

AZƏRBAYCAN
MÜHACİRƏTİ TARİXİNDƏ
ŞUŞANIN
GÖRKƏMLİ ŞƏXSİYYƏTLƏRİ



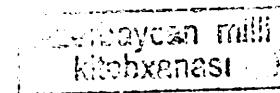
**PROMINENT FIGURES
OF SHUSHA**
IN THE HISTORY OF MIGRATION
IN AZERBAIJAN

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great sincerity. Khosrov bey Sultanov lived in a number of countries of the world, including Iran, France, Poland and Germany. He worked as a professor at the Medical University in Germany. Returning to Turkey in 1936, he lived in Trabzon and later in Istanbul. Khosrov bey Sultanov, who died in 1943, was buried in Istanbul.

There are many families that connect Shusha with other charming districts of Azerbaijan. The city of Shusha, which is younger than other cities in our country, has housed many famous generations. The Rustambeyovs, representatives of one of the well-known generations of Azerbaijan, are also closely connected with Shusha by spiritual and blood ties. One of the well-known intellectuals of the Rustambeyov dynasty, originally from the Mugan land, **Fatulla bey Rustambeyov (1867-1946)** is one of the organizers of the Azerbaijani oil industry. A graduate of the St. Petersburg Mining Institute (1893), Fatulla Bey worked for a long time in the oil industry and was the head of the Department of Affairs of the Baku millionaire Aga Musa Nagiyev. After the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, he held senior positions in Azerneft. At a young age, Fatulla Rustambeyov married Turan (Tohre), the daughter of Karim bey Mehmandarov, one of the valuable figures of Shusha. From this marriage sons Asad, Faik, Tofiq, daughters Aliya, Adila and Zuleikha were born. **Aliya Rustambeyova (1907-1942)**, daughter of the first Azerbaijani technologist and engineer Fatulla Rustambeyov, moved to Baku with her family as an infant. Ms. Aliya, who studied here at secondary school No. 3, entered the Azerbaijan Medical Institute (Azerbaijan Medical University) and after a while continued her education at the 1st Leningrad Medical Institute. Aliya, who left for Uzbekistan in 1935, began working as a doctor there, and a few years later she was sent to Moscow as an

attending physician. Aliya Rustambekova, who works at the Institute for the Improvement of Doctors in Moscow, has been a military doctor since 1939. The young doctor served as a military doctor during the Soviet-Finnish war (1939-1940). During the invasion of Nazi Germany into the USSR in 1941, Aliya was appointed as a military doctor of the medical battalion of one of the units of the Red Army in Volokolamsk. First she worked in a medical battalion near Moscow, then on the Smolensk-Bryansk front, in one of the battles she was seriously wounded and captured. Aliya, who escaped from captivity with the help of partisans, died in one of the battles in 1942. Photos, documents, letters, her inkwell and silver pen associated with Aliya Rustambekova are kept in the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan.

The brother of Aliya Rustambeyova, **Asad bey Rustambeyov (1911-1982)**, who was bearing his grandfather's name, like his father Fatulla bey, also had knowledge in the field of oil engineering. Asad Bey, who was born in Shusha and graduated from the Mining Department of the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry (Azerbaijan State Oil Academy) after receiving secondary education in Baku, is one of the first national personnel who received higher education in our country. Asad Bey, an engineer by profession and an oil and gas exploration specialist, made a significant contribution to the drilling and development of oil and gas fields in many regions of the USSR, especially in Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Thanks to his work, which gave a great impetus to the development of the local oil industry in the city of Sterlitamak, Bashkortostan, Asad bey was again appointed chief engineer in Baku in 1943. In 1942 he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, in 1946 - the medal "For Valiant Labor during the Great Patriotic