



## **The poetess Natavan**

Khurshidbanu Natavan lived in the most difficult period of Karabakh history. Khurshidbanu Natavan, the only child of Mehdigulu Khan Javanshir, the last khan of the Karabakh Khanate who ruled from 1806 to 1822, played a major role in protecting national interests after the Karabakh Khanate was completely occupied by Russia. She has done many things in the revival of the environment. Khurshidbanu Natavan also paid special attention to education and supported the education of girls, in addition to helping in the construction of roads and water in Karabakh and Baku. Also known as an artistic embroiderer, calligrapher and artist, who wrote under the signatures "Khurshid" and "Natavan", but most of the poems he wrote under his first pseudonym have not survived, the poet was so poetic that women took a special place in the poetry of the 19th century Azerbaijan. known as the author of samples. Unfortunately, many poems of Khurshidbanu Natava, who brought a new spirit to the Azerbaijani literature of the 19th century along with women poets such as Ashiq Pari, Heyran Khanum, Fatma Khanum Kamina, have not survived to this day, and the existing poems were written against the background of personal suffering. Besides being a poet, Khurshidbanu Natavan was also familiar with other fields of art. From the 30s and 40s of the 19th century, Azerbaijani writers started organizing literary gatherings. Famous artists of the time presided over those meetings. Mirza Shafi, head of "Divanihikmat" in Tbilisi, Khurshidbanu Natavan of "Majlisi-uns" in Shusha, Mir Mohsen Nawab of "Majlisi-khamushan" there, Seyid Azim Shirvani, head of "Beytus-Safa" in Shamakhi, head of "Anjumani-shuara" in Ordubad. Mammadtag Sidgi and others were. In these gatherings, which played a certain role in literary life, writers read and discussed their new works, held poetry evenings, debates, read together the best works of the classics, including the literature of other countries, opened debates around them, engaged in the education of young writers, etc. Baku, Shamakhi, Shusha, Gazakh, Sheki, Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Lankaran and other cities can be mentioned as literary centers in Azerbaijan in the 19th century. Literary assemblies such as "Majlisi-uns", "Majlisi-faramushan", "Beytus-Safa", "Majmesh-shuera", "Anjumani-shuera", "Fawcul-Karabakh is Azerbaijan! 2 fusaha" were active in these cities. During the occupation of the khanates, the literary life of the society was revived. Nasreddin Garayev, who has extensive studies and a monograph on the literary assemblies that existed in Azerbaijan in the 19th century, notes that in the memory of Mirza Rahim Fana, he names nine members of the "Majlisi-uns", but concludes that the main members of the assembly consisted of the following poets: Khurshidbanu Natavan ( 1832-1897), Mirza Rahim Fana (1841-1931), Mirza Alasgar Novras (1836-1912), Mirza Hasan Yuzbashov (1824-1904), Mamo bey Mamai (1842-1918), Haji Abbas Agah (? -1892), Mahammadali bey Makhfi (1821-1892), Ismayil bey Daruga (1842-1891), Mashadi Nasir Lovhi (? -1891), Mirza Sadiq Piran Imamkhan oglu (1811-1892), Huseyin Agha Javanshir (1856-?), Bahram bey Fedai , Mirza Hagverdi Safa (?-1881), Muhammed Agha Customer (1875-1956), Mahmud bey Mahmud, Mirza Jafar (Kohnafurush, 1839-1903), Samad bey Samad, Iskandar bey Rustambayov (1845-1918) and others.