



Names of the Iravan's courtyards at the end of the 19th century

The opinions expressed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on the socio-political processes of the beginning of the 20th century, including the historical fate of the ancient Azerbaijan of Iravan city, reflect objective realities and are based on archival documents.



The views of our head of state are an expression of a call at the state level to re-examine and study the history of Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century, which was a turbulent and responsible period. In this regard, the involvement of documents and materials on the names of neighborhoods of this city, which reflect the historical situation of the city of Iravan at the end of the XIX century is of great importance.

As is known, a lot has been written about the city of Iravan, which has a unique favorable geographical location, in various chronicles, travelogues, reports, and "notebooks". In the writings of Turkish travelers and Azerbaijani chroniclers, issues such as caravanserais and mosques, shops and bazaars, and the occupation of the population of this city were mainly discussed. In the Armenian sources, priority was given to information about the establishment of the city of Irevan, the composition of its population, and the history of its churches. Armenian authors constantly tried to artificially refute the information reflected in the Turkish-Azerbaijani sources, and the falsified information in the Armenian sources, which did not correspond to the historical reality, was not rightly accepted by the Azerbaijanis.



Qarabağ Azərbaycandır!

Thus, the ongoing information struggle throughout the 20th century has created a foggy chaos around the origins of this ancient city and its local population. In this struggle, the other side's insidious policy and flexible tactics of disseminating false information in foreign languages have allowed all the historical truths about Armenia, including the objective reality about the Iravan city located in that area, to be conveyed to the world community in a completely wrong way. In my opinion, one of the most convincing answers to the false and false Armenian propaganda in this direction can be considered the works written by the authors of other nations. From this point of view, 19th century Caucasian Russian sources have the opportunity to provide rich material. Undoubtedly, in the writings of such authors, who were carriers, propagandists, and executors of Tsarist Russia's Caucasian policy, it is possible to see the traces of known imperial interests and corresponding Armenian bigotry. However, civil servants sent from Petersburg to the South Caucasus, or enlightened intellectuals who were representatives of the third party working in various fields, were forced to describe many key issues as they were in order to create an objective image of the country's leadership. As a result of this, the works of V.G.Grigoryev, K.A.Nikitin, S.P.Zelinsky, K.Sadovsky, K.Shulgin, A.Nikolsky, V.Y.Devitsky, L.L.Lopatinsky and others, who were sent to the South Caucasus or worked there, contain quite objective facts about the region information and ideas are reflected.

Stepan Pavlovich Zelinsky, one of the prominent authors active in the Caucasian Russian press, was one of the main researchers of the history of the city of Iravan and its situation at a particular stage. As a teacher of the preparatory class of the Irevan pro-gymnasium, during the years he worked in this city, he devoted a lot of effort to collecting local materials, studying the environment, and obtaining information about the region. His "Iravan city" (54 pages), "Derachichek" (14 pages), "Tatar proverbs, proverbs, riddles and women's names" published in the first issue of the collection "Materials for description of the Caucasian country and peoples" (SMOMPK) in 1881 "(19 pages) articles on Iravan city and its surroundings. S.P. Zelinski's richly informative article entitled "Ethnographic Essays from the Household of Armenians who were relocated from Iran and settled in Nakhchivan district of Iravan province" in the second issue of the mentioned collection in 1882, is a continuation of what has been written about the city of Iravan and its surroundings.