

NATIONAL EMBLEM

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National Emblem

The government of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan declared a competition on the national emblem of Azerbaijan on January 30, 1920 and made a decision to present the emblem model on May of the same year. However, due to the collapse of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic On April 28, 1920, the emblem was not approved.

The Supreme Majlis of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic discussed the issue connected with the National Emblem and raised petition in the Supreme Council of the Azerbaijan SSR on declaration of a new competition on the National Emblem of Azerbaijan on November 17, 1990.



The competition was declared by the decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on February 5, 1991. Tens of projects of the emblem were presented during the competition of 1991-1992 and it was proposed to approve one of the projects developed in 1919-1920.

By the Constitutional Law of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan, approved on January 19, 1993, one of the projects, developed in 1919-1920 with certain alterations was confirmed the National Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The National Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan symbolizes the independence of Azerbaijan. The National Emblem is the image of an oriental shield and a semicircle formed by the branches of an oak-tree and ears resting on it. The shield contains the image of a fire in the center of an eight-point star against a background of the colors of the National flag of Azerbaijan.

The salient description of the National Emblem:

It is attached to:

The residence and the private office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

The building of the Parliament of the Republic of Azerbaijan, its conference hall and the private office of the chair of the parliament;

All courts, buildings of military tribunals, halls of judicial assembly; private offices of the chairs of the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Buildings of state bodies in cases stipulated in the legislative system of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Buildings of diplomatic and trade representations and consulates of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The emblems of provinces

General information

The new administrative-territorial division was applied after the signing of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmenchay (1828) treaties signed as a result of annexation of the South Caucasus by the Tsarist Russia. According to that division Northern Azerbaijan Khanates were divided into 9 provinces (Baku, Guba, Derbent, Sheki, Shirvan, Karabakh, Talysh, Baku, Iravan), 3 districts (Yelizavetpol (Ganja), Ordubad, Jar-Balakan) and 5 Muslim (Tatar) areas (Borchali, Gazakh, Shamshadil, Pembek and Shoreyel).

“The Armenian province” established in 1828 in the territory of Nakhchivan and Irevan khanates, was comprised of Irevan and Nakhchivan provinces and Ordubad district. According to the administrative reforms dated to April 10, 1840, the South Caucasus region was divided into Georgian-Imereti province with the center of Tiflis, and Kaspi province with the centre of Shamakhi. The Irevan district established instead of the Armenian province was annexed to Georgian-Imereti province. In 1844, the Caucasus Viceroyalty was established. In 1846, the South Caucasus was divided into 4 provinces – Tiflis, Kutaisi, Shamakhi and Derbent. Irevan province comprised of Irevan, Aleksandropol (Gyumri), Nakhchivan, Ordubad and Novo Bayazid districts, was established in 1849. After the Shamakhi earthquake happened in 1959, the centre of the province was moved to Baku and was called Baku province. In 1860, the Derbent province was abolished, Guba district being part of it, was annexed to Baku province and Dagestan area was founded on the rest of the territory. Thus the separation of historical Azerbaijani lands Derbent and its surrounding areas from Azerbaijan was launched. In December 1867, Yelizavetpol province was established on account of some areas of Tiflis, Irevan and Baku provinces. Yelizavetpol province was comprised of Gazakh, Nukha, Shusha, Zangezur districts. Baku province consisted of 6 districts (Baku, Guba, Lankaran, Shamakhi, Goychay and Javad).

In 1870, new Sharur-Daralayaz district was established within the Irevan province. In 1874, Arash district was separated from the south part of Nukha district. On July 1, 1883, Garyagin (Jabrayil) and Javanshir districts were established.

In 1917, on the eve of the collapse of the Russian Empire there were 5 provinces in the South Caucasus.

After the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic there existed 2 provinces in the country – Baku and Yelizavetpol provinces and Zagatala district (since 1919, was called province). As a special case, Karabakh general-governorship (January, 1919) was established. It was comprised of Shusha, Javanshir, Zangezur and Garyagin (Jabrayil) districts. The historical name of Yezavetpol province was restored and renamed Ganja province. The other areas of Azerbaijani lands were annexed to the Georgia and Armenia republics established in the South Caucasus and fell apart from the Motherland.

The emblems of Azerbaijani cities and governorates in period of tsarist Russia

Caspian oblast

Caspian oblast was established on the foundation of the law about administrative reforms named "Institution for the administration of the Transcaucasia" affirmed by imperator Nicolay I on 10 April 1840. The center of the oblast was Shemakha city. According to the new system of the administrative-territorial division, seven uyezds (administrative units) — Shemaha, Shusha, Nuha, Baku and Lenkoran, and special units — Kuba and Derbent as well were included into Caspian oblast. The law of 10 April 1840 brought about necessary changes in the local administration. For example, some establishments were replaced on the same like in other guberniyas of the Russian Empire.

An imperial decree from 14 December 1846 brought about changes in administration of the Transcaucasia. All units were divided into four guberniyas: Tiflis, Kutaisi, Shemaha and Derbent. The Caspian oblast had been abolished.

The emblem of the Caspian oblast – Date of the acceptance is 26.05.1843.

The coat of arms of the Caspian province adopted in 1843: "the shield is divided into four parts. On two upper parts there are: on the left side - a standing tiger, and on the right - ignited gas coming from the earth; the two lower parts have: on the left side - a blue line implying the Caspian Sea, and a range of mountains, some of them covered with snow. Above the shield there is a crowned imperial eagle, which protects it with its wings".

Translated.



Baku Governorate

Baku Governorate occupied the eastern part of Transcaucasian land and was washed by the Caspian Sea on the east. It was established in 1859.

On July 10, 1840, the Russian Duma approved "The Principles of Ruling of the Transcaucasian Region" and Baku uyezd was turned into an administrative region of Russian Empire.

Baku became the center of the eponymous province after the devastating earthquake in 1859 in Shamakha, the principal city of the province. From 6 December by the imperial decree the administration of the Shemakha Governorate and all of the provincial establishments therein were moved to Baku and so the province was renamed Baku Governorate. By the same decree Baku was raised to the power of principal city of the province. In 1860 Kuba uyezd was joined to the Baku Governorate and later on through the formation of Elisabethpol Governorate uyezds of Nukha and Shusha departed Baku Governorate for the last. Later the number of uyezds increased and they became 6: Baku, Kuba, Shemakha, Geokchay, Djevad and Lenkoran. The governorate was abolished in 1920.

Changes to Baku's status - it became the centre of a governorate of the same name in 1859 and was allowed a municipal government in 1870, which functioned from 1878 - resulted in changes to the city's emblems. On 16 March 1883, a new coat of arms for Baku city received imperial approval. Three years earlier, the King of Arms of the Department of Heraldry of the Senate had written that this had already been prepared; he even described the arms, but not until 30 June 1883 could he write about sending a copy to the head of the city. This 1883 coat of arms was a black shield with three golden flames, topped by a golden crown with a turret of three castellations and flanked by two golden spikes, connected by Alexander's ribbon. A coat of arms for the Baku governorate had previously been approved on 5 July 1878.

The emblem of Baku Governorate. Date of acceptance: 05.07.1878

Description of the emblem: "Three tongues of flame on the black shield. The shield is crowned with the imperial crown and surrounded by gold oak tree leaves joined with St. Andrew's ribbon.

Translated.



Elisabethpol (Ganja) Governorate

Elisabethpol Governorate. Established – 1868. Abolished – 1917.

Elisabethpol Governorate or Elizavetpol Governorate (Azerbaijani: Yelizavetpol quberniyası); (Russian: Елизаветпольская губерния; in pre-1918 Russian spelling: Елисаветпольская губерния) was one of the Russian Empire, with its centre in Elisabethpol (official name for Ganja in 1805–1918). Its area was 44,136 sq. kilometers, and it had 878,415 inhabitants by 1897. Elisabethpol Governorate was established in 1868 and included parts of Baku Governorate and Tiflis Governorate. This included lands of the former Ganja Khanate, Shaki Khanate, and Karabakh Khanate.

In 1886 the population estimate was 728,943, living in three cities (Elisabethpol, Nukha, and Shusha) and 1521 villages.

On the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1918, Elisabethpol Governorate was renamed Ganja Governorate. The area to the south of the Murov Range was made into Karabakh Governorate General. The governorate system was abolished in the early 1920s.

Today, the territory of the former Elisabethpol Governorate is in western Azerbaijan and adjacent areas of Armenia.

Administrative division

Elisabethpol Governorate originally had eight uyezds; Elisabethpol, Aresh (capital: Uchkovakh), Nukha, Kazakh, Dzhevanshir (capital: Terter), Dzhebrail, Zangezur (capital: Geryusy), Shusha.



Irean Governorate

Provinces of Irevan and Nakhichevan entered into Russian Empire according to the Turkmenchay treaty, signed on 10 February 1828.

On the base of the law from 10 April 1840 the Irevan and Nakhichevan provinces joined to the Georgian – Imeretian governorate like uyezds.

Irean governorate was created in 1849 after some administrative reforms. Uyezds such as Novobayazet, Aleksandropol, Ordubad, and Nakhichevan united to form part of the Irevan governorate. Irean governorate was created from the parts of the governorates of Shemakha and Tiflis. Shoragel, Pambak and Lori also joined into the Irevan governorate. One part of the uyezd of Shusha had departed from the governorate of Shemakha. After some administrative-territorial changes, the governorate divided into some uyezds – Irevan, Aleksondropol, Nakhichevan, Echmiadzin, Novobayazet and Surmalin. In 1875 a new uyezd – Sharur-Daralayazski was created in the part of the Irean governorate.

The emblem of Irean governorate. It was established on 5 July in 1878.

Translated.



The emblems of the cities

Baku

The population of Baku was small (approximately 5,000). Khans benefited, however, from the sea trade with Iran, an influx of Hindu traders who rebuilt the Fire Worshipping temple near Baku, and Russian military help. Feudal infighting in the 1790s resulted in the dominance of an anti-Russian faction in the city resulting in the Russian-leaning brother of the Khan being exiled to Quba.

Tsarist Russia began a policy with the intent to conquer the Caucasus. In the spring of 1796, by Yekaterina II's order, General Valerian Zubov's troops started a large campaign in Transcaucasia. Zubov had sent 6,000 men to capture the city, and it surrendered immediately. On June 13, 1796, a Russian flotilla entered Baku Bay, and a garrison of Russian troops was placed inside the city. General Pavel Dmitriyevich Tsitsianov was appointed Baku's commandant. Later, however, Pavel I ordered the cessation of the campaign and the withdrawal of Russian forces. In March 1797, the tsarist troops left Baku.

Tsar Alexander I set out to conquer Baku during the Russo-Persian War during which Pavel Tsitsianov tried to capture Baku on January 1806. But aid-de-camp and cousin of Huseyngulu Khan suddenly shot Tsitsianov to death during the presentation of the city's keys to him. Left without commander Russian Army left Baku and occupation of Baku Khanate was delayed for a year. Baku was captured on October of the same year and eventually absorbed into the Russian Empire after the Treaty of Gulistan in 1813.

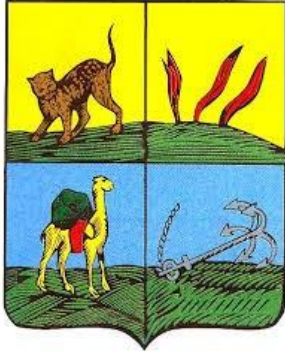
On July 10, 1840, the Russian Duma approved "The Principles of Ruling of the Transcaucasian Region" and Baku uyezd was turned into an administrative region of the Russian Empire.

Forested, a new suburb, grew from the dispersed buildings scattered within the city's fortifications. Medieval seaside fortifications were demolished in 1861 to allow for the creation of the port and a customs house in the quay.

Baku became the center of the eponymous province after the devastating earthquake of 1859 in Shamakha. The population of Baku Governorate began to increase steadily.

The emblems of Baku. Date of acceptance: 21.05. 1843

The coat of arms of Baku adopted after the formation of the Caspian province in 1843: "The



upper yellow half of the shield has some elements of the coat of arms of the Caspian province (a standing tiger and ignited gas coming from the earth). The lower blue half is divided into two parts, the left side has a loaded camel and with stems of saffron with flowers meaning that inhabitants are engaged in transportation of cargo and in saffron cultivation; the right side has a thrown anchor implying that Baku has many ships in its harbour..."

Date of acceptance: 16. 03. 1883. The new coat of arms of Baku created based on the coat of arms of the Baku guberniya. It was adopted in 1883. This one was placed on the front wall of the Baku city hall constructed in 1904.



Translated.

Ganja

By the 18th century when Azerbaijani small states named khanates became independent, Ganja with the lands surrounding it became an independent state as well ruled by the dignitaries from Ziyadogly dynasty.

In 1804 after the unequal battle between Ganja khanate military home guard and troops of the Russian Empire in the place named Quru Qobu, Ganja was besieged and captured. In spite of the suggestion made by the Russian commander to a ruler of Ganja Khanate to surrender, Javad khan refused and kept defense of the city one month until he died on the 3rd of January. His great statement "Oldu var, Dondu jokh"(Lets die but not turn back) inspired defenders of Ganja and influenced future generation of Azerbaijani people to struggle for independence from Russian and Iranian empires.

Again in the beginning of the 20th century Ganja had a tremendous role in the history of Azerbaijan. In 1918, 27th of May Ganja became capital city of the first republic in the Muslim world until Baku was liberated from Bolsheviks and the government moved there. The advances of Soviet troops in Azerbaijan met resistance in Ganja and were cause of the Famous Ganja Uprising when Azerbaijanis showed again their wish for independence and took part in the unequal fight with the invaders.

The Emblem of Elisavetpol uyez. Established on May 21, 1843.



Shusha

Rich with beautiful forests, springs and pure air Shusha is an ancient city. Shusha was founded by Garabagli Panahali (Panahali from Garabag) khan. Panah khan was born in 1693. He was one from Sarijali tribe of Javanshir family. In his youth Panah khan served and distinguished in the army of Iranian king Nadir. Noticing his courage Nadir king appointed Panah khan commander of one of his troops. But the envious surrounding of Nadir shah assured him as if Panah khan intended to kill the king and assume ruling of Iran. Considering this story true king Nadir murdered Panah khan's brother and Panah khan leaved the palace.

In the most beautiful part of Garabag-on a high mountain appeared a new tower in 1750. Panah khan called the famous masters from Tebriz, Ardebil and other cities and had new dwellings and a palace surrounded by the walls built.

The North and the East of the tower were surrounded with high walls. The tower had two gates «Iravan» and «Ganja». They kept open in the morning and closed at nights; nobody was allowed to enter the city at nights. Local people called the city «Panahabad» in the honour of Panah khan According to the historians later the name «Panahabad» changed into «Shusha Galasi» (Shusha tower). The name of the city comes from the word «Shish», «uja» (high, top);the city is located on high rocks.

After Panah Ali khan died his son Ibrahim Khalil khan ruled Garabag during 1760-1806. On the night of June 2, 1806 a group led by Lisanovich came to the place of residence of Ibrahim khan and murdered him and some members of his family and relatives.

Iran and Russia signed a treaty in village Gulustan of Garabag on October 12, 1813. According to the treaty, Iran approved that several khanates and Garabag khanate as well, the centre of which was Shusha annexed to Russia.

Beginning with the 2nd part of the 19th century Shusha played great role in political, economical and cultural development of Azerbaijan. For development of trade, culture and the quantity of the population Shusha was first in Azerbaijan and 2nd in Transcaucasia after Tiflis. Thus Shusha at that time was called «Child-Paris».

Shusha is one of the centers of culture of Azerbaijan. Shusha was the city of curing, the land of the talented people. No other city gave as much talents to Azerbaijan as Shusha. According to the information gathered by the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the 19th century

there were 95 poets, 22 musicologists, 38 singers, 19 calligraphers, 16 pattern makers, 5 astronomers, 18 architects, 16 doctors, about 42 teachers and others in Shusha. The huge group of the mentioned intellectuals turned Shusha into developed centre of culture.

The emblem of Shusha uyezd. Established on May 21, 1843.

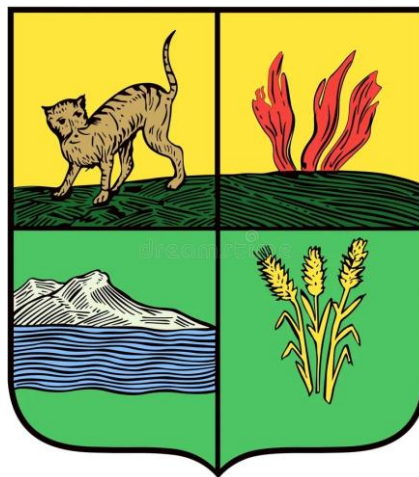


Guba

The history of Guba city origins from the village of Gudial.

The Quba Khanate was established in the mid of the XVIII century and Quba's Khan Hussain Ali moved his residence from Khudat to Quba and raised the fortress walls around the city. The city under Fathali Khan tried to become sole state from the disconnected Azerbaijani khanates, but Quba khanate, the same as other khanates was occupied by Russians in early XIX century and adjoined Russian Empire according to the agreement of 1913.

The Emblem of Quba uyezd. Established on May 21, 1843.



Nakhchivan

Nakhchivan is one of the ancient cities. It is considered one of the ancient cities in the East and also in the world. It was Stefan Ozbeliani, middle age historian, who stated that the foundation of Nakhchivan city was laid down in 1539 B.C. The systematized written sources, the archaeological materials discovered in the area of Nakhchivan, the famous Gamigaya petrography and other monuments in the territory once again prove that Nakhchivan is around 5 thousand years.

Nakhchivan was within the power of the Azerbaijan baylarbay in the XVI century and from the 2nd half of the XVII century within the Chukhursad baylarbay. In the XVI-XVII centuries the rulers of Nakhchivan were appointed from the Kangarli tribal leaders. At the beginning of the XVIII century the city was captured by the troops of Nadir Shah. After the death of Nadir Shah (1747) Agha Hasan, representative of the Shah, was banished from Nakhchivan by Heydargulu Kahn, Kangarli tribal leader, that later on declared himself Khan. The city of Nakhchivan became the capital of the Khanate. During Russia-Iran war in 1826-1828 Nakhchivan was occupied by the Russian troops (27 June, 1827) and according to the Turkmanchay treaty (1828) was annexed to Russia. After annexation Nakhchivan became the center of the Nakhchivan region (1828-40) and then the Nakhchivan uyezd.

Nakhchivan turned to the uyezd center in 1841. The city reform carried out by tzarism (1870) also was implemented in Azerbaijan (Baki, Ganja, Nukha, Shusha, Nakhchivan and Ordubad).

The Emblem of Nakhchivan city. Established on May 21, 1843.



Sheki

Sheki is one of the most ancient cities of Azerbaijan. It is mentioned as Shaki, Sheka, Shakki and others in a number of medieval sources.

Sheki has been called Nukha for a long time. One of the ancient authors Ptolemy cited the settlement Niga among other Albanian cities. A. Bakikhanov wrote that Nukha is the same Nakhy and Naghy city judging from its location and it was considered one of the ancient cities of Shirvan. A.Y. Krymski also agreed on the version that Niga is the ancestor of Nukha.

Yet, there were a number of opponents to the said version in the early 19th century. Academician V. Dorn considered that Niga was a city that located between Liberia and Alazan and that it could not be confused with Nukha. The connection between the word Nukha and the Niga settlement, famous since ancient times, is quite a disputable issue.

The word Sheki originates from the name of the Saxon tribes that wandered from the north side of the Black Sea through Derbend passage and to the South Caucasus and from there to the Asia Minor in the 7th century B.C.

Sheki khanate became the vassal of Russia in accordance with the Kurekchay contract of 1805. The area was fully annexed to Russia by the peace agreement of Gulistan in 1813. The khan ruling system of Sheki was abolished in 1819 and Sheki province was established instead.

Sheki Gaza was established within the Caspian province in 1840. The Gaza was included into the Shamakhy province in 1846 and it was called Nukha.

The Tsarist government divided the city into two quarters (Sheki and Gyshlag) for the better regulation of the city in the second half of the 19th century. At that period the area of Gyshlag was not united with the city. The tower, its surrounding, trade and industrial enterprises were considered the center of the city and divided into two parts: the upper or trade parts and the lower part. The parts around the city were Yukharybash, Gendjelibashy and Nukha-Gyshlag. The Yukharybash was established from the tower to the east in the late 18th-early 19th centuries.

Due to the expansion of Sheki, the tsarist government created two more administrative quarters in the city and the city thus was divided not into two parts but into four parts in 1860-1865. The first quarter included the tower and its surroundings, the second part comprised the city suburbs and its population was mainly engaged in agriculture. The third quarter included the tannery. It comprised other art spheres, including dying. The documents do not provide any

information on the fourth quarter. It is evident that the quarter comprised the head street occupied by merchants and art workers and its surroundings.

Nukha was included into Baku province in 1859 and Yelizavetpol province in 1868

The emblem of Sheki uyezd. Established on May 21, 1843.



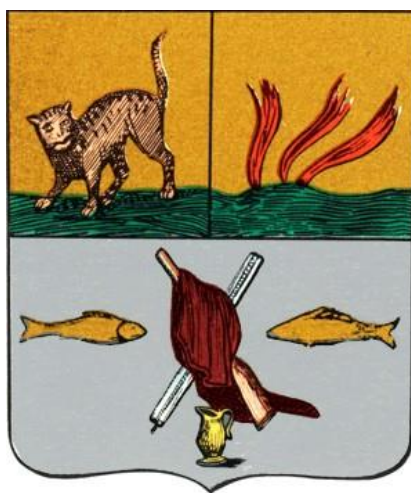
Shamakhi

Shamakhi was first mentioned as Kamachia by the ancient Greco-Roman Egyptian geographer Claudius Ptolemaeus in the 1st to 2nd century.

Shamakhi was an important town during the Middle Ages and served as a capital of Shirvanshah state in the VIII-XV century and the capital of independent Shirvan Khanate, which was also known as khanate of Shamakhi.

In 1742 Shamakhi was captured by Nadir Shah of Persia, by building a new town under the same name about 16 miles to the west, at the foot of the main chain of the Caucasus Mountains. The new Shamakhi was at different times a residence of the Shirvan Khanate, but it was finally abandoned, and the old town rebuilt. The Russians first entered Shirvan in 1723, but soon retired leaving it to Ottomans who possessed it in 1723-35. Shirvan Khanate was finally annexed by Russia in 1805.

The emblem of Shemakha uyezd. Established on May 21, 1843.



Lankaran

The city was built on a swamp along the northern bank of the river bearing the city's name. There are remains of human settlements in the area dating back to the Neolithic period as well as ruins of fortified villages from the Bronze and Iron Ages.

Lankaran's history is rather recent, dating from the 16th century. Lankaran was for a long time the capital of the Lankaran Khanate, which enjoyed variable degrees of independence throughout history. It was first held by Russia from 1728 to 1735, but only fell definitively to Russia's General Kotlyarevsky in 1813, that status having been confirmed by the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828.

The emblem of Lankaran city. Established on May 21, 1843.



Irevan

Irevan city, during the second Russian-Persian war, was captured by Russian troops under General Ivan Paskevich on 1 October 1827. It was formally ceded by the Persians in 1828, following the Treaty of Turkmenchay. By the turn of the twentieth century, Irevan's population was over 29,000. Because of the resettlement of the Armenians from Turkey and Iran on Azerbaijani land, the demographic situation changed and result of this which 57% were Azerbaijanis, and Armenians only 43%.

The city began to grow economically and politically, with old buildings torn down and new buildings in European style erected in their place. By the time of Nicholay I's visit in 1837, Irevan had become an uyezd.

The first general plan of the city was made in 1854.

Translated.

The emblem of Irevan. Established on May 21, 1843.



Gyumri

Gyumri is one of the oldest Azerbaijani localities. The region of Gyumri has been mentioned in different Urartian inscriptions since the 8th century BC. The first settlement at the location of Gyumri is believed to have been founded some time in the 5th century BC, perhaps ca. 401 BC, by Greek colonists. An alternative theory suggests that the city was founded by Cimmerians, based on the fact that Cimmerians conquered the region in 720 BC and that the original name of the city was Kumayri. Historians believe that Xenophon passed through Gyumri during his return to the Black Sea, immortalized in his *Anabasis*.

Gyumri was captured by Russian troops in 1884. On October 20, 1805 it became part of Russia, as a result of the Russo-Persian War (1804-1813), because of the act signed between Russian Sisianov and sultan of Shoragel Budag. During this period it was one of the best-known cities of the Trans-Caucasus region. In 1829, on the heels of the Russo-Turkish War there was a major influx of population as about 3000 Armenian families from the Eastern Turkish cities like Kars, Erzurum, Doğubeyazıt and other places in the Ottoman Empire settled in Gyumri. It caused deportation of Azerbaijanis and resulted in the demographic situation in favour of the Armenians.

In 1837 Russian Czar Nicholay I arrived in Gyumri and renamed the town Alexandropol. The name was chosen in honor of Tsar Nicholay I's wife, Alexandra Fyodorovna.

Translated.

The Emblem of Aleksandropol (Gyumri). Established on May 21, 1843.



History of the creation of the National Emblem

In November 1919 a contest for designing the national emblem of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was announced in the country (the newspaper “Azerbaijan” No. 246, November 14, 1919, as well as some other advertisements), and the results of the contest had to be summed up at the beginning of May 1920. The national emblem of Azerbaijan is shaped like a shield. An eight-pointed star is depicted on the blue, red and green background (the colors of the national flag) of the shield. In the centre of the star there are tongues of flame – an ancient symbol of the country of fire. The number of the points (8) of the star corresponds to the number of the letters in the word “Azerbaijan” written in the ancient (Arabic) alphabet. In the right lower part of the emblem there is an ear of wheat which symbolizes the riches of the Azerbaijani land. The branch of an oak tree depicted on the left stands for the power of the state. The acorns on the oak branch symbolize long life of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The emblem was approved by the government and became a symbol of the young Azerbaijani Democratic Republic in the period of 1918-1920. After the seizure of Azerbaijan by Soviet Russia and establishing Soviet power the emblem of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was replaced with another one. In the 70's of the XX century F. Vekilov (1886-1973), the son of the Major-General I. Vekilov (1852-1934) who once was Ambassador of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic to Georgia, and the professor of Baku State University H. Aliyev (1900-1982) told Azerbaijani public about the old emblem of the ADR which was painted in the hall of the Azerbaijani Parliament in April 1920.

A new postage stamp with the inscription “The Azerbaijani national emblem” was issued in Istanbul in 1929 and the whole world got acquainted with its image. With the restoration of state independence in 1992 the former emblem was approved by the supreme legislative body of the country - Milli Majlis.

Design of the emblem in the period of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1919)



National Emblem of the Soviet Azerbaijan

The National Emblem of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic was adopted in 1937 by the government of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. The device is based on the emblem of the Soviet Union.

The emblem features a drilling rig representing Baku's wealthy oil reservoirs and, behind it, a sunrise, standing for the future of the Azerbaijani nation. The hammer and sickle are prominently featured above it while the red star (symbolizing "socialism on all five continents") sits at the top of the emblem, for the victory of Communism and the "world-wide socialist community of states". The outer rim features symbols of agriculture — wheat and cotton.

The slogan on the banner bears the Soviet Union state motto ("Workers of the world, unite!") in both the Russian and Azerbaijani languages. In Azerbaijani, it is "Бүтүн өлкэләрин пролетарлары, бирләшин!" (in the current Azerbaijani Latin script: "Bütün ölkələrin proletarları, birləşin!").

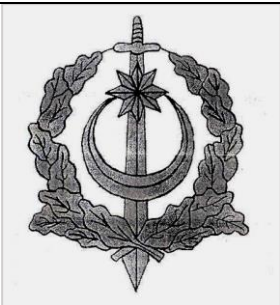
The full name of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic is spelled out in both in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages.

The emblem was changed in 1992 to the present emblem.



Emblems of the Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan

	Emblem of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 14, 1999.
	Official emblem of the administration of justice was approved by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 22, 1999
	Emblem of the Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 29, 2001, No. 164-IIQ
	Emblem of the internal affairs authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 30, 2004, No. 82

	Emblem of Interior Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 11, 2002, No. 676
	Emblem of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 21, 2008, No. 22
	Official emblem of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the resolution of the Constitutional Court dated September 22, 1998, No. 4-HM
	Emblem of customs authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 1, 2001, No. 134-IIQ
	Emblem of Ministry of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 8, 2008, No. 761

	Emblem of Ministry of Emergency situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 21, 2007, No. 591
	Official emblem of the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 29, 2010
	Official emblem of the State security service of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 25, 2005 According to the decree, the name and the image of the official emblem of the liquidated Ministry of National Security have been amended, and the words "Ministry of National Security" have been replaced by the "State Security Service".
	Official emblem of the Service of Foreign Intelligence of the Republic of Azerbaijan was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 31, 2017 This decree affirms the image of the emblem and the "Regulations on the emblem Of the Service of Foreign Intelligence of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Translated

Documents related to the emblem

March 23, 1919 – A Declaration about a competition on the composition of the projects of the State Emblem and stamp of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

January 30, 1920 – An Act of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic about preparation of the projects of the military orders, National Hymn, State Emblem and stamp.

February, 1920. – An Act of the Ministry of Public Education about the advertisement for the competition on the grant of the projects of the National Hymn, State Emblem and stamp.

March 20, 1940 – On Azerbaijani text of inscriptions on the State Emblem of Azerbaijan SSR

January 21, 1959 - On inscription specification on the State Emblem of Azerbaijan SSR “Азербайджанская Советская Социалистическая Республика” on Azerbaijani language

March 16, 1981 – A Decree of the Presidium of Supreme Council of Azerbaijan SSR “On establishing of the Act about the State Emblem of Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic”

February 12, 1982 – An Act of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan SSR №73 “On establishing rules on application of the Act about the State Emblem of Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic”

February 5, 1991 – An Act of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan about the advertisement for the competition on the best image of the State Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

March 28, 1991 – An Act of the Presidium of Supreme Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan about establishment of the commission to hold a competition on the best text of the State Anthem, on the best images of the State Emblem, orders and medals.

January 19, 1993 – A Constitutional Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan about the State Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

February 23, 1993 – A Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan about establishment of the status of the State Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

February 23, 1993 – The status about the State Emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

You can look through the text of the given documents in Azerbaijani and Russian versions of e-resources.

Translated.

Bibliography cited

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3. www.nakhchivan.az
4. www.azerbaijan24.com/cities
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6. www.wikipedia.org

Informal translation by Sarijalinskaya.K