



e-ISSN: 2980-2628 | www.jomiss.com.tr

CİLT 1, SAYI 1, Haziran 2023 | VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1, June 2023

Atf Bilgisi | Reference Information

Elchin Garayev, "About the Facts of Falsification Committed During the Relocations and Censuses Carried Out by Tsarist Russia in the Territory of the Irevan Governorate (1850-1917)", *Journal of Migration and Settlement Studies*, C. 1, S. 1, Haziran 2023, s. 62-74

Makale Türü | Article Type
Araştırma Makalesi | Research Article

DOI No: 10.29329/jomiss.2023.560.5

Geliş Tarihi | Received Date
19 Nisan 2023 | 19 April 2023

Kabul Tarihi | Accepted Date
19 Haziran 2023 | 19 June 2023

About the Facts of Falsification Committed During the Relocations and Censuses Carried Out by Tsarist Russia in the Territory of the Irevan Governorate (1850-1917)

Çarlık Rusyası'nın Erivan Eyaleti Topraklarında Yaptığı Nakil ve Nüfus Sayımları Sırasındaki Tahrifat Olguları Hakkında (1850-1917)

 Elchin GARAYEV *

Özet

Sunulan makale, Erivan eyaleti nüfusunun sayısı ve etnik bileşimi ile Çarlık Rusyası tarafından yürütülen nüfus sayımlarındaki sahtekarlık olgularına ayrılmıştır. Yazarın kullandığı kaynak ve tarihi literatüre dayanarak, Ermenilerin ve diğer halkların yeniden yerleşimi sırasında yerel Azerbaycan Türklerinin ata topraklarından zorla sürgün edilme sürecini gösterdi. Ayrıca makale, nüfus sayımları sırasında nüfusun etnik bileşiminin kasıtlı olarak tahrif edilmesine ilişkin gerçekleri ayrıntılı olarak incelemektedir. Buna rağmen Erivan vilayetinde nüfusun etnik bileşiminde çoğunluğu oluşturan Türk-Azerbaycan halkı ilin ekonomik ve siyasi hayatında önemli rol oynamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Erivan, Göç, Nüfus, Etnik

Abstract

The presented article is devoted to the numerical and ethnic composition of the population of the Irevan governorate and the facts of falsification in the censuses conducted by tsarist Russia. The author, on the basis of the sources used and historical literature, showed the process of forcible displacement of local Turkic Azerbaijanis from their ancestral lands during the resettlement of Armenians and other peoples. Along with this, the article examines in detail the facts of falsification of the ethnic composition of the population deliberately carried out during the censuses. However, despite this, the Turkic-Azerbaijanis constituted the majority in the ethnic composition of the population of the Irevan governorate and played a great role in the economic and political life of the governorate.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Irevan, Resettlement, Population, Ethnic.

* Assoc. Prof. Dr., Institute of History named after A.A. Bakikhanov of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku, elchin_garayev@mail.ru, Orcid: 0000-0001-6778-715X, Ror ID: <https://ror.org/006m4q736>, Azerbaijan.

Introduction

Tsarist Russia, which annexed the Iravan and Nakhchivan Khanates after the Treaty of Turkmenchay signed on February 10, 1828, separated the region from Azerbaijan, created a buffer zone on the border with Ottoman Turkey and the Qajar state, Christianized the area, and displaced the indigenous Azerbaijani Turks from their ancestral homeland. started to implement the policy of forcing them out. From the first days of the occupation, the tsarist authorities moved representatives of various nations from the neighboring states – Armenians, Kurds, Russians, Aysors (Assyrians), etc. and by relocating peoples tried to change the ethnic composition of the region and to achieve a Christian majority. These relocations were continued during the period we are talking about in the Iravan Governorate, which included the territories of the former Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates. It should be noted that the relocated alien population was settled in the villages and lands inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks, while the local population was displaced from their lands. However, despite all the efforts of the new government, Azerbaijani Turks have always had outnumbered in the ethnic composition of the population in most districts of the Iravan guberniya, which is proven by statistics. Besides, falsifications and inaccuracies were made in the statistical data on the population conducted in different years, births and deaths indicating the growth of Azerbaijani Turks were not objectively calculated.

Suppression of Local Azerbaijani Turks in Relocations to Iravan Governorate and Facts of Falsification in Censuses

From the first days, the alien population relocated to the Iravan region was settled in the villages inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks, and Azerbaijani Turks were deprived of their villages and homes. A.Griboyedov, who was one of the organizers of the relocation of Armenians to North Azerbaijan, in his notes on the transfer stated: “Apart from settling the Armenians on the lands of the landlords and narrowed the place of the Muslims they were also given concessions, but the Muslims were the ones, who suffered the damage. In fact, it is not the Armenians, but the Muslims here who should be considered displaced. When the Armenians were relocated most of the Muslim families were in the summer houses, and they did not know about the arrival of the Armenians in their homes”¹. N.N.Shavrov noted: “We placed the displaced... in the best treasure lands of Elizavetpol and Iravan governorate, where the Armenian population is in minority. For this purpose, more than 200.000 dessiatina (= approx. 2 3/4 acres) of treasure lands were allocated to them, and more than 2.000.000 rubles of privately owned lands were purchased from Muslims. The mountainous part of Elizavetpol guberniya (mountainous part of Karabakh and Zangazur-E.G.) and the coast of Goycha Lake were settled by those Armenians”². Another Russian author noted that after the signing of the “Turkmenchay” Treaty, the resettlement of individual groups began to be carried out in a badly way: since no special land fund was allocated, the majority of the new population (Armenians-E.G.) was settled in the houses of peasants (Azerbaijani Turks-E.G.) who were in the summer pastures then³.

Military operations also had a serious impact on the number of the population. During the occupation, in the course of the military operations, villages were destroyed; most of the Azerbaijani Turks were displaced from the Iravan region, and were forced to move to the Qajar and Ottoman states. If we consider the census compiled by Chopin in 1829-1832, it can be seen that 310 villages inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks and 142 empty villages abandoned by the population were listed in the Iravan region. As a result, out of 831 villages belonging to the Iravan Khanate, the Turkish population of 452 villages where Azerbaijani Turks once lived had not been registered. Moreover, one of the issues that attract attention in the census is that in the vast majority of villages with dwellers, are

1 Записка о Переселении Армян из Персии в Наши Области (АКАК в 13 томах), Под. ред. А. Берже. – Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского, с. 7, 1878, p. 618, p. 642-644; *Revan Hanlığı Rusiya İşkalı ve Ermenilerin Kuzey Aeərbaycan Topraklarına Göçürülmesi*, Bakü 2010, p. 389.

2 Н.Н. Шавров, *Новая угроза русскому делу в Закавказье: предстоящая распродажа Мугани инородцам / Н.И.Шавров.-Баку: Элм,-1990, p. 63-64; Elçin Garayev, Azerbaijan'ın Revan Bölgesinin Tarihinden (XVII yüzyılın sonu-XIX yüzyılın ortalarında)*, Bakü 2016, p. 396.

3 Иван Константинович Ениколопов, *Грибоедов и Восток*, Ереван 1954, p.135; *Revan Hanlığı Rusiya işkalı ve Ermenilerin Kuzey Aeərbaycan Topraklarına Göçürülmesi*, p. 389

shown where 1, 2, 3, etc. families live. It seems unbelievable that so few families live in one village. As a result of military operations most of the population of these villages was forced to leave their homes. If taken into account that 20 families or 100 people live in empty, depopulated villages on average, this makes 45.200 people - a sedentary population (these should be considered the lowest, least numbers - E.G.). Moreover, 2132 *elat* families, or 10.685 people, who were engaged in cattle breeding and lived in summer - winter pastures, left the Irevan Khanate. Taking into account these losses shown in the cameral census, the number of Azerbaijani Turkish population of Irevan region who died in wars and migrated to neighboring countries was about 57 thousand people⁴. Naturally, this had a negative impact on the results of the census.

Besides, the number of Azerbaijani Turks in the censuses was deliberately reduced and falsified. One can find facts proving this both in sources and in historical literature. For example, in 1834, it was shown that 1807 Azerbaijani Turks, 898 Armenians, 40 Gypsies, and a total of 2750 families (11.463 people, 5897 men and 5566 women) lived in Irevan. In 1851, 2606 families or 12.603 people were registered. According to the ethnic composition, 6488 people of the population living in the city of Irevan were Azerbaijani Turks, and 6115 – Armenians⁵. If we compare these figures, it can be seen that the population of Irevan had increased by only 1140 people in the last roughly 16 years. On the other hand, the Armenians almost reached the Azerbaijani Turks due to the increase in numbers. Considering that period, this increase in number does not seem convincing. One of these reasons is the non-objectivity of the tsarist authorities in the census of Azerbaijani Turks, the concealment of the death and birth numbers, and the significant increase in the number of deaths from frequent mass diseases that occurred in the city of Irevan in the mid-19th century. Regarding these diseases, it is stated in the source that: “The number of deaths in Irevan was too high, per year it increased to 800 people regardless of the higher rate of death due to severe cholera or other mass diseases (fever, jaundice). There may be documentary evidence about the number of dead; in the usual manner of death, the burial of the deceased was carried out with the permission of the police and the doctor, but during the plague, Muslims hid their dead (Azerbaijani Turks were afraid that their dead would not be returned - E.G.). As for the number of births, no calculation can be justice in this regard. Because only Armenians had birth certificates that could indicate the number of births, while Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks-E.G.) were not registered anywhere”⁶.

Mammadhasan Valili’s work explained in detail the tsarist authorities’ unfriendly attitude towards the Azerbaijani Turks. In his work, he showed that there was made falsification in the censuses conducted by the tsarist authorities, both of the sedentary population and the number of Azerbaijani Turk people engaged in nomadic cattle-breeding. M.Valili wrote that “the census of 1897 was not detailed. Because the Muslim population was the most backward in terms of culture (literacy) and also because they were afraid of being recruited (taken away), land ownership and tax increases, they refused to be registered when the list was taken. The size of nomadic population (*elats*-E.G.) was also not correct. Because when the list was compiled, most of them were in winter camps far from residential areas, and therefore they were not included in the list ...the figures in this list ... should be treated carefully. These mistakes were deliberately made by the tsar officials and the police. They deliberately reduced the number of Muslim nations from a political viewpoint, and they did it secretly. For example, when the list was made out, it was rumored that this list was for assembling troops, increasing taxes and “zamski” taxes”⁷. In some cases, Azerbaijani Turks were not even mentioned in the census. For example, although the names and numbers of separate ethnic groups living in Irevan guberniya were indicated in the population data from the beginning of the 20th century, but Azerbaijani Turks were deliberately hidden under the name of “various Asian peoples”⁸. This was also the result of the colonial policy of the tsarist executive bodies and their unfriendly attitude towards the Azerbaijani Turks.

4 Garayev, *Azerbaycan'ın Revan Bölgesinin ...*, p. 399-400.

5 *Обозрение Российских Владений за Кавказом в Статическом, Этнографическом, Топографическом, Финансовом Отношениях (В 4 Частях)*, Спб. Типография Департамента Внешней Политики, 1836.. ч.4., p. 291, p. 365; *Кавказский Календарь на 1852 г.*, p. 439-441.

6 *Кавказский Календарь на 1852 г.*, Тифлис 1851, p. 439.

7 Muhammedhasan Velili, *Azerbaycan, Coğrafi-Tabii, Etnografik ve İktisadi Mülahizat*, Bakü 1993, p. 17.

8 *Кавказский Календарь на 1907 г.*, Тифлис 1906, p. 328.

Censuses Carried Out in Iravan Governorate and Their Results

In order to follow how the ethnic composition of the region changed many times before the establishment of the Iravan Governorate, the cameral description and censuses in different years should be reviewed step by step. After the Tsarism officially annexed the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates to its structure on February 10, 1828 after the “Turkmanchay” Treaty, the first step to Christianize and create a buffer zone in the border areas with the Ottoman Empire and the Qajar state was to change the ethnic composition of the region’s population. According to the cameral census of 1828-1832, 4.559 families from the Qajar state (23.568 people - 12.498 men and 11.070 women) were moved to the territory of the former Iravan khanate, 2.137 families (10.652 people - 5.641 men and 5.011 women) to the Nakhchivan Khanate, and 250 families (1.340 people - 698 men and 642 women) to Ordubad district, 3.674 families (21.639 people – 11.400 men and 10.239 women) from the Ottoman Empire to the Iravan Khanate, 8 families (27 people - 17 men and 10 women) to the Nakhchivan Khanate, and in total 10.633 families and 57.226 Armenians were resettled⁹. Armenians relocated from the Gajar State and the Ottoman Empire were distributed on cities and mahals (districts) as follows: the Iravan city - 1726, Garnibasar mahal - 5359, Derechichek mahal - 6798, Vedibasars mahal - 1069, Korpibasars mahal - 3073, Zangibasars mahal - 2360, Abarans mahal - 8875, Sardarabad mahal - 377, Qirkhbulags mahal - 1151, Sharurs mahal - 1757, to Surmeli mahal - 2801, to Nakhchivan city - 265, to Alinjachays mahal - 208, to Nakhchivan mahal - 941, to Mavazikhatun mahal - 216, to Dere-29, to Belev mahal - 171¹⁰.

These relocations had a great impact on the ethnic composition of the region. However, not only the Armenian population, but also the Kurds were included in these transfers. According to the 1834 census in Iravan province, 22.336 households and 65.300 men were registered in the entire region, 29.690 of which were Azerbaijani Turks - 10.350 locals, 24.255 - resettled Armenians, 1.000 Kurds relocated from Bayazid Pashalig, and very few Gypsy (empty), 6.538 families (16.095 men) in Nakhchivan province, 3.859 of which were Azerbaijani Turk families, 533 were local and 2.145 were resettled Armenian families, and there were 1.320 families in Ordubad district– 3.160 men, 2.157 of which were Azerbaijani Turks, 1.003 were Armenians¹¹. According to the data of 1849, 11.594 families or 57.970 Azerbaijani Turks lived only in Iravan uyezd¹².

The tsarist authorities moved not only Armenians to the Iravan region but Russians as well. Starting from 1834, members of various Paskol sects, who were religious separatists from central Russia, began to be relocated to Azerbaijan, including the Iravan region. The relocated Russian families were settled in the very fertile guberniya areas with clean air, close to convenient postal routes. Among the first such Russian settlers - in 1835, 86 families were moved to the South Caucasus and settled in Bazarchay settlement near Goycha. After living here for about five years, province with very fertile land, located on the outskirts of Goycha. The village was later named Yelenovka. Being located on the bank of Goycha it allowed them to engage in fishing and farming¹³.

In 1844, 56 Russian families were settled in Pambek settlement on Alexandropol road near the Agstafa river. This village was named Nikitin. The village had excellent farmland, vast pastures and clean air. 7 versts away from the village of Nikitin was the village of Voskrisenskoe with 54 families. The residents of this village were resettled at the same time as the residents of Nikitin village. They were engaged in agriculture and construction¹⁴ [13, p.128].

In 1846, 12 Russian families were moved to Derechichek, one of the picturesque places in

9 Иван Иванович Шопен, *Исторический Памятник Состояния Армянской Области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи*, СПб 1852, p.635-638.

10 Иван Иванович Шопен, *Исторический Памятник Состояния Армянской Области в эпоху ее присоединения к Российской империи*, p. 635-638.

11 *Обозрение Российских Владений за Кавказом в Статическом, Этнографическом, Топографическом, Финансовом Отношениях*, p. 270-271, p. 316-317, p. 353-354; Garayev, *Azerbaijan'in Revan Bölgesinin ...*, p. 408.

12 *Колониальная Политика Российского Царизма В Азербайджане В 20-60-Х Гг. XIX В(В 2 Томах)*, Изд-во Академии наук СССР, Москва-Ленинград 1937, т.2., p. 375; Garayev, *Azerbaijan'in Revan Bölgesinin ...*, p. 401.

13 *Газета Кавказ*, № 30, April 1850, p. 128.

14 *Газета Кавказ*, № 30, April 1850, p. 128.

the Iravan region. The air of Derechichek was very pleasant; it was a summer vacation place for the nobles and people of Iravan¹⁵. In the following years, the number of villages owned by Russians settled in Iravan governorate increased even more. As a result, emerged the villages of Nadezhdino, Semyonovka, Yelenovka, Aleksandrovka, Ashagi Akhty, Konstantinovka (Derechichek), Quru Fantan, Karyaginsky and Shubinski in Yeni Bayazid uyezd, Karmalinovka village in Nakhchivan province, Voskresenovka and Nikitino villages in Alexandropol uyezd, Yeni Nikoloyevka village in Iravan province and “Molokan slobodka” in Iravan city. All of these Russian people were representatives of religious sects who were moved from Russia – Samara, Saratov, Penza, Tambov and Voronezh. According to the 1886 year’s census, there were 620 houses in Iravan Governorate in the villages where Russian sectarians lived, and 3.700 people of both sexes lived in those houses. In 1900, the number of Russian sectarians reached 5125¹⁶.

In the 40s of the 19th century, 100 Aysor families were moved from the Urmia region and settled in the Galahisar Village of the Iravan region, where Azerbaijani Turks lived once¹⁷. According to information, from 1832 to 1873, along with Armenians, 6.710 new comers (4.339 of which were Russians, and other Russians besides Russian sectarians were included in this list), 1.250 Aysors, 1.090 Greeks and 39 representatives of other nations were moved to the territory of the former Iravan Khanate¹⁸.

After the establishment of Iravan Governorate, the population had increased even more. So, if according to the cameral description of 1829-1832, 164.500 people lived in the “Armenian province”, then in 1859 this number reached 453.597 people. There are several reasons for such high growth. Firstly, the return of a part of the refugees after the end of the Russian-Qajar and Russian-Ottoman wars and the establishment of peace, secondly, when the Iravan governorate was established in 1849, the territories of Shoreyel and Pembek, which were part of it at the time, were separated from the Tiflis governorate and added to it, and the third reason was the further intensification of resettlements.

Armenians were in majority among those resettled to Iravan governorate. Their relocation to Iravan governorate continued during the period we are talking about. According to N.Shavrov, 35.000 carriages of Armenian families were moved from the Ottoman state to Surmeli uyezd during the Russian-Ottoman war of 1877-1878,, and in 1893-1894, in connection with the events taken place in the east of Turkey at first about 10.000 Armenians, and in 1897, about 90.000 Armenians were moved to the territory of Iravan governorate. They were settled in the territory of Iravan guberniya. However, according to some information, the number of resettled peoples hesitated between 50.000 and 60.000. According to another information, 20.000 Armenians were moved from the Ottoman territory to the Iravan region after the “San Stefano” (“Yassichemen”) treaty concluded on March 3, 1878. This event took place in the autumn of 1879¹⁹. These relocated Armenians were settled not only in Iravan guberniya, but also in other guberniyas of Azerbaijan. Thus, in one archival material, it was shown that after the Russian-Ottoman war of 1877-1878, 8.613 Armenians and Yezidi Kurds were settled in Iravan guberniya, also information was given about the composition and number of these families. Out of these, 2.419 Armenians consisting of 287 families of both sexes, 146 Kurds - 16 families were settled in Uchmuazzin uyezd, 385 Armenians - 54 families, 213 Kurds - 24 families were settled in Surmeli uyezd, 2299 Armenians - 293 families, 177 Kurds - 27 families - in Yeni Bayazid uyezd, 1126 Armenians - 122 houses were settled in Iravan uyezd, and 263 Armenians - 32 houses in Alexandropol uyezd²⁰. 7063 of the relocated people were provided with money from the budget. The

15 *Газета Кавказ*, № 30, April 1850, p. 128.

16 Памятная Книга Эриванской Губернии На 1902 Г, Эриван 1901, p.144, p. 153; Ziyad Amrahov, *Revani Guberniyasının Tarihi(1850-1917'li yıllar)*, Bakü 2022, p. 124.

17 Garayev, *Azərbaycan'ın Revan Bölgəsinin*, p. 401.

18 Известия Кавказского отдела Императорского Русского Географического Общества, *Тифлис* 1881, p. 93-94.

19 Николай, Николаевич Шавров, Новая Угроза Русскому Делу в Закавказье: Предстоящая Распродажа Мугани Инородцам, p. 63-64; Грузино-Армянские Претензии И Закавказская Революция, *Типография С. В. Кульженко, Киев 1906*, p. 31; Seyit Sertçelik, *Rus ve Ermeni Kaynakları Işığında Ermeni Sorunu, Oryaya Çixma Süreci 1678-1914*, İstanbul 2017, p. 138.

20 *Georgia State Historical Archive: fond 1, list 1, iş.5077, v. 1-1^{ob}, v.2, DTA, 5077/ 1.*

amount of this aid given by the Head of the General Administration of the Caucasian Viceroyalty was up to 20.000 rubles²¹.

Moreover, in the last years of the First World War, as a result of the intensification of military operations on the Caucasus front, the placement of Armenians in the Iravan governorate became common, they were settled in this land en masse, on the contrary, the local Azerbaijani Turks were traditionally oppressed. For example, according to the statistical data of 1917, 17.505 Armenian refugees from neighboring countries gathered in Iravan city, and they were even given financial assistance for living²².

If taken into account that after the occupation, Armenians were artificially increased in number as a result of mass resettlement to Iravan guberniya from time to time, but the natural increase in the number of local Azerbaijani Turks during these years was more. Touching on an interesting point in his work, S.Zavarov notes that "... apart from the Alexandropol uyezd, sometimes the Azerbaijani Turks outnumbered the Armenians in the Iravan guberniya due to the rate of growth. It should be noted that if in the 1930s Armenians made up 50,1% of the population, in 1886 it fell to only 47%, on the contrary, Azerbaijani Turks made up 49,5%, during the 55 years it rose to 52,1%²³.

All these resettlements and falsifications in the censuses have had a great impact on the ethnic composition of the region. Sources also prove this. According to statistics of 1855, 13.567 people lived in Iravan city. According to their ethnic composition, 6510 people (3163 men, 3347 women) were Azerbaijani Turks, 6169 people (3278 men, 2881 women) - Armenians, 3 were Russians (2 men, 1 woman), and 11 were Greeks (6 men, 5 women)²⁴.

In 1855, in the administrative-territorial division of Iravan uyezd 17.194 people were Azerbaijani Turks, in Sharur settlement - 2.812 Armenians, 2.685 Kurds, in Surmali settlement 7.391 were Azerbaijani Turks, 3.886 - Armenians, 1.208 - Kurds living a nomadic life, and in Sardarabad settlement 11.891 were Azerbaijani Turks, 18.844 Armenians and 1.720 Kurds living a nomadic life. In Zangibasar district, 18.185 were Azerbaijani Turks, 9.142 Armenians, 11 Russians, and in total 94.970 people were registered in Iravan uyezd. In total, 54.661 people were Azerbaijani Turks and 34.684 - Armenians in Iravan uyezd²⁵.

In the same year, the statistical number of the population was recorded for the Nakhchivan region. 5157 people lived in Nakhchivan city. 3.651 of them were Azerbaijani Turks, 1.459 - Armenians and 47 - Russians (Ibid., pp. 350-351). A total of 12.680 people were registered in Nakhchivan uyezd, 7.154 of which were Azerbaijani Turks, 5.090 - Armenians and 336 - Kurds living a nomadic life²⁶.

According to statistical data of 1855, 4302 people lived in Ordubad city. 4019 of them were Azerbaijani Turks, 35 - Russian officials and 194 - Armenians. 21.696 Azerbaijani Turks, 8.632 Armenians and 35 Russian officials, in total 30.363 people lived in Ordubad uyezd²⁷.

2622 Armenians, 15 Russian officials, 2 Jews, a total of 2639 people was registered in the town with the same name on Yeni Bayazid uyezd, and 8244 Azerbaijani Turks, 1293 Russians, 327 Armenians, a total of 9864 people were registered in Yeni Bayazid uyezd. Azerbaijani Turks were in the majority in this uyezd as well²⁸.

11.358 people lived in the town of Alexandropol. According to the ethnic composition, 10.909 people were Armenians, 413 people - Azerbaijani Turks, 28 - Russians and 8 - Greeks [21, pp.332-333]. 23.979 Armenians, 238 Azerbaijani Turks, 3 Russian priests were registered in the Shoreyel area,

21 *Georgia State Historical Archive: fon 1, list 1, is.5077, 5077/ 2.*

22 *Кавказский Календарь на 1917 г., 1916, p. 216.*

23 С. Заваров, *Опыт Исследования Сельского Хозяйства Хлебородного Района Эриванской И Карсской Области*, Тифлис 1899, p. 246.

24 *Кавказский Календарь на 1855 г., Тифлис 1854, p. 280-281.*

25 *Кавказский Календарь на 1855 г., p. 284-331.*

26 *Кавказский календарь на 1855 г., p. 354-355.*

27 *Кавказский календарь на 1855 г., p. 394-395, p. 398-399.*

28 *Кавказский календарь на 1855 г., Тифлис 1854, p. 416-417, p. 418.*

which was included in the Alexandropol uyezd, and 14.030 Armenians, 1.206 Azerbaijani Turks and 1.574 Russians were registered in the Pembek area²⁹.

In the statistical data of 1873, was shown the number of urban and rural population, as well as the ethnic composition of the Irevan governorate. In terms of ethnicity, 211.263 Azerbaijani Turks, 4.339 Russians, 299.978 Armenians, 1.250 Aysors, 1.090 Greeks, 27.779 Kurds, 24 Jews, in total 545.723 people lived in the governorate. Moreover, there were 8.963 non-taxpayers in the governorate who were not included in the list. If we add these, according to the cameral description, in total 554.686 people lived in the governorate³⁰.

On February 24, 1886, by the Tsar's decree, the State Council began conducting a census in the South Caucasus. In this cameral description, 7 uyezds of Irevan governorate, 25 police stations and 5 towns included in the uyezds and the population and national composition were also reflected. In total, 670.405 people were registered on the guberniya. According to their ethnic composition, 36.724 families (138.579 men, 112478 women, total 251.057 people) were Azerbaijani Turks, 48.283 families (199.526 men, 176.174 women, total 375.700 people) - Armenians, 732 families, 4.142 people (2.100 men, 2.043 women, 0,62%) - Russian, 4.614 families, 36.478 people (19.777 men, 16.701 women, 5,44%) - Kurds, 10 families, 40 people (25 men, 15 women, 0,01%) - Poles, 1 family (2 men, 5 women) - German, 176 families, 1.026 people (547 men, 479 women, 0,15%) - Greek, 10 families, 38 people (21 men, 17 women, 0,01%) - Roman/Gypsy, 10 families, 44 people (26 men, 18 women, 0,01%) - Jews, 323 families, 1.682 people (921 men, 761 women, 0,25%) - Aysors, 8 families, 33 people (12 men, 21 women, 0,01%) Georgians, 26 families, 143 people (80 men, 63 women, 0,02%) - Mordvinians, 1 family, 5 people (2 men, 3 women) were from Imereti³¹.

According to the census of 1897, 891.501 local residents and others being new-comers 921.879 non-residents were registered in the towns and uyezds of Irevan guberniya. 337.664 of these, were Azerbaijani Turks, 494.997 - Armenians, 2.952 - Aysors, 25.464 - Russians, 49.980 - Kurds, 1.494 - Jews, and 9.384 were representatives of other nations³².

According to the statistical data of January 1, 1915, the population of Irevan governorate reached 1.065914 people (563.824 men, 502.090 women). Considering the ethnic composition, 382.043 people (199.759 men, 172.575 women) were Azerbaijani Turks, 613.559 people (332.276 men, 291.283 women) - Armenians, 16.171 people (8.707 men, 3.507 women) - Russians, 47.828 people (24.160 men, 23.668 women) - Kurds, 3.590 people (1.908 men, 1.682 women) - Aysors, 1.287 people (312 men, 975 women) - Georgians, 993 people (561 men, 432 women) - Poles, Germans and other European nations, 900 people (469 men, 431 women) are Romans, and 352 people (207 men, 145 women) were Jews. In that year, there were 46.0 people per square/verst³³.

In 1916, 1.120.242 (589.125 men, 521.117 women) were registered in Irevan governorate, 1.014.868 people of which (535.483 men, 479.385 women) were permanent residents, and 105.374 people (53.642 men, 51.732 women) were temporary residents. According to the ethnic composition, 373.592 people (198.484 men, 174.998 women, 363.659 of which were permanent residents, 9.923 - temporary residents) were Azerbaijani Turks, 669.871 people (350.274 men, 319.597 women, 590.994 of which were permanent, 78.877 - temporary residents) were Armenians, 16.1039 people (830 men, 7.794 women, 8.943 of which were permanent residents, 7.160 - temporary residents) Russians, 865 people (469 men, 396 women, 400 of which were permanent residents, 465 - temporary residents) representatives of other European nations, 374 people (240 men, 134 women, all temporary residents) Georgians, 59 people (39 men, 20 women, all temporary residents) Caucasian highlanders, 49.132 people (25.546 men, 23.586 women, 43.189 people of which were permanent, 5.943 temporary residents) Kurds, 3.249 people (1.626 men, 1.623 women, 2.029 of them permanent residents, 1.217

29 *Кавказский календарь на 1855 г.*, Тифлис 1854, р. 341-343, р. 347-349.

30 *Списки Населенных Мест по Сведениям 1873 Года*, Тифлис 1879, р. 291.

31 *Свод статистических данных о населении Закавказского края, извлеченных из посемейных списков 1886 г.*, Тифлис 1893, р. 334-413.

32 *Первая Всеобщая Перепись Населения Российской Империи, 1897 г. LXXI. Эриванская Губерния*, 1905, р. 3; *Ziyad Amrahov, Revan Guberniyasının Tarihi (1850-1917'li yıllar)*, р. 52-53.

33 *Кавказский Календарь на 1916 г.*, Тифлис 1915, р. 46-49.

temporary residents) Aysors, 693 persons (354 men, 329 women, 261 of which - permanent residents, 432 - temporary residents) Gypsies, 540 Jews (327 men, 243 women, of which 4 permanent residents, 536 temporary residents). According to the density, in every guberniya 48.8 people fell to per square/verst³⁴. If we compare the census of 1915 and 1916, a decrease in the number of Azerbaijani Turkish population was observed within one year.

However, despite these resettlements, Azerbaijani Turks were always in majority in Iravan, Nakhchivan, Sharur-Dereleyez and Surmeli uyezds of Iravan governorate. This can be clearly seen in the above-given censuses. In the letter of the Azerbaijani delegation addressed to the chairman of the Paris peace conference on August 16-19, 1919, it was rightly reported that the majority of the population in the four uyezds of the Iravan guberniya were Azerbaijani Turks. In this document, which is archival material, the ethnic composition of the population is clearly shown as follows:

Ethnic composition	Nakhchivan uyezd	Sharur Dereleyez uyezd	Surmeli uyezd	Iravan uyezd
Muslim Azerbaijanis	62,5%	72,3%	68,0%	60,2%
Armenian	36,7	27,1	30,4	37,4
Others	0,8	0,4	1,6	2,4

[История Азербайджана по Документам и Публикациям, под Редакцией Академика З. М. Бунятова, Элм, Баку 1990, р. 190].

Conclusion

Thus, after the Iravan region was occupied by tsarist Russia, the new authorities began to move various peoples - Armenians, Russians, Kurds, Aysors and others to change the ethnic composition of the population here. The resettlement took place in the conditions of the displacement of local Azerbaijani Turks from their ancestral lands. The tsarist authorities not only relocated the alien population, but also made falsification and inaccuracy in the censuses in order to reduce the number of the aboriginal residents. Despite this, Turkish-Azerbaijanis were in majority in the ethnic composition of the population in Iravan governorate and played a major role in the economic and political life of the governorate.

34 Кавказский Календарь на 1884 г, р. 72, 1883, р. 218-221.

References

I-Archive Resources:

Georgia State Historical Archive: fon 1, list 1, iş.5077, v. 1-1^{ob}, v.2, DTA, 5077/ 2.

II- Reviews:

- Записка о Переселении Армян из Персии В Наши Области(АКАК в 13 томах), Под. ред. А. Берже – Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского, с.7, 1878. [Zapiska o Pereselenii Armyan iz Persii v Nashi oblasti (АКАК v 13 tomah), pod.red. A.Berzhe – Tiflis: Tipografiya Glavnogo Upravleniya Namestnika Kavkazskogo, с.7, 1878]
- Известия Кавказского отдела Императорского Русского Географического Общества, с. 7, Тифлис 1881. [Izvestiya Kavkazskogo otdela Imperatorskogo Russkogo Geographicheskogo Obshestva, с.7, Tiflis 1881.]
- История Азербайджана по Документам и Публикациям, под Редакцией Академика З. М. Бунятова, Элм, Баку 1990. [Istoriya Azerbaidzhana po Dokumentam i Publikatsiyam, pod Redaksiyei Akademika Z.M.Buniyatova, Elm, Baku 1990.]
- Газета Кавказ, № 30, April 1850, p.128. [Gazeta Kavkaz, №30, April 1850, p.128.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1852 г, Тифлис 1851. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1852 g., Tiflis 1851.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1884 г, Тифлис 1883. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1884 g., Tiflis 1883.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1916 г, Тифлис 1915. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1916 g., Tiflis 1915.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1917 г, Тифлис 1916. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1917 g., Tiflis 1916.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1855 г, Тифлис 1854. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1855 g., Tiflis 1854.]
- Кавказский Календарь на 1907 г, Тифлис 1906. [Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1907 g., Tiflis 1906.]
- Колониальная Политика Российского Царизма В Азербайджане В 20-60-Х Гг. XIX В(В 2 Томах), Изд-во Академии наук СССР, Москва-Ленинград 1937. [Kolonialnaya Politika Rossiyskogo Carizma V Azerbaidzhane V 20 – 60 – X Gg. XIX V (V 2 Tomah), Izd – vo Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva – Leningrad 1937.]
- Обозрение Российских Владений за Кавказом в Статическом, Этнографическом, Топографическом, Финансовом Отношениях (В 4 Частях), Спб. Типография Департамента Внешней Политики, 1836. [Obozrenie Rossiyskikh Vladenii za Kavkazom v Statcheskom, Etnographicheskome, Topographicheskome, Finansovome Otnosheniyah (V 4 Chastyah), Spb. Tipografiya Departamenta Vneshney Politiki, 1836.]
- Памятная Книжка Эриванской Губернии На 1902 г, Эриван 1901. [Pamyatnaya Knizhka Erivanskoi Guvernii na 1902 g., Erivan 1901.]
- Первая Всеобщая Перепись Населения Российской Империи, 1897 г. LXXI, Эриванская Губерния, 1905. [Pervaya Vseobshaya Perepis Naseleniya Rossiyskoy Imperii, 1897 g. LXXI, Erivanskaya Guberniya, 1905.]
- Развитие Еревана после Присоединения Восточной Армении к России. Сборник Документов 1801-1917(Составитель Т. Х. Акопян), Изд-во Ереванского Универ-та, Ереван 1978. [Razvitie Erevana posle Prisoedineniya Vostochnoi Armenii k Rossii. Sbornik Dokumentov 1801 – 1917 (Sostavitel T.H.Akopyan), Izd – vo Erevanskovo Universiteta, Erevan 1978.]
- Свод статистических данных о населении Закавказского края, извлеченных из посемейных списков 1886 г, Тифлис 1893. [Svod statisticheskikh dannyh o naselenii Zakavkazskogo kraia, izvlechennyh iz posemeynih spiskov 1886 g., Tiflis 1893.]
- Списки Населенных Мест по Сведениям 1873 Года, Тифлис 1879. [Spiski Naselennyh Mest po Svedeniyam 1873 Goda, Tiflis 1879]
- ШАВРОВ, Николай Николаевич, Новая Угроза Русскому Делу в Закавказье: Предстоящая Распродажа Мугани Инородцам, Баку 1990. [SHAVROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, Novaya Ugroza Russkomu Delu v Zakavkaziye: Predstoyashaya Rasprodazha Mugani Inorodcam, Baku 1990.]

- ШОПЕН, Иван Иванович, Исторический Памятник Состояния Армянской Области в Эпоху ее Присоединения к Российской Империи, И. Шопен, СПб, Типография Императорской Акад. Наук, 1852. [SHOPEN, Ivan Ivanovich, Istoricheskiy Pamyatnik Sostoyaniya Armyanskoi Oblasti v Epohu ee Prisoedineniya k Rossiyskoi Imperii, I.Shopen, SPb, Tipographiya Imperatorskoy Akad.Nauk, 1852.]
- АМРАНОВ, Ziyad, Revan Guberniyasının Tarihi (1850-1917'li yıllar), Bakü 2022.
- GARAYEV, Elçin, Azərbaycan'ın Revan Bölgəsinin Tarixindən (XVII yüzüylün sonu-XIX yüzüylün ortalarında), Bakü 2016.
- Revan Hanlığı Rusiya işkalı ve Ermenilerin Kuzey Azərbaycan Topraklarına Göçürülməsi, Bakü 2010.
- SETRÇELİK, Seyit, Rus ve Erməni Kaynakları İşığında Ermeni Sorunu, Oryaya Çıxma Süreci, 1678-1914, İstanbul 2017.
- VELİLİ, Muhammedhasan, Azərbaycan, Coğrafi-Tabii, Etnografik ve İktisadi Mülahizat, Bakü 1993.
- Грузино-Армянские Претензии И Закавказская Революция, Типография С. В. Кульженко, Киев 1906. [Gruzino – Armyanskiye Pretenzii I Zakavkazskaya Revoluciya, Tipographiya S.V.Kulzhenko, Kiyev 1906.]
- ЕНИКОЛОПОВ, Иван Константинович, Грибоедов и Восток, Ереван 1954. [ENIKOLOPOV, Ivan Konstantinovich, Griboyedov i Vostok, Erevan 1954.]
- ЗАВАРОВ, С., Опыт Исследования Сельского Хозяйства Хлебородного Района Эриванской И Карсской Области, Тифлис 1899. [ZAVAROV, S., Opyt Issledovaniya Selskogo Hozyaistva Hleborodnogo Rayona Erevanskoy I Karsskoy Oblasti, Tiflis 1899.]

Extended Abstract

The article deals with the number and ethnic composition of the population of the Iravan governorat, the resettlement of foreign peoples and the facts of falsification during the censuses. Based on sources and historical literature, it is shown in detail such issues as how local Azerbaijani Turks, being displaced from their places as a result of the resettlement of alien peoples to Iravan guberniya, and the ethnic composition of the population being deliberately falsified during the census by the tsarist authorities. In the article, a brief historical excursion was made to these issues from the first years of the occupation, before the establishment of the Iravan governorat, and the issues of resettlement of Armenians, Kurds, Russians, Assyrians (Aysors) and other peoples were touched upon.

After Tsarist Russia occupied the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates, which were integral part of Azerbaijan, it began to implement the policy of changing the ethnic landscape of the region in order to separate these areas from Azerbaijan and create a buffer zone on the borders of Ottoman Turkey and the Qajar state. Under the Treaty of Turkmenchay concluded on February 10, 1828 and the Treaty of Edirne concluded on September 14, 1829, the mass resettlement of Armenians from both the Qajar state and Ottoman Turkey to the lands of Azerbaijan began. During this historical event, which was the first step, 10.633 families or 57.226 people were moved to the territory of Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates alone. The resettlement of Armenians began in the first years of the occupation continued until 1917. According to some information, during the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878, 35 thousand (according to one archive, 8.613 people consisting of Armenian and Yezidi Kurds were resettled in the Iravan governorat in those years, and the information even provided with the composition and number of these families), according to another information, 20.000, in connection with the events that took place in the east of Turkey in 1893-1894, 10.000, in 1893-1894, 10,000 in 1893-1894, up to 90.000, in the last years of World War I, as a result of the escalation of military operations on the Caucasus front in 1897, 17.505 Armenians were resettled in Iravan governorat.

It should be noted that not only Armenians, but also Russians, Kurds, Assyrians, Greeks and other peoples were settled in Iravan region and starting from 1850, in Iravan governorate. According to information, from 1832 to 1873, in addition to Armenians, 6.710 new comers (4.339 Russians, 1.250 Assyrians, 1.090 Greeks, and 39 representatives of other nations) were settled in Iravan region.

The alien population relocated to Iravan governorat was mainly settled in lands inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks. This is clearly illuminated in Russian historical sources and historical literature. The organizer of the relocation of Armenians to the northern part of Azerbaijan, A.Griboyedov, then N.Shavrov and others clearly showed the facts of settling Armenians and other peoples in the lands and villages inhabited by Azerbaijani Turks, and in some cases in the lands taken from them. Even A.Griboyedov admits that the Azerbaijani Turks were the victims in this matter; they were displaced from their ancestral land. The tsarist authorities, who always used the Armenian factor in their policies, knowingly implemented this policy, insulted Azerbaijani Turks by all means, and tried to reduce and falsify the number of Azerbaijani Turks in censuses. On the other hand, the Armenians moved to Iravan were mostly settled in the border areas of the guberniya with Turkey and Qajar states, while the Russian families were settled in the areas of the guberniya with very good air, clean air and convenient postal routes. Moreover, during the censuses, the population engaged in cattle-breeding was not entered in the list, because they were temporarily away from their villages - in winter and summer camps; tsarist officials reduced the number of Azerbaijani Turks from a political viewpoint. According to one source, in the mid-19th century, no birth certificates were given for Azerbaijani Turks in the city of Iravan, and their deaths were not registered. These relocations and falsification had a great impact on the ethnic landscape of Iravan governorat. The censuses of 1855, 1873, 1886, 1897, 1915, 1916 and 1917 shown in the article prove it. However, although Azerbaijani Turks were always in second place in these statistical data, they outnumbered Armenians due to the growth rate in some data. For example, in the 90s of the 19th century, S.Zavarov, who studied the agriculture of the Iravan governorat, made a comparison of the number of the local population in his work and showed that the number of Azerbaijani Turks in the governorat increased to 52.1% in 55 years.

However, despite these relocations and falsifications in censuses, Azerbaijani Turks always prevailed in most districts of Iravan governorat. This can be seen in all censuses. The superiority of Azerbaijani Turks could always be seen in the Iravan, Nakhchivan, Surmeli and Sharur-Dereleyez uyezds of the Iravan governorat in the censuses held in the second half of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century. In the letter of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic addressed to the chairman of the Paris peace conference, they reported that the vast majority of the population in the four districts of the Iravan governorat was made up of Azerbaijani Turks.

Thus, although historically local Azerbaijani Turks were the majority in the Iravan region, after the occupation of Tsarist Russia, this people began to be suppressed here, and displaced, Armenians, Russians, Kurds, Assyrians, Greeks, etc. were resettled in the region. Along with relocations, as a result of censuses, the number of Azerbaijani Turks was deliberately understated and inaccurate took place. Later this affected the ethnic composition of the population of Iravan governorat and was reflected in the censuses.

Yazar Adı-Soyadı ----- Author Name-Surname	Elchin GARAYEV Elchin GARAYEV
Yazar katkı oranı ----- Author contribution percentage	Eşit Equal
Makale adı ----- Article name	About the Facts of Falsification Committed During the Relocations and Censuses Carried Out by Tsarist Russia in the Territory of the Irevan Governorate (1850-1917) Çarlık Rusyası'nın Erivan Eyaleti Topraklarında Yaptığı Nakil ve Nüfus Sayımları Sırasındaki Tahrifat Olguları Hakkında (1850-1917)
Geliş- Kabul Tarihi ----- Received-Accepted Date	19 Nisan 2023 - 19 Haziran 2023 19 April 2023 - 19 June 2023
Hakem Sayısı ----- Reviewers	Ön İnceleme: Dört iç hakem (Editör, Alan Editörü, Türkçe ve İngilizce Dil Editörleri) İçerik İnceleme: İki dış hakem Preview: Four internal reviewer (Editor, Field Editor, Turkish and English Language Editors) Content review: Two external reviewer.
Etik ----- Ethic	Bu çalışmada etik ilkelere uyulmuştur. Ethical principles were followed in this study.
Benzerlik taraması ----- Plagiarism checks	Yapıldı - Turnitin Done - Turnitin
Çıkar Çatışması ----- Conflict of Interest	Çıkar çatışması yoktur. There is no conflict of interest.
Finansman ----- Grant Support	Herhangi maddi bir destek alınmamıştır. No financial support was received.
Etik Beyan ----- Ethical Statement	
Etik Kurul İzni ----- Ethics committee approval	
Telif Hakkı ----- Copyright	Yazarlar dergide yayınlanan çalışmalarının telif hakkına sahiptirler. Authors retain the copyright of their article.