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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEAVING ART IN  
KARABAKH IN THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES**

Specialty: 5503.02 – History of the Motherland

Field of science: History

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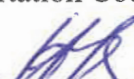


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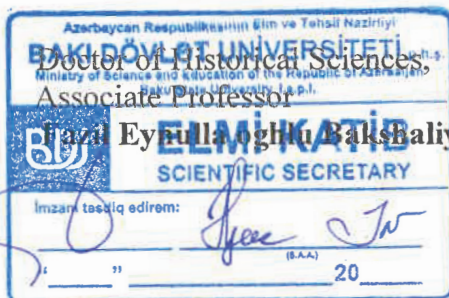
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## I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**Relevance of the topic and the degree of elaboration.** The Karabakh region is a historical territory of Azerbaijan, known since ancient times as an important center of craftsmanship. The advantageous geographical location of the region and rich natural resources created favorable conditions for the emergence and development of various areas of artistic production here. Artistic products produced by Karabakh artisans, especially textile products, were considered one of the most popular goods in both domestic and foreign markets at the later stages of historical development. The rich traditions created by regional weavers over centuries were passed down from generation to generation, reaching their peak in the XIX and early XX centuries. During this period, the art of weaving played an important role in the economic life of the population. However, the beginning of the XIX century entered the historical destiny of Karabakh as a turbulent period. The long struggle between Russia and the Qajar state for the South Caucasus led to two destructive wars that dealt a heavy blow to the economic life of the region. For our historiography, it is of great importance to research the influence of the complex military-political conditions on the art of weaving, which played a leading role in the economic life of the region and the city of Shusha as the main center of crafts.

Although conditions for peaceful construction were created after the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Russia, the colonial policy of tsarism was aimed at turning Karabakh into a raw material appendage for Russia, preventing local production. The study of the impact of implemented policy on the state of the textile industry in the region, as well as the factors determining the development and decline of these industries is of great relevance.

Russia's colonial policy has placed Karabakh in the face of yet another misfortune. In order to gain the support of Christians in the occupied territories, the tsarist government began a mass resettlement of Armenians to Azerbaijani lands, including Karabakh. The Armenians, who strengthened themselves in new places with the full assistance of tsarism, subsequently committed genocide against the local

population, making territorial claims to Azerbaijani lands. Armenians, trying to substantiate their claims to the territory of Karabakh with false “historical facts,” present the material and cultural heritage of the region as their own, including presenting to the world community carpets woven by Azerbaijani carpet weavers as Armenian ones, thereby trying to justify their policy of occupation. This requires every researcher to expose Armenian lies, objectively study all issues of the region’s history and present them to the world community.

The art of weaving has manifested itself in various periods of historical development as a household activity, craft and production of small goods<sup>1</sup>. These forms of artistic production in Karabakh also existed during the period under study, but the essence of each of these forms underwent serious changes. With the emergence of capitalist relations, the position of small-scale commodity production in weaving gradually strengthened, and in the weaving of fabrics, from the end of the XVIII century, the first manufactories, popularly called “factories”, emerged and continued to operate in the subsequent period. The study of the regional features of this process is one of the issues awaiting solution in our historiography.

In the second half of the XIX century, some areas of Karabakh weaving experienced a significant decline, and new features appeared that had not been observed in previous times. It is impossible to get a complete picture of the economic life of the region without a thorough study of the causes and characteristics of this decline.

Despite its important scientific significance in the study of the socio-economic history of Azerbaijan, the problem of weaving art in Karabakh in the XIX – early XX centuries was not a separate object of research. A significant role in this was played by the scarcity, scatteredness and contradictory nature of information in the sources, as well as the uneven distribution of these materials across different stages of the period under study. However, it cannot be said that this problem has remained completely out of sight until now. The first steps in this direction were made during the occupation of Northern

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<sup>1</sup> Абдуллаев, З.З. Домашняя промышленность и сельское ремесло в Иране в XIX – начале XX в. // Труды XXV международного конгресса востоковедов, – Москва: – 1963, – с. 192-197.

Azerbaijan by Russia. The tsarist government took a number of measures, taking into account the need to obtain detailed information for the economic development of the newly conquered territories. As a result of these steps, a document entitled “Description of the Karabakh Province”<sup>2</sup> appeared in 1823. “Description” contains much information about the state of weaving art in the region. Research continued in the 30s of the XIX century, and in 1836 a four-volume work entitled “Review of Russian Possessions beyond the Caucasus” was published.<sup>3</sup> The information presented in Part III of the “Review” allows us to express an opinion on the state of the weaving art and the raw material base of the region.

The “Collection of Materials for the Description of Tribes and Localities of the Caucasus”, published in 1881, also played a major role in studying the problem of craftsmanship in the region. The articles<sup>4</sup> published in the 11th issue of the “Collection” contain a large amount of material on various aspects of the art of weaving in Karabakh.

The works of S.I.Gulishambarov<sup>5</sup>, K.I.Khatisov<sup>6</sup>, A.S.Piralov<sup>7</sup>,

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<sup>2</sup> Описание Карабахской провинции, составленное в 1823 г. по распоряжению главноуправляющего в Грузии Ермолова, действительным статским советником Могилевским и полковником Ермоловым П.-м. (Тифлис: 1866 год) // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivi (bundan sonra – ARDTA), Fond № 24, siyahı № 1, iş № 141, vərəq – 1-257; iş № 142, vərəq – 1-284.

<sup>3</sup> Карабахская провинция // Обзорение российских владений за Кавказом (далее ОРВЗК). В статистическом, этнографическом, топографическом и финансовом отношениях, произведенное и изданное по высочайшему соизволению: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 255-319.

<sup>4</sup> Зедгенидзе, Я. Елизаветпольская губерния, город Шуша / Я.Зедгенидзе, С.Захарбеков, А.Тер-Егизаров // Сборник материалов для описани местностей и племен Кавказа (далее СМОМПК). – Вып. 11, отдел 1. – Тифлис: Канцелярия Главногоначальствующего гражданской частию на Кавказе, – 1891. – с. 1-79; Ибрагимбеков, Б.И. Шушинский уезд: Агдамское общество // СМОМПК. Вып. 11, отдел 1. – 1891. – с. 79-89; Израелов, Г. Джебаширский уезд. Село Касапет // СМОМПК. Вып. 11, отдел 1, – 1891. – с. 105-113.

<sup>5</sup> Гулишамбаров, С.Г. Обзор фабрик и заводов Закавказского края. / С.Г.Гулишамбаров. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главногоначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе, – 1894. – 418 с.; Обзор фабрик и заводов Бакинской губернии. / С.Г.Гулишамбаров. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главногоначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе, – 1890. – 278 с.

<sup>6</sup> Хатисов, К.И. Кустарные промыслы Закавказского края // Отчеты и исследования по кустарной промышленности в России: [в 11 томах] – Санкт-Петербург: Типография В.Киршбаума, – т. 2. – 1894. – с. 259-370.

<sup>7</sup> Пиралов, А.С. Краткий очерк кустарных промыслов Кавказа / А.С.Пиралов. – Санкт-Петербург: Типо-Литография «Якорь», – 1913. – 128 с.

N.N.Shavrov<sup>8</sup>, M.I.Skibitsky<sup>9</sup>, F.S.Galitsyn<sup>10</sup> and others were of great importance in the study of individual issues of the problem under study.

Azerbaijani historians in their works devoted to both homeland and regional history have expressed valuable ideas about various periods and aspects of the topic under study. In the works of Y.V.Chamanzaminli<sup>11</sup>, F.M.Abbasov<sup>12</sup>, A.H.Abbasov<sup>13</sup>, Y.M.Mahmudov<sup>14</sup>, T.T.Mustafazade<sup>15</sup>, J.M.Mustafayev<sup>16</sup>, K.K.Shukurov<sup>17</sup>, N.R.Mam-

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<sup>8</sup> Шавров, Н.Н. Домашнее кустарное татарское ткачество и кустарно-промышленное шелкоткацкое производство // Труды Кавказской шелководческой станции. – Тифлис: Типография К.П.Козловского, – т. 12, – вып. 3. – 1902. с. 26-31; Задачи русского шелководства // – Санкт-Петербург: Вестник финансов. – 1908. № 2, – с. 167-201; Исследование Кавказского шелководства // Труды Кавказской шелководческой станции за. 1887-1888 гг. – Тифлис: Типография А.А.Михельсона, – т. 1. – 1889 – с. 143-208.; Кустарные шелковые промыслы Кавказа // Труды Кавказской шелководческой станции. – Тифлис: Типография К.П.Козловского, – т. 13, вып. 3. – 1902. – с. 1-57; Описание Кавказского шелководства // СМОМПК. Вып. 11, – Тифлис: Типография Канцелярии Главноначальствующего гражданскою частью на Кавказе, А.А.Михельсона, – 1891. – с. 1-320; Очерк шелководства Закавказья // Свод материалов по изучению экономического быта государственных крестьян Закавказского края: [в 5 томах]. – Тифлис: Типография М.Д.Ратинянца, – т. 4, ч. 2. – 1888. – с. 137-257.

<sup>9</sup> Скибицкий, М.И. Карабахские казенные летние пасбища (с картой карабахских летних пастбищ) / Материалы для устройства казенных летних и зимних пастбищ и для изучения скотоводства на Кавказе: [в 4 томах]. – Тифлис: Типография К.П.Козловского, – т. 4. – 1899. – с. 1-289.

<sup>10</sup> Голицын, Ф.С. Кустарное дело в России / Ф.С.Голицын. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография В.Ф.Кришбаума, – т. 1, ч. 1, – 1904. – 264 с.

<sup>11</sup> Çəmənəminli, Y.V. Tarixi, coğrafi və iqtisadi Azərbaycan: [3 cilddə] / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, c. 2. – 2005. – s. 154-193.

<sup>12</sup> Аббасов, Ф.М. Гарабагское ханство / Ф.М.Аббасов. – Баку: Тахсил, – 2007. – 278 с.

<sup>13</sup> Карабах. Очерки истории и культуры / Под общ. ред. А.А.Аббасова. – Баку: Чашыюглу, – 2004. – 216 с.

<sup>14</sup> Mahmudov, Y. Qarabağ. Real tarix, faktlar, sənədlər / Y.Mahmudov, K.Şükürov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2009. – 143 s.

<sup>15</sup> Mustafazadə, T. Qarabağ xanlığı / T.Mustafazadə. – Bakı: Sabah, – 2010. – 333 s.

<sup>16</sup> Мустафаев, Дж.М. Северные ханства Азербайджана и Россия (конец XIX в. – начало XX в.) / Дж.М.Мустафаев. – Баку: Элм, – 1989. – 128 с.

<sup>17</sup> Карабах: история в контексте конфликта / Составители К.К.Шукюров; Т.Р.Багиев, – Санкт Петербург: Вестник, – 2014. – 404 с.

madov<sup>18</sup>, Z.A.Hajiyeva<sup>19</sup> and others, along with the political, socio-economic history of Karabakh, the handicraft life is also covered.

The works of G.N.Sadykhova<sup>20</sup>, N.R.Mammadov<sup>21</sup>, Y.M.Mahmudov, J.M.Mustafayev<sup>22</sup> and others contain valuable information about the history, socio-economic life, as well as the craft life of the city of Shusha.

The works of the prominent researcher of the history of agriculture and industry of Azerbaijan in the XIX century – A.S. Sumbatzade<sup>23</sup>, were of particular importance in the study of the history of the development of the weaving art of Karabakh.

The works of T.T.Valiyev<sup>24</sup> shed light on many issues of sericulture in Karabakh in the XIX and early XX centuries.

In his works, A.N.Mustafayev<sup>25</sup>, along with the ethnographic aspects of the problem, also includes historical aspects.

The work of Professor J.M. Mustafayev “Crafts in Azerbaijan during the Khanate Period”<sup>26</sup> is of great importance in the study of the

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<sup>18</sup> Məmmədov, N. Azərbaycan Respublikası Qarabağ bölgəsinin tarixindən (1900-1930) / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Avropa, - 2015. – 384 s.

<sup>19</sup> Hacıyeva, Z. Qarabağ xanlığı: sosial-iqtisadi münasibətlər və dövlət quruluşu / Z.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – 254 s.

<sup>20</sup> Садыхова, Г. История города Шуши (XIX – начало XX вв.) / Г.Садыхова. – Баку: Нурлан, – 2004. – 184 с.

<sup>21</sup> Məmmədov, N. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Şuşa şəhərinin tarixi / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Avropa, – 2016. – 960 s.

<sup>22</sup> Mahmudov, Y. Şuşa-Pənahabad / Y.Mahmudov, C.M.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2012. – 152 s.

<sup>23</sup> Сумбатзаде, А.С. Сельское хозяйство Азербайджана в XIX веке / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: АН Азерб. ССР, – 1958. – 364 с.; Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX веке. / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: АН Азерб. ССР, – 1964. – 501 с.

<sup>24</sup> Vəliyev, T.T. XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda ipək emalı sənayesi / T.T.Vəliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – 148 s.; İmperializm dövründə Azərbaycanda ipəkçiliyin vəziyyəti // – Bakı: Azərb.SSR EA Xəbərləri (tarix, fəlsəfə və hüquq seriyası), – 1971. № 1, – s. 20-31; İmperializm dövründə Azərbaycanın sənayesi və proletariati / T.T.Vəliyev. – Bakı: Elm – 1987. – 265 s.

<sup>25</sup> Mustafayev, A.N. Azərbaycanda sənətkarlıq / A.N.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 323 s.; Azərbaycan şərbaflıq sənəti (Tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat) / A.N.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1991. – 190 s.; Toxuculuq / Azərbaycan etnoqrafiyası: [3 cildə] / A.N.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Elm, – c. 1. – 1988. – s. 407-444.

<sup>26</sup> Mustafayev, C.M. Xanlıqlar dövründə Azərbaycanda sənətkarlıq / C.M.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 272 s.

history of craftsmanship in Azerbaijan. His valuable ideas about the processes that took place in weaving and dyeing in Karabakh during the Khanate period were of great help in preparing the dissertation.

The works of G.A.Aliyev<sup>27</sup> and E.B.Muradaliyeva<sup>28</sup> made a great contribution to the coverage of certain issues of the topic, including the role of the opening of the South Caucasus Railway in expanding trade relations in the region during the period under study, and the socio-economic life of the city of Shusha.

The works of ethnographers<sup>29</sup> and art historians<sup>30</sup> played a major role in clarifying individual issues on the topic.

When writing the dissertation, documents stored in the funds of the State Historical Archive of the Azerbaijan Republic and the Archive of Socio-Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic were involved in the research.

The documents stored in the “South Caucasus Treasury Chamber” collection of the State Historical Archives of the Azerbaijan Re-

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<sup>27</sup> Əliyev, Q.Ə. Azərbaycan nəqliyyatı və iqtisadiyyatı (XIX əsr – XX əsrin ilk onillikləri) / Q.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – 244 s.

<sup>28</sup> Мурадалиева, Э.Б. Города Северного Азербайджана во второй половине XIX века / Э.Б.Мурадалиева. – Баку: Bakı Universiteti, – 1991. – 172 с.

<sup>29</sup> Vəliyev (Baharlı) M. Azərbaycan (fiziki-coğrafi, etnoqrafik və iqtisadi öçerk). – Bakı: Azərnəşir, – 1993, – 192 s.; Bünyadov, T.Ə. Qədim Azərbaycanda toxuculuq və keçəçiliyin inkişaf tarixinə dair // Azərbaycan Etnoqrafik Məcmuəsi, – Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA, – 1964. I buraxılış, – s. 80-105.; Abdulova, G.S. XIX əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağda sənətkarlıq (tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat): / tarix elmləri namizədi alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim edilmiş dis. / – Bakı, 2005. – 174 s.; Xəlilov, X. Qarabağın elat dünyası / X.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Azərnəşir, – 1992. – 119 s.; Quliyev, H.A. XIX əsr və XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda yun ipin xalq üsulu ilə boyadılmasının tarixi və öyrənilməsi haqqında // Azərbaycan etnoqrafik məcmuəsi. – Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA, – 1964. I buraxılış. – s. 7-38.; Müciri, C.M. Azərbaycan xalçaçılığının texnoloji üsulları / C.M.Müciri. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1987. – 197 s.

<sup>30</sup> Kərimov, L. Azərbaycan xalçası / L. Kərimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1985. – 263 s.; Керимов, Л.Г. Азербайджанский ковер: [в 3 томах] / Л.Г.Керимов. – Баку: Гянджлик, – т. 2. – 1983. – 279 с.; Азербайджанский ковер: [в 3 томах] / Л.Г.Керимов. – Баку: Гянджлик, – т. 3. – 1983. – 448 с.; Əfəndiyev, R. Azərbaycanın bədii parçaları (XVI-XVIII əsrlər) // – Bakı: Azərb.SSR EA Xəbərləri. Ədəbiyyat, dil və incəsənət seriyası, – 1968. № 3, – s. 105-118; Rasim Əfəndi. Azərbaycan incəsənəti / Əfəndi Rasim. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 397 s.; Алиева, А. Ворсовые ковры Азербайджана XIX – начале XX века / А.Алиева. – Баку: Элм, – 1987. – 143 с.; Əliyeva, G. Azərbaycanın bədii parçaları və tikmələri / G.Əliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1990. – 188 s.; Алиев, К.М. Безворсовые ковры Азербайджана (XVII – начало XX в.) / К.М.Алиев. – Баку: Язычы, – 1983. – 46 с.

public<sup>31</sup> contain valuable information on issues related to the art of weaving and dyeing in Shusha during the period under study. Information about the activities of the weaving and dyeing enterprises of Shusha is first introduced into scientific circulation in documents stored in the archive fund under the name “Baku Treasury Chamber”.<sup>32</sup>

The documents stored in the Archive of Socio-Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic<sup>33</sup> contain valuable information about the state of carpet weaving in the region at the beginning of the XX century.

Materials on the state of textile weaving in Karabakh are also available in the “Acts collected by the Caucasian Archaeological Commission”.<sup>34</sup>

The names and amounts of taxes collected from the population by the Turkish tax authorities in the “Detailed notebook of Ganja-Karabakh province”<sup>35</sup> allow us to determine the raw material base on which textile art developed in the region at the beginning of the XIX century.

The “tables” compiled on the basis of research conducted by tsarist officials to study the economic situation of the urban and rural population of the Elizavetpol province<sup>36</sup>, were first introduced into

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<sup>31</sup> Камеральное описание города Шуши за 1849 год (Шуша: 1849 год) // ARDTA, Fond № 10, siyahı № 1, iş № 9, vərəq – 1-529; Камеральное описание города Шуши за 1860 год (Шуша: 1860) // ARDTA, Fond № 10, siyahı № 1, iş № 81, vərəq – 1-767.

<sup>32</sup> Камеральное описание жителей города Шуши за 1874 год (Шуша: 1874 год) // ARDTA, Fond № 43, siyahı № 2, iş № 7190, vərəq – 1-984; Журнал генеральной проверки торговых и промышленных заведений города Шуша Елизаветпольской губернии в ноябре месяце 1879 года (Шуша: 1879 год) // ARDTA, Fond № 43, siyahı № 1, iş № 173, vərəq – 1-186.

<sup>33</sup> О кустарных промыслах и о мерах к их поддержанию и развитию в Азербайджане // Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin İşlər İdarəsinin İctimai-Siyasi Sənədlər Arxivi, Fond № 796, siyahı № 1, iş № 5, vərəq – 13-15.

<sup>34</sup> Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической комиссией (далее – АКАК). / Под общ. ред. А.Д.Берже. – Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского, – т. 1-4; т. 5-10. – 1866; 1868-1870; 1873-1874; 1878; 1884-1885 гг.

<sup>35</sup> Gəncə-Qarabağ əyalətinin müfəssəl dəftəri / Ön söz, tərcümə, qeyd və şərhlərin müəllifi N.Məmmədov (Qaramanlı). – Bakı: Şuşa, – 2000, – 576 s.

<sup>36</sup> Экономическое состояние крестьянского населения Елизаветпольской губернии по сведениям мировых посредников за 1908 год // Памятная книга Елизаветпольской губернии на 1910 год. / под редакцией секретаря Комитета И.П.Бабенко. – Тифлис: Типография Концелярии наместника Е.И.В. на Кавказе, – 1910. – с. 1-268; Приложение к памятной книге Елизаветпольской губернии на 1914 год. Таблица об экономическом состоянии городского крестьянского населения, по сведениям, относящимся к 1912 году, собранным Начальниками полиции и Мировыми Посредниками Елизаветпольской губернии / под ред. И.П.Бабенко – Тифлис: Елизаветпол. губ. стат. Ком. – 1910-1914, – 177 с.: [Электронный ресурс] / URL: [https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000200\\_000018\\_v19\\_rc\\_1887616/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000200_000018_v19_rc_1887616/)

scientific circulation by the author and this played an important role in determining the place of carpet weaving in the economic life of the region's population at the beginning of the XX century.

In researching the topic, official documents<sup>37</sup>, reports<sup>38</sup>, statistical studies<sup>39</sup>, as well as materials from the “Caucasian Calendar”<sup>40</sup> and the newspaper “Caucasus”<sup>41</sup> were used.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the study of the historical development of the art of weaving in Karabakh in the XIX – early XX centuries. The subject of the

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<sup>37</sup> Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1892 год. – Тифлис: Типография Е.И.Хеладзе, – 1893. – 44 с.; Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1898 год / Приложение к всеподданнейшему отчету. – Тифлис: Типография Грузинского Издательского Товарищества, – 1899. – 50 с.; Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1904 год. – Тифлис: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1903. – 126 с.; Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1908 год. – Елисаветполь: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1909. – 88 с.; Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1910 год. – Тифлис: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1912. – 345 с.; Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1913 год. – Тифлис: Типо-лит. и переплет т-ва Либермана и К<sup>0</sup>, – 1915. – 85 с.; Сборник сведений о Елисаветпольской губернии / Составлен Секретарем губернского статистического комитета И.Л.Сегал. – Тифлис: Типография Т-ва «Веренчев и Каменмакер», – 1902. – 174 с.; Памятная книга Елисаветпольской губернии на 1914 год / под ред. И.П.Бабенко. – Тифлис: Типография Канцелярий Наместника Е.И.В. на Кавказе, – 1914. – 432 с.

<sup>38</sup> Отчет о деятельности Кавказского Кустарного Комитета в 1907 году. – Тифлис: – 1908. – 38 с.; Отчет о деятельности Кавказского Кустарного Комитета в 1909 году. – Тифлис: Типография К.П.Козловского, – 1910. – 36 с.: [Электронный ресурс] / URL:[https://viewer.rusneb.ru/ru/000200\\_000018\\_v19\\_rc1852269?page=1&rotat=0&theme=wite](https://viewer.rusneb.ru/ru/000200_000018_v19_rc1852269?page=1&rotat=0&theme=wite); Отчет о деятельности Кавказского кустарного комитета и учреждений по кустарной промышленности на Кавказе в 1912-1914 гг. – Тифлис: Мамуль, – 1915. – 109 с/

<sup>39</sup> Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 год. Елисаветпольская губерния. – Санкт-Петербург: Издание Центрального Статистического Комитета МВД, – т. LXIII. – 1904. – 183 с.

<sup>40</sup> «Кавказский календарь» на 1852, 1868, 1887, 1895, 1897, 1903, 1905, 1913, 1917 гг., – Тифлис: – 1851-1916; Газета “Кавказ”. – 1846, – № 24; – 1850, – № 20, № 55, № 76; – 1851, – № 53; – 1854, № 53-55; – 1857, – № 56; – 1865, – № 45; – 1862, – № 66; – 1872, – № 134, № 145; – 1882, – № 310; – 1892, – № 89; – 1894, – № 233.

<sup>41</sup> Газета “Кавказ”. – 1846, – № 24; – 1850, – № 20, № 55, № 76; – 1851, – № 53; – 1854, № 53-55; – 1857, – № 56; – 1865, – № 45; – 1862, – № 66; – 1872, – № 134, № 145; – 1882, – № 310; – 1892, – № 89; – 1894, – № 233.

research is the study of the raw material base, the dynamics of development and the nature of the production of fabrics and carpets, as well as the art of dyeing in this period, the study of their importance in the economic life of the population, the study of the reasons for the development and decline of these types of art.

**The goals and objectives of the research.** The main objective of the research is to collect and analyze scattered sources, a comprehensive study of the historical development of weaving art in Karabakh in the XIX – early XX centuries and to fill the existing gap in this area in Azerbaijani historiography. To achieve this goal, it was considered important to fulfill the following tasks:

- Discovering new sources on the topic and their involvement in scientific circulation;
- Researching of the influence of the political and socio-economic situation in Karabakh in the field of weaving in the period under study;
- To examine the features of the development of the raw material base – cotton growing, sericulture and sheep breeding, which played a significant role in the development of such arts as weaving, carpet weaving and dyeing in the region during the period under study;
- Viewing the dynamics of the development of cotton and silk fabric in the region, the reasons for the development and decrease of these art areas;
- To disclose the factors that are necessary to study the dynamics of the development of carpet weaving and dyeing art, determine their decay reasons;
- Researching of the influence of the mass use of artificial colors in the development of carpet weaving in Karabakh in the period under study;
- Determine the place of weaving in the economic life of the region's population;
- To determine the forms of production of textile art and to identify the changes that have occurred in the nature of production;
- To find out the role of the city of Shusha in the art of weaving;
- To determine the place of the weaving art of Karabakh in the general Azerbaijani and general Caucasian crafts.

**Research methods.** The methodological basis of the dissertation is the historical-comparative approach to the development of economic processes, the principle of the movement of historical de-

velopment from simple to complex, as well as methods of analysis, synthesis and systems analysis.

### **The main provisions of the defense.**

- The fields of textile art in Karabakh have ancient traditions;
- At the beginning of the XIX century, textile weaving in Shusha entered the stage of early manufacturing production;
- In the second half of the XIX century, the mass import of industrial products from Russia led to the decline of textile weaving in Karabakh;
- Carpet weaving was widespread in Karabakh;
- Carpet weaving is one of the main sources of income for rural households in the Karabakh region;
- Because of the sharp increase in demand for carpet products in foreign markets, carpet weaving in Karabakh has moved from the category of home craft to the category of artisan art;
- Shusha carpet weaving school played an important role in the development of carpet weaving not only in Karabakh, but throughout the country.

### **Scientific novelty of the research.**

- The history of the development of weaving art in Karabakh in the XIX – early XX centuries became the subject of a comprehensive study for the first time;
- For the first time, the reasons for the development and decline of the weaving and dyeing industries in the region during the period under study are identified;
- For the first time, the dynamics of the development of weaving and dyeing art in Karabakh is traced;
- For the first time, the existence of forms of home-based activities, artistic and small-scale production in the spheres of textile art in Karabakh has been determined and changes in the nature of these forms have been revealed;
- For the first time, ideas were put forward about the operation of factories of the manufacturing type, based on the internal division of labor and hired labor in textile weaving during the period under study;
- For the first time, it has been determined that the reason for the decline of textile weaving in the region is the mass import of cheap and high-quality factory products from Russia and Europe;

- For the first time, the measures taken by the Caucasian Handicraft Committee to develop textile art in Karabakh are highlighted from a historical perspective;
- For the first time, the place of the Shusha school of carpet weaving in the development of the art of carpet weaving in Karabakh during the period under study is determined;
- For the first time, the place of carpet weaving in the region's agriculture has been determined;
- For the first time, the role of the use of artificial dyes in the mass production of carpets in the decline of the art of carpet weaving at the beginning of the XX century was determined.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.**

The results obtained from studying the history of the development of weaving in Karabakh during the period under study can be useful in preparing socio-economic concepts of regions liberated from occupation and restoring traditional arts.

The research work can be used in writing general works on the history of Azerbaijani weaving art, in teaching courses on the history of Azerbaijan in higher educational institutions, as well as in conducting specialized courses on the study of the history of Karabakh crafts.

**Approbation and application.** The main provisions of the study were reflected in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including 7 articles published in foreign publications and 3 reports presented at international scientific conferences.

**The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed.** The research work was conducted at the “Social Sciences” department of Azerbaijan University.

**The total volume of the dissertation.** The structural sections of the dissertation are Introduction – 22.506 characters, Chapter I – 69.062, Chapter II – 84.803, Chapter III – 99.569, Conclusion – 11.276, and the total volume is 287.216 characters (with the exception of the list of used literature). In addition, the dissertation contains 13 tables.

## II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **“Introduction”** of the dissertation reveals the relevance of the topic, the degree of elaboration, goals and objectives, scientific novelty, research methods, theoretical and practical significance, testing and scope of application.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Political and socio-economic life of the Karabakh region in the early XIX-XX centuries”** and consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter of the first chapter entitled **“Political life and administrative-territorial division of the Karabakh region in the early XIX– XX centuries”**, shows that at the beginning of the XIX century, the Karabakh region was part of the Karabakh Khanate. During the reign of Ibrahim Khalil Khan (1763-1806), the Karabakh Khanate strengthened significantly, becoming an important political force not only in Azerbaijan, but throughout the South Caucasus. The transformation of Karabakh into an arena of struggle between Russia and the Qajar state at the beginning of the XIX century dealt a heavy blow to the socio-political and economic life of the region.

The Khanate, which was forced to come under the protection of Russia in 1805, was abolished in 1822, in its place the “Karabakh Province” was created and directly annexed to Russia. After this, the tsarist government changed the administrative-territorial division of the region several times in accordance with its colonial interests. In 1840, the Karabakh uezd was created on the basis of the lands of the Karabakh province, which was included in the Caspian province<sup>42</sup>. In 1846, the region was included in the Shamakhi Governorate (since 1859 – Baku Governorate)<sup>43</sup> under the name of Shusha uezd, and

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<sup>42</sup> Полное собрание законов Российской империи / Собрание 2-е, 1840 год, отделение 1-е, №13368, – Санкт-Петербург: Типография II Отделения Собственной Его Императорского Величества Канцелярии, – т. XV. – 1841. – 981 с. 237.

<sup>43</sup> Полное собрание законов Российской империи / Собрание 2-е. 1849 год, отделение 1-е, № 23303, – Санкт-Петербург: Типография II Отделения Собственной Его Императорского Величества Канцелярии, – т. XXIV. – 1850. – с. 311-312.

since 1867 – in the Elizavetpol Governorate.<sup>44</sup> Changes in the administrative-territorial structure of the region were finally formalized by the formation of Zangezur as part of Shusha uezd according to the reform of 1867, and in 1883 – Javanshir uezd and Jebrail uezd.<sup>45</sup>

In the second subchapter of the first chapter entitled “**Socio-economic life**”, the state of economic life of the region is studied, such as grain production, horticulture, viticulture, vegetable gardening, as well as the state of the artificial irrigation system. Traditional forms of land ownership continued to exist in Karabakh: state, khalisa, mulk, tiyul, waqf and communal land. However, after the occupation of the region, changes occurred in the nature of these forms of land ownership: khasse and khan lands were transferred to the state treasury, and tiyul lands were abolished<sup>46</sup>.

This subchapter also examined such important issues as the size, social and national composition of the population living in the region. Until the second half of the XIX century, the social structure of the region's population consisted of landowners, peasants, merchants and artisans. The social structure of the population was dominated by peasants, consisting of raiyyat, ranjbar and elat. The bulk of the traders and artisans living in the region were concentrated in the city of Shusha, the administrative center of the region. The emergence of capitalist enterprises in the region in the second half of the XIX century led to the creation of new social classes, such as industrialists and workers.

Political events in the region also affected the size and ethnic composition of the population. The beginning of the XIX century was unfavorable for population growth, and only the stability that came after the end of the Russian occupation created favorable conditions for population growth in the region. If in 1832 the population

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<sup>44</sup> Полное собрание законов Российской империи / Собрание 2-е. 1867 год, отделение 2-е, № 45259, – Санкт-Петербург: Типография II Отделения Собственной Его Императорского Величества Канцелярии, – т. XLII. – 1871. – с. 383.

<sup>45</sup> Məmmədov, N. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Şuşa şəhərinin tarixi / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Avropa, – 2016. – s. 65.

<sup>46</sup> Abdullayev, M. Xanlıqlar və rus müstəmləkəçiliyi dövründə Şimali Azərbaycanda aqrar münasibətlər (XIX əsrin 40-cı illərinə qədər) / M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Adiloğlu, – 2005. – s. 232.

of the region was 109,000 people<sup>47</sup>, then in 1916 it increased to 580,457 people. In addition to natural growth, the resettlement policy of the tsarist regime also played a role in the population growth. During this period, the Armenian population grew from 34,000 to 242,000<sup>48</sup>, which led to major changes in the ethnic landscape of the region and laid the foundation for future national conflicts.

This subchapter also defines the role of the city of Shusha in the social and economic life of the region. It is shown that only the stability that came after the Russian occupation led to an increase in the city's population. At the end of the XVIII century, 10 thousand people lived in Shusha, and in 1917 their number increased to 43 thousand people<sup>49</sup>. In the 50s of the XIX century, the number of Armenians in the city began to predominate. In 1856, the population of Shusha was 15,194 people, including 7,391 Azerbaijanis and 7,754 Armenians.<sup>50</sup> In 1917, the population of the city reached 43,869 people<sup>51</sup>, of which 14,524 were Armenian settlers<sup>52</sup>.

During the period under study, Shusha was the main trading center of the region. Since the 60s of the XIX century, the commercial life of the city entered a period of rapid development, the annual trade turnover increased to 1 million rubles, and at the beginning of the XX

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<sup>47</sup> Карабахская провинция // ОРВЗК: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 267.

<sup>48</sup> Несмачная, С. Первое издание архивных документов на Кавказе // Кавказский сборник, – т. 2 (34). – Москва: – 2005. – с. 350-362.

<sup>49</sup> Пространство и население Кавказского края к 1-му январю 1916 года // «Кавказский календарь» на 1917 год. Под редакцией Н.П. Стельмашука. (Отдел статистический) – Тифлис: Типография Грузинского издательского товарищества, – 1916, – с. 177-237.

<sup>50</sup> Статистические сведения о Шемахинской губернии // «Кавказский календарь» на 1856 год, – Тифлис: Типография Канцелярии Наместника Кавказского, – 1855. – с. 308.

<sup>51</sup> Пространство и население Кавказского края к 1-му январю 1916 года // «Кавказский календарь» на 1917 год / Под редакцией Н.П.Стельмашука. (Отдел статистический) – Тифлис: Типография Грузинского издательского товарищества, – 1916. – с. 192-193.

<sup>52</sup> Садыхова, Г. История города Шуши (XIX – начало XX вв.) / Г.Садыхова. – Баку: Нурлан, – 2004. – с. 51.

century it increased to 5.7 million rubles<sup>53</sup>. Merchants from Shusha conducted brisk trade with various cities of Russia and Europe.

Shusha was famous for its high-quality crafts. Such areas of artistic production as fabric weaving, carpet weaving, dyeing, blacksmithing, weapons and jewelry making were developed here. Cotton and silk fabrics, various types of carpets, and jewelry made by Shusha craftsmen were highly valued both in the domestic and foreign markets. In the second half of the XIX century, the mass import of manufactured goods of Russian and European origin into the region had a negative impact on artistic production. As a result, industries such as weaving and gunsmithing gradually disappeared, and while blacksmithing and coppersmithing declined, artistic industries such as carpet weaving and jewelry reached a high level of development.

At the end of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX century, more than 2,000 artisans worked in Shusha<sup>54</sup>. In fact, the number of artisans in the city was higher than indicated in the data. However, the wars also dealt a heavy blow to the crafts. Although there were 1,343 artisans in the region in 1915<sup>55</sup>, this number does not actually include all artisans, as it does not take into account the many women weavers who make up the majority of artisans but, due to religious prohibitions, work at home rather than in workshops. In the second half of the XIX century, with the development of capitalist relations, new layers appeared in the social structure of the population of Shusha: industrialists and hired workers. By the end of the XIX century, workers in the city made up 53,94% of the population<sup>56</sup>.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Weaving of fabrics”**, consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter, entitled **“Weaving of cotton fabrics”**, provides a brief analysis of the stages of the emergence and development of the art of weaving in Karabakh, and also determines that the region was famous for its raw

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<sup>53</sup> Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1904 год. – Тифлис: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1903. – с. 99-100.

<sup>54</sup> Mahmudov, Y. Şuşa-Pənahabad / Y.Mahmudov, C.M.Mustafayev. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2012. – s. 77.

<sup>55</sup> Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX веке. / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: Издательство АН Азерб. ССР, – 1964. – с. 172.

<sup>56</sup> Мурадалиева, Э.Б. Города Северного Азербайджана во второй половине XIX века / Э.Б.Мурадалиева. – Баку: Bakı Universiteti, – 1991. – с. 118.

cotton and various types of cotton fabrics up until the period under study. At the beginning of the XIX century, the annual volume of cotton production in the region was 3,200 poods.<sup>57</sup> Serious measures taken by the tsarist government in the 60s of the XIX century to increase cotton production in Azerbaijan in order to ensure the development of the textile industry in Russia created a real turning point in cotton growing in the region at the beginning of the XX century, where cotton production reached 1,2 million poods.<sup>58</sup>

Shusha was one of the important centers of cotton fabric production in the country. In the first half of the XIX century, cotton fabrics were woven in early textile manufactories that operated in the cities, as well as in rural homes. At the end of the XVIII century, there were about 1,000 weaving machines producing cotton fabrics in Shusha and the surrounding villages.<sup>59</sup> At the beginning of the XIX century, there were 28 cotton fabric manufactories in Shusha. In villages where raw materials were abundant, 1,200 weavers were engaged in calico weaving alone.<sup>60</sup> Although weaving in the villages was more of a home craft, weavers began to sell a significant portion of their output.

Cotton fabrics were mainly used to weave calico. These fabrics, woven in various sizes and using various technological methods, also served as raw material for the production of other types of cotton fabrics. New cotton fabrics were made from calico by dyeing, stamping and embroidery.

The development of cotton fabric production in Karabakh at the end of the XVIII century was followed by a decline at the beginning of the XIX century due to the destructive consequences of wars. The number of weaving machines producing cotton fabrics in Shusha and its environs has decreased to 80.<sup>61</sup> The rise of cotton growing observed in the late XIX and early XX centuries did not lead to a re-

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<sup>57</sup> Карабахская провинция // ОРВЗК: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 284.

<sup>58</sup> Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1913 год. – Тифлис: Типо-лит. и переплет т-ва Либермана и К<sup>0</sup>, – 1915. – с. 38.

<sup>59</sup> Рапорт директора Астраханской Портовой Таможни Н.С.Иванова генералу Тормосову, от 25 июня 1809 года, № 67 // АКАК, – Тифлис: – т. 4. – 1870, – документ № 95, – с. 78-83.

<sup>60</sup> Карабахская провинция // ОРВЗК: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 299.

<sup>61</sup> There again. – s. 312.

vival of cotton weaving in the region. Cotton production was aimed mainly at satisfying the needs of the Russian textile industry. Textile weaving in the region gradually declined, unable to withstand competition from cheaper and higher-quality factory-made products imported en masse from Russia.<sup>62</sup> This industry survived mainly in rural areas and was a home occupation.

The second subchapter of this chapter, entitled **“Sericulture and silk weaving”**, analyzes the historical stages of development of sericulture and silk weaving in the region, the raw material base, as well as the process of production and processing. It is shown that Karabakh has been one of the important centers of sericulture and silk fabric production since the early Middle Ages.

The heyday of sericulture in the region coincided with the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Russia. The abundance of mulberry gardens in the region and the sharp increase in demand for raw silk in Russia and Europe made sericulture a profitable industry. If at the beginning of the XIX century silk production in the region amounted to 4,000 poods<sup>63</sup>, then by the beginning of the XX century it had increased to 78,000 poods<sup>64</sup>.

A sharp increase in demand for raw silk in foreign markets and the urgent need of the Russian silk industry for local raw materials in the 60s of the XIX century allowed the art of silk spinning and silk twisting to move to the factory stage in Karabakh. At the beginning of the XX century, the number of silk factories in the Shusha and Jebrail uyezds increased to 25.<sup>65</sup>

Despite the primitiveness of the tools and the complexity of the military-political conditions, at the beginning of the XIX century, textile factories with the characteristics of early manufactories operated in Shusha and the surrounding villages. These factories operated 500

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<sup>62</sup> Отчет о деятельности Кавказского кустарного комитета и учреждений по кустарной промышленности на Кавказе в 1912-1914 гг. – Тифлис: – 1915. – с. с. 3; с. 32.

<sup>63</sup> Рапорт директора Астраханской Портовой Таможни Н.С. Иванова генералу Тормосову, от 25 июня 1809 года, № 67 // АКАК, – Тифлис: Типография Главного управления Наместника Кавказского, – 1870, т. 4, документ № 95, – с. 78-83.

<sup>64</sup> Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1910 год. – Тифлис: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1912. – с. 91.

<sup>65</sup> Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX веке, – с. 95-98.

looms producing silk fabrics such as darai, mow and satin.<sup>66</sup> Thanks to their high quality, these silk fabrics were considered one of the most popular goods not only in Azerbaijan, but also in foreign markets.

The impact of wars on the silk industry also had an impact on silk weaving. However, according to information from 1829, there were 42 silk weaving enterprises operating in Shusha, which wove more than 14 thousand pieces of various types of silk fabrics. Silk weaving was widespread not only in Shusha, but also in the villages of the region. In the 30s of the XIX century, more than 500 people were engaged in sericulture in the villages of Karabakh.<sup>67</sup> In the middle of the XIX century, the region produced silk fabrics worth 95,500 rubles.<sup>68</sup> However, in the 60s of the XIX century, there were trends of decline in the weaving of silk fabrics and the observed growth in silk weaving did not lead to the overdevelopment of fabric weaving. Raw silk was mainly used for the needs of the Russian textile industry. The decline of silk weaving was due to the policy of Russian tsarism, aimed at preventing the development of this industry at any cost and turning Azerbaijan into its raw material appendage. The result of this policy was that textile weaving in Karabakh fell into decline, unable to withstand competition with cheap and high-quality factory products massively imported from Russia. In 1858-1859, the number of silk-weaving enterprises in Shusha decreased to 28, and in 1893, only 3 silk-weaving enterprises remained.<sup>69</sup> However, cloth making, which had the character of a rural industry, continued to exist as a subsidiary branch of peasant farms until the beginning of the XX century.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Carpet weaving”** and consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter, entitled **“Sheep breeding and wool supply”**, examines the raw material base

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<sup>66</sup> Рапорт директора Астраханской Портовой Таможни Н.С. Иванова генералу Тормосову, от 25 июня 1809 года, № 67 // АКАК, – Тифлис: Типография Главного управления Наместника Кавказского, – 1870, т. 4, документ № 95, – с. 79.

<sup>67</sup> Карабахская провинция // ОРВЗК: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 298-312.

<sup>68</sup> Статистическая таблица о произведениях земледельческих, мануфактурных и других, обращающих в продажу в Шемахинской губернии // Кавказ. – 1850, 27 сентября. – с. 305.

<sup>69</sup> Сумбатзаде, А.С. Сельское хозяйство Азербайджана в XIX веке / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: АН Азерб. ССР, – 1958. – с. 80; с. 93.

of carpet weaving, wool production, volumes and nature of production, as well as the process of its processing.

The natural and geographical conditions and the richness of the animal world of Karabakh contributed to the widespread use of sheep breeding, which has provided carpet weaving with abundant wool since ancient times. In the second half of the XIX century, the rapid growth in demand for carpets led to a sharp increase in the number of sheep in the region. At the beginning of the XIX century, 300 thousand sheep and goats were registered in the region<sup>70</sup>, and by the end of the XIX century, the number of sheep alone reached 600 thousand.<sup>71</sup> Most of them were sheep of the ancient “Karabakh” breed,<sup>72</sup> which, in terms of productivity and wool quality, was suitable for carpet weaving.

In the late XIX and early XX centuries, sheep farming in the region declined: the number of sheep decreased more than two times and amounted to 203,448 heads.<sup>73</sup> The reason for this was the rapid development of cotton growing in the region and its transformation into a profitable industry. The expansion of cotton fields was carried out mainly at the expense of the region’s pastures, which negatively affected the forage base for sheep farming. The decline in sheep farming was further exacerbated in subsequent years by tense national relations in the region and the tensions that arose in the country’s socio-political life with the outbreak of the First World War.

The second subchapter, which is called **“Dyeing”**, examines the stages of development of the art of dyeing, the raw material base, the production process, the volume and nature of production. It is shown that the widespread use of weaving in Karabakh since ancient times necessitated the development of dyeing. The availability of

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<sup>70</sup> Карабахская провинция // ОРВЗК: [в 4 частях]. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография департамента внешней торговли, – ч. 3. – 1836. – с. 255-319.

<sup>71</sup> Хатисов, К.И. Кустарные промыслы Закавказского края // Отчеты и исследования по кустарной промышленности в России: [в 11 томах] – Санкт-Петербург: Типография В.Киршбаума, – т. 2. – 1894. – с. 265.

<sup>72</sup> Калугин, И.И. Исследования современного состояния животноводства Азербайджана: [в 4 томах] / И.И.Калугин. – Тифлис: т. 4. – 1930. – 279 с.

<sup>73</sup> Экономическое состояние крестьянского населения Елисаветпольской губернии по сведениям мировых посредников за 1908 год // Памятная книга Елисаветпольской губернии на 1910 год. / под редакцией секретаря Комитета И.П.Бабенко. – Тифлис: Типография Концелярии наместника Е.И.В. на Кавказе, – 1910. – с. 128-265.

abundant raw materials such as animal and vegetable dyes, as well as the specifics of production, led to the development of dyeing art in the region. In the artistic design of woven products, regional dyers used about 50 shades of color.<sup>74</sup> During the period under study, there were home dyehouses, independent dyehouses and dyehouses operating at weaving workshops in the region. Carpet weavers dyed their products in home dyeing houses, which existed mainly in rural areas. These dyeing houses, which were seasonal in nature, maintained their positions throughout the entire period under study. Independent dyeing workshops, operating mainly in the city of Shusha, specialized in dyeing products blue. At the end of the XIX century, these year-round workshops used hired labor. The dyehouses that operated at the weaving workshops were characteristic of textile workshops and fell into decline in the second half of the XIX century. The political stability that arose after the Russian occupation of Northern Azerbaijan created favorable conditions for the development of dyeing in the region, especially in the city of Shusha. At the beginning of the XIX century, there were 3 dyehouses in Shusha, but in the 60s of the same century their number reached 23. The development of the art of weaving led to a deepening division of labor within the art of dyeing. However, in the 70s of the XIX century, a decline in dyeing was observed in Karabakh due to the decline of cloth weaving and the massive use of cheap artificial dyes. In the 90s of the XIX century, a certain revival in the field of dyeing was observed in Karabakh, especially in the city of Shusha, and the roots of this revival lay in the heyday of carpet weaving in the country. During this period, out of 17 dyeing workshops registered in the Shusha uezd, 10 operated in the city of Shusha and 7 in the uezd.<sup>75</sup> However, the sharp increase in demand for carpets in world markets and the mass production of carpets led to the replacement of natural dyes with artificial ones, which were fast and cheap, but of poor quality. In the late XIX and early XX centuries, despite the flourishing of carpet weaving in Karabakh, new signs of decline were observed in the art of dyeing. Ethnic tensions in the region also had a negative impact on the dyeing industry. The outbreak of World War I and the breakdown of ties with foreign countries led to the

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<sup>74</sup> Quliyev, H.A. XIX əsr və XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanada yun ipin xalq üsulu ilə boyadılmasının tarixi və öyrənilməsi haqqında // Azərbaycan etnoqrafik məcmuəsi. – Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA, – 1964. I buraxılış. – s. 35.

<sup>75</sup> Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX веке. / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: АН Азерб. ССР, – 1964. – с. 127-129.

cessation of imports of high-quality factory dyes and indigo from abroad. As a result, by the beginning of the XX century, the number of dyeing workshops in Shusha had decreased to 6, and in the Shusha uezd – to 2.<sup>76</sup> However, even with the gradual dominance of artificial dyes, plant dyes did not completely lose their importance.

The third subsection of the third chapter, entitled “**Carpet production**”, examines the emergence of carpet weaving in the region and the subsequent stages of its development. It has been established that carpet weaving was the most widespread form of art in Karabakh. An important role in the development of this art was played by historically established production habits, the abundance of labor resources in the person of women, as well as the high demand for carpet products in the domestic and foreign markets.

During the period under study, the development of carpet weaving in Karabakh went through two stages. Until the end of the XIX century, carpet weaving was a home craft that served mainly to satisfy family and household needs, as a supplement to subsistence agriculture. The closed nature of the peasant economy and the poor condition of the roads in the region hindered the production of commercial products in carpet weaving. The second stage, covering the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century, became a period of rapid growth of carpet weaving in Karabakh. In connection with the replacement of natural taxes by cash taxes by the tsarist government in 1852, the growth of demand for carpet products in foreign markets and the expansion of export opportunities, commodity production using hired labor expanded, and carpet weaving turned from a home craft into a handicraft. In Shusha and the surrounding villages, production to order was maintained.

In the 90s of the XIX century, the production of carpets for sale in Karabakh acquired a mass character and turned into a profitable sphere, sales markets expanded. In the 60s of the XIX century, carpets worth 30,000 rubles were produced in Shusha annually<sup>77</sup> and in the 90s of the same century it increased to 200,000 rubles.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Обзор Елисаветпольской губернии за 1908 год. – Елисаветполь: Издание Елисаветпольского Губернского Статистического Комитета, – 1909. – с. 85-87.

<sup>77</sup> Садыхова, Г. История города Шуши (XIX – начало XX вв.) / Г.Садыхова. – Баку: Нурлан, – 2004. – с. 96.

<sup>78</sup> Зедгенидзе, Я. Елисаветпольская губерния, город Шуша / Я.Зедгенидзе, С.Захарбеков, А.Тер-Егизаров // СМОМПК. – Вып. 11, отдел 1. – Тифлис: Канцелярия Главногоначальствующего гражданского частию на Кавказе, – 1891. – с. 39.

Karabakh carpets were distinguished by their quality and artistic design. According to the weaving technique and purpose, this type of product is divided into pile and pileless carpets. The Shusha carpet weaving school played an important role in the development of carpet weaving in the region. The ornamented and pictorial carpets made here became a model for carpet weavers working in most carpet-weaving regions of the country.

Although the widespread use of artificial dyes in the late XIX century led to Karabakh carpets losing their former glory and making their export difficult, at the beginning of the XX century, carpet production still accounted for 38% of the village's income. In Shusha alone, 20,000 people were engaged in carpet weaving, and 70,000 rubles worth of carpets were sold annually.<sup>79</sup>

At the beginning of the XX century, there was a serious decline in Karabakh carpet weaving, and the volume of carpets put up for sale in villages and cities amounted to only 32,799 rubles, and in Shusha – 22,000 rubles.<sup>80</sup> This situation arose due to the weakening of the raw material base of carpet weaving as a result of the rapid development of cotton growing in the region. The outbreak of World War I further aggravated the decline of carpet weaving, depriving it of traditional export markets. Although the Caucasian Handicraft Committee did a great deal of work to develop carpet weaving, it was unable to bring this art form out of decline. The genocide committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Karabakh was the final blow to carpet weaving.

The “**Conclusion**” of the dissertation summarizes the results of the scientific research and makes the following conclusions:

- The transformation of the territory of Karabakh into a battlefield in the early XIX century dealt a heavy blow to its socio-economic life, including the art of weaving;

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<sup>79</sup> Мəммədov, N. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Şuşa şəhərinin tarixi / N.Мəммədov. – Bakı: Avrora, – 2016. – s. 119-120.

<sup>80</sup> Приложение к памятной книге Елисаветпольской губернии на 1914 год. Таблица об экономическом состоянии городского крестьянского населения, по сведениям, относящимся к 1912 году, собранным Начальниками полиции и Мировыми Посредниками Елисаветпольской губернии / под ред. И.П.Бабенко – Тифлис: Елисаветпол. губ. стат. Ком. – 1910-1914, – с. 2-132; с. 177: [Электронный ресурс] / URL: [https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000200\\_000018\\_v19\\_rc\\_1887616/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000200_000018_v19_rc_1887616/)

- Despite the devastating effects of wars in the early XIX century, textile weaving continued to play an important role in the economic life of the region;
- At the beginning of the XIX century, factories of the early manufacturing type operated in Shusha and the surrounding villages;
- In the second half of the XIX century, cloth weaving in Karabakh experienced a deep decline, but retained its existence as an auxiliary branch of peasant farms;
- In the Karabakh region, the art of dyeing was closely linked to the development of weaving, and dyers produced high-quality woven products using natural dyes;
- Regional dyehouses were divided into three groups: home dyehouses, independent dyehouses, and dyehouses operating in textile workshops;
- The abundance of wool reserves in the Karabakh region determined that carpet weaving was the most widespread form of art during the period under study, and in general the population of Azerbaijan was engaged in carpet weaving;
- Until the end of the XIX century, regional carpet weaving was a home-based occupation and was typical for rural areas;
- At the end of the XIX century, carpet weaving in the region entered a period of rapid growth, commercial production expanded through the use of hired labor, and this art rose to the level of a handicraft. In Shusha and the surrounding villages, custom-made products have retained their positions;
- The Shusha school of carpet weaving played a significant role in the development of carpet weaving in the region and the country;
- The measures taken by the Caucasian Handicraft Committee to develop weaving in Karabakh were unsuccessful;
- The widespread use of artificial dyes since the end of the XIX century has led to Karabakh carpets losing their former glory;
- Although carpet weaving fell into deep decline at the beginning of the XX century, it remained one of the main sources of income for peasant farms.

**The content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific articles and conference materials of the author:**

1. XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağ bölgəsində boyaqçılıq sənəti // – Bakı: “Azərbaycan xalçaları”, – 2019. cild 9, № 28/29, – s. 40-49.

2. XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağ bölgəsində xalça məmulatı istehsalı // – Bakı: “Azərbaycan xalçaları”, – 2019. Cild 9, № 31, – s. 126-143.
3. XIX – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağ bölgəsində pambıq parça toxuculuğu // – Bakı: “Tarix və onun problemləri”. Nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal. – 2020. Xüsusi buraxılış, – s. 160-170.
4. XIX əsrdə Qarabağ bölgəsində ipəkçilik və ipək parça toxuculuğu // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitetin Xəbərləri. Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, – 2020. cild 68, №1, – s. 120-133.
5. Производство ковровых изделий в Азербайджанском городе Шуша в XIX веке // «Кизляр на перекрестке эпох и культур: социокультурный, исторический и экономический облик города», Материалы международной научно-практической конференции посвященной 285-й годовщине г. Кизляра и 75-летию со дня победы в Великой Отечественной Войне. – Махачкала: Дагестанский Государственный Университет, филиал в г. Кизляре, – 24 сентябрь, – 2020, – с. 105-113.
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7. Şuşa şəhərində Qafqazın ilk səyyar xalça emalatxanasının təşkili haqqında // – Bakı: “Tarix, insan və cəmiyyət”. Elmi-nəzəri və elmi-metodik jurnal. – 2021. № 3 (33), – s. 96-106.
8. XIX – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağ bölgəsində qoyunçuluğun və yun tədarükünün vəziyyəti // – Bakı: “Tarix və onun problemləri”. Nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal, – 2021. № 4, – s. 46-52.
9. Состояние ковроткачества в Карабахском регионе Азербайджана в начале XX века // – Москва: «Вопросы истории». Ежемесячный журнал, – 2022. № 1(2), – с. 102-109.
10. Qarabağ xalçaçılıq məktəbi və erməni saxtakarlığı // “Postkonflikt vəziyyətlərdə yenidənqurma və bərpa”, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil Nazirliyi və Azərbaycan Dövlət Neft və Sənaye Universitetinin təşkil etdiyi II Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Azərbaycan ali texniki məktəblərinin xəbərləri, – 2022. Cild 24, № 2, – s. 208-214.

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