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The Ethnic Composition of the Population of Irevan Uyezd* (1850-1917) (On the Bases of Russian Language Sources)

İrevan (Revan) Kazası Ahalisinin Etnik Yapısı (1850-1917) (Rus Dilli Kaynaklarda)

 Ziyad AMRAHOV *

Özet

Bu makalede, Çarlık Rusyası döneminde Azerbaycan'ın vilayetlerinden (guberniya) biri olan Revan vilayetinin Revan kazasının nüfusunun etnik yapısı 1849'dan 1917'ye kadar irdelenmiştir. Araştırmalar, Türkmençay Antlaşması'nın sadece Azerbaycan'ın coğrafi manzarasını değiştirmedeğini, aynı zamanda antlaşmanın 15. maddesinin, bölgenin gelecek etnik manzarası üzerinde çok ciddi bir etkisi olduğunu gösteriyor. Hem Gacılar hem de Osmanlı İmparatorluğundan eski Revan ve Nahçıvan hanlıklarının topraklarına toplu yerleşimler, daha sonraki Revan vilayetinde demografik değişikliklere yol açtı. 1850 yılından itibaren vilayetin büyük bir bölümünde kendini gösteren bu değişimler, 20. Yüzyılın başlarına doğru etnik temizlikle damgasını vurdu. Özellikle Ermeni terör örgütlerinin 1905-1906 yıllarında ve sonraki süreçte bölgede yaptıkları soykırımlar, yerel halkın bir bölgeden diğerine kaçmasına neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, vilayetin bazı ilçelerinde Azerbaycan Türklerinin (Tatar) sayısında keskin bir düşüş, yabancı ve Ermeni sayısında keskin bir artış oldu. Ancak 19-20. yüzyılların farklı yıllarında yayınlanan Rus dilli kaynaklar, vilayetin sayısal üstünlüğü olan ana etnik grubun hâlâ Azerbaycan Türkleri (Tatarlar) olduğunu teyit etmektedir. Bunu vilayetin merkez ilçeleri, kaza merkezleri, kazalar, ilçeler, köylerin tahrir defterleri ve ayrıca nüfus sayımı sonuçlarından açıkça görebiliyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Revan vilayeti, Çarlık Rusyası, Nüfus, Etnik Yapı.

Abstract

The article examines the ethnic composition of the population of the Irevan uyezd of the Irevan Governorate, which was one of the Governorates of Azerbaijan during Tsarist Russia, from 1849 to 1917. Researches show that the Turkmenchay Treaty not only changed the geographical view of Azerbaijan, also Article 15 of the treaty had a severe impact on the future ethnic view of its most regions. Mass resettlements to the territories of the former Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates from both the Gajars and the Ottoman Empire led to demographic changes in the later Irevan Governorate. These changes, which have manifested themselves in most parts of the province since 1850, were marked by ethnic cleansing towards the early 20th century. In particular, the genocides committed by Armenian terrorist groups in the region in 1905-1906 and in the following period led the local population to flee from one region to another. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the number of Tatars in some uyezds of the Governorate, the number of Tatars, and a sharp increase in the number of foreigners, Armenians. However, Russian-language sources published in different years of the 19th-20th centuries confirm that the main ethnic group of the Governorate, the numerical advantage, was still on the side of Azerbaijani Turks (Tatars). We can clearly see this from the cameral descriptions of the central cities, uyezd centers, uyezds, districts, and villages of the Governorate, as well as the results of the population census.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Irevan Governorate, Tsarist Russia, Population, Ethnic Composition.

* Administrative-territorial unit in Azerbaijan (also in the South Caucasus during the Tsarist Russia from 1849 to 1917)

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Introduction

The Treaty of Turkmenchay (10 February, 1828) not only changed the geographical view of Azerbaijan, but also Article 15 of the treaty seriously impacted the future ethnic view of its most regions. Mass resettlements to the territories of the former Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates from both the Gajars and the Ottoman Empire led to demographic changes in the later Irevan province. These changes, which have manifested in most parts of the area since 1850, were marked by ethnic cleansing towards the early 20th century. In particular, the genocides committed by Armenian terrorist groups in the region in 1905-1906, as well as in the following period, led the local population to flee from one region to another. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the number of Tatars¹ in some uyezds of the province, the number of Tatars, and a sharp increase in the number of foreigners, Armenians. However, Russian-language sources published in different years of the 19th-20th centuries confirm that the main ethnic group of the province, the numerical advantage, was still on the side of Azerbaijani Turks (Tatars). We can clearly see this from the cameral descriptions of the central cities, uyezd centers, uyezds, districts, and villages of the province, as well as the results of the population census.

Numerical Dynamics and Ethnic Composition of the Population of Irevan Uyezd in 1850-1900 Years

Irevan Governorate was created by the decree of Nicholas I on June 9, 1849. At first Irevan Governorate had 5 uyezds. One of them was also called Irevan uyezd. According to the information of 1853, 12,850 people were registered in Irevan city. There were 2,606 houses in the city, of which 1,437 were Tatar houses and 1,169 were Armenian houses.² The number of individual houses in Irevan city was 2,606, the number of state-owned houses was 2, and the number of public houses was 1. For comparison, in 1829, the population of Irevan city was 11,463, of which 7,331 were Azerbaijani Turks (In the Russian sources called Tatars-Z.A) (3,749 men, 3,582 women) and 4,132 were Armenians (2,148 men, 1,984 women). There were 2,751 houses in the city, of which 944 were Armenian and 1,807 were Tatar houses.³ The data shows that the city's population has grown by 1,000 people in about 20 years. Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks) again dominated in the city. However, when comparing the data, it is noteworthy that there is a decrease in the number of houses in the city. This figure was 2,751 in previous years, but was recorded as 2,606 in subsequent years.

According to the information of 1853, there were following mahals (district) in the Irevan uyezd. One of them was Zangibasar. The population of Zangibasar mahal was 29,472 (16,296 were men and 13,176 were women). In addition, there were 2,270 migrants, of whom 1,260 were men and

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- 1 Tartarus is a distant place in mythology. The Tatars also came from the far-east, according to the Westerners, and were distinguished by their "savagery." In any case, this was not the main factor in the history of the Tatar name. Russian chronicles naturally used the Tatar name more for the Red Horde and its subjects. The Red Horde began to become Turkic in the second half of the 13th century, and in the 14th century it became almost Turkified. Because in the Mongol army units that came here, the Mongols formed only the upper ruling class. The rest of the army was composed mainly of Kipchaks and other Turkic tribes. In the pre-Mongol period, this region was already known as Dashti-Kipchak. The Turkification of the Mongols here was inevitable. The Turks (Kipchaks) of the Red Horde and the Turkified Mongols were later referred to in Russian chronicles by the common Tatar name. Peter B., an American Turkologist and Islamic scholar, writes that the name Tatar Golden is more commonly used in the western regions of the Red Horde bordering the Russian principalities, adding that the eastern regions are more in line with the Asian heritage. That is, each tribe was known by its own name. Thus, the Tatar name was applied to the Turkic-speaking peoples. We, Azerbaijanis (Azerbaijani Turks or the Turkic-speaking population of Azerbaijan) were also called Tatars by the Russians in the name of the Turkic people with whom the Russians came into contact, in accordance with the paradigm of common roots and language similarity, as the same Muslim geographers did in the Middle Ages. The Russians called not only us, but also the Turkic-speaking peoples of the North Caucasus Tatars.
 - 2 Voenno-statisticheskoe obozrenie Rossiyskoy imperii. Tom 16. Çast 6, Erivanskaya guberniya (Sankt Peterburq: V Tipografiya Departamenta Generalnoqo Ştaba, 1853), 186.
 - 3 Zelinskiy Stepan. Qorod Erivan. Sbornik materialov dlya opisaniya mestnostey i plemen Kavkaza. Vipusk perviy. Otdel 1 (Tiflis: Tipografiya Qlavnoqo Upravleniya Namestnika Kavkaza, 1881), 40-41.

1,010 were women.⁴ The total population of the mahal, including nomads, was 31,742.⁵ There were 3,192 houses in Zangibasars district.

The population of Sharur mahal was 14,609, of which 8,234 were men and 6,375 were women.⁶ In addition, there were 7,544 migrants, of whom 4,192 were men and 3,352 were women.⁷ The total population of the mahal, including nomads, was 22,153.⁸ There were 2,499 houses in Sharur mahal.

There were 18,705 people in Sardarabad mahal. 9,267 of these were men and 9,438 were women.⁹ In addition, there were 2,433 migrants in the mahal, of whom 1,205 were men and 1,228 were women. The total population of the mahal, including nomads, was 21,138.¹⁰ There were 3,876 houses in the Sardar-Abad area.

The population of Surmaly mahal was 18,220, of which 8,655 were men and 9,565 were women. In addition, there were 3,454 nomads in the mahal, of which 1,706 were men and 1,748 were women. The total population of the district, including nomads, was 21,674.¹¹ There were 2,482 houses in the Surmaly mahal. The number of houses in the Irevan uyezd was 12,049. The total population of Irevan uyezd was 114,000.¹²

One of the Russian language sources related to Irevan governorate, as well its uyezds is part one of the 5th volume of the “Collection of Information on the Caucasus” published in Tbilisi in 1879. It plays an important role in tracking and revealing the ethnic, religious, social and class composition of the population in the Irevan uyezd after 1853 years. Part 1 of the 5th volume of the collection, published under the editorship of the editor-in-chief of the Caucasus Statistics Committee N. Zeydlich, is entitled “List of settlements of the population of the Caucasus (Irevan, Kutaisi, Baku, Stavropol, and Tersk provinces).”¹³ In this source published based on the information 1873 years, we can clearly see the number and ethnic composition of the population in the Irevan governorate as a whole, the distribution of villages under the uyezds, and the number of people living in the villages.

According to the data of 1873, there were the following settlements (villages) in Irevan uyezd of the Irevan governorate. Along the Zengi River and its tributaries:

Name of villages	House	Men	Women	Nationalities				
				Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks)	Armenians	Russian	Kurds	Aysor (Assyrian)
Nurnus	38	200	172	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Novonikolaenka	24	97	75	-	-	Malakan (Subbotnik)	-	-

4 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 186.

5 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*. 186.

6 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 186.

7 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 186.

8 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 187.

9 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 187.

10 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 187.

11 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 187.

12 *Voенно-статистиçеское обозрение*, 187.

13 *Sbornik svedeniy o Kavkaze. Tom 5. Spiski naselennix mest Kavkazskoqo Kraya. Çast 1. Quberniya Erivanskaya, Kuttaisskaya, Bakinskaya, Stavropolskaya i Terskaya oblast. Pod. Red. Qlavnoqo red. Kavkazskoqo Statistiçескоqo Komiteta N. Zeydiça (Tiflis: Tipografiya Upravleniya Namestnika Kavkazskoqo, 1879).*

Goykilsa	44	201	166	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	37	148	145	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Zar	45	274	216	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	23	114	91	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kamal	46	227	168	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Arzich	12	54	42	Sunnite	-	-	-	-
	21	57	38	-	-	-	-	Aysor
	8	43	28	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kitran	18	80	80	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Arinch	62	231	217	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Itgin	35	138	96	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kanakir	158	583	486	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	1	3	2	-	-	-	Kurd	-
Shinkovit	27	49	54	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Xaraba Sarvanlar	8	24	24	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Jafarabad	30	72	64	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Goy Kumbaz	27	93	73	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Varmazar	42	125	111	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Arbat	74	280	217	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Keleli	51	137	146	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kachanarakh	99	377	339	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Shorlu-Demirchi	125	751	649	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Shorlu-Mehmandar	160	884	689	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Donguzan	110	497	408	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Upper Nejila	75	317	223	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Lower Nejila	125	613	570	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Sarvanlar	110	516	454	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Abulkend	25	109	74	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ulukhanli	-	-	-	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Reyhanli	31	147	130	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Seyid kend	50	188	157	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Sarajalar	56	201	158	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Hasanli	74	283	256	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ilkhi-Koroghlu	25	131	111	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Shiraabad	77	223	207	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Garagishlaq	77	389	346	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Around the river Girkhbulag								
Aghazor	26	81	65	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Baskkend	61	260	234	Shiite	Gregorian	-	Kurd	-
Tezekend	33	190	180	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Yelgovan	39	172	111	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Eyler	50	181	178	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Aramus	110	417	386	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Shahab	40	171	120	-	Gregorian	-	-	-

Mogub	-	-	-	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Avand	50	161	155	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Jakran	83	402	323	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Tutiya	39	177	103	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Damagirmez	30	150	104	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Kulluja	40	177	96	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gemriz	92	395	318	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Mengis	32	182	134	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Kuzecik	11	55	45	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Okhchuberd	19	106	74	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Kerpichli	15	94	47	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Tejirabad	40	198	181	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Shinkovit	31	64	55	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Jivrish	43	170	131	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Norakovit	88	226	174	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Teze-kend (around Zengibasar)	174	419	408	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Aghamzali	51	170	147	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Javachali	42	128	124	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Keretena	9	29	20	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Charbakh	44	94	107	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Aghjagishlag	27	91	93	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Haji Eyles	131	572	523	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ulukhanli	454	1549	1419	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Around the river Gernibasar								
Artiz	29	134	87	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gergach	1	3	-	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Dashabdallar	10	31	28	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Elimerdan	6	33	19	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Goy Tatar	7	42	26	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gokht	15	78	74	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Bash Garni	92	421	388	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Akhararkh	11	61	53	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Garacoran	9	28	29	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Bozkese	12	52	47	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Keledibi	18	96	59	Shiite	-	-	-	-
İmirzi	19	108	80	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Korpugulaq	22	89	54	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Bayburt	21	82	61	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Kichik Gilanar	10	58	38	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Boyuk Gilanar	16	86	60	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Elinje	19	106	91	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Terekemeler	4	19	13	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Eligirikh	14	66	44	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Eranos	16	80	53	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gurbaghli	14	69	49	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Canatli	31	100	73	Shiite	-	-	-	-

Kotanli	19	84	72	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Xaraba Kotanli	12	34	30	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Molla Ehmed	4	12	16	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Chatmadagh	4	26	15	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Right bank of Gernichay river								
Aghbash	17	57	34	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ashagi Aghbash	88	236	190	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Niaklu	20	60	57	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	3	8	6	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Alpava	20	51	46	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Haratli	45	162	141	Shiite	-	-	-	-
İmanshali	120	440	395	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	2	7	10	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Butamli	57	214	174	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Garadaghli	38	173	158	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	17	67	39	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Yukhari Guylasar	23	76	81	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Ashagi Guylasar*	85	240	223	-	-	-	-	Assyrian (Orthodox)
	25	52	43	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	1	3	1	Shiite	-	-	-	-

*The name of the village is written as Koylasar in the 4th volume of the “Collection of information on the description of the Caucasian territories and peoples” published in 1884. It is clear from the information that the village was located in Garnibasara area of Iravan uyezd. The older residents called him Koylesar, Koyula-sar. The last word was in Persian and was a combination of two words. “Koyula” meant trust, confidence, and “sar” meant head, beginning. So, the meaning of the village was a safe and reliable place. During Persian rule, there were no villages in the Garnibasara area. Only during the reign of the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas was the resettlement of the population carried out in this Persian families were relocated from other parts of the empire by order of Shah Abbas empire. Another meaning of the name of the village was “Kala-asor”, which means a fenced fortress.¹⁴ The source further writes that during the second Russian-Gajars war, there were about 100 Assyrian houses in the area. Aysors were relocated here from the villages of Suprugan, Muyshava, Yengija, and Korajala in Urmia province.¹⁵ The village was bordered by Garagoyunlu in the north, Sabunchu in the west, and Tokhanshali in the south.¹⁶

Name of villages	Home	Men	Women	Nationalities				
				Tatars Azerbaijani Turks	Armenians	Russians	Kurds	Aysor (Assyrians)
Garagoyunlu	51	199	156	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Sabunchu	171	515	436	Shiite	-	-	-	-

14 Nekotoriya svedeniya o sel Koylasar i ob Aysorax. *Sbornik materialov dlya opisaniya mestnostey plemen Kavkaza, Vypusk 4-y, Otdel 1-y* (Tiflis: Tipografiya Kançelyariya Qlavnonaçalstvuyuşoqo qrajdanskoyu çastyu na Kavkaze, 1884), 284.

15 Nekotoriya svedeniya o sel Koylasar i ob Aysorax, 286.

16 Nekotoriya svedeniya o sel Koylasar i ob Aysorax, 288.

Tahanshali	49	190	185	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Tamamli	41	140	145	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	3	11	13	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Girhk Buzovan	25	54	57	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	1	4	4	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Aghjaqishlaq	26	85	67	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Mehrabli	18	57	44	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Dogguz	41	205	185	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	27	89	70	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Zohrabli	28	89	75	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Dvin Aysor	41	137	141	-	-	-	-	Orthodox
Danabashi Mehrab	20	64	59	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Mehrab Kurd	23	73	79	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	1	7	5	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Torpaggala	40	125	115	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ayazli	64	182	179	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	9	30	25	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gulam Ali Buzovan	49	174	170	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Akhund Buzovan	35	110	100	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Dvin Kord	49	200	162	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	1	3	1	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Dvin	65	213	179	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	19	56	43	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	4	15	11	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Erdeshir	121	421	411	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	3	17	10	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Bekjagazli	106	495	428	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	3	10	12	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	1	2	3	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Mesumlu	59	175	185	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Garagemzeli	53	194	178	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	29	111	57	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Chiydamli	110	426	356	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	19	80	75	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Bashnali	65	238	224	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	11	41	44	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Yamajli	36	114	100	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ugurbeyli	55	178	171	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	16	56	48	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Chinakhnali	93	302	233	Shiite	-	-	-	-

Deliler	60	252	241	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	16	58	57	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Godekli	57	262	244	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kemerli	178	662	602	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	90	303	260	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Darghali	116	414	353	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	4	12	10	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Jeferli-Junnt	32	168	109	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gafarli	74	303	212	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Novruzlu	117	431	396	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	11	67	48	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Yuva	179	642	573	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	29	99	87	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Around the Vedichay Garatorpag	23	88	90	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Khnut	15	67	47	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Cirmanis	55	288	257	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Baghcachi	28	132	104	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Mammadabad	6	18	16	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ciyin Garagoyunlu	44	205	171	Sunnite	-	-	-	-
Camishbasan	10	55	39	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Aghkilsa	13	67	44	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Menguk	21	11	89	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Zimmi	29	100	84	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gul-Cikil	20	83	77	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Kosus	15	93	58	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Khosrov	15	96	59	Shiite	-	-	-	-
And	9	58	48	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Aghasibeyli	11	52	48	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Akhis	33	122	120	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Armik	46	223	189	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Yukhari Garabaghlar	16	74	61	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Ashagi Garabaghlar	80	403	351	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Keshishdagh	14	46	51	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Daghnas	8	30	29	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gerapis	13	64	49	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Garakhach	31	154	170	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	29	150	126	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Gedili	49	229	160	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Zinjirli	91	320	387	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Shahabli	55	260	177	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Chengli	6	35	22	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gotuz	19	111	77	Shiite	-	-	-	-

Dashli	24	83	64	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Vedi-Ulya (Vedibasari) ¹⁷	241	890	853	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gorovan	36	149	95	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Yengice	18	104	85	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Gararalar	58	253	190	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Shirazli	19	100	50	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Jatkran	26	115	97	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	8	28	25	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Taytan	18	91	75	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Rehanli	23	114	92	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
	217	917	843	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Develi	19	113	94	Shiite	-	-	-	-
	24	113	96	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Avshar	115	500	386	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Halise	138	476	388	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Serkhanli	38	146	142	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Asin	11	46	33	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Villages along the river Araz								
Vedi-Sufli	94	360	279	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Khorvirab	1	3	-	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Shikhlar	79	371	278	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Eli-Memmed	83	331	276	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Shidli	106	453	353	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Along the river Chanakhchichay								
Y u k h a r i Chanakhchi	41	143	131	Shiite	-	-	-	-
A s h a g h i Chanakhchi	74	386	288	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Kashkha	34	166	138	-	-	-	-	-
Biralu	30	223	181	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Keshishveren	26	163	125	-	Gregorian	-	-	-
Gunnut-Jeferli	21	97	81	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Chivandere	11	58	55	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Kerki	13	75	56	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Sederek	387	1635	1239	Shiite	-	-	-	-
Torul	116	546	455	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Kurd Omar	49	205	225	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Ashaghi Kurd	53	210	183	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Ezizan	102	415	352	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Borlan	60	315	225	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Orta Kurd Omar	48	110	115	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Reyhanli	31	112	92	-	-	-	Sunnite	-

17 Şopen İvan İvanoviç, İstoriçeskiy pamyatnik sostoyaniya Armyanskoy oblasti v epoxu yiyo prisoedineniya k Rossiyskoy imperii (Sankt Peterburg: Tipografii İmperatorskoy Akademii Nauk, 1852), 537.

Garasu	81	289	191	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Ebdereb	45	155	141	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Komik	60	206	163	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Elisoru	64	107	100	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Sutokulen	104	328	256	-	-	-	Sunnite	-
Kul-Tepe	60	360	268	-	-	-	Sunnite ¹⁸	

Thus, it is clear from the data of 1873 that there were 2,552 houses in the city of Irevan. The population of Irevan was 11,938 people (6,400 men, 5,538 women). There were 11,457 houses in Irevan uyezd. The population of Iravan uyezd (without Irevan city) was 84,174 people (45,513 men, 38,661 women).

According to the data of 1873, 5,805 persons (3,108 men, 2,697 women) of Irevan city were Tatars, 5,959 Armenians (3202 men, 2757 women), 150 Russians (75 men, 75 women), 2 Georgians (1 man, 1 woman), 1 Polish (1 man), and 21 Jews (13 men, 8 women). In the other regions of Irevan uyezd there were 46,426 Tatars (25,426 men, 21,000 women), 29,784 Armenians (15,760 men, 14,024 women), 6,802 Kurds (3,719 men, 3,083 women), 990 Assyrians (511 men, 479 women), 172 Russians (97 men, 75 women).¹⁹

According to the information of 1873, in percent, to the ethnic composition of the population in Irevan uyezd (including the city) Tatars were 54, 185%, Armenians were 37.2%, Kurdish people were 7.707%, Russians were 0, 184%, Greeks were 0%, Georgians were 0%, Polishes were 0%, Germans were 0%, Jews were 0, 202%, Assyrians were 1,903%.²⁰

Thus, according to the information of 1873, the population of Irevan uyezd was 96,112 people. To their ethnic composition, 52,231 of them were Tatars, 35,743 Armenians, 322 Russians, 2 Georgians, 1 Pole, 6,802 Kurds, 21 Jews, and 990 Assyrians. Tatars came in first place with 54%, Armenians in second place with 37%, and Kurds in third place with 7%.

After 1873 years, "Collection of statistical data on the population of the Transcaucasia region" which was compiled on the basis of extracts from family lists of 1886 and published in Tbilisi in 1893 plays an important role in the study of the ethnic, age, sex and social composition of the population of Irevan governorate, including its uyezds.²¹

According to the information of 1886, there were 2,968 houses in Irevan city. The city's population was 14,738 (7,823 men, 6,915 women). The ethnic composition of the city's population was 7,228 Tatars (1,385 houses, 3,797 men, and 3,431 women), 7,142 Armenians (1,481 houses, 3,827 men, 3,315 women), 313 Russians (88 houses, 171 men, 142 women), the others were 55 people (14 houses, 28 men, 27 women).²² It should be noted that in 1880 the population of Irevan was 12,449 people. According to the ethnic composition, there were registered 6,293 Tatars (1,318 houses, 3,252 men, 3,041 women), 5,975 Armenians (1,509 houses, 3,216 men, 2,759 women), 155 Russians (46 houses, 79 men, 76 women), 26 Georgian (7 houses, 18 men, 8 women).²³

According to the information of 1886 years, the number and ethnic composition of the population in the areas included in Irevan uyezd were as follows. There lived 11,515 men, 9,260 women, and a total population of 20,775 people (in 2,650 houses) in the Tejirabad police area of Irevan uyezd. There were 8,968 Tatars (1,023 houses, 4,981 men, 3,717 women), 60 Russians (12 houses, 34 men, 26 women), 11,423 Armenians (1,504 houses, 6,165 men, 5,258 women), and 581 were others (110 houses, 328 men, 253 women).²⁴

18 *Sbornik svedeniy o Kavkaze. Tom 5. Spiski nasellennix mest Kavkazskoqo Kraya. Çast 1, 8-24.*

19 *Sbornik svedeniy o Kavkaze. Tom 5. Spiski nasellennix mest Kavkazskoqo Kraya. Çast 1, 114.*

20 *Sbornik svedeniy o Kavkaze. Tom 5. Spiski nasellennix mest Kavkazskoqo Kraya. Çast 1, 115.*

21 *Svod Statistiçeskix dannix o naselenii Zakavkazskoqo kraya, izvleçennix iz posemeynix spiskov 1886 qoda* (Tiflis: Tipografya İ.Martirosyança, Orebul uliça, dom 1, 1893).

22 *Svod Statistiçeskix dannix o naselenii Zakavkazskoqo kraya, izvleçennix iz posemeynix spiskov 1886 qoda, Otdel tretiy, Qoroda i uezdı Erivanskiy Qubernii* (There is no page in this book, that is why we only can show the book, no page)

23 Zelinский Stepan, *Qorod Erivan*, 40-41.

24 *Svod Statistiçeskix dannix o naselenii.*

There were 3,394 houses in Haji Eylas police area of Irevan uyezd. There were lived 11,979 men, 9,577 women, and a total population was 21,556 people. 17,378 were Tatars (2,626 houses, 9,771 men, 7,607 women) and 4,178 were Armenians (768 houses, 2,208 men, 1,970 women).²⁵

There were 4,048 houses in the Kemerli police area of Irevan uyezd. There were 14,039 men, 11,527 women, and a total population of 25,566. 14,770 were Armenians (2,283 houses, 7,942 men, 6,828 women), 9,830 were Tatars (1,589 houses, 5,572 men, 4,258 women), and others were 966 people (152 houses, 433 men, 367 women; 24 houses, 92 men, 74 women).²⁶

There were 3,912 houses in the Devali police area of Irevan uyezd. There lived 17,075 men, 13,904 women, and total population was 30,979. 16,974 were Tatars (2,145 houses, 9,395 men, 7,579 women), 6,055 were Armenians (661 houses, 3,397 men, 2,658 women), and the rest were 7,950 (1,106 houses, 4,283 men, 3,667 women).²⁷

Thus, it is clear from the data of 1886 that there were 14,004 houses in Irevan uyezd. The population of the uyezd was 113,614, 14,738 people lived in Irevan city, and 98,876 people (54,608 men, 44,268 women) lived in the other regions of the Irevan uyezd. Tatars were in the first place in both the Iravan uyezd and also Irevan city, the capital of the uyezd, Armenians in the second, and other nations were in the next place.²⁸

After 1886, the main burden of information on the population, ethnic, religious, and social composition of the population of the Iravan uyezd fell on the first census conducted in 1897 in the whole of Russia. In this connection, the census in the Iravan province, as in many other provinces of the empire, was published in 1905 by the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire under the editorship of N.A. Troynichkovo, entitled "Iravan Governorate".

According to the 1897 census, the population of the Iravan uyezd (including the city of Irevan) was 150,879. 131,335 of uyezd population were locals, 10,806 people were from other uyezds of Irevan Governorate, 4,222 people were from other provinces, and 4,516 people were from other countries.²⁹ 29,006 people lived in Irevan city, 16,673 of these were locals, 6,878 were from other uyezds of Iravan province, 3,512 were from other provinces, and 1,943 were from other countries.³⁰

According to the 1897 census, the ethnic composition of the Irevan uyezd was as follows: Tatars were 77,491, Armenians were 58,148, Kurds were 8,195, Russians were 3,713, Assyrians were 2,288, Jews were 326, and others were 718. There were 12,359 Tatars, 12,523 Armenians, 3,171 Russians, 204 Jews, 81 Assyrians, 64 Kurds, and 604 others in Irevan city.³¹

Thus, the results of the first all-Russian census of 1897 show that the population of Irevan uyezd was 150,879 people (82,899 men, 67,980 women). 29,006 of 150,879 were in Irevan city (17,328 men, 11,678 women) and 121,873 lived in other regions of the uyezd.³² As in previous years, again the Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks) were in the first place, the Armenians were in the second place, and the Kurds, Russians, and others were in the next place.

Numerical Dynamics and Ethnic Composition of the Population of Irevan Uyezd in 1900-1917

According to the "Caucasian calendar" dated January 1, 1909, the population of the Irevan uyezd (without cities) was 120,486 people. 64,553 of these were men, and 55,933 were women. There were 213 villages in the uyezd.³³ There were 17 villages in Kanakir village community, which was included in the first police place. According to the ethnic composition of the population in Kanakir village community, 77 people were Russian (44 men, 33 women), 5,953 Armenians (3,235 men, 2,718 women), 433 Assyrians (240 men, 193 women), 7 Greeks (2 men, 5 women). There were 1,576 Tatars (875 men, 701 women). The Aramus village community of the first police place included 15 villages. According to the ethnic composition of the Aramus village community, there were 5,289 Armenians

25 *Svod Statističeskix dannix o naselenii.*

26 *Svod Statističeskix dannix o naselenii.*

27 *Svod Statističeskix dannix o naselenii.*

28 *Svod Statističeskix dannix o naselenii.*

29 *Pervaya Vseobşaya perepis naseleniya Rossiyskoy imperii, 1897 qoda. LXXI. Erivanskaya Quberniya, Pod. Red. N.A.Troyniçkoço (Sankt Peterburg: Tipografiya V.P.Meşarskoço, 1905), 2.*

30 *Pervaya Vseobşaya perepis, 2.*

31 *Pervaya Vseobşaya perepis, 3.*

32 *Pervaya Vseobşaya perepis, 1.*

33 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1910 qod, Çast 1, Otdel 4 (Tiflis: Tipografiya i perepletnaya Liberman, 1909), 516.*

(2,856 men, 2,433 women), 14 Kurds (8 men, 6 women), and 3,681 Tatars (2,031 men, 1,650 women).³⁴ The Bashgarni village community of the first police place included 24 villages. According to ethnic composition, there were 4,263 Tatars (2,547 men, 1,716 women) and 1,878 Armenians (1,016 men, 862 women).³⁵ According to the data, there were 3 village communities and 56 villages in the first police place of Irevan uyezd. The total population of the first police area was 23,171 (12,854 were men and 10,317 were women). To the ethnic composition of the population of the first police area was 9,520 Tatars, 77 Russians, 13,120 Armenians, 433 Assyrians, 7 Greeks, 14 Kurds.

There were three rural communities in the second police are of the Irevan uyezd. There were 16 villages in Imanshalin village community, which was part of the second police area. According to ethnic composition, 6,556 were Tatars (3,433 men, 3,123 women), and 1,380 people were Armenians (728 men, 652 women). There were 15 villages in the Shirabat village community, which was included in the second police area. According to ethnic composition, 9,673 were Tatars (5,018 men, 4,655 women), 1,445 people were Armenians (760 men, 685 women). The Norakavit village community of the second police area included 12 villages. According to ethnic composition, 5,097 were Tatars (2,689 men, 2,408 women), and 2,422 people were Armenians (1,266 men, 1,156 women).³⁶ According to the information, there were 3 rural communities and 43 villages in the 2nd police area of Irevan uyezd. The total population of the second police area was 26,573 (13,894 were men and 12,679 were women). According to ethnic composition, 21,326 of the population of the second police area were Tatars (11,140 men, 10,186 women), and 5,247 were Armenians (2,754 men, 2,493 women).

There were 4 rural communities in the 3rd police area of Irevan uyezd. The Koylasar village community of the third police area included 12 villages. The population was 3,807 Armenians (2,082 men, 1,725 women), 2,839 Tatars (1,502 men, 1,337 women), and 751 Assyrians (375 men, 376 women). The Ugurbeyli village community of the third police area was included 6 villages. The population was 3,677 Armenians (1,956 men, 1,721 women) and 901 Tatars (479 men, 422 women). The Dvin-Aysor village community of the third police area included 23 villages. The population was 4,707 Armenians (2,407 men, 2,300 women), 2,156 Tatars (1,187 men, 969 women), 511 Assyrians (264 men, 247 women), and 383 Kurds (212 men, 171 women). The Kemerli village community of the third police area included 10 villages. The population was 8,048 Armenians (4,269 men, 3,779 women), 1,254 Tatars (706 men, 548 women), and 57 Kurds (35 men, 22 women).³⁷ According to the information, there were 4 rural communities and 51 villages in the 3rd police area of Irevan uyezd. The total population of the third police area was 29,091 (15,474 were men and 13,617 were women). According to ethnic composition, the population of the third police area was 20,239 Armenians (10,714 men, 9,525 women), 7,150 Tatars (3,874 men, 3,276 women), 440 Kurds (247 men, 193 women), 1,262 Assyrians (639 men, 623 women).

Thus, according to the data of January 1, 1909, the total population of Irevan uyezd (without city) was 120,486 people. Due to their ethnic composition, the Tatars remained the dominant ethnic group in the uyezd. In Irevan uyezd with 65,954 people (35,395 men, 30,559 women) Tatars were in the first place, with 46,964 people (25,156 men, 21,808 women) Armenians took the second place, with 5,789 people (3,077 men, 2,712 women) Kurds took the third place, with 1,779 people of other nationalities took the next places.

According to the information of 1910, the population of Irevan uyezd was 156,444 people. 32,369 (19,235 men, 13,134 women) of these were registered in Irevan city, 23,850 (13,224 men, 10,626 women) registered in the 1st police area, 27,362 (14,311 men, 13,051 women) registered in the 2nd police area, and 29,964 (15,939 men, 14,025) were registered in 3rd police area, 42,899 people (23,000 men, 19,899 women) were registered in the 4th police area. There were 16 rural communities and 214 villages in the area of the uyezd.³⁸

As of January 1, 1914, the population of Irevan uyezd was 176,592 people (93,609 men, 82,983

³⁴ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1910 qod, Çast 1, Otdel 4*, 516.

³⁵ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1910 qod, Çast 1, Otdel 4*, 516.

³⁶ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1910 qod, Çast 1, Otdel 4*, 517.

³⁷ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1910 qod, Çast 1, Otdel 4*, 517.

³⁸ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1912 qod, Otdel 4* (Tiflis: Tipografya Kançelyariya Qlavnonaçalstvuyuşoqo qrajdanskoju castyu na Kavkaz, 1911), 243.

women). 29,366 of these people (15,693 men, 13,673 women) lived in Irevan city, and 147,226 people (77,916 men, 69,310 women) lived in other districts of Irevan uyezd.³⁹

It is also seen from the information of 1914, there were both permanent and temporary residents in the entire territory of the province, including the cities, at the time of the census. Thus, 20,204 out of 29,366 people of Irevan city, were permanent (10,886 men, 9,318 women), and 9,162 people (4,807 men, 4,355 women) were temporary residents. 139,618 people of Irevan uyezd (73,436 men, 66,182 women) were permanent residents and 7,608 people (4,480 men, 3,128 women) were temporary residents.⁴⁰ It can be seen from the data the population of Irevan uyezd increased by 20,000 during the 4 years period from 1910 to 1914. Of course, all this did not happen due to natural growth. It does not seem realistic to have such a natural increase in four years. This increase was mainly due to the terrorist activities of Dashnak forces in the Irevan province since the late 19th century. The actions of the Dashnak forces, accompanied by mass genocides, led to the flight of the civilian (local) population of the region, as a result of which the previous demographic situation changed rapidly due to the mass settlement of Armenians in the region. We can see this from the following figures.

According to the data of January 1, 1914, to the ethnic composition of Irevan uyezd, there were 89,258 Tatar- Shiites (47,180 men, 42,078 women), 1,031 were Tatar-Sunni (598 men, 433 women), 73,694 people (39,030 men, 34,664 women) were Armenian-Gregorian, 37 persons (19 men, 18 women) were Armenian-Orthodox, 2,379 persons were Russians, 175 persons (95 men, 81 women) were Polishes, Germans, etc., 219 people (121 men, 98 women) were Kartvel, 13 persons were mountainous, 6,369 persons (3,334 men, 3,035 women) were Kurdish, 3,004 persons (1,604 men, 1,400 women) were Asian-Christian, 63 persons were Gypsies (35 men, 28 women), and 349 persons (192 men, 157 women) were Jews.

According to the data of 1914, 11,496 persons (6,186 men, 5,310 women) of Irevan city were Tatar-Shiite, 4 persons (2 men, 2 women) were Tatar-Sunni, 15,523 people (8,319 men, 7,204 women, including 11,260 permanent (6,069 men, 5,191 women), 4,263 temporary residents (2,250 men, 2,013 women) were Armenian-Gregorian, 8 persons (3 men, 5 women) were Armenian-Orthodox, 1,628 persons were Russians, 250 persons (130 men, 120 women) were Jews, 172 persons (92 men, 80 women) were Polishes, Germans, etc., 200 persons (110 men, 90 women) were Kartvel, 35 persons (15 men, 20 women) were Kurdish-Muslim, 50 persons (30 men, 20 women) were Asian-Christian.⁴¹

According to the data of January 1, 1916, the total population of the Irevan uyezd was 205,617. 51,286 of these people (25,548 men, 25,738 women) were registered in the city of Irevan, and 154,331 people (82,680 men, 71,651 women) were registered in the other region of the Irevan uyezd.⁴²

According to the data of 1916, the population of Irevan uyezd was divided into 2 groups: permanent and temporary residents. Thus, 51,286 people lived in the city of Irevan, 22,001 people (11,959 men, 10,042 women) were permanent residents, 29,285 people (13,589 men, 15,696 women) were temporary residents. 154,331 people lived in the other regions of Irevan uyezd, 135,099 (69,948 men, 65,151 women) of these were permanent residents and 19,232 (12,732 men, 6,500 women) were temporary residents.⁴³

According to the information of 1916, in the city of Irevan were registered 12,557 (6,693 men, 5,864 women) Tatar-Shiite, 9 (4 men, 5 women) Tatar-Muslims, 37,204 Armenian-Gregorians (18,088 men, 19,116 women, including 12,284 permanent residents (6,780 men, 5,504 women), 24,920 temporary residents (11,308 men, 13,612 women), 19 Armenian-Orthodox (8 men, 11 women), 1,059 Russian, 203 (111 men, 92 women) were Kartvel, 39 Kurdish-Muslim, 196 people (110 men, 86 women) were Jewish.⁴⁴

According to the information of 1916, in the other regions of Irevan uyezd were registered

39 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1915 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy* (Tiflis: Tipografiya Kançelyariya Qlavnonaçalstvuyuşoqo qrajdanskoyu çastyu na Kavkaz, 1914), 257.

40 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1915 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy*, 257.

41 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1915 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy*, 254-257.

42 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1917 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy* (Tiflis: Tipografiya Kançelyariya Namestnika E.İ.V na Kavkaz, 1916), 221.

43 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1917 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy*, 221.

44 *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1917 qod, Otdel Statistiçeskiy*, 218-221.

73,344 persons (37,721 men, 35,623 women) Tatar-Shiite, 831 persons (488 men, 343 women) were Tatar-Sunni, 69,710 persons were Armenian-Gregorians, including 53,128 persons permanent (27,880 men, 25,248 women), 16,582 persons (11,219 men, 5,363 women) were temporary residents, 1,435 persons (780 men, 655 women) were Russians, 3 persons (2 men, 1 woman) were Kartvel, 50 persons (30 men, 20 women) were Mountainous, 6,724 persons (3,412 men, 3,312 women) were Kurdish-Muslim, 1,916 persons (974 men, 942 women) were Asian-Christian, 237 persons (124 men, 113 women) were Gypsy, and 81 persons (50 men, 31 women) were Jewish.⁴⁵ As can be seen from the data on the number, sex and ethnic composition of the population of Irevan uyezd in both 1914 and 1916, it is clear that the total population of Irevan uyezd, including the city of Irevan was divided into permanent and temporary residents.

Conclusion

Thus, it is seen from the data on the population, sex and ethnic composition of the Irevan uyezd that the population of the Irevan uyezd in 1853 was 114,000, in 1873 was 96,112, in 1886 was 113,614, according to 1897 census the population of Irevan uyezd was 150,879. It is also seen from the data that after 1853 there was a sharp decline in the number of the population of the Irevan uyezd. The main reason for this decrease was the division of the Irevan uyezd into two uyezds in 1859, the Irevan and Echmiadzin (Uchmuazzin-Z.A.) uyezds, and the creation of the Echmiadzin uyezd in 1867. From the end of the 19th century, Armenian terrorist groups in the region massacred the local population, and the survivors were forced to leave the area. In 1909, the population of Irevan uyezd (without city) was 120,486 people, in 1910, the population of Irevan uyezd was 156,444 people, in 1914 was 176,592 people, and in 1916 the population of Irevan uyezd was 205,617 people. During the two years from 1914 to 1916, there was an increase of 20,000 people in the number of the population of the Irevan uyezd. Of course, all this did not happen due to natural growth. It seems unrealistic to have such a natural increase in two years. This increase was due to arrivals. In particular, the genocides committed by Armenian terrorist groups in the region in 1905-1906, as well as in the following period, led the local population to flee from one region to another. As a result, there was a sharp decline in the number of Tatars in some uyezds of the province, and a sharp increase in the number of foreigners and Armenians. The fact that all these are shown in the data of both 1914 and 1916 years, although not directly, under the heading "temporary residents", especially the fact that Armenians are in the majority under this headline, clearly shows what is being said. However, until 1917, the Tatars dominated in the number and ethnic composition of the population of both the Irevan uyezd and the city of Irevan as a whole.

⁴⁵ *Kavkazskiy Kalendar na 1917 god, Otdel Statisticheskoy, 218-221.*

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Extended Abstract

The article examines the ethnic composition of the population of the Irevan uyezd of the Irevan Governorate, which was one of the Governorates of Azerbaijan during Tsarist Russia, from 1849 to 1917. Researches show that the Turkmenchay Treaty not only changed the geographical view of Azerbaijan, also Article 15 of the treaty had a very serious impact on the future ethnic view of its most regions. Mass resettlements to the territories of the former Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates from both the Gajars and the Ottoman Empire led to demographic changes in the later Irevan Governorate.

The division of Azerbaijani lands into two parts with the treaty of Turkmenchay (1828, 10 February) between Gajars and Russia made a deep sign in the next historical development of it. Azerbaijani territories from the northern part of the Araz River passed under the control of the Russian colonial regime. The colonial regime became more intensified with the reform of land, tax, court, and administrative-territorial conducted in Northern Azerbaijan regularly. Northern Azerbaijani khanates whose previous status was liquidated were united in the districts and areas, later in new administrative-territorial units called uyezds and provinces. Irevan Governorate was created in the territories of Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates in 1849.

Turkmenchay treaty signed on February 10, 1828, played a juridical base in realizing insidious plans. Turkmenchay treaty not only changed geographical views but also the 15th article of the treaty basically influenced the future ethnic views of the main regions of Azerbaijan. Mass resettlement of Armenians from Gajars and the Ottoman Empire to the territory of former Irevan and Nakhchivan khanates caused demographic changes in the Governorate of Irevan. These changes from 1850 in most uyezds of the Governorate were observed with ethnic cleansing. Therefore, Russian language sources published in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries confirm that the main ethnic groups of the Governorate were Tatars (Azerbaijani Turks). We can see all of these from the cameral descriptions connection with central cities, centers of uyezds, villages, as well as the results of the census.

Alexandropol uyezd was in the first place, Irevan uyezd was in the second place for the population of Irevan Governorate. Number of men was a lot than that women for the sex. After mass resettlement from 1828, a total number of Armenians outnumbered Azerbaijani Turks which were aborigen of the region. However, the number superiority of Azerbaijani Turks remained in most city and uyezds of the province. This was especially in the city of Irevan and Irevan uyezd, Nakhchivan city, Ordubad city, Nakhchivan uyezd, Surmaly uyezd, Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of Irevan Governorate. Azerbaijani Turks in the city of Irevan were 49,05%, Armenians were 48%, Azerbaijani Turks were 53,49% in the uyezd of Irevan (without city), Armenians were 36,80%, Azerbaijani Turks were 52,91%, Armenians were 38,32% in the Irevan uyezd (including city), Azerbaijani Turks were 69,69%, Armenians were 29,42% in the Nakhchivan city, Azerbaijani Turks were 90,19%, Armenians were 9,79% in the city of Ordubad, Azerbaijani Turks were 58,82%, Armenians were 45,30% in the Nakhchivan uyezd (without cities), Azerbaijani Turks were 56,95%, Armenians were 42,22% in the Nakhchivan uyezd (including cities), Azerbaijani Turks were 48,34%, Armenians were 31,09% in the Surmaly uyezd, Azerbaijani Turks were 70,53%, Armenians were 27,67% in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd till 1886.⁴⁶ Despite Azerbaijani Turks passed to the second place from 1886 till 1917 years in the Irevan Governorate, number superiority of Azerbaijani Turks remained in the Irevan uyezd, including in the Irevan city, as well as in the Nakhchivan uyezd, including in the cities of Ordubad and Nakhchivan, in the Surmaly uyezd, in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd, including in the Bash-Norashen village. In percent, Azerbaijani Turks were 60%, Armenians were 40% in the Irevan uyezd, Azerbaijani Turks were 70%, Armenians were 30% in the Nakhchivan uyezd, Azerbaijani Turks were 70%, Armenians were 30% in the Nakhchivan city, Azerbaijani Turks were 95%, Armenians were 5% in the Ordubad city, Azerbaijani Turks were 70%, Armenians were 30% in the Surmaly uyezd, Azerbaijani Turks were 80%, Armenians were 20%, Azerbaijani Turks were 70%, Armenians were 30% in the Bash-Norashen village.

46 Свод Статистических данных о населении Закавказского края. Отд. 3-й. Города и уезды Эриванской Губернии. (A set of statistical data on the population of the Transcaucasian region. 3rd ed. Cities and counties of Erivan Province.)

Changes that began from 1828 in the ethnic composition of the population in the Irevan Governorate in favor of Christians, and Armenians, began to attract attention with more serious figures in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. If the main reason for this was the resettlement of Armenians to the region in the early 19th century, but in the early 20th century it was added ethnic genocides and the massacre of local peoples were committed by Armenian-Dashnak terrorists. This was directly related to the policy of Tsarist Russia to change the ethnic composition in Azerbaijan territories and settle it in favor of the Armenians.

New changes happened in the numbers and content of city schools of Irevan Governorate at the beginning of the 20th century, which was established in the 70s of the 19th century. City schools being of two classes formerly were changed to three classes, three classes city schools were changed to four classes. On the other hand, there was a new appearance, the opening of girl schools in the education system of Irevan Governorate at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. There were Russian-Tatars schools among these schools that opened for muslim girls. Especial girls Rus-Tatar schools opened in Nakhchivan and Irevan cities were combined to the analogical schools opened in Baku. Children who were going to school learnt Tatar (Azerbaijani language), also Russian language. Most of the subject teachers of the city schools graduated from the Transcaucasian (Gori) Teachers' Seminary, its Azerbaijan branch, the Tbilisi Alexandrovsky Teachers' Institute, and the Irevan Teachers' Institute. Tatar, Azerbaijani language was taught by local intellectuals here.

In the Irevan Governorate, uyezds were ruled by uyezd chief, and areas were ruled by area chiefs. Each of them had a stationery. Uyezd chiefs played the role of police in uyezds. They were also protectors of state property. It was the responsibility of the uyezd chiefs to control the villagers and solve their various problems. Area chiefs were playing both the role of judges and police in the territories. Initially, police branches operating as a department within the governor's office, but later was expanded and continued to work as uyezd departments.

As a result, there was a sharp decline in the number of Tatars in some uyezds of the Governorate, the number of Tatars, and a sharp increase in the number of foreigners, Armenians. However, Russian-language sources published in different years of the 19th-20th centuries confirm that the leading ethnic group of the Governorate, the numerical advantage, was still on the side of Azerbaijani Turks (Tatars). We can clearly see this from the cameral descriptions of the central cities, uyezd centers, uyezds, districts, and villages of the Governorate, as well as the results of the population census.

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