

Materials on the History of Azerbaijan in the Personal Archive of the Brothers Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfugar Hajibeyov

UDC 930.25

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Abstract.

The article is devoted to the study of the personal archives of prominent representatives of 20th century Azerbaijani culture Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfugar Hajibeyov, preserved at the Institute of Manuscripts named after Muhammad Fuzuli of ANAS, from the point of view of historiography. Thus, the archival documents reflecting the professional and public activities of the Hajibeyovs are an important source for studying both our national musical history and cultural heritage, as well as the history of socio-political thought in Azerbaijan in the first half of the 20th century.

The materials in the personal archival funds of both brothers (biographical documents, materials collected before the writing of historical musical works, initial versions of publicist articles expressing attitudes to the socio-political events of the modern era, personal letters and official correspondence on historically important topics) allow for a comprehensive study of the cultural and social processes of the period to which they belong. The extremely rich nature of the archives of U. Hajibeyli and Z. Hajibeyov in terms of document and information has created a broad factual base for research.

The main goal of the research is to once again review the composition of these archives, determine the scientific value of historical documents, and show their importance for our science of source studies and historiography. The principle of initial description, systematization and analysis of materials in the funds was taken as the basis in the research process conducted at the intersection of archival and source studies.

The first generalization of the personal archives of the Hajibeyov brothers in a single analytical framework, the systematization of the document-information resource in the funds in a specific thematic aspect can be considered a scientific novelty of the research. The article reveals that the personal archives of the Hajibeyovs can make a significant contribution not only to the study of the national cultural heritage, but also to the study of the history of Azerbaijan, the cultural and social processes taking place in our country, and the social life of the 20th century as a whole.

Keywords: Uzeyir Hajibeyli, Zulfugar Hajibeyov, personal archive, social history, Azerbaijani history

Матеріали з історії Азербайджану в особистому архіві братів Узеїра Гаджибейлі та Зульфугара Гаджибейова

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Анотація.

Стаття присвячена вивченню особистих архівів видатних представників азербайджанської культури ХХ століття Узеїра Гаджибейлі та Зульфугара Гаджибейова, що зберігаються в Інституті рукописів імені Мухаммеда Фізуні НАНА, з точки зору історіографії. Таким чином, архівні документи, що відображають професійну та громадську діяльність Гаджибекових, є важливим джерелом для вивчення як нашої національної музичної історії та культурної спадщини, так і історії суспільно-політичної думки в Азербайджані першої половини ХХ століття.

Матеріали особистих архівних фондів обох братів (біографічні документи, матеріали, зібрані до написання історичних музичних творів, початкові версії публіцистичних статей, що виражають ставлення до суспільно-політичних подій сучасної епохи, особисті листи та офіційне листування на історично важливі теми) дозволяють всебічно дослідити культурні та соціальні процеси періоду, до якого вони належать. Надзвичайно багатий характер архівів У. Гаджибейлі та З. Гаджибекова з точки зору документів та інформації створив широку фактологічну базу для дослідження.

Головною метою дослідження є ще раз переглянути склад цих архівів, визначити наукову цінність історичних документів, показати їх значення для нашої науки джерелознавства та історіографії. За основу в дослідницькому процесі, що проводився на стику архівного та джерелознавчого досліджень, було взято принцип початкового опису, систематизації та аналізу матеріалів у фондах.

Науковою новизною дослідження можна вважати перше узагальнення особистих архівів братів Гаджибекових в єдиних аналітичних рамках, систематизацію документно-інформаційного ресурсу у фондах у певному тематичному аспекті. У статті розкривається, що особисті архіви Гаджибекових можуть зробити значний внесок не лише у вивчення національної культурної спадщини, а й у вивчення історії Азербайджану, культурних та соціальних процесів, що відбуваються в нашій країні, та суспільного життя 20 століття в цілому.

Ключові слова: Узеїр Гаджибейлі, Зульфугар Гаджибеков, особистий архів, соціальна історія, історія Азербайджану

Стаття надійшла / Article arrived: 28.01.2026 // Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 01.03.2026 // Підписано до друку / Approved for printing: 04.03.2026

Introduction.

The great Azerbaijani composer, the founder of the first opera in the Muslim East, People's Artist of the USSR, the author of the State Anthem of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic and the Republic of Azerbaijan Uzeyir Hajibeyli (Hajbeyov in the archive documents) is a personality who has a special place in the socio-political and cultural history of Azerbaijan in the 20th century, in the field of music. His personal archive fund, preserved at the Institute of Manuscripts named after Mahammad Fuzuli of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, is one of the important sources for studying the history of Azerbaijan. This archive fund contains materials related to the author's biography, documents reflecting his life and creativity, including manuscripts of his works with historical content, especially autograph copies, versions of his journalistic writings, personal letters, etc.

The composer's personal archive was presented to the Institute of Manuscripts named after Mahammad Fuzuli of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences by his wife Maleyka in 1965 and placed in fund No. 17. From the "Description of the Uzeyir Hajibeyli Archive" prepared by the institute's employees, PhD in Philology Elmira Alibeyli and Ayten Imanova, we learn that this fund includes a total of 934 storage units (Alibeyli & Imanova, 2018).

The personal archive of Zulfugar Hajibeyov, an Azerbaijani-Soviet composer, Honored Artist of the Azerbaijan SSR, author of the first Azerbaijani operetta, brother of Uzeyir Hajibeyli, is preserved in the personal archive fund of the M. Fuzuli Institute of Manuscripts of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan under number 29. Documents related to the composer's life and activities were transferred to the Republican Manuscript Fund by his wife Boyukkhanim Hajibeyova in 1965. The description of Z. Hajibeyov's personal archive was prepared by Esmira Javadova, a doctor of philosophy in philology, associate professor, who was an employee of the Institute of Manuscripts. From that description it is clear that, in addition to autograph copies of the composer's musical works, this archive also contains interesting materials on the history of Azerbaijani culture and the author's research in this field (Javadova, 2012).

Methods and methodologies. The article uses comparative history and chronology methods.

Scientific novelty of the article. The scientific novelty of the article is that autograph materials, documents, etc. preserved in the personal archive of the brilliant musicians Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfugar Hajibeyov brothers have been involved in research for the first time in the context of Azerbaijani history.

The main purpose of the research. The aim of this research is to contribute to the science of historiography by examining in more depth the works, documents, etc. preserved in the personal archive of the Hajibeyov brothers, revealing materials related to the history of Azerbaijan.

Main text.

The personal archives of the Hajibeyov brothers, who played an important role in the history of Azerbaijan, preserved at the Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli of ANAS, are an important document-information resource reflecting not only the study of our musical and cultural history, but also many socio-political events that took place in Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. These materials allow us to get an idea of the reading range of the nationally spirited intellectuals of the period, some important historical processes they witnessed, the social deprivations they experienced and the important cultural achievements they achieved. Therefore, it is possible to study the social history of the period on the basis of these archival materials. Thus, among the documents preserved in the archive, there are references, meeting protocols, extracts, copies of orders, mission papers, certificates, etc. that seem ordinary at first glance are important documents of that social history. From the point of view of source studies, letters, telegrams, and memoirs in the archive are also important.

For example, a memoir preserved in the personal archive of Z. Hajibeyov describes how he and his brother U. Hajibeyli received blessings from the last heir of the Karabakh Khanate, poetess, and patron Khurshidbanu Natavan, while going to study at the Gori Teachers' Seminary in 1896. That memoir is also accepted as the main document confirming that the copy of the Quran used in that farewell ceremony belonged to the khan's daughter (Hajibeyov, n.d.).

Zulfugar Bey writes: "In addition to my previous note, I confirm that in 1896, when I, along with my brother Uzeyir Hajibeyov, were leaving for Tbilisi to take the exam at the teachers' school in Gori, the native city of Comrade Stalin, we came to the then khan's daughter, Khurshidbanu Bey (Natavan), with the help and accompaniment of our uncle Hajibey Hajibeyov, to ask her to bless us.

Khan kizi took her Quran and turned it to me and Uzeyir, and after reciting a verse from the Quran in our ears, she passed us both under the Quran and gave each of us a piece of bread.

I confirm this again that the Quran that was in Natavan's granddaughter, Leyla Khasay kizi Usmiyeva, is the Quran that I saw in that Natavan. Since this Quran was unique to Natavan, she would recite verses from that Quran and bless her relatives when they went on a trip.

Zulfugar Hajibeyov, Art Worker of the Azerbaijan SSR.

I confirm the notes of my brother Zulfugar Hajibeyov above.

Stalin Prize laureate, composer, People's Artist of the USSR Uzeyir Hajibeyov" (Hajibeyov, Z., n.d.).

As can be seen, this document-information resource contains interesting facts about the history of not only one person, one family, but also a whole nation.

The works of Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfugar

Hajibeyov. The notes of the anthem of the Azerbaijan SSR, approved in 1944, are preserved in Uzeyir bey's personal archive (Hajibeyov, 1944a, 1944b). The music of that anthem belongs to U. Hajibeyli (originally Hajibeyov), and the lyrics to Samad Vurgun and Suleyman Rustam. The draft of the lyrics of the anthem, which S. Vurgun and S. Rustam worked on together, is also kept in the composer's archive (Vurgun & Rustam, 1944a, 1944b).

"Azerbaijan - this glorious, glorious land that the world has seen,

The love of the homeland is a dear relic left by the ancestors,

On the bloody battlefield, we created the white days –

From generation to generation, our homeland has glory" (Vurgun & Rustam, 1944b, p. 1).

The Azerbaijan SSR was established on April 28, 1920, as a result of the Bolshevik occupation of Azerbaijan, and was formally independent until 1922.

Although the first constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted in 1921 and the second, "Stalin" constitution adopted in 1937, contained articles on the coat of arms and flag, there was no article on the anthem.

"Although the 1921 and 1937 constitutions of the Azerbaijan SSR contained articles on the flag and coat of arms, there was no article on the national anthem. The great composer Uzeyir Hajibeyov composed a hymn on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan in 1930. The literary text of the work also belongs to the composer. This work, written for orchestra and choir, was first performed on April 28, 1930 under the direction of the author. Since the work, which consists of 3 parts, is close to the cantata genre, it is sometimes called a cantata. However, there is no information about the adoption of this hymn as the national anthem of the Azerbaijan SSR" (History of Azerbaijan, 2008).

The author of the National Anthem of the Azerbaijan SSR, adopted in 1945, was Uzeyir Hajibeyov. The lyrics of the hymn belonged to Samad Vurgun and Suleyman Rustam. On the first page of the September 23, 1945 issue of the newspaper "Kommunist" the sheet music of the "State Anthem of the Azerbaijan SSR" composed by Uzeyir Hajibeyov was published (National Anthem of the Azerbaijan SSR, n.d.).

Information about the anthem is also reflected in the archive in a letter written by U. Hajibeyli to Mir Jafar Bagirov, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan (1933–1953) (Hajibeyov, U., n.d.-b).

The great composer not only wrote his name in the history of Azerbaijan by writing the music of the anthem, which is considered one of the important state attributes and the main visiting card of the Azerbaijan SSR and the independent Republic of Azerbaijan, but also served the promotion of our national history by being the author of musical works on historical themes. For example, the music of the famous opera "Koroglu", which is still in

the repertoire of theaters and is staged with love, belongs to the great Azerbaijani composer U. Hajibeyli. Various sheet music of that work is kept in the archive (Hajibeyov, U., 1935, 1936a, 1936b, n.d.-c, n.d.-d).

Research shows that Koroglu is not only a national hero, but also a historical figure. He was one of the leaders of the Jalali movement against the Ottomans in Azerbaijan at the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century. The Safavid Shah Shah Abbas I supported this movement in the fight against the Ottomans. On this occasion, in 1608, he created conditions for the settlement of part of the Jalali in the Chukhursad beylerbey.

"The first to mention Koroglu as a historical figure in historical literature was P.N. Boratav. He discovered 4 documents related to Koroglu from the "Important Notebooks" kept in the Ottoman Archives of the Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey" (Karbalayeva, 2017, p. 8).

In Soviet historiography, I.P. Petrushevsky was the first to note that Koroglu was a historical figure (Petrushevskii, 1949, p. 327).

The materials preserved not only in the archives of U. Hajibeyli at the Institute of Manuscripts, but also in other funds, confirm that he was a historical figure. The words of the opera belong to the prominent writer, poet and playwright Mammad Said Ordubadi and were first staged in 1937. For this opera, the composer was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1941.

The words of the opera belong to the prominent writer Mammad Said Ordubadi and were first staged in 1937. For this opera, the composer was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1941.

It should be noted that this work is the first world-class classical opera in the history of Azerbaijani music.

The great Azerbaijani poet and playwright Huseyn Javid, who witnessed the premiere on April 30, 1937, said: "Today is a real national holiday, a real holiday of art" (Mammadli, 1982, p. 197).

The composer's personal archive also contains musical works related to the Second World War. In general, Uzeyir Bey actively worked to raise the fighting spirit of the people during the war years. Among the patriotic works he composed starting in 1941 are "Call" (Hajibeyov, (n.d.) , "Homeland and Front" (Hajibeyov, 1943), "Hymn of Victory" ([Hajibeyov, 1944), "The Boy's Song of the Motherland" (Hajibeyov, n.d.e), "Song about Stalin" (Hajibeyov, n.d.f), "Salute to Stalin" (Hajibeyov, n.d.k), "Stalinists" (Hajibeyov, 1941), "Reject!" (Hajibeyov, n.d.h), besides this, the words of Samad Vurgun's "Epic of Victory" (Hajibeyov, n.d.k) , "Martial March" (Hajibeyov, U. n.d.x) , "Sister of Mercy" (Hajibeyov, n.d.l) can be mentioned.

The words of the work "Call" are by S. Aliyeva:

The soul of this nation is one, the hearts of millions are one.

You are lucky, a happy homeland liberated with your child;

You have become an impregnable fortress throughout history, homeland,

Homeland, Free homeland, homeland ([Hajibeyov, 2005, p.21].

Z. Hajibeyov's archive also contains songs written on the theme of patriotism during the Second World War. Among them are works such as "Vetan ordus" (Hajibeyov, n.d.t) with lyrics by S. Vurgun, "Battle March" [40] with lyrics by Eyyub Abbsov, and "Ismayil Song" with lyrics by Mammad Rahim (the title of the poem is written as "Partizan Girl" on the back of the sheet) (Hajibeyov, n.d.h).

In general, in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, there was a revival in the development of national symphonic music. During the war, this energy was directed towards composing military marches. Thus, marches were performed during the movement of military units in the ranks of the army, increasing their fighting spirit, and also played an important role in forming patriotic feelings in the rear when played on the radio.

A draft of the libretto for "Garaja Choban" (Hajibeyov, n.d.c). is also preserved in U. Hajibeyli's personal archive. The work was written based on the motifs of our historical heroic epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud". However, this epic was banned for a while during the Soviet era.

In the archive of Z. Hajibeyov, we also find a large-scale musical work on a mythical-historical theme. Although the opera he composed based on the libretto "Nushaba" written by the elderly poet Abdulla Shaig based on the motifs of the work "Isgandaranama" by the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi remained unfinished, the written parts are still preserved in the archive (Hajibeyov, n.d.m, n.d.n). The main goal of the work was to awaken patriotic feelings in the younger generation and raise the voice of protest against unjust wars.

U. Hajibeyli's journalistic works. U. Hajibeyli was not only a composer, but also published numerous articles, feuilletons and satirical writings in the newspapers "Kaspi", "Azerbaijan", "Irshad", "Hayat", "Haqiqet", "Teraqqi", "Iqbal", "Yeni Iqbal" and the magazine "Molla Nasreddin" and was one of the prominent representatives of the ideas of national awakening in the 20th century. These writings are preserved in the author's personal archive under 138 storage units (Hajibeyov, n.d.a).

In the article "State Affairs (Gorgu Lidval Incident)" [14] published in the 272nd issue of the newspaper "Irshad" in 1906, it is noted: "The State Duma has lost a single regulation called the "Law on Reserves and Food" and out of all the regulations and draft laws they have drawn up, only this one has been able to be implemented. The fifth article of this regulation stated that "the gubernias under the control of the gubernias must make public every month the accounts of the money spent on purchasing grain and food" (Hajibeyov, 1906).

As can be seen, Uzeyir bey states that the laws adopted by the State Duma regarding agriculture and the

decisions made by the Tsarist government are contrary to the interests of the provinces and are unfair. Of course, in this article, the author primarily points out that the event that went down in history under the name of Stolypin's agrarian reforms was intended to simply hide the fact that the reform in question was nothing more than a setback. Thus, on January 6, 1906, the development of preliminary rules for the peasants to own allotments and the concession of part of the land owned by the landlords for these purposes was discussed at a meeting of the United Council of Nobility of the Duma. At the "Special Meeting", artificial obstacles were created to the distribution of communal lands among the peasants. The members of the special commissions created in the provinces and districts, although they were supposed to be chosen from the local nobility, were often appointed by the Tsarist government. Therefore, since the interests of the local population were not protected, the reform program caused serious dissatisfaction in the places.

Another article by the editor states: "The government could not reconcile the people and the deputies who formed the first Duma. The demands of the deputies seemed impossible to the government to implement and implement, but the deputies, convinced that their demands were right and would provide for the needs and happiness of the nation, stood firm in their demands. In that case, the government issued a Duma and announced to the population that a second Duma would be opened in February. The population was divided into factions. One of those factions lost all hope and expectation with the issuance of the Duma and declared itself an enemy of those who issued the Duma by killing government officials here and there. Since the issuance of the Duma, that faction, like people who have fallen into the last stage of mourning and despair, has been looking at the happiness of the world with a clear eye, killing and trying to destroy people who seem to be its enemies, and spreading such panic and fear everywhere, even in foreign countries" (Hajibeyov, 1906d).

As can be seen, in the article we quoted, the author talks about the Duma game of the ruling circles. It is known that on December 11, 1905, a law was passed in Tsarist Russia on holding elections to the State Duma. Among the provinces, Azerbaijan also gained the right to participate in the elections. The deputies elected from Azerbaijan to the First State Duma were Alimardan bey Topchubashov, Ismail khan Ziyadkhanov, Abdurrahim bey Hagverdiyev, Asadulla bey Muradkhanov, and Mahammadtaghi Aliyev. Azerbaijani deputies were included in the Muslim faction. The faction was headed by A. Topchubashov.

The session of the First State Duma, held on April 27, 1906, mainly discussed agrarian and peasant issues. However, the sessions of the Muslim faction began in May.

"As a sign of protest against Tsar Nicholas II's decree on the dissolution of the State Duma on June 22, 167 people, including Topchubashov and Ziyadkhanov,

who signed the declaration of protest against the tsar, which the "Autonomists" signed in Vyborg and published under the name "Vyborg Declaration", were sentenced to three months in prison and were deprived of the right to be elected as a deputy to the State Duma in the future. After this incident, Alimardan bey was also removed from the management of the "Kaspi" newspaper, and the Baku City Duma convened and expelled him from the membership of the city duma. For A. Topchubashov, who was deprived of political rights such as voting and being elected, a "Permanent Representation" office was opened in Moscow by Muslim parliamentarians and members of the "Union" party, creating opportunities for him to work. In Moscow, meetings were often held under the leadership of Alimardan bey, where various issues, including the issue of "Land Reform", were discussed, and Alimardan bey's knowledge and "... his experience was widely used" (Pashayev, n.d.).

The article in the next issue of the newspaper continues: "The news coming from the Zangezur region, through Ordubad and Nakhchivan is so terrible, so terrible, so sorrowful that one does not need a heart made of stone or iron to hear them without care and concern, one only needs to be a Muslim" (Hajibeyov, 1906d). These sentences, expressing great excitement and concern, demonstrate that the massacres along the southeastern banks of the Araz River did not cause any reaction in neighboring Muslim states.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a great need to hold important meetings of national importance in order to achieve unity in word and deed between the Azerbaijani people, the Turkish nation, and the Muslim community. At such events, it was possible to give a wide place to the discussion of issues of national and religious unity. U. Hajibeyli was also deeply interested in the course of this process. He published an article in the newspaper "Irshad" about the All-Russian Congress of Muslims.

Let us note that in 1905-1906, the All-Russian Congress of Muslims was held three times with the aim of discussing the general political, legal and cultural demands of the Muslim peoples living in Tsarist Russia and preparing a joint program of action.

The first congress was held in August 1905 in Nizhny Novgorod. Issues such as representation of Muslims, national-cultural autonomy, school and education reforms were discussed here. A. Topchubashov was elected deputy chairman of the congress. The establishment of the Russian Muslim Union organization was also officially announced here.

The second congress was held in Petersburg in January 1906. Here, a decision was made to unite the Turks living in Russia in a single front and the charter of the Russian Muslim Union organization was prepared.

"The third congress was held again in August 1906 in Nizhny Novgorod. Since this congress was officially authorized, the number of participants was also large.

These congresses began to be held officially in 1917" (Gardashkhanova, 2025).

The article states that the program of the Russian Muslim Union organization prepared by A. Topchubashov was adopted at the third congress. According to the program, the organization planned to form a constitutional state structure, grant national and cultural autonomy to Muslim peoples, open new-type schools, and establish educational institutions in Baku, Kazan, and Bakhchisaray for the training of national personnel.

He demanded the opening of Teachers' Institutes and the establishment of a Central Committee in Baku to lead this organization.

The reason why U. Hajibeyli attached importance to the 3rd congress was the large number of its representatives and the wider scope of the issues discussed.

As much as Uzeyir bey was pleased by the unification of the Turkish-Muslim population within Russia around a common cause, he was equally concerned by the miserable situation of his compatriots living in Iran. In this regard, U. Hajibeyli's article entitled "Iranian Revolution" published in the "Teraqqi" newspaper is also particularly noteworthy.

"From this day on, the Iranian people have the right to be proud of their nation. The Iranian people have proven that they are not dead by voting for the voice of the 20th century. The tyrant who was able to establish himself in the kingdom due to the greed and desire for worldly wealth of the ignorant mullahs and the arrogance and ignorance of the common fanatics fell to the ground with a roar.

From this day on, the task of the new government that has been formed in Iran is one of the most difficult. However, since this task will consist only of executive power, it is a greater task than lawlessness. The parliament will be responsible for the progress and prosperity of the country, more than the government." (Hajibeyov, (1909).

In Iran, dissatisfaction with the absolute power of the Shah, economic crisis and foreign debts, privileges granted to foreign countries, the rise of a new intelligentsia, an unfair tax system and corruption led to the revolution in 1905. It went down in history as the "Constitutional Revolution" because its participants demanded the adoption of a constitution.

It is known from official chronicles that in 1905-1906, widespread protests took place in Tabriz, Tehran and other cities. Under pressure from the protests, Muzaffaruddin Shah Qajar signed the constitution in 1906 and the first National Assembly was established. The Shah died in 1907. His son, Muhammad Ali Qajar, ascended the throne in his place. The new Shah abolished the constitution signed by his father and, with the support of Russia and Great Britain, bombarded the parliament in 1908. This event led to a strong uprising of constitutionalists in Tabriz. Thanks to the uprising, the fate of the revolution changed. In 1909, the rebels

marched on Tehran and overthrew Muhammad Ali Shah. His son, Ahmad Qajar, was placed on the throne with limited rights in his place and became the last Qajar Shah. He restored the constitution.

After the revolution won in South Azerbaijan, in 1910, a march on Tehran began under the leadership of Sattar Khan and Bagir Khan. However, the revolution collapsed in 1911 with the monarchy's appeal to Russia and its military intervention.

U. Hajibeyli describes these events in another column:

"A few days ago, the former Shah of Iran, Mohammadali Mirza, who was called a sacrifice for the soul of His Majesty, the Almighty Mohammadali Shah Qajar, but today, when speaking Russian, he is called "simple" Mashadi Mohammadali, was angry.

He was angry that he was dethroned, while that Mohammadali Mirza had committed many injustices against his nation.

The narrator narrates that once I passed by the Russian embassy. I saw that sad voices were coming from one of the rooms. After listening for a while, I heard these words:

– Didn't I tell you to make peace with the nation?

– May God curse the liar. Didn't you tell me to bring the parliament together?..

– There is no harm in it. You should not be the king, let your son be, not someone else.

– By God, if you look at the real thing, This was not a bad thing. Look, you didn't have even a shred of sympathy for us in this ruined land. But now go to Russia and see what respect they will show you.

After all, I was doing what I wanted here. Let's see if such things would be possible for me in Russia too" (Hajibeyov, 1909).

As can be seen, the author immediately reacted to the historical events of the period in his examples of political journalism and expressed his attitude in a unique style.

Letters written to Uzeyir Hajibeyli. Along with the composer's works preserved in his personal archive, the letters written to him are also very important in terms of studying the history of Azerbaijan. These letters also allow us to get to know him better as a public figure.

Some of the letters were written during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). The mentioning of specific names and sending greetings in these epistolary materials indicate that there were sincere relations between the correspondents.

"The most respected, dear and loyal Uzeyir bey!

I send you my most respected, dear comrade, warm greetings from the glorious front of the Great Patriotic War.

Dear Uzeyir bey! As you know, I have been on the front line of the Patriotic War for a long time now. What does not happen on the front line of the front? The constant rain of artillery shells, bombs, mines, and what not. A person gets nervous. It has a heavy impact in the first days. Sometimes you are surprised and bored. Later, you learn and do not even notice. How many events can

a person witness? If you are healthy, we can answer this question when we meet.

However, our forces are inexhaustible and very many. With the leadership of the great Stalin, we will soon destroy the vile enemy. Be assured. Having successfully completed the war of liberation, we will hear your classical music again.

Believe me that it is as if everything around us is I will not forget you at the moment of "doomsday" and always remember you. Is it possible to forget you? Here, on the day when human life is at stake, one can always remember good people. Greetings, to Pashayev, Mirza, Niyazi and you.

With respect to you, Novruz" (Aslanov, 1942).

The writer of the letter, Novruz Aslanov, was born in Baku in 1913. He was drafted into the army in 1942 and served as a regiment commander in the 396th Rifle Division of the Taman Peninsula. A few months after writing the letter, in October 1942, he died heroically in a battle on the shores of the Sea of Azov.

We learn from the memoirs of the regiment commander's comrade-in-arms: "N. Aslanov was wounded. He did not allow anyone to come to his aid and bandaged his own wound. In the evening, the artillery was withdrawn to a safe zone. However, N. Aslanov was the only survivor in his detachment. From the darkness, he shouted "Russian, surrender!" – were heard. The Germans decided to take the brave commissar alive. They stopped firing and began to crawl towards N. Aslanov. The commissar took up the machine gun again. The fascists retreated for a while. N. Aslanov resisted until the last minute, until several bullets pierced his chest" (Mamedov, 1942).

Another letter belongs to Ertugrul Javid, a student of the composer, the son of the Azerbaijani poet and playwright Huseyn Javid.

It is known that the 30s of the 20th century, especially 1937, remained in the history of the USSR, including the memory of the Azerbaijani people, as a period of political repressions.

One of the most prominent figures of the Azerbaijani people was H. Javid, the eldest son of the Azerbaijani people. He was arrested and exiled to Siberia on charges of being a member of a pan-Turkist organization, counter-revolutionary activities, connections with Turkish and Iranian intelligence, and spreading ideology. He died in 1941 in a 44-degree frost as a result of cold, hunger, and hard labor conditions. His family was also subjected to severe deprivations because he was called an "enemy of the people."

In 1942, despite being a student at the Azerbaijan State Conservatory, Ertugrul was also called up to the army to participate in the war, but was sent to work in a labor battalion in Georgia on the pretext that his father was an "enemy of the people." He wrote in a letter to his teacher and master Uzeyir bey:

"Dear Uzeyir bey!

Our permanent residence for a year has become the mountains of Abkhazia. Snowy mountains everywhere, cold, hard work. Since the day I left Baku, I have not received a letter from anyone. Not even from my family.

Slowly, my feelings of loneliness, separation, and anxiety are increasing, and my health is weakening. But no matter what, I will maintain my health.

The only reason that causes me the greatest suffering and does not leave me alone is our family. I know very well that my mother is sick, perhaps she is lying in bed. When my sister began to understand life, she saw only a difficult, difficult life. I could not fulfill my duty as a son.

Sometimes I become so pessimistic that my hope of meeting again fades, I consider myself the most unfortunate person. If I could be sure that our family would live comfortably, my sadness would be much less.

Respectfully, your student Ertugrul" (Ertugrul, 1942; Javid, 2005, p.453).

It should be noted that Javid scholar Azer Turan collected all the writings, drawings, compositions, and letters belonging to Ertugrul Javid, the author of this letter, and published them in book form (Javid, 2005).

Another letter preserved in the archive belongs to the People's Artist of Azerbaijan, tar player Aliaga Guliyev. He was born in Baku in 1917. A. Guliyev was a tar player in the symphony orchestra at the first premiere of the opera "Koroglu" in 1937. Despite entering the choir-conducting faculty of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory in 1939, he was drafted into the army in 1941 before completing his higher education and participated in the Great Patriotic War. During the war, he commanded the radio platoon of the 712th Rifle Regiment and was awarded the medal "For Courage", the Order of the "Red Star" and the Order of the "Great Patriotic War" of the 1st degree for his bravery in battle. He also wrote a letter to his teacher from the front:

"Hello, my very respected teacher U. Hajibeyov!

First of all, I send you greetings from the regiment commander. I am safe and sound and feel good. I hope that you are also well...

...My dear teacher! I have long been accepted into the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). The country's leadership awarded me for my bravery and leadership in battle. As a son of the Azerbaijani people, I am fully ready to fight the German fascists, fulfilling my promise to you, and I will continue to fight them more seriously. Soon, you will read an article about me in the newspaper "Bakinsky Rabochiy". The article will write how many fascists I killed and how many pieces of equipment I destroyed...

...Recently, I have been working on my radio skills. We always maintain constant radio contact with the command. I teach my young students very well. Most of them are girls and they master radio equipment well. All of those girls ...they are Komsomol members and after a 6-month course voluntarily came to the regiment to establish radio communications..." (Guliyev, 1942).

The archive also contains letters written to U. Hajibeyli by his other students Novruz Jafarov (Jafarov, 1942), Agarahim Bayramov (Bayramov, 1942), etc. during the Great Patriotic War.

All of these letters demonstrate that Uzeyir bey was respected among the people as a national elder.

Documents of Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfugar Hajibeyov. One of the documents directly related to him preserved in U. Hajibeyli's archive is a telegram addressed to him regarding the composer's election as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR (Orujov, Zeynalov & Gasimov, n.d.).

It should be noted that in 1938-1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR was the sole and highest legislative body governing the Azerbaijan SSR. After Azerbaijan regained its independence, it was renamed the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan in 1991-1995, and later its powers were divided between the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan established in his place.

Deputies could be elected by workers, cultural figures, collective farmers, party figures, etc. who had reached the age of 21 and had the right to vote. U. Hajibeyli was one of them.

"After the changes in the electoral system with the new Constitution, on June 24, 1938, elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR were held. Out of 1,575,389 registered voters, 1,562,790, or 99.2 percent of them, participated in the elections.

In these elections, 310 deputies were elected to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Republic; of them, 107 (34.53 percent) were workers, 88 (28.9 percent) were peasants, 115 (37.9 percent) were representatives of civil servants and intellectuals, 82 (26.4 percent) were non-party members, 72 were women, of whom 52 were Azerbaijanis. The number of deputies included 206 Azerbaijanis, 36 Russians, 8 Ukrainians, 7 Jews, 7 Lezgins, 3 Georgians, one Kurd, one Udin, one Sakhrur, and one Avar" (Guliyev, (2008, p. 358].

During his term as a deputy, he resolved voters' complaints. These letters are also preserved in his personal archive (Hajibeyov, n.d.z); Hajibeyov, 1940a.; Hajibeyov, 1940b).

Other documents include decisions on the opening of the Art Department of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan SSRa, 1943), on the improvement of the work of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan SSR, 1943b), and on the approval of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan SSR, 1944).

If we look at the history of Azerbaijan, in 1923, the Society for the Study and Study of Azerbaijan was established on the initiative of Nariman Narimanov to conduct scientific research. This society began to be called the Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute in 1929. The institute had various branches.

In 1932, the Azerbaijan Department of the Transcaucasian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was established on the basis of the institute. In 1935, this department was transformed into the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The branch included scientific research institutions such as the Institutes of History, Ethnography, Botany, Chemistry, Language, Literature and Art.

On January 23, 1945, by the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, that branch was transformed into the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR. Its founders were Sadig Dadashov, Alashraf Alizadeh, Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Shamil Azizbeyov, Heydar Huseynov, Mirza Ibrahimov, Yusif Mammadaliyev, Mirasadulla Mirgasimov, Mirali Qashqai, Mustafa Topchubashov, Samad Vurgun, Mikayil Useynov, Alexander Grossheim, Ivan Shirokogorov, and Iosif Yesman.

"In March 1941, the Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician S.Y. Schmidt, who arrived in Baku, said in his speech at the general meeting of scientists of the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The first conclusion is that the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences is undoubtedly a very large and powerful scientific organism due to its strong composition, first of all, the strong quality of this composition, and the strong role it plays in the life of the republic."

Thus, an important result of the development of science in the republic for about twenty years was the formation of a whole army of scientific intelligentsia in Azerbaijan. Thanks to their strength and efforts, it was possible to create the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in the spring of 1945" (Guliyev, 2008, p.307).

That scientific institution continues its activities and contributes to Azerbaijani science today under the name of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The decisions preserved in the archive also provide information about the stages of development of the institution.

U. Hajibeyli's congratulatory letter on being elected as the face of the Academy of Sciences and Z. Hajibeyov's document on becoming a member of the Society for the Study and Promotion of Azerbaijan are available in their personal archives (Gasimov, 1945; Hajibeyov, n.d.q). These documents allow us to characterize the Hajibeyov brothers as individuals who have made special contributions not only to the history of Azerbaijan in the fields of music and culture, but also as intellectuals who have distinguished themselves in the history of science.

Z. Hajibeyov was awarded the medal "For Participation in the Defense of the Caucasus" by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 1, 1944. The certificate presented to the composer by the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR on April 18, 1946 is also among the preserved documents (Hajibeyov, (n.d.s).

Such documents sometimes cease to be biographical facts of a person and become a factual source that serves to clarify certain obscure points in the history of the development of science and culture in Azerbaijan.

For example, the letter in U. Hajibeyli's archive about the holding of the Congress of People's Ashugs of the Azerbaijan SSR is such an information resource (Department of Art Works, 1938).

"In 1938, the second Congress of Azerbaijani Ashugs was held in Baku. At the Congress, prominent cultural figures U. Hajibeyov, M. Ibrahimov, M. Bulbul and O. Sarivelli delivered keynote speeches and spoke with great love about the Ashug's creativity" (Guliyev, 2008, p.311).

Conclusions.

At this congress, issues such as the preservation, development and transmission of the Ashug art, which is the cornerstone of our musical art, to future generations, its promotion at the All-Union level, the collection and study of the creativity of master Ashugs, and the implementation of teaching were discussed. After U. Hajibeyli was officially elected head of the conservatory in 1939, the issue of studying Eastern, including Azerbaijani national musical instruments, in conjunction with Western musical instruments, was taken into account and the study of Ashug art was included in the compiled educational programs.

The conducted research shows that the personal archives of Uzeyir Hajibeyli and Zulfikar Hajibeyov, preserved in the M. Fuzuli Institute of Manuscripts of ANAS, are important scientific sources for studying the history of our national music of the 20th century, as well as for studying the history of our public opinion. The biographical materials, initial working notes on the creative process, initial copies of journalistic articles, personal correspondence and official documents collected in these archives allow us to comprehensively restore the cultural and social environment of the period. The rich documentary heritage of the Hajibeyov brothers allows us to trace not only their personal creative path, but also the dynamics of the development of socio-political events taking place in Azerbaijan in the first half of the 20th century.

The archives contain numerous facts about the sacrifice of Azerbaijanis during the Second World War, the establishment and activity of scientific and research institutions in Azerbaijan, which demonstrate the influential attitude of the Hajibeyov brothers to the events of the time. Documents such as national anthem projects, historical librettos, and wartime music samples prove that the Hajibeyov brothers both developed our national musical heritage and directed national ideological processes. Personal letters and official correspondence in the archives reveal the brothers' role in cultural construction and their active participation in important stages of Azerbaijani public life.

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