical Azerbaijani names intensified and, in 1991, after the establishment of the Republic of Armenia, it was basically completed.

The following tables are the result of intensive efforts by the famous researcher Nazim Mustafa, who has revealed the essence of modern Armenian vandalism against humanity. The main merit of this book is that the tables included are based primarily on Armenian sources.

Let pro-Armenian western politicians, who pursue a policy of double standards and who support the Armenian nationalists, become closely acquainted with the forgery of history by Armenian vandals. Maybe then they will turn their faces towards truth, call a spade a spade concerning those who create a fabricated history for themselves and respect the historical UNESCO conventions of 1954, 1970 and 1972 on the preservation of cultural values.

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Azerbaijani toponyms faced obliteration

During the time of tsarist Russia, all the maps and statistical information on the Turkic-origin names of all settlements were preserved. In the Soviet period, "operations to change names" were conducted by official decrees of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR in 1935,1938, 1939, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1957,1962, 1968, 1969, 1977, 1978 and 1980.

The Turkic-origin names of five hundred and twenty settlements had been changed by August 1988.

The list of settlement name changes presented here are based on the book "The administrative-territorial division of the Armenian SSR" published in 1976 and 1988, as well as on the 9 April 1991 decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR and on a "Map of the Armenian Republic" published in Iravan in 2002.

The name changing operation was conducted in the following way:

1. First, they paid special attention to changing place names that were connected with the background and historical past of Azerbaijanis. For example, Ashaghi Türkmanli (original Azerbaijani name) – Lusaqyugh (changed into Armenian) - (this village is situated in the Echmiadzin region); Gorchulu-Mrgashad (Hoktemberyan region); Sardarabad – Hoktember (Hoktemberyan region); Bayandur – Vaghadur (Gorus region); Shirvanjig – Lernakert (Artik region).

2. The names of some settlements have been translated into Armenian, word for word. For example: Armudlu – Tandzut (Hoktemberyan), Dashgala-Karaberd (Ani), Darakand – Dzorgyugh (Gugark), Darachichak – Tsaxkadzor (Razdan), Girl – Lichk (Martuni), Güllübulag –Vardaxpyur (Gukasyan).

3. The names of some settlements have been changed under the guise of "internationalism". For example: Garaqishlag – Dostlug (Masis), Sultanabad – Shurabad (Amasiya), Jüjakand – Qizilshafag (Kalinino), Ashaghi Nejili – Sayat-Nova (Masis), Chanakhchi – Sovetakert (Ararat). This process was conducted simultaneously with the process of modernization.

4. Some names of settlements were slightly changed, similar sounding but replaced by armenianised names. For example: Darabbas – Darbas (Sisian), Dalilar – Dalar (Artashat), Alayaz – Aragats (Talin), Aravus – Revis (Sisian), Gabud – Kapuyt (Azizbeyov), Chirpili – Jrapi (Ani).

5. In the book "The administrative-territorial division of the Armenian SSR", Turkic–origin names of settlements which used words like "yukhari-upper", "ashaghi-lower", "böyük-big", " kichik-small" were substituted by corresponding Armenian translations, like "verin-upper", " nerkin-lower", " mets-big", "pokr-small" in the first part of the village name. In this way they tried to establish that they are words of Armenian origin. For example, Verin Zaghali – Akhpradzor (Vardenis), Nerkin Zeyva – Hartashen (Echmiadzin), Mets Kapanakchi – Musaelyan (Akhuryan), Pokr Sepasar (Gukasyan). In the tables we have not given the armenianised version, but the original Azerbaijani word.

6. Until 1935 in Armenia, the Turkic-origin names of settlements were changed without a decree by the Supreme Soviet. For example: Babirli – Bartstrashen (Ani), Daymadaghli – Shrvenants (Gafan), Tovuzgala – Berd (Shamshaddil), Shirabad – Parakar (Echmiadzin).

It should also be mentioned that each time the names of settlements were changed by decree of the Supreme Soviet, they liquidated the names of these settlements from the list of place names as well. For example, by the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 5 February 1978, the names of the villages of Ashaghi Kilsa (Gugark), Aghtala (Kamo) and Rahimabad (Masis), Gamishli (Vardenis) were liquidated from the list of settlements. In the years from 1917-1987, on the territory of the present Armenia, 254 settlements were liquidated from the list in different ways and their inhabitants faced genocide and deportations.

After the deportations of Azerbaijanis from 1948-1953, the names of more than 60 settlements were changed. In 1978 alone, 60 Turkic-origin toponyms were changed in 23 regions. And on 9 April 1991, by decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, the names of 90 Azerbaijani settlements were changed. In total, 667 place names have been changed up to the recent period.

The list of place names in Armenia belonging to Azerbaijanis which were changed due to the decrees of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR*

№	*The names, previously belonged to Azerbaijanis*	*Changed name*	*Region of location*	*Date of decree*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Acıbac	Acabac	Qafan	09.04.1991
2.	Adamxan	Vardadzor	Martuni	03.07.1968
3.	Adıyaman	Qarnhovit	Talın	12.11.1946
4.	Ağadərəsi	Katnaxpyur	Abovyan	04.04.1946
5.	Ağbaba nahiyəsi	Amasiya rayonu		09.09.1930
6.	Ağbulaq	Luysaxpyur	Spitak	26.04.1946
7.	Ağbulaq	Ağperek	Krasnoselo	09.04.1991
8.	Ağbulaq	Ağbullak	Gorus	09.04.1991
9.	Ağcaarx	Arevik	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
10.	Ağcaqala	Tsaxkalanc	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
11.	Ağcaqışlaq	1.Getaşen 2.Qetazat	Artaşat	21.06.1948 25.05.1967
12.	Ağcaqışlaq	Getapya	Masis	25.01.1978
13.	Ağhəmzəli	Marmaraşen	Masis	25.05.1967
14.	Ağin rayonu**	Ani rayonu		12.10.1961
15.	Ağkənd	Ağncadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	03.07.1968
16.	Ağkənd	Aşotavan	Sisyan	17.04.1948

* The list of the changed names of the settlements presented here based on the books " The administrative-territorial division of Armenian SSR" published in Iravan in 1976 and 1988 in Armenian and Russian, as well as by decree of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated the April 9-th, 1991 and on the "Map of the Armenian Republic" published in Iravan in Armenian, in 2002.

Ağin - is a combination of two ancient turkic words : "ağ" means "high, tall, big " and "in" means – cave,hut". [See. : Bayramov I. The turkic origin toponyms of Western Azerbaijan. Baku, 2002, s.34.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Ağkilsə	Azat	Vardenis	03.01.1935
18.	Ağkilsə	Kraşen	Axuryan	07.12.1945
19.	Ağkilsə	Cermakavan	İcevan	19.04.1991
20.	Ağqala	Berdunk	Kamo (Qavar)	09.04.1991
21.	Ağudi*	Aqitu	Sisyan	09.04.1991
22.	Ağzıbir	Lçap	Kamo (Qavar)	07.12.1945
23.	Ahaqçı (Ağakiçik)	Zovasar	Talın	25.01.1978
24.	Axta rayonu	Razdan rayonu		30.06.1959
25.	Axtaxana	1.Xlatağ 2.Dzorastan	Qafan	- 01.06.1940
26.	Axula	Berkarat	Araqats	25.01.1978
27.	Axund Bozavand	1.Bzovan 2.Berdik	Artaşat	- 25.01.1978
28.	Alaçıqqaya	Alaçux	Dilican	-
29.	Alagöz	Araqats	Talın	31.07.1950
30.	Alakilsə	1.Baytar 2.Hovtun	Amasiya	- 09.04.1991
31.	Allahverdi rayonu	Tumanyan rayonu	Tumanyan	19.09.1969
32.	Almalı	Xndzorut	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	12.11.1946
33.	Aralıx	Yerazqavors	Axuryan	07.12.1945
34.	Aralıx	Qriboyedov	Eçmiədzin	25.05.1978
35.	Aralıx Kolanı	Verin Kolanı		-
36.	Arazdəyən	Yerasx	Ararat	03.07.1968
37.	Arıxvəli	Lernut	Axuryan	21.10.1967

*_**Ağudi*** is the combination of ancient turkic word "ağ" means " high, tall, big" and " uti/udi " is the name of the turkic tribe [See: Bayramov I. Ibid., p.43].

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Armudlu	Tufaşen	Artik	31.05.1946
39.	Armudlu	Tanzut	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
40.	Arpa	Areni	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
41.	Arpaçay st.	Axuryan st.	Axuryan	31.07.1950
42.	Arpavar	1.Lusakert 2.Nşavan	Artaşat	20.08.1945 21.10.1967
43.	Artiz*	Gexart	Abovyan	04.04.1946
44.	Astazur	Şvanidzor	Meğri	22.04.1935
45.	Astazur st.	Şvanidzor st.	Meğri	19.09.1950
46.	Aşağı Adıyaman	Nerkin Getaşen	Martuni	07.12.1945
47.	Aşağı Ağbaş	Arevşat	Artaşat	20.08.1945
48.	Aşağı Ağcaqala	Nerkin Bazmaberd	Talın	12.11.1946
49.	Aşağı Ağdan	1.Morut 2.Aknaxpyur	İcevan	25.05.1967 11.11.1970
50.	Aşağı Axta	Razdan	Razdan	30.06.1959
51.	Aşağı Alçalı	Artsvanist	Martuni	27.09.1968
52.	Aşağı Aylanlı	Lenuği	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
53.	Aşağı Girətağ	Nerkin Qirataq	Qafan	1991-ci ildən sonra
54.	Aşağı Gözəldərə	Vardenis	Martuni	07.12.1945
55.	Aşağı Xatunarxı	Qay	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
56.	Aşağı Qanlıca	Vağramaberd	Axuryan	26.04.1946
57.	Aşağı Qarabağlar	1.Çimənkənd 2.Urtsadzor	Ararat	- 25.01.1978
58.	Aşağı Qaraqoymaz	Nerkin Sasunaşen	Talın	12.11.1946

* ***Artiz*** in ancient turkic means " juniper bush " [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p.77].

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Aşağı Qaranlıq qəsəbəsi	Martuni qəsəbəsi	Martuni	
60.	Aşağı Qaranlıq rayonu	Martuni rayonu	-	09.09.1930
61.	Aşağı Qarxın	Araks	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
62.	Aşağı Quylasar (Göyləsər)	Dimitrov	Artaşat	01.12.1949
63.	Aşağı Necili	Sayat Nova	Masis	25.01.1978
64.	Aşağı Pirtikən	Dzoragyuğ	Talın	02.03.1940
65.	Aşağı Pürülü	Geğavank	Qafan	09.04.1991
66.	Aşağı Türkmənli	Lyusagyuğ	Eçmiədzin	03.01.1935
67.	Aşağı Zağalı	Tsovak	Vardenis	12.08.1946
68.	Aşağı Zeyvə	Hartaşen	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
69.	Avdalağalı	Vağaşen	Martuni	03.01.1935
70.	Avdallar	Hasavan	Abovyan	04.04.1946
71.	Avdıbəy	1.Saxkaşen 2.Tsaxkaber	Spitak	04.05.1939 21.10.1967
72.	Ayaslı	Ayqestan	Artaşat	-
73.	Ayğırgölü	Aknaliç	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
74.	Aynalı	Davtaşen	Talın	19.04.1950
75.	Ayrım	Ptxavan	Noyemberyan	-
76.	Aysəsi	1.Qızılgül 2.Arates	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946 09.04.1991
77.	Babacan	1.Qızılkənd 2.Çanatağ	Vardenis	15.07.1978 09.04.1991
78.	Babakişi	Bujakan	Nairi	-
79.	Babakişi	Ağavnadzor	Razdan	15.07.1948
80.	Bacoğlu	Haykavan	Axuryan	07.12.1945

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Bağçılıq	Verin Ptxni	Kotayk	09.04.1991
82.	Bahar	Artunk	Vardenis	09.04.1991
83.	Baxçalar (Hacı Bayram)	Baqaran	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.07.1968 03.01.1035
84.	Bala Ayrım	Pokr Ayrum	Tumanyan	1991-ci ildən sonra
85.	Balakənd	Dovex	Noyemberyan	04.01.1938
86.	Balıxlı	Zorakert	Amasiya	09.04.1991
87.	Barana*	Noyemberyan	Noyemberyan	04.01.1938
88.	Basarkeçər	Vardenis	Vardenis	11.06.1969
89.	Basarkeçər rayonu	Basarkeçər rayonu	-	11.06.1969
90.	Baş Abaran	Aparan	Aparan	03.01.1935
91.	Baş Abaran r-nu	Aparan r-nu	-	03.01.1935
92.	Baş Gərni**	Qarni	Abovyan	03.01.1935
93.	Başkənd	Akunk	Abovyan	04.04.1946
94.	Başkənd	Artsvaşen	Karsnoselo (Cambarak)	25.01.1978
95.	Başkənd	Saralanc	Artik	31.05.1946
96.	Başkənd	Vernaşen	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
97.	Başkənd	Geğarkunik	Kamo (Qavar)	04.04.1946
98.	Başnalı	Bağramyan	Artaşat	01.12.1949
99.	Bayandur	Vağadur	Gorus	07.05.1968
100.	Bazarcıq	Arai	Aparan	15.07.1946
101.	Bazarçay	Qorayk	Sisyan	1991-ci ildən sonra

* ***Barana*** is originated from the ancient turkic tribes " baranis ".Barana means " ram, sheep ". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 121.].
** ***Gərni*** means fortress in the Urartu language. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 418].

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Becəyəzli	Vostan	Artaşat	20.08.1945
103.	Bəbirli	Bartsaraşen	Ani	03.02.1947
104.	Bədəl (Molla Bədəl)	Yeğeknut	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
105.	Bəkdaş	Xordzor	Qafan	09.04.1991
106.	Bəryabad	Barepat	Karsnoselo (Cambarak)	09.04.1991
107.	Bəykənd	Mets Parni	Spitak	-
108.	Bəzirxana	Dzitankov	Ani	-
109.	Birəli	Lancar	Ararat	03.07.1968
110.	Bitticə	Bartsraşen	Artaşat	20.08.1945
111.	Boğazkəsən	Dzorakap	Ani	03.01.1935
112.	Boğutlu st.	Arteni st.	Talın	31.07.1950
113.	Bozabdal	Bazum	Quqark	25.01.1978
114.	Bozdoğan	Sarakap	Ani	03.01.1935
115.	Bozyoxuş	Musaelyan	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
116.	Böyük Kəpənəkçi	Musaelyan	Axuryan	03.01.1935
117.	Böyük Camışlı	Alagyaz	Araqats	04.01.1938
118.	Böyük Arıxvəli	Medz Mantaş	Artik	03.01.1935
119.	Böyük Ayrım	Medz Ayrum	Tumanyan	1991-ci ildən sonra
120.	Böyük Keyti	Keti	Axuryan	26.04.1946
121.	Böyük Qarakilsə rayonu	1.Kirovakan rayonu 2.Quqark rayonu	-	30.09.1935 1964
122.	Böyük Qarakilsə şəhəri	1.Kirovakan şəhəri 2.Vanadzor	-	03.01.1935 1991
123.	Böyük Qaraqoyunlu	1.Əzizli 2.Norabak	Vardenis	03.01.1935 09.04.1991

1	2	3	4	5
124.	Böyük Məzrə	Medz Masrik	Vardenis	09.04.1991
125.	Böyük Şəhriyar	Nalbandyan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	19.04.1950
126.	Böyük Şiştəpə	Medz Sepasar	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
127.	Böyük Şorlu Dəmirçi	1.Şorlu Dəmirçi 2.Daştavan	Masis	- 25.01.1978
128.	Böyük Vedi	Vedi	Ararat	04.04.1946
129.	Buğdaşen	Baqravan	Ani	03.02.1947
130.	Buğdaşen st.	Baqravan st.	Ani	31.07.1950
131.	Bulaqlı	Həbilkənd	Masis	
132.	Bulxeyir	Şenavan	Aparan	19.04.1950
133.	Calaloğlu	Stepanavan	Stepanavan	-
134.	Canəhməd (Sultanəli qışlağı)	1.Günəşli 2.Kutakan	Vardenis	03.07.1969 09.04.1991
135.	Carcarçı	Derek	Araqats	19.04.1957
136.	Cəbəcəli	Crahovit	Masis	27.02.1960
137.	Cəfərabad	Arqavand	Masis	04.04.1946
138.	Cəfərabad	Getaşen	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
139.	Cələb	Cradzor	Amasiya	26.04.1946
140.	Cəngi	Vardablur	Araqats	19.04.1950
141.	Cənnətli	1. Zovaşen 2. Lancazat	Artaşat	02.03.1940 21.10.1967
142.	Ciftəli	Zuyqaxpyur	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
143.	Cızıxlar	Tsoğamarq	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
144.	Cloyxan	Beniamin	Axuryan	07.12.1945
145.	Coğaz*	Berkaber	İcevan	25.01.1978

**** Coğaz*** is the combination of two ancient turkic words. " Cu "("Co") is the phonetic of turkic word "su" and "qaz", "xaz", "ğas" is the name of turkic ethnonym. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid., p. 636].

1	2	3	4	5
146.	Comardlı	Tanahat	Sisyan	09.04.1991
147.	Cul	Hartavan	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	19.04.1950
148.	Cücəkənd	1.Qızıl Şəfəq 2.Cunaşoğ	Kalinino	03.01.1935 1991-ci ildən
149.	Çaxırlı	Sovetakert	Vardenis	25.01.1978
150.	Çaxmaq	Kamxut	Amasiya	09.04.1991
151.	Çanaxçı	Sovetaşen	Ararat	10.09.1948
152.	Çarxac*	Kuybışev	Dilican	02.03.1940
153.	Çatıqıran	1. Nor Geği 2. Bazmavan	Nairi	08.07.1957 10.02.1962
154.	Çatıqıran	1. Razdan 2. Geğaşen	Abovyan	03.01.1935 21.10.1967
155.	Çaykənd	Dprabak	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	09.04.1991
156.	Çaykənd	Getik	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	09.04.1991
157.	Çəmbərək	1.Krasnoselo 2.Cambarak	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	1991-ci ildən sonra
158.	Çiçəkbulaq	Geğatap	İcevan	09.04.1991
159.	Çıraxlı	Crarat	Axuryan	07.12.1945
160.	Çırçır**	Varser	Sevan	26.04.1946
161.	Çırpılı	Crapi	Ani	28.08.1974
162.	Çirviz***	Lysahovit	İcevan	25.01.1978
163.	Çivinli	Yeğnacur	Amasiya	09.04.1991
164.	Çiydəməl	Arevaşoq	Spitak	25.01.1978
165.	Çiydəmli	Azatavan	Artaşat	20.08.1.945

* ***Çarxac*** is the combination of ancient turkic toponym “çar” meaning “ravine”, “precipice valley”, “cleft” and the word “haça” meaning “pair”, “double”, “twin”, “even”.
** ***Çırçır*** is the dialect variant of the word "şır-şır" which means “falls”. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid., p.636].
*** ***Çirviz*** is the combination of the turkic word “çir” meaning “ bush to cross from which is difficult” and “vays” “precipice valley where the river runs”. [See: Budagov B., Qeybullayev Q. Explanotary dictionary of Azerbaijani originated toponyms in Armenia. Baku,1998, p.424].

1	2	3	4	5
166.	Çobanmaz	Avşen	Araqts	25.01.1978
167.	Çorlu	1.Lernanik 2.Lernagyuğ	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	26.04.1946 21.10.1967
168.	Çotur*	Sarameç	Spitak	26.04.1946
169.	Çubuxçu	Vardanaşen	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
170.	Çubuxlu	Tsovagyuğ	Sevan	03.01.1935
171.	Daharlı	Qetk	Axuryan	07.12.1945
172.	Damcılı	Mravyan	Abaran	03.01.1935
173.	Danagirməz	1.Hovit 2.Niqavan	Abaran	15.07.1946 21.10.1967
174.	Dərəbas	Darbas	Sisyan	10.09.1946
175.	Darğalı	1.Anastasavan 2.Ayqezard	Artaşat	01.12.1949 30.12.1957
176.	Daşkənd	Hayrk	Vardenis	09.04.1991
177.	Daşqala	Karaberd	Ani	03.02.1947
178.	Daşlı	Daştakar	Ararat	03.07.1968
179.	Daylaxlı	Arin	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	25.05.1978
180.	Dədəqışlaq	Axundov	Razdan	04.05.1939
181.	Dədəli	Yeğnik	Talın	12.11.1946
182.	Dəlikdaş	Tsakkar	Martuni	21.06.1948
183.	Dəliqardaş	Saruxan	Kamo (Qavar)	21.06.1948
184.	Dəlləkli	Zovaşen	Abovyan	21.06.1948
185.	Dəllər	Dalar	Artaşat	03.01.1935
186.	Dəmirçilər	Qoçavan	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
187.	Dərbənd	Karmrakar	Axuryan	26.04.1946

* ***Çotur*** in ancient turkic means “remote, distant, outskirts” [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 622].

1	2	3	4	5
188.	Dərə	Daranak	Vardenis	09.04.1991
189.	Dərəçiçək	Tsaxkadzor	Razdan	-
190.	Dərəkənd	Dzoragyuğ	Quqark	-
191.	Dərəköy	1.Daraqyuğ 2.Saraqyuğ	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	- 12.11.1946
192.	Dəvəli	Ararat	Ararat	03.01.1935
193.	Dəymədağlı	Şrvenants	Qafan	-
194.	Dirəklər	Karnut	Axuryan	26.04.1946
195.	Doqquz	Kanaçut	Artaşat	20.08.1945
196.	Donuzyeyən	Zəngilər	Masis	03.01.1935
197.	Dornu (Dortnu)*	Antaraşat	Qafan	20.06.1949
198.	Dostlu	Bareqamavan	Noyemberyan	25.01.1978
199.	Dostluq	Ayanist	Masis	09.04.1991
200.	Dovşanqışlaq	Şirakavan	Ani	19.04.1950
201.	Düzxaraba	Hartaşen	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
202.	Düzkənd	Axuryan	Axuryan	07.12.1945
203.	Düzkənd	Baroj	Talın	03.01.1935
204.	Düzkənd	Alvar	Amasiya	09.04.1991
205.	Düzkənd rayonu	Axuryan rayonu	-	31.12.1937
206.	Ellər r-nu	Abovyan r-nu		12.10.1961
207.	Ellərоyuğu	1.Ellər 2.Lorasar	Amasiya	- 1991-ci ildən
208.	Erdəpin	Yexegis	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
209.	Evcilər	Arazap	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	10.04.1947

* ***Dornu*** (Dortnu) is formed from the name of the Qipchag tribe durt (dort). [See: Bayramov I. Ibid, p.285].

1	2	3	4	5
210.	Eylas	1.İpəkli 2. Masis sovxozu	Masis	- 04.04.1946
211.	Əfəndi	Noraşen	Sevan	04.01.1938
212.	Əfəndi	Noradzor	Spitak	26.04.1946
213.	Əldərə	Alvank	Meğri	1991-ci ildən
214.	Ələyəz	Yeğegis	Yeğeqnadzor	09.04.1991
215.	Ələyəz	Araqats	Talın	31.07.1950
216.	Ələyəz st.	Araqats st.	Talın	31.07.1950
217.	Əlibəyli	Atarbekyan	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
218.	Əligöyçək	Kuçak	Aparan	03.01.1935
219.	Əlixan	Getik	Qukasyan	03.01.1935
220.	Əliqırıx	Blaraşen	Artaşat	10.09.1948
221.	Əliqırıx	Astğadzor	Martuni	03.01.1935
222.	Əlili	Salvard	Sisyan	03.01.1935
223.	Əmirxeyir	Kalavan	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	09.04.1991
224.	Ərəfsə	Arevis	Sisyan	03.07.1968
225.	Ərzəkənd	Arzakan	Razdan	-
226.	Əskipara	Voskepar	Noyemberyan	-
227.	Əyar	Aqarakadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
228.	Əzizbəyov rayonu	Vayk rayonu	-	09.04.1991
229.	Gabud*	Kapuyt	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	03.07.1948
230.	Gərd**	Kard	Qafan	09.04.1991

*__Gaboud__ - the word “gab” means the “road through rocks”, “mountainous pass”. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid.p.375.
** __Gərd__ – the word “kardi” borrowed from persian, means “ bed”, “planted field”. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p.416.].

1	2	3	4	5
231.	Gərgər	Puşkino	Stepanavan	14.02.1937
232.	Gərməz	Kamarik	Abovyan	25.01.1978
233.	Gomur	Komk	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	09.04.1991
234.	Goran	Qoqaran	Spitak	26.04.1946
235.	Goravan	1.Yenikənd 2.Qorovan	Ararat	04.04.1946 03.07.1968
236.	Gödəkbulaq	Qarcaxpyur	Vardenis	12.08.1946
237.	Gödəklər	Martuni	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	-
238.	Gödəkli	Mrqavan	Artaşat	20.08.1945
239.	Göl	Liçk	Martuni	-
240.	Gölkənd	Ayqut	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	09.04.1991
241.	Göllü	Ardenis	Amasiya	09.04.1991
242.	Göykilsə	Kaputan	Abovyan	03.01.1935
243.	Göykümbət	Geğanist	Masis	01.12.1949
244.	Göyyoxuş	Saralanc	Spitak	26.04.1946
245.	Gözəldərə	Gexadzor	Araqatz	15.07.1946
246.	Gözəldərə	Lcevadzor	Quqark	09.04.1991
247.	Gözəldərə	Gexadir	Artik	31.05.1946
248.	Gözlü	Akunk	Talın	12.02.1946
249.	Güdgum	Geğanuş	Qafan	29.06.1949
250.	Gül	Nor Arevik	Meğri	-
251.	Gülablı	Dzoraqlux	Aparan	15.07.1946
252.	Güllübulaq	Vardaxpyur	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	15.07.1946
253.	Güllücə	Vardenis	Aparan	19.04.1950

1	2	3	4	5
254.	Güllücə	Dzovk	Abovyan	25.01.1978
255.	Güllücə	Sarahart	Spitak	19.04.1950
256.	Güllücə	Tsaxkut	Amasiya	09.04.1991
257.	Gülüdüzü	Vardahovit	Yeğeqnadzor	09.04.1991
258.	Gülüstan	Nor Aznaberd	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	09.04.1991
259.	Gümrü	1.Aleksandropol 2.Leninakan 3.Kumayri 4.Qyumri	-	1840 27.01.1924 1990 1992
260.	Gümüş	Karenis	Razdan	09.04.1991
261.	Güney	Arevuni	Vardenis	09.04.1991
262.	Gürcüyolu	Torosgyuğ	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	30.07.1980
263.	Hacı Bayram	Baqaran	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.01.1935
264.	Hacı Xəlil	Tsaxkahovid	Araqats	15.07.1946
265.	Hacı Muğan	Tsovazard	Kamo (Qavar)	25.01.1978
266.	Hacı Nəzər	Kamo	Axuryan	03.01.1935
267.	Hacı Qara	Ayqeşat	Eçmiədzin	03.01.1935
268.	Hacı Qara	1.Makaraşen 2.Lernapat	Quqark	01.03.1946 26.09.1957
269.	Hacılar	Mrqastan	Eçmiədzin	03.01.1935
270.	Haçadaraq	Xaştarak	İcevan	-
271.	Haçakilsə	1.Paros 2.Nahapetavan	Artik	03.01.1935 30.01.1961
272.	Haçapara	1.Zəhmət 2.Xaçpar	Masis	03.01.1935 09.04.1991
273.	Haçasu	Açacur	İcevan	-
274.	Haxıs*	Dzorap	Əştərək	01.12.1949

* ***Haxıs*** is formed from the words "ağıs, axız" which means the "mouth, outfall of the river", "passage". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p.585].

1	2	3	4	5
275.	Haqqıxlı	1.Səməd Vurğun 2.Hovk	İcevan	25.01.1978 09.04.1991
276.	Hallavar	Halavar	Quqark rayonu	1991-ci ildən
277.	Hamamlı	Spitak	Spitak	26.09.1949
278.	Hamamlı st.	Spitak st.	Spitak	31.07.1950
279.	Hamasa	Amasiya	Amasiya	-
280.	Heydər bəy	Sverdlov	Stepanavan	01.04.1940
281.	Həbilkənd (Bulaqlı)	Kalinin	Masis	26.09.1967
282.	Həmzəçimən	Mrqahovit	Quqark	25.01.1978
283.	Həsənkənd	Şatin	Yeğeqnadzor	03.01.1935
284.	Horadiz*	Oradis	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	03.07.1968
285.	Hozukənd	1.Quzukənd 2.Qarnariç	Amasiya	- 09.04.1991
286.	Hüseynquluağalı	1.Nərimanlı 2.Şatavan	Vardenis	- 09.04.1991
287.	Xaçdur	Tsaxkaşat	Tumanyan	03.01.1935
288.	Xaçkənd	Debed	Quqark	03.01.1935
289.	Xalisa	Noyakert	Ararat	09.04.1991
290.	Xancığaz	Gözəldərə	Quqark	01.06.1940
291.	Xaraba Sarvanlar	Nor Qoxb	Artaşat	-
292.	Xeyribəyli	Yervandaşat	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	25.05.1967
293.	Xərrətli	Arevabyur	Masis	25.01.1978
294.	Xoşkotan	Voskevaz	Noyemberyan	25.01.1978
295.	İbiş	Yerizak	Amasiya	09.04.1991
296.	İkinci Qarakilsə	Dozaraşen	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	03.01.1935

* Əsli ***Oradüzdür*** – the original variant is Oradüzdür. "Ora" in ancient turkic languages means " hollow place ". [See.: Budagov B., Qeybullayev Q. Ibid. p.414].

1	2	3	4	5
297.	İlançalan	Ardaşavan	Əştərək	-
298.	İlanlı	1.Çaybasar 2.Aravet	Amasiya	26.04.1946 09.04.1991
299.	İlxıyabı	Ayqabats	Axuryan	26.04.1946
300.	İlməzli	Daşdadem	Kalinino	1991-ci ildən sonra
301.	İmanşahlı	Mxçyan	Artaşat	03.01.1935
302.	İmanşahlı st.	Mxçyan st.	Artaşat	31.09.1950
303.	İmirxan	Saratak	Artik	01.06.1940
304.	İmirli	Ttucur	Aparan	19.04.1950
305.	İnəkdağı	1.Yenikənd 2.Tretuk	Vardenis	25.01.1978 09.04.1991
306.	İnəkli	Andarut	Əştərək	01.12.1949
307.	İpəkli (Eylas)	Masis sovxozu	Masis	04.04.1946
308.	İrəvan	1.Erivan 2.Yerevan	-	1828 1936
309.	İstisu	Cermuk	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	-
310.	İtqıran	Gülüstan	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	03.01.1935
311.	İydəli	Pştavan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	10.04.1947
312.	İyli Qarakilsə	1.İlli 2.Hoğmik	Amasiya	- 25.01.1978
313.	Kaftarlı	Panik	Artik	-
314.	Karvansaray	İcevan	İcevan	-
315.	Karvansaray	Amretaza	Abaran	25.01.1978
316.	Keçili	Mrqaşat	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1976
317.	Kefli	Kakavasar	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	25.01.1978
318.	Keşişkənd	Qexarot	Araqats	03.01.1935

1	2	3	4	5
319.	Keşişkənd	1.Mikoyan 2.Yeğeqnadzor	-	03.01.1935 06.12.1957
320.	Keşişkənd rayonu	1.Mikoyan 2.Yeğeqnadzor rayonu	-	03.01.1935 06.12.1957
321.	Keşişviran	1.Zovaşen 2.Urçalanc	Ararat	03.01.1935 21.10.1967
322.	Kələkarx	Şenavan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
323.	Kələli	Noraber	Ani	03.02.1947
324.	Kələrə	Qukasavan	Masis	01.12.1949
325.	Kənkan	Hatıs	Abovyan	25.01.1978
326.	Kərimarxı	Sovetakan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.01.1935
327.	Kərimkənd	Tsaxkaşen	Kamo (Qavar)	02.03.1940
328.	Kərkibaş	1.Şəfəq 2.Vanevan	Vardenis	25.05.1967 09.04.1991
329.	Kərpicli	Geğadir	Abovyan	03.01.1935
330.	Kəsəmən	Bahar	Vardenis	25.01.1978
331.	Kəsikbaş	Lernakert	Martuni	07.12.1945
332.	Kəvər*	1.Novo-Bayazet 2.Kamo 3.Qavar	-	1837 13.04.1959 1991
333.	Kəvər mahalı	1.Novo Bayazet mahalı 2.Nor-Bayazet rayonu 3.Kamo rayonu 4.Qavar rayonu	Kamo (Qavar)	1837 30.09.1930 13.04.1959 1991
334.	Kiçik Arıxvəli	Pokr Mantaş	Artik	03.01.1935
335.	Kiçik Bzovan	Azatavan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	-
336.	Kiçik Keti	1.Lernansk 2.Pokraşen	Axuryan	26.04.1946 21.10.1967
337.	Kiçik Kəpənəkçi	Hovit	Axuryan	07.12.1945

* ***Kəvər*** - is formed by the "kəbər" ethnonym which is one of the branches of the Khazars tribes. [See : Bayramov I. Ibid. p.383].

1	2	3	4	5
338.	Kiçik Qarakilsə	Azatan	Axuryan	07.12.1945
339.	Kiçik Məzrə	Pokr Masrik	Vardenis	09.04.1991
340.	Kiçik Pərni	Anuşavan	Artik	07.05.1969
341.	Kiçik Şəhriyar	Nor Hartages	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.07.1968
342.	Kiçik Şiştəpə	Pokr Sepasar	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.12.1946
343.	Kiçik Şorlu Dəmirçi	1.Dəmirçi 2.Darpnik	Masis	03.01.1935 09.04.1991
344.	Kilsəkənd	Sraşen	Qafan	-
345.	Kolagirən	Antaramut	Quqark	10.09.1948
346.	Kolagirən	Tsovinar	Martuni	03.01.1935
347.	Kolagirən st.	Tumanyan st.	Tumanyan	31.07.1950
348.	Korbulaq	1.Tsaxkaşen 2.Sizavet	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946 21.10.1967
349.	Korbulaq	Şenkani	Abaran	25.01.1978
350.	Kosaməmməd	Batikyan	Kamo (Qavar)	-
351.	Kotanlı	Karmraşen	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	-
352.	Köçbək	Hedzor	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	09.04.1991
353.	Körpəli	Arşalyus	Eçmiədzin	03.01.1935
354.	Körü	Dzoraşen	Gorus	19.04.1950
355.	Künən	1.Getaşen 2.Kirants	İcevan	03.01.1935 25.05.1967
356.	Kürdkəndi	Lernadzor	Qafan	-
357.	Küzəcik	Lancağpyur	Kamo (Qavar)	19.04.1950
358.	Qacaran	Kacaran	Qafan	04.07.1951
359.	Qaçağan	Arevadzor	Tumanyan	25.01.1.978

1	2	3	4	5
360.	Qaçağan	Lernavan	Spitak	26.04.1946
361.	Qalaça	Berdavan	Noyemberyan	25.01.1978
362.	Qalalı	Noraber	Ani	03.02.1947
363.	Qaltaxçı	Hartaqyuğ	Spitak	26.04.1946
364.	Qamısqut	Yeğeqnut	Quqark	03.01.1935
365.	Qamışlı	Vartanik	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	25.01.1978
366.	Qamışlı st.	Sovetaşen st.	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	31.09.1950
367.	Qanlı	Qamışlı	Vardenis	12.08.1946
368.	Qapılı	Qusanagyuğ	Ani	03.02.1947
369.	Qaraboya	Xnkoyan	Spitak	26.04.1946
370.	Qarabulaq	Yerincatap	Aparan	15.07.1946
371.	Qarabulaq	Şaqik	Amasiya	09.04.1991
372.	Qaraburun	1.Qarmraşen 2.Karakert	Talın	31.07.1950 21.01.1965
373.	Qaracörən	Aragyuğ	Nairi	04.04.1946
374.	Qaraçanta	1.Əzizbəyov 2.Areqnadem	Amasiya	04.05.1939 09.04.1991
375.	Qaradağlı	1.Tsaxkaşen 2.Mrqavet	Artaşat	20.08.1945 21.10.1967
376.	Qaradaş	Sevkar	İcevan	-
377.	Qarahamzalı	1.Tamamlı 2. Burastan	Artaşat	-
378.	Qaraxaç	Lusaşoğ	Ararat	25.01.1978
379.	Qaraisə	Meğrahovit	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
380.	Qarakilsə	Lernahovit	Kalinino (Taşir)	25.01.1978
381.	Qarakilsə	Hartavan	Aparan	19.04.1950

1	2	3	4	5
382.	Qarakilsə	1.Sisavan 2.Sisian	Sisyan	- 02.03.1940
383.	Qaraqala	Getap	Talın	12.11.1946
384.	Qaraqala	Sevaberd	Abovyan	21.06.1948
385.	Qaraqala	Noramut	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
386.	Qaraqışlaq	Dostluq	Masis	25.01.1978
387.	Qaraqoyunlu	Ferik	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
388.	Qaraqoyunlu	1.Əzizli 2.Norabak	Vardenis	1991-ci ildən
389.	Qaraqula	Getap	Talın	12.11.1946
390.	Qaraqula st.	Getab st.	Talın	31.09.1950
391.	Qaralar	Aralez	Ararat	25.01.1978
392.	Qaralı	Qatnacur	Spitak	26.04.1946
393.	Qaraməmməd	Meğraşat	Amasiya	26.04.1946
394.	Qaranamaz	1.Yeniyol 2.Ağvorik	Amasiya	03.01.1935 09. 04.1991
395.	Qaranlıq	Geğhovit	Martuni	03.07.1968
396.	Qaranlıq	Lusagyuğ	Abaran	10.09.1948
397.	Qaranlıqdərə	1.Xavaradzor 2.Lusadzor	İcevan	- 02.01.1935
398.	Qarğabazar	Aykaşen	Eçmiədzin	25.05.1967
399.	Qarqaya	Dzorvank	Krasnoselo	09.04.1991
400.	Qasıməli	Getapi	Artik	01.06.1940
401.	Qaşqa	Vardaşat	Ararat	10.09.1948
402.	Qayabaşı	Geğemabak	Vardenis	09.04.1991
403.	Qazançı	Meğraşen	Artik	31.05.1946

1	2	3	4	5
404.	Qazarabad	İsahakyan	Ani	30.06.1945
405.	Qədirli	Lancanist	Ararat	03.07.1968
406.	Qəmərli	Artaşat	Artaşat	04.09.1945
407.	Qəmərli	Medzamor	Eçmiədzin	15.07.1946
408.	Qəmərli rayonu	Artaşat rayonu	-	04.09.1945
409.	Qəmərli st.	Artaşat st.	Artaşat	31.09.1950
410.	Qətran	Getamec	Nairi	21.06.1948
411.	Qəzənfər	Araqats	Aparan	10.09.1948
412.	Qılıcyataq	Suser	Talın	12.11.1946
413.	Qıpçaq	Hariç	Artik	31.05.1946
414.	Qırğı	Artsvaberd	Şəmşəddin (Berd)	25.01.1978
415.	Qırxbulaq	Akunk	Vardenis	03.01.1935
416.	Qırxdəyirman	Xnaberd	Araqats	15.07.1946
417.	Qırmızılı	Karmraşen	Talın	12.11.1946
418.	Qızılbulaq	Xaçaxbyur	Vardenis	1991-ci ildən
419.	Qızılcıq	Ğzılcuğ	Sisyan	1991-ci ildən
420.	Qızıldaş	Aruni	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
421.	Qızıldəmir	Voskevaz	Əştərək	03.01.1935
422.	Qızılgül	Arates	Yeğeqnadzor	09.04.1991
423.	Qızılkənd	Tsovatağ	Vardenis	09.04.1991
424.	Qızilkilsə	Karmravan	Qukasyan	03.01.1935
425.	Qızılkilsə	1.Qızıldaş 2.Aruni	Kalinino (Taşir)	03.01.1935 09.04.1991

1	2	3	4	5
426.	Qızılqoç rayonu	Qukasyan rayonu	-	12.10.1956
427.	Qızılqoç	1.Verin Qukasyan 2. Qukasyan	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	04.01.1938 12.10.1956
428.	Qızılörən	Şenavan	Spitak	26.04.1946
429.	Qızılvəng	1.Çiçəkli 2.Makenis	Vardenis	24.07.1940 25.01.1978
430.	Qızqala	Getavan	Kalinino (Taşir)	25.01.1978
431.	Qıznaüz*	Araqats	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
432.	Qoncalı	Zarişad	Amasiya	09.04.1991
433.	Qoşabulaq	Şadcrek	Vardenis	09.04.1991
434.	Qoşatan	Voskevan	Noyemberyan	25.01.1978
435.	Qoşavəng	Haykadzor	Ani	09.04.1950
436.	Qoturbulaq	Katnaxpyur	Stepanavan	03.01.1935
437.	Qoturbulaq	Ttucur	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	-
438.	Qoturvan	1.Qoduxvank 2.Gyadikvank	Yeğeqnadzor	-
439.	Qovşud	Kavçut	Qafan	09.04.1991
440.	Qovuşuq	Yermon	Yeğeqnadzor	09.04.1991
441.	Quldərviş	Vosketas	Talın	03.01.1935
442.	Quləli	Qarmirgyuğ	Kamo (Qavar)	01.06.1940
443.	Quləli	Ayqedzor	Şəmşəddin (Berd)	04.05.1939
444.	Qulucan	Spandaryan	Artik	31.05.1946
445.	Qurdbulaq	Krasar	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.01.1946
446.	Qurdbulaq	Aygeşat	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	19.04.1950

* ***Qıznauz*** (*Khznauz*) – formed from the Oghuz ethnonym, which were registered in arabic sources like "ğız, ğuz"and adding the suffix of plurality. [See: Ibid. p. 577].

1	2	3	4	5
447.	Qurdqalaq	Kurtkullak	Gorus	09.04.1991
448.	Qurdqulaq	Boloraberd	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
449.	Qurduqulu	Armavir	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.01.1930
450.	Qurduqulu rayonu	1.Sərdarabad r-nu 2.Hoktemberyan r-nu	-	09.09.1930 02.03.1935
451.	Quru Araz	Yerasxaun	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	19.04.1950
452.	Quruboğaz	Ortaçya	Araqats	25.01.1978
453.	Qurumsulu	Dostlu	Noyemberyan	-
454.	Quşçu	Keçut	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	12.11.1946
455.	Qutniqışlaq	Hovtaşen	Artik	15.07.1946
456.	Lehvaz	Leyvaz	Meğri	09.04.1991
457.	Ləkənd (Aşıxköy)	Laliqyuğ	İcevan	-
458.	Ləlvər	Debetavan	Noyemberyan	25.01.1978
459.	Ləmbəli	1.Debetaşen 2.Baqrataşen	Noyemberyan	18.06.1960 23.02.1972
460.	Lök	Vartanazor	Meğri	-
461.	Mağaracıq	Qdaşen	Amasiya	09.04.1991
462.	Mağdə (Maqda)*	Lernarot	Əştərək	01.12.1949
463.	Mahmudcuq	Pemzaşen	Artik	02.03.1940
464.	Mahmudlu	1.Çaykənd 2.Bağavank	Qafan	01.06.1940 1991-ci ildən
465.	Maralzəmi	Tğkut	Meğri	1991-ci ildən
466.	Mehmandar	Hovtaşat	Masis	25.01.1978
467.	Mehrablı	Vardaşen	Artaşat	20.08.1945

* ***Mağdə*** *(Maqda)* – is formed from the word "maq" [See: Bayramov I. Ibid.p.202.

1	2	3	4	5
468.	Mehriban	Katnaxpyur	Talın	19.04.1950
469.	Meşəkənd	Antaramec	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	09.04.1991
470.	Məlikkənd	Melikgyuğ	Araqadz	15.07.1946
471.	Məliklər	Spandaryan	Sisyan	04.05.1939
472.	Məscidli	Nor Kyank	Artik	01.04.1940
473.	Məsdərə (Mastara)*	Dalarik	Talın	21.01.1965
474.	Məsimli	Aygepat	Artaşat	01.12.1949
475.	Məzarcıq	Şenik	Talın	-
476.	Məzrə	Bartsravan	Sisyan	10.09.1946
477.	Mhub	Balahovit	Abovyan	26.12.1968
478.	Misxana	Hankavan	Razdan	01.12.1949
479.	Molla Bayazet	Bambakaşat	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.01.1935
480.	Molla Dursun	Şaumyan	Eçmiədzin	-
481.	Molla Eyyublu	1.Evli 2.Coramut	Kalinino (Taşir)	- 09.04.1991
482.	Molla Göyçə	Maralik	Ani	03.01.1935
483.	Molla Qasım	Zovuni	Aparan	-
484.	Molla Musa	Voskehask	Axuryan	26.04.1946
485.	Mollaqışlaq	Güllüdərə	Quqark	25.01.1978
486.	Morut	Aknaxpyur	İcevan	11.11.1970
487.	Muğam	1.Muğamlı 2.Hovtaşen	Artaşat	04.04.1946 25.01.1978
488.	Muğan	Hovtameç	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978

**Məsdərə* – is the combination of two ancient turkic words "mes" and "dərə" which means " the Southern part of the forestless mountain". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 455].

1	2	3	4	5
489.	Muğancıq	Ayqedzor	Gorus	25.01.1978
490.	Muncuqlu	Tsilkar	Araqats	15.07.1946
491.	Muradtəpə	Kanakeravan	Nairi	15.08.1964
492.	Mustuqlu	Lancik	Ani	03.02.1947
493.	Mülkuçan	Erkenants	Qafan	-
494.	Nalbənd	Şirakamut	Spitak	25.01.1978
495.	Nərimanlı	Şatavan	Vardenis	09.04.1991
496.	Nəziravan	Kazaravan	Əştərək	09.04.1991
497.	Nüvədi	Nonadzor	Meğri	1991-ci ildən
498.	Ocaqqulu	Arapi	Axuryan	26.04.1946
499.	Oğruca	1.Qaraiman 2.Sovetkənd 3.Kaxakn	Vardenis	- 25.01.1978 09.04.1991
500.	Oğurbəyli	Berkanuş	Artaşat	20.08.1945
501.	Oxçoğlu	Vaxçi	Amasiya	09.04.1991
502.	Ortakənd	Qladzor	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
503.	Ortakilsə	Maisyan	Axuryan	26.04.1946
504.	Ortakilsə st.	Maisyan st.	Axuryan	31.09.1950
505.	Ovandərə	Hovanadzor	Stepanavan	19.04.1950
506.	Öksüz	Darik	Amasiya	09.04.1991
507.	Ördəkli	Lcaşen	Sevan	26.04.1946
508.	Palıdlı	Arpeni	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	25.01.1978
509.	Paşakənd	Marmarik	Razdan	03.01.1935
510.	Paşalı	1.Əzizbəyov 2.Zaritap	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	03.01.1935 08.07.1957

1	2	3	4	5
511.	Patrinc*	Voskehat	Əştərək	01.12.1949
512.	Pirmələk	Areq	Talın	03.01.935
513.	Pirməzrə	Katnarat	Qafan	29.06.1949
514.	Polad Ayrım	1.Polad 2.Xaçardzap	İcevan	- 09.04.1991
515.	Püşgah	Aygedzor	Meğri	-
516.	Revazlı	Ditavan	İcevan	25.05.1967
517.	Reyhanlı	Hayqavan	Ararat	04.04.1946
518.	Sabunçu	Hatsaşen	Talın	25.01.1978
519.	Sabunçu	Araksavan	Artaşat	25.01.1978
520.	Saçlı	Noraşen	Abaran	15.07.1946
521.	Safolar	Cermuk	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	-
522.	Salah	Akavnavank	İcevan	09.04.1991
523.	Samanqar	Geğakert	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
524.	Samurlu	Sarapat	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	12.11.1946
525.	Saral	Nor Xaçakap	Spitak	1991-ci ildən
526.	Saratı	1.Xaçdaraq 2.Xaştarak	İcevan	- -
527.	Sarıbaş	Haykasar	Artik	15.07.1948
528.	Sarımsaxlı	Karaberd	Quqark	04.04.1946
529.	Sarıyaqub (Siyaqut)	Çaxqadzor	Vardenis	09.04.1991
530.	Sarıyer	Apavan	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
531.	Sarvanlar	Sis	Masis	09.04.1991

* ***Patrinc*** - is formed from the word "patar" of the Urartu language, which means "şəhər ". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid p. 492].

1	2	3	4	5
532.	Satanağac	1.Güney 2.Arevuni	Vardenis	03.01.1935 09.04.1991
533.	Saybalı	Sarnakunk	Sisyan	10.09.1946
534.	Sədibağdı	Çkalov	Tumanyan	22.02.1939
535.	Səmadərviş	Çknax	Abaran	01.06.1940
536.	Sərdarabad	1.Hoktemberyan 2.Armavir	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.01.1935 1992
537.	Siçanlı	Avtona	Talın	03.01.1935
538.	Sirkətas	Xdrants	Qafan	-
539.	Sisyan	Hatsavan	Sisyan	02.03.1940
540.	Sofulu	Soflu	Sisyan	09.04.1991
541.	Soylan	Əzizbəyov	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	12.10.1956
542.	Soyuqbulaq	Paqaxbyur	Kalinino (Taşir)	09.04.1991
543.	Söyüdlü	Sarnaxpyur	Ani	02.03.1940
544.	Subatan	Geğakar	Vardenis	09.04.1991
545.	Sultanabad	1.Şurabad 2.Pağaki	Amasiya	- 09.04.1991
546.	Sultanbəy	Bartsruni	Əzizboyov (Vayk)	03.01.1935
547.	Sunqurlu	Hayrenyats	Artik	31.05.1946
548.	Susuz	Tsamakasar	Talın	12.02.1946
549.	Sübhanverdi	Luysaxpyur	Ani	03.02.1947
550.	Şabadin	Yeğek	Qafan	09.04.1991
551.	Şahab	Mayakovski	Abovyan	11.04.1940
552.	Şahablı	Şağap	Ararat	03.07.1968
553.	Şahalı	Vahaqni	Quqark	10.04.1947

1	2	3	4	5
554.	Şahalı st.	Vahaqnadzor	Quqark	25.01.1978
555.	Şahnəzər	Medzavan	Kalinino (Taşir)	25.01.1978
556.	Şahriz	Geğamavan	Sevan	26.04.1946
557.	Şahvarid	Huşakert	Bağramyan	03.07.1968
558.	Şenatağ*	Lernaşen	Sisyan	02.03.1940
559.	Şeyx Hacı	Şğarşik	Talın	03.01.1935
560.	Şəfəq	Vanevan	Vardenis	09.04.1991
561.	Şəvərit	Huşakert	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	03.07.1968
562.	Şidli	Yeğeqnavan	Ararat	09.04.1991
563.	Şıxlar	Lusarat	Ararat	26.12.1968
564.	Şıxlar	Qızılşəfəq	Sisyan	02.03.1940
565.	Şirabad	Parakar	Eçmiədzin	-
566.	Şirazlı	Vosgetap	Ararat	09.04.1991
567.	Şirazlı st.	Ayqavan st.	Ararat	31.09.1950
568.	Şirəkqala	Vardenut	Abaran	15.07.1946
569.	Şirvancıq	Lernakert	Artik	15.07.1948
570.	Şişqaya	Quqariç	Vardenis	09.04.1991
571.	Şorlu Mehmandar	Mehmandar	Masis	03.01.1935
572.	Şurnuxu**	Şurnux	Gorus	09.04.1991
573.	Taxtakörpü	Teğut	Dilican	-
574.	Tala	Getaovit	İcevan	25.01.1978

* ***Şenatağ*** – is formed from the combination of the words "shen", which means " village, hamlet, homeland" and "dagh" which means "mountain"-trans. [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 652].
** ***Şurnuxu*** – is formed from the phonetic form of the "shurnukh", which means " a small waterfall". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p.663].

1	2	3	4	5
575.	Talıboğlu	Musakert	Artik	15.07.1948
576.	Talın**	Talın	Talın	-
577.	Talın mahalı	Talın rayonu	-	-
578.	Talış	Aruç	Əştərək	11.11.1970
579.	Tamamlı	Burastan	Artaşat	-
580.	Tapanlı	Geğasar	Spitak	25.01.1978
581.	Tayçarıx	Meğradzor	Razdan	31.05.1946
582.	Taytan	Vanaşen	Ararat	25.01.1978
583.	Tecrabəy	Dzoraxpyur	Abovyan	04.04.1946
584.	Terp***	Saravan	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	27.02.1960
585.	Təkəli	Tsaxkaşen	Abaran	19.04.1950
586.	Təkiyə	Bazmaxpyur	Əştərək	01.12.1949
587.	Təknəli	Qoqohovit	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	25.01.1978
588.	Təkyəli	1.Təkərli 2.Ardavaz	Razdan	- 09.04.1991
589.	Təpədibi	Haykavan	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	04.04.1946
590.	Təpədölək	Arevik	Axuryan	07.12.1945
591.	Təpəköy	Berdaşen	Amasiya	09.04.1991
592.	Təzəkənd	Təzogyuğ	Masis	-
593.	Təzəkənd	Ayntap	Masis	10.09.1970
594.	Təzəkənd	1.Tazaqyuğ 2.Tavşut	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	- 21.10.1967
595.	Təzəkənd	Nor Qyuğ	Abovyan	04.01.1946

* ***Talın*** – in turkic language means " place, land with many willows". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 537].
** ***Terp*** – originated from Arabic, means " mountain pass, valley". [See: Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 543].

1	2	3	4	5
596.	Təzəkənd	Tasik	Sisyan	03.07.1968
597.	Titoy Xaraba	Bavra	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	-
598.	Toxanşahlı	Masis	Artaşat	20.08.1945
599.	Toxluca	Draxtik	Krasnoselo (Cambarak)	19.04.1991
600.	Tomardaş	Vardakar	Artik	31.05.1946
601.	Tomardaş st.	Vardakar st.	Artik	31.07.1950
602.	Toparlı	Hatsik	Axuryan	07.12.1945
603.	Torpaqqala	Xnaberd	Artaşat	01.12.1949
604.	Tovuzqala	Berd	Şəmşəddin	-
605.	Tutiyə	Saranist	Abovyan	21.06.1948
606.	Tülnəbi	Saralanc	Nairi	04.04.1946
607.	Türk Qarakilsəsi	Axurik	Axuryan	03.01.1935
608.	Tüskülü	Lusakunk	Vardenis	25.01.1978
609.	Uluxanlı	1.Zəngibasar 2.Masis	Masis	31.12.1937 31.07.1950
610.	Uluxanlı st.	Masis st.	Masis	31.07.1950
611.	Ulya Sarvanlar	Sarvanlar	Masis	-
612.	Urud	Vorotan	Sisyan	03.07.1968
613.	Uz*	Uyts	Sisyan	09.04.1991
614.	Uzunlar	Odzun	Tumanyan	30.09.1967
615.	Uzunoba	Arqavand	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	10.04.1947
616.	Uzuntala	1.Onut 2.Aygehovit	İcevan	25.05.1967 12.02.1969
617.	Uzuntala qəs.	Qayan	İcevan	25.05.1967

*__Uz__ - is the name of the ancient turkic tribe. [Bayramov I.Ibid. p. 561-562].

1	2	3	4	5
618.	Üçüncü Qarakilsə	Dzoraşen	Qukasyan (Aşotsk)	03.01.1935
619.	Vağudi*	Vağadin	Sisyan	1991-ci ildən
620.	Vedi rayonu	Ararat rayonu	-	15.05.1968
621.	Vermәzyar	Arevaşat	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
622.	Vəliağalı	Dzoragyuğ	Martuni	-
623.	Vəlikənd	Tsaxkavan	Şəmşəddin (Berd)	04.05.1939
624.	Yaqublu	1.Meğrut 2.Quqark	Quqark	01.04.1946
625.	Yamancalı	Dextsut	Artaşat	25.05.1967
626.	Yanıxpəyə	1.Meşəkənd 2.Antarageğ	Karsnoselo (Cambarak)	25.01.1978 09.04.1991
627.	Yarpızlı	Lçavan	Vardenis	25.05.1967
628.	Yasovul	Hovuni	Axuryan	07.12.1945
629.	Yaşıl	Kakavadzor	Talın	12.11.1946
630.	Yaycı	Dzovaber	Sevan	25.01.1978
631.	Yaycı	Qarjis	Gorus	03.07.1968
632.	Yeqanlar	Arevşat	Artik	15.07.1948
633.	Yelqovan	Kotayk	Abovyan	31.07.1965
634.	Yengicə	Norabats	Masis	25.01.1978
635.	Yengicə	Sisavan	Ararat	09.04.1991
636.	Yengicə	Qandzak	Yeğeqnadzor	10.09.1946
637.	Yenikənd	Tretunk	Vardenis	09.04.1991
638.	Yeniköy	Xarkov	Ani	-
639.	Yuxarı Adıyaman	Verin Getaşen	Martuni	07.12.1945

* ***Vağudi*** – is formed by adding the consonant "v" before the toponym "ağudi". [See: Bayramov I.Ibid.p.163-164].

1	2	3	4	5
640.	Yuxarı Ağbaş	Abovyan	Artaşat	01.12.1949
641.	Yuxarı Ağcaqala	Verin Bazmaberd	Talın	12.11.1946
642.	Yuxarı Ağdan	1.Ağdan 2.Qandzakar	İcevan	25.05.1967 25.01.1978
643.	Yuxarı Axta	Lernanist	Razdan	25.01.1978
644.	Yuxarı Əylənli	Tsaxkunk	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
645.	Yuxarı Girərağ	Verin Qirataq	Qafan	1991-ci ildən
646.	Yuxarı Xatınarxı	Hankaşen	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
647.	Yuxarı Kolanlı	Qriboyedov	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
648.	Yuxarı Kürdkəndi	Noraşen	Artaşat	-
649.	Yuxarı Qanlıca	Marmaşen	Axuryan	26.04.1946
650.	Yuxarı Qaraqoymaz	Verin Sasunaşen	Talın	12.11.1946
651.	Yuxarı Qarxın	Crarat	Eçmiədzin	04.04.1946
652.	Yuxarı Quylasar	1.Bambakavan 2.Byuravan	Artaşat	20.08.1945 25.01.1978
653.	Yuxarı Necili	Nizami	Masis	25.01.1978
654.	Yuxarı Pirtikən	Tsakkasar	Talın	02.03.1940
655.	Yuxarı Türkmənli	Abaqa	Eçmiədzin	03.01.1975
656.	Yuxarı Zağalı	Axbradzor	Vardenis	25.01.1978
657.	Yuxarı Zeyvə	Taronik	Eçmiədzin	25.01.1978
658.	Yuva	Şaumyan	Artaşat	19.04.1950
659.	Zeytə*	Zedea	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	09.04.1991
660.	Zeyvə	David-Bek	Qafan	29.06.1949

* ***Zeytə*** - originated from the Arabic word "zeyvə", which means "corner, temple". [Look:Bayramov I. Ibid. p. 317].

1	2	3	4	5
661.	Zəngibasar rayonu	Masis rayonu	-	15.03.1953
662.	Zəngilər	Zorak	Masis	09.04.1991
663.	Zərzibil	1.Zərkənd 2.Kut	Vardenis	03.01.1935 09.04.1991
664.	Zod	Sotk	Vardenis	09.04.1991
665.	Zolaxaç	Zolakar	Martuni	03.01.1935
666.	Zorba	Sorik	Talın	03.01.1935
667.	Zöhrablı	Mrqanut	Artaşat	20.08.1945

THE LIST

of the Azerbaijani villages in territory of current Armenia the former Iravan Khanate and other Azerbaijani lands, the names of which were stroken off in 1918 – 1987 years

№	Kəndin adı	Hansı rayonun ərazisində olub	Nə vaxt
1	2	3	4
1.	Ağasıbəyli	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illərdə
2.	Ağca (Ağcakənd)	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
3.	Ağcaqışlaq	İrəvan ətrafında	1918-20-ci illər
4.	Ağdərə	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
5.	Ağıllı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
6.	Ağkilsə	Vedi (Ararat)	1940
7.	Ağkilsə	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
8.	Ağverən	Axta (Hrazdan)	1966
9.	Alxanpəyəsi	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
10.	Alımərdan	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
11.	Alışar	Sisyan	1938
12.	Alim Əhməd	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1940-cı illər
13.	Almalı	Qafan	1948
14.	Almalı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1939
15.	Aralıx	Talın	1918-20-ci illər
16.	Aramlı	Eçmiədzin	1918-20-ci illər
17.	Ardaraz	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1949
18.	Arxüstü	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
19.	Arınc	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
20.	Arzalar	Artaşat	1948-51-ci illər
21.	Assar	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	1918-20-ci illər
22.	Aşağı Axtala (Gümüşxana)	Tumanyan	1940
23.	Aşağı Alçalı	Martruni	1918-20-ci illər
24.	Aşağı Ərmik	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər

1	2	3	4
25.	Aşağı Goxt (Türk Goxtu)	Ellər (Abovyan)	1950-ci illər
26.	Aşağı Kilsə	Quqark	1978-ci il
27.	Aşağı Novruzlu	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1948-51-ci illər
28.	Aşağı Qulubəyli	Eçmiədzin	1940-cı illər
29.	Aşağı Sallı	Yeğeqnadzor	1918-20-ci illər
30.	Aşağı Yemәzli	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
31.	Atqız	Qafan	1959
32.	Aylanlı	Eçmiədzin	1918-20-ci illər
33.	Aylı Xaraba	Əştərək	1930-cu illər
34.	Babayaqublu	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
35.	Bağçalı (Baxcəli)	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
36.	Bağırbəyli	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
37.	Baharlı	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
38.	Baxçacıq	Talın	1918-20-ci illər
39.	Baxçacıq	Vedi (Ararat)	1959
40.	Barabatum	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
41.	Bayburt	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1985
42.	Baydaq	Qafan	1959
43.	Bənövşəpuş	Meğri	1918-20-ci illər
44.	Bığlı	Sevan	1918-20-ci illər
45.	Bilək	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
46.	Binayeri (Qaragədik)	Gorus	1918-20-ci illər
47.	Bozkosa	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
48.	Bozqala	Amasiya	1940-cı illər
49.	Böyük Gilanlar	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1948-51-ci illər
50.	Buğakar	Meğri	1930-cu illər

1	2	3	4
51.	Bulaqlar	Əzizbəyov	1948-51-ci illər
52.	Bülbülölən	Keşişkənd (Yegeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
53.	Cadqıran	Vedi (Ararat)	1936
54.	Camışbasan	Vedi (Ararat)	1947
55.	Canı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1939
56.	Ceyranlı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
57.	Cəfərli (Günnüt Sünbül)	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
58.	Cığatay	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
59.	Cırmanıs	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
60.	Çamırlı	Martuni	1918-20-ci illər
61.	Çanqlı	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
62.	Çatma	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1918-20-ci illər
63.	Çaykənd	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
64.	Çiləxanlı	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1948-51-ci illər
65.	Çıraxlı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
66.	Çiriş	Qafan	1930-cu illər
67.	Çobankərə	Zəngibasar (Masis)	1930-cu illər
68.	Çobanlı	Qafan	1940-cı illər
69.	Çullu	Qafan	1930-cu illər
70.	Daşaltı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
71.	Daşbaşı	Qafan	1930-cu illər
72.	Daşxərmən	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
73.	Daşnov	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
74.	Daşnov	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
75.	Daylaxlı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
76.	Dəhnəz	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər

1	2	3	4
77.	Dəlləkli	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
78.	Dəmirçilər	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
79.	Dərəkənd	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
80.	Dəvə Xarabası	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
81.	Ertiş	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1939
82.	Eynəzur (Yernəzir)	Meğri	1930-cu illər
83.	Əcili	Qafan	1950-ci illər
84.	Əxili	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
85.	Əlidərəsi	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
86.	Əliməmməd qışlağı	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
87.	Əliqışlağı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
88.	Əmrakar	Meğri	1960
89.	Əngirsək	Əştərək	1959
90.	Ərəmis	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
91.	Ərgəz	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
92.	Ərikli	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
93.	Ərmik	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
94.	Əsni	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
95.	Əşirabad	Nairi	1940-cı illər
96.	Əşirzalad	Vedi (Ararat)	1920-ci illər
97.	Gendərə	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1930-cu illər
98.	Gənəli	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
99.	Gödəkli	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
100.	Gölaysor	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1948-51-ci illər
101.	Gölcığın	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
102.	Göy Abbas	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər

1	2	3	4
103.	Göyərçin	İcevan	1950
104.	Gül	Meğri	1960-cı illər
105.	Gümüşxana	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
106.	Güneyvəng	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
107.	Göyərçin	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
108.	Haxıs	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
109.	Hamamlı	Əştərək	1930-cu illər
110.	Hand (And)	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
111.	Heşin	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1948-51-ci illər
112.	Həsənli	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1930-cu illər
113.	Hortöyüz (Hortagiz)	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
114.	Hortun	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
115.	Hosdun	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1939
116.	Hüseynqulular	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1939
117.	Xançallı	Amasiya	1940-cı illər
118.	Xaraba Kotanlı	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
119.	Xartlıq	Martuni	1918-20-ci illər
120.	Xınıt (Xnut)	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
121.	Xocayarlı	Eçmiədzin	1918-20-ci illər
122.	Xosrov	Vedi (Ararat)	1940-cı illər
123.	İlanlı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
124.	İlxı Qoruğu	Zəngibasar (Masis)	1918-20-ci illər
125.	İmirzik	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
126.	İncəvar	Qafan	1930-cu illər
127.	İnqala	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
128.	İpəkli	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər

1	2	3	4
129.	İrimis	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
130.	İsgəndərabad	Eçmiədzin	1918-20-ci illər
131.	İstisu	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
132.	İtqıran	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
133.	Kalaşan	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
134.	Kalaşkənd	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
135.	Kamal	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
136.	Karvansaray	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
137.	Kavart	Qafan	1918-20
138.	Kiçik Gilanlar	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1960
139.	Kiçik Qaraqoyunlu	Basarkeçər (Vardenis)	1930-cu illər
140.	Kiçikkənd	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
141.	Kirəşli	Abaran	1930-cu illər
142.	Kolanlı	Eçmiədzin	1930-cu illər
143.	Kolanlı	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
144.	Kosalar	Gorus	1918-20-ci illər
145.	Kotuz	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
146.	Kömürlü	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
147.	Körpüqulağı	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
148.	Kürdalı	Əştərək	1930-cu illər
149.	Kürdlər	Gorus	1918-20-ci illər
150.	Küsüz	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
151.	Küzəcik	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
152.	Qabaxlı	Axta (Hrazdan)	1930-cu illər
153.	Qabaqlı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
154.	Qaladibi	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər

1	2	3	4
155.	Qanlı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
156.	Qarabaşlar	Qafan	1930-cu illər
157.	Qaracalar	Əştərək	1940-cı illər
158.	Qaraqala	Axta (Hrazdan)	1930-cu illər
159.	Qaraqoyunlu	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1930-cu illər
160.	Qaralar	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
161.	Qaratəpə	Zəngibasar (Masis)	1918-20-ci illər
162.	Qaratorpaq	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
163.	Qaravəng	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
164.	Qatar	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
165.	Qaya Xaraba	Ellər (Abovyan)	1930-cu illər
166.	Qayalı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
167.	Qılıclı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
168.	Qısırxaraba	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1930-cu illər
169.	Qışlaq	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1948-51-ci illər
170.	Qıvrax	Sisyan	1930-cu illər
171.	Qızıldaş	Amasiya	1930-cu illər
172.	Qızılxaraba	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
173.	Qızılkənd (Qızılkilsə)	Amasiya	1948-51-ci illər
174.	Qoşabulaq	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
175.	Qozluca	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1948-51-ci illər
176.	Qurbağalı	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
177.	Qurbankəsilən	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
178.	Quşçu	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
179.	Quşçular	Qafan	1950-ci illər
180.	Quyulu	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər

1	2	3	4
181.	Leyliköçən	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
182.	Lor	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
183.	Mataruz qışlağı	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1918-20-ci illər
184.	Məmərza	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
185.	Məmmədabad	Zəngibasar (Masis)	1918-20-ci illər
186.	Məngük	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
187.	Mərzəğat (Mərzigit)	Meğri	1918-20-ci illər
188.	Məşədilər	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
189.	Molla Əhməd	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
190.	Molla Uruzbəy Binası	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
191.	Mollalı	Qafan	1930-cu illər
192.	Moz	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1930-cu illər
193.	Muçes Novruzlu	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
194.	Muxtarabad	Zəngibasar (Masis)	1918-20-ci illər
195.	Mumuxan	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
196.	Mustuxlu	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
197.	Mülk	Meğri	1930-cu illər
198.	Nəbilər (Aşağı Gülüdüzü)	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1930-cu illər
199.	Novlar	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
200.	Novlu	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
201.	Oğbin	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1930-cu illər
202.	Oxçu	Qafan	1940-cı illər
203.	Ördəkli	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
204.	Pirdovudan	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
205.	Pulkənd	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
206.	Püsək	Sisyan	1930-cu illər

1	2	3	4
207.	Rəhimabad	Masis	1930-cu illər
208.	Sarıxanlı	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
209.	Seldağılan	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
210.	Seyid Kotanlı	Vedi (Ararat)	1918-20-ci illər
211.	Seyidkənd	Masis	1948-51-ci illər
212.	Seyidlər	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
213.	Səfiabad	Hoktemberyan (Armavir)	1918-20-ci illər
214.	Səncəravaz	Qafan	1930-cu illər
215.	Sərincan	Axta (Hrazdan)	1930-cu illər
216.	Siçanlı	Martuni	1918-20-ci illər
217.	Sınıx	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
218.	Söyüdlü	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
219.	Şahgəldi qışlağı	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
220.	Şamsız	Gorus	1930-cu illər
221.	Şəhriyar	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
222.	Şirvanşahlı	Qafan	1918-20-ci illər
223.	Şiştəpə (türk)	Amasiya	1918-20-ci illər
224.	Şorca	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
225.	Şotalı	Qafan	1930-cu illər
226.	Şuğayıb	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
227.	Şukər	Sisyan	1940-cı illər
228.	Tağamir	Meğri	1930-cu illər
229.	Tarp	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər
230.	Tecadin	Qafan	1930-cu illər
231.	Tey (Hacılı)	Meğri	1930-cu illər
232.	Tərəkəmələr	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər

1	2	3	4
233.	Tuğut	Meğri	1930-cu illər
234.	Turabxanlı	Qafan	1930-cu illər
235.	Tutiyə	Ellər (Abovyan)	1940-cı illər
236.	Üçtəpə	Ellər (Abovyan)	1918-20-ci illər
237.	Üləşik	Axta (Hrazdan)	1930-cu illər
238.	Vartanes	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1948-51-ci illər
239.	Vartanlı	Axuryan	1918-20-ci illər
240.	Yaqublu	Əştərək	1918-20-ci illər
241.	Yanıx	Martuni	1918-20-ci illər
242.	Yappa	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1918-20-ci illər
243.	Yavər	Keşişkənd (Yeğeqnadzor)	1918-20-ci illər
244.	Yellicə	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
245.	Yeranos	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
246.	Yuxarı Alçalı	Martuni	1930-cu illər
247.	Yuxarı Ərmik	Vedi (Ararat)	1948-51-ci illər
248.	Yuxarı Novruzlu	Qəmərli (Artaşat)	1940-cı illər
249.	Yuxarı Qarabağlar	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
250.	Yuxarı Qulubəyli	Eçmiədzin	1940-cı illər
251.	Yuxarı Yeməzli	Qafan	1930-cu illər
252.	Zabazadur	Sisyan	1918-20-ci illər
253.	Zimmi	Vedi (Ararat)	1930-cu illər
254.	Zirək	Əzizbəyov (Vayk)	1948-51-ci illər

THE LIST
of the names of settlements which were changed before the october revolution and after the sovietization in Armenian SSR*

№	Previous name	Current name
1	2	3
	A	
1.	Ağasıbəyli	Aqaslu
2.	Ağcaqışlaq (Qəmərli r.)	Getaşen
3.	Ağkilsə (Basarkeçər r.)	Azad
4.	Axtaxana	Xlataq
5.	Axund Bzovan	Bzovan
6.	Alakilsə	Baytar
7.	Aleksandropol	Leninakan
8.	Aleksandrovka (Leninakan r.)	Karibcanyan
9.	Aralıx Kolanlı	Aralıx
10.	Arzakənd	Arzakan
11.	Astazur	Şvanidzor
12.	Aşağı Qarabağlar	Çimənkənd
13.	Aşağı Qaranlıq	Martuni
14.	Aşağı Türkmənli	Lusaqyuğ
15.	Avdalağalı	Vağaşen
16.	Ayaslı	Ayqestan
	B	
17.	Babakişi (Aparan r.)	Bujakan
18.	Balakənd	Dovex
19.	Baş Abaran	Aparan

* The settlements and settling of people in the Armenian SSR.CEC Publishing of the Armenian SSR, Iravan, 1936, p.85-87.

1	2	3
20.	Baş Gərni	Qarni
21.	Bəzirxana	Tsitankov
22.	Boğazkəsən	Dzorakap
23.	Boqdanovka	Noraşen
24.	Bozdoğan	Sarakap
25.	Bozkənd	Həmzəçimən
26.	Böyük Arıxvəli	Mets Mantaş
27.	Böyük Bekənd	Mets Qarni
28.	Böyük Kəpənək	Musaelyan
29.	Böyük Qarakilsə	Kirovakan
30.	Böyük Qaraqoyunlu (Basarkeçər r.)	Əzizli
31.	Böyük Şorlu Dəmirçi	Böyük Demurçi
	C	
32.	Calaloğlu	Stepanavan
33.	Camışbasan	Əzizkənd
34.	Cəfərli Günnüt	Cafarlu
35.	Cğın-Qaraqoyun	Karakoyun
36.	Cücəkənd	Qızılşəfəq
	Ç	
37.	Çatıqıran (Kotayk r.)	Razdan
38.	Çırpılı	Crapi
39.	Çubuxlu	Tsovaqyux
	D	
40.	Damcılı	Mravyan
41.	Dəlikdaş	Tsakkar
42.	Dəliqardaş	Saruxan

1	2	3
43.	Dəllər	Dalar
44.	Dərəçiçək	Tsaxkadzor
45.	Dərəkənd	Dzoraqyux
46.	Dəvəxaraba	Azad
47.	Dəvəli	Ararat
48.	Dəymədağlı	Şrvenants
49.	Donuzyeyən	Zəngilər
50.	Duzkənd (Talın)	Baroj
51.	Dvin – aysor	Verin Dvin
52.	Dvin – er.	Nerkin Dvin
53.	Dvin-Kürkənd	Verin Noraşen
	E	
54.	Ecanan	Qacarants
55.	Ellər oyuğu	Ellər
	Ə	
56.	Əfəndi (Novo-Bayazet r.)	Noraşen
57.	Əskipara	Voskepar
58.	Əlixan	Qetik
59.	Əliqırıx	Astxadzor
60.	Əliqoçax	Kuçak
61.	Əlili	Salvard
62.	Əlirzalar	Çanqli
	G	
63.	Gəlur	Kaler
64.	Gödəkli (Qəmərli r.)	Martikyan
65.	Göl	Liçk

1	2	3
66.	Göykilsə	Kaputan
67.	Gül	Nor Arevik
68.	Güllübulaq – er.	Vardaqbyur
	H	
69.	Hacı Bayram	Baxçalar
70.	Hacı Eylas	Eylas
71.	Hacı Qara (Vağarşapat r.)	Ayteşat
72.	Hacı Muxan	Muxan
73.	Hacı Nəzər	Kamo
74.	Hacılar	Mrqastan
75.	Haçakilsə	Paros
76.	Haçasu	Açacur
77.	Həsənkənd	Şatin
78.	Hozukənd	Quzukənd
79.	Hüseynqulu Ağalı	Nərimanlı
	X	
80.	Xaçaparax	Zəhmət
81.	Xaçıdur	Tsaxkaşat
82.	Xaçigyuğ	Debet
83.	Xaraba Kotanlı	Verin Kotanlu
84.	Xaraba-Kolanlı	Kolanlu
85.	Xaraba-Sarvanlar	Nor-Koxb
86.	Xavaradzor	Lusadzor
87.	Xnut-Qaratorpaq	Qaratorpaq
	İ	
88.	İlançalan	Artaşavan

1	2	3
89.	İlli-Qarakilsə	İlli
90.	İmanşalı	Mxçyan
91.	İstisu kurort	Cermuk
92.	İtqıran	Gülüstan
	K	
93.	Kafdarlı	Panik
94.	Karvansara (Axta r.)	Atarbekyan
95.	Karvansara (keç. Qazax qəs.)	İcevan
96.	Keşişdağ	Daşkənd
97.	Keşişkənd (Aparan r.)	Gexarot
98.	Keşişkənd (Dərələyəz)	Mikoyan
99.	Keşişverən	Zovaşen
100.	Kərimarx	Sovetakan
101.	Kərpicli	Qexadir
102.	Kiçik Arıxvəli	Pokr Mantaş
103.	Kiçik Əfşar	Surenavan
104.	Kiçik Şorlu Dəmirçi	Pokr Dəmirçi
105.	Kilsəkənd	Sraşen
106.	Kir Bzovan	Azatavan
107.	Kolagirən	Tsovindar
108.	Konstantinovka	Tsaxkadzor
109.	Kosaməmməd	Batikyan
110.	Kotanlı	Karmraşen
111.	Körpəli	Arşaluys
112.	Kunen	Getaşen
113.	Kürdevan	Yenokavan

1	2	3
114.	Kürdkənd	Lernadzor
	Q	
115.	Qamışqut	Yeqeknut
116.	Qaradaş	Sevkar
117.	Qarahəmzəli	Burastan
118.	Qarakilsə (Sisyan r.)	Sisavan
119.	Qarakilsə türk	Axurik
120.	Qaranamaz	Yeni yol
121.	Qaranlıqdərə	Lusadzor
122.	Qarqavan	Pokravan
123.	Qırxbulaq	Akunk
124.	Qızıldəmir	Voskevaz
125.	Qızılkilsə (Stepanavan r.)	Qızıldağ
126.	Qızılkilsə – er.	Karmravan
127.	Qızılkilsə – türk	Qızılkənd
128.	Qızqala (Kotayk)	Astxaberd
129.	Qoduxvəng	Koturvan
130.	Qorux Güney	Karmir Ovit
131.	Qoturbulaq	Katnaqbyur
132.	Qoytur (Dərələyəz)	Getap
133.	Qulaməli Bzovan	Ayqestan
134.	Quldərviş	Vosketas
135.	Qurduqulu	Armavir
136.	Qurumsulu	Dostlu
	M	
137.	Malvalan	Malev

1	2	3
138.	Mehrab Kürkəndi	Aşağı Noraşen
139.	Məzarcıq	Şenik
140.	Mixaylovka (Axta r.)	Misxana
141.	Mixaylovka (Dilican)	Krasnoselsk
142.	Molla Bayazet	Bambakaşat
143.	Molla Bədəl	Bədəl
144.	Molla Dursun	Şaumyan
145.	Molla Eyyublu	Evli
146.	Molla Əhməd	Otlaq
147.	Molla Göyçə	Maralik
148.	Molla Qasım	Zovuni
149.	Molla Musa	Musakan
150.	Mollalu (Martuni r.)	Aluçalu Y.
151.	Mülkaçan	Erkenants
	N	
152.	Nadejdino	Şorca
153.	Nikitino	Fioletovo
	O	
154.	Oçi qışlaq	Zvistan
155.	Oğruca	Qaraiman
	P	
156.	Panuslu	Yuxarı And
157.	Paşakənd (Axta r.)	Marmarik
158.	Paşalı	Əzizbəyov
159.	Pipis	Coğaz
160.	Pirli (Hacı Mirzə)	Mirzo

1	2	3
161.	Pirmələk	Areq
162.	Poğoskilsə	Şamaxyan
163.	Polad Ayrım	Polad
	R	
164.	Rəhmankənd	Noraşen
	S	
165.	Satanaxaç	Güney
166.	Seyid Kotanlı	Aşağı Kotanlı
167.	Seyidkənd	Şurakənd
168.	Siçanlı	Avtona
169.	Sirkətas	Xdrants
170.	Suxoy-Fontan	Fontan
171.	Sultan Əli qışlağı	Canəhməd
172.	Sultanabad	Şurabad
173.	Sultanbəy	Bartsruni
	Ş	
174.	Şıxhacı	Şğarşik
175.	Şirabad	Parakar
176.	Şorlu-Mehmandar	Mehmandar
177.	Tamamlı	Burastan
178.	Titoy Xaraba	Bavra
179.	Tolk	Cranşen
180.	Tovuzqala	Berd
181.	Turabxanlı	Turablı
	U	
182.	Uluxanlı	Nərimanlı

1	2	3
183.	Ulya-Sarvanlar	Sarvanlar
184.	Üçüncü Qarakilsə	Dzoraşen
	V	
185.	Vəli Ağalı	Dzoraqyux
186.	Vordnav	Vardnav
187.	Vornak	Akner
188.	Vorontsovka	Kalinino
	Y	
189.	Yelenovka	Sevan
190.	Yeniköy	Xarkov
191.	Yuxarı Çanaxlı	Hortun
192.	Yuxarı Türkmənli	Apaqa
	Z	
193.	Zərzibil	Zərkənd
194.	Zolaxaç	Zolakar
195.	Zorba	Sorik

THE LIST
of the names in the alphabetical order which were changed up to 1976 in Armenian SSR*

Previous name	Current name	Region	Date of decree
1	2	3	4
A			
Adamxan	Vardadzor	Martuni	3/7-1968
Adıyaman	Qarnovit	Talın	12/11-1946
Ağadzor	Katnaxpyur	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Ağahəmzəli	Marmaraşen	Masis	25/5-1967
Ağbulaq	Lusaxpyur	Spitak	26/4-1946
Ağcaarx	Arevik	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Ağın rayonu	Ani rayonu	-	12/10-1961
Ağkənd	Ağncadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	3/7-1968
Ağkənd	Aşotavan	Sisyan	17/4-1948
Ağkilsə	Kraşen	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Ağkilsə	Azat	Vardenis	3/1-1935
Ağzıbir	Lçan	Kamo	7/12-1945
Axta rayonu	Hrazdan rayonu	-	30/6-1959
Axund Bzovan	Bzovan	Artaşat	-
Alaçıx	Alaçux	Dilican	-
Alakilsə	Baytar	Amasiya	-
Aleksandropol (Gümrü)	Leninakan	-	27/1-1924 -
Aleksandrovka	Qaribcanyan	Axuryan	3/1-1935
Aleksandrovka	Çkalovka	Sevan	26/4-1946
Aleksandrovka	Maksim Qorki	Stepanavan	22/2-1939

*Armenian SSR.The administrative-territorial division for January 1, 1976.The fifth edition. Publishing House “Айастан”, Iravan, 1976, p.265-280.

1	2	3	4
Allahverdi rayonu	Tumanyan rayonu	-	19/9-1969
Almalı	Xndzorut	Əzizbəyov	12/11-1946
Anastasavan (Darğalı)	Ayqezard	Artaşat	30/12-1957 (1/12-1949)
Aralıx	Yerazqavors	Axuryan	7/12- 1945
Aralıx (Kolanlı Aralıx)	Verin Kelanlu	Eçmiədzin	-
Aravus (Ərəfsə)	Arevis	Sisyan	3/7-1968
Arazdəyən	Yerasx	Ararat	3/7-1968
Arıxvəli	Lernut	Axuryan	21/10-1967
Armudlu	Tufaşen	Artik	31/5-1946
Armudlu	Tandzut	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Arpa	Areni	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Arpaçay st.	Axuryan st.	Axuryan	31/7-1950
Artaşat	Verin Artaşat	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Artiz	Qexard	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Arzakənd	Arzakan	Hrazdan	-
Astazur	Şvanidzor	Meğri	22/4-1935
Aşağı Adıyaman	Nerkin Qetaşen	Martuni	7/12-1945
Aşağı Ağbaş	Arevşat	Artaşat	20/3-1945
Aşağı Ağcaqala	Nerkin Bazmaberd	Talın	4/4-1946
Aşağı Axta	Hrazdan	-	30/6-1959
Aşağı Alçalı	Artsvanist	Martuni	27/9-1968
Aşağı Aylanlı	Lenuği	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Aşağı Gözəldərə	Vardenik	Martuni	7/12-1945
Aşağı Karxun	Araks	Eçmiədzin	15/7-1946
Aşağı Qanlıca	Vaqramaberd	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Aşağı Qarabağlar	Çimənkənd	Ararat	-

1	2	3	4
Aşağı Qaraqoymaz	Nerkin Sasunaşen	Talın	12/11-1946
Aşağı Qaranlıq	Martuni	Martuni	-
Aşağı Qoyləsər (Qoyləsər)	Dimitrov	Artaşat	1/12-1949
Aşağı Türkmənli	Lusagyuğ	Eçmiədzin	3/1-1935
Aşağı Zağalı	Tsovak	Vardenis	12/8-1946
Avdalağalı	Vağaşen	Martuni	3/1-1945
Avdallar	Hatsavan	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Ayan	Ağarakadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Ayaslı	Ayqestan	Artaşat	-
Aygehat	Danuşavan	Tumanyan	2/2-1963
Aynadzor	Axavnadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Aynalı	Davdaşen	Talın	19/4-1950
Ayrum	Ptxavan	Noyemberyan	-
Aysəsi	Qızılgül	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
B			
Babakişi	Bujakan	Aparan	-
Babakişi	Axavnadzor	Hrazdan	15/7-1948
Bacıoğlu	Haykavan	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Bağçalar (Hacı Bayram)	Baqaran	Hoktemberyan	3/7-1968 (3/1-1935)
Baqramyan sovxozu	Ptxunk	Eçmiədzin	30/12-1957
Balakənd	Dovex	Noyemberyan	-
Barana	Noyemberyan	Noyemberyan	4/1-1938
Basarkeçər	Vardenis	Vardenis	11/6-1969
Basarkeçər rayonu	Vardenis rayonu	-	11/6-1969
Baş Abaran	Aparan	Aparan	3/1-1935
Baş Gərni	Qarni	Abovyan	3/1-1935

1	2	3	4
Başkənd	Akunk	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Başkənd	Saralanc	Artik	31/5-1946
Başkənd	Vernaşen	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Başkənd	Qexarkunik	Kamo	4/4-1946
Başnalı	Bağramyan	Artaşat	1/12-1949
Batrinc	Voskeat	Əştərək	1/12-1949
Bayandur	Vaqatur	Gorus	7/5-1969
Bazarcıq	Arai	Aparan	15/7-1946
Bazmavan (Çatıqıran)	Nor Qexi	Nairi	10/2-1962 (8/7-1957)
Becəyəzli	Vostan	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Bekənd	Mets Parni	Spitak	-
Bəbirli	Bartsraşen	Ani	3/2-1947
Bədəl (Molla Bədəl)	Yexeknut	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946 -
Bəzirxana	Dzitankov	Ani	-
Birəli	Lancar	Ararat	3/7-1968
Bitlicə	Bartsraşen	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Boğazkəsən	Dzorakan	Ani	3/1-1935
Boğutlu st.	Arteni st.	Talın	31/7-1950
Boqdanovka	Noraşen	Kalinin	-
Bozdoğan	Sarakap	Ani	3/1-1935
Bozköy	Hamzaçiman	Quqark	-
Bozyoxuş	Musaelyan	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Böyük Arıxvəli	Mets Mantaş	Artik	3/1-1935
Böyük Camışlı	Alagyaz	Araqats	4/1-1938
Böyük Keyti	Keti	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Böyük Kəpənək	Musaelyan	Axuryan	3/1- 1935

1	2	3	4
Böyük Qarakilsə	Kirovakan	-	3/1-1935
Böyük Qaraqoyun	Azizlu	Vardenis	3/1-1935
Böyük Şəhriyar	Nalbandyan	Hoktemberyan	19/4-1950
Böyük Şiştəpə	Mets Sepasar	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Böyük Şorlu Dəmirçi	Şorlu	Masis	-
Böyük Vedi	Vedi	Ararat	4/4-1946
Buğdaşen	Baqravan	Ani	3/2-1947
Buğdaşen st.	Baqravan st.	Ani	31/7-1950
Bulxeyir	Şenavan	Aparan	19/4-1950
C			
Calaloğlu	Stepanavan	-	-
Canəhməd (Sultan Əli qışlağı)	Güəşli	Vardenis	3/7-1969 -
Cəbəcəli	Craovit	Masis	27/2-1960
Cəfərabad	Arqvand	Masis	4/4 -1946
Cəfərabad	Qetaşen	Hoktemberyan	4/4 - 1946
Cələb	Cradzor	Amasiya	26/4-1946
Cəngi	Vardablur	Araqats	19/4-1950
Ciftəli	Zuyqaxpyur	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Cızıxlar	Tsoxamarq	Qukasyan	12/11-1945
Cloyxan	Beniamin	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Cul	Artavan	Əzizbəyov	19/4-1950
Cücəkənd	Qızılşəfəq	Kalinin	3/1-1935
Ç			
Çanaxçı	Sovetaşen	Ararat	10/9-1948
Çarxaç	Kuybışev	Dilican	2/3-1940
Çırçır	Varser	Sevan	26/4-1946
Çiydəmli	Azatavan	Artaşat	20/8-1945

1	2	3	4
Çorord gyuğ	Kaxtsraşen	Artaşat	-
Çorord gyuğ	Haxtanak	İrəvanın Şaumyan rayonunda	10/4-1947
Çotur	Sarameç	Spitak	7/12-1945
Çubuxçu	Vardanaşen	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Çubuxlu	Tsovagyuğ	Sevan	3/1-1945
D			
Daharlı	Qetk	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Damcılı	Mravyan	Aparan	3/1-1933
Daşqala	Karaberd	Ani	3/2-1947
Daşlı	Daştakar	Ararat	3/7-1968
Debetaşen (Ləmbəli)	Baqrataşen	Noyemberyan	23/2-1972 (18/6-1960)
Dədəqışlaq	Axundov	Hrazdan	4/5-1939
Dədəli	Yexnik	Talın	12/11-1946
Dəlikdaş	Tsakkar	Martuni	-
Dəliqardaş	Saruxan	Kamo	-
Dəlilər	Dalar	Artaşat	3/1-1935
Dəlləkli	Zovaşen	Abovyan	21/6-1948
Dərbənd	Karmrakar	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Dərəbas	Darbas	Sisyan	10/9-1946
Dərəçiçək	Tsaxkadzor	Hrazdan	-
Dərəgyuğ (Dərəköy)	Saragyuğ	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Dərəkənd	Dzoragyuğ	Quqark	-
Dəvəli	Ararat	Ararat	3/1-1935
Dəvəli semzavodu məntəqəsi	Ararat məntəqəsi	Ararat	10/4-1947
Dəymədağlı	Şrvenants	Qafan	-
Dirəklər	Karnut	Axuryan	26/4- 1946

1	2	3	4
Doqquz	Kanaçut	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Donuzyeyən	Zəngilər	Masis	3/1-1935
Dornı	Antaraşat	Qafan	29/6-1949
Dovşanqışlaq	Şirakavan	Ani	19/4-1950
Duzxaraba	Hartaşen	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Düzkənd	Axuryan	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Düzkənd	Baroj	Talın	3/1-1935
Düzkənd rayonu	Axuryan rayonu	-	7/12-1945
Dvin aysor	Dvin Verin	Artaşat	3/1-1935
Dvin erm. (Aşağı Dvin)	Dvin	Artaşat	19/4-1950
Dzaqidzor	Tumanyan	Tumanyan	4/7-1951
E			
Ellər	Abovyan	-	12/10-1961
Elləroyuğu	Ellər	Amasiya	-
Erdəpin	Yexeqis	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Evcilər	Arazap	Hoktemberyan	10/4-1947
Ə			
Əfəndi	Noraşen	Sevan	4/1-1938
Əfəndi	Karadzor	Spitak	26/4-1946
Əskipara	Voskepar	Noyemberyan	-
Ələyəz	Araqats	Talın	31/7-1950
Əlibəyli	Atarbekyan	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Əliqırıx	Astxadzor	Martuni	3/1-1935
Əliqoçaq	Kuçak	Aparan	3/1-1935
Əlili	Salvard	Sisyan	3/1-1935
Əzizbəyov (Paşalı)	Zaritap	Əzizbəyov	8/7-1957 (3/1-1935)

1	2	3	4
F			
Fermentasiya zavodu yan. m.	Ayqepar	Şəmşəddin	30/12-1964
G			
Gabud	Kapuyt	Əzizbəyov	
Getaşen (Ağcaqışlaq)	Qetazat	Artaşat	25/5-1967 (21/6-1948)
Getaşen (Künən)	Kirants	İcevan	25/5-1967 (3/1-1935)
Gərgər – rus.	Puşkino	Stepanavan	14/2-1937
Ginevit	Musaler	Eçmiədzin	29/3-1970
Goran	Nor Kesaria	Hoktemberyan	14/1-1969
Goran	Qoqaran	Spitak	26/4-1946
Gödəkbulaq	Karçaxpyur	Vardenis	12/8-1946
Gödəkli	Mrqavan	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Göl	Liçk	Martuni	-
Göyhümbət	Qexanist	Masis	1/12-1949
Göykilsə	Kaputan	Abovyan	3/1-1935
Göyyoxuş	Saralanc	Spitak	26/4-1946
Gözəldərə	Qexadzor	Araqats	15/7-1946
Gözəldərə	Qexadir	Araqats	31/5-1946
Gözlü	Akunk	Talın	12/11-1946
Gülablı	Dzoraqlux	Aparan	-
Güllübulaq – erm.	Vardaxpyur	Qukasyan	15/7-1946
Güllücə	Vardenis	Aparan	19/4-1950
Güllücə	Saraart	Spitak	-
Gürcüyolu	Torosgyuğ	Qukasyan	29/6-1949
Gütqum	Qexanuş	Qafan	3/7-1968
H			
Hacı Xəlil	Tsaxkaovit	Araqats	15/7-1946
Hacı Muxan	Muxan	Kamo	-

1	2	3	4
Hacı Nəzər	Kamo	Axuryan	3/1-1935
Hacıqara	Ayqeşat	Eçmiədzin	3/1-1935
Hacılar	Mrqastan	Eçmiədzin	3/1-1935
Haçasu	Açacur	İcevan	-
Haxıs	Dzorap	Əştərək	1/12-1949
Hamamlı	Spitak	Spitak	26/9-1949
Hatsik	Voroşilov	Hoktemberyan	24/7-1940
Heydərbəy	Sverdlov	Stepanavan	1/6-1940
Həbilkənd (Bulaqlı)	Kalinin	Masis	- -
Həsənkənd	Şatin	Yeğeqnadzor	12/8-1946
Horadiz	Oradis	Əzizbəyov	3/7-1968
Hozukənd	Quzukənd	Amasiya	-
Hrazdan (Çatıqıran)	Qexaşen	Abovyan	21/10-1967 (3/1-1935)
Hüseynqulu Ağalı	Nərimanlı	Vardenis	15/7-1948
X			
Xaçaparax	Zəhmət	Masis	3/1-1935
Xaçdaraq (Saratı)	Haştarak	İcevan	- -
Xaçıdur	Tsaxkaşat	Tuman	3/1-1935
Xaçigyuğ	Debet	Quqark	3/1-1935
Xancığaz	Gözəldərə	Quqark	1/6-1940
Xavaradzor (Qaranlıqdərə)	Lusadzor	İcevan	2/1-1935 -
Xeyirbəyli	Yervandaşat	Hoktemberyan	25/5-1967
Xıznaüz	Araqats	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Xlataq (Axtaxana)	Dzorastan	Qafan	1/6-1940
İ			
İlançalan	Artaşavan	Əştərək	-

1	2	3	4
İlanlı	Çaybasar	Amasiya	26/4-1946
İlxıyabı	Ayqabats	Axuryan	26/4-1946
İlli Qarakilsə	İlli	Amasiya	-
İmanşalı	Mxçyan	Artaşat	3/1-1935
İmirxan	Saratak	Artik	1/6-1940
İmirli	Ttucur	Aparan	19/4-1950
İnəkli	Antarut	Əştərək	1/12-1949
İpəkli (Eylas)	Masis sovxozu yanında m.	Masis	4/4-1946 -
İtqıran	Qülüstan	Əzizbəyov	3/1-1935
İydəli	Pşatavan	Hoktemberyan	10/4-1947
J			
Jdanov sovxozunun 2-ci sahəsi	Maisyan	Hoktemberyan	-
K			
Kaftarlı	Panik	Artik	-
Karmraşen (Qaraburun st.)	Qarakert	Talın	21/1-1965 (31/7-1950)
Karvansara	İcevan	-	-
Keşişkənd	Qexarot	Araqats	3/1-1935
Kələqarx	Şenavan	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Kələli	Noraber	Ani	3/2-1947
Kələrə	Qukasavan	Masis	1/12-1949
Kərimarx	Sovetakan	Hoktemberyan	3/1-1935
Kərimkənd	Tsaxkaşen	Kamo	2/3-1940
Kərkibaş	Şəfəq	Vardenis	23/5-1967
Kərpicli	Qexadir	Abovyan	3/1-1935
Kəsikbaş	Lernakert	Martuni	7/12-1945
Kiçik Arıxvəli	Pokr Mantaş	Artik	3/1-1935
Kiçik Kəpənək	Ovit	Axuryan	7/12-1945

1	2	3	4
Kiçik Qarakilsə	Azatan	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Kiçik Pərni	Anuşavan	Artik	7/5-1969
Kiçik Şəhriyar	Nor Artaqes	Hoktemberyan	3/7-1968
Kiçik Şiştəpə	Pokr Sepasar	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Kiçik Şorlu Dəmirçi	Dəmirçi	Masis	3/1-1935
Kilsəkənd	Sraşen	Qafan	-
Kolagirən	Antaramut	Quqark	10/9-1948
Kolagirən	Tsovinar	Martuni	3/1-1935
Korbulaq	Krasar	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Kosaməmməd	Batikyan	Kamo	-
Kotanlı	Karmraşen	Əzizbəyov	-
Kotayk rayonu	Abovyan rayonu	-	2/10-1961
Kotigyuğ	Şavarşavan	Noyemberyan	15/6-1964
Körpəli	Arşaluys	Eçmiədzin	3/1-1935
Kuzəcik	Lancaxpyur	Kamo	19/4-1950
Kürdevan	Enokavan	İcevan	3/1-1935
Kürdkənd	Lernadzor	Qafan	-
Q			
Qacaran	Kacaran	Qafan	4/7-1951
Qaçağan	Lernavan	Spitak	26/4-1946
Qaltaxçı	Hartagyuğ	Spitak	26/4-1946
Qamışqut	Yexeknut	Quqark	3/1-1935
Qanlı	Kamışlu	Vardenis	12/8-1946
Qapılı	Qusanagyuğ	Ani	3/2-1947
Qaraboya	Xikoyan	Spitak	26/4-1946
Qarabulaq	Yerncatap	Aparan	15/7-1946

1	2	3	4
Qarabulaq dövl.ferm.	Qarabulaq	Amasiya	-
Qaracörən	Aragyuğ	Nairi	4/4-1946
Qaraçanta	Əzizəbəyov	Amasiya	4/5-1939
Qaradaş	Sevkar	İcevan	-
Qarakilsə	Hartavan	Aparan	19/4-1950
Qaraqala	Sevaberd	Abovyan	21/6-1948
Qaraqula	Qetap	Talın	12/11-1946
Qaraqula st.	Qetap st.	Talın	31/7-1950
Qaral	Katnacur	Spitak	26/4-1946
Qaraməmməd	Meğraşat	Amasiya	26/4-1946
Qaranamaz	Yeniyol	Amasiya	3/1-1935
Qaranlıq	Lusagyuğ	Aparan	10/9-1948
Qaranlıq	Qexovit	Martuni	3/7-1968
Qarğabazar	Haykaşen	Eçmiədzin	25/5-1967
Qasıməli	Qetapi	Artik	1/6-1940
Qaşqa	Vardaşat	Ararat	10/9-1948
Qazançı	Meğraşen	Artik	31/5-1946
Qazarabat	İsaakyan	Ani	30/6-1945
Qədirli	Lancanist	Ararat	3/7-1968
Qəmərli	Artaşat	Artaşat	4/9-1945
Qəmərli	Metsamor	Eçmiədzin	15/7-1946
Qəmərli rayonu	Artaşat rayonu	-	4/9-1945
Qətran	Qetameç	Nairi	21/6-1948
Qəzənfər	Araqats	Aparan	10/9-1948
Qılçatax	Suser	Talın	12/11-1946
Qıpçaq	Ariç	Artik	31/5-1946

1	2	3	4
Qırxbulaq	Akunk	Vardenis	3/1-1935
Qırxdəyirman	Xnaberd	Araqats	15/7-1946
Qırmızılı	Karmraşen	Talın	12/11-1946
Qızıldəmir	Voskevaz	Əştərək	3/1-1935
Qızılkilsə	Qızıldaş	Kalinin	3/1-1935
Qızılkilsə – erm.	Karmravan	Qukasyan	3/1-1935
Qızılörən	Şenavan	Spitak	26/4-1946
Qızılvəng	Çiçəkli	Vardenis	24/7-1940
Qoduxvank (Qoturvəng)	Gədikvəng	Yeğeqnadzor	- -
Qolqat	Qexanist	Artik	15/7-1948
Qonaxqıran	Şirak	Axuryan	2/3-1940
Qorçulu	Mrqaşat	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Qoşavəng	Haykadzor	Ani	19/4-1950
Qoturbulaq	Katnaxpyur	Stepanavan	3/1-1935
Qoytur	Qetap	Yeğeqnadzor	3/1-1935
Qranit zavodu	Qranitovan	Quqark	3/7-1968
Quldərviş	Vosketas	Talın	3/1-1935
Quləli	Karmir gyuğ	Kamo	1/6-1940
Quləli	Ayqedzor	Şamşadin	4/4-1939
Qulucan	Spandaryan	Artik	31/5-1946
Qurdbulaq	Ayqeşat	Hoktemberyan	19/4-1950
Qurdqulax	Boloraberd	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Qurduqulu	Armavir	Hoktemberyan	3/1-1935
Quru Araz	Yerasxaun	Hoktemberyan	19/4-1950
Qurumsulu	Dostlu	Noyemberyan	-
Quşçu	Keçut	Əzizbəyov	12/11-1946

1	2	3	4
Qutnuqışlaq	Hovtaşen	Artik	15/7-1946
L			
Lernantsk (Kiçik Keyti)	Pokraşen	Axuryan	21/10-1967 (26/4-1946)
Lernantsk (Çorlu)	Lernagyuğ	Qukasyan	(12/11-1946) -
Ləkənd (Aşıxkənd)	Laligyuğ	İcevan	- -
Ləlvər sovxozu 2-ci sahə	Lalvar	Noyemberyan	-
Lusakert (Arpavar)	Nşavan	Artaşat	21/10-1967 (20-8-1945)
Lusavan	Çarentsavan	Hrazdan	23/9-1967
M			
Mağaraşen (Hacı Qara)	Lernarat	Quqark	26/9-1957 1/3-1946
Mahmudcuq	Pemzaşen	Artik	2/3-1940
Mahmudlu	Çaykənd	Qafan	1/6-1940
Maqda	Lernarot	Əştərək	1/12-1940
Manes	Alaverdi	Sisyan	4/5-1939
Mastara	Dalarik	Talın	21/1-1965
Mehrablı	Vardaşen	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Mehriban	Katnaxpyur	Talın	19/4-1950
Məçidli	Nor Kyank	Artik	1/6-1940
Məlikkənd	Tsaxkavan	İcevan	2/3-1940
Məlikkənd	Melikgyuğ	Araqats	15/7-1946
Məliklər	Spandaryan	Sisyan	4/5-1939
Məsimli	Ayqepat	Artaşat	1/12-1949
Məzrə	Bartsravan	Sisyan	10/9-1946
Mixaylovka (Qırmızıkənd)	Krasnoselo	Krasnoselo	- -
Mikoyan (Keşişkənd)	Yeğeqnadzor	Yeğeqnadzor	6/12-1957 (3/1-1935)
Mikoyan rayonu (Keşişkənd rayonu)	Yeğeqnadzor rayonu	-	6/12-1957 (3/1-1935)

1	2	3	4
Misxana (Mixaylovka)	Ankazan	Hrazdan	1/12-1949 -
Moqes	Kaxnut	Qafan	29/6-1949
Molla Bayazet	Bambakaşat	Hoktemberyan	3/1-1935
Molla Dursun	Şaumyan	Eçmiədzin	-
Molla Əyyublu	Evli	Kalinin	-
Molla Göyçə	Maralik	Ani	3/1-1935
Morut	Aknaxpyur (Nerkin Aqdan)	İcevan	11/11- 1970
Muğamlı	Muqam	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Muncuqlu	Tsilkar	Araqats	15/7-1946
Muradtəpə	Kanakeravan	Nairi	15/8-1964
Musaxan (Molla Musa)	Voskeask	Axuryan	26/4-1946 -
Mustuqlu	Lancik	Ani	3/2-1947
Mühub	Balahovit	Abovyan	26/12-1968
N			
Nadejdino	Şorca	Krasnoselo	-
Nikitino	Fioletovo	Quqark	3/1-1935
Nikolayevka	Craber	Abovyan	21/6-1948
Nikolayevka	Kirov	Stepanavan	27/12-1938
Nor Bayazet (Kəvər)	Kamo	-	13/4-1959 -
Nor Bayazet rayonu	Kamo rayonu	-	18/4-1950
Nor Craşen	Craşen	Artaşat	19/4-1950
Nor Kyank (Xarberd)	Nor Xarbert	Masis	31/7-1965 (4/7-1938)
Nubaraşen	Sovetaşen	İrəvanın Orconikidze rayonu	26/3-1938
O			
Ocaqqulu	Arapi	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Oğruca	Qaraiman	Vardenis	-

1	2	3	4
Oğurbəyli	Berkanuş	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Onut (Uzuntala)	Ayqeovit	İcevan	12/2-1969 (25/5-1967)
Ortakənd	Qladzor	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Ortakilsə	Maisyan	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Ortakilsə st.	Maisyan st.	Axuryan	31/7-1950
Ovandərə	Ovnanadzor	Stepanavan	19/4-19
Ovit (Danagirməz)	Niqavan	Axuryan	21/10- 1967 (15/7-1946)
Ö			
Ördəkli	Lçaşen	Sevan	26/4-1946
P			
Paros (Haçakilsə)	Naqapetavan	Artik	30/1-1961 (3/1-1935)
Paşakənd	Marmarik	Hrazdan	3/1-1935
Pipis	Coqaz	İcevan	-
Pirmələk	Areq	Talın	3/1-1935
Pirtikan	Dzoragyuğ	Talın	2/3-1940
Pokrovka	Kuybışev	Stepanavan	4/5-1939
Polad Ayrum	Polad	İcevan	-
Püşqaq	Ayqedzor	Meğri	-
R			
Revazlı	Ditavan	İcevan	25/5-1967
Reyhanlı	Ayqavan	Ararat	4/4-1946
Rubenakert	Orconikidze	Krasnoselo	-
S			
Saçlı	Noraşen	Aparan	15/7-1946
Samurlu	Sarapat	Qukasyan	12/11-1946
Sarıbaş	Aykasar	Artik	15/7-1948
Satanağaç	Qüney	Vardenis	3/1-1935

1	2	3	4
Saybalı	Sarnakunk	Sisyan	10/9-1946
Sədibağdı	Çkalov	Tumanyan	22/2-1939
Səmadərviş	Çknax	Aparan	1/6-1940
Sərdarabad	Oktember	Hoktemberyan	3/1-1935
Sərdarabad	Hoktemberyan	-	2/3-1935
Siçanlı	Avtona	Talın	3/1-1935
Sirkətas	Xdrants	İcevan	25/5-1967
Sisavan (Qarakilsə)	Sisian	Sisyan	2/8-1940 -
Sisyan	Hatsavan	Sisyan	2/8-1940
Sonqurlu	Ayrenets	Artik	31/15-1946
Sovxoz №10	Dzerjinski sovxozu	Hoktemberyan	-
Sovxoz №2	Kirov ad.m.	Ararat	22/10-1939
Sovxoz №3	Jdanov ad.m.	Hoktemberyan	18/7-1953
Sovxoz №3	Lukaşin	Hoktemberyan	30/12-1957
Sovxoz №36	Mrqaşen	Nairi	15/8-1964
Sovxoz №38	Proşyan	Nairi	15/8-1964
Sovxoz №39	Sasunik	Əştərək	21/8-1964
Sovxoz №40	Kasax	Nairi	11/11-1970
Sovxoz №41	Nor Yerzika	Nairi	5/11-1966
Sovxoz №5	Araks sovxozu	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Soylan	Əzizbəyov	Əzizbəyov	12/10-1956
Söyüdlü	Sarnaxpyur	Ani	2/3-1940
Spandaryan sovxozu	Surenavan	Ararat	-
Spitak	Lernantsk	Spitak	19/4-1950
Sarıgöy	Sarigyuğ	İcevan	10/5-1951
Stalin	6№-li sovxoz	Hoktemberyan	-

1	2	3	4
Suxoy Fontan	Fontan	Hrazdan	3/1-1935
Sultanabad	Şurabad	Amasiya	-
Sultanbəy	Bartsruni	Əzizbəyov	3/1-1935
Susuz	Tsamakasar	Talın	12/11-1946
Sübhanverdi	Luysaxpyur Xdrants	Ani İcevan	3/2-1947 25/5-1967
Ş			
Şahab	Mayakovski	Abovyan	14/4-1940
Şahablı	Şaqap	Ararat	3/7-1968
Şahalı	Vaaqni	Quqark	10/4-1947
Şahriz	Qeqamavan	Sevan	26/4-1946
Şahvarid	Huşakert	Hoktemberyan	3/4-1968
Şıxhacı	Şqarşik	Talın	3/1-1935
Şıxlar	Lusakert	Ararat	26/12-1958
Şıxlar	Qızılşəfəq	Sisyan	2/3-1940
Şinatağ	Lernaşen	Sisyan	2/3-1940
Şirabad	Parakar	Eçmiədzin	-
Şirəkqala	Vardenut	Aparan	15/7-1945
Şirvancıq	Lernakert	Artik	15/7-1948
Şorlu Mehmandar	Mehmandar	Masis	3/1-1935
T			
Talıboğlu	Lusakert	Artik	15/7-1948
Talış	Ariç	Əştərək	11/11-1970
Tamamlı (Qarahəmzəli)	Burastan	Artaşat	- -
Tayçarıx	Meqradaor	Hrazdan	31/5-1946
Tecrəbək	Dzoraxpyur	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Terp	Saravan	Əzizbəyov	27/12-1960

1	2	3	4
Təkərli	Tsaxkaşen	Aparan	19/4-1950
Təkiyə	Bazmaxpyur	Əştərək	1/12-1949
Təpədibi	Haykavan	Hoktemberyan	4/4-1946
Təpədolaq	Arevik	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Təzəkənd	Ayntap	Masis	10/9-1970
Təzəkənd	Norgyuğ	Abovyan	4/4-1946
Təzəkənd	Tavşut	Qukasyan	21/10-1967
Təzəgyugh (Təzəkənd)	Tasik	Sisyan	3/7-1968 -
Titoy Xaraba	Bavra	Qukasyan	-
Toxanşahlı	Masis	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Tolk	Verin Craşen	Masis	-
Tomardaş	Vardakar	Artik	31/5-1946
Tomardaş st.	Vardakar st.	Artik	31/7-1950
Toparlı	Hatsik	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Torpaqqala	Xnaberd	Artaşat	1/12-1949
Tovuzqala	Berd	Şamşadin	-
Tsaxkaşen (Qaradağlı)	Mrqavet	Artaşat	21/10-1967 (20/8-1945)
Tsaxkaşen (Korbulaq)	Sizavet	Qukasyan	21/10-1967 (12/11-1945)
Tsaxkaşen (Avdıbəy)	Tsaxkaber	Spitak	21/10-1967 (4/5-1939)
Tumanyan (Dsex)	Dsex	Tumanyan	19/9-1969 (27/12-1938)
Tumanyan sovxozu	Haxtanak	Noyemberyan	-
Tülnəbi	Saralanc	Nairi	4/4-1946
Türk Qarakilsəsi	Axurik	Axuryan	3/1-1935
U			
Uluxanlı st.	Masis	Masis	31/7-1950
Ulya Sarvanlar	Sarvanlar	Masis	-

1	2	3	4
Urud	Vorotan	Sisyan	3/7-1968
Uzunlar	Odzun	Tumanyan	30/9-1967
Uzunoba	Arqavand	Hoktemberyan	10/4-1947
Uzuntala poçtu yanında m.	Kayan	İcevan	25/5-1967
Üçüncü Qarakilsə	Dzoraşen	Qukasyan	3/1-1935
Üzümçülük və şərabçılıq institutu eksperimental bazası	Mertsavan	Eçmiədzin	27/1-1965
V			
Vağarşapat	Eçmiədzin	-	12/3-1945
Vağarşapat rayonu	Eçmiədzin rayonu	-	12/3-1945
Vardnav (Vordnav)	Craşen	Spitak	2/3-1940 -
Vedi rayonu	Ararat rayonu	-	15/5-1968
Vəli Ağalı	Dzoragyuğ	Martuni	-
Vəlikənd	Tsaxkavan	Şəmşəddin	4/5-1939
Vərməzər	Arevaşat	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Vornak	Akner	Alaverdi	3/1-1935
Vorontsovka	Kalinino	Kalinin	3/1-1935
Voskresenovka	Lermontovo	Quqark	5/7-1941
Y			
Yaqublu	Meqrut	Quqark	1/2-1946
Yamancalı	Dextsut	Artaşat	25/5-1967
Yarpızlı	Lçavan	Vardenis	25/5-1967
Yasavul	Hovuni	Axuryan	7/12-1945
Yaşıl	Kakavadzor	Talın	12/11-1946
Yaycı	Qarjis	Gorus	3/7-1968
Yeqanlar	Arevşat	Artik	15/7-1948

1	2	3	4
Yelenovka	Sevan	-	3/1-1935
Yelqovan	Kotayk	Abovyan	31/7-1965
Yengicə	Qandzak	Yeğeqnadzor	10/9-1946
Yenikənd (Qorovan)	Qorovan	Ararat	3/7-1968 4/4-1946
Yeniköy	Xarkov	Ani	-
Yeritsatumb	Bartsravan	Gorus	1/6-1940
Yuxarı Adıyaman	Verin Qetaşen	Martuni	7/12-1945
Yuxarı Ağbaş	Abovyan	Artaşat	1/12-1949
Yuxarı Ağcaqala	Verin Bazmaberd	Talın	12/11-1946
Yuxarı Ağdan	Aqdan	İcevan	25/5-1907
Yuxarı Aylanlı	Tsaxkuak	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Yuxarı Karxun	Araks	Eçmiədzin	4/4-1946
Yuxarı Kürdkənd	Noraşen	Artaşat	-
Yuxarı Qanlıca	Marmaşen	Axuryan	26/4-1946
Yuxarı Qaraqoymaz	Verin Sasunaşen	Talın	12/11-1946
Yuxarı Qoyləsər	Bambakavan	Artaşat	20/8-1945
Yuxarı Qukasyan (Qızılqoç)	Qukasyan	Qukasyan	12/10-1956 (4/1-1938)
Yuxarı Pirtikan	Tsaxkasar	Talın	2/3-1949
Yuxarı Türkmənli	Apaqa	Eçmiədzin	3/1-1935
Yuva	Şaumyan	Artaşat	19/4-1950
Z			
Zeyvə	David-Bek	Qafan	29/6-1949
Zərzibil	Zərkənd	Vardenis	3/1-1935
Zod sovxozu	Ağyoxuş	Vardenis	-
Zolaxaç	Zolakar	Martuni	3/1-1935
Zorba	Sorik	Talın	3/1-1935

1	2	3	4
Zovaşen (Keşişverən)	Urtsalanc	Ararat	21/10-1967 (3/1- 1935)
Zovaşen (Cənnətli)	Lancazat	Artaşat	21/10-1967 (2/3- 1940)
Zovuni sovxozu yanında m.	Zovuni	Nairi	4/4-1972
Zöhrablı	Mrqanuş	Artaşat	20/8-1945

He who concedes land from
his Motherland, will be left
without a Motherland!

During the Russian Empire's wars of invasion aimed at the occupation of the South Caucasus in the early XIX century, the Armenians living in the territories of Iran and Turkey actively assisted the Russian troops, thus acting against their own state. In this way, the Armenians were trying to create a state for themselves in the lands of Turkey and Azerbaijan, which they intended to conquer with Russian help.

The tsarist Russia was using the Armenians who betrayed their own state as tools in its wars against Iran and the Ottoman Empire.

The Russian Empire, having won the war of 1826-1828 against Gajars Iran and the war of 1828-1829 against the Ottoman Empire, implemented massive relocations of Armenians to the newly-invaded North Azerbaijani territories (mainly the Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh Khanates).

Russia's goal was to create a durable Christian strip along the borders of Iran and Turkey and to use Armenians again as tools in future invasions of those states.

While relocating Armenians from Iran and Turkey to North Azerbaijani lands, the tsarist Russia created all the conditions necessary for them. Namely, the Armenian relocation was entrusted to Armenian officers serving in the Russian army; those relocated were provided with financial resources from the imperial budget and the Russian military accompanied the Armenians up to their future places of settlement. During the initial period, the relocated were settled in the most fertile lands of the Iravan, Nakhchvan and Garabagh Khanates. They were provided with land plots in areas with similar climates to those in their previous settlements in Iran and Turkey. Plots in cities were allocated for those relocated from cities and in villages for those relocated from villages. The relocated Armenians were relieved of all taxes and duties. They were given interest-free money loans and seeds. The houses and lands of Azerbaijanis, who were at that

time in their summer houses, were distributed among most of the relocated Armenians.

The relocation of Armenians to Azerbaijani lands caused acute discontent within the local population – Azerbaijanis deprived of their ancestral lands and left without homes. Sometimes popular discontent reached such levels that tsarist government bodies were forced to reconsider. For example, the widespread resentment of the Nakhchivan population and continuous rebellions resulted in the further relocation of 500 Armenian families planted there to Daralayaz. Thus, the relocated Armenians could not settle in the land of Nakhchivan.

In all, from the 1820s, during almost 90 years, over 1 million Armenians were relocated to the South Caucasus. They were settled mostly on Azerbaijani territories and South Caucasus lands inhabited mainly by Azerbaijanis.

During the First World War, the Armenian inflow to Azerbaijani lands increased even further.

The tsarist Russia used the Armenian factor extensively in order to "cleanse" the Caucasus of its Turkic-Muslim population . Armenian terrorist groups, armed and protected by Russia, massacred Azerbaijanis in the territories of the former Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh Khanates. Azerbaijani people, especially the Azerbaijanis of Iravan, Nakhchivan and Garabagh, abandoned their native lands in droves and were forced to migrate to Turkey, Iran and other countries of the world.

The South Caucasus became the hottest centre of tension in the world after the relocation of Armenians. Azerbaijan, with very large territories in the South Caucasus, embarked upon the hardest period in its history. Azerbaijanis, the most numerous of the region's inhabitants suffered massacres and deportations.

On May 29, 1918 the People's Republic of Azerbaijan gave its consent to the establishment of an Armenian state with Iravan as its capital,

without taking into account the opinion of the people and under pressure from bigger states. This marked the establishment of an Armenian state on West Azerbaijani lands, almost 100 years after the relocation of Armenians onto Azerbaijani lands. Thus the Armenians finally achieved their purpose. Yet, this did not suffice…

A new stage of Armenian territorial claims against their own neighbours in the South Caucasus began following the establishment of an Armenian state of approximately 9.5 thousand square kilometres, covering the city of Iravan and its surroundings, in 1918. Terrorist Armenian-Dashnak gangs armed with Russian made arms began to conduct mass genoside against the local Turkic-Muslim populations in order to conquer Nakhchivan, Zangazour, Sharur-Daralayaz and Daghlig Garabagh (Nagorno- Karabakh-***editor***).

The Soviet-Bolshevik regime continued imperial Russia's pro-Armenian and anti-Turkic policy, inherited from Peter I. Receiving every support from Moscow, Armenians soon launched new territorial claims against Azerbaijan.

In return for Armenian acceptance of Soviet power, the Bolsheviks agreed to annex West Azerbaijani territories to the newly-established Armenian state. In accordance with a treaty concluded between the Bolsheviks and Armenians on 10 August 1920, an important section of the ancient Azerbaijani land of Sharur-Daralayaz was given to the Armenians without the participation or agreement of the Azerbaijani people. Immediately after this, Dashnaks occupied the south-western part of Zangazour (Mehri Region) with the help of the XI Red Army. Thus the connection between the main part of Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan was cut. The invasion of Mehri also created a direct link between Armenia and Iran. However, the Dashnaks failed to invade Nakhchivan, due to the resolute resistance of the population of Nakhchivan and help from

fraternal Turkey. Yet the pro-Armenian and anti-Azerbaijani policy of the Soviet regime resulted in the granting of provincial autonomy to Daghlig Garabagh, as a part of Azerbaijan, with its centre at Shusha city. Thus the Armenians and their supporters in Moscow created a "basis" for future territorial claims against Azerbaijan. More precisely, the "foundation" of today's Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict was laid.

The Soviet regime and Armenians nested in the Kremlin continued to pursue a policy of expanding Armenian territories at the expense of Azerbaijani lands. That is, in 1922, an additional 379.984 desyatins of land in the Gazakh uezd and 405.000 desyatins of land in the former Zangazour uezd of Azerbaijan were given to Armenians. In 1928, 75.904 desyatins of fertile land and 79.208 desyatins of summer quarters and pastures were annexed to Armenia under the pretext of "resolving border conflicts". In this way the Gazakh uezd lost over half of its summer pastures. In 1929, the Soviet regime broke the conditions of the Kars Treaty and annexed 9 villages of Nakhchivan, a total of 657 square kilometers, to Armenia. This policy of expanding Armenian territories onto Nakhchivan land was continued. In 1938, a large portion of the villages of Sadarak and Karki was given to Armenia. Armenian territories continued to grow at the expense of Azerbaijani land.

On the other hand, the Armenians, while constantly expanding their territories onto Azerbaijani land in the Soviet era, began implementing the deportation of Azerbaijanis from their ancestral lands of North-Western Azerbaijan (the present-day territory of the Republic of Armenia) again with active help from Moscow. This policy was pursued systematically and deliberately. Namely, Azerbaijanis were deprived of the right to receive education in their own language in their native lands. Thousands of toponyms of Azerbaijani origin were replaced by Armenian names by decrees issued from the centre. Traditional Azerbaijani industrial

sectors were eliminated. Azerbaijani cemeteries, with histories going back thousands of years, were transformed into arable lands. Hundreds of caravanserais, mosques, madrasas, minarets, public baths and other historical-architectural monuments were destroyed. Finally, on 23 December 1947, Armenians achieved the signature of a decree to deport Azerbaijanis from their historical-ethnic lands – the territories of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic - issued by J. Stalin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. As a result, over 100 thousand Azerbaijanis were deported from their native lands – areas with the climate of mountainous-summer quarters, to the hot Mil-Mughan plains of Azerbaijan, from 1948-1950. While the resolution signed by J. Stalin defined the period of relocation as 1948-1950, the process of Azerbaijani deportation continued until 1953 and even later, tens of thousands more indigenous people were deprived of their native lands. The entire property of the relocated Azerbaijanis, including their ancient lands and houses, were distributed among Armenians. A majority of the inhumanly deported population perished and died on the roads, in the hot plains of Mil-Mughan.

The Soviet regime continued the imperial Russian policy of relocating Armenians from abroad to the border regions of Azerbaijan with Iran and Turkey – the former Iravan Khanate. During the Soviet era, Armenians living abroad were relocated to the territories of the present Republic of Armenia (the former Iravan Khanate) on numerous occasions. From 1946-1948 alone, over 100 thousand Armenians were relocated from abroad and settled on Armenian SSR territories (158, 365). The local Azerbaijani residents living in the former Iravan Khanate faced massacres and were forced to abandon their native historical-ethnic lands which caused deliberate demographic changes in favour of Armenians.

Hence, almost all the ancestors of the Armenians currently living on the territories of the former Iravan Khanate (the present-day Republic of Armenia) are those once relocated from Iran and Turkey, or more recently from other countries – mainly Syria, Greece, Libya, Bulgaria and Romania.

The Azerbaijanis who survived the deportations of 1948-1950 and who did not abandon their native lands suffered massive massacres in 1988 – on the eve of the collapse of the Soviet Union - by Armenian armed gangs and were displaced from their historical lands.

Thus, having succeeded in establishing a state for themselves on the lands of North-Western Azerbaijan – the former Iravan Khanate - in 1918 and constituting an ethnic minority in these places, Armenians transformed Armenia into a mono-ethnic country 70 years later – in 1988. This left Azerbaijanis, who had provided Armenians with territories to create a state for themselves in the Azerbaijani lands- in the Iravan Khanate - deprived of their Motherland, where they had been living for thousands of years. Following this, Armenian armed groups violated the internationally-recognised borders of Azerbaijan and thrust into the country's interior. On 26 February 1992, Armenian bandits carried out the Khojali Genocide against the Azerbaijani nation in front of the whole world. The city of Khojali was razed to the ground. Over 20% of Azerbaijani territories were invaded. More than 1 million Azerbaijanis became refugees in their own Motherland.

This is the real and recently occurring picture of the historical truth that some Western politicians "do not see", or rather, do not want to see as they exercise Christian solidarity with the Armenians.

As the policy of discrimination between Azerbaijanis and Armenians continues in a world of double standards and the refugee lifestyle of over

1 million Azerbaijanis in their own native lands continues to be ignored, the Azerbaijani people will be wary of pro-Armenian western politicians' statements about "human rights" and "democracy" and will continue its just struggle for the occupied lands of the Motherland. Because the bitter historical experience of 1918 has shown to the Azerbaijani people that part of the Motherland can no longer be gifted. He who concedes land from his Motherland will be left without a Motherland.

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Abbrevation

ARDTA - State Historical Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan
AMEA TİEA - Research Archives of the Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
BOA - Ottoman Archives of the President's Office
АВПРИ - Archives of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire
АКАК - Acts, collected by the Committee of Caucasian Study of Early Texts
ВУА - Military Research Archives
ИКОИРГО - News of the Caucasian Department of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society
КВ - Caucasian Bulletin
КК - Caucasian Calendar
КС - Caucasian Collection
МИЭБГКЗК - Materials for study of economic life of the state peasants of the region in Transcaucasia
ОРВЗ - Review of Russian control over the Caucasus in the light of statistics, ethnography, topography and finance
ПСЗРИ - Complete code of laws of the Russian Empire
РГАДА - Russian State Archives of the Ancient Acts
РГВИА - Russian State Military-Historical Archives
СРП - Russian Persian Relations
СРТ - Russian Turkish Relations
СМОМПК - Collection of materials for description of areas and tribes of Caucasus
СМИЭБГКЗК - Collection of materials on study of economic life of the state peasants of the region in Caucasus
ЦГИАГ - Central State Historical Archives of Georgia

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