

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Business, Charity and Public Activities of A.M.Nagiyev

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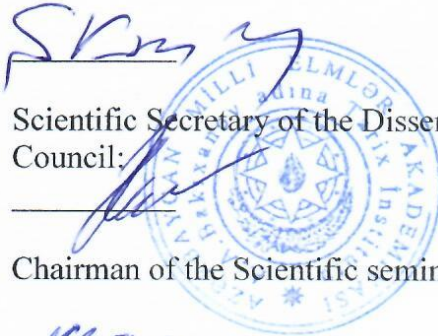
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I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and degree of development of the subject. The second half of the 19th century - 20s of the 20th century –is a period that attracts attention to the study of the national history of Azerbaijan with its new features and historical problems. Various reforms carried out in the Russian Empire during this period also led to significant changes in the remote colony – Northern Azerbaijan. The abolition of the ransom system of obligations in 1872 created conditions for the growth of capital investments in oil industry of Azerbaijan, the expansion of entrepreneurship, the formation of representatives of national capital and their multifaceted activities. The development of Greater Baku oil industry in the late 19th – early 20th centuries became possible thanks to the great work and investments of prominent representatives of the Azerbaijani national capital, along with representatives of European and Russian capital. Expressing his attitude to this period, national leader Heydar Aliyev, in his speech at the signing ceremony of the “Contract of the Century” on September 20, 1994, highly assessed it “... At that time, Baku oil was used all over the world. Azerbaijani oil brought great benefits to foreign companies. Large entrepreneurs appeared in Azerbaijan, they earned a lot of money. During that period, the development of the Azerbaijani oil industry gave a great impetus to the development of Baku and Azerbaijan as a whole ... Our Baku, which has an ancient history, acquired a new face, expanding and decorating at that time, and in accordance with the requirements of that time, modern buildings, industrial facilities were built here”.¹

It is known that the socio-economic and political processes that took place in the society of tsarist Russia in the historical period under study also had a corresponding echo in Northern Azerbaijan. In connection with the development of the oil industry, the expansion of all socio-economic processes inherent in the era of market relations of the economy, the deepening po-

¹ Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c. 2. – 1997, – s. 256.

larization in society, a number of socio-economic crises affected Northern Azerbaijan.

The Red Terror and large-scale repressions carried out by the Soviet regime in Northern Azerbaijan since 1920 were also directed against all wealthy people, regardless of nationality, including national entrepreneurs. The Soviet government also nationalized the private property, oil fields, factories and plants of national entrepreneurs in Northern Azerbaijan, confiscated their investments and bank deposits, and subjected them, including family members, to material and moral concussions.

In Soviet Azerbaijan, businessmen, entrepreneurs and oil millionaires belonging to the category of “capitalists” were promoted as “capitalist exploiters”, “class enemies” and “enemies of the people” and were negatively imprinted in the memory of the new Soviet generation. Thus, the activities of representatives of national capital, formed as a result of serious efforts for half a century, were rejected, and they themselves were consigned to “oblivion”. The older generation of the Azerbaijani people, witnessing these good deeds of these entrepreneurs, did not forget their good deeds and generous donations and lives by them in their memories.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of the 20th century and the restoration of state independence by the Republic of Azerbaijan, great prospects opened up for the historiography of the Motherland, the science of the national history of Azerbaijan. The topics that were forbidden in Soviet times began to study, and primary sources from archives began to be involved in scientific circulation. At present, national history is being taught anew within the framework of the ideology of scientific Azerbaijanism, forbidden topics are studied, “secret” archival documents are introduced into scientific circulation, and researchers are given the opportunity to comprehensively study the topics.

One of the topics prohibited by the Soviet regime was the study of the role of Azerbaijani oil millionaires, national capitalists and their role in the charity movement, which played a significant role in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In the historical works written at that time,

entrepreneurs were called “capitalists”, and their activities were not considered.

However, despite all this, the charitable activities of patrons who invested in the development of the Baku oil industry left an indelible mark in the memory of the Azerbaijani people and they became famous for their services to the people. Soviet ideology failed to erase them from history once and for all. One of these personalities was Aga Musa Nagiyev.

At present, the study of our national historical roots, the activities of the historical figures of the Azerbaijani people is one of the urgent tasks facing the modern national history of Azerbaijan. From this point of view, a comprehensive study of the merits of A.M.Nagiyev in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan, its entrepreneurship, charity and social activities, distinguished by benevolent deeds inherent in the national character of the Azerbaijani people, is one of the pressing and important problems of national history.

A comprehensive study of this problem in this dissertation can be a great contribution to the reveal of the historical truth that remained outside the Soviet ideological framework.

Several aspects of this problem have been studied by various researchers. It is known that the charitable and social activities of A.M.Nagiyev were closely associated with his entrepreneurial activities. For this reason, authoritative studies by Azerbaijani historians to some extent highlight the charitable movement against the background of studying the development of the Baku oil industry. These monographs, written within the ideological framework of the Soviet era, are distinguished by the use of rich factual material and deep scientific analysis. At this point of view, the monographs of M.A.Ismailov,¹ M.A.Ismailov and M.J.Ibrahimov,² J.M.Mahmudov,¹

¹ Исмаилов, М.А. К вопросу о ликвидации откупной системы в нефтяной промышленности Азербайджана / – Баку: Труды института истории и философии АН Азерб.ССР, – 1952, – т. II; Исмаилов, М.А. Социально-экономическая структура Азербайджана в эпоху империализма / М.А.Исмаилов. – Баку: Элм, – 1982. – 165 с.

² İsamayılov, M. Azərbaycan neft sənayesinin inqilabqədərki tarixi / M.İsamayılov,

I.V.Strigunov,² Y.M.Mahmudov,³ S.S.Aliyarov,⁴ B.Y.Akhundov,⁵ A.M.Gadirli,⁶ R.S.Lifshits,⁷ V.A.Nardova,⁸ V.A.Samadov,⁹ A.S.Sumbatzadeh,¹⁰ J.A.Bahramov,¹¹ L.A.Muradverdiyeva¹² are of great importance in the study of this subject.

These works investigate various issues of the formation and development of the Baku oil industry, which was of great importance in the economic development of the Russian Empire. Although these works were written within the framework of the dominant Soviet ideology at the time of their creation, they represent important scientific works of great importance, which are highly appreciated by

M.İbrahimov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1991. – 282 s.; İsamayılov, M. El atası / M.İsamayılov, M.İbrahimov. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1994. – 21 s.

¹Mahmudov, C.M. Bakı nefti, neft milyonçuları və Nobel qardaşları / C.M.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – 335 s.

² Стригунов, И.В. Из истории формирования Бакинского пролетариата (70-90 гг. XIX в.) / И.В.Стригунов. – Баку: Изд-во Акад. наук АзССР, – 1960. – 289 с.

³ Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin Ensiklopediyası: [2 cildə] / Baş redaktor. Yaqub Mahmudov. – Bakı: Lider nəşriyyatı, – I cild. – 2004. – 440 s.

⁴ Алиярв, С.С. Нефтяные монополии Азербайджана в период первой мировой войны / С.С.Алиярв. – Баку, АГУ, – 1974. – 228 с.

⁵ Ахундов, Б.Ю. К вопросу об иностранном капитале в дореволюционной бакинской нефтяной промышленности // – Баку: Известия АН Азерб. ССР, – 1953. №4.

⁶ Кадырлы, А.М. Из истории развития дореволюционной Бакинской нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности / А.М.Кадырлы. – Баку: Элм, – 1970. – 86 с.

⁷ Лифшиц, Р.С. Размещение промышленности дореволюционной России / Р.С.Лифшиц. – Москва: Из-во АН СССР, – 1955. – 293 с.

⁸ Нардова, В.А. Начало монополизации нефтяной промышленности России 1880-1890-е гг. / В.А.Нардова. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974. – 151 с.

⁹ Самедов, В.А. Бакинский нефтепромышленный район в экономическом развитии России (1880-1900): / автореф. диссер. доктора истор. наук / – Баку: 1990. – 62 с.

¹⁰ Сумбатзаде, А.С. Промышленность Азербайджана в XIX в. / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Баку: изд-во АН Аз.ССР, – 1964. – 501 с.; Сумбатзаде, А.С. Социально-экономические предпосылки победы Советской власти в Азербайджане / А.С.Сумбатзаде. – Москва: Наука, – 1972. – 254 с.

¹¹ Вəhramov, С.Ə. Azərbaycan nefti / С.Ə. Вəhramov. – Bakı: 2010. – 352 с.

¹² Мурадвердиева, Л.А. Бакинская нефть: уроки истории / Л.А.Мурадвердиева. – Баку: Шарг-Гарб, – 2006. – 663 с.

modern researchers. The works of these authors contain important materials concerning the activities of A.M.Nagiyev, some issues were raised. However, the goals and objectives of this dissertation were not the subject of these studies, therefore the complex activities of an entrepreneur remained outside of these studies.

In the context of our dissertation subject, this question in the works of E.B.Muradaliyeva¹ and in the studies of Z.N.Nuriyeva² examines the formation of the Azerbaijani national bourgeoisie in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, the share and economic strength of national capital in the oil and other industries of Baku, as well as in the industrial sectors of Azerbaijani uyezds. In the works of J.Javadov,³ S.Talibova,⁴ N.Mammadova⁵ in the context of studying the formation and development of charitable societies in Azerbaijan, a number of materials on the entrepreneurial, social, charitable activities of A.M.Nagiyev were included in the scientific circulation.

In Azerbaijani historiography, the studies of D.Seyidzadeh,⁶ I.Bagirova⁷ and S.Suleymanova⁸ are important for disclosing a

¹ Мурадалиева, Э.Б. Города Северного Азербайджана во второй половине XIX века / Э.Б.Мурадалиева. – Баку: Бакинский университет, – 1991. – 168 с.; Мурадалиева, Э.Б. Кровь земная – нефть Азербайджана и история. Книга 1 / Э.Б.Мурадалиева. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2005. – 256 с.; Мурадалиева, Э.Б. Становление бакинского нефтяного бизнеса и мировая борьба за нефть на рубеже XIX-XX столетий // – Баку: Известия Бакинского Государственного Университета, – 2006. № 4, – с. 64-70.

² Nuriyeva, Z.N. *Azərbaycan sənayesində milli burjuaziya* / Z.N.Nuriyeva. – Bakı: *Altay nəşriyyatı*, – 1999. – 108 s.

³ Cavadov, C.Q. *Azərbaycanda xeyriyyəçilik hərəkəti: XIX əsrin sonu və XX əsrdə* / C.Q.Cavadov. – Bakı: Elm, 1999. – 256 s.

⁴ Талыбова, С.Г. Культурно-просветительская и благотворительная деятельность азербайджанской буржуазии (конец XIX – начало XX века): / дис. канд. истор. наук / – Баку, – 1994. – 202 с.

⁵ Мəммədova, N.Ə. “Nəşr-maarif” cəmiyyətinin yaranması və fəaliyyəti / N.Ə.Məmmədova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 188 с.

⁶ Сеидзаде, Д.Б. Из истории Азербайджанской буржуазии начала XX века / Д.Б.Сеидзаде. – Баку: Элм, – 1991. – 138 с.

⁷ Багирова, И.С. Политические партии и организации Азербайджана в начале XX века (1900-1917) / И.С.Багирова. – Баку: Елм, – 1997. – 336 с.

⁸ Süleymanova, S. *Azərbaycanda ictimai-siyasi hərəkət (XIX yüzilliyin sonu - XX yüzilliyin əvvəlləri)* / S.Süleymanova. – Bakı: *Azərbaycan Dövlət Kitab Palatası*, –

number of issues on the current subject of the dissertation through a comprehensive study of the political visibility of the period under study.

On the issues studied in the dissertation, some materials are available in the second volume of the three-volume “History of Azerbaijan”,¹ as well as in the Encyclopedia of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic² and in other generalized works.

In the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia there is superficial and one-sided information about A.M.Nagiyev, that he was a big oil entrepreneur and all his buildings were nationalized, but his public and charitable activities were diminished, a wide circle of readers know nothing about it.³

Some subjects of the dissertation are somehow touched upon in the scientific research of the Turkish scientist, Professor Ali Haydar Bayat.⁴ Monographs of the scientist based on the results of scientific research by Ali bey Huseynzadeh – “The valiant son of Azerbaijan Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and his works published in Turkey”, “Huseynzadeh Ali Bey”, and articles – “Ali Bey Huseynzadeh and His Most Important Articles: Who Are The Turks and Who Are They Consist Of”, “The Place of Azerbaijan in Anatolian Turkish Culture and Art” and others are important in terms of a comprehensive study of the multifaceted activities of A.M.Nagiyev.

1999. – 422 s.

¹ Azərbaycan tarixi: [3 cildə]. – Bakı: Elm, – II cild. – 1964. – 1002 s.

² Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin Ensiklopediyası: [2 cildə] / Baş redaktor. Yaqub Mahmudov. – Bakı: Lider nəşriyyatı, – I cild. – 2004. – 440 s.

³ Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyası: [10 cildə]. / Baş redaktor akademik C.B.Quliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyası Baş redaksiyası, – c. 7: Misir yazısı – Prado. – 1983. – 624 s.

⁴ Bayat, Ali Haydar. Azərbaycanın Yiğit Evladı Ali Bey Hüseynzade və Türkiyədə Yayınladığı Eserləri / A.H.Bayat. – İstanbul, Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı, – 1992. – 181 s.; Bayat, Ali Haydar. Anadolu Türk Kültür və Sanatında Azərbaycanın Yeri // Türk Kültürü, XXX/347, – 1992, – s.147-160; Bayat, Ali Haydar. Ali Bey Hüseynzade və En Önemli Yazılarından: Türklər Kimdir və Kimlerden İbaredir // Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları, – 106, – 1997, – s.9-24; Bayat, Ali Haydar. Hüseynzade Ali Bey. / A.H.Bayat. – Ankara, Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Başkanlığı, – 1998. – 410 s.

A number of popular science articles have been published in the Azerbaijani and foreign press on the research subject. Among them are the “Baku Muslim Spiritual Society “Saadet”, “The role of charitable and educational institutions in the development of our national education”,¹ by M.Babashov,² “Robbery” by H.Alibeyli,³ “Baku oil” by E.Ibrahimov,⁴ “Three scholars of Baku”, “Charity and enlightenment societies”, “Do you know old Baku”, “Baku and the people of Baku” by Ilkin Gylman,⁵ “Father of Caucasian Muslims” by N.Maharramov and M.Babashov,⁶ “Charity and public activity of Aga Musa Nagiyev” by S.Khayal,⁷ “On the enlightenment activities of the societies in Azerbaijan in the early 20th century” by A.S.Tagiyev⁸ and other articles are of particular interest.

To achieve the main scientific goal of the dissertation and study the issues arising from the tasks set by it, a large number of various historical primary sources were used. The State Historical Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan contains documents of more than 200 oil companies operating during the oil boom in Baku. The archival heritage of these companies is very rich and contains information

¹ Babaşov, M. Bakı müsəlman ruhani “Səadət” cəmiyyəti / “Elm” qəz. – Bakı: – 1991, – №13.

² Babaşov, M. Milli təhsilimizin inkişafında xeyriyyəçi-maarifpərvər qurumların rolu / Qafqaz Universitetinin ikinci il dönümü münasibətilə “Azərbaycan təhsilinin inkişafında Qafqaz Universitetinin rolu” mövzusunda həsr olunmuş elmi-metodik konfransın tezisləri. – Bakı: Qafqaz Universiteti, – 1995, – s. 13-31.

³ Əlibəyli, H. Talan / “Müxalifət” qəz. – Bakı: – 1992. – 28 aprel.

⁴ İbrahimov, E. Bakı nefti / “Səhər” qəz. – Bakı: 1990. – 26 aprel.

⁵ İlkin, Q. Bakının üç üləması / “Ədəbiyyat və incəsənət” qəz. – Bakı: – 1990. – №32; İlkin, Q. Xeyriyyə və maarif cəmiyyətləri / “Bərəkət” qəz. – Bakı: 1991. – 10 sentyabr; İlkin, Q. Sən köhnə Bakını tanıyırsanmı. Qısa tarixi oçerklər / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Şirvanşər, – 1997. 72 s.; İlkin, Q. Bakı və bakılılar / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Zaman, – 1999. – 388 s.

⁶ Məhərrəmov, N., Babaşov, M. Qafqaz müsəlmanlarının atası / “Ədəbiyyat” qəz. – Bakı: – 1991. – №6.

⁷ Xəyal, S. A.M.Nağiyevin xeyriyyəçilik və ictimai fəaliyyəti / “Bütöv Azərbaycan” qəz. – 2013. – 13-19 fevral. №06 (182).

⁸ Tağıyev. Ə.S. XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda olan cəmiyyətlərin maarifçilik fəaliyyətinə dair / Azərbaycan SSR Ali və Orta ixtisas təhsili Nazirliyinin ali məktəblərin “Elmi əsərləri”. XI seriya. – Bakı: – 1978.

covering various aspects of the oil boom in Baku. It should be noted that, despite the fact that the documents of these companies for various reasons (frequent fires in oil fields, socio-economic crises, paper decay over time, etc.) have not reached our time in full, they are valuable primary sources, which are important in research on the development of the Baku oil industry.

Among these archival materials, documents from the archival fund of “Musa Nagiyev oil company”,¹ which operated in 1898-1919, are of particular interest. The archive of Musa Nagiyev firm, which is at the disposal of modern historians, consists of 21 folders. The archival fund of the company contains geognostic journals about its activities, documents of workers and employees stored under the name “reconstro”, materials regarding the oil pipeline, reflecting its close cooperation with the oil company “Nobel Brothers”.² These archival documents confirm the peculiar place of A.M.Nagiyev among the companies that played a characteristic role at the initial stage of the development of the Baku oil industry.

Among the archival documents of “Musa Nagiyev Oil Company”, a group of documents called “geognostic journals” occupies a special place. Geognostic journals contain valuable information on the activities of Musa Nagiyev as an experienced entrepreneur with an investment strategy after he entered the historical arena as a millionaire. Since the author of this dissertation is the first to involve a wide range of historical studies in this work, we consider it appropriate to describe these documents in more detail. The geognostic logs also reflect the drilling operations that the company regularly carried out in the boreholes. In these sources, day after day, the progress of oil drilling was noted in detail. The peculiarity of journals is that they are not classical documents studied by researchers. Geognostic journals are archival documents tens of meters long, folded in A4 format. All information about drilling operations was recorded in these logs. The geognostic journals

¹ Фирма Муса Нагиева «Musa Nagiev Oil Company» // ARDTA, f.600, s.1, іş 1.

² Письмо Главной конторы «Пароходства и торговли бакинского купца Ага-Баба Кулиева в Баку» от 12 ноября 1912 года Главную контору Т-ва бр. Нобель // ARDTA, f. 798, сіу. 9, іş 68, v. 32.

involved in the study were able to provide direct assistance in studying the formation of Musa Nagiyev Company.

Business relations of the “Musa Nagiyev Oil Company” with the “Nobel Brothers” company are also of interest. Among the archival documents involved in the study, a special place is occupied by the archival materials of the “Nobel Brothers”. Among the archival documents of the “Nobel Brothers Company”,¹ which are “distinguished by a clear, consistent form of office work”, documents describing the formation and development of long-term cooperation relations with the “Musa Nagiyev Oil Company” are of particular importance.

The archival documents of the “Nobel Brothers Company” contain significant material related to the “Musa Nagiyev oil company”. These materials describe the cooperation of the “Musa Nagiyev oil company” with the “Nobel Brothers Company” for the extraction and transportation of oil, determining the sale prices for oil, settling workers’ demands during social crises, regulating workers’ wages, implementing large-scale projects for the construction of workers’ settlements. At the same time, the archival documents involved in the study once again confirm that “Musa Nagiyev Oil Company” was an authoritative partner.

The study also involved archival documents of various oil companies operating in the late 19th – early 20th centuries, research by contemporaries of the oil boom – S.A.Kader,² P.V.Ol³, L. and S.Pershke,⁴ V.Simonovich¹ and G.B.Startsev,² statistical surveys of

¹ Аханчи, П.А. Нефтепромышленные рабочие Баку: (конец XIX – начало XX веков): по “личным делам” рабочего персонала “Товарищества нефтяного производства Братья Нобель” / Международный Информационный Нобелевский Центр; под ред. проф. В.М.Тютюнника. – Тамбов; Москва: Санкт-Петербург: Баку; Вена; Гамбург: изд-во МИНЦ “Нобелистика”, 2013. – 140 с., s.17.

² Кадер, С.А. Короли нефтяной промышленности. Историко-экономический очерк / С.А.Кадер. – Петроград: Н.К.Мартынов, – 1916, – 71 с.

³ Оль, П.В. Русская нефть и ее государственное значение / П.В.Оль. – Санкт-Петербург: Морс, – 1905. – 136 с.

⁴ Першке, Л. и С. Русская нефтяная промышленность, ее развитие и современное положение в статистических данных / Л. и С.Першке. – Тифлис:

individual state organizations – “Review of the Baku oil industry”³ and annual books – “Baku and its environs”,⁴ periodicals, works of researchers of Soviet and independent Azerbaijan.

In the research work, some materials were used, stored in funds of the Archive of Political Documents of the Office of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic, as well as a number of few documents obtained from the archive of M.Fizuli Institute of Manuscripts of ANAS.

Materials published in the periodicals of the period under study – in the newspapers “Azerbaijan”, “Baku”, “Barakat”, “Gafgaz”, as well as in the modern newspapers “Elm”, “Irshad”, “Edebiyyat”, “Edebiyyat ve injesenet”, “Kaspi”, “Seher”, “Ses”, “Respublika” were used as important sources.

A.M.Nagiyev lived a long life full of ups and downs. Many materials, defined as “oral histories”, are captured in the memoirs of contemporaries who contacted him at different periods of his life. The contemporaries of A.M.Nagiyev, in turn, reflected their

Тип. К.П.Козловского, – 1913. – 193 с.

¹ Симонович, В. Нефть и нефтяная промышленность в России. Историко-статистический обзор / В.Симонович. – Санкт-Петербург: Тип. Ю.Н.Эрлих, – 1909. – 240 с.

² Старцев, Г.Б. Бакинская нефтяная промышленность. Историко-статистический очерк / Г.Б.Старцев. – Баку: тип. «Апор», – 1901. – 88 с.

³ Обзор Бакинской нефтяной промышленности ... за 1896 г. и краткие сведения о нефтяной промышленности в Грозном и Америке. – Баку: – 1897, – 212 с. (67 с. иллюс.); Обзор Бакинской нефтяной промышленности ... за 1900 год, очерк нефтяной промышленности С. Америки и статистические сведения о нефтяной промышленности в Грозном. – Баку: – 1901. – 754 с.; Обзор Бакинской нефтяной промышленности ... за 1904 г. Т. 1. С прил. очерка заграничной нефтяной промышленности. – Баку: – 1905, – 250 с.

⁴ Ежегодник. Баку и его районы. Адресная справочная книга. 1908 / Сост. и издал. М.С.Шапсович. – Баку: 1909. – 298 с.; Ежегодник. Баку и его районы. Адресная справочная книга. 1909 / Издание М.С.Шапсовича. – Баку: – 1910. – 278 с.; Ежегодник. Баку и его районы. Адресная справочная книга. 1912 / Издание М.С.Шапсовича. – Баку: 1913. – 268 с.; Ежегодник. Баку и его районы. Адресная справочная книга. 1913 / Издание М.С.Шапсовича. – Баку: – 1914. – 499 с.; Ежегодник. Баку и его районы. Адресная справочная книга. 1914 / Издание М.С.Шапсовича. – Баку: –1914. – 390 с.

memories in written works and passed on this information to the younger generation, and this information still lives in the memory of the people. With this point of view the work of M.Süleymanov¹ and G.İlkin,² written on the basis of the memoirs of contemporaries of that period, carry a scientific and journalistic character, but have a definite value in the study of research topics.

Of particular importance in the coverage of entrepreneurial, charitable, social activities A.M.Nağıyev have research conducted by D.Nağıyeva³ on the basis of primary archival sources, including family archive materials and personal memories. As a result of the author's comprehensive approach to the object of research, it is possible to describe all areas of A.Nağıyev life against the background of the political, economic and social characteristics of the period under study.

The materials of numerous interviews of the author with the older generation of the Azerbaijani population were used as

¹ Süleymanov, M. Azərbaycan milyonçuları. A.M.Nağıyev / M.Süleymanov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1994. – 40 s.; Süleymanov, M. Eşitdiklərim, oxuduqlarım, gördüklərim / M.Süleymanov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 1996. – 384 s.; Süleymanov, M. Azərbaycan milyonçuları. Hacı Zeynalabdin Tağıyev / M.Süleymanov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1996. – 96 s.

² İlkin, Qılman. Bakının üç üləması / “Ədəbiyyat və incəsənət” qəz. – Bakı: – 1990. – №32; İlkin, Q. Xeyriyyə və maarif cəmiyyətləri / “Bərəkət” qəz. – Bakı: 1991. – 10 sentyabr; İlkin, Q. Şəxsiyyət / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Şur, – 1995. – 176 s.; İlkin, Q. Sən köhnə Bakını tanıyırsanmı. Qısa tarixi oçerklər / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, – 1997. – 72 s.; İlkin, Q. Bakı və bakılılar / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Zaman, – 1999. – 388 s.

³Nağıyeva, D. Xalq üçün ömrünü şam kimi əridən / D.Nağıyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – 248 s.; Nağıyeva, D. Ömrün səhifələri / D.Nağıyeva. – Bakı: Şur, – 2010. – 159 s.; Nağıyeva, D. Tarixdən silinəcək izlər dövrümüzün səhifələrində / “Səs” qəz., – 2010, – 9 iyun, – s.12; Nağıyeva, D. Zamanın sorağında / D.Nağıyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – 229 s.; Nağıyeva, D. A.M.Nağıyevin xeyriyyəçilik və ictimai fəaliyyəti / D.Nağıyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – 139 s.; Nağıyeva, D. Bir əsr yaşayan insan / Respublika. – 2012, 6 noyabr, – s.7; Nağıyeva, D. Nurlu əməllərin işığında / D.Nağıyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 379 s.; Nağıyeva-Muxtarova, D. A.M.Nağıyev: dövrü və fəaliyyəti / Kaspi, – 2014. 27 fevral, – s.15; Nağıyeva, D. XIX əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində “Şimali Azərbaycanda xeyriyyəçilik hərəkatının tarixindən / AMEA Naxçıvan bölməsinin xəbərləri: ictimai və humanitar elmlər seriyası. – 2014, №1, – s.100-105.

necessary materials for writing a dissertation emphasizing the role of A.M.Nagiyev in the development of the Baku oil industry, education, charity, especially in the construction of 98 historical and architectural buildings in Baku.

Object and subject of the research. The main object of this dissertation research is the entrepreneurial, charitable and social activities of the oil millionaire and philanthropist A.M.Nagiyev in the late 19th – early 20th centuries.

The subject of the study is a systematic study of entrepreneurship, charity, and social activities of the oil millionaire A.M.Nagiyev was among the national entrepreneurs who worked in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, the role of Nagiyev and other national investors in the socio-economic and political life of Northern Azerbaijan, as well as a detailed study of the further fate of him and his successors during the Soviet repressive policies.

Goals and objectives of the thesis. The main goal of the thesis is to comprehensively study the entrepreneurial, charitable and social activities of Aga Musa Nagiyev on the basis of existing sources and historiographic bases and to make scientific generalizations in this regard. To achieve this scientific goal, the following scientific tasks were identified:

- Study of the role of national entrepreneurs in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan in the late 19th – early 20th centuries;

- Creation of the A.M.Nagiyev company and a study of its business relations;

- Review of the peculiarities of the charitable movement in the period under review in Northern Azerbaijan;

- A systematic study of the merits of A.M.Nagiyev, his entrepreneurship, charity, public activity in the development of the oil industry of Azerbaijan, generalization of various opinions expressed in this regard, and the advancement of some scientific provisions;

- Assessment of the merits of A.M.Nagiyev in the construction of complex buildings that form monuments, which played an important

role in the formation of the historical and architectural appearance of Baku;

- Coverage of the issue of inheritance after the death of A.M.Nagiyev;

- Investigation of the fate the heirs of A.M.Nagiyev, attacked by the Soviet repressive machine, based on the primary sources involved in the investigation.

Research methods. A number of scientific methods were used to perform the tasks listed above. In the process of research, along with the use of general logical methods – dialectical comparison, analysis, synthesis, generalization, as well as methods of historical description, methods of historical comparison and a systematic approach were widely used.

The main provisions for the defense. Among the main scientific provisions defended in this dissertation are the following:

- At the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries, serious socio-economic and socio-cultural changes took place in the industrial region of Greater Baku, as in the whole of Northern Azerbaijan;

- Despite the tough national-colonial policy pursued by the Romanov's Russia, a rather serious class of national entrepreneurs formed and actively worked in the organization and development of the oil business;

- The most influential and active national investors were the oil tycoons;

- Oil investors, as well as one of their brilliant and charismatic representatives A.M.Nagiyev was able to make a significant contribution to the development of the oil business, which played an important role in the extraction, processing, transportation and sale of oil, and successfully competed with foreign oil businessmen on a number of issues;

- Aga Musa Nagiyev, one of the brightest representatives of national investors, who, thanks to his innate talent and incredible business acumen, managed to turn from ordinary people into large industrialist, was engaged not only in large-scale charitable activities, but also in large-scale creativity;

- Dozens of capital buildings erected on the initiative and with the financial support of A.M.Nagiyev still serve our people and add special beauty to our capital;
- Memory of A.M.Nagiyev and his successors were severely persecuted and repressed during the Soviet era;
- After Azerbaijan gained independence in 1991, serious practical and scientific work is being carried out to reveal the historical truth and give a worthy assessment to such personalities as A.M.Nagiyev.

Scientific novelty of the research. It is known that the study of entrepreneurship, charity, social activities of oil millionaires is of great scientific, spiritual and political importance in terms of creating an exhaustive and holistic picture of the history of our country as a whole. History was an ideological field, which in Soviet times was preserved within the ideological framework, and the topics and issues studied were “selected” on the basis of instructions “from above”: The October Revolution radically changed traditions, culture and values of the Azerbaijani people, reflecting the centuries-old national mentality, and created a new “Soviet culture” and “way of life”. The history of the people was falsified, its intelligentsia and entrepreneurs were forgotten, they were threatened with reprisals. These processes led to the withdrawal of historical data from the historical research of the Azerbaijani people for 70 years of the Soviet era. As a result, the presence of forgotten historical pages in historical science has led to the formation of certain gaps.

This gap in the national historiography of modern Azerbaijan must be filled. The author tried to partially fill the gap in this dissertation by studying the role of the famous Azerbaijani philanthropist, oil entrepreneur A.M.Nagiyev, as well as his entrepreneurial activities in the social and charitable movement, and we believe that she has achieved certain successful results.

In Soviet society, historical research had to be conducted from a “class point of view”. The activities of entrepreneurs who played a special role in the development of Baku oil were assessed as “class enemies” and presented in the wrong, negative frame. During the 70 years of the Soviet era, public opinion was formed from class

positions, and the activities of A.M.Nagiyev, H.Z.Tagiyev, T.Ashurbeyov, I.Hajinsky and many other entrepreneurs were described only as the activities of “bloodthirsty” capitalists. The history of Azerbaijan in Soviet times was covered in school textbooks, feature films and documentaries only in a negative light.

It is known that the creation and development of a business of entrepreneurs required some effort. The funds earned by this labor were subsequently re-spent on production and increased. The society respected the entrepreneur whose profits were used to solve social problems. From this point of view, the scientific novelty of the dissertation lies in the fact that the multifaceted charitable and public activities of A.Nagiyev were studied, which, along with other Azerbaijani oil entrepreneurs, is part of the history of the oil industry of Azerbaijan.

In the dissertation for the first time in the national historiography of Azerbaijan:

- A.M.Nagiyev’s entrepreneurial, charitable and public activities have comprehensively been reflected;

- For the first time in the history of Azerbaijan, many authoritative documents covering the activities of A.M.Nagiyev from the family archive, as well as documents of the Azerbaijan State Historical Archive, have been included in the scientific circulation;

- Archival funds of companies “A.M.Nagiyev”, “Nobel Brothers Oil Production” have been widely used;

- Entrepreneurial activity of A.M.Nagiyev was reflected in bilateral agreements on close cooperation with local and foreign companies operating during the first Baku oil boom;

- These agreements, for the first time included in the scientific turnover, made it possible to single out the professional entrepreneurship of A.M.Nagiyev;

- At the same time, these agreements allowed A.M.Nagiyev to take a strong position among the large companies that existed during the first Baku oil boom, and “shed light” on some aspects of competition with them.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research results can be used to compile generalized works on the

history of Azerbaijan, the historical chronicle of Baku oil, a catalog of historical and architectural buildings in Baku, monographs about domestic entrepreneurs, encyclopedias, reference books, textbooks for secondary and higher educational institutions. The research materials can be used in conducting lectures and special seminars on the history of Azerbaijan at universities, conducting classes in secondary schools, exhibiting special expositions on the history of oil in museums and exhibition halls, creating documentary and feature films, periodicals.

The results of the author research of the charitable and educational activities of A.M.Nagiyev for many years played a direct role in the creation of the Public Association “Protection of National Values”, establishment of the “The summit of Agamusa”, “Baku nights”, “Patriot” diplomas, site “musanagiyev.com”.

Approbation and application of the thesis. The main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in five books by the author, as well as in 7 articles published in authoritative scientific journals. According to the results of the study, a lot of work has been done to reveal the legacy of A.M.Nagiyev and perpetuating his memory.

Organization where the dissertation work fulfilled. The dissertation fulfilled in the department “New history of Azerbaijan” of A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and discussed at an expanded meeting (2017, protocol №6) of the department with the participation of invited experts.

The total volume of the dissertation. The total volume of the thesis (excluding the list of used literature) – 240909 characters. “Introduction” consists of 23057 characters, Chapter I – 94787 characters, Chapter II – 69928 characters, Chapter III – 44872 characters and “Conclusion” – 8265 characters.

II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “Introduction” of the dissertation, the author based on convincing evidence substantiated the relevance of this topic, considered the level of study of the topic, analyzed the source base, defined the goals and objectives of the research, explained the methodological foundations of the research, assessed the scientific innovations of the dissertation, its theoretical and practical significance.

The first chapter of the dissertation, consisting of two sections, is entitled **“The first Baku boom of the late 19th - early 20th centuries and the entrepreneurial activity of A.M.Nagiyev”**. The first section of this chapter, entitled “Activities of Azerbaijani national entrepreneurs during the first Baku oil boom in the late 19th - early 20th centuries”, assesses the Baku oil boom, examines the strengthening of the role of Baku, provides interesting figures for the rapid jump in the Baku oil industry after the abolition of the lease system in 1872.¹

It is noted here that during the first Baku oil boom, more than 200 oil companies operated here. Among the entrepreneurs of these companies, along with foreign businessmen and Russian entrepreneurs, there were also local entrepreneurs.

The author rightly notes that the Baku oil boom marked the beginning of a new industry that was highly profitable for tsarist Russia, significantly increased the foreign exchange earnings of the tsarist treasury, and dragged Russia into direct serious competition with the United States in the world oil market.²

This section examines the rapid development of the Baku oil industry in the 70-90s of the 19th century, takes into account the

¹ Ахундов, Б.Ю. К вопросу об иностранном капитале в дореволюционной бакинской нефтяной промышленности / – Баку: Известия АН Азерб.ССР, – 1953. – №4, – с.12.

² Аханчи, П.А. Нефтепромышленные рабочие Баку: (конец XIX – начало XX веков): по “личным делам” рабочего персонала “Товарищества нефтяного производства Братья Нобель” / Международный Информационный Нобелевский Центр; под ред. проф. В.М.Тютюнника. – Тамбов; Москва: Санкт-Петербург: Баку; Вена; Гамбург: изд-во МИНЦ “Нобелистика”, 2013. –с. 18.

number of Azerbaijani entrepreneurs among the owners of oil industry enterprises. It is noted here that at the end of the 19th century, 49 out of 167 oil industry enterprises belonged to Azerbaijanis. This section also deals with the penetration of Swedish, French and British capital into the oil industry of Azerbaijan. The author touches upon the competition between oil entrepreneurs, the development of a number of industries related to the oil industry, and the problems of oil exports. This section notes that in 1901 oil production in Baku reached almost 672 million poods, which amounted to more than half of world oil production and 95% of oil production in tsarist Russia.¹

In this section, the author created a general picture of the activities of Azerbaijani oil industrialists, highlighted in detail the activities of Tagiyev, Nagiyev, Asadullayev and other entrepreneurs. She points out that according to archival materials from 1914, 83 firms owned by 58 Azerbaijani entrepreneurs operated in Baku.²

The researcher tries to assess their production activities by dividing these entrepreneurs into 5 groups. At the end of the study, the researcher notes that at the beginning of the 20th century, 5-6,5 thousand workers worked at the enterprises of Azerbaijani entrepreneurs working in the Baku oil industry. This accounted for 17-23% of all workers in the oil industry.³

In the last section of the first chapter (**“Creation of A.M.Nagiyev Company and business connections”**), it is noted that one of the richest figures in the Baku oil boom was A.M.Nagiyev (1849-1919). Born into a poor family in the village of Bilajari near Baku, A.M.Nagiyev lived a fabulous life from poverty to wealth thanks to his hard work, innate talent, dedication and luck.

¹ Список промышленных предприятий, имеющих паровые котлы и подлещажих к оплате сборов. 1903-1915 гг. // ARDTA, f.509, siy.1, is 105, v. 39 12-42.

² Письмо управляющего отделом промышленности министерства торговли и промышленности В.Литвинова // ARDTA, f.509, siy.1, is 242. v. 3- 2-3.

³ Обзор Бакинской нефтяной промышленности ... за 1900 год, очерк нефтяной промышленности С.Америки и статистические сведения о нефтяной промышленности в Грозном. – Баку: – 1901. – с. 90-91.

In 1879, he already owned an estate for 30,000 rubles. After 5-6 years, the trade turnover of his company had already risen to 700 thousand rubles; A.M.Nagiyev received a certificate of a merchant of the second guild.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, he was a wealthy millionaire, engaged not only in oil production, but also in oil refining, banking, trade and other industries. In 1900, his company produced about 7.8 million poods of oil. However, his refinery consumed about 15 million pounds of crude oil a year through purchases from small firms.

In the late 19th – early 20th century A.M.Nagiyev also took an active part in the public life of Baku. For more than 20 years he was a deputy of the City Duma, as well as a member of the Council of the Congress of Baku Oil Industrialists, the Union of Baku Kerosene Breeders and the Administrative Committee. Not long before the First World War, up to a thousand workers worked in its oil fields alone.¹

In the first section “**The role of A.M. Nagiyev in the charitable movement in Azerbaijan**” of the second chapter of the dissertation (“**Charity and social activities of A.M.Nagiyev**”) indicates that despite all the vicissitudes of life, A.M.Nagiyev was a person connected with his people and homeland. He spent part of his myriad income on enlightening the nation, financed the primary education of Muslim girls, sponsored a third-grade primary school in Baku, donated one of his estates in the Black City to school No. 11, in 1897 established a public library for workers and employees and studied other charitable causes.

A.M.Nagiyev was one of the organizers of the “Ruhaniyya” society in Baku and for a short time worked as the chairman of this society. A.M.Nagiyev was also an active member and one of the sponsors of the well-known society “Nashri-Maarif”.

A.M.Nagiyev played an important role in the creation and

¹ Кавказское акционерное общество обработки волокнистых веществ «Г.З.А.Тагиев». Мемориал, март 1907 г. Отчеты физических лиц // ARDTA, f.372, siy.1, iş 29, v. 3.

financing of the charitable societies “Saadet”, “Nijat” and others, as well as in the development of the newly formed Azerbaijani theater. He took part in the premieres of many performances and awarded N.Narimanov, J.Zeynalov and other figures of the theater with valuable decorations.¹

In the final section of the second chapter (“**A.M.Nagiyev’s contribution to the architecture of Baku**”), it is noted that the Ismailiyya Palace, considered the crown of beauty of modern Baku, the Palace of Happiness, where the foundation of thousands of young families has been laid, the Ambulance Hospital, in which tens of thousands have been healed people, several more huge estates and palaces built by such patriots of their people as H.Z.Tagiyev, A.M.Nagiyev, M.Mukhtarov, Sh.Asadullayev, I.Hajinski and other representatives of the national bourgeoisie are a kind of message the next generations.

A.M.Nagiyev was one of the active participants in the charitable and patronage movement, which became widespread among Azerbaijani investors in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. In 1907, he allocated 25,000 rubles for the construction of the building of the Baku Real School. It was at his expense that the current hospital of E.Efendiyev, the Institute of Mother and Child Pediatrics, and the Sabunchi polyclinic were built. Ismailiyya building, a unique building of the city, is crowned with 98 buildings built by A.M.Nagiyev. At his expense, I.K.Ploshko (1866-1931), the author of the project of several beautiful buildings in the architecture of Baku in 1907-1913, supervised the construction of the Ismailiyya Palace. The building of the hotel “New Europe” was also designed by I.K.Ploshko by order of A.M.Nagiyev.

The last – the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**A.M.Nagiyev and the further fate of his successors**”. In the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled “**Death and perpetuation of the memory of A.M.Nagiyev**” notes that the two events that took place in Baku on March 4, 1919, caused a resonance throughout the Turkic-Muslim world. Rumors began to spread around the city:

¹ Sarabski, H.Q. Köhnə Bakı / H.Q.Sarabski. – Bakı: Mınarə, – 2000, – s.60.

about the treacherous murder of the brave artist, talented stage master Husein Arablinsky, the death of the oil king of Baku, millionaire, patron of the arts A.M.Nagiyeu.

Sudden death interrupted A.M.Nagiyeu's plans for the future. A simple peasant boy who worked hard from the age of 11, earning money for everyday existence – A.M.Nagiyeu, at the age of 49, became a world famous millionaire, died at the age of 70, presenting the rich heritage he created to subsequent generations.

Ummulbanu (Banin) wrote about the death of her grandfather: "... My grandfather Musa died, leaving us with his enormous wealth. Wealth that was considered great wealth in a city like Baku, which was home to dozens of millionaires. They laid the grandfather's body on the bed and covered it ... It was said that he was so afraid of death that he did not even talk about it. An ancient oriental legend says that a person who builds a house lives forever. My grandfather also built many houses one after another using the millions he earned from oil. During his life, he built more than 60 buildings. But the folk tradition turned out to be false. My grandfather Musa died before he could build his last building..."¹

In connection with the death of A.M.Nagiyeu, the newspaper "Azerbaijan", the main printed organ of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, wrote on the front page of its issue of March 5, 1919: "Aga Musa Nagiyeu passed away - one of the most original personalities, a man of infinitely energetic, capable and well-formed. Aga Musa, the owner of big capital, treated all the demands of the people with favor. There was no such important public issue that his invaluable service was not there. The merits of the deceased are capable of perpetuating his memory among the people".

In contrast to the Russian version of the text of the condolence, printed in the Azerbaijani-Turkic version, some details are partially explained. For example, it was reported that Aga Musa Nagiyeu died at 10:20 am on Thursday, not at 10 a.m., and that a memorial prayer would be held at the house of the deceased No. 8.

¹ Süleymanov, M. Azərbaycan milyonçuları. A.M.Nağıyev / M.Süleymanov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1994. – s.30.

In connection with the death of A.M.Nagiyev, the obituary published by the journalist under the pseudonym “Kir” in the newspaper “Azerbaijan” in Russian is of great interest. Considering that this message has not yet been published in the Azerbaijani language, the author submits its full text in the dissertation. The obituary partly said: “Musa Nagiyev died at an old age after a serious illness. A treasure from nature, endowed with extraordinary energy, perseverance and ability – one of the most original people left the stage. If people of such a scale as the deceased were born and raised in more normal living conditions, they would be a valuable asset for their people and centuries. The most valuable monument of the deceased’s devotion to his people can be considered the beautiful Ismailiyya palace, destroyed by the barbarians in the spring of 1918. The deceased built this building in memory of his late son Ismail and handed it over to the “Baku Muslim Benevolent Society”. This building became the center of the cultural and social life of the Azerbaijani Turks. We will hope that the heirs of the deceased will restore the destroyed building of “Ismailiyya”, and this will be the most beautiful monument erected to the deeds of Aga Musa.

The deceased did not remain unanswered, not only for the needs of his people, but also for all charitable initiatives taking place in his hometown. Suffice it to mention the City Children’s Hospital, where all children in need, regardless of nationality, found shelter. With his generous donations, he did not ignore the appeal of the Children’s Hospital Society and the construction of the hospital building. At the expense of the deceased, the second and third floors of the Real School were built. It is impossible to list all the good and useful deeds that the deceased did during his lifetime. The deceased deserves that his memory not be forgotten among the people”.

The grave of A.M.Nagiyev, along with a small tombstone installed on his grave in 1919, remained at the Chambarakend cemetery, then at the Propark cemetery in Bilajari. On July 23, 1998, at the initiative of the benefactor Akhund Haji Avaz and the grandsons of Aga Musa – Dilara, Rauf and Solmaz Nagiyevs, his remains were reburied in a permanent grave at the entrance to the Bilajari cemetery. And the tombstone, which is 80 years old, was

engraved inside the Ismailiyya building model on the tomb.¹

In 2016, by the decision of the executive power of the Binagadi district, restoration work was carried out on the tombstone again and, at the expense of businessman Zulfigar Mukhtarzadeh, the bust of A.M.Nagiyev on the grave replaced the model of the Ismailiyya building.

The second paragraph of this chapter is devoted to the study of inheritance issues after the death of a millionaire. This section deals with litigation by inheritance, which began already in 1919, attempts are made to clarify the number of applicants for his inheritance, and issues of division of the property of the deceased are highlighted.

The last section of the chapter and the dissertation is entitled **“The fate of A.M.Nagiyev heirs during the Soviet repressions”**. This section of the chapter examines the short life of Ismail – the son of Aga Musa, the life of Faraj Nagiyev, who was handed over to him for adoption by his brother Agaali, also referring to the memoirs of Banin, one of the famous personalities in the cultural life of Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and Western Europe, the activities of this woman were highlighted from the Nagiyev family.

In the final part of the dissertation, the main generalizations of the research are presented, the main scientific results made by the author are reflected.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following works of the author:

1. Xalq üçün ömrünü şam kimi əridən... – Bakı: RAF-R poliqrafik servis, 2006. 248 s.
2. Ömrün səhifələri. – Bakı: Şur nəşriyyatı, 2010. 159 s.
3. Zamanın sorağında. – Bakı: Elm, 2011. 229 s.
4. A.M.Nağiyevin xeyriyyəçilik və ictimai fəaliyyəti. – Bakı: Elm, 2011. 140 s.
5. XIX əsrin sonu – XX əsrin əvvəllərində Şimali Azərbaycanda xeyriyyəçilik hərəkatı və A.M.Nağiyev // Tarix və onun problemləri. №1. Bakı: 2013, s. 73-77.

¹ İlkin, Q. Sən köhnə Bakımı tanıyırsanmı. Qısa tarixi очерklər / Q.İlkin. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, – 1997. – 72 s.

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