



of the population. In my monograph on Yerevan, *The Khanate of Erevan Under Qajar Rule, 1795-1828* (New York, 1992), p.63, I overestimated the Persian population as being over 10,000 people. We now know for a fact that the number barely exceeded a 1000. The percentage of Armenians prior to the Russian conquest was, therefore, between 33-30% and not 20% as indicated in my monograph. In any case, prior to the Russian conquest and the emigration of Armenians from Iran, the Armenians formed a minority in the khanates of Yerevan and Nakhichevan.

11. This is the old Armenian Bghew district.
12. This table of figures (i.e. Table II) does not include the small number of Persians, who left the region after the Russian conquest. The Armenians probably formed less than 20% of the population.
13. See A. Ayvazian, *The Historical Monuments of Nakhichevan* (Detroit, 1990), pp.13-24.
14. Russian sources refer to all Turkish-speaking Muslims in the region as Tatars. Those living in the eastern parts of South Caucasus, after the creation of the Azerbaijan Republic in 1918, and especially after Sovietization, became identified as Azeris.
15. Prepared by the Armenian Delegation for the Paris Conference (1919), British Foreign Office, 371/4952.
16. See L. Villari, *Fire and Sword in the Caucasus* (London, 1907).
17. In exchange for these losses, Moscow agreed to include the district of Zangezur (which had an Armenian majority), as well as Lori and Borchalu (a bone of contention between Armenia and Georgia), which were not part of the original khanates of Yerevan and Nakhichevan, within the territory of Soviet Armenia.

Praise of the article 'Demographic Changes in the Southwest Caucasus'

(First Critical Response to George Bournoutian's "Demographic Changes in the Southwest Caucasus, 1604-1830: The Case of Historical Eastern Armenia")

The article reads well, and to me seems authoritative. Clearly, the author of the article knows this material very well—perhaps better than anyone. This is a very controversial subject, and it is valuable to have the material presented clearly and fairly, though many may dispute his or her findings.

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