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## Huseynali Khan Qajar

Huseynali Khan Ziyadoglu Qajar was the Khan of Iravan in 1759–1783. Huseynali Khan had children named Gulamali Khan, Muhammad Khan, and Muhammadgulu Khan. Gulamali Khan was the Khan of Iravan in 1783–1785. After the murder of Gulameli Khan, the second son of Huseynali Khan, Muhammad Khan, became the Khan of Iravan in 1785–1805. Muhammad Khan's mother was from the Shadili tribe of Vedibasar. Muhammad Khan was also the brother-in-law of Kalbali Khan, Khan of Nakhchivan.

Considered one of the rare architectural pearls of the East, the Khan's Palace or Sardar's Palace was built by Amirguna Khan Qajar (1605–1625), the Sardar of Iravan, and improved by Huseynali Khan (1762–1783), Khan of Iravan in 1760–1770. In 1791, Huseynali Khan's son Muhammad Khan (1784–1805) built the Hall of Mirrors and the Summer Palace.

In 1782, Huseynali Khan invited a calligrapher from Tabriz to collect and organize the official documents and personal correspondence of the Khanate. The originals of those manuscripts, which are a valuable source for the history of the Iravan Khanate and the city of Iravan, were collected under the name "Huseynali Khan's Divan" and made into a book. The only manuscript copy of "Huseynali Khan's Divan" is currently kept in the State Museum of Armenia. (Manuscript No. 5039/1121).

## Huseyngulu Khan Qajar

Huseyngulu Khan was born in South Azerbaijan in 1742. He belonged to Goyunli/Govanli tribe of Gajars. Sometimes it is assumed that he was born in Qazvin due to his use of the name Qazvini. However, it is likely that the use of this nickname is related to his victory over Sadig Khan Shagaghi near Qazvin and his reign there.

His father Muhammad Khan Qajar was a famous general. Place of birth is unknown.

In historical sources, the name of Huseyngulu Khan is mentioned for the first time as a member of the palace in Shiraz, where he worked as a servant. After Fatali Shah ascended the throne, he rewarded Huseyngulu for his loyalty in several ways: he gave him several positions, including the administration of Khorasan, married Huseyngulu's sister, offered one of Huseyngulu's daughters to marry the crown prince Abbas Mirza, and married his 29-year-old daughter to Huseyngulu's son. During the First Russo-Iranian War (1804–1813), the shah needed a strong and loyal commander to protect the Iravan fortress from Russian troops. In 1807, Fatali Shah appointed Huseyngulu khan and commander-in-chief (sardar) of Iravan. A year later, Huseyngulu's brother, Hasan Khan, who earned the title of "Ser Aslan" due to his bravery, also came to Iravan.

During his 20-year rule, Huseyngulu Khan won the public's sympathy for his fair administration. Foreign travelers called him one of the most powerful and wealthy rulers, as powerful as the crown prince Abbas Mirza.

Huseyngulu Khan had the right to mint money. He was able to use most of the income for defense purposes. Huseyngulu Khan encouraged trade and established a stable administration. Armenian and Russian sources also confirm that Huseyngulu Khan was a merciful, sincere, noble, honest and fair khan.

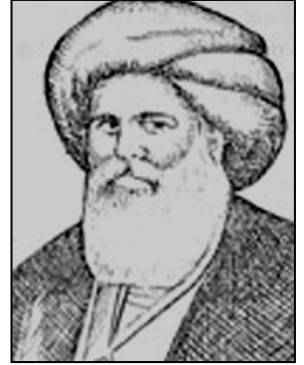
On September 1, 1827, Russian troops besieged Sardarabad fortress. Huseyngulu Khan wanted to leave the Iravan fortress to help his grandson, who was guarding the Sardarabad fortress, but the Russian troops did not allow him to do so. He was forced to retreat to the Iran-Turkey border. The defense of the Iravan fortress fell on Hasan Khan. On October 1, Russian troops captured the Iravan fortress. Hasan Khan was captured by the Russians and it was decided to send him to Petersburg to the presence of Emperor Nicholas I. For certain reasons, the carriage carrying Hasan Khan was delayed on the way in the city of Yekaterinograd on the Terek River. However, there was no information about his further fate. Fatali Shah gave Timur's sword, which he inherited from the Safavids, to Hasan Khan for his bravery during the wars. Lieutenant-General Krasovsky sent that sword of Hasan Khan as a gift to the Emperor.

According to Persian sources, Huseyngulu Khan died in Iran in 1831.



### **Haji Suleyman Gajar Iravani**

The work “Fava’id al-Hikmat” (“Treasure of Wisdom”) by Haji Suleyman Qajar Iravani (18th century), a prominent Azerbaijani physician and scientist, a native of Iravan, written in the Persian language has gained great fame not only in Azerbaijan, but also in Central Asia and Iran. This book is an encyclopaedia of medieval pharmaceuticals which tells about healing properties of thousands of medicinal plants, animals and minerals. The book consists of two parts. The first part contains an alphabetical list of medicines with a description of their properties, composition and methods of preparation. The second part is an explanatory dictionary of medieval pharmaceutical terms. It contains names of plants, animals and minerals in the Azerbaijani, Turkic, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Chinese, Indian and other languages. Rare manuscript copies of “Fava'id al-Hikmat” are kept at the Institute of Manuscripts named after Muhammad Fuzuli of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, as well as in Iran and Egypt.



### **Sheikhulislam Fazil Iravani**

Sheikhulislam Fazil Iravani was born in 1782 in the city of Iravan. He received his first education at the mullah school of the city, and at the age of 20 he went to study at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, one of the oldest universities in the world. Having stayed in Cairo for 20-25 years, he received an excellent education. Then he was akhund in the cities of Isfahan and Tabriz. He wrote works on Eastern history and religious sciences. After returning to his homeland, he became the head of the Blue Mosque in Iravan.

In 1843, Mujtahid Fazil Iravani was the deputy chairman of the Shia Spiritual Department of the Caucasian Muslims, and in 1847–1872 he was the sheikh-ul-Islam of the Caucasus. In 1872, Fazil Iravani, who resigned from the position of Sheikhulislam, returned to Iravan and lived in the “Sheikhulislam” neighborhood named after him. Fazil Iravani died in 1885 in his native city of Iravan at the age of 103.

Fazil Iravani’s “Kitabut-Taharat” (“Book of Purity”) was printed in Tabriz in 1883 by lithography method. His short story “Red Rose and Nightingale” was translated by Khocens Markar Gegamyan, who lived in St. Petersburg, and was published in Armenian and Russian languages in 1812. Later, this work was reprinted in French and German in Europe as Hozens Markar’s own original work. The work was translated into French by Wayan de Floribal, and into German by Joseph von Hammer. In 1892, the French researcher Charles Georgen clarified the issue and wrote that “The Rose and the Nightingale” is the work of a Turkish author named Fazil or Fazili, Khocens Markar simply translated “The Rose and the Nightingale” into Armenian and Russian and published it as his own work. Even after it became clear that the real author of the book was Fazil Iravani, the Armenians published “The Rose and the Nightingale” in Fresno (USA) in 1950 as the work of the Armenian author. The original of the work “The Rose and the Nightingale” is kept in Matenadaran – Mesrop Mashtos Institute of Ancient Manuscripts.

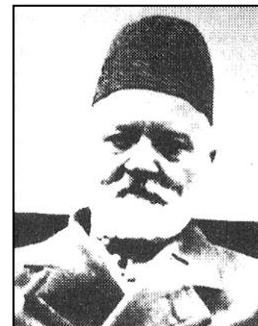
## **Mirza Gadim Iravani**

Mirza Gadim Iravani (1826-1875) is considered the founder of Azerbaijani easel painting. He carried out part of the restoration works in the Iravan Khan Palace. Born in Iravan, Mirza Gadym graduated from the progymnasium in Tbilisi at the age of 15. Having studied Persian, Russian and French perfectly, Mirza Gadim worked as a telegrapher in the post office until the end of his life after returning to Iravan. According to the information provided, Mirza Gadim's father, Muhammad Huseyn, was a famous shabaka master. Mirza Gadim's inclination towards painting appeared when he was studying at the progymnasium in Tbilisi. At first, Mirza Gadim painted pictures on glass and fabric, later he became famous as a master of portraits and ornamental compositions. Mirza Gadim Iravani, who was a college assessor (the civil title given to persons who were noble by birth in the 19th century – N.M.), had a rich library of works by Western European, Eastern and Russian writers.

Restoration of portraits and ornamental compositions in the Hall of Mirrors of the Iravan Khan Palace was entrusted to Mirza Gadim. He restored most of the murals in the Hall of Mirrors. It seems that in 1867-1874, Mirza Kadym carried out many restoration works in the Khan's palace. Portraits of "Fateli Shah", "Iravan Sardar", "Hasan Khan", "Rustam Zal" painted by the artist with oil paints are currently kept in the State Art Museum of Georgia in Tbilisi, and the portrait of "Abbas Mirza" is kept in the State Art Museum of Azerbaijan.

## Abbas Mammadzadeh

Abbas Mammadzadeh was born around 1864 in a merchant family. He studied Persian in Isfahan and studied at a madrasa in Iravan. In 1881, he taught Arabic and Persian languages at the teacher's seminary opened in Iravan. He was called Fars Abbas because he knew the Persian language perfectly. In 1912, the "Guldaste" textbook was printed in Persian language at the "Orujov brothers" printing house in Baku. In 1913, his textbooks "Badrgatul-Aftal" ("Gift for children") and "Persian language tutorial for Russians" were published simultaneously in Baku, Tiflis and Iravan. During the massacres in Iravan in 1918, he took refuge in Tabriz and died there a year later.



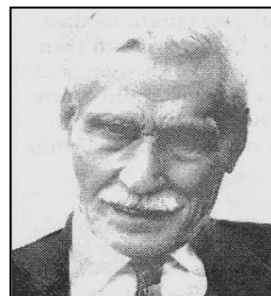
His eldest son Jabbar Mammadzadeh (1882–1937) graduated from the Iravan Teachers' Seminary in 1902 and worked as a teacher in that seminary since 1907. In August 1918, after the teachers' seminary was closed, he came to Nakhchivan and taught at the higher elementary school there for two years. In those years, his 3 books ("Самоучитель тюркского языка для русских", "Самоучитель русского языка для тюрков", "Самоучитель русского языка для персов") were published. He moved to Baku in 1920 and gave lectures in higher schools. In 1937, he was awarded the scientific degree of Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences for his work "History of Teaching Methodology in Azerbaijan". In October of that year, he was arrested and shot.

Mirza Jabbar's son Jalal Mammadov (1918–1983) graduated from the law faculty of Azerbaijan State University, but he was inclined towards literature. He worked in responsible positions in the Ministry of Education and "Azernashr", later he worked as the deputy chairman of the State Television and Radio Committee, and the deputy editor of the "Communist" newspaper. In 1966, he was appointed the editor-in-chief of "Azerbaijan" magazine, and from 1975 until the end of his life, he worked as the first deputy chairman of the State Committee on Book Trade, Printing and Publishing.

## Jabbar Asgarzadeh

Jabbar Asgar oglu Asgarzadeh was born in 1885 in the city of Iravan. He received his first education in a mollakhana, and from the age of fifteen he was teaching young children at home. He started his journalistic activity as one of the correspondents of “Qafqaz” newspaper. He also appeared in “Molla Nasraddin” collection with poems and articles.

According to the permission given to Mirmohammad Mirfatullayev and Jabbar Asgarzadeh on January 21, 1914 by the governor of Iravan, they published the first issue of the satirical “Lek-Lek” magazine on February 22 of that year. A total of 8 numbers of “Lek-lek” were published. He was persecuted for his satirical poems and journalistic writings published in periodicals. On the other hand, due to his illness, he was forced to move to the city of Marand in South Azerbaijan, where he worked as a teacher at the Ahmadiyya school. Then he was invited to the city of Tabriz. There he helped open a kindergarten, organized a school for deaf and mute children (1922–1927), and continued his teaching activities in an orphanage in Shiraz (1927–1933). Then he opened a school for the blind and the mute in Tehran. There he published a pedagogical magazine called “Zaban” (1942), and at the same time continued his social, literary and pedagogical activities.



His multifaceted creativity was closely related to pedagogy, poetry, art, music, culture and healthcare. He was fluent in Arabic, Persian and Russian languages and translated selected poetry of foreign countries. He wrote his works in Azerbaijani and Russian languages. His published lyric poems with “J. Asgarzadeh”, “Ajiz”, “Baghchaban” signatures and his satirical poems were published with “Court Cat”, “Nochtali”, “Leylek’s nest”, “Molla haray” his signatures. His verse novels for young children and school children have also been published. For his services in the field of education, he was named a professor of Tehran University.

Jabbar Asgarzadeh died in Tehran in the fall of 1966.



## Mirabbas Mirbaghirov

Mirabbas Mirhuseyn oghlu Mirbaghirov was born in the city of Iravan between 1880 and 1885. He graduated from Iravan gymnasium.

Mirabbas Mirbaghirov was selling books together with his brother Mirabdullah from a young age. The brothers who opened the “Umud” bookstore in Iravan came to Baku in 1909 and opened a new bookstore there in 1914.

The first article of Mirabbas Mirbaghirov was published in “Hayat” newspaper on June 19, 1905. Between 1905 and 1929, about 200 journalistic articles, news, literary translations were published. At first, Mirbaghirov established close relations with “Hayat” and “Irshad” newspapers, later he closely cooperated with “Taza Hayat”, “Taraqqi”, “Yeni Irshad”, “Iqbal”, and “Sedayi-Haqq” newspapers. His most used signature was “Nadi”.

Continuing his journalistic activities in the following years, he worked in the newspapers “Azerbaijan” during the Republic of Azerbaijan, and during the Soviet period in “Communist”, “Yeni Yol”, “Khalq Maarif”, “Fuqara Fuyuzati”, “Education and culture”, “Newspaper of the Azerbaijan Supreme Economic Council”, “People’s teacher”, “Golden pen”, “Farmer”, “Education worker”, “Economic news” magazines.

Mirabbas Mirbaghirov is one of the founders of the theater in Iravan.

7 books of Mirabbas Mirbaghirov were published in 1913–1914, 6 of which were original and 1 was a translation. He wrote “Important events of Ottoman history” (Baku, 1913), “Powerful days of the Ottoman government” (1913), “History pages. I. Islamic money. II. The country of Egypt and its history” (1914), “Mr. Yusif and his famous adventure” (1914), “Ottoman marches, songs of the homeland and nation” (1914) and other books.

During the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in January 1919, a delegation led by M. Mirbaghirov was sent to Nakhchivan to study the problems of the local population, according to the decision of the Society of Compatriots of the Iravan province and by the order of the Azerbaijan government. The population welcomed the ambassadors of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic with great enthusiasm. On February 22, 1919, the delegation headed by M. Mirbaghirov met with the British Governor-General in Nakhchivan and brought to his attention the position of the government of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic regarding Nakhchivan. In addition to the delegation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the British Governor-General also participated in the meeting held at the residence of Jafargulu Khan regarding the further fate of the government in Nakhchivan. The representatives of the Azerbaijani government stated that they recognize the government headed by Jafargulu Khan. He participated in the preparation of the text of the Act on the voluntary integration of Nakhchivan into the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. The act, consisting of clauses related to political, military, economic, material and cultural issues, was signed by the government and members of the National Council, representatives of the population, and approved with the government seal. The work done by the delegation in Nakhchivan entered the history of Azerbaijan as “Mirbaghirov mission”.

M. Mirbaghirov worked in the USSR People’s Food Commissariat system in the first years of the Soviet rule, in “Communist” newspapers from 1923, in “Yeni yol” newspapers in 1924, and in “Educational Worker” magazine from 1925 to 1929.

The works of Mirbaghirov, who had encyclopedic knowledge as an economist, ethnographer, geographer, art critic, literary critic, linguist, pedagogue, and historian, have not lost their scientific value even now.

It is believed that he and his brothers moved to Turkey with his family at the beginning of 1930.

## Teymur khan Makinski

Teymur Khan Makinski was born in 1874 in Iravan. The Makinski family, descendants of the Maku khans living in Iravan, were closely related to the Iravanskis, the successors of the Iravan khans. Teymur Khan Makinski, one of the founders of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, graduated from the Iravan Gymnasium and then from the Faculty of Law of Warsaw University in 1916 with a first class diploma.

Teymur Khan Makinski was one of the active participants of the national liberation movement in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the 20th century. Socio-political figure Teymur Khan Makinski became a member of the Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Seim, and after the fall of the Transcaucasian Federation, he became a member of the Azerbaijan National Council.



According to the “Law on the Establishment of the Azerbaijan Majlis-Mabusana (Parliament)” dated November 19, 1918 of the National Council, he was included in the composition of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic without elections. In June-October 1918, T. Makinski was the deputy minister of justice of the Azerbaijan government, and from October 20 to the end of December, he was the diplomatic representative of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic to the Armenian government. He was elected the chairman of the board of the Society of Compatriots of Iravan Governorate, which was founded in Baku in January 1919 in order to protect Azerbaijanis living in Iravan province from Armenian oppression.

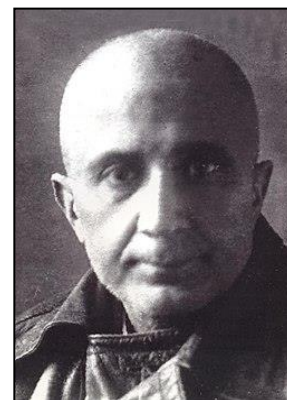
From December 26, 1918 to March 14, 1919, Teymur Khan Makinski served as the Minister of Justice in the 3rd government cabinet of Fatali Khan Khoyski. He was the chairman of the military court of Azerbaijan from June 1919 to January 1920, and from March 1920 he was again the diplomatic representative of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic to the Armenian government. After the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, on May 15, 1920, the activities of the diplomatic mission in Iravan were suspended by the Armenian government. A criminal case was opened against T. Makinski by the Armenian prosecutor’s office for providing financial assistance to our compatriots living in Zangibasara when he was the head of the diplomatic mission, but he was able to secretly leave Iravan and return to Tbilisi on May 28 with the help of the permanent representation of Georgia in Iravan.

Unfortunately, there is no accurate information about the further fate of Teymur Bey Makinski.

The son of Teymur Bey Makinski’s uncle, Abbasali Bey Makinski, who graduated from the law faculty of St. Petersburg University in 1908, worked in the permanent representation of the Azerbaijani government in Iravan. As he knew the Russian, English, French and German languages, he defended the rights of Azerbaijanis in diplomatic negotiations. Abbasali Bey Makinski was one of the activists of the Araz-Turk Government established in Nakhchivan in the fall of 1918.

## Rashid bey Ismayilov

The well-known publicist, historian-scientist and pedagogue Rashid bey Asad oglu Ismayilov was born in 1877 in the city of Iravan. He graduated from Iravan Teachers' Seminary. In 1903, he started working in "Shargi-rus" newspaper. In addition, he published articles in the Russian-language press ("Sankt-Peterburgskiy ve domosti", etc.) printed in the Caucasus and in the center of Russia. Rashid Bey Ismayilov worked for one year in "Tiflisskiy listok" newspaper. He had close relations with Jalil Mammadguluzadeh, Muhammad aga Shahtakhtinski, Ahmed bey Aghayev (Aghaoglu), Alimardan bey Topchubashov and others, and worked together with them. After the publication of "Sharqi-rus" newspaper was stopped, he headed the Middle East department of "Novoye obozreniye" newspaper. Although Rashid Bey Ismayilov applied to the Viceroy of the Caucasus to publish a newspaper called "Taza Zaman", he was not allowed to publish the newspaper on the pretext that he was a pan-Islamist.



In 1904, his book "Brief History of the Caucasus and Brief Biographies of Famous Turkish Writers and Poets from Transcaucasia" was published in Azerbaijani Turkish at the "Shargi-rus" printing house in Tbilisi. Some issues of the history of the Caucasus, including Azerbaijan in the 19th century, are reflected in this book. Rashid Bey Ismayilov translated Zurab Antonov's play "Koroglu" from Georgian into Azerbaijani, and that work was staged in Tbilisi theater.

Rashid Bey Ismayilov worked in a responsible position in the Council of Ministers during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. On January 15, 1919, an extraordinary meeting of Azerbaijanis living in Iravan governorate was held in Baku and the Society of Compatriots of Muslims of Iravan governorate was founded. Rashid Bey Ismayilov worked effectively as the responsible secretary of this society.

After the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, Rashid Bey Ismayilov worked as a history teacher at school No. 18 in Baku.

After A.A. Bakikhanov, Rashid Bey Ismayilov showed the second initiative in the field of researching the history of Azerbaijan based on scientific sources. His book "History of Azerbaijan", which covers the history of Azerbaijan from ancient times to the establishment of Soviet power in April 1920, was published in Baku in 1923. In the work, the section "Declaration of independence of the Transcaucasus" is devoted to the situation on the eve of the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, and the section "Azerbaijan Republic" is devoted to its establishment and activities. Some issues of the history of the Caucasus, including Azerbaijan in the 19th century, are reflected in this book.

Rashid Bey Ismayilov died in Baku in 1941. His "History of Azerbaijan" was reprinted in Cyrillic by "Azernashr" in 1993.

Rashid Bey's elder brother Karim Bey Ismayilov graduated from the Gori Teachers' Seminary in 1892 and became an employee of "Molla Nasraddin" magazine.

## Ali Mehoun

Ali Haji Zeynalabdin oghlu Rahimov (Ali Mazhoun) was born in 1886 in the city of Iravan. Mollanesraddinchi, poet, publicist took the pseudonym “Mahzun”. An intellectual with high erudition, a talented writer, Ali Mehoun had shown interest in literature since his teenage years. His works were published in “Molla Nasreddin”, “Mazali”, “Babayi-Amir” magazines, “Iqbal”, “Sadayi-Haqq” newspapers, etc.

Ali tried to protect himself by publishing his writings under the signatures of “Mother frog” and “Orphan chick”. On March 25, 1913, Ali Mehoun Rahimzadeh and Asgar Akhundov received permission from the official circles of Iravan for the functioning of Islamic Drama Company. The actors of this company, which united young actors around it, in a short period of time staged the plays such as “Who is to blame?”, “After money”, “Hungry fellows”, “Lovely child”, “Ibrahim bey, or a victim of tyranny”, “Defrauds” and “The End of Misery”.



On January 1, 1917, the collection “Burhani-Haqiqat” was published under the editorship of Ali Meshoun and one of the influential intellectuals of Iravan, Hasan Mirzazadeh Aliyev. The publishing of “Burhani-Haqiqat”, which had a literary, political, historical, and scientific direction, was an important event in the socio-political life and literary environment of Iravan. A total of 9 issues of the collection, published twice a month, were published at the “Luys” printing house in Iravan. Ali Meshoun involved various qualified intellectuals living in Iravan and students of Iravan Teacher’s Seminary to cooperate with the community for the purpose of educating the people. In addition to saving its readers from the oppression of ignorance, “Burhani-Haqiqat” also explained the happenings in the language of truth, described the true purpose of individual parties and institutions to the masses, showed the forces behind murders, robberies and mass massacres, it also had a mission to prevent the attempts of Armenians to falsify the history of our material and cultural monuments in Iravan.

During the massacres committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Iravan in 1918–1920, Ali Meshoun left the city and settled in Azerbaijan, where he worked in various media outlets.

Ali Meshoun died in 1934.

## Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski

Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski was born in 1871. Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski was one of the educators who had special services in the development of education in Iravan. His father, Ali Gamarlinski, was a general of the tsarist army, and his eldest son Huseynali Gamarli, who emigrated to Turkey in 1915, was a general of the Turkish army. His second son, Ali, graduated from Gori teachers' seminary, and his other children, Pasha, Adil and Mahmud, worked as teachers after graduating from gymnasium. Mammadvali Gamarlinski himself graduated from the Russian-Tatar school in Iravan in 1898, and in March 1900 he passed the exam at the Iravan gubernatorial assembly and earned the title of teacher. He was a teacher of the Russian-Tatar school in Iravan in 1901–1911. The book "Proverbs" written by him was published in 1889 at the "Edilson" printing house in Iravan. One of the authors of the "Mother Tongue" textbook published in 1907, 1908 and 1911 was Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski.



When Mirza Mammadvali participated in the teachers' congress held in Baku in 1906, Nariman Narimanov introduced him to Mirza Alakbar Sabir, as one of the outstanding educators of Iravan Chukhur, and informed the poet about the existing schools in Iravan. Mahmud Gamarli's article about his father, entitled "From my father's memories", describes that incident with his father's words: "The late Sabir's eyes were filled with tears of joy. I invited Sabir to visit Iravan. But we were both in the same situation. N. Narimanov paid our Iravan expenses. After the congress ended, we went to Iravan. When the late Sabir met with Hashim bey Narimanbeyov, Hamid bey Shahtakhtinski, Sultanov, Gaziyeu and others, he said: "Mirza, these teachers, schools, teaching methods of yours, especially the Muslim girls' school, fascinated me. We can be sure that our nation will be in the forefront in the near future."

## Muhammad Maharramov

Maharramov Muhammad (1886, Gamarli village of Iravan province – 1982, Paris) was one of the active participants of the national independence struggle in Azerbaijan. After graduating from the Iravan gymnasium (1914), he studied at the medical faculty of Moscow University.

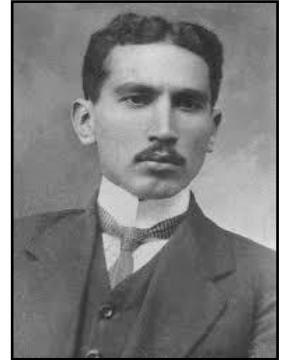
After the February revolution (1917), he left his studies and returned to Tbilisi, where he joined the “Hummet” social-democratic organization. Maharramov was elected to the Transcaucasian Seim from the Muslim Socialist Bloc, and after the fall of the Transcaucasian Democratic Federal Republic (May 26, 1918), he became a member of the Azerbaijan National Council (May 27, 1918). He participated in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. According to the “Law on the establishment of the Azerbaijan Majlis-Mabusana” of the National Council (November 19, 1918), he was included in the composition of the non-elected Azerbaijani Parliament. At the joint meeting of the Government of Azerbaijan with the Council of Elders of the Parliament (December 28, 1918), he was appointed the advisor of the Azerbaijani delegation to the Paris Peace Conference (together with Mir Yagub Mehdiyev and Jeyhun Bey Hajibeyli).



After the April occupation (1920), Maharramov could not return to his homeland, but stayed in France and received higher education in the field of economics at the Sorbonne. He worked in the Bank from 1927, and later opened a second-hand shop of French literature in the 18th and 19th centuries. Maharramov, who lost hope of returning to his homeland after the Second World War, accepted French citizenship in 1948. He visited Baku in 1972 and 1975, and donated valuable materials related to Azerbaijani culture to the museums and libraries of the city.

## Hashim bey Narimanbeyov

Hashim Bey Narimanbeyov was born in 1859. Hashim bey Nariman bey oglu Narimanbeyov, who graduated from the Transcaucasian (Gori) Teachers' Seminary in 1882, opened a Russian-Tatar (Azerbaijani) school in Iravan on October 21, 1896. For the first time, instead of 70 students, 110 students were admitted to the school. The curriculum of the School, approved by the Russian Ministry of Public Education, included Azerbaijani, Russian, Persian, Arabic languages, Sharia and arithmetic. The commission that established the Russian-Tatar (Azerbaijan) school included Abbasgulu Khan Iravanski (chairman), Ismayil Bey Shafibeyov, the Azerbaijani language teacher of the Iravan Gymnasium, Rahim Khalilov, the Azerbaijani language teacher of the Iravan Teachers' Seminary, and others. Iravan intellectuals often helped the school. City theater lovers often staged performances and donated the collected funds to the Russian-Azerbaijani school. The Iravan governorate mosque also provided financial support to the school.



In 1899, on the initiative of H. Narimanbeyov, evening courses for elderly Muslims were opened at his school. Russian language, arithmetic, and Azerbaijani lessons were held there. H. Narimanbeyov taught the Russian language and arithmetic, and Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski taught the Azerbaijani language.

In the "Memorial Book of Iravan Governorate for 1906" it is stated that the patron of the Russo-Tatar primary school is Abbasgulu Khan Iravanski, its principal is Hashim Bey Narimanbeyov, its teachers are Hamid Agha Shahtakhtinski, Mustafa Rajabov, and Sharia teachers are Mammad Gaziyeu and Mirza Mammadvali Gamarlinski. In the 1914 edition of that series, it was shown that Hashim Bey Narimanbeyov was the principal of the two-year Russian-Tatar boys' primary school in Iravan, Yevsyukov, Mammadvali Gamarlinski and Vasiliev were the teachers, and Akhund Abdulla Gaziyeu was the sharia teacher.

In the first years of the Soviet rule, the school named after Mashadi Azizbeyov, which operated on the basis of the former Hashim Bey Narimanbeyov's school in Iravan, was called Hashim Bey's school by the people of Iravan.



## Akbar agha SheikhuIslamov

A well-known political and public figure of his time, Akbar Agha Ibrahim oglu SheikhuIslamov was born in 1891 in the city of Iravan. After completing his secondary education at the Iravan gymnasium, he entered the St. Petersburg Institute of Road Engineering in 1912. After the February revolution in Russia in 1917, he returned to his homeland as a highly educated specialist.

In February 1918, A. SheikhuIslamov was elected a member of the Transcaucasian Seim. On February 28 of the same year, he joined the “Hummet” party within the Muslim faction approved by the Seim. A. SheikhuIslamov was a member of the delegation created by the Transcaucasian Seim on March 1, 1918 to conduct peace negotiations with the Turkish government. He also served as Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs in the Transcaucasian government.



A. SheikhuIslamov was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence of Azerbaijan, adopted on May 28, 1918. He held the position of Minister of Agriculture in the first government cabinet formed by Fatali Khan Khoyski. On December 7, 1918, he was elected a member of the Azerbaijani parliament, which was opened in Baku, and was included in the socialist faction in the parliament.

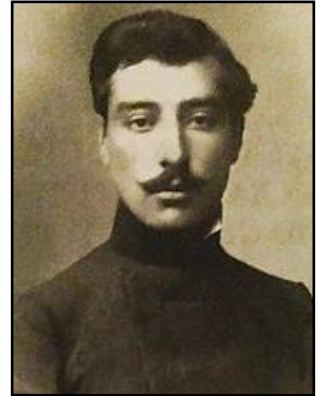
As part of the delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the leadership of Alimardan bey Topchubashov, A. SheikhuIslamov left for Paris to participate in the Versailles peace conference to be opened in 1919, and stayed there after Azerbaijan lost its independence in April 1920.

Akbar Agha SheikhuIslamov was a member of the II International from Azerbaijan in the 1920s. His article entitled “How Azerbaijan was founded” in the 2nd issue of “Azerbaijan” magazine, which was published in Russian in Paris, is still relevant today.

Akbar Agha SheikhuIslamov died on March 2, 1961 and was buried in the Muslim cemetery near Paris.

## Baghir bey Rzayev

Baghir Karbalayi Alasgar oglu Rzayev (1891, Iravan – 1927, Baku) was the secretary general of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the administrative minister of the Araz Turkic Republic, a member of the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, a member of the National Council of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, a member of the Transcaucasian Seim and the Muslim faction of the Transcaucasian Seim.



Baghir bey Rzayev was born in 1891 in Iravan. He studied in gymnasium. In 1911, he entered the Faculty of Law of Moscow University.

After the April invasion, he lived as an emigrant and later returned to Azerbaijan. In 1927, he did not tolerate political pressure and committed suicide.

As a member of the Muslim Socialist Bloc, Baghir Rzayev was elected to the Transcaucasian Seim, where he was a member of the Muslim faction and the Muslim Socialist Bloc group.

On May 27, 1918, he was elected a member of the National Council of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic from the ranks of the Muslim Socialist Bloc.

He was one of the three deputies who objected to the concession of Iravan as the capital to the newly created Republic of Armenia at the meeting of the National Council of Azerbaijan held on May 31, 1918.

On December 7, 1918, Baghir bey Rzayev was directly admitted to the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic from the ranks of the National Council of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. At the 2nd session of the Parliament on December 15, 1918, his membership was approved by voting. He represented the Socialist faction in the parliament.

On January 28, 1919, Baghir bey Rzayev was expelled from the parliament and Ibrahim Abilov was elected as a member instead.

On May 15, 1919, Bagir bey Rzayev was nominated to the parliament by the Socialists faction instead of Mahammad Maharramov, who withdrew from membership.

## Yunis Nuri

The formation of the Azerbaijani theater in Iravan is connected with the name of Yunis Nuri. Born in Iravan in 1878, Yunis Haji Süleyman oğlu Süleymanov dedicated his life to Iravan theater as an innately talented actor, theater organizer and director.

On May 26, 1916, under the direction of Yunis Nuri, the actors of the Iravan Islamic Drama Company staged Abdurrahim Bey Hagverdiev's "The Collapsed Alliance", on June 9, "Iranian Tragedies" and the comedy "Giz Istemek", and in September "Arshin Mal Alan" operetta were staged. In 1917, theater lovers staged writer Rza Zaki's (Latifbeyov) play "Sultan Abdulhamid's predecessor" under the name "The End of Oppression and Tyranny". In 1918–1920, Armenians committed mass massacres in the city of Iravan. A large number of Iravan's amateur actors who managed to escape from these massacres, especially Yunis Nuri, immigrated to the city of Khoy, Iran. That troupe stayed there for up to three years, and although the members of the troupe worked in various jobs to earn their living, they also performed theater performances from time to time.



From the second half of 1921, refugees from Iravan who took refuge in Iran, Turkey and Azerbaijan began to return gradually to their homelands. The cultural and educational problems of Azerbaijanis in the city of Iravan were mainly solved by Azerbaijani intellectuals who united around the Turkish club established in December 1921. From February 1922, a Turkish theater troupe of amateur artists, led by Yunis Nuri, was operating under the Central Turkish Club. At the beginning of 1923, the statute of the theater association was widely discussed and accepted. In May 1924, the drama association under the Central Turkish Club was given the status of an independent theater troupe. Performances of the Turkish troupe were prepared and performed at the Central Turkish Club.

On March 15, 1928, the mobile Iravan State Turkish (Azerbaijani) Drama Theater was established by the decision of the Armenian government. Professional actor Yunis Nuri was the leader of the theater troupe. Books and articles have been published dedicated to the life and activities of Yunis Nuri, who died in 1950.

## Mustafa Topchubashov

Mustafa bey Agha bey oglu Topchubashov was born on August 17, 1895 in the village of Goykumbat near Iravan. He graduated from Iravan gymnasium with a gold medal and entered the Faculty of Medicine of Kyiv State University. After completing his studies, he first worked in Nakhchivan and then in Baku. In 1926, he was sent on a scientific mission to Germany. In 1930, he defended his doctoral dissertation on “Clinical, pathological and surgical treatment of malarial plenomegaly” and was elected the head of the Department of Surgery of the Azerbaijan Medical Institute in 1926. In 1937, for the first time in the history of world science of anesthesiology, he discovered the original anesthesia method – analgesia method.



Mustafa Topchubashov was one of the first members of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences established in 1945. In 1945–1950, he worked as the chief surgeon of the Ministry of Health of the Azerbaijan SSR, in 1945–1948 as the director of the Institute of Experimental Surgery of the Academy of Sciences. In 1949, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, and in 1960, a full member. Topchubashov was also an honorary member of the Bulgarian Academy.

Mustafa Topchubashov served as vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR twice (1951–1956 and 1969–1981). For many years, he was elected a deputy to the convocations of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan, in 1953–1955 and 1967–1971 he was the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Mustafa Bey Topchubashov was awarded the title of “Honored Scientist” in 1940, and “Hero of Socialist Labor” in 1975. In 1943, he was the recipient of the “Stalin” award (USSR State Prize). He was awarded the Order of Lenin 4 times, the Orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner of Labor and a number of medals.

Academician M. Topchubashov died on November 20, 1981 in Baku.

## Habib bey Salimov

Habib Bey Salimov was born on February 8, 1881 in Iravan. His father, Haji Yusif Bey, worked as a judge in Iravan Governorate. Habib Bey graduated from Iravan Gymnasium. He volunteered for the army in August 1900 and served in Yelizavetpol (Ganja) Cavalry Regiment and received the rank of non-commissioned officer. After graduating from the cavalry school in Tbilisi in 1902, he started serving in the Third Caucasian Rifle Battalion. In 1905, he was appointed aide to the battalion commander, and in 1907, he was appointed the commander of the third military unit. In September of the same year, he was awarded the Order of “Saint Vladimir”. In 1908–1910, Habib Bey served as part of the Fifth Caucasian Rifle Battalion on the borders of Julfa, Nakhchivan. He received the rank of captain in 1912. Later, he graduated from the Nikolayev General Staff Military Academy in St. Petersburg.



He started serving in the Muslim Corps on March 14, 1918. Later, he was appointed chief of staff of the corps' brigade consisting of three cavalry regiments. After the declaration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, Salimov took an active part in the battles against the Dashnak-Bolshevik troops as part of the Caucasian Islamic Army. The Mususlu unit formed under his command won a brilliant victory over the Dashnak-Bolshevik military units in the battles around Mususlu, Kurdamir and Karrar. The Southern group, which was formed in the middle of July 1918 at the base of the Mususlu detachment, under the command of Habib Bey, passed an honorable battle path to the outskirts of Baku. On November 15, 1918, by order No. 2 of the Ministry of War, Salimov was appointed the head of the General Staff of the Azerbaijan Army and the office of the ministry. On February 28, 1919, by the decision of the Council of Ministers, Habib Bey was awarded the rank of Major General.

In July 1919, under the command of Brigadier General Habib Bey Salimov, the Malakan and Russian-Armenian armed forces that did not want to recognize the Azerbaijani national government were crushed in Mughan and Lankaran.

On February 17, 1920, Habib Bey Salimov was appointed the chairman of the commission created for the reconstruction of the Azerbaijani army headquarters. After the establishment of the unified headquarters of the Azerbaijani army, Habib Bey was appointed its chief.

One of the main services of Habib Bey Salimov was the successful Karabakh operation in March-April 1920. During this operation, the Armenian-Dashnak armed units, which had betrayed the state and launched an armed uprising, were dealt with a heavy blow, and the sovereign rights of Azerbaijan were restored in the region.

Habib Bey Salimov resigned from the army after the April 1920 invasion. Habib Bey was appointed military commissar in Nakhchivan in May 1920. On September 1 of that year, Habib Bey was arrested and shot on December 30.

## Abbasgulu bey Shadlinski

Abbasgulu bey Khanbaba bey oghlu Shadlinski was born on February 24, 1886 in the village of Big Vedi, Iravan province. He lost his father when he was a child.

He graduated from a two-class Russian-Tatar school.

In 1902, his grandfather cultivated a small plot of land. The revolutions of 1905–1907 in Russia and 1905–1911 in Iran had an important impact on the formation of his social and political outlook. After the February revolution (1907), Shadlinski devoted his life to the struggle for the people's cause and sympathized with the communists.

At the beginning of 1918, in the context of genocides by Dashnak-Armenian armed groups against Azerbaijanis in Nakhchivan, Iravan, Derelayaz, Zangazur and other areas, a voluntary people's association against the Armenian-Dashnak bandits was formed by Shadlinski in Vedi, which later became the "Red Camp".

In 1918–1920, he was the commander of the volunteer units that fought against the Dashnaks in Vedibasar. In July 1920, by the order of Shadlinski, the population of Vedibasar and Zangibasar crossed over to the territory of Iran, and first took a position near the city of Khoi, and then around the city of Marand.

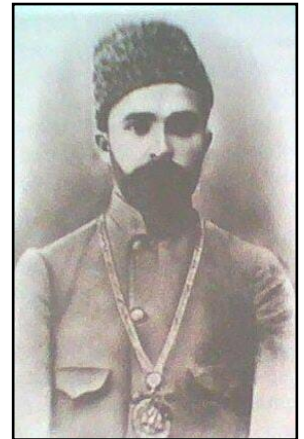
After the declaration of Soviet power in Nakhchivan on July 28, 1920, he accepted the invitation of the Military Revolutionary Committee and Nariman Narimanov and came to Nakhchivan on September 17 with a group of 200 people.

The "Red Camp" group led by him showed heroism in suppressing the Dashnak uprising in Iravan from February to early April 1921. 19 members of the Red Camp, led by Shadlinski, were awarded the Order of the Red Banner of the Armenian SSR for their bravery in the battles with the Dashnaks.

In the summer of 1921, Shadlinski's fighters showed heroism in defeating the Dashnak bandits in Derelaez and Zangazur.

After that, Shadlinski, who returned to Vedi, worked in a number of responsible economic positions in Armenia in 1922–1928, and then was appointed the head of the construction of the Davali cement factory.

He was killed by his enemies in February 1930.



## Aziz Aliyev

Prominent scientist and public figure Aziz Mammadkarim oglu Aliyev was born on January 1, 1897 in the village of Hamamli near the city of Iravan. He received his primary education in Ibadulla bey Mughanlinski's boarding house in Iravan. He was taught by Jabbar Mammadzadeh, the son of Fars Abbas, a well-known linguist-scientist. Here he studied Arabic, Persian and Russian, as well as French. The prominent researcher-scientist Aziz Sharif writes that at that time there were two boarding schools in Iravan to prepare Azerbaijani children for gymnasium. One of them was run by teacher Jafar bey Jafarov, and the second by Ibadulla bey Mughanlinski and Jabbar bey Mammadov. After graduating from boarding school, Aziz Aliyev continued his education in Iravan gymnasium in 1908.



Aziz Aliyev, a young man studying at Iravan gymnasium, worked hard on his self-improvement. In 1914, due to his father's illness, he continued his education while teaching children in the evenings. In 1917, he graduated from the Iravan gymnasium with a gold medal, but he did not have the financial means to continue his education. For this purpose, A. Aliyev wrote a letter to Haji Zeynalabdin Taghiyev, a well-known millionaire and philanthropist, and Haji sent him 300 manats. On those funds, A. Aliyev went to Petersburg and entered the Military-Medical Academy.

In 1918, while in his 2nd year of study, Aziz spent the summer vacation in Iravan. Since his father died that year, A. Aliyev, who had to carry the burden of his family, was forced to interrupt his studies. Due to the rise of Dashnak conspirators, the whole family first moved to Sharur district of Nakhchivan, then to Shahtakht village, and from there to Arablar village in South Azerbaijan. The family returned to Shahtakht in 1921 and lived there for two years.

In May 1923, A. Aliyev came to Baku and got a job, and that year he was admitted to the therapist department of the Faculty of Medicine of the Azerbaijan State University and successfully graduated four years later. After that, A. Aliyev's intense labor activity began. From October 1929, he was appointed deputy of the public health commissar of the republic, then the director of the Clinical Institute, and in 1932, the rector of the Azerbaijan State Medical Institute. During the three years he was rector (1932–1935), thanks to his high level of organization, 45 textbooks and teaching aids were prepared and published in the Azerbaijani language. Among them are "Clinical-diagnostic laboratory analysis" by A. Aliyev, "Normal human anatomy" by K. Balakishiyev, "Microbiology course" by M. Ganiyev, "Eye diseases" by U. Musabayli, "Mild tuberculosis" by Y. Ghaziyev, etc. and other fundamental works.

A. Aliyev has always worked in high and responsible positions. In March 1934, he was elected the head of the Baku City Health Department, and after 3 months he was returned to his previous position, the rector of the Azerbaijan Medical Institute. At the same time, he was the director of the Azerbaijan Pharmaceutical Institute and headed both institutes until June 1, 1938.

In 1935, A. Aliyev defended his candidacy thesis and was awarded the title of associate professor two years later. The hard-working scientist defended his doctoral thesis in 1937. His dissertation was awarded a prize at the end of 1938.

A. Aliyev's scientific work did not isolate him from his social activities. He was a member of the Transcaucasia Central Executive Committee from 1936, and in 1937 he was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and then to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

During these years, A. Aliyev published more than 20 scientific and journalistic articles, headed the People's Commissariat of Health of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan State University.

At the end of the 1930s, A. Aliyev was already one of the most noticeable figures in the republic with his organizational skills. Gradually, he was promoted to more responsible positions, first he was elected the secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, and in March 1941 he was elected the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. According to the agreement reached at the beginning of the Second World War, when the former Soviet Army entered Iran, A. Aliyev was sent there as a member of the military council.

German troops occupied almost the entire European part of the former USSR. The North Caucasus was already in the hands of the Germans, and the fighting had reached the borders of Dagestan. To lead a multi-ethnic republic like Dagestan, an extremely high-level personnel was needed. Such a person was A. Aliyev. In September 1942, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party sent him to Dagestan as the first secretary. 1942–1948 years in Dagestan constitute a special stage in A. Aliyev's life. At that time, the province was going through a very difficult period. Dagestan played the role of a bridge between the southern republics and the front for sending food and oil. Aziz Aliyev started working in such difficult conditions, and thanks to his hard and tireless work, he successfully coped with the upcoming difficulties.

During the years when Aziz Aliyev was the head of Dagestan, strong development was shown in all areas of the province – agriculture, science, education, and culture. During this period, an academic center, research base (later became a branch of Academy of Sciences of the USSR), a Women's Institute and a women's school were opened in Dagestan. The youth of the province were sent to higher schools of the former USSR to study. A. Aliyev always took care of the literary and artistic figures of the republic and created necessary conditions for their creativity.

During the 6 years of his work in Dagestan, Aziz Aliyev did unprecedentedly great things in the autonomous republic and at the same time was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Dagestan ASSR from that area. Popularly known as "Founder Aziz", Aziz Aliyev worked as an inspector of the Central Committee of the All-Union K(b)P in 1948–1950, and as the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1950–1951. A. Aliyev, who left his profession – medicine long ago, returned to his profession in 1952, being appointed the director of the Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Reconstructive Surgery of the Azerbaijan SSR. Five-volume scientific works, 122 scientific works and 13 methodical brochures of the institute were published during his leadership. Aziz Aliyev was awarded the title of professor on April 14, 1958, and from that year until the end of his life in 1962, he was the head of the Azerbaijan Training Institute for Doctors.

Aziz Aliyev died on July 27, 1962, and was buried in the Alley of Honor. A number of streets in Azerbaijan and Dagestan are named after him.



## Magsud Mammadov

Magsud Mammad oglu Mammadov was born in Iravan in December 1897 and graduated from Iravan Boys' Gymnasium. He studied at the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute, the Communist University named after Yakov Sverdlov.

He started his career as a teacher in Iravan in 1915. In 1920–1923, he worked as the head of the Baku City People's Food Commissariat Department. In 1925–1927 he worked in the People's Finance Commissariat of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, in 1929–1930 he was the rector of Azerbaijan State University (now Baku State University). In 1931, he worked as the People's Commissar of Education of the Azerbaijan SSR. Magsud Mammadov spent a lot of energy to improve the educational and cultural level of the Azerbaijani people. Magsud Mammadov was appointed the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in 1931 and worked in this position until 1933.



Magsud Mammadov was the director of the Azerbaijan Party History Institute in 1933–1934. Considering his rich experience in party work, he was invited to work in the Central Committee again. In 1936–1937, he worked as a head of the department of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P. From July 29 to September 19, 1937, he served as the director of “Azernashr”.

Magsud Mammadov was elected a bureau member of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P, represented in the group of editors and translators of “Selected Works” of V.I.Lenin, which was first published in the Azerbaijani language in 1933 in the Azerbaijan State Publishing House.

Magsud Mammadov, a member of the Communist Party since September 1920, was a member of the Nakhchivan Central Executive Committee in 1925–1927, the Baku Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P in 1930–1934, and the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P in 1931. In 1931–1933, he was elected a member of the All-Union K(b)P Transcaucasian State Committee.

Magsud Mammadov, one of the victims of repression, was arrested and shot by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in September 1937. He was acquitted in 1957.

Magsud Mammadov is the nephew of Abbas Mahammadzadeh, one of the famous intellectuals of Iravan.

## Ahmad Rajabli

Ahmad Rajabli, son of Ahmad Jabbar, was born in 1898 in Iravan. In 1923, he graduated from the Higher Experimental Agrarian Royal Institute in Italy. He was breeder geneticist, professor, academician of the Academy of Agriculture (VASKNIL). He knew Russian, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Persian and Greek languages.

In 1924–1930, Ahmad Rajabli was involved in the creation of the genetics, and in 1930–1936, he worked as a head of department at the Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute. In 1937, as a victim of Stalin's repressions, he was exiled to Kolyma, and for 8 years he created a thermal farm and grew vegetables and obtained new varieties.

In 1945, A. Rajabli returned to Azerbaijan, engaged in teaching and science. In 1950, he was repressed again and exiled to Kazakhstan. After Stalin's death, he was acquitted and returned to his homeland.

Ahmad Rajabli is the author of more than 100 scientific works and 24 monographs. His book "Productivity in Azerbaijan" was published twice. As a result of the scientific experiments carried out by A. Rajabli, new varieties of subtropical plants, walnuts, kernels and grains, nuts were obtained.

Ahmad Jabbar oğlu Rajabli died in Moscow in 1963 and was buried in Baku.



## Mahammad Aghaoglu

Mahammad Aghaoglu was born in 1896 in İravan. In 1916, he graduated from Moscow State University, and in 1926, he graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Studies of the University of Vienna. He knew Azerbaijani, Arabic, Persian, Russian, English, German, French, and Greek.

After graduating from Moscow State University, Mohammad Aghaoglu traveled to Turkey, Iran, Syria and Central Asia to study Eastern culture and Islamic art. In 1918–1920, he actively participated in the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. He created the “Istiqbal” museum in Baku, participated in the organization of archeology and ethnography societies. After the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, he moved to Turkey, then to Austria, and in 1929 to the United States, where he lived until the end of his life. In the same year, he created the department of Islamic culture at the University of Detroit, and then the gallery of Islamic art.



In 1933–1938, M. Aghaoglu was a professor of the department of culture of Eastern peoples at this university, in 1934 he founded the magazine “Art Islamica” (“Islamic art”) and was its editor until the end of his life. M. Aghaoglu was the author of more than 50 scientific works, as well as monographs “History of Islamic Art” (Istanbul, 1928), “Book Printing in Iran in the 15th Century” (Michigan, 1935), “Manufacture and Carpets of the Safavid Period” (New York, 1941).

Muhammad Aghaoglu died in 1949 in Columbia, USA, and was buried there.

## Mammadali Nasir

Mammadali Haji Mammad oglu was born in 1899 in Iravan. Mammadali's father, Haji Mammad, received a religious education and learned Arabic and Persian languages. Mammadali studied at the Iravan gymnasium in 1908–1914 and learned the Persian language perfectly.

Young Mammadali, who entered the press under the pseudonym Nasir in 1912, published his writings in the newspapers “Sadayi-Haqq” and “Iqbal”, published in Baku. In 1914, when the satirical magazine “Lek-Lek” in Azerbaijani language began to be published in Iravan, he appeared in that magazine with poems and articles under the signatures of “Sheytan” and “Widow hen”.



At the end of 1917 and the beginning of 1918, Mammadali Nasir managed to open a political, social and literary newspaper in Iravan called “Javanlar shurasi” together with his colleagues M. Mirfatullayev and T. Rzayev. This newspaper condemned the dirty deeds of the Dashnaks and called on the people to be vigilant and to mobilize. For this reason, the publication of the newspaper was not allowed, it was closed after 3-4 issues. After that, he continued his speeches in “Achig soz” newspaper. M. Nasir was one of the activists of the “Defender of the Oppressed” organization established in Iravan under the leadership of Huseynaga Shahtakhtli.

M. Nasir came to Ganja in 1918 after escaping the persecution of the Dashnaks, and in 1920 the newspaper “Gırmızı Ganja” was published under his editorship. The play “Unhappy Family” written by him was staged in Ganja in 1919.

Mammadali Nasir, a member of the Communist Party since 1917, was invited to Armenia for a leadership position in 1921, worked as the director of the Turkish section of the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia until January 1922, and then worked in the “Ranjbar” newspaper.

In 1922–1923, the Caucasus Bureau appointed M. Nasir as the secretary of the party committee in Azgur, Borchali and Garayazi regions of Georgia. In 1926, M. Nasir, who was appointed the head of the Political Education Department in Zagatala by Caucasus Bureau, was invited to work in the “Communist” newspaper in Baku a year later. He worked there for several years as an instructor. In 1931–1934, M. Nasir worked as the editor-in-chief of regional newspapers in Devechi (“Yukselish”), Lachin (“Council Kurdistan”), Aghdam (“Aghdam collective farmer”), Barda (“Golden Barda”), Ali Bayramli (the present city of Shirvan – “Cotton picker”). “), and in Gasim Ismayilov (now Goranboy – “Gasim Ismayilov kolkhozchusu”).

In 1935, he worked as the head of the letters department at “Yeni Yol”. On July 18, 1936, he was subjected to repression and arrested, sentenced to 10 years of exile. He was acquitted in 1956, and since that year, he had continued his work as a reporter in the “Communist” newspaper, where he used to work. At the same time, he made speeches in “Literature and Art”, “Communist”, “Baku” newspapers, “Azerbaijan”, “Kirpi” magazines.

Mammadali Nasir died on April 14, 1982 at the age of 83, and was buried in the city cemetery of Baku.

## Saleh Gullijinski

Saleh Mashadi Teymur oğlu Gullijinski was born in 1899 in Iravan, in the family of Mashadi Teymur and Leyli khanum, who were among the prominent families of Iravan.

He graduated from the city school named after Pushkin in Iravan. In 1916, he graduated from the Iravan Teachers' Seminary.

He was one of the first investigators of the Emergency Commission of Armenia.

Saleh Gullijinski, one of the members of the first party organization established in Iravan, was sent to the position of the first chairman of the Vedi District Military Revolutionary Committee in early 1921.

In 1922, he worked as the chairman of the Vedi district executive committee.

At the end of 1922, he was sent to Tbilisi, to continue his studies at Transcaucasian University.

In 1937, Saleh Gullijinski became the rector of the Agricultural School under the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P.

In 1930–1937, Saleh Gullijinski worked as the rector of the Party School under the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P, the rector of the Agricultural School in Ganja, the head of the political department at the Gasim Ismayilov district MTS (Machine Tractor Station), and in 1937 he was the first person to be awarded the Order of Lenin in Transcaucasia. He was a victim of repression in 1938.



## Hasan Aliyev

Hasan Alirza oglu Aliyev was born in 1907 in Jomardli village of Zangazur district, Yelzavetpol (Ganja) province of Garakils district (later Sisyan district). He was an Azerbaijani scientist, socio-political figure, Honoured Scientist of the Azerbaijan SSR (1974), Secretary of the Party Committee of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR (1950), First Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan Republic, Secretary of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan (1952), Academic Secretary of ANAS (1952–1957), member of the Baku Council of Labor Deputies (1953–1956), full member of the Royal Society of Bibliographers of England, director of the Institute of Geography of ANAS (1968–1987), which later was named after him.



In 1944, he was appointed Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs of the Department of Soil Science and Agrochemistry. When Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences was established in 1945, the department became an institute, and until 1949 he worked as a deputy director at the institute. In 1945, he was again invited to the position of senior lecturer at the Faculty of Geography of Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute, where he worked until 1949. In 1946–1962 he was the chairman of Azerbaijan branch of the All-Union Soil Science Society, in 1949–1952 he worked as the director of the Institute of Botany of ANAS. In 1952, he was promoted to the position of First Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Azerbaijan and in the same year Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. In 1952, he served as Academician-Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan due to structural changes in the former Central Committee of Azerbaijan, and in the same year was elected a full member of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. For the first time between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the academies of sciences of the allied republics, Hasan Aliyev established the Nature Protection Commission under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in 1955 and headed this commission. He was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

His main scientific work covers the theory of soil science, ecology, botany, plant growing, problems of conservation and more efficient use of natural resources and natural conditions, in general, various fields of natural science. In 1957, he organized Forest Soil Laboratory within the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of ANAS and was the head of this department for 35 years. In 1968, in connection with the appointment of the director of the Institute of Geography, the department was transferred to the Institute of Geography.

In 1965, 17 years after being elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, he defended his doctoral dissertation on the lands of Greater Caucasus and ways of its efficient use (within the Azerbaijan SSR) and received the degree of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. From 1968 to 1987 he headed the Institute of Geography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

In 1977 he was elected a member of the Soviet National Committee for the first UNESCO project on man and the biosphere (tropical and subtropical ecosystems). In 1977, he participated in the First UNESCO Interstate Conference in Tbilisi. He was invited to give lectures in Bulgaria in 1976 and in Hungary in 1979. In 1975, he was elected President of the Geographical Society of

the Republic and headed this public organization until 1990. In 1981, he participated in the Soviet-West German symposium in Germany. He published 751 works during 1940-1985.

Hasan Aliyev died in 1992. His memory was immortalised, a street, a school and a research institution were named after him.

## Said Rustamov

Said Ali oglu Rustamov was born in 1907 in Iravan. In 1930, he graduated from the Folk Music Faculty of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory, and in 1932, he graduated from the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute.

Since 1931, Said Rustamov had been the concertmaster of the folk instrument orchestra of Azerbaijan Radio, and since 1935, he had been the director and artistic director of the organization. In 1940–1949, he was the artistic director and director of the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic, and in 1943–1948, he was the head of the editorial board of music programs of the Azerbaijan Radio Committee.



S. Rustamov published the books “Azerbaijani dance melodies”, “Five hundred Azerbaijani folk songs”, “Azerbaijani love songs”, “Azerbaijani folk songs”, “Azerbaijani folk colors”. In 1948–1952, he was the chairman of the Union of Azerbaijani Composers, from 1928 he taught in the Baku Music School, in 1958–1983 he taught in tar class at the Azerbaijan State Conservatory. He was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan many times.

The main works of S. Rustamov are the comedies “Beshmanatlig Gelin”, “The Crane” and “The Chief’s Wife”, “Azerbaijan” cantata for solo, choir and orchestra, “Bayati Kurd” fantasy cantata for folk instruments, concerto for tar and orchestra, “Sunny Azerbaijan” for Azerbaijan song, dance and folk instruments orchestra. He wrote music for dramatic stage productions.

The outstanding composer was awarded the honorary title of “Honored Worker of Arts” in 1938, “People’s Artist” in 1943, and the “Stalin” Prize (USSR State Prize) in 1951. He was awarded the “Red Banner of Labor”, “Friendship of Peoples” and “Badge of Honor” orders and medals.

Said Rustamov died on June 10, 1983 in Baku and was buried in the Alley of Honor.



## Heydar Huseynov

Heydar Haji Najaf oglu Huseynov was born on April 3, 1908 in the Tepebashi district of Iravan in the family of a merchant Haji Najaf Karbalayi Huseynov and Mashadi Gulsum. He was the youngest of the six children. Soon after Heydar was born, his father died. After his elder brother Yusif was killed by Armenian gangs in 1918, his family first moved to Batum, then to Stavropol, and in 1920 to Baku. Heydar Huseynov grew up under the protection of his older brother and mother.



Heydar Huseynov continued his education at school number 18 in Baku. After graduating from the Azerbaijan State University in 1931, he worked in various fields: a teacher in a secondary school, a researcher at the Azerbaijan Encyclopedia Publishing Committee (1936), a scientific secretary (1937). In 1938, H. Huseynov was appointed director of the Institute of Encyclopedias and Dictionaries. During this period, his book “Philosophical Views of M.F. Akhundov” was published.

1939 was a successful year for the scientist. In that year, he defended his thesis dedicated to the philosophical heritage of M.F. Akhundov at the scientific council of Tbilisi University and received the degree of candidate in philosophy. The books “Dialectical Materialism”, “Dialectics and Metaphysics”, “Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary” were published. He was also elected an associate professor of the “Dialectical and historical materialism” department.

In 1940, H. Huseynov was awarded the Order of Honor. At that time, he was the vice-chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences’ Azerbaijani branch, and from 1944, he was the chairman. In 1944, the distinguished philosopher, who received the scientific title of Doctor of Philosophy, became one of the first full members of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences a year later. During these years, the prolific scientist’s books “Akhundov’s Philosophical Views” (1942), “Patriotic Poet Samad Vurghun” (1942), “Azerbaijani Intellectuals in the Days of the Patriotic War” (1944), “Literary Notes” (1945) and others were published. He was also one of the editors of the history of “Comprehensive Azerbaijani literature” (volumes 1-2; 1943–1944).

During this period, the highest peak of H. Huseynov’s creativity was the book “Russian-Azerbaijani Complete Dictionary” (1940–1946), which he compiled together with M. Mirbabayev and A. Orujov. In 1943, before the 4th volume of the dictionary was published, academician I. Meshshaninov called it “the largest among Russian national dictionaries” and highly appreciated the work of Azerbaijani scientists. For this work, he was awarded the title of recipient of the “Stalin” prize (later the State Prize of the USSR).

H. Huseynov published the books “Nizami’s Public Views” in 1946, “Prominent Azerbaijani Scientist A.A. Bakikhanov” in 1950, and “On the History of Social and Philosophical Thought in Azerbaijan in the 19th Century”.

Despite the awarding of Heydar Huseynov’s scientific activity, the republic’s leadership began to show intolerance towards him. In May 1950, his book “On the History of Social and Philosophical Thought in Azerbaijan in the 19th Century” was severely criticized at the bureau meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in May 1950. He was accused of promoting Muridism and glorifying Sufism, and was deprived of the State Prize.

Academician H. Huseynov, who did not tolerate persecution and insults, committed suicide on August 15, 1950.

The outstanding scientist held four major positions for many years. He was the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, the head of the social sciences department of the academy, the head of the philosophy department of Azerbaijan State University, and the director of the Azerbaijan Institute of Party History, as well as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Baku City Soviet of Workers' Deputies.

In 2008, the 100th anniversary of academician Heydar Huseynov was celebrated at a high level across the republic.

## Jafar Khandan

Jafar Zeynal oğlu Hacıyev (Jafar Khandan) was born on May 8, 1910 in Iravan. There are different opinions about his birthplace. Some sources state that he was born in Aghamzali village of Ulukhanli district, while others state that he was born in Jabachali village, which is near to Aghamzali. In addition to 1910, the date of birth of Jafar Khandan is indicated as 1911 in some sources.



In 1918, as a result of atrocities committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Iravan, Jafar Khandan's family had to leave their homeland and move to Ganja. Jafar lost his parents there and stayed in an orphanage with his sister for a while. First, he graduated from the Ganja Pedagogical Technical College, then from the Faculty of Language and Literature of the Pedagogical Institute (current ADPU). During his studies at the institute, Jafar also taught at the staff faculty.

A strong passion for science led J. Khandan's road to postgraduate studies. Then he worked as an assistant of the Department of Literature at the institute, and then as an associate professor. After that, the activity of the young literary critic expanded even more. He worked as the dean of the Faculty of Language and Literature of the M.F. Akhundov Teachers' Institute, the department head of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute, the department head at the Language and Literature Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, and the organizational secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers' Union.

During these years, Jafar Khandan continued his journalistic activities along with his pedagogical scientific activities. At that time, he worked as the responsible secretary of the editorial office of the "Literature" newspaper, and as the head of the Literary Department at the editorial office of the "Young worker" newspaper.

In 1939, Jafar Khandan received the degree of candidate of philological sciences by presenting his work on "Proletarian revolutionary poet Sabir" as a dissertation.

When the war started in 1941, the young scientist was mobilized and worked as a political leader and journalist in the army. He worked as an instructor of the political department on various fronts, as a deputy editor in charge of frontline newspapers ("For the Motherland", "For the Victory"). After the end of the war, he worked as an associate professor of the Department of Azerbaijani Literature of the Azerbaijan State University (now BSU), the head of the Culture and Household Department of the "Communist" newspaper, and in 1947–1949, he was the dean of the Philology Faculty. In 1948, Jafar Khandan completed his doctoral dissertation on "The National Freedom Struggle of the South Azerbaijani People in 1906–1946 and Its Reflection in Fiction" and was awarded the title of professor a year later.

In 1950, Professor Jafar Khandan was elected rector of Azerbaijan State University and headed this first higher education institution of the republic for four years. For an important part of his life, he worked here as an associate professor, dean, rector, and for many years (1952–1961) he was the head of the department of Azerbaijani literature at the university.

Since 1930, the creativity of Jafar Khandan, who began to appear in periodicals, was rich and diverse. Poetry was one of the main branches of his creativity. In this sense, it is no coincidence that Jafar Khandan's first book "White Nights" was published in 1936, edited by our immortal

poet Mikayil Mushfig. Later, the poet's books of poems "Front" (1942), "Caucasus" (1942), "The First Separation" (1944), "On the Ways of Struggle" (1946) were published.

Jafar Khandan also translated many works of genius Nizami, Khagani, Omar Khayyam, Heyran Khanum into Azerbaijani for the first time. Jafar Khandan is the author of the first "Modern Azerbaijani Literature" and the first "Literary Theory" textbooks in his native language. The book "Sabir", which he published in 1940, has a special significance as the first large-scale monographic research work dedicated to Sabir. One can add to this list the scholar's first thousand-page (two-volume) work on the literature of South Azerbaijan, the book "History of Azerbaijan Literature". It is clear that Mushfiq's poems were banned for many years after the repression. The first monograph about the poet belongs to Jafar Khandan. He published this work in 1956. J. Khandan wrote the book "Soviet literature" (1957) for high school students with his colleague academician M. Arif, and this book was improved and published many times.

Jafar Khandan was more inclined towards 20th century and modern Azerbaijani literature and published a number of monographs related to those fields: "Sabir" (1940), "Historical Essays on 20th Century Azerbaijani Literature" (1965), "20th Century Azerbaijani Literature" (1951), "Molla Nasreddin" (1956), "The Poet's Life" (1961), "Soviet Literature" (Part I, 1952), "Soviet Literature" (Part II, 1952), "J. Jabbarli's life and creativity" (1954), "Mikayil Mushfiq" (1956), "Mir Jalal" (1968).

Not content with the monograph he published on Sabir in 1940, the scientist returned to the great creative world of the poet and wrote a monumental work called "Artistic features of Sabir's creativity".

Despite the fact that Jafar Khandan wrote a book on literary theory, he regularly returned to that field and published articles on this topic: "Typicality in fiction", "On literary style, method and trend", "On the ways of development of literary theory", "The development of literary theory". Pedagogical activity of the prominent literary scholar is worthy of attention. He devoted more than 30 years of his life to the art of teaching.

J. Khandan was also an active public figure. He was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR (3rd convocation) and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He was awarded the "Red Star" (1942), "Red Banner of Labor" (1946), "Badge of Honor" orders, as well as the "For the Defense of the Caucasus" and "Victory over Germany" medals.

J. Khandan died on August 10, 1961 at the age of 50.

## Hasan Seyidov

Hasan Ali oglu Seyidov was born in 1910 in Iravan. His birth date was mistakenly written as 1906 on his birth certificate. In 1918, he went to the first grade in Korpubulag neighborhood in Iravan, and because of the situation created as a result of the massacres conducted by Armenians, he came with his family to Igdır, Kagızman, and then to Kars. His father died of pneumonia in Kars. Under the protection of his uncle, he first came to Tbilisi and then to Ganja. In 1921, he returned to Tiflis and studied at the five-year Anjuman school.



In 1925, Hasan Seyidov, who finished the 7th grade in the school No. 97 and came to Baku, studied here in the 2nd year of the workers' school. After graduating, he started studying at school No. 18 and graduated in 1928. In the fall of the same year, he entered the Faculty of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute and graduated in 1931. First, he was sent to Vartashen (Oghuz) district as an agronomist, and after working there for a while, he was sent to Moscow for post-graduate studies together with a group of Azerbaijani agricultural specialists. There, he worked as a graduate student at the All-Union Institute of Fertilization and Soil Science, and in April 1934 he returned to Baku as the first Azerbaijani candidate of sciences in agriculture after defending his dissertation on "Potassium leaching in soils". During his postgraduate studies, he headed the Encyclopedia of Soil Science in the Nizhny-Novgorod region of Tatarstan for one year.

In 1937, at the height of the repression, Hasan Seyidov was appointed the director of the Azerbaijan Cotton Growing Institute. On June 22, 1941, a week after the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was entrusted with the leadership of the Azerbaijan Agricultural Institute. In 1942, he was appointed the chairman of the Ganja City Executive Committee, and in May 1943, he was sent to the position of head of the agricultural department of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan.

On April 1, 1944, Hasan Seyidov was approved as the third secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and in January 1946, he was elected the second secretary of the Central Committee. He worked in that position until June 1950, and then he was appointed as the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR. After working for a year, he was sent to Moscow for a special one-year course of the Central Committee. In April 1952, he was appointed the chairman of the Baku Province Executive Committee, and after the abolition of Baku and Ganja provinces in 1953, he worked as the chairman of the State Planning Commission. A year later, he was appointed as the Minister of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR and worked in that position until 1959.

In 1959, Hasan Seyidov was transferred to the position of permanent representative of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and in 1960–1961 he worked as the director of the Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing. For 2 and a half years, he worked as the deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Republic. Until 1970, he worked as the chairman of the State Vegetable and Fruit Production Committee.

Hasan Seyidov retired in 1970 and in 1972 defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "On the development of vegetable growing in the republic" and was awarded the title of professor. Since 1972, he worked as the head of the technical department and the chairman of the technical

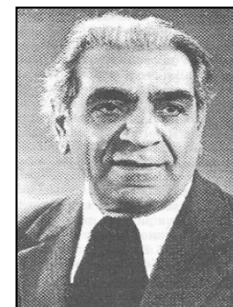
council at the Azerbaijan State Construction Project Institute. He was the author of up to 70 scientific works. He was elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR four times (II, III, IV, V convocation), worked as the chairman of the economic commission of the Chamber of Nations of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR for three terms. He was a member of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan and the bureau of the Central Committee for 10 years.

Hasan Seyidov died on June 8, 1999. He was buried in II Alley of Honor.

## Huseyn Seyidzadeh

Huseyn Mirali oglu Seyidzadeh was born in 1910, according to his elder brother Hasan and younger sister Zahra Khanum, he was born on October 13, 1912 in Iravan. In 1918, they were forced to leave their homes and go to Erzurum to escape the crimes committed by Armenians, and after 2 years they returned from Turkey to Tbilisi.

Huseyn Seyidzadeh came to Baku in 1925, entered the 1st grade school, and in 1927 got a job in a sewing factory. After leaving the factory, he joined the Baku workers' theater and worked as an actor's assistant. A year later, Huseyn became an actor in the "Young Worker" theater. In 1929, the theater sent H. Seyidzadeh to study in Leningrad and he completed a one-year directing course. After returning, Huseyn continued his work as an actor and assistant director at the Baku film studio.



In 1931, a new page was opened in H. Seyidzadeh's life. The Baku film studio sent him to Moscow to the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, where he learned the secrets of directing from prominent artists Lev Kuleshov and Sergey Eisenstein. In 1936, H. Seyidzadeh returned to Baku as an assistant director. In 1930, Huseyn, who "entered" the world of cinema by appearing in the film "Poor people", started making independent films. In 1938, he directed the filming of "Bakilliar" and "Big Dawn", and in 1939, he directed the filming of "Ayna".

After his unsuccessful work in the last film, H. Seyidzadeh was sent to "Lenfilm" studio to improve his education, where famous directors such as V. Petrov and S. Yutkevich worked. After returning from Leningrad, he wrote the essay "Gift" in 1941, and in 1942 he was an assistant director in the film "A Family" with G. Aleksandrov. In 1944, he dubbed the film "Two Warriors", participated as the second director in M. Romm's "The Russian Question" (1948) and V. Pudovkin's "Zhukovsky" (1950). In 1954, he shot the documentary film "To our native people".

In 1956, Huseyn Seyidzadeh screened U. Hajibeyli's operetta "If not that one, then this one". This was the first color feature film in the history of Azerbaijani cinema. A musical film comedy based on the script of S. Rahman was shown at the Tashkent International Film Festival of Asian and African countries, was sold to more than 60 countries, including Iran, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Japan, Austria, USA, Switzerland and Hungary.

The heroic epic "Koroglu" shot in 1959 was his second film. The historical-revolutionary film "Invincible Battalion" produced in 1965 based on the script of Gilman Ilkin, 1969 year movie "Deli Kur" based on I. Shikhli's novel of the same name has become one of the most memorable examples of Azerbaijani cinema.

In 1978, H. Seyidzadeh made his last film – "Mother-in-law". The film was screened at the 12th All-Union Film Festival held in Ashgabat and was awarded.

In 1971, H. Seyidzadeh was awarded the honorary title of "Honored Art Worker". The outstanding director died in 1979.

## Baghir Seyidzadeh

Baghir Gasim oglu Seyidzadeh was born in 1912 in Iravan. Due to the massacres committed by the Armenians in 1918, the Seyidzadeh family was forced to move to Tbilisi, where B. Seyidzadeh studied at the Anjuman school. He came to Baku in 1925, worked in a textile factory and studied at the labor faculty, then entered the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute.

In 1932–1939, B. Seyidzadeh worked in the newspaper “Young worker” and in 1939–1940 he was the responsible secretary and editor of that newspaper. In 1940–1943, he was elected the secretary of the Azerbaijan Youth Union. After completing a one-year diplomacy course in Moscow, he worked as a vice-consul and consul-general in the Soviet consulates in Maku and Tabriz, Iran, in 1944–1949. After returning from Tabriz, in 1949–1952, he was the Minister of Cinematography of the Azerbaijan SSR, and later the Deputy Minister of Culture of the Azerbaijan SSR, the head of the Azerbaijan State Printing and Publishing Department.



Later, B. Seyidzadeh worked in the Azerbaijan State Radio Broadcasting Committee, and in the last years of his life, he worked as a deputy director of the Telegraph Agency under the Council of Ministers. He was fluent in Russian, French and Persian languages.

B. Seyidzadeh died in Baku in 1968 and was buried in the Alley of Honor. His daughter, doctor of historical sciences, professor Dilara Seyidzadeh worked as the head of the Secretariat of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.



## Ahmad Jamil

Ahmad Sattar oğlu Jamilzadə (Ahmad Jamil) was born on October 20, 1913 in the city of Iravan, Iravan province, in the family of an artist. He received his primary and secondary education in Ganja.

His first poem “Beautiful Caucasus” was published in 1928 in “Gizil Ganja” magazine. Actively participated in the Ganja branch of the Society of Proletarian Writers of Azerbaijan. Then he continued his studies at the Faculty of Literature of the Higher Pedagogical Institute in Baku (1930–1933). He was a Methodist in the village of Zayam of Shamkir region (1933–1936), then in Ganja (1936–1940). From September 1940, he worked as a consultant in the poetry department of the Azerbaijan Soviet Union of Writers, as a literary worker and secretary in charge of “Literary Newspaper”, then he was elected as the secretary of the union (1940–1942).



During the Second World War, Ahmad Jamil worked in the editorial offices of North Caucasian and Crimean front newspapers (1942–1943). In 1944–1948, he worked as the executive secretary of the Board of Writers’ Union. In 1950, he worked as a consultant in the Writers’ Union of Azerbaijan, and in 1951, he worked as a temporary editor in “Literary Newspaper”. Editor at “Azernashr” (1953–1955), consultant at the Ministry of Culture of the Azerbaijan SSR (1956–1959), editor of “Azerbaijan” magazine (1959–1960), editor-in-chief of “Azernashr” (1962–1963), editor of “Youth” publishing house (1964–1967), and as a editor-in-chief at “Ulduz” magazine (1973–1977). He made translations into Azerbaijani from Russian, Georgian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Uzbek, Belarusian, Tajik, etc.

Ahmad Jamil died in 1977 in Baku. After his death, in 1980, he was awarded the State Prize of the Azerbaijan SSR.

## Afshan Gadimbeyova

Among the descendants of Mirza Gadim Iravani who bore the surname Gadimbeyov, there were many bright personalities. Among them, Afshan khanim, who was born in 1915 in the city of Iravan, stands out. After graduating from the Iravan Pedagogical Technical College in 1929, she continued her education at the Faculty of Pedagogy of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute (now Azerbaijan Pedagogical University) in 1931–1935. Afshan khanim, who was fluent in Russian and English in addition to her mother tongue, returned to Baku after two years of postgraduate studies at the Pedagogical Institute in Moscow, was elected the third secretary of the Azerbaijan Youth Union in 1942, and worked in that position for four years.



Later, A. Gadimbeyova, who worked as the secretary of the party committee of the Azerbaijan State Medical University named after N. Narimanov, as the deputy head of the department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and worked as the rector of the Azerbaijan State Institute of Foreign Languages in 1949–1956. In 1953, Afshan khanim was also elected the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

A. Gadimbeyova was repeatedly elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan. In 1965, she defended her candidacy thesis “On the development of preschool education in Azerbaijan in 1920–1941”. From 1968 to 1978, she worked as a head of department at the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute and died in 1980.

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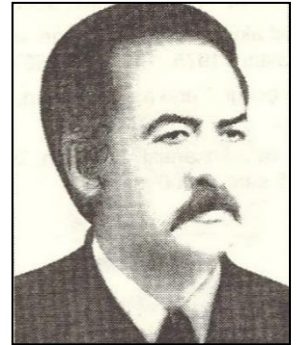
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### **Akbar Yerevanli (Akbar Irvani)**

Akbar Yunis oglu Suleymanov (Akbar Yerevanli) was born on July 17, 1921 in the city of Iravan. There he graduated from high school and studied at the Eastern department of the Faculty of Philology of Iravan State University in 1943–1948.

He started his career in 1938 in the editorial office of the newspaper “Communist” (since 1939 “Soviet Armenia”) published in the Azerbaijani language in Iravan, where he worked as a literary worker, responsible secretary, and translator. In 1951, he entered the post-graduate course of the Institute of Literature named after M. Abeghyan of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and in 1954 he defended his candidacy thesis on the topic “The idea of friendship between the Armenian and Azerbaijani peoples in literature”. In 1950–1965, he was a teacher of Azerbaijani literature at Iravan State University, and from 1956 he worked as the head of the department of Azerbaijani language and literature at the Iravan Pedagogical Institute named after X. Abovyan. He conducted consistent research in the field of mutual literary relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan and translated the works of a number of Armenian writers into Azerbaijani. His books: “The Friendship of the Armenian and Azerbaijani Peoples in Literature” (1955), “Jalil Mammadguluzadeh and the Armenian People” (1966), “Nasimi” (1973), “Khatabala” weekly newspaper and “Azerbaijan” (1974) were published in the Armenian language.



“Azeri-Armenian literary relations. From ancient times to the end of the 18th century ” by Akbar Yerevanli was published in the form of a 554-page monograph in 1968 in Iravan. Although his doctoral dissertation on this topic was published in “Hayastan” publishing house, he was never allowed to defend it till the end of his life.

“Armenian-Azerbaijani oral folk literature relations” (1958, 270 p.), “Sabir and Armenian people” (1962, 45 p.), “Hovanes Tumanyan and Azerbaijani literature” (1974, 131 p.), “Avetik Isahakyan and Azerbaijani literature” (1975, 192 p.), were published in the Azerbaijani language in Iravan.

Akbar, a native of Iravan, died in Iravan in 1981 and was buried next to his parents.

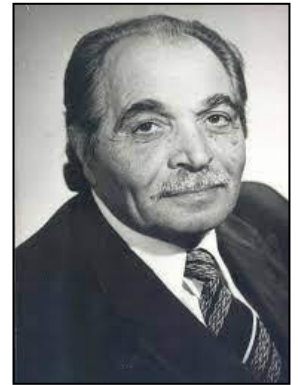
The 165-page illustrated book “Yunis Nuri” written by Akbar Irvani together with Sabir Rizayev was published in 1982 by the Armenian Theater Society in Iravan.

It should be noted that Yunis Nuri, the father of Akbar Yerevanli, was the founder of the Azerbaijan theater in Iravan, and from the age of 18 headed the theater collective for about 50 years. Aziz Suleymanov, the son of Yunis Nuri, worked as the director of the theater in 1967–1968. From 1984 until the theater was closed, Yunis Suleymanov, the son of Akbar Yerevanli, was the director of the Iravan Azerbaijan State Drama Theater.

## Mirali Seyidov

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Mirali Miralakbar oglu Seyidov was born on October 18, 1918 in Iravan. He received his primary education there, in 1938 he graduated from the technical school of hydromelioration named after S. Agamalioglu in Baku and entered the Azerbaijan branch of the Iravan Pedagogical Institute. In 1941, he entered the Persian language department of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Iravan State University and successfully graduated from the university in 1945. Until 1947, he worked as a literary worker, head of department, and deputy responsible secretary in the “Soviet Armenia” newspaper. He published his first articles and essays in this newspaper.



Between 1947 and 1953, Mirali Seyidov worked as head of the Azerbaijani medieval literature department of the Museum of Literature named after Nizami. In 1953, he defended his candidacy thesis on “Life and creativity of Sayat Nova”. A year later, his book “Sayat Nova” was published.

M. Seyidov worked in the Middle Ages department at the Institute of Language and Literature named after Nizami, and then at the Literary Relations department. In 1963, the researcher’s book “Govsi Tabrizi” was published. For many years (1967–1980) he headed the Department of Literary Relations.

A major branch of M. Seyidov’s creativity covers Azerbaijan-Armenian literary relations. He defended his doctoral dissertation in this field in 1969. Azerbaijani scientist Mirali Seyidov was the first to use the Armenian resources in Iravan as a researcher. Based on Armenian sources, Mirali Seyidov showed that a number of Azerbaijani epics “Ashiq Garib”, “Shahsanam”, “Shah Ismayil and Gulzar”, “Asli and Karam” etc. were widely used among Armenians in the 10th-14th centuries.

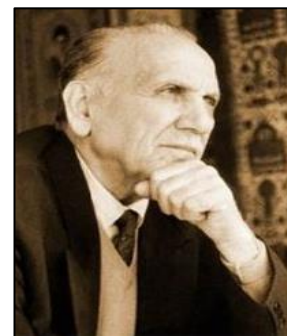
Mirali Seyidov has been a member of the Azerbaijani Writers’ Union since 1976, in 1979 he was awarded the scientific title of professor, and in 1982 he was awarded the honorary title of “Honored Scientist”.

Mirali Seyidov died on April 26, 1992. One of the streets of Baku was named after him, and a commemorative plaque was placed on the wall of the house where he lived.

## Kamil Aliyev

Kamil Museyib oğlu Aliyev was born on October 22, 1921 in Iravan. These lands were their native home and motherland. According to the available information, K. Aliyev is the grandson of Gulsum Khanum, the aunt of prominent public figure and scientist Aziz Aliyev.

During the massacre in Iravan in 1905, Museyib, who became a refugee, first moved to Ganja with his family, and then lived in Kars, Turkey for a year. After the situation calmed down, they returned to their native Iravan. The painful years left a special mark on the childhood memory of the future artist. In the 1930s, K. Aliyev's family moved to Baku and lived in Chambarakand neighborhood of the city.



K. Aliyev entered the Azim Azimzadeh Baku Art College in 1930, during his student years he also worked as an artist on duty in the artistic practice laboratory of the “Azerkhalcha” association. Here he worked with famous artists such as Gazanfar Khaligov, Amir Hajiyev, Latif Karimov.

A year after Kamil Aliyev graduated from the technical school, the Second World War began. After completing a 3-month military training school in Georgia, he was sent to the Belarusian front. He took part in the liberation of Poland and reached Berlin. Despite being wounded several times, he did not leave the front. In 1945–1946, he served in the former Soviet Army in Germany, and in 1946 he was discharged from the army and returned to his homeland. In 1947, he started working as an artist in the carpet producing facility.

In 1958, when the entire Azerbaijani nation was preparing for the 400th anniversary of Fuzuli, K. Aliyev created his portrait on the carpet in honor of the genius poet's jubilee. Gradually matured artist created the portraits of Nizami and M.F. Akhundov, the founder of our national drama. One of the remarkable works of Kamil Aliyev is “Nasimi” artwork engraved on a carpet on the occasion of Imadaddin Nasimi's anniversary celebrated by UNESCO in 1973.

K. Aliyev visited India in 1985 and created the works “India”, “Indira Gandhi”, “Rabindranath Tagore”. His works have been exhibited at international and individual exhibitions in Egypt (1975), Italy (1982), India (1985–1987), Iran (1992), Turkey (1992), Saudi Arabia (1995), Switzerland (1988), United States of America (1998), Germany.

Uniqueness and originality play a key role in the artist's work. Najiba Abdullayeva, candidate of art studies, writes about his works of art: “Khila-buta”, “Tirma”, “Khoncha”, “Petal-orange”, “Butali”, “Tabriz” and other carpets from Kamil Aliyev's works give us reason to say that he has created his unique style.”

Kamil Aliyev worked as the director of “Azerkhalcha” Production Union in 1996. 1998 year is full of significant events for the artist. In March of that year, at the international exhibition held in Geneva with the participation of 136 countries, the Azerbaijani carpet was awarded the “Best quality trademark”. In July of the same year, K. Aliyev was awarded the “Golden America” award. In the same month, he was awarded the title of professor.

Kamil Aliyev was awarded the honorary title of “Master of Applied Arts” in 1960. He was the first person to be awarded this title. In addition, he received the honorary titles of “Honored

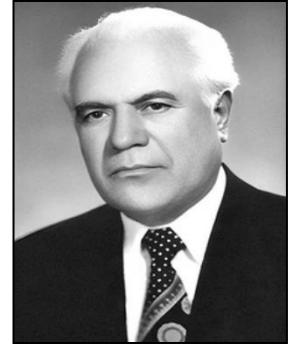
Artist” in 1967 and “People’s Artist” in 1982. He was awarded about twenty orders, as well as in 1999, the highest state award of Azerbaijan at that time, the “Istiqlal” order.

The famous carpet maker-artist Kamil Aliyev died on March 1, 2005.

## **Habib Hasanov**

Habib Hasanov was born in 1922 in Agzibir village of Kavar district. After graduating from the Higher Party School in Moscow, Habib Hasanov worked as the department head of the Azizbayov District Party Committee of Armenia, the second secretary of the Etchmiadzin District Party Committee, and the first secretary of the Amasiya District Party Committee. In 1961–1974, the newspaper “Soviet Armenia” was published under the editorship of Habib Hasanov. He became the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR.

Habib Hasanov left Iravan and settled in Baku after his brother Mehdi Hasanov, candidate of philological sciences, teacher of philology faculty of Iravan Pedagogical Institute, was killed by Armenian chauvinists, and later worked in various positions as the first secretary of Tovuz district Party Committee, minister of forestry. Habib Hasanov’s book “Indelible Names, Unhealable Wounds”, published in Baku in 1997, talks about the tragedies, deportations, and genocides that Armenians have inflicted on our countrymen in the past 200 years in the ancient Oghuz land, which is now called the Republic of Armenia – in Western Azerbaijan.



## Sabir Rizayev

Sabir Akbar oglu Rizayev, a prominent film critic and theater critic, doctor of art studies, was born on April 17, 1924 in the city of Iravan in an intellectual family. He graduated from the seven-year school named after Pushkin in Iravan. At that time, his father Akbar Rizayev worked as the head of the Turkish literature department in the editorial office of the “Inostranaya literatura” magazine in Moscow. Sabir graduated from high school in Moscow and volunteered for the war in 1942. After the end of the Second World War, he returned to Iravan and worked in “Communist” newspaper. Since 1948, his critical articles about theater plays and films have been published in the press.



Sabir Rizayev graduated from the Theater Institute in Iravan in 1951. In 1954, after graduating from the post-graduate studies of the Theater, Music and Cinematography Institute in Leningrad (St. Petersburg) with honors, he headed the script department at the “Armenfilm” film studio and worked as the chief editor at the Armenian State Cinematography Committee. From 1965 until the end of his life, he worked as the deputy director of the Art Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences and the secretary of the board of directors of the Union of Cinematographers of Armenia. As a result of his efforts, the Department of Cinema was established at the Art Institute, and a number of monographs were written.

Sabir Rizayev, who knew the Armenian language perfectly, wrote his works in Russian.

Sabir Rizayev’s parents made an exceptional contribution in connecting his life to theater and art. His father, Akbar Rzayev, wrote a comedy called “Reluctant Marriage” when he was still studying in the Iravan gymnasium, and that work was staged by Iravan theater lovers. Later, when Akbar Rzayev worked in responsible positions in the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Armenia and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, he played roles in plays to keep Iravan theater alive. His mother, Firangiz Rzayeva, was one of the first intelligent Azerbaijani women to appear on stage in Iravan.

In 1975, Sabir Akbar oglu Rizayev was awarded the honorary title of “Honored Art Worker of the Armenian SSR”. Modern Armenian art critics call Sabir Rizayev the founder of Armenian film studies. He has been the scriptwriter of a number of films. Sabir Rizayev’s monographs “Armenian Artistic Cinematography” (1963), “Rachya Nersesyan” (1968), “Vardan Ajamyan” (1978) have become table books of art critics.

The first research work about the Iravan Azerbaijan State Drama Theater, authored by him, was published in 1963 in Baku under the title “Azerbaijani Theater in Armenia” in Russian. The 165-page illustrated book “Yunis Nuri” written by Sabir Rizayev and Akbar Iravani about Yunis Nuri, the founder of the Iravan theater, was published in Azerbaijani by the Armenian Theater Society in Iravan in 1982.

In general, 28 books authored and compiled by Sabir Rizayev were published. 14 of them were published in Russian, 13 were translated into Armenian, and one was printed in Azerbaijani.

The works written by Sabir Rizayev are still relevant today, as some of his articles written in Russian were collected and published in 2009 in Iravan under the name “Избранные работы: о театре и кино”.



Sabir Rizayev died at a time when his creativity was flourishing. On December 20, 1978, he had a heart attack while giving a speech at a conference held in Iravan and died without being able to finish his speech. Sabir Rizayev was buried in Iravan city cemetery with a large crowd.

## Zarifa Budagova

Zarifa Ismayil gizi Budagova was born on April 28, 1929 in the Demirbulag neighborhood of Iravan. She entered the Iravan Pedagogical School in 1942 after graduating from the seven grade high school in her native Iravan. After finishing school in 1946, she continued her studies at the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijani branch of Iravan Pedagogical Institute. Due to the deportation of Azerbaijanis living in Armenia in December 1947, that faculty was transferred from Iravan to Baku. In 1949, Zarifa Budagova, after graduating from the Faculty of Philology of that institute, entered the post-graduate course of the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.



In 1953, Ms. Zarifa successfully defended her candidate's thesis in Moscow and was the first among Azerbaijani female linguists to receive the scientific title of candidate in philological sciences. The 24-year-old Azerbaijani girl returned to Baku as a scientist and continued her scientific activities.

Since October 1955, Z. Budagova started to head the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Linguistics of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and was the head of this department for 35 years – until the end of her life (1989).

In 1963 – 10 years after the candidate's dissertation, Z. Budagova defended her doctoral dissertation on “Simple sentence in modern Azerbaijani literary language”. However, after the dissertation was submitted to the Higher Attestation Commission of the USSR, it took exactly two years for its approval.

Z. Budagova was awarded the title of professor in 1963. She was one of the editors of the two-volume “Grammar of the Azerbaijani language” book published in 1960–1961. The works “Stylistics of Azerbaijani Artistic Language” (1970), “Simple Sentences in Modern Azerbaijani Language” (1964), “Punctuation Marks in the Azerbaijani Language” (1977) were written by Zarifa Budagova.

In 1980, Z. Budagova was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Mrs. Zarifa has always held high positions. She was the head of the department for many years, was the deputy director of the Institute of Linguistics, and finally in 1987 she was elected the director of the institute and worked in this position until the end of her life.

Z. Budagova died on November 9, 1989. Z. Budagova was the wife of the outstanding scientist Budag Budagov.

## Jahangir Aliyev

In 1981–1985, Jahangir Aliyev was the editor of “Soviet Armenia” newspaper, which is a body of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers. He was born in 1931 in Duzkend village of Amasiya region (Aghbaba district) of Western Azerbaijan. In 1952–1954, he worked as the second and then the first secretary of the district Komsomol Committee. After graduating from the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute, in 1956–1962, he was the editor of the “Kolkhozchu tribunasi” newspaper published in Amasiya region. After studying at the Baku Higher Party School in 1962–1964, he worked as the deputy editor of the inter-regional “Shirak” newspaper, and later as the director of the propaganda department in the Amasiya District Party Committee.



In 1965–1969, he worked as the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Amasiya District Soviet, then as an instructor in the propaganda and agitation department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, and in 1974–1981, he worked as the first secretary of the Amasiya District Party Committee. He was the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR in 1982–1984. Jahangir Aliyev, who was forced to move to Baku in 1984, first worked in the press department of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan C(b)P, and from 1991 until the end of his life he worked in “Khalq newspaper”.

## Zarbali Gurbanov

Zarbali Gurbanov was the editor of “Soviet Armenia” in 1985–1988. Born in 1934 in Narimanli village of Basarkechar region, Zarbali Gurbanov received higher party education. He worked as the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vardenis (Basarkechar) district council, and as the first secretary of the Amasiya district Party Committee in 1981–1984. Zarbali Gurbanov’s years as an editor coincided with the resurgence of Armenian chauvinism under the guise of “perestroika and glasnost”. Since the end of 1987, the editorial office of the “Soviet Armenia” newspaper had to take care of ensuring the safety of its employees, but also to act as a defender of the rights of Azerbaijanis whose human rights were grossly violated in the territory of Armenia, who faced pressure and persecution, and were subjected to the violence of Armenians. With the signature of the editor-in-chief of the newspaper, appeals were made to the governing bodies of Armenia and the USSR about the pressures and violence against Azerbaijanis, and concrete measures were requested to be taken to ensure the safety of our compatriots. However, instead of taking serious measures, the Armenian leadership, implementing the policy of “Armenia without Turks”, covered up all kinds of arbitrariness of the Armenian armed groups that forced the Azerbaijanis to leave the territory of the republic.



At the end of 1988, most of the employees of the “Soviet Armenia” newspaper had to move to Azerbaijan. As the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, as the editor of the newspaper, which was the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, Zarbali Gurbanov came to Baku in January 1989 and became the first chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Azerbaijan SSR. Secretary Abdurrahman Vazirov received information about the atrocities committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis living in Armenia, and stated that the policy of ethnic cleansing was implemented at the level of the republic’s leadership. However, the indifference of the Azerbaijani leadership to the fate of their compatriots allowed the Armenians to complete the policy of ethnic cleansing in a short period of time. At one of the rallies held in front of the Opera Theater in Iravan, it was proposed to settle scores with the “Soviet Armenia” newspaper, and the protesters surrounded the editorial building. About 20 employees of the editorial office were relieved from hostage as a result of the special task force dispersing the demonstrators. After some time, Zarbali Gurbanov and several employees of the editorial office had to leave Iravan forever.

On 12 July 1994, Zarbali Gurbanov was appointed to the position of the leading personnel inspector of the State Committee for Work with Refugees and IDPs of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

From 1998 until the end of his life he worked in the Department of Affairs of the Presidential Administration.

Zarbali Gurbanov passed away in 2003 in Baku.

## Israfil Mammadov

Israfil Suleyman oglu Mammadov was born on 8 November 1927 in Amrakar village of Meghri district of Western Azerbaijan. After graduating from secondary school in 1943-1944 he worked as a teacher in the neighbouring village of Vartanizor. In 1944-1948 he worked in various positions in the Komsomol Committee of Meghri district, in the editorial office of the regional newspaper, and in 1948-1951 he was elected the first secretary of Meghri District Committee of Youth of Armenia. At the same time he edited materials in the Azerbaijani language in the editorial office of Meghri regional newspaper – “Kolkhoznoe Selo” and in radio programmes. In 1952-1955 I. Mammadov studied at the three-year party school under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, and in 1954 graduated from the History Department of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical Institute in absentia. From 1956-1987 he was assistant editor, head of the Party and Propaganda Department, executive secretary, deputy editor of “Sovetskaya Armenia” newspaper, from 1987-1989 he was deputy minister of education of the Armenian SSR, from 1989-1990 he was editor of “Sovetskaya Armenia” newspaper. At the same time, he was a member of the Party Commission under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the “Znanie” Society of the Armenian SSR, and the Central Council of the Peace Protection Committee of the Armenian SSR.



In 1972, he defended his PhD thesis on “The History of Azerbaijani Press in Armenia”. From 1964 he taught at the Iravan Pedagogical University.

From 1991 he was the head of the “Armenian Editorial Office” of the Azerbaijan State TV and Radio Company.

Later he was head of the Department of Deportation and Genocide of Azerbaijanis at the Department of National Relations and the Institute of History of ANAS.

He is the author of more than 20 books on genocide, deportation of Azerbaijanis, history of press and history of public opinion.

By the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 25 May 2012, as one of the authors of the monograph “Iravan Khanate”, he was awarded the title of a laureate of the State Prize in the field of science.

Israfil Mammadov passed away on 25 June 2019 in Baku.