

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

CRAFTS AND TRADE IN THE CITY OF SHEKI IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVIII - EARLY XX CENTURIES

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I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and the degree of elaboration. After the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence, tourism began to play an increasingly important role in the economic development of our country. The development of tourism necessitates the study of the history of ancient cities of Azerbaijan, the study of the history of individual branches of crafts, which are the leading spheres of urban life, the restoration and revival of ancient traditions in this area. In this regard, the study of the history of crafts and trade in the city of Sheki, which is distinguished by unique historical monuments and various art forms, is of particular relevance.

Preservation of the historical appearance of the city of Sheki, restoration and development of the art that once reached a high level of development here have always been in the center of attention of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev.

The measures taken to strengthen the material and technical base of "Sheki Ipek" OJSC, which resumed its activities in 1998 with the blessing of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev in connection with the restoration of the Great Silk Road, have become an important step towards restoring the former glory of Sheki silk. The enterprise produces carpets, kelaghayis, scarves and other woven products that preserve the historical past, as well as historical Sheki silk.

The events "Silk Festival" in 2006, "Craftsmen's Day" in 2007, "Sheki – the Land of Ancient Civilizations" in 2008 with the participation of representatives of foreign embassies operating in our country, as well as famous scientists and artists, showed how relevant it is to study the crafts and trade of this city in greater depth. Since 2008, the city of Sheki, along with the cities of Rome, Paris, Athens and Jerusalem, has been a member of the "League of Historical Cities" – an organization that strengthens relationships between historical cities operating in Japan.

According to the program of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism "Capitals of Folk Art for 2010-2014", Sheki was declared the capital of crafts of Azerbaijan. From March 20 to 26, 2017, the Novruz Festival,

organized by the National Tourism Promotion Bureau, was held in Baku. Among the craftsmen participating in the exhibition within the framework of the festival, craftsmen representing Sheki predominated.

In Azerbaijan, including in Sheki, sufficient attention is paid at the state level to the protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of the rich culture of our people. The decrees of President Ilham Aliyev of January 19, 2016 “On the protection of the historical part of the city of Sheki”¹ and of October 31, 2018 “On additional measures related to the protection of the historical part of the city of Sheki”² have made a great contribution to the protection of cultural heritage.

It was thanks to the attention and care of President Ilham Aliyev and Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva that on November 6, 2017, Sheki was included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network under the theme of “Craftsmanship and Folk Art”.

The resumption of the activities of the “Sheki Ipek” OJSC with the blessing of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, the establishment of the “ABAD” Ceramics and Applied Arts Center, the holding of a number of events related to the handicrafts of the city of Sheki, the inclusion of the city of Sheki in the “League of Historical Cities” operating in Japan and the UNESCO Creative Cities Network on the theme of “Crafts and Folk Art”, as well as important orders given by the President of the country, make it relevant to study the history of craftsmanship in the city of Sheki.

The visit of the Ambassador of Japan to Azerbaijan Junichi Wada to Sheki on April 14-15, 2021 to get acquainted with the production process at “Azəripek” LLC during the pandemic, his interest in sericulture and other arts that have reached a high level in Sheki since ancient times, his visit to the State Historical and Architectural Reserve “Yukhary Bash”, as well as a visit to the Center for Ceramics and Applied Arts “ABAD” show how relevant the topic we are studying is.

¹ Şəki şəhərinin tarixi hissəsinin qorunması haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin sərəncamı. Bakı şəhəri, 19 yanvar 2016-cı il // Azərbaycan, 22 yanvar 2016-cı il.

² Şəki şəhərinin tarixi hissəsinin qorunması ilə bağlı əlavə tədbirlər haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin sərəncamı. Bakı şəhəri, 31 oktyabr 2018-ci il // Azərbaycan, 1 noyabr 2018-ci il.

In the study of the history of crafts and trade in the city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII – early XX century, a number of archival documents and books, collected archival materials, as well as newspapers, magazines, collections, reviews, calendars published in the XIX- early XX centuries, works and news of individual societies operating in the Caucasus, as well as a number of author's works were used. The acts of the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, consisting of 12 volumes and 13 books, published between 1866 and 1904, are of particular importance.

The main sources of the research were the Scientific Archive of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after A.A.Bakikhanov³ of ANAS and the materials of the State Historical Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Some materials related to the topic were included in the research from the books “Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission”,⁴ “Colonial Policy of Russian Tsarism in Azerbaijan”⁵ and “History, Geography and Ethnography of Dagestan in the XVIII–XIX centuries”, where archival materials were collected.

A.Yanovsky's research on the Sheki province, which is included in the 4th section of the 3rd part of the four-part collection entitled “Overview of Russian possessions beyond the Caucasus”⁶, reflects interesting facts about the crafts and trade of Sheki. The reports of the Caucasian viceroys M.S.Vorontsov,⁷ M.N.Roma-

³ Акты собранные кавказской археографической комиссией. В 12-ти томах. Тифлис: Типография Главного Управления Наместника Кавказского. – 1866-1904.

⁴ Колониальная политика российского царизма в Азербайджане в 20-60-х гг. XIX в. В 2-х частях, часть I. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии наук, 1936. – 463 с.

⁵ История, география и этнография Дагестана XVIII-XIX вв. Архивные материалы. – Москва Издательство восточной литературы. – 1958. – 367 с.

⁶ Яновский А. Шекинская провинция // Обзорение Российских владений за Кавказом в статистическом, этнографическом, топографическом и финансовом отношении. Часть 3. – СПб.: Типография департамента внейней торговли. 1836. – С. 323-392

⁷ Отчет князя М.С. Воронцова с 25-го марта 1845 по 1-го января 1846 года // Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической комиссией. В 12-ти томах. Т. X. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главноначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1885. – 982 с. – С. 833-847; Отчет князя М.С. Воронцова за 1846-1848 годы // Акты собранные Кавказскою Археографическою комиссиею. В 12-ти томах. Т. X. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главноначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1885. – С. 849-873; Отчет князя М.С. Воронцова за 1849-1851 годы // Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической комиссией. В 12-ти томах. Т. X. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главноначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1885. – С. 875-904.

nov,⁸ and I.I.Vorontsov-Dashkov⁹ also touch upon the issues of the crafts and trade of the city of Sheki.

The handicraft industries and means of production in the city of Sheki are discussed in the articles of K. Khatisov, F. Kobeshavidze, V. Masalski and others¹⁰ published in various collections. K. Khatisov discusses the handicraft industries operating in the South Caucasus in his report-like article. F. Kobeshavidze's article provides information on tile and brick production in Sheki, and I. Golovnyan's article provides information on blacksmithing. The articles of M. Exelbirt¹¹ and I. Golovnya¹² should also be considered studies of this kind.

Much information about the state of the crafts industry in the city of Sheki can also be found in the works of Y.Naumenko,¹³ A.N.Manevsky,¹⁴

⁸ Всеподданнейший отчет наместника Кавказского по гражданскому управлению Кавказским и Закавказским краем 1863-1871. – Тифлис: Б. и. – 1871. – 43 с.; Отчет по главному управлению наместника Кавказского за первое десятилетие управления Кавказским и Закавказским краем его императорским высочеством великим князем Михаилом Николаевичем 6 декабря 1862 – 6 декабря 1872. – Тифлис: Типография главного управления наместника Кавказского. – 1875. – 474 с.

⁹ Всеподданнейший отчет за пятилетие управления Кавказом генерал-адъютанта графа Воронцова-Дашкова. – СПб. : Государственная типография. – 1910. – 60 с.

¹⁰ Хатисов К. Кустарные промыслы Закавказского края // Отчеты и исследования по кустарной промышленности в России. Т. 2. – СПб.: Типография В. Киришаума. – 1894. – С. 259-370; Кобешавидзе Ф. Город Нуха, черепичное и кирпичное производства // Сборник материалов для описаний местностей и племен Кавказа. Выпуск XI. – Тифлис: Типография Канцелярии Главногоначальствующего Гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1891. Отдел 1. – С. 89-93; Масальский В. Кавказ и его промышленность // Кавказский вестник. – Тифлис: Скорпечатня. – 1900. – №7. Июль. – С. 44-104.

¹¹ Эксельбирт М. О промышленной и торговой деятельности Закавказского края // Кавказский календарь на 1869 год. – Тифлис: Типография главного управления наместника Кавказского. – 1868. Литературный отдел. – С. 37-54

¹² Головня И. Город Нуха, кузнечное производство // Сборник материалов для описаний местностей и племен Кавказа. Выпуск XI. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главногоначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1891. Отдел I. – С. 94 -102

¹³ Науменко Е. Елизаветпольская губерния. Часть I. – Тифлис: Типография штаба Кавказского военного округа, – 1903. – 418 с.

¹⁴ Маневский А.Н. Обзор фабрично-заводской промышленности Елизаветпольской губернии. – Елизаветполь: – 1909. – 113 с.

S.A.Yegiazarov¹⁵ and S.Qulishambarov¹⁶. Naumenko showed that the painting industry was at a high level in the city and villages of Sheki. Gulishambarov wrote that the saragan plant, which local craftsmen used for tanning leather in Sheki, was common only in the Sheki region and was also offered for sale.

The Sheki Khan Palace, the pearl of Sheki's architectural art, was one of the most visited places by those who came here. Travelers who visited Sheki also described the elevated level of craftsmanship in the city in their works. Traveler Eikhvald wrote that the silk and silk products produced in Sheki were famous in the Caucasus.¹⁷ He highly valued the work of craftsmen who made silk products. A.Kornilovich,¹⁸ A.Fadeyev,¹⁹ A.L.Zisserman,²⁰ Divan bey,²¹ A.Dumas,²² V.Potto²³ who visited Sheki, shared their impressions of the Sheki Khan Palace in their works. V.Zhelikhovskaya considered the Sheki Khan Palace the king of Caucasian architecture.²⁴ I.L.Segal in his memoirs described the decorations prepared by local craftsmen for Sheki weddings. He described how it added beauty to everything from

¹⁵ Егиазаров С.А. Исследования по истории учреждений в Закавказье. Часть II. Городские цехи. – Казань: Типография Императорского Казанского университета, 1891. – 450 с.

¹⁶ Гулишамбаров С. Обзор фабрик и заводов Закавказского края. – Тифлис: Типография канцелярии главноначальствующего гражданской частью на Кавказе. – 1894. – 414 с.

¹⁷ Путешествие профессора Эйхвальда к Каспийскому морю и по Кавказскому краю // Библиотека для чтения. Т. 26. – СПб.: Типография Эдуарда Праца. – 1838. – С. 128-212.

¹⁸ Карнилович А.О. Сочинение и письма. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академия наук СССР. – 1957. – 551 с.

¹⁹ Воспоминания Андрея Михайловича Фадеева. 1790-1867. В двух частях. Часть II. – Одесса: Типография высочайше утвержденного южно-русского общества. – 1897. – 256 с.

²⁰ Зиссерман А.Л. Двадцать пять лет на Кавказе (1842-1867). Часть первая (1842-1851). – СПб.: Типография А.С. Суворина. – 1879. – 424 с.

²¹ Диван бей. Вести из Нухи // Кавказ, 5 апреля 1852 года

²² Duma A. Qafqaz. – Bakı: Qafqaz. – 2010. – 496 s. + 58 s. illüstrasiyalar

²³ Потто В. Кавказская война в отдельных очерках, эпизодах, легендах и биографиях. Т. I. – СПб.: Издание книжного склада В.А. Березовского. – 1887. – 740 с.

²⁴ Желиховская В. Кавказ и Закавказье. – СПб.: Типография доктора М.А.Хана. – 1886. – 135 с.

the kalaghay to jewelry.²⁵ P.P.Nadezhdin²⁶ and M.Vladykin²⁷, who touched on the craftsmanship of Sheki, considered this city one of the centers of craftsmanship in the Caucasus. A.Dumas, who could not hide his admiration for the handicrafts produced in Sheki, compared Sheki with the cities of Derbent and Baku in terms of the development of craftsmanship.²⁸

On October 23, 1899, the rules of the Caucasian Handicraft Committee was approved. This committee, which played an important role in studying the history of the craft, was also interested in the development of handicraft art in the city of Sheki. A.S.Piralov, who took direct part in the creation of the committee, presented his brochure “A Brief Essay on Caucasian Handicrafts” to all those interested in the Caucasian handicraft industry at the World Exhibition held in Paris in 1900. An elegant gold candlestick made by Sheki craftsmen was also exhibited at this exhibition.²⁹ This brochure, published in A.S.Piralov’s “Caucasian Calendar”³⁰, was republished in Tbilisi³¹ in 1903 with a number of additions, and in St. Petersburg³² in 1913. In his work, A.S.Piralov showed the importance of developing crafts that brought large income to the treasury.

The materials of the newspaper “Kavkaz” were mainly used in writing the dissertation. Here the state of craftsmanship is assessed in the articles of N.A.Raiko, I.Segal, Y.A.Gagemeister, A.Giyar and other authors. In several issues of this newspaper, many articles were

²⁵ Сегаль И.Л. Елисаветпольская губерния. Впечатления и воспоминания. (Из журнала «Кавказский вестник» за 1902 г.). – Тифлис: Скоропечатня. – 1902. – 104 с.

²⁶ Надеждин П.П. Кавказский край. Природа и люди. Второе издание. – Тула: Типография и литография Е.И. Дружининой. – 1895. – 449 с.

²⁷ Владыкин М. Путеводитель и собеседник в путешествие по Кавказу. В 2-х частях. Часть 2. – Москва: Типография И.И. Родзевича. – 1885, – 282 с.

²⁸ Dūma A. Qafqaz. – Bakı: Qafqaz. – 2010. – 496 s.

²⁹ Выставка золотых и серебряных вещей // Каспий, 23 января 1900 года.

³⁰ Пиралов А. С. Краткий очерк кустарных промыслов Кавказа // Кавказский календарь на 1901 г. – Тифлис: 1900. С. 43-73.

³¹ Пиралов А.С. Краткий обзор кустарных промыслов Кавказа. – Тифлис: – 1903. – 50 с.

³² Пиралов А.С. Краткий обзор кустарных промыслов Кавказа. – СПб.: Типо-лиография «Якор». – 1913. – 127 с.

published under the name “Nukha”, which greatly helped to clarify a number of issues. These articles should be considered valuable sources for the study of the craftsmanship of the city of Sheki.

The work of the outstanding Azerbaijani historian A.S.Sumbat-zade³³ on handicraft production in Northern Azerbaijan should be considered worthy of high praise. This work, written on the basis of materials from the most prestigious archives of Russia, contains information on the number of handicraft workshops and the volume of production in the cities of Northern Azerbaijan, including Sheki. The work of this author remains the only work in this field.

Another prominent historian of Azerbaijan, M.A.Mahmudov³⁴, also devoted considerable space to the crafts of Sheki in his works “Sheki. Historical essay” and “Sheki Khanate”, written jointly with M.Baghirova³⁵.

The monograph entitled “Cities of Northern Azerbaijan in the second half of the XVIII century” by the prominent historian of the history of Azerbaijan in the XVIII century F.M.Aliyev presents a wealth of factual material about the situation in the city of Sheki during the khanate and the craft associations operating in the city.³⁶

J.M.Mustafayev’s works on the crafts and trade of the khanates of Northern Azerbaijan should be considered valuable research. In the author’s monograph “Northern Azerbaijani khanates and Russia (late XVIII century – early XIX century)” based on a rich source base, the relationship of the Northern Azerbaijani khanates with Russia is examined.³⁷ The work also provides information on trade between Northern Azerbaijan, including the Sheki khanate, and Russia. His monograph “Handicrafts in Azerbaijan during the khanate period” deserves special mention. A significant place in the work is devoted to the

³³ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. – Баку: Издательство АН Азербайджанской ССР. – 1964. – 501 с.

³⁴ İsmayılov M. Şəki. Tarixi öçerk. – Bakı: Azərbaýcan Dövlət nəşriyyatı. – 1982. – 151 s.

³⁵ İsmayıl M., Bağırova M. Şəki xanlığı. – Bakı: Azərənşr. – 1997. – 76 s.

³⁶ Əliyev F.M. XVIII əsrin ikinci yarısında Şimali Azərbaýcan şəhərləri. – Bakı: Elm, 1960. – 146 s.

³⁷ Мустафаев Дж. М. Северные ханства Азербайджана и Россия (конец XVIII-начало XIX вв.). – Баку: Элм. – 1989. – 128 с.

main craft centers of Azerbaijan in the second half of the XVIII and first half of the XIX century, including the state of crafts in the city of Sheki.³⁸ This author, who devoted his research mainly to studying the history of crafts in Azerbaijan and distinguished himself with his signature, wrote such articles as “The city of Sheki during the khanate period”³⁹, “From the history of craft organizations in Azerbaijan”⁴⁰ and others, which were of great importance for our research. In general, J.M.Mustafayev’s research played a guiding role in writing the dissertation.

The history of crafts in Northern Azerbaijan was also studied by A.M.Alizade. The object of the author’s research is “Handicrafts of Northern Azerbaijan in the first half of the XIX century”.⁴¹ E.B.Muradliyeva’s work⁴² also touches upon the theme of crafts and trade in the city of Sheki.

In recent years, A.Tahirova’s works dedicated to the history of the city of Sheki have been published.⁴³ In the first paragraph of the first chapter of the work dedicated to the brief history of the city of Sheki, the author made a brief excursion into the topic of interest to us.

Particularly noteworthy is the book “Sheki from ancient times to the present day” – a collective monograph by prominent scientists of the Institute of History of ANAS, dedicated to the history of Sheki.⁴⁴ This book also pays attention to the crafts and trade of the city of Sheki.

Researchers of architectural history, art historians and ethnographers have also conducted valuable research on the areas of art prevalent in Sheki. Important ideas for our research were put forward

³⁸Mustafayev C.M. Xanlıqlar dövründə Azərbaycanca sənətkarlıq. – Bakı: Elm. – 2002. – 272 s.

³⁹ Mustafayev C. Şəki şəhəri xanlıqlar dövründə // Azərbaycan xalçaları. – cild 6. – № 19. – 2016. – S. 39-49

⁴⁰Mustafayev C. Azərbaycanın sənətkar təşkilatlarının tarixindən // Geostrategiya. May – İyun. – 2019. – № 03 (51). – S. 16-19; Mustafayev C. Azərbaycan sənətkarlıq təşkilatlarında idarəçilik məsələləri (XVIII-XIX əsrlər) // İpək yolu. – №4. – 2019. – S. 132-137 və s.

⁴¹ Əlizadə A.M. XIX əsrin I yarısında Şimali Azərbaycanda sənətkarlıq. Tarix e. n. a. dər. a. üçün təq. ed. diss. – Bakı: 1995. – 193 s.

⁴² Мурадалиева Э.Б. Города Северного Азербайджана во второй половине XIX в. – Баку: Изд. Бак. Ун-та. – 1991. – 172 с.

⁴³ Таирова А.Э. История города Шеки (1920-июнь 1941 гг.). – Баку: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 208 с.

⁴⁴ Şəki ən qədim zamanlardan günümüzədək. – Bakı: “Turxan” NPB, 2020. – 708 s.

in the works of L.S Bretanitsky⁴⁵ on the architectural features of the Sheki Khan's Palace, published in 1948 and 1952, and in the book of N.S.Askerova⁴⁶. Nargiz khanum Askerova shows that Azerbaijani craftsmen participated in the renovation of this monument in the XIX century. Sh. Fatullayev-Figarov also touches on the urban planning and architecture of the city of Sheki in one of his works.⁴⁷

The material culture and craftsmanship of Azerbaijan are the main themes of A.N.Mustafayev's works. The author touches upon the characteristics of individual artistic fields in the city of Shrki in the XIX and early XX centuries and examines the reasons for the rise and decline observed in their development.⁴⁸

The materials of R.M.Efendizade, the author of the large-scale work "Architecture of Soviet Azerbaijan"⁴⁹, published in Moscow, stored in the Scientific Archives of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, contain valuable information on the history of sericulture in Sheki, handicraft production, the organization of workshops, etc.

Various aspects of the study under consideration were also touched upon in the works of A.S.Tahirzade, Z.Alizade, N.Ibrahimov, R.F.Ibrahimbekova and others.⁵⁰

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research was defined as the study of crafts and trade of the city of Sheki

⁴⁵ Бретаницкий Л., Датиев С., Мамиконов Л. Мотис Д. Нуха (Азербайджан). – Москва: Издательство Академии Архитектуры СССР. – 1948. – 40 с. + иллюстрации; Бретаницкий Л.С. Дворец шекинских ханов. // Архитектура Азербайджана (очерки). – Баку: Издательство АН АзССР. – 1952. – С. 337-467

⁴⁶ Аскерова Н.С. Дворец шекинских ханов. – Москва: Стройиздат. –1979. – 48 с.

⁴⁷ Fətullayev-Fıqarov Ş. XIX əsr - XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanca şəhərsalma və memarlıq. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013, – 480 s.

⁴⁸ Mustafayev A.N. Azərbaycanca sənətkarlıq (tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat). – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti. – 1999; Mustafayev A.H. Azərbaycanın maddi mədəniyyət tarixi (etnoqrafik materiallar əsasında tipoloji tədqiqat). – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti. –2009. – 420 s.

⁴⁹ Эфендизаде Р. М. Архитектура Советского Азербайджана. –Москва: Стройиздат. – 1986. – 319 с.

⁵⁰ Tahirzadə Ə.Ş. Şəki tarixi qaynaqlarda. – Bakı: Master nəşriyyatı. – 2005. – 256 s.; Əlizadə Z., İbrahimov N. Şəki ipəyi uzaq karvan yollarında. İkinci nəşri. – Bakı: "Nafta-Press". – 2008. – 254 s.; İбрагимбекова Р.Ф., Таривердиев Дж.Дж., Тариверди З. Мюллер. Келагаи. – Баку: – 2016. – 160 с.

in the second half of the XVIII century – early XX century in the historical aspect. The subject of the research is the study of the main crafts that existed in the city of Sheki in the period under review, their economic, cultural, economic and trade significance, political, natural, geographical and even military and strategic reasons for the dynamics of development or decline, as well as the state of trade, one of the main spheres of the city's economy, in the second half of the XVIII century – early XX century.

The goals and objectives of the research. The main objective of the study is to trace the development of the leading branches of art and trade in the city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII – early XX centuries on the basis of the obtained archival materials, printed sources and historical literature, and to identify the influence of these branches on the culture and economy of the city. They determine the object and subject of the study.

The main objective of the study is to research the history of handicrafts in the city of Sheki, which has preserved the ancient craft traditions of Azerbaijan to this day, as well as the history of trade - one of the main branches of the city's economy – from the second half of the XVIII century to the beginning of the XX century.

To solve the problem posed in the dissertation, the following areas were defined as tasks:

- To introduce new sources on the topic into scientific circulation;
- To investigate the factors that ensure the development of artistic fields such as weaving, leather goods production, and dyeing, which are related to the processing of agricultural products;
- To determine the dynamics of the number of artisans engaged in weaving and the range of products they produce;
- To investigate the reasons for the decline observed in Sheki's textile industry starting in the second half of the XIX century;
- To present the growth dynamics of artisans engaged in the production of leather products;
- To determine the impact of dyeing on other craft sectors, the technology for preparing the raw materials used in this field of art, and the reasons for the growth rate of dyeing houses;

- To investigate the factors influencing the development of metalworking, construction, woodworking, and pottery related to the processing of natural resources;
- To reveal the essence of the emergence of multi-disciplinary crafts in metalworking and to show the dynamics of the number of people working in this field;
- To talk about the innovations brought by these artists to the city's architecture;
- To clarify the changes occurring in the form and nature of wood product processing;
- To study the pace of development of pottery, their role and number in drawing water to the city, producing baked bricks used in construction, and preparing household products;
- To detect changes in the city's internal trade;
- To identify factors influencing the development of foreign trade;
- To prove that most merchants in both the city's domestic and foreign trade were local merchants;
- To discuss the interactions between urban crafts and trade.

Methods of research. Historical materials related to the problem were systematically studied, theoretical literature was analyzed. When writing the dissertation, the latest achievements of our domestic historiography were taken into account, and important scientific achievements and provisions achieved in world and domestic historiography were used. The priority methods in the study were a theoretical approach, mutual comparison, analysis and scientific and historical generalization. The sources used in the study were considered objectively, comparisons were made, and the obtained scientific results were presented in a general form. The method of comparative analysis of the selected history and the method of an objective approach to history were taken as the basis for achieving the set goal.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions put forward for defense in accordance with the goals and objectives of the research are as follows:

1. The history of craftsmanship and trade in the city of Sheki is divided into various stages, pre-occupation, and post-occupation, according to its historical characteristics;

2. The city of Sheki, where craftsmanship and trade were highly developed, became the center of the large silk industry of the South Caucasus at the beginning of the XX century. Several craft enterprises that could meet the requirements of the era were modernized, while those that could not keep up with the demands of the era either remained at the level of primitive workshops or declined;

3. The city of Sheki also produced renowned artisans and merchants of the period, who played a key role in the development of craftsmanship and trade.

4. Paving artisans have kept several areas of craftsmanship alive and passed them down to the present day.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by many factors. During the writing of the dissertation, the existing works in historiography were widely used to describe the complex picture of the history of crafts and trade of the city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII century – the beginning of the XX century. The following are the main innovations of the dissertation work:

- For the first time in our historiography, issues of craftsmanship and trade in the city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII century – the beginning of the XX century have been investigated in a complex and detailed manner;

- For the first time, factors ensuring the development of artistic fields related to the processing of agricultural products were investigated;

- For the first time, the numerical dynamics of artisans engaged in weaving has been determined in chronological order;

- For the first time, the dynamics of growth in the number of artisans engaged in the production of leather goods has been identified;

- For the first time, the influence of the art of dyeing on other branches of craft, the technology of preparation of raw materials used in this area of craft, as well as the reasons for the growth rate of dyeing workshops are revealed;

- For the first time, the factors influencing metalworking, construction, woodworking and pottery related to the processing of natural resources were studied;

- For the first time, the essence of the emergence of multifaceted crafts in metalworking and the dynamics of the number of people working in this area are shown;

- For the first time, the state of the construction industry was described, and the contribution of the masters of this art to the architecture of the city was discussed;
- For the first time, the changes in the form and nature of wood product processing have been clarified;
- For the first time, the pace of development of pottery and the reasons for the trend changes in this field have been revealed;
- For the first time, the changes in the city's internal trade have been identified;
- For the first time, the factors influencing the development of foreign trade have been identified;
- For the first time, it has been proven that the vast majority of those engaged in trade, both domestic and foreign, in the city were local merchants;
- For the first time, the interrelationships between urban crafts and trade have been studied;
- For the first time, a description of the geography of Sheki's internal and external trade has been achieved.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The practical significance of the dissertation lies, first of all, in the fact that the factual material and generalizations presented in the research work, as well as the scientific results obtained on the basis of these materials, can be used to refer to the provisions of the dissertation in the preparation of general works on the history of Azerbaijan, scientific monographs, textbooks on the history of Azerbaijan, and in the organization of historical tourism.

The scientific results obtained during the study can also be used in teaching special lecture courses at the history departments of higher educational institutions of our country.

The significance of this study is invaluable for informing tourists and other visitors to the city of Sheki about the crafts and trade of the city of Sheki, as well as for preparing short information booklets and brochures.

Approbation and application. The research work was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Social Sciences of the Azerbaijan University on July 6, 2023 (protocol No. 15) with the participa-

tion of invited specialists and recommended for submission for defense. The main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in 6 articles by the author published in authoritative scientific journals and 4 conference materials.

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 dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, 9 subchapters, a conclusion, and a list of sources and literature used.

II. THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The “**Introduction**” of the dissertation reveals the relevance of the topic, analyzes the sources and literature, defines the goals and objectives, and describes the research methods. The main provisions put forward for defense, the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of the research given.

In the first chapter, entitled “**The city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII century – early XIX century**”, consisting of two subchapters, the first subchapter examines the history of the emergence of the city of Sheki and its development as the central city of the Sheki Khanate. It is shown that in historical and written sources, the city of Sheki, which is more than 2,700 years old, was recorded under the names “Ossina”, “Shekkan”, “Niqa”, etc. and for a long time played the role of the center of the Sakasena province of Albania, and in 886-1551 it was the center of the Sheki Emirate.⁵¹

One of the states that emerged as a result of the collapse of the magnificent empire created by Nadir Shah in 1747 was the khanate of the same name with its capital in Sheki. The first ruler of the khanate was Haji Chelebi Khan. During his reign, a mosque, madrasah, bathhouse and other public buildings were built in the city of Sheki, which created favorable conditions for the development of crafts.

⁵¹ Şəki. Ən qədim zamanlardan günümüzədək. s. 9-20

The great services of Huseyn Khan and Muhammad Hasan Khan were also made in the formation of Sheki as a center of trade and crafts. From the information provided in the archival documents compiled at the beginning of the XIX century, out of 417 trade and craft objects operating in the city during this period, 275 were built by Huseyn Khan and inherited by Muhammad Hasan Khan.⁵²

It is known that Selim Khan, who was obliged by the Treaty of Kurekchay, signed on May 21, 1805, to pay a tribute of 7 thousand rubles to the Russian treasury, retained control of the khanate, although he was deprived of the opportunity to conduct foreign policy. After the abolition of the Sheki Khanate on July 31, 1819, according to the new rules introduced by the tsarist government, the administration of the entire Sheki province, including the city of Sheki, was transferred to the commandant, who was granted very broad powers.⁵³

According to the "Regulation" adopted on April 10, 1840, the Sheki province was abolished and annexed to the Caspian province under the name of Nukha uezd.

Since the 30s of the XIX century, the city of Sheki acquired increasing industrial importance, since the region was rich in raw silk. Despite the rapid growth of industrial enterprises based on the capitalist mode of production, Sheki retained its position as a developed center of handicrafts for a long time.

The second subchapter of this chapter examines **the city's population and social life**.

There is no information about the population of Sheki in the late XVIII - early XIX centuries in the sources. Such information has been available since the beginning of the XIX century. According to the 1824 census, the total population of the city was 14,051 people.⁵⁴

⁵² Описание Шекинской провинции в 1819 году, по распоряжению главноуправлявшего в Грузии Ермолова, генерал-майором Ахвердовым и статским советником Могилевским // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 24, siy. 1, iş 72, v. 71

⁵³ Мильман А.Ш. Политический строй Азербайджана в XIX-начале XX веков (административный аппарат и суд, формы и методы колониального управления). с. 69

⁵⁴ Список населенных мест Кавказа // Кавказский календарь на 1915 год. с. 167

The statistical data of 1914 indicate that the population of the city of Sheki was 54,678 people.⁵⁵ Over the course of 90 years, the population of the city increased by more than 40 thousand.

The population of the city of Sheki was divided into two groups: the rich and the poor. The first group included the khan and his relatives, large feudal lords, beys, sultans, meliks, aghas, as well as religious figures: sheikhs, akhunds, qazis and mullahs. The next level after the Sheki merchants were the Sheki artisans.

The category of taxpayers included traders and artisans who did not have special rights. At the beginning of the XIX century, there were 503 first-class merchants, 389 second-class merchants, 138 third-class merchants and 4,141 small traders and artisans working in the city of Sheki.⁵⁶ In 1849, 3,000 traders lived in the city, among which the number of large traders with a turnover of 2,000 to 80,000 reached 30. In 1861, 1,243 traders were registered in the city of Sheki.⁵⁷

According to the law that came into force in the South Caucasus on March 1, 1876, the craftsman had to receive the manufacturer's certificates by paying 2 rubles 50 kopecks.⁵⁸ Almost all of these documents, handed over to the Sheki craftsmen, are kept in the fund No. 441 of the State Historical Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Handicraft life in Sheki in the second half of the XVIII – early XIX century**” consists of seven subchapters. The first subchapter examines the field of **weaving**. Research shows that the art of weaving was most developed in the city of Sheki. Various types of fabrics made by artisans from raw silk were famous throughout the Caucasus. Since the high evaluation of the silk fabric presented by Shikhmahammedbek Amrahbek oghlu at the exhibition in Tbilisi in 1863⁵⁹ and the high eval-

⁵⁵ List of inhabited places of the Caucasus // Caucasian calendar for 1915 years. c. 167

⁵⁶ İsmayilov M. Şəki. Tarixi öçerk. s. 48

⁵⁷ Географическо-статистический словарь Российской империи. Т. III. – СПб.: Типография В. Безобразова, – 1867. s. 564

⁵⁸ Выписка из высочайшего утвержденного Положения о ношениях за право торговли и других промыслов // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 441, siy. 2, iş 633, v. 10

⁵⁹ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. 213

uation of the silk fabric presented by artist Ali Akbar at the exhibition in Moscow in 1882⁶⁰ once again confirm this.

Since the production of kelagayi, which has a centuries-old history, is a complex process, several craftsmen are involved in it: the one who weaves kelagayi, the one who dyes kelagayi, the one who applies various patterns to kelagayi, and the maker of kelagayi. As a result of narrow specialization in weaving from raw silk, the production of kelagayi with additional decorations using the stamping mold method was able to stand out as a separate production direction.

In the first half of the XIX century, of all the arts, embroidery with tekelduz threads of different colors on mahud fabric was the most developed in Sheki. At the end of the 50s of the XIX century, more than 20 tekelduz workshops operated here. Only pottery workshops operated in the city of Sheki: in 1888, 25 masters and 50 students worked in them, in 1889 - 20 masters and 45 students, in 1890 - 12 masters and 30 students, in 1891 - 15 masters and 35 students.⁶¹ At the beginning of the XX century, the most famous person in Sheki was Abdulhuseyn Aziz oglu, a master of tekelduz embroidery.

The subchapter of this chapter is called “**Manufacture of leather products**”. Before considering the production of leather products, the city’s tannery is considered. The extensive development of livestock farming in the city during the Khanate and in the years after the Russian occupation had a positive effect on tannery production. If in 1823 Sheki kept up to 35 thousand heads of cattle⁶², then in 1914 there were 298,693.⁶³

In the late XVIII and early XIX centuries, there were 13 tanneries in Sheki. In the 40s of the XIX century, Sheki was considered one of the cities with the largest tanneries in the South Caucasus. In the 40s and 60s of the XIX century, an average of 13 tanneries operated in the city of Sheki. In 1872, 75 people were engaged in leather

⁶⁰ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в., с.215

⁶¹ Алибеков И.Г. Шелководство и шелковые промыслы Нухинского уезда в 1892 г. // Труды Кавказской шелководственной станции за 1892 года. Т. 6. Тифлис: Типография А.А. Михельсона, 1892. с. 154-156

⁶² Яновский А. Шекинская провинция. с. 381

⁶³ Сведение о числе домашних животных на Кавказе к 1 января 1914 года // Кавказский календарь на 1915 год. с. 333

processing, and in 1882 their number reached 85.⁶⁴ Statistical data from the early XX century show that some of the workshops operating in Sheki had already reached the level of factories in terms of the number of workers and the volume of output.

Part of the grafted leather was purchased by national shoemakers and hatters. Shoemaking played an important role in shoemaking in Sheki. According to data from the end of the XVIII - first half of the XIX century, 147 craftsmen were engaged in shoemaking in Sheki.⁶⁵

One of the leading areas of leather goods production was hat making. According to information from the late XVIII – early XIX centuries, 76 masters were engaged in hat making in Sheki. In 1846, 125 hat makers were registered in the city, and in 1848 their number reached 235. In 1861, 414 people were engaged in the hat craft.

Saddlery remained one of the most common types of crafts in the city. If in 1824 there were 2 saddlers working in Sheki⁶⁶, it is known that in the 40s of the XIX century, 22 masters and 30 workers worked in saddle production.⁶⁷ From the second half of the XIX century, the Cossack saddle began to spread in Sheki, and at the beginning of the XX century, especially during the First World War, the English saddle began to spread.

The art of dyeing, like many areas of handicraft production, has deep historical roots in Sheki. Therefore, the third subchapter of this chapter is called “**Dyeing**”. As in the second half of the XVIII century, the traditions of dyeing continued in Sheki in the XIX and early XX centuries. A document dating back to the early 1810s indicates that the art of dyeing was still at a high level in Sheki. According to a well-known study, 38 dyers worked in the city in 1824.⁶⁸ In 1846, there were 6 dyeing workshops in Sheki,⁶⁹ and 8 in 1849.⁷⁰ In Sheki,

⁶⁴ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. с. 101

⁶⁵ İsmayıl M., Bağırova M. Şəki xanlığı. s. 56

⁶⁶ Mustafayev C. Doktorluq dissertasiyasına əlavə

⁶⁷ Константинов О. Нуха // Кавказ, 15 июня 1846 года

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Краткий очерк некоторых городов Кавказского и Закавказского края // Кавказский календарь на 1850. s. 72

with the exception of 1861, there was no increase in the number of dyeing workshops from 1850 to 1868, but in the period from 1868 to 1873, the number of dyeing workshops increased to 24.

The fourth subchapter of this chapter is called “**Metalworking**”. Our research shows that such metalworking crafts as blacksmithing, farriery, coppersmithing, weaponry, jewelry and coinage are more common in the city of Sheki. As in the late XVIII century, blacksmithing remained the leading branch of metalworking in Sheki in the first half of the XIX century. It is known that in the city of Sheki in 1824, 24 masters⁷¹ were engaged in blacksmithing, in 1848 - 31, and in 1849 - 32. In 1856, 56 blacksmiths worked in the city of Sheki,⁷² and in 1861, 115 blacksmiths supported their families through this craft. It is known that in 1891, 23 people were engaged in blacksmithing in the city of Sheki, including 5 masters, 11 assistant masters and 7 apprentices.

The city also had artisans who were involved in blacksmithing, tinsmithing, and the manufacture of iron pipes.⁷³ Farriery, which was part of blacksmithing, had already become an independent art form by the beginning of the XIX century. In 1824, there were 24 farriers in the city of Sheki.⁷⁴

One of the main areas of metalworking was gunsmithing. In the second half of the XVIII and early XIX centuries, the masters of this art were mainly concentrated in the city of Sheki. A document dating back to the early 1810s indicates that there were enterprises producing firearms in the city of Sheki. It is known that in 1824, three masters were making gun barrels in the city. In 1848, such famous rifle masters as Mamed Dashdemir oghlu, Mameddrahim haji Mamed oghlu and Abdulhuseyn haji Mamed oghlu worked in the city.⁷⁵ After the end of the Russian-Ottoman War, weapons produc-

⁷¹ Mustafayev C. Doktorluq dissertasiyasına əlavə

⁷² Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. с. 158

⁷³ Ibid, s.165

⁷⁴ Mustafayev C. Doktorluq dissertasiyasına əlavə

⁷⁵ Камеральное описание жителей города Нухи составленное в 1848 год // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 37, siy.1, iş 25

tion began to decline. Thus, within a year, the number of masters making guns decreased by 9 people.⁷⁶

During the period under review, locksmithing existed in the city as a separate branch of the craft. It is reported that in 1824, there were 3 metalworkers working in Sheki, in the 40s of the XIX century - 4, and in 1878 - 2. The high level of development of this art is evidenced by the fact that a dagger made by the master Rahim Jafar oglu was awarded an honorary medal at the All-Russian Agricultural and Handicraft Exhibition held in Moscow in 1852.

One of the important areas of metalworking was copper work. As in the times of the khanate, high-quality copper vessels were produced in the city of Sheki at the beginning of the XIX century. According to sources, in 1824, two coppersmiths worked in the city of Sheki. In 1846, 6 coppersmiths worked in Sheki.

Jewellery remained one of the arts with an ancient history in Sheki. It is known that in 1824, 59 jewelers worked in Sheki. At the beginning of the XIX and XX centuries, Sheki occupied the first place in the South Caucasus in terms of the number of silversmiths. At the end of the XIX century, a number of famous silversmiths worked in Sheki.⁷⁷ The high evaluation of gold and silver products by Mehdi Eyyubov from Sheki at the All-Russian Exhibition of 1896, as well as the skillfully made gold candlestick made in Sheki at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1900, testified to the glory of the masters of this industry.

The next subchapter of this chapter is called “**The Art of construction**”. In this section the work of specialized craftsmen such as stonemason, mason, carpenter, engraver, architect and engineer working in the construction of architectural monuments in Sheki is being studied. The urban area of Sheki, like other cities of Northern Azerbaijan, consisted of three parts: the Inner Castle, Shahrستان and Bayir Castle, which were characteristic of medieval cities. After the Khanate was transformed into a province, the Khan’s Palace, where the administrative offices and the city garrison were located and oth-

⁷⁶ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. с. 170

⁷⁷ Azərbaycanın sənətkarlıq raytaxtları: - Bakı: 2017. s.8

er buildings inside the castle were plundered by Russian barbarians, taking with them everything they could carry - delicately woven carpets, finely embroidered palace doors, mirrors and other equipment, and the beautifully decorated rooms were destroyed.⁷⁸

The Sheki Khan's palace was first renovated by the viceroy Vorontsov.⁷⁹ Next time A.M. Dondukov in 1884 at the Sheki Khan Palace Repair work was carried out on the orders of Korsakov.⁸⁰ Later, renovations were carried out inside the palace at various times. In 1895-1896, a large part of the patterns of the hall on the first floor were worked on by the master from Shamakhi, Mirza Jafar. It is known that most of the patterns of the hall on the second floor were worked on by the master from Shusha, Gambar.

During the Khanate period, the city's district public buildings, craft workshops, a market square, shops, caravanserais, baths, and a Juma Mosque were built in the city. It is reported that there were 11 builders in the city in the 20s of the XIX century.⁸¹ Previously, houses in the city were built of mud bricks, but at the beginning of the XX century, stone bricks were used in the construction of houses here. Information from the 70s of the XIX century indicates that the city's residential houses were two-story, with large balconies and attics, and roofs made of tiles, slate, and iron.⁸² The construction of magnificent buildings in the eastern part of the city from the end of the XIX century confirms the development of the art of construction in the city. Such buildings were built at the expense of builders such as Rza Gafarov.⁸³

⁷⁸ Описание Шекинской провинции в 1819 году, по распоряжению главноуправлявшего в Грузии Ермолова, генерал-майором Ахвердовым и статским советником Могилевским // *Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxiv*, f. 24, Siy. 1, iş 72, v. 83

⁷⁹ Отчет князя М.С. Воронцова за 1849-1851 годы. с. 883

⁸⁰ Ган К.Ф. Путешествие по высочайшим местом Дагестанской области летом 1902 года // *Известия Кавказского отдела императорского русского географического общества*. Т. 16, 1903, № 4. с. 5

⁸¹ Mustafayev C. *Xanlıqlar dövründə Azərbaycan* sənətkarlıq. Bakı: 2002, s. 131

⁸² Сегаль И. Л. *Елисаветпольская губернии*. с. 15

⁸³ Fətullayev-Fiqarov Ş. *XIX əsr - XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycan*da şəhərsalma və memarlıq. s. 458

Widespread art in the city of Sheki considering that one of the branches of arts is woodworking, the sixth subchapter of this chapter is studied as **“Wood products processing”**. The existence of narrow specialization among woodworking masters in the period in question indicates that this branch of art has deep historical roots. They were divided into two groups: joiners and carpenters. The main work was carried out by joiners. These craftsmen made household items, agricultural tools, were engaged in net-making, instrument making, wheelwrighting, cart-building, etc.

According to the information of 1824, there were 26 carpenters and joiners in the city, in 1846 there were 45 master carpenters and 30 assistants (apprentices), in 1848 there were 52 carpenters, 16 of whom were known outside the city.⁸⁴ In 1878 the number of carpenters was 2, and in 1885 the number of owners of this craft was 16. In 1897, carpentry workshops operated in the city of Sheki, employing 13 masters, 6 workers, and 9 students.⁸⁵

The seventh subchapter of the second chapter, titled **“Pottery production”**, discusses craftsmen engaged in the production of glazed dishes, clay pipes for water pipes, and tiles and decorative bricks widely used in construction. Archival documents from the Khanate period and other written sources provide information about the production of pottery in the city of Sheki. At the beginning of the XIX century, more than 50 diverse types of dishes were produced by potters in the city. The number of pottery makers in the city alone reached 29.⁸⁶ There were 7 pottery workshops operating in the city in 1846, and 8 in 1849. According to the archival materials we have obtained, there were workshops owned by 15 people in 1886-1887.⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Камеральное описание жителей города Нухи составленное в 1848 год // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 37, siy.1, iş 25

⁸⁵О числе ремесленников в Елисаветпольской губернии // Сборник сведений о Елисаветпольской губернии. 1902. Часть II, статистика. – С.53-59

⁸⁶ Mustafayev С.М. Ханlıqlar dövründə Azərbaycanca sənətkarlıq. Bakı: 2002,272 s. – s.168

⁸⁷Список существующим в гор. Нухе и уезда его фабричным и заводским помещениям производящим свои действия по торговым документам 1886-1887 годы // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 43, siy. 1, iş 917, v. 71-71 arx.

At the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, the construction of new water lines in the city and the construction of new magnificent residential buildings in the city prompted a certain part of the craftsmen to establish their work in this direction. In the 50s-60s of the XIX century, 4 workshops were engaged in brick production in the city, in 1884 there were 18, and in the remaining years from 4 to 15.⁸⁸ In 1872, tile production began in the city of Sheki. In 1891, 12 tile workshops were already operating in the city of Sheki.⁸⁹ At the beginning of the XX century, 75 brick and tile workshops operated in Sheki.⁹⁰

The third chapter of the dissertation is called “**Trade in the second half of the XVIII – early XX centuries**”. The first part of this two-part chapter examines **internal trade**. Even though the Sheki Khanate was politically strong, its internal trade was poorly developed. However, in general, a certain development trend was observed in trade. The merchants of the city were divided into three groups according to their capital. The merchants included in the first group were large merchants. The number of merchants in the second group was not in the majority. The third group of merchants were engaged in trade in the province itself. They bought and sold various goods from the merchants of Sheki. Finally, there were also merchants who were engaged in small trade.⁹¹ The Sheki khans were considered the richest merchants of Sheki. According to information, in 1827, the circulating capital of Sheki merchants reached 20 thousand rubles. The circulating capital of 10 merchants of the city was more.⁹² In the following years, the number of trading enterprises and money turnover increased rapidly. In the 40s of the XIX centuries, the money in circulation of 582 people engaged in trade exceeded 100 thousand rubles.⁹³ In the following years, the rapid development

⁸⁸ Сумбатзаде А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. s. 141, 149

⁸⁹ Кобешавидзе Ф. Город Нуха, черепичное и кирпичное производства с. 92

⁹⁰ Науменко Е. Елисаветпольская губерния. s. 411

⁹¹ İsmayılov M. Şəki. Tarixi öçerk. Bakı: Azərnəşr, 1982, 117 s. - s. 48

⁹² Ibid, s. 386

⁹³ Краткий очерк некоторых городов Кавказского и Закавказского края // Кавказский календарь на 1850. s. 72

of internal trade was noticeable in the city of Sheki. If in the 70s-80s of the XIX century there were 108 second-guild enterprises in Sheki, by the beginning of the XX century there were already 162 second-guild enterprises operating in the city.⁹⁴

In the second part of the third chapter of the dissertation, **the foreign trade of the city of Sheki** is discussed. are investigated. As in most khanates that emerged in the second half of the XVIII century, foreign trade was more developed in the Sheki Khanate than domestic trade. Of course, domestic and foreign trade were not isolated from each other. As in the late XVIII century, at the beginning of the XX century, merchants carried out trade operations both by land and by water. Trade in the northern direction Akhty - Derbent - Devochki - Tarki - Astrakhan; In the southern direction, it was carried out along the route Shamakhi - Baku, Shamakhi - Javad - Lankaran - Rasht.⁹⁵

According to the law "Dastur Amal", customs duties and taxes were established on the export and import of goods from the Sheki Khanate. This amount varied depending on the type of goods. According to the law, a certain amount had to be paid for the transportation of goods by ferry across the Kura. The law also stipulated certain rules for merchants coming from outside.⁹⁶ After the Asian tariff was established on goods from the Qajar and Ottoman states on May 30, 1817, the 5% duty was abolished on October 8, 1821, as the tariff rule contradicted Article 8 of the Treaty of Gulistan. The law issued on October 8, 1821, granted favorable concessions to merchants for a period of 10 years from July 1, 1822.⁹⁷ However, the statute of June 3, 1831, abolished these ⁹⁸concessions.

⁹⁴ Таирова А.Э. История города Шеки, с. 31

⁹⁵ Броневский С. Новейшие географические и исторические известие о Кавказе. Часть 1. с. 259-260

⁹⁶ Таругская статья или базарный сбор в Шекинской провинции // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Təxir Arxivı, f. 24, siy 1, iş 165, v. 4 arx

⁹⁷ Высочайший указ ген. Ермолу, от 8-го октября 1821 года // Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической Комиссии. Т. 6, ч. 1. с.261-262

⁹⁸ Высочайше утвержденное положение о Таможенном управлении в Закавказском крае // Полное собрание законов Российской империи. Собрание 2-е, Том 6-е, 1831 год, отделение первое. с. 432-435

According to the law adopted in 1876, persons engaged in wholesale trade were issued a certificate of a first guild merchant. The certificate had to be renewed by paying a fee between November 1 and January 1. If the certificate was not renewed by January 1, they lost this right.⁹⁹ In 1884, merchant tickets were issued to 10 first guild merchants in the city of Sheki, in 1885 - 5, and in 1886 - 6.¹⁰⁰ However, in subsequent years, the number of guild merchants began to decrease.

At the beginning of the XX century, trade relations in Sheki were organized mainly by monopolies.

As a result of the study, the results were summed up, generalizations were made and the findings were reported.

It is noted that during the period under study, trade in the city of Sheki also went through a contradictory path of development.

Formation of commodity-capitalist relations in the middle of the XIX – early XX centuries led to the revitalization of trade in Sheki, which earned the name “Lion of the Caucasus,” as well as to the creation of new, higher forms of its organization - trading houses and some credit institutions.

Traditional branches of artistic production in Sheki experienced a period of growth in their development both during the period of the khanates and in the first decades of Russian colonization.

The author came to the conclusion that many areas of craft art that developed in the city of Sheki in the second half of the XVIII century - the 40-70s of the XIX century began to weaken and even decline at the beginning of the XX century.

The Caucasian Committee of Crafts was created at the end of the XIX century to preserve those types of crafts that could not be produced in the factories of Tsarist Russia and which brought millions of rubles to the state treasury. The policy of Tsarist Russia to export the natural re-

⁹⁹ Высочайше утвержденное положение о пошлинах за право торговли и других промыслов // Полное собрание законов Российской империи. Собрание второе. Т. 40. 1865 год. Отделение первое. с. 157-162

¹⁰⁰ Сведение о количестве выбранных торговых свидетелей и билетов на 1884, 1885, 1886 гг. по некоторым городам района Бакинской казенной палаты // Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Tarix Arxivı, f. 43, siy. 1, iş 917, v. 95-96

sources of the territories it occupied, including Sheki, to the center, gave a powerful impetus to the development of trade.

The study focused on the changes that the expansion of production in the handicraft industries and the increase in trade turnover in Sheki brought about in the city's population, employment and social life.

In general, at the beginning of the XX century, Sheki managed to maintain its status as the most influential craft and trade center of Northern Azerbaijan.

Based on the findings of the study and the generalizations made, theoretical and practical proposals and recommendations were also put forward.

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

1. XIX əsrdə Şəki bölgəsində ipək toxuculuğunun vəziyyəti // – Bakı: “Tarix, insan və cəmiyyət” elmi-nəzəri və elmi-metodiki jurnal, 2019, №4 (27), – s.72-81.
2. XVIII əsrin sonu – XIX əsrin əvvəllərində Şəkidə ipəkçilik sənəti “Tarix və onun problemləri” nəzəri, elmi, metodik jurnal // Bakı: “Adiloğlu”, 2019, Xüsusi buraxılış, – s.59-67.
3. XVIII əsrin sonu XX əsrin əvvəllərində Şəki şəhərinin daxili ticarəti haqqında // Bakı: “Geostrategiya” beynəlxalq ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnalı, 2020, №3/4 (57-58), – s.83-88.
4. О кожевенном ремесле города Шеки (конец XVIII – начало XX вв.) // Кизляр на перекрестке эпох и культур: социокультурный, исторический и экономический облик города // Махачкала: Материалы международной научно-практической конференции посвященной 285-й годовщине г. Кизляра и 75-летию со дня победы в Великой Отечественной Войне – 24 сентябрь, 2020, – с.347-353.

5. Şəki şəhərində ipəkçilik və ipək ticarəti // Baku: Euroasia Congress On Scientific Researches And Recent Trends May 18-20, 2020, №7, – s.426-519.
6. Late 18th century - early 20th century the art of metalsmithing in the city of Shaki // Москва: «Вопросы истории», ежемесячный журнал, АО «КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА», 2022, №4 (2), – s.219-228.
7. XVIII əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Şəki şəhərində Boyaqçılıq Sənəti // ELGER Beynəlxalq elm-tədris mərkəzi, 2022, – s.246-248.
8. XVIII əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Şəki şəhərində metalışləmə sənəti // Bakı: “Geostrategiya” beynəlxalq ictimai-siyasi, elmi-nəzəri jurnalı, 2022, №3, – s.73-78.
9. Art of Weaving in the city of Shaki in the second half of the 18th century-the beginning of the 20th century // Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil Nazirliyi və Azərbaycan Dövlət Neft və Sənaye Universitetinin təşkil etdiyi II Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, Azərbaycan ali texniki məktəblərinin xəbərləri, 2022, №2, Cild 24, – s.157-162.
10. Xanlıqlar dövründə Şəki şəhərində saxsı məmulatı istehsalı // Bakı: “Pedaqoji Universitetin” Xəbərləri Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, 2023, № 3, C. 71, – s.114-121.



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