

**SOME ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF MEDIEVAL CITIES OF SHIRVAN  
(TRADITION AND INNOVATION)**

The problem of studying medieval towns began in the early last century, and is associated with a variety of forms of urban culture.

The study of the genesis and development paths of the medieval town includes questions of territorial and growth, formation of the planning structure, economic development and trade.

In contrast to the ancient and early medieval cities, medieval towns have been less studied comprehensively, the lack of factual material complicated the work of researchers. At the present time have accumulated a lot of work raising various questions of a general theoretical plan, with respect to better highlight the issues of urban life, but most of them are not systematic, not related to each other. The study of the medieval cities of Shirvan submitted written sources, epigraphic monuments, and archaeological materials, long-term. For a long time the city of Azerbaijan were in close association with the Muslim East, which is reflected in the material and spiritual culture of medieval cities. The study of medieval cities greatly enhances the overall understanding of urban culture and life of the population.

The problem of the city, its origin, internal structure and dynamics of the problem of urbanization attracted the attention of many researchers. Cities of Azerbaijan were known to medieval historians and geographers, information about them are in the works of medieval writers of the Middle East, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and Western Europe.

Interesting data on the history of the cities of Shirvan are in the works of Nizami's, Khagani Shirvani, in the writings of al-Istakhri, Muqaddasi, al-Garnati, Ibn al-Azraq, al-Idrisi, Rashid ad-Din, Hamdullaha Qazwini, Kirakos Gandzaketsi, al-Bakuvi en -Nasavi, as well as in the writings of foreign travelers. (7, p.103,105, 13, p.11, 18, p.119)

Epigraphic monuments of Shirvan, presented numerous inscriptions in different character defense, civil and religious buildings are an important source for studying the history of the medieval town IX-XIII centuries. (19, p.38, 41)

Numismatic material is presented with copper and silver coins of local and foreign coinage, which allow to highlight some aspects of socio-economic and political history of the cities of Shirvan, and to consider some questions of the formation of the medieval city, economic development level and intensity of trade relations. The rich numismatic material was identified in the study of Baku and Derbent Shamakhi. (1, p.173, 2, p.141)

Archaeological material is the most valuable source for the study of the medieval city. As a result, the archaeological study was to explore the cities of Shirvan numerous monuments of fortification, cult and civil architecture, a wealth of information on various fields of material and spiritual culture of the medieval city. (2, p. 34, 82. 143) With 60 years of XX century medieval cities of Azerbaijan are subject to local and regional studies. Archaeological excavations have reflected the expansion of chronological range study of medieval cities, putting more common problems associated with them, the notion of the medieval city, especially Genesis, economic and social structure. In 70-80 years of the last century greatly expanded the work of archeological expeditions in Azerbaijan, who conducted research in the historical part of Baku - old city have been studied medieval Shemakha Shabran, Gabala, Derbent. Up to a certain period of research on medieval cities did not go beyond the traditional descriptive, 80 years as a turning point in the study of medieval cities of Shirvan. (6, p.113, 14, p.29, 32)

Successive archaeological study of medieval Shemakha led to the study of the history of the city, archaeologists have found the power of the cultural layer in all major areas of the medieval city: the Shahrستان - 4-5 m, in the citadel - 3-4 m on the slopes of the city - 2-2.5 m. Medieval Shemakha almost built up by modern houses, so the studies were conducted in small areas. Excavations were conducted in the heart of the medieval city, and in the southern part of shakhristan and crafts quarter located on the eastern outskirts. Have been studied the city walls, the foundations of residential buildings, the remains of hearths, household pits and wells, traces of streets sewer and water pipes. (12, p.49, 13, p.418) The study of medieval Baku conducted taking into account recent restructuring and growth of the city. Were investigated Saba, Shirvan Shah Palace, made excavations in and around Maiden Voices, was discovered and studied religious building in the 'Inner city'. Have been investigated remains defensive, public and residential buildings, tendir, wells, artisan workshops and water supply system. (9, p.39, 15, p.67) The archaeological study of medieval Shabran possible to determine the capacity of the cultural layer (5 m), were found the remains of defensive structures and large public buildings, facilities for the improvement of the city (the potter's water supply and sewerage system, built of hewn stone trough), streets, paved with

cobblestones, tandoor, lined with baked bricks wells, and many items of material culture. (1, p.98, 10, s.418, 11, s.483) The study of medieval Gabala was conducted in phases in different periods. Were studied remains of defensive structures, residential and utility buildings, water, homes, wells, tan door, pottery kilns, excavated part of the tower, the remains of dwellings and rich ceramic material that is relatively better studied by archaeologists. In the study revealed the five-meter Gabala cultural strata. (4, p. 84, 5, p.63) As a result, the archaeological study of Derbent were identified slozhnoplanovye emirs palace complexes Derbent, administrative buildings, churches, mosques, water reservoirs, baths, caravanserais, warehouses, houses of the nobility and trade-craft folk, craft workshops and the remnants of different character of production, by the large and impressive diversity of products of material culture. (16, p.95, 17, p.75) Thus, while not new to medieval studies, the problem is the study of medieval cities is the problem of the present stage of development. The growing interest in it due to other, systemic-functional approach to the study of the city, a new source study and methodological framing of historical scholarship and a deeper understanding of the nature of the city. Interest in medieval towns was revived again in the twenty-first century, but in a different historiographical context of renewed medieval studies. Broadening the base of sources, including through the mass of archaeological material, especially in the cities of Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Caucasus, and new methods of analysis of written sources and new perspectives for their consideration; appeal to techniques related disciplines, including (and this is especially it is important to study the history of cities) to the historical geography and topography, the use of aerial photography, etc. - this is the material basis for this update. In the study of medieval cities is important to understand the specifics of medieval towns, their functions, roles in the hail and the folding of urbanization in general. Results of the study population on the basis of different types of sources can get an idea of existing in this historic area ratio between the sizes of individual cities and, thus, the level at which there began small urban settlements. (8, p.135) The growth of the city accompanied by an increase in population and the influx of new residents.

The study of cities in terms of comparative analysis of regional and typological, is still in its infancy. Even what we know about cities, suggests that the problem of the city - medieval urbanization as a whole - its very nature, the characteristics of local-regional development and its changes over time not well understood. The medieval city as a type of settlement, with specific economic, administrative, cultural functions, is born of local needs, the city as a stage of growth - an essential element in the process of medieval urbanization.

Current studies are transforming as a result of new information technologies. The introduction of computer technology, the use of specialized software to process data in the study of medieval monuments can restore the appearance of medieval towns, settlements and burials, whole neighborhoods. Opportunities of modern computer technology, technology, actualize the creation of electronic databases and data banks, particularly for immovable archaeological monuments. Can the general information system for the exchange, distribution, display archaeological information. The data bank allows you to present the results of archaeological research sites in an electronic format with the use of quantitative methods of analysis. (3, p. 22)

Using the potential of information technology can perform a statistical analysis of the material found in the medieval city, individual items, weapons, jewelry, pottery, ornaments on glazed ceramics, to determine the local characteristics and production technology of ceramics.

Information technology will help to draw parallels and comparisons with the earlier and late medieval towns.

The introduction of information technology in the learning process of the medieval period will allow time to recover not only the appearance of cities, involving all major sources, but also an important factor in the preservation of cultural and historical heritage.

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#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

Изучение генезиса средневекового города включает в себя вопросы возникновения, территориального роста, формирования планировочной структуры, развития экономики и торговли.

Средневековые города Ширвана – Баку, Шемаха, Шабран, Габала, Дербент имели важное стратегическое и экономическое значение. Исследование средневековых городов Ширвана представлено письменными источниками, эпиграфическими памятниками, и материалами многолетних археологических раскопок. Богатый нумизматический материал из Баку, Шемахи и Дербента позволяет осветить ряд аспектов социально-экономической и политической истории средневековых городов Ширвана, определить интенсивность торговых связей.

Археологические раскопки расширили хронологический диапазон исследования средневековых городов, постановки более общих проблем, особенности генезиса, хозяйственной и социальной структуры. Археологическое изучение средневековых городов Ширвана позволило исследовать многочисленные памятники фортификационной, культовой и гражданской архитектуры, получить информацию о материальной и духовной культуре средневекового города.

Современные исследования невозможны без применения новых информационных технологий. Внедрение информационных технологий в процесс изучения средневековых городов позволит одновременно восстановить не только облик городов с привлечением всех основных источников, но и стать важным фактором в деле сохранения культурно-исторического наследия.

**Т. В. ЛИСОКОЛЕНКО**

#### **ЯЗЫК КАК ЕДИНИЦА АНАЛИЗА В ФИЛОСОФИИ Л. ВИТГЕНШТЕЙНА**

В условиях «лингвистического поворота» XX века все большей актуальности набирает языковая проблематика, как в пределах общественно-гуманитарных дисциплин, так и в рамках философского дискурса, где язык рассматривается как основная фигура анализа. В современной философии язык является тем компонентом, к которому можно относиться по-разному: либо осознавать и принимать его значимость в становлении социально-философских теорий, либо же наоборот – пренебрегать этим фактом. Невозможно, пожалуй, только одно, – не учитывать его влияние на развитие современного философского знания. Само направление «философия языка»