



*Aseorías y Tutorías para la Investigación Científica en la Educación Puig-Salabarría S.C.
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RFC: ATI120618V12

Revista Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores.

[Http://www.dilemascontemporaneoseduccionpoliticayvalores.com/](http://www.dilemascontemporaneoseduccionpoliticayvalores.com/)

Año: VII Número: 2 Artículo no.:120 Período: 1ro de enero al 30 de abril del 2020.

TÍTULO: Descripción de la ciudad Nakhchivan en cuarteles (siglo XIX).

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RESUMEN: De los documentos de archivo se desprende, que a principios del siglo XIX, había 13 distritos en Nakhchivan: distrito Gala, distrito Alikhanli, distrito Shahab, distrito Sarvanlar, distrito Bilichi, distrito Hoshulu, distrito Sallagkhana, distrito Ziyilarch, distrito Dabbagkhana, distrito Chaparkhana, distrito Khoylu, distrito Gochustu, distrito Pirgamish, así después de analizar la ubicación geográfica histórica del Ciudad de Nakhchivan en el siglo XIX, llegamos a la conclusión de que Nakhchivan conservó la estructura típica de la ciudad medieval, que combina cuatro características principales para las ciudades medievales del Este.

PALABRAS CLAVES: pueblo, castillo, tumba, dominio, profesión.

TITLE: Description of the city Nakhchyvan on quarters (XIX century).

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ABSTRACT: It is clear from archival documents, that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were 13 districts in Nakhchivan. Gala district, Alikhanli district, Shahab district, Sarvanlar district, Bilichi district, Hoshulu district, Sallaghkhana district, Ziyilarch district, Dabbaghkhana district, Chaparkhana district, Khoylu district, Gochustu district, Pirgamish district, Thus, after analyzing the historic-geographical location of the Nakhchivan city in the XIX century, we come to the conclusion that Nakhchivan preserved the typical medieval city structure, which combines four main features for medieval East cities.

KEY WORDS: village, castle, tomb, mastery, profession.

INTRODUCTION.

In the 70's of the XIX century, Nakhchivan was one of the ten cities in Northern Azerbaijan with city status along with Baku, Shamakhi, Guba, Lankaran, Yelizavetapol, Shusha, Nukha, Zagatala, Ordubad. During this period the experience of the urban culture of Russian in Northern Azerbaijan was spread. The researchers are of the opinion that the plans made by the Russian military engineers of the largest cities of Baku, Shamakhi, Nakhchivan and Ganja were the beginning of the future plans of these cities (2, p.171).

First of all, it should be noted that the city of Nakhchivan was a fortified town and the main part of the city was surrounded by fortress walls.

DEVELOPMENT.

It is clear from archival documents that there were 13 neighborhoods in the city of Nakhchivan at the beginning of the nineteenth century (1, p.4). I. Chopin mentioned the Sarbanians, Oruj district, Old Fortress, Hoşulu, Caparcha, Ziyilarx, Bilici, Shahab, Gala and Tazakend districts in the information about the early days of the Russian occupation (15, p.477).

Grigoryev notes the names of Alikhan, Shahab, Sarvanlar and Kurdlar in "Statistical description of Nakhchivan province" (12, p.68). During the reporting period, there were 700 houses in these four districts and 260 of these residences were taxpayers (12, s.68). If we based on this information from Grigoryev and given that a family has at least 5 people according to the circumstances of the time, we can say that at least 3500 residents live in these four districts. At least 1300 of these residents were taxpayers.

Sometimes naming of districts was associated with the names of tribes and blocs settled in the districts or was determined according to certain art and professional figures. It is also known from the sources that some parts of Nakchivan where Kangarli tribes - Alikhanli, Sarvanlar, Jigatayli (12, p.32) inhabited were named after with the same toponyms through centuries.

Beginning with the Safavid era, district governance was exercised by a kalantar who headed leaders of the districts and the elders of the artisans (6, p.39). Kalantars were usually made of the richest merchants and hawks (13, p.231). Historian M. Guliyev was able to identify the names of Mirza Mahammad Kalantar and Mirza Rahim, both of them were the kalantars of Nakhchivan in the late 18th century (9, p.36).

Gala district - This district began from the territory of Ajami Sayrangah and extends to the area where the Palace of Culture in the name of Haydar Aliyev is located. It was located in the neighborhood of Khoylu district (7, p.311). At the time, a part of the Gala district was named Kangarli district (7, p.288). Then, the name of this district was forgotten.

In the nineteenth century, some of the Molokans were moved from the central regions of Russia and they were settled in this district (3, p.56).

Alikhanli district - The name of this district, located in the northern part of the city, is related to the name of the Alikhanli branch of the Khangarli tribe, where the population of the tribe was inhabited. In the late 18th century, several generations from the Gazakh region moved to Alikhan settlement.

According to the historian A.Aliyev, these migrants gradually expanded their ownership and landed on the left side of Gazakh-Dilican-Nakhchivan road and named it Aliabad (5,p.48). Later, most of the arrivals moved to the county of Daralayaz. This district was one of the main mastership districts of the Nakhchivan city in the nineteenth century. In the middle of the nineteenth century, 97 people were settled in this district (10, p.82). The territory of the district begins from the territory of the present Bahruz Kangarli Park and extends to the territory of the Olympic Sports Complex named after I.Aliyev.

Shahab district - One of the districts, where the artists were densely populated, was the Shahab district. In this district, there were 91 artisans living in the 30's and 40's of the XIX century (10, p.82). There are several versions of the name of the district. Referring to the architecture of the Nakhchivan city, R. Salayeva explained the meaning of "Shahab" as "flowing star", "meteoroid" (14, p.14). According to one of the authors, the origin of Shahab is related to the "fallen person from the sky in the rain".

After the founding of Islam in the 18th century, it was formed as a result of finding a celestial sky-meteor during heavy rains (4, p.101). Due to one of these, inhabitants called the district as "shah – ab" (lush water) in Persian because of the being lush watery of the territory. According to another version, the name of the city is related to Shahbanu, a branch of the Kangarli (8, p.284). For us, the name of the district is associated with the Kangarli tribes. This district, which was one of the main districts of the Nakhchivan city in the XIX century, covered the surrounding area of the Yusif ibn Kuseir tomb. In 1926 also I. Azimbayov wrote in his report that Yusif ibn Kuseir's tomb (I. Azimbayov mentioned this tomb as "Atababa dome".) was located in the Shahab district (11, p.45, 78).

Sarvanlar district - The name of this district is related to the name of the Turkish tribe Sarvanlar, a branch of the Kangarli tribe. In the nineteenth century representatives of this tribe lived in this district. The district covered the north-west area from the Momine Khatun Mausoleum (8, p.247). The district was bordered by the Sallakhana district from the north. At present, the territory of the Heydar mosque (Hz. Zehra Mosque) in the city of Nakhchivan belongs to Sarvanlar district. People, who mostly dealt with phaeton driver, camel breeding and carriage, dwelt in this district. The number of artisans was 56 in the district (10, p.82).

Kurdar district - In the first volume of the "Nakhchivan Encyclopedia", the name of this district is associated with the Gray Wolf that is considered sacred in ancient Turks (7, p.353). Note that this district is considered one of the oldest districts of Nakhchivan. This district was bordered by the Shahab district from the north-west and Kochustu district from the north-east. In the XIX century the waters of "Bektash canal" were used for irrigation of sowing areas in the district (3, p.69).

Bilichi district - At the beginning of the XIX century, the name of the Bilichi district, which existed in Nakhchivan, was not mentioned in the sources after the 30s of the XIX century. The name of the district is related to the name of the Bilichi branch of the Kangarli tribe, as we have mentioned above. While the main settlement area of the Bilichi district was the territory of the lands of Nakhchivan khanate from the south of Araz and Azadciran area, it appears that in the first half of the 19th century, Bilichi tribes settled in Nakhchivan. Studies show that in 1813 by decree of Abbas Mirza, who was the prince of Qajars, Mohammad bey Kangarli was appointed as the greybeard and the advisor of the Kangarli tribe, including Kachli and Bilichi branches (7, p.89).

Chaparkhana district - One of the districts where I. Chopin recorded its name was this district. In some sources, the district was named Chaparkhanli. According to the considerations, the name of the Çaparkhanli district is related to the words "chapar", "qasid". In the opinion of the supporters of this consideration, the district was named like this because of the living of heralds and most of the people

who took care of 'post horses' in this district in the past (7, p.118). The district was located at the top of Bazarchay, it extended from the territory of secondary school № 12 of Nakhchivan city to the location of the National Library of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic named after M.S.Ordubadi (3, p.54). The street passing through Nakhchivan State Television and Radio Broadcasting Council was also a part of this district. The Chaparkhana district was named "October Street " from the 20s to the 60s of the XX century. According to some authors, the English telegraphic building was built in the district, where the Nakhchivan station of London-Karachi (Bombay) telegraph line was located here (3, p.54).

Hoshulu district - In the nineteenth century, one of the districts was mentioned by I. Chopin was Hoshulu district. From R. Salayeva's point of view, the name of district is related to the Hoshnu village where is located on the south-west of Derbent and those who moved from this village called the district with the name of their village (14, p.14). However, we do not think that this kind of narration of the name is convincing because we have not yet encountered such an immigration phenomenon in historical sources and it is not a logical basis. R. Salayeva stated that Hoshulu district was located between the Alikhan and Khincab districts.

Our research shows that Cidilli, Garagaj and Hoshulu districts were located between the Alikhan and Khincab districts. The exact boundary of the district is as follows: The district was bordered by Karagac neighborhood on the east and Khinchov district from the western side. The district joined Sarvanlar district from the south.

Khoylu district - Several researchers have identified these districts because of the name similarity between the Hoshulu and Khoylu districts. Although I.Chopin and V.Grigoryev did not mention, one of the districts, which was existed in Nakhchivan city since 18th century, was Khoylu. The population moved from the Hoy city of South Azerbaijan and settled down in this district at the end of the XVIII century (7, p.255). The district was lying down from the present location of the Girls Fountain.

Ziyilarch district - Historian S. Budagova wrote that this district was formed after the Armenians were transferred to Nakhchivan in accordance with the Turkmenchay Treaty. However, he did not show why he came to such a conclusion.

Dabbagkhana district - The district began from the location of present Martyrs' Avenue and the Martyrs' Museum in Nakhchivan and extended southward. The Buzhana, which is still in existence, was located in this district (3, p.55). Mainly craftsmen, who were engaged in leather processing, lived in the district.

Sallagkhana district – One of the districts in Nakhchivan city was this district where was formed bound up art and profession. It was based on Arabic word "Sallag" (butcher) and Persian "khana" (home). In the city most of the people ,who are carrier, butcher and phaeton driver, lived in this district (8, p.243). The district ,where was bordered by Sarbanlar from the east and Khincov district from the north, is now called Chukur district (3, p.70). The name of the Chukur district was formed in connection with the relief of the geographical area where the district is located.

Gochustu district - At the end of the XVIII century, one of the main districts of the city was Gochustu district where was located on the right bank of Nakhchivan river. Perhaps earlier, this district was an independent settlement, which did not belong to the main part of Nakhchivan city, and later became one of the districts of Nakhchivan due to the growth of the city, because the district has been estimated as a residence for XI – XVIII centuries by archaeologists as a result of their initial exploration (7, p.334-335). Moreover, it should be noted that there was a district called Gochalti in Nakhchivan(10, p.344). Some authors wrote that the name of the district was related to the statue of a ram which was sculpted in the square where was situated in the district since IX century (3, p.69).

In our opinion, the formation of the name of the district is not related to the name of the ram. There are two ideas about the explanation of the toponym. One of them is that the district is connected with the name of Gacolar or Kaclilar, the branch of the Kangarli tribe. Upper district where Gacolar lived

was called “Gaco-ust” or “Gochustu” and the lower district was called “Gaco- alti” or “Gochalti”. The second version is that there was a caravan which was located in the section of the area where Nakhchivan river was crossing. One of the districts was called “Kech(id) ustu”, another was called “Kech(id) alti” and later these toponyms fell into the form of “Gochustu” and “Gochalti” as a result of phonetic changes in the folk language.

Pirgamish district - One of the districts of the city was Pirgamish or Pirhamush district. This district can be considered one of the oldest districts of the city. The name of the district was related to religious belief (8,p.224) and the Pirhamush Khanegah or Pirgamish mosque was located in this district.

CONCLUSIONS.

After analyzing the historic-geographical location of the Nakhchivan city in the XIX century, we come to the conclusion that Nakhchivan preserved the typical medieval city structure, which combines four main features for medieval East cities.

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RECIBIDO: 16 de diciembre del 2019.

APROBADO: 27 de diciembre del 2019.