

The series of "The true facts about Garabagh"

**WAR AGAINST AZERBAIJAN
TARGETING CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Baky-2007

War Against Azerbaijan: Targeting Cultural Heritage

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The present research, containing the album, multimedia compact disk and documentary film, has been carried out by the Center for Strategic Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Azerbaijan and Heydar Aliyev Foundation.

Sincere gratitude to all those institutions and individuals, without the help and cooperation of whom the edition could not have been produced.

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The publication is also available at: <http://www.war-culture.az>

Printed by MEGA Basim Yayin ve Tic. A.S.

ISBN 10 9952-8091-4-X

ISBN 13 978-9952-8091-4-5

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Introduction

Azerbaijan is among the areas of earliest human settlement, with a rich historical past and diverse cultural legacy. Archeological excavations have unearthed a great number of artefacts testifying to its distant past, as do different rock drawings, architectural monuments and examples of arts and crafts. The country also has ancient traditions of statehood. The predecessors of the modern Republic of Azerbaijan established by the ancestors of the Azerbaijani people each has its own share in this culture.

The first state in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Caucasian Albania, was home to different religious traditions, including forms of Idol- and Fireworship, Zoroastrianism and Christianity, which enriched the Azerbaijani cultural treasure with a great number of monuments created by the followers of these religions.

The conquest of Albania by Arabs put an end to its existence in the early 8th century and resulted in the adoption of Islam by most of the Albanian population, while some in the mountainous places continued to adhere to Christianity. Different Azerbaijani Muslim state entities emerged in the territory of Albania, like the Sajids, Salarids, Shaddadids, Atabays, Hulakids (Elkhanids), Garagoyunlu, Aghgoyunlu and Safavids, who also made a great contribution to the development of Azerbaijani culture.

The collapse of the Azerbaijani Safavid state in the first half of the 18th century was accompanied by the emergence of independent and semi-independent entities, the khanates and sultanates, in the middle of the 18th century. The occupation of these entities by Russia under the treaties of Gulustan (1813) and Turkmanchay (1828) suspended the centuries-old independent Azerbaijani statehood for about 100 years.

This period was remarkable for events which would have a significant impact on the future fate of the Azerbaijani people. Thus, following the occupation, Russia achieved a considerable demographic change by resettling a great number of Armenians in the Azerbaijani territories. The occupation also affected the Albanians adhering to Christianity. Their fate was sealed by the liquidation of the independent Albanian Catholicosate and the subsequent annexation of its dioceses to the Armenian Echmiadzin Catholicosate. The chapter in the present research on the religious architectural legacy of the Caucasian Albanians offers a chance to get acquainted with the fundamental changes in the cultural life of the Christian Albanians, as well as with the policy of their Armenianization and its dramatic consequences.

The Azerbaijani people could achieve its independence, which lasted for almost 2 years, with the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic in 1918. Various factors, including the aggression waged by Dashnak-ruled Armenia against Azerbaijan in Garabagh, Zangazur and Nakhchyvan at that time, combined to bring about a weakening of the Republic and led to its occupation by Soviet Russia in 1920. Notwithstanding all the hardships, the consistent movement for independence by the Azerbaijani people culminated in the restoration of the international legal personality of Azerbaijan, after an interval of more than 70 years, in 1991.

The independence coincided with the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan. Starting with a period of open territorial claims in 1988, it resulted in the occupation of a great portion of Azerbaijani territory and made approximately one out of every eight people in the country an internally displaced person or refugee. The war against Azerbaijan has also had catastrophic consequences for its cultural heritage both in the occupied territories and in Armenia.

The occupation of a considerable part of Garabagh (the districts of Shusha, Kalbajar, Lachyn, Gubadly, Zangilan, Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Khojavand, Khojaly, Aghdam and Tartar), as well as 7 villages in the district of Gazakh and the village of Karki in the district of Sadarak with 1.891 cultural resources, comprising 738 monuments, 28 museums with more than 83.500 exhibits, 4 picture galleries, 14 memorial complexes and 1.107 cultural establishments was a great cultural loss for Azerbaijan.

Among these monuments one could find architectural monuments of national importance* like the 6th century Albanian Aghoghlan cloister and the 14th century Malik Ajdar tomb in Lachyn, the 4th century Albanian Amaras cloister and a considerable number of Albanian temples in Khojavand, the 18th century Asgaran castle, the 14th century tombs and a number of Albanian temples from the Middle Ages in Khojaly, the 6th century Albanian Saint Jacob and 13th century Albanian Khatiravang cloisters and the 13th-14th century Lekh castle in Kalbajar, the Albanian cloister of the 5th-8th centuries in Gazakh, the 13th-14th century Mirali tomb and the 17th century caravanserai in Fuzuli, the 14th century tomb in Zangilan, the 17th century mosque complex in Jabrayil, the 18th -19th century Yukhary and Ashaghy Govharagha and Saatly mosques, caravanserais and houses in Shusha, the 19th century mosque in Aghdam, and archeological sites like Garakopaktapa, Khantapa, Gunashtapa, Uzuntapa, Meynatapa and Zargartapa residential areas of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Fuzuli, residential areas of Chyragtapa and Garaghajy of the Bronze Age, and that of Gavurgala of the Middle Ages in Aghdam, Imangazantapa and Gyshlag mounds of the Bronze Age in Jabrayil, rock drawings of the Bronze Age in Kalbajar, the stone box necropoli of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Khojaly, residential area and necropolis of the Bronze Age in Sadarak, mounds of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Lachyn, a cave of the Stone Age, a mound and stone box graves of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Shusha, and Shahri-Sharifan residential area of the 13th-14th centuries in Zangilan.

The occupied territories of Azerbaijan were not only rich with monuments classified as being of national importance, of which but a few are listed above, but also with those of world importance,** like the 11 and 15 arch Khudafarin bridges of the Middle Ages and Niftaly mounds of the Bronze Age in Jabrayil, Albanian Ganjasar and Khudavang cloisters of the Middle Ages in Kalbajar, the 14th century Gutlu Musa oghlu tomb and Uzarliktapa residential area of the Bronze Age in Aghdam, the Azykh and Taghlar caves of the Paleolithic Age in Khojavand, and mounds of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Khojaly.

Apart from its wealth of architectural and archeological monuments and its spectacularly beautiful nature, Garabagh was home to many talents, among whom Vagif, Natavan, Navvab, Hajybayov and Bulbul deserve special mention, whose legacy for their great contribution to Azerbaijani and world cultural heritage has been carefully and respectfully preserved by Azerbaijanis.

The ongoing policy of deliberate destruction of this legacy following the occupation has been and continues to be an irreparable blow to Azerbaijani culture. As clearly demonstrated in the deliberate change of the cultural look of Shusha and other towns and settlements of Garabagh by destroying the monuments and changing architectural features, and making "archeological" excavations, this Armenian policy pursues far-reaching targets of removing any sign heralding their Azerbaijani origins.

Analysis of the 13 years since the declaration of a cease-fire in 1994 shows that the military phase of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, which lasted for almost 3 years, didn't destroy Azerbaijani monuments to the extent to which this was subsequently done by the Armenian authorities. Thus, if in the years immediately following the military phase of the war, in Shusha town, the architectural monuments like the Yukhary and Ashaghy Govharagha mosques with their madrasahs, the mausoleum of Vagif, and the house of Natavan and caravanserais were destroyed, burnt, plundered and rendered

* See: Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan of August 2. 2001 "On the Approval of the Division for Degree of importance of Immovable Historical and Cultural Monuments Taken under State Protection in the Territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan" according to which the monuments were classified as being of world national and local importance.

** See: Ibid.

unusable, the house of Asian Garasharov, hero of the Second World War, was razed to the ground and three new Armenian houses were built in its place, the later period shows the intensification of the barbarism, which has left almost no Azerbaijani monument without destruction or damage.

As for other districts, the "Imarat of Panah khan" complex, mosques in Aghdam town, the Abdal and Gulably villages, the tomb of Ughurlu bay and the home museum of Gurban Pirimov in the Aghdam district, the 14th century tombs in the Khojaly district, mosques in the Bashlybel and Otagly villages, ancient cemeteries in the Moz, Keshdak and Yukhary Ayrym villages and Kalbajar town in the Kalbajar district, mosques in the Zangilan, Gyrag Mushlan, Malatkeshin, Babayly and Ikinji Aghaly villages, cemeteries from the Middle Ages in the Jahangirbayli, Babayly and Sharifan villages in the Zangilan district, ancient cemeteries in the Gayaly and Mamar villages, the mosque in Mamar village in the Gubadly district, the mosque in Garygyshlag village and ancient cemetery in Zabukh village in the Lachyn district, the mosque complex in Chalabilar village and ancient cemetery in Khubyarly village in the Jabrayil district, mosques in Fuzuli town and the Gochahmadli, Merdinli and Garghabazar villages in the Fuzuli district, the cemeteries of the Khojavand, Akhullu, Kuropatkino, Dudukchu and Salakatin villages and the old cemetery of Tugh village in the Khojavand district, the ancient hamams in Umudlu village in the Tartar district and the cemetery of Karki village in the Sadarak district were destroyed, burnt down and plundered.

The Museum of History in the Kalbajar district, with its unique collection of ancient coins, gold and silverware, rare and precious stones, carpets and other handicraft wares, museums in Shusha, the Lachyn Museum of History, the Aghdam Museum of History and the Bread Museum and others have also been destroyed, plundered, and their exhibits put on sale in different places of the world. For example, the bronze statues of the poetess Natavan, of composer Uzeyir Hajybayov, and of singer and musician Bulbul would have been sold as bronze scrap metal in Georgia if the Azerbaijani government had not bought them for \$500,000 and taken these to Baky. Similarly, a silver handbag from the Lachyn Museum of History was sold at a Sothebys auction in London for \$80,000.

Acts of barbarism are accompanied by different methods of defacing the Azerbaijani cultural image of the occupied territories. Amongst them are large-scale construction works therein, such as, for example, the building of an Armenian church in Lachyn town, the extension of the flight line of the Khojaly airport by destroying the children's music school, library, social club and infrastructure facilities. Another widespread phenomenon consists of changing the architectural aspects of different monuments like the Saatly mosque and Khanlyg Mukhtar caravanserai in Shusha town, as well as replacing the Azerbaijani-Muslim elements of the monuments with alien ones, such as the Armenian cross and writings, which have been engraved on the Arabic character of the 19th century Mamayi spring in Shusha town.

As for the fate of the Azerbaijani historical and cultural heritage in Armenia, those which could survive until the beginning of the conflict were also liquidated afterwards, such as the Damirbulag and Goy mosques of Yerevan. Thus, the former was razed to the ground, while the latter has been "restored" and presented as a Persian mosque. The mosques and other Azerbaijani monuments in other places of Armenia have also shared the same fate as the above-mentioned two, together with ancient or modern Azerbaijani cemeteries and toponyms of Azerbaijani origin, which have been erased from present-day Armenia.

The purpose of this research is to offer a comprehensive introduction to the Azerbaijani cultural heritage in the occupied territories and in Armenia. The information on the Azerbaijani monuments, including the list of the cultural resources left in the occupied districts, the available audio-visual material, as well as satellite images for different periods should suffice to get acquainted with the state of this legacy before the conflict and the deliberate policy of destruction by Armenia after the beginning of the conflict.

Religious Architectural Legacy of the Caucasian Albanians

Azerbaijani culture is as rich as the history of its people. Formed from a mixture of different peoples, which, alongside Turks, included the Albanians, one of the autochthonous peoples of the Caucasus, Azerbaijanis have inherited and represent a diverse culture. This cultural diversity is the heritage of its predecessors, followers of different religions. The cult monuments created by the ancestors of Azerbaijanis have a special place within this heritage, one of them being the Albanian Christian ones.

The history of the Christian background of Azerbaijanis dates back to the early period of its introduction in the territory of Caucasian Albania, which emerged following the collapse of the Ahamanid power in the 4th century BC, covering the territory from the Araz River in the south to Darband in the north. Although Christianity was declared the state religion in Albania in the 4th century, its propagation started in the 1st century, and the first church was founded in its territory at that time by Eliseus, a disciple of apostle Thaddeus. The church, which was founded in Kish village in the Shaki district, was considered the mother of Albanian churches. It was the first not only in Albania, but also in the Southern Caucasus.

The left bank of the Kur River, where Kish village, as well as Gabala, the first capital of Albania, were located, boasted a great number of other Albanian religious buildings like those of the 2nd and 3rd centuries in Boyuk Amili village, Gabala district, and near Oghuz town, the Saint Eliseus church and church complex of the 5th century in Jalut village in the district of Oghuz, the 5th-6th century basilica in Gum village and the 5th - 8th century "Seven churches" complex in Lakit village in the district of Gakh, the round temple and the church complex of the 4th-5th centuries in Mamrukh village, the Albanian temple of the 4th - 5th centuries in Pashan village in the district of Zagatala, the Albanian temple of the 5th-6th centuries in Mazymgaray village in the district of Balakan and so on. The accumulation of such a number of architectural constructions on the left bank of the Kur River testifies to its development in political, economic and cultural terms in this period.



If the foundation of the first church was laid on the left bank of the Kur River during the period of non-official propagation of Christianity in Albania, the foundation of the first church after the declaration of Christianity as an official religion in Albania was laid on the right bank of the Kur River, where the capital of Albania moved in the second half of the 5th century, because of the penetration of nomads from the north. This church was the Amaras temple in Jutchu village, in the district of Khojavand, which was related to the name of Gregory the Enlightener, the first Catholicos of Albania.

"Seven churches" complex Lakit village Gakh district

The construction of religious monuments intensified during the rule of Vachagan the Third in the late 5th- early 6th centuries, when the above-mentioned monuments were also built. These activities expanded even further in the years of Javanshir (642-681), another Tsar of Albania.

However, the conquest of Caucasian Albania by Arabs put an end to its existence in the beginning of the 8th century, and the majority of the Albanian Christian population adopted Islam, whereas the population of the Albanian highlands remained Christian. These events also had their influence on the construction of Christian monuments, as the process was suspended for more than one century.

During the existence of such Azerbaijani Muslim states as the Sajids, Salarids, Shaddadids, Atabays, Hulakids (Elkhanids), Garagoyunlu, Aghgoyunlu and Safavids, the remaining Christian Albanians in different parts of the former Caucasian Albania could restore their entities like Sunik in the 9th-12th centuries, Khachyn-Arsakh in the 12th-15th centuries, and 5 malikates in the 15th- 18th centuries.

All these entities were established on the right bank of the Kur River, so most of the Christian monuments of the later period have their origin in this area, although some were also on the left bank of the Kur River; the Albanian churches of the 11th-12th centuries in the Orta Zayzit and Bash Kungut villages in the district of Shaki, the Albanian church of the 14th century in the village of Chudulubina in the district of Zagatala, the 17th century Albanian church in the village of Nij in the district of Gabala, and another from the 18th century in Gakh town.

If the Tatev cloister founded in the 9th century in the place of the ancient sanctuary was the symbol of a rising Sunik entity, the cloister complexes like Ganjasar, Saint Jacob, Khatiravang, the main temple of Khudavang cloister and others were evidence of the rise of the Khachyn entity. Its center was the basin of the Khachynchay River and, partly, the Tartar River. The Khachyn dynasty was ruled by Hasan Jalal since 1142.¹ The most famous representative of this dynasty, however, was Hasan Jalal the Second, who built the Ganjasar cloister in 1238, the patrimonial burial-vault of the owners of Lower Khachyn. Located on the left bank of the Khachynchay River, Ganjasar, which in translation from Persian meant "the mountain of treasure," was the seat of the Albanian Catholicoses in the late 14th-early 15th centuries, according to one source,² and since 1511 according to another.³



Amaras temple Jutju village, Khojavand district



Albanian church Chudulubina village Zagatala district

¹ See: И.А.Орбели. Хасан Джалал, князь хаченский. Избранные труды. Издательство АН Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1963, с.146.

² See: Православная Энциклопедия. Москва, 2000, т.1, с.459.

³ See: Киракос Гандзакечи. История. Издательство АН Азербайджанской ССР, Баку, 1946, прим.783, с.281; Есаи Хасан-Джалалин. Краткая история страны Албанской (1702-1722 гг.). «Элм», Баку, 1989, с.6.



*Saint Eliseus Apostolic Church
Kishi village, Shaki district*

Among the Albanian monuments built in this period were the Charak and Khamshivang cloisters in the district of Gadabay, the Goshavang cloister of 1141, 5-6 km east of Dilijan town in Armenia, the building of the last church of which was completed by Gregory of Gabala in 1241,⁴ the Getachik and Kiranjvang temples in the former Ijevan district and the Khoranashat cloister in the former Tavush district of the modern Tavush province of Armenia⁵ and others.

Throughout the next two centuries, after the 15th century, the development of Christian Albanian architecture was suspended and restored in the 17th century, when the number of church buildings increased and the old religious constructions were being restored. It should be noted that it was the period when the Kachyn entity no longer existed, as it was divided into 5 malikates like Dizag, Varanda, Khachyn, Chilaburt and Gulustan in the 15th century during the rule of Garagoyunlu dynasty. In the early 16th century these malikates became a part of the Garabagh baylarbaylik (principality), one of the administrative-territorial units of the Azerbaijani Safavid state, which - together with other Azerbaijani baylarbayliks of Chukhursad or Iravan, Shirvan and Tabriz - following the collapse of the Safavid state in 1736 was included in the united baylarbaylik called "Azerbaijan" by Nadir Shah of the Turkic Afshar people. The above-mentioned 5 malikates were subjects of the Azerbaijan baylarbaylik, ruled by Ibrahim khan, brother of Nadir Shah. After Nadir was killed in 1747, independent and semi-independent entities, including the Garabagh and Ganja khanates were established on the territory of the former Garabagh baylarbaylik. By the late 18th century, these 5 entities existed in the form of malikates within the Garabagh khanate.

However, the following events opened a new chapter in the history of the Southern Caucasus, including the Garabagh khanate, which was occupied by the Russian Empire in 1805. The occupation was legally recognised in the Gulustan Treaty of 1813 and completely changed the destiny of the Garabagh Albanians.



Goshavang cloister
Tavush province, Armenia

⁴ See: Киракос Гандзакечи. История, с.113-114, прим.681, с.273-274.

⁵ See: Ibid, p.175

⁶ See: Раффи. Меликства Хамсы (1600-1827). «Наири», Ереван, 1991, с.154-155.



Saint Jacob cloister Kolatagh village Kalbajar district



Khamshivang cloister Boyuk Garamurad
village Gadabay district

Thus, in 1815, two years after the Gulustan Treaty, Sarkis, the last Albanian Catholicos, was forced by the religious administration of Echmiadzin, with the help of the Russians, to give up his title and accept the title of metropolitan. After his death in 1828, Sarkis was succeeded by his relative, Baghdasar, as metropolitan.⁶ In the same year, the Treaty of

Turkmanchay was signed between Russia and Iran, article 15 of which envisaged the resettlement of Armenians to the Azerbaijani territories, occupied by Russia. As a consequence of this treaty, a great number of Armenians were resettled in the Azerbaijani territories from Iran and Turkey, as described in the chapter on Armenia.

Armenian religious figures played an important role in the realization of Russian policies towards Turkey and Iran, and were to be of great use in its future plans in this region. Of course, their services didn't go unrewarded by Russia, and were presented, inter alia, with a document entitled "On Administration of the Armenian-Gregorian Church" of March 11, 1836. The concept "Armenian-Gregorians" was used for the first time in this document, on the insistence of the Russian government, which demanded that Armenians give a name to their dogma and church.⁷

67 years after the adoption of this act, Frenkel, the acting prosecutor of the Echmiadzin Armenian-Gregorian Synod, wrote in his report of April 22, 1903:

Unfortunately, 70 years before, when the Eastern Question worsened and the idea on the future division of the "Sick Man" (Turkey-ed.), suggested by Nicolai the First, arose, the Armenians immediately assumed a significant importance and absolutely unjustified hopes were raised.

Our emissaries in the Ottoman Empire, together with them the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, suggested to the Emperor's Government an idea of extreme importance for the interests of Russian policy in the East to enlist the assistance of Turkish Armenians. This assistance may be possible on the following conditions: 1) if a candidate devoted to the interests of Russian Government would be appointed as a Catholicos (Patriarch) of All Armenians, and 2) if this candidate will be in a position to override the Turkish Armenians in the religious sphere. This idea, which was wrong in its origin, generated a whole series of concessions and indulgences by our government, which served as precedence for future solicitations of Armenian Catholicoses for the creation of exceptional conditions for them personally and for their flock, which were regulated by the act of 1836.⁸

Until 1836, the draft act was discussed several times. It was agreed with the Echmiadzin Patriarch Ovanes, who after its consideration gave his consent to the division of the Armenian-Gregorian Church into 4 dioceses in the Southern

Caucasus, but suggested excluding the Tatev cloister from the Garabagh diocese, allegedly to "avoid inconveniences and displeasure, which may happen between the clergy and the people," and wished to "add it with its flock to the Erivan diocese, the chief of which was the patriarch himself." The opinion of the Echmiadzin Patriarch was accepted. That inclusion of the Tatev cloister in the Iravan diocese under the church-territorial division became the first step in the creeping expansion, which ended with the inclusion of the western part of the Zangazur uezd (administrative-territorial unit of the Russian Empire, which was applied in the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic and Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic until the late 1920s), i.e. modern Sunik province, in Armenia on November 30, 1920.

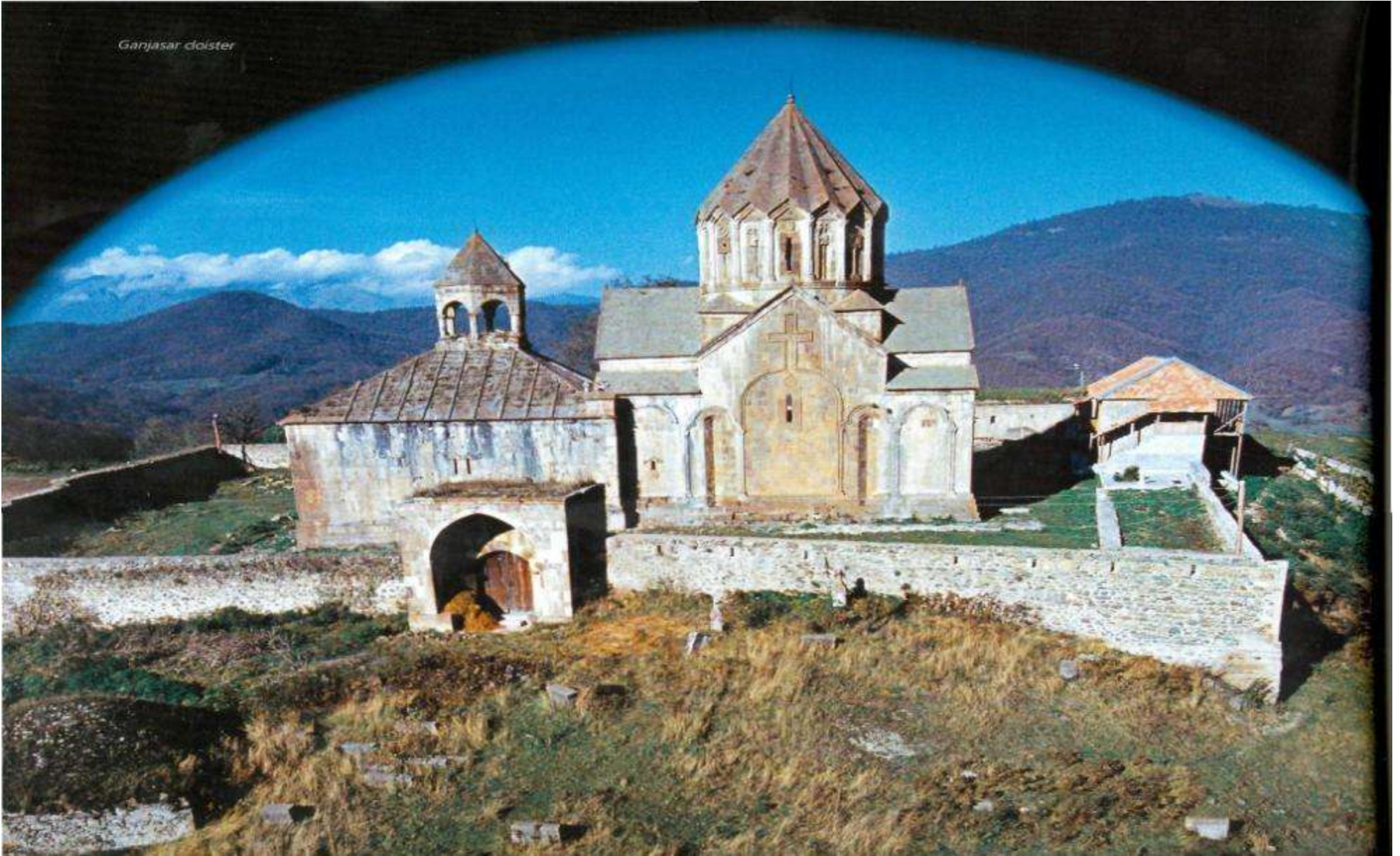


Ganjasar cloister Vangli village, Kalbajar district

⁷ See: С.В.Ароян. Краткая история армянской католической церкви.<http://www.armeniancatholic.ru>

⁸ Российский Государственный Исторический Архив, ф.821, оп.7, д.96, ч.III, л.203об - 204.

Ganjasar cloister



Thus, according to this act, a total of 6 dioceses were established in Russia, 4 of which contained the former parishes of the Albanian Catholicosate, namely 1) Yelizavetpol (Ganja) okrug and distances (administrative-territorial units of the Russian Empire) of Borchaly, Gazakh, Shamshaddil and a part of Pambak to the Georgian diocese with a priest in Ganja; 2) Tatev metropolitanate to the Iravan diocese; 3) the parishes in the provinces of Garabagh, excluding Tatev metropolitanate with its congregation, Shaki and Talysh to the Garabagh diocese with a priest in Shaki; 4) the parishes in the provinces of Shirvan, Guba, Baky and Darvand to the Shirvan diocese without a priest. The Ganjasar metropolitanate remained in the Garabagh diocese.⁹

The document played an important role in the limitation of the rights of the metropolitan Baghdasar. Although Baghdasar was considered a metropolitan of Albania and was independent as before in his religious authority, after the establishment of the Shusha Uezd Consistory of the religious administration in 1836, he came under the direct control of Echmiadzin, which hampered the independent activities of the metropolitan.¹⁰

Thus, after the adoption of the act of 1836, the policy of assimilation of the Albanians, pursued by Armenians on the premise of sharing the same faith, was expanded. Under the guidance of the Echmiadzin patriarchs, the publication of a rewritten Armenian history started, wherein the indigenous Albanian territories were presented as a part of Armenia and Albanians as Armenians, although such an interpretation is a gross distortion of the truth. The elementary fact that the Albanian language belongs to the Nakh-Dagestan group of the Caucasian family of languages and has 52 letters in its alphabet, while the Armenian language is a separate branch of the Indo-European family of languages and its alphabet contains 36 letters, is undeniable evidence of serious and deep differences in the representation of the identity, including the ethnic origin of Albanians and Armenians.

Echmiadzin started establishing the churches and schools through its emissaries and placed them under its complete control in the areas populated by the Albanians. They were forced to attend these schools and churches, "to be educated about their roots" in Armenian and thus to be gradually assimilated. Any elements that could have impeded the realization of this policy were eliminated, as the transfer of documents of the Ganjasar Catholicosate and its dioceses to Echmiadzin after 1836¹¹ conclusively proved. These documents contained significant facts denying the Armenian doctrine on the Armenian identity of Albanians, so had to be destroyed.

Under the organized policy of Armenianization of everything belonging to Albanians, the above-mentioned methods were applied to Albanian monuments as well. The "cloisters, which were visited very frequently and were prosperous until 1828... **Albanian cross**



Tatev cloister Sunik province, Armenia



⁹ See: Акты Кавказской Археографической Комиссии. Тифлис, 1881, тVIII док.211, с.293-294; Архив Внешней Политики Российской Империи, ф.343, оп.461,д.8.

¹⁰ See: Раффи. Меликства Хамсы (1600-1827), с.159.

¹¹ See: А.Д. Папазян. Персидские документы Матенадарана. I (Указы). Выпуск первый (XV-XVI ив.). Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1956, с.137.

after the liquidation of the Albanian Catholicosate started falling into decay, were deprived of their monastic groups, and remaining neglected, mostly began to fall into ruin." ¹² These words written at the end of the 19th century belong to episcopo Makar Barkhudariants, who was also of Albanian origin like metropolitan Baghdasar, on the death of whom in 1854, the history of Albanian metropolitanate ended. ¹³

However, the later periods changed the whole picture of Albanian culture even in a more intensive way; new elements, alien to Albanian architecture, were included in the Albanian monuments, inscriptions in Armenian were placed onto them, Albanian crosses were replaced by Armenian ones and many other methods useful to change their Albanian identity were applied. There were cases when parts of Albanian monuments were stolen, like the 17th century "winged" cross of the Khamshivang cloister in Gadabay district. The cross was discovered by the expedition of the Institute of History of the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences in 1938, then disappeared and was later found in the yard of Echmiadzin, in front of the cathedral. In the postcard released in the 1970s, it was presented as "winged cross from Garabagh," but later just as a "winged cross," without any notice of its origin. ¹⁴



Armenian cross



***Winged cross
Khamshivang cloister
Boyuk Garamurad village
Gadabay district***

Despite such an organized policy of assimilation, the Armenians could not absorb all Christian Albanians. Most of them even accepted the adoption of Islam in order to protect themselves against the process of Armenianization, which could be proven by the statistical data of the period between the middle and late 19th century, gathered and published by Russian Imperial authorities. And this was during Russian rule, when the Muslims were in a distinctly more disadvantaged position than Christians. However, most preferred to be Muslim, constituting the majority of the indigenous population and being in traditionally good neighbourly relations with them, in order to avoid assimilation by ethnically foreign people who had appeared only recently within the area of Christian Albanians due to the Russian colonial policy. Despite all the oppression by the Armenian side, the Albanians-Udins in the Gabala and Oghuz districts of Azerbaijan, Christian descendants of Albanians who managed to avoid Armenianization, preserved their language and traditions.

¹² Епископ Макар Бархударянц. Арцах - НАИИАНА инв N1622, 2010, с.5-6.

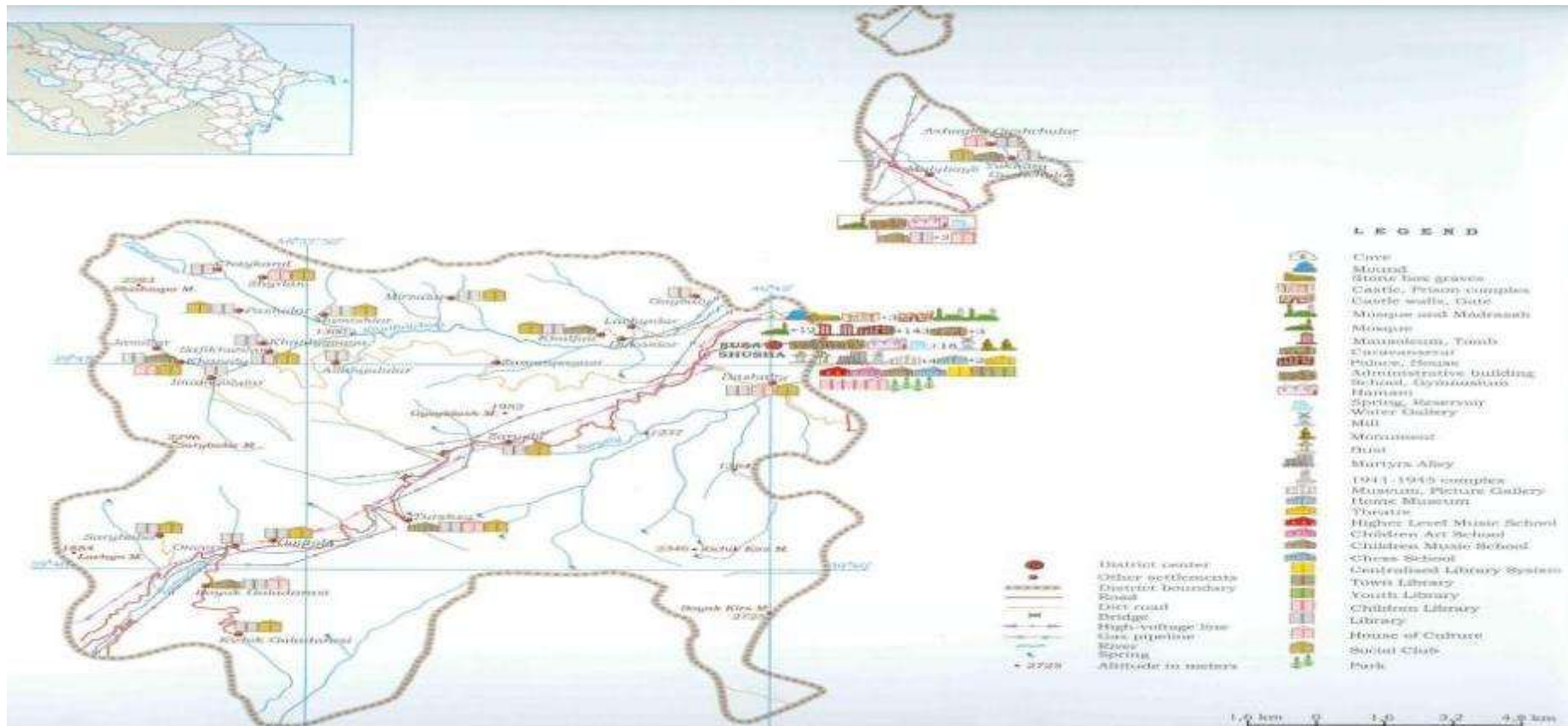
¹³ See: Раффи. Меликства Хамсы (1600-1827), с.162.

¹⁴ See: Гюльчохра Мамедова. Зодчество Кавказской Албании. Издательство «Чашыюглу», Баку, 2004 , с.149.

The Christian Albanian monuments also saw and continue to receive great care and attention by the Azerbaijani people and government. The restoration of the Albanian churches in the village of Kish in Shaki district, which was completed in 2004, the Nij village in Gabala district, completed in 2006, and the ongoing conservation of the basilica in Gum village in the Gakh district, are a testimony to the preservation and protection of the Albanian Christian heritage, despite the past and continuing policies of destruction or Armenianization.



Udin church Nij village, Gabala district



Shusha district

Date of establishment	August 8,1930
Date of occupation	May 8, 1992
Area	290sq.km (1989)
Population	20.579 (1989)
Ethnic composition	19.036 Azerbaijani, 1.377 Armenian, 116 Russian, 50 other
Cultural resources, including	279
Monuments	205
Museums and memorial complexes	11
Cultural establishments	63

Shusha, unlike many other towns in Azerbaijan, does not date back to ancient times, but has seen more than any old town through its existence. In the 20th century alone, it witnessed several wars, of which the latest resulted in the occupation of this museum-like town, one of the most beautiful, historical and cultural centers of Azerbaijan, by the troops of Armenia on May 8, 1992.

Although there are different versions of the date of the founding of Shusha, the "Garabaghnamas," which are considered the principal sources on the history of Garabagh, including Shusha, indicate that it was built in the first half of the 1750s.

The town, which is known as "Shusha" now, was first called "Panahabad" after its founder Panah khan. To its inhabitants, however, it was always known simply as the "castle".

Shusha was the third capital of the Garabagh khanate, one of the successors of the Garabagh baylarbaylik. The baylarbaylik, whose hereditary rulers belonged to the Ziyadoghlu branch of the Turkic Gajar people until 1736, covered the lands from the Araz River in the south to the place called "Qırmızı körpü" (Red bridge) on the current



Shusha town 2nd half of the 19th century Picture by Vereshchagin

Azerbaijani-Georgian border and Kur River in the north, and from junction of the Kur and Araz Rivers in the east to the eastern ranges of the Lesser Caucasus in the west.

The first capital of the Garabagh khanate was Bayat. It was founded by Panah khan of the Turkic Javanshir people in 1747, after a long series of civil wars, which put an end to the rule of Nadir Shah in Iran. Bayat was then followed by Shahbulag as the second capital.

The reason for selecting Shusha as the next and final capital was the incapability of Bayat and Shahbulag castles to defend themselves against enemy attacks. Panah khan of Garabagh wanted to build a permanent and impenetrable castle in an impassable area among the mountains, which even the strongest enemy would not be able to conquer. The geographical location of Shusha matched these requirements.

Thus, a new place, surrounded by rock face, was selected to serve as a capital of the khanate. The position of the castle was a forest, of which only a small part was used for pasture. Panah khan was satisfied with the new place and a commission for studying the location was arranged. The only difficulty the commission faced was that there had been no readily available source of water. However, it soon became clear that there was a possibility of getting water, even out of shallow places. After digging wells in some points and being sure of the presence of water, Panah khan immediately ordered the castle to be built and the town to be founded here, which marked the first stage in the architectural history of Shusha, covering the period of its foundation.

The lower part and some sections of the eastern division of the town were measured and castle walls were built. Four gates were built into these walls: Shushakand gate to the north and east, and the Ganja and Iravan gates to the north and west. Of these, the Ganja gate remained operational for the longest period, up until the occupation by the Armenians in 1992.

9 Ashaghy mahallas (Lower quarters) such as Gurdlar, Seyidii, Julfalar, Guyulug, Chukhur, Dordlar gurdu, Hajy Yusifli, Dord chinar and Chol gala in the eastern division of the castle were also built in this period, and the newly founded town was named "Panahabad" in honor of its founder, Panah khan of Garabagh.

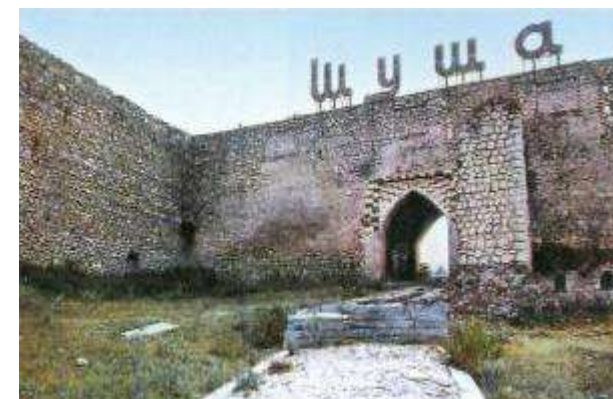
Having invited artisans from Tabriz, Ardabil and other cities, Panah khan gave instructions on building residences and palaces for his family members. Moreover, according to some sources, near the castle, in Dashalty village, Panah khan had already built another castle in honor of his son Ibrahimkhalil for both defense and residence purposes, even before the town walls were built. There was only one entrance to the apartments of this residence of lime and stone.

The second stage in the architectural structure of Shusha dates back to the period of rule of Ibrahimkhalil khan (1759-/63-1806), who succeeded Panah khan after his death as the khan of Garabagh.

In this period, the upper part of the eastern division was built, where 8 Yukhary mahallas (Upper quarters) were constructed, including Merdinli, Saatly, Kocharli, Mamayi, Khoja Marjanly, Damirchi, Hamamgabaghy and Taza. Each of the 17 mahallas of Shusha had its own m Shusha town was developing from an architectural point of view during the rule of Ibrahimkhalil khan. He had the mosque founded by his father Panah khan in the town square repaired in 1768/1769, fortified the town walls and built more residences. Among these were the residences in the place called "Xan bagi" (Garden of the Khan) with barns, gardens, deep-freezers, mills, small rivers and sports rooms in their yards.



Castle walls



Ganja gate

Moreover, his daughter Gara Boyukkhanyim had a castle built, which was one of the most beautiful examples of Azerbaijani military architecture of the 18th century and was called "Qara Böyükxanim qəsri" (Gara Boyukkhanyim castle) in her honour.

While talking of the monuments built during the rule of Ibrahimkhalil khan, it should be added that there was one cave dating back to the Stone Age, with a length of 120 m and a width of 20 m, which was located in front of the castle of Ibrahimkhalil khan on the way to Shusha castle. There were remnants of stone fortifications, castle and residence walls of the Middle Ages in front of the cave. During archeological excavations of the Azerbaijani scholars in the Shusha cave in 1972, two rough axes of the Paleolithic Age, microlite knives of the Mesolithic Age, neolithic earthenware crockery of the 5th-4th millennia of mixed soil and remnants of faience crockery of the Bronze, Iron and Middle Ages were found there. In the second half of the 18th century, apartments had been built in this cave.

Along with architecture, Shusha was developing in the field of literature and art as well. The first steps in these developments belonged to Molla Panah Vagif (1717-1797), the vizier of Ibrahimkhalil khan.

Vagif, who was born in Gazakh, moved to Tartarbasar and settled in Shusha in 1759 and started working as a teacher in a madrasah. The madrasah, which was opened by Vagif in the Saatly mahalla, was turned into a mosque in the 19th century.

Vagif, which was his pen name, besides his real name of Panah, won the honorific title of Molla for his life-long work as a teacher and for being literate. His knowledge and resourcefulness attracted the attention of Ibrahimkhalil khan and Vagif was invited to the palace of the khan.

Being a prominent representative of the classic Azerbaijani realist poetry, Vagif could organically unite two branches of literary heritage, namely classic and folk literature. He thus played a crucial role in the development of the Azerbaijani literary language. Skillfully using the rich treasure of folk language in his metered poems, Vagif raised it to the level of literary-artistic language.

The events taking place shortly after the death of the poet ended in the occupation of the Garabagh khanate by Russia, de facto in 1805 and de jure in 1813. These very events marked the beginning of the third stage in the architectural structure of Shusha.

The foundation of the western division of the town with 12 mahallas was laid in this period. Moreover, the old mosques were renewed, new mosques, caravanserais, hamams, springs and residential houses were built.

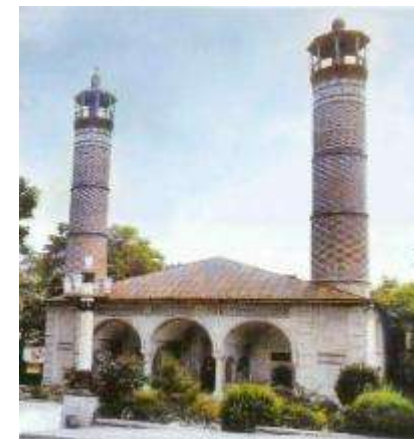
"Yuxarı Gövhərağa məscidi" (Upper Govharagha mosque), which was known as "Yuxarı məscid" (Upper mosque), was perhaps the most brilliant example of the town architecture at this stage. It was named "Yuxarı Gövhərağa məscidi" in honour of Govharagha, the daughter of Ibrahimkhalil khan, who renovated it in 1866. The mosque itself was first built by Panah khan in the 18th century, but underwent a fundamental restructuring through the renovation.

Records on the door at the entrance of the mosque were a record of the restoration on the account of the vagf (the donations) by Govharagha. The records, which were written in Persian in a clear nastaliq script, also provided information on the other uses of the earnings of the mosque.

Later, the majestic "Aşağı məscid" (Lower mosque) was built for the general populace. As this mosque was built by Govharagha, it was named "Aşağı Gövhərağa məscidi" (Lower Govharagha mosque). The restoration or foundation of both mosques took place within the same period of time. The



Khanlyg Mukhtar caravanserai



Yukhary Govharagha mosque

records in Ashaghy Govharagha mosque were very limited. Small signs bore the names "Allah, Muhammad, Ali, Fatima, Hassan and Husseyn," whereas a big sign between two smaller signs offered some information about the foundation of the mosque.

Both the Yukhary and Ashaghy Govharagha mosques had their own madrasahs (schools for religious education), which were also founded by Govharagha.

A considerable number of residences and caravanserais, which were also striking examples of architecture, were built in the 19th century. The residences of Hajy Gulu, Ughurlu bay, Natavan, the Mehmandarovs, Bahman Mirza, Hajy Dadash, Hajy Bashir and Mirzali bay were among these. The architect of the above-mentioned mosques and residences was Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi, the ornamentalist was Karbalayi Safarali, and the painter was Usta Gambar.

As for the caravanserais, those of Khanlyg Mukhtar, the brothers of Agha Gahraman, Mashadi Shukur and Mashadi Huseyn and the Safarov brothers were the most famous ones built in this period.

In one of these caravanserais, which belonged to Mashadi Huseyn Mirsiyab, one of the rich religious persons of Shusha, there was a big hall in the end of the southern part of the first floor. He gave this hall,

which was designed for a mosque, to Yukhary Govharagha mosque. The hall was the same dimension as the smaller mahalla mosques of Shusha. Mashadi Huseyn Mirsiyab and had his testament engraved on the entrance facade of the mosque, where it bore the name "Masjidu-agsayi Huseyniyya."

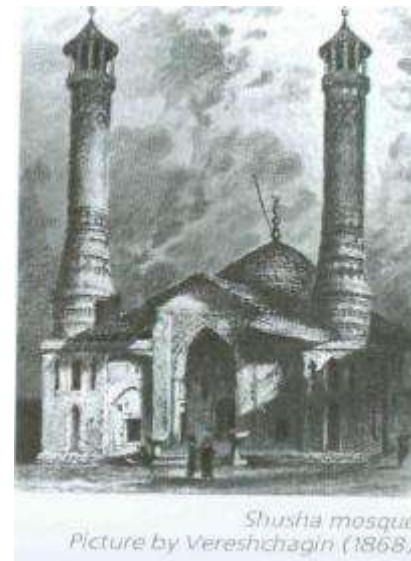
There was also one spring called "Meydan bulađı" (Square spring) in the middle of the Shusha square, which complemented the square ensemble, and was the latest in its architectural structure.

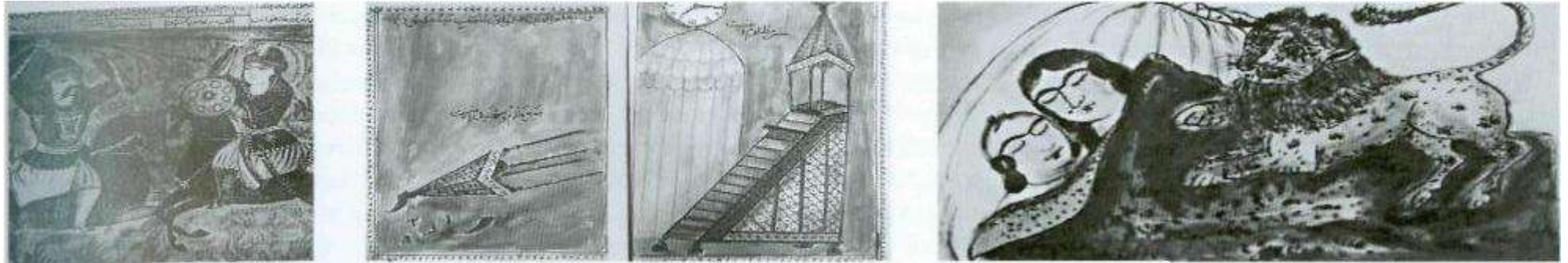
Shusha was not only a town of beautiful monuments, but also, as mentioned above, home to a great number of poets, writers, musicians and other artists, among whom Gasym bay Zakir (1784-1857), a representative of critical realism and classic poetry, had a special place.

The dominant place in the creations of Zakir belongs to fables and tales written in a poem form. Folk poetry had a great influence on his lyrical poems, in which he used poetical refinements of the Azerbaijani language, live folk language, proverbs, sayings and idiomatic expressions.

Poetess Khurshidbanu Natavan (1832-1897), well-known as "Xan qızı" (Khan's daughter), daughter of Mehdigulu khan of Garabagh (1806-1822), son of Ibrahimkhalil khan, was also born in Shusha. Natavan had grown up under the influence of her aunt Govharagha, who inspired and fostered her love of music, poetry and painting. Natavan was also responsible for the construction of the water-pipe to Shusha in 1872, which was known as "Xan qızı bulađı" (Spring of Khan's daughter).

Natavan started composing poems on traditional Eastern topics in the 1850s and founded the "Majlisi-uns" literary majlis (assembly) in 1872 in Shusha. She wrote about love and the beauty of nature in her gazels (Arabic poetic form of lyrical content, consisting of 5-10 verses, which came to Azerbaijan with the introduction of Islam), but after the death of her 16 year old son Mir Abbas, turned to writing mostly sad and pessimistic poems, albeit still skillfully using a variety of poetic styles. Natavan was also a talented painter. Her decorative needle works and paintings in "Gül dāftəri" (Flower booklet) are testimony to this.





Miniatures by M.M.Navvab

Shusha is also the home of Mir Mohsun Navvab (1833-1918), poet, philologist, astronomer, chemist, mathematician, painter, calligrapher and musician. He opened a school and a printing house in Shusha. Navvab, who is the author of the "Təzkireyi-Nəvvab" (Anthology of Navvab) book dedicated to the Garabagh poets, was also a talented painter, calligrapher and book designer. The ornamental wall drawings, such as the minarets of Yukhary Govharagha mosque, walls of his house and the school where he taught, bird and flower paintings (tempera), portraits, as well as elegant writings and the decorative appearance of the books printed in his own printing house, all played an important role in the development of fine arts and book design of Azerbaijan in the late 19th-early 20th centuries.

"Vuzuh ul-argam" (Clarification of figures [in musicology]) by Navvab on Azerbaijani classical music is the first book dedicated to music in Azerbaijan, where he quoted the research of famous philosophers and musicians of antiquity and the Muslim East of the Middle Ages (Farabi, Ibn Sina, Safiaddin Urmavi, Abdulgadir Maraghi), talked about the origins of music, music aesthetics, techniques of singing, the emotional influence of music on listeners and its effect on one's health. In this work, he described and categorized the Azerbaijani song traditions of the late 19th-early 20th century, and classified and systematized mughams.

Navvab's home was turned into a museum and restored in 1991.

Another distinguished personality of Shusha is Firudin bay Kocharli (1863-1920), a literary critic, pedagogue and publicist, author of the books "Azərbaycan tatarlarının ədəbiyyatı" (Literature of the Azerbaijani Tartars), and "Azərbaycan türk ədəbiyyatı" (Azerbaijani Turkic literature). While Firudin bay studied the history of Azerbaijani literature, he was also an advocate for the purity of Azerbaijani literary language. F.b.Kocharli also played a prominent role in the development of children's literature.

Shusha is also the home of Najaf bay Vazirov (1854-1926), who contributed to the development of realist Azerbaijani dramaturgy, is the author of the first tragedy in Azerbaijani literature, one of the founders of Azerbaijani professional theatre and a publicist; and of Abdurrahim bay Hagverdiyev (1870-1933), who described the main stages of the Azerbaijani history in his works, was the conductor of the first performance of "Leyli and Majnun" opera by Uzeyir Hajybayov, and one of the first active members of the "Molla Nasraddin" journal, scholar and researcher.

Another personality from Shusha is Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli (1887-1943), writer, representative of critical-realistic Azerbaijani literature, who played a role in the development of the novel genre, is the author of the novel "Qızlar bulağı" (Spring of girls), which is the first Azerbaijani historical-philosophical novel, where on the basis of Azerbaijani history, mythology and folklore, spiritual, philosophical views, the way of life and traditions of Azerbaijanis were described. He is also the author of the novel "Qan içində" (In blood), author on Azerbaijani history, folk literature, literature history and ethnography.

The most prominent talent born in Shusha, however, is Uzeyir Hajybayov (1885-1948), composer, musicologist, publicist, dramatist and pedagogue, who trained a generation of talented composers,

musicologists and performers. He is the founder of modern Azerbaijani professional music and national opera. The opera "Leyli and Majnun" by U.Hajybayov, which was performed for the first time on January 12, 1908, and is not only the first opera in Azerbaijan, but also in the Muslim world. Between 1909 and 1915 Hajybayov composed the "Sheykh Sanan," "Rustam and Zohrab," "Shah Abbas and Khurshidbanu," "Asli and Karam" and "Harun and Leyla" mugham operas.

U.Hajybayov is also the founder of the musical comedy genre (he is also the author of the texts of the comedies) in Azerbaijan. In his musical comedies like "Ər və arvad" (Husband and Wife), "O olmasın, bu olsun" (If Not That One, Then This One), "Arşın mal alan" (The Cloth Peddler), he described Azerbaijani life and folk traditions.

One of the great successes of U.Hajybayov is his "Koroghlu" opera, performed on April 30, 1937, at the Azerbaijani Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Moreover, as the founder of the first polyphonic choir and of the first orchestra of national musical instruments, U.Hajybayov introduced significant change to Azerbaijani music. He could unite Eastern and Western musical systems in his opera and musical comedies, as well as other genres.

As a great musicologist, he founded modern Azerbaijani scientific musicology, wrote a great number of articles on music and conducted research, including "Azərbaycan xalq musiqisinin əsasları" (Theory of the Azerbaijani national music).

Hajybayov's home in Shusha was turned into a museum in 1959.



Program of "Leyli and Majnun" by U.Hajybayov



Home museum of Hajybayov

The founder of the modern Azerbaijani tar, the national musical instrument, and tar-player Sadygjan (1846-1902) is also from Shusha. He changed the structure of the tar in 1875-1878 and is the first to play the tar on his chest instead of its traditional position on the lap. Sadygjan increased the number of strings of the tar from 5 to 11, thus making it a perfect solo instrument. The tars produced after his model then spread to the Southern Caucasus, Dagestan, Central Asia and Iran. Sadygjan invented the "Zabul parda" (Zabul key) in the tar and added new parts to Mahur and Zabul mughams. He is also the author of several tasnifs (parts of mugham), rangs (rhythmic music played while crossing from one to another part in mugham) and songs.

Shusha, which was known as "Conservatoire of the Caucasus" in the 19th century, was also famous for its folk singers, one of them being Jabbar Garyaghyoghlu (1861-1944), a person who dedicated 70 years of his life to the development of the eastern music, an outstanding folk singer, brilliant singer of Mansuhyya, Kurd-Shahnaz, Mahur and Heyraty mughams, composer and poet, author of Rast and Segah tasnifs. He inspired new form and content in mugham. Jabbar is one of the founders of the Azerbaijani Conservatoire and teacher of such famous folk singers and musicians as Bulbul, Gurban Pirimov, Seyid Shushinski, Khan Shushinski, Zulfi Adygozalov, Jahan Talyshinski, Yavar Kalantarli, Mutallim Mutallimov and others.

Khan Shushinski (1901-1979) was a genuine folk singer with a brilliant voice and great creative potentialities and dedicated 50 years of his life to the development of national music. He made the Azerbaijani mugham richer, adding new parts to several of those, and was an excellent singer of Mirza Huseyn segah, Shahnaz, Garabagh shikastasi, Rast, Bayaty-Shiraz, Gatar, Chahargah, Mahur, Heyraty, Shur and other mughams and a number of tasnifs.

Raising Azerbaijani vocal music to new heights was Bulbul (1897-1961), again from Shusha. His real name is Murtuza and won the nickname "bulbul," which means nightingale, due to his skillful warbles. Bulbul was an opera singer (lyrical-dramatic tenor), folk singer, researcher on folk music and founder of Azerbaijani professional vocal school.

Bulbul had a charming, melodious voice and was also a great actor. His Koroghlu party in the "Koroghlu" opera by U.Hajybayov is the climax of his opera creativity and an important stage in modern Azerbaijani musical theatre. Bulbul was a skilled performer of Azerbaijani folk music and tasnifs, and he had a special role in the popularization of vocal chamber works of Azerbaijani composers.

Bulbul, who combined his vocal style with Italian vocal traditions, is the author of a number of works on Azerbaijani national vocal music traditions, the synthesis of these traditions with Russian and European opera culture, and was the founder of a scientific research faculty studying national music at the Azerbaijani State Conservatoire in 1932. Due to the work of that faculty and under the editorship of Bulbul, "50 Azərbaycan el mahnısı" (50 Azerbaijani folk songs) and "Azərbaycan xalq mahnıları" (Azerbaijani folk songs) were published.

Bulbul's home in Shusha was opened as a museum in 1983.

Another folk singer, representative of the national vocal school who had an important role in the popularization of folk music, and skilled performer of Mirza Huseyn segah, Shushtar and Chahargah mughams, and of a number of folk songs, was Majid Behbudov (1870-1945), also from Shusha. His son Rashid Behbudov (1915-1989) was an outstanding and well-known pop singer, theatre and cinematic actor and played a prominent role in the development



Azerbaijani national musical instruments: tar (above) and gaval (below)

of Azerbaijani vocal art.

The representatives of the famous Mehmandarovs dynasty Samadbay Mehmandarov (1855-1931), a military man, lieutenant-general and commander of a division in the Russian-Japanese war, the head of the Eastern front artillery in the defense of Port Arthur, owner of gold sword for heroism in its defense, commander of a division in the First World War and Minister for War of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic in 1918-1920, and Karimbay Mehmandarov (1854-1929), graduate of the Petersburg Medicine-Surgery Academy, talented therapist, surgeon, researcher on the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, are also from Shusha.

Another hero from this town is Khalil Mammadov (1916-1989), Hero of the Soviet Union (1945) and general-major. He served as a commander of a battalion in the Second World War and distinguished himself in the fight for the liberation of Kerch, the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Ukraine and Moldova. The tank battalion of Khalil displayed heroism in the destruction of fascist occupants in Romania in the spring of 1944. He was awarded the "Red Flag," "Alexander Nevski," two "Red Stars," the "Honor Badge" and other orders and various medals.

Shusha is also the home of Latif Karimov and Jalal Garyaghdy.

Latif Karimov (1906-1991) is the founder of the Azerbaijani carpet science and professional carpet painting. He is also the founder of the technical carpet school in the Guba district (1934-1936) of Azerbaijan, the first Azerbaijani carpet museum, the main initiator of opening the Faculty of Azerbaijani Carpet at the Azerbaijani State Institute of Art in 1979, teacher of hundreds of carpet painters, chief technologists and chief carpet weavers, and author of a three-volume book on Azerbaijani carpet. L.Karimov produced two of the biggest carpets ever of 70 and 80 square meters. Additionally, he is also known as an architect, craftsman, musicologist and the author of "Şərq musiqisinin izahlı lüğəti" (Glossary of Eastern music).

Jalal Garyaghdy (1913-2001) was a famous sculptor, producing works such as monuments and busts of Vagif, Sabir, Bulbul, Narimanov and other personalities. He was also a talented man in the field of fine arts.

The third and the last stage in the development of Shusha in terms of its architecture and town planning was completed with the building of the Ashaghy and Yukhary mahallas and formation of the western mahalla.

After this stage, no fundamental construction was carried out in Shusha except for the western part, and thus the historically formed structure of the town remained unchanged. For that reason, the historical part of town was turned into a historical and architectural reserve in 1977

In the Soviet period, a number of architectural and memorial monuments, including the two-storied nailery of mineral water (1976), the mausoleum of M.P.Vagif (1982), monuments of M.M.Navvab (1957) and U.Hajybayov (1985), and busts of Vagif (1967), Natavan (1983), Hajybayov (1983), Bulbul (1983) and others were established in Shusha.

The restoration of historical monuments of Shusha was also at the center of attention. Thus, the projects of restoration were prepared for:

- Castle walls in 1967-1985



Home museum of Bulbul



"Shabi-Hijran" carpet
by L.Karimov

- Hajy Heydar tomb in 1968
- houses of the Mehmandarovs and Taza mahalla mosque in 1977
- Gara Boyukkhanyim castle in 1975
- Yukhary Govharagha mosque in 1977-1978
- residence of Hajy Gulu in 1978
- Ibrahim khan's castle, Ashaghy Govharagha mosque and residence of the Zohrabbayovs in 1979
- "Khan gyzy" spring in 1979
- houses of Natavan and Ughurlu bay in 1981
- Gazanchy church in 1981 Bulbul's house in 1982
- caravanserai of Agha Gahraman Mirsiyab, mosques of Saatly and Hajy Yusifli in 1982 home museum of U.Hajybayov in 1984
- Kocharli mosque in 1985-1986



Restoration works in Saatly mosque

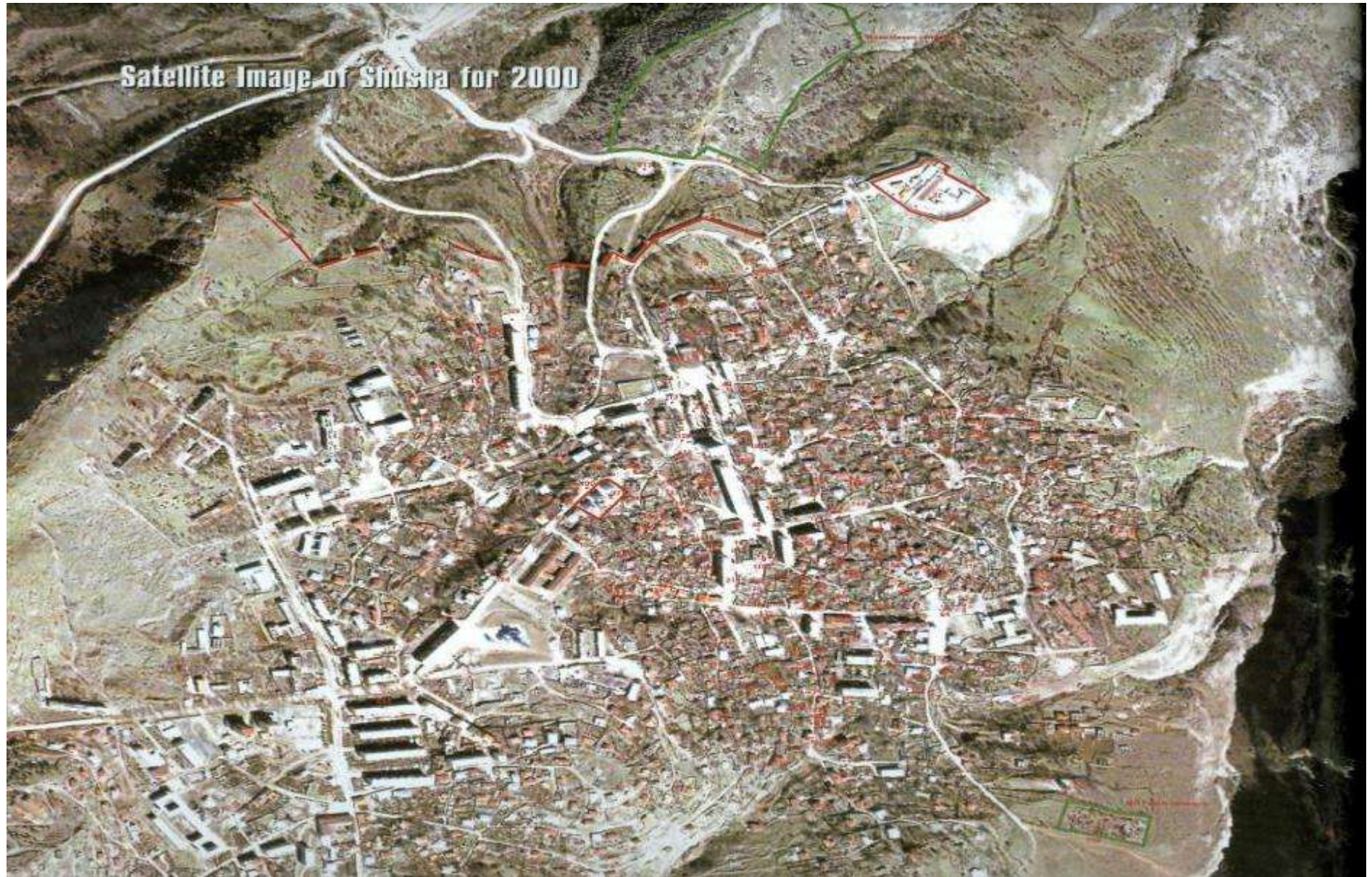
- Hamam "Shirin su" in 1986
- caravanserai of Mashadi Shukur Mirsiyab in 1987 Navvab's house in 1988
- Khanlyg Mukhtar caravanserai in 1989
- house of Gulam Shah and Khoja Marjanly mosque in 1990
- Yukhary Govharagha mosque complex, including its madrasah in 1990-1991
- Panah khan's castle in 1991-1992 and others.

The projects for the restoration of the castle walls and Ibrahim khan's castle, complex of the Yukhary and Ashaghy Govharagha mosques, the Taza mahalla, Mamayi, Hajy Yusifli, Saatly and Kocharli mosques, caravanserai of Agha Gahraman Mirsiyab, residences of the Mehmandarovs, Zohrabbayovs, Natavan, and Ughurlu bay and the Hamam "Shirin su" had been completed before occupation.

Unfortunately, the next open stage of territorial claims of Armenia against Azerbaijan, which resulted in the occupation of the town on May 8, 1992, by Armenian troops, made the realization of all other plans for the restoration of Shusha's rich architectural and cultural heritage impossible.



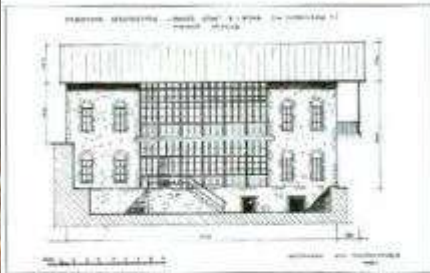
1 - Bust of U.Hajybayov
2 - Bust of Bulbul





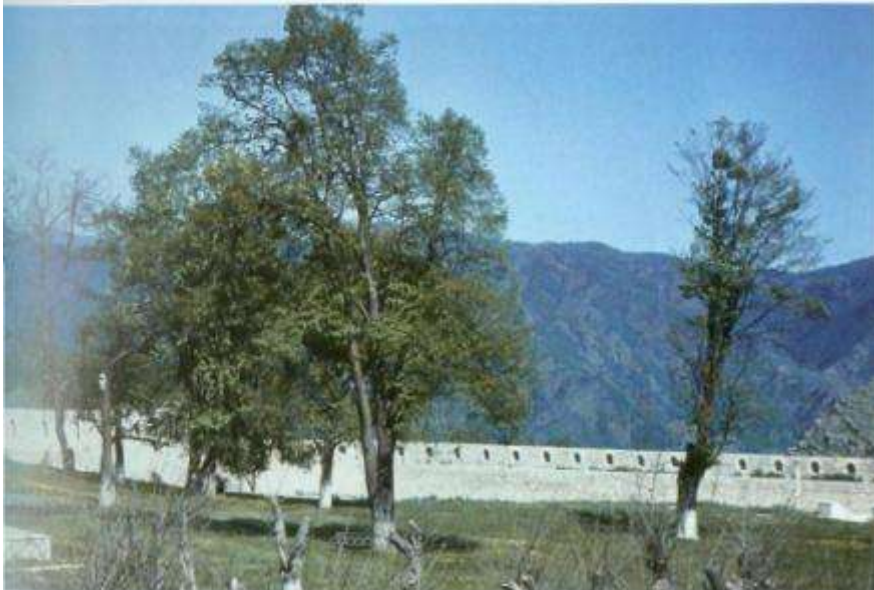
Satellite Image of Shusha for 2001





Satellite image for 2005

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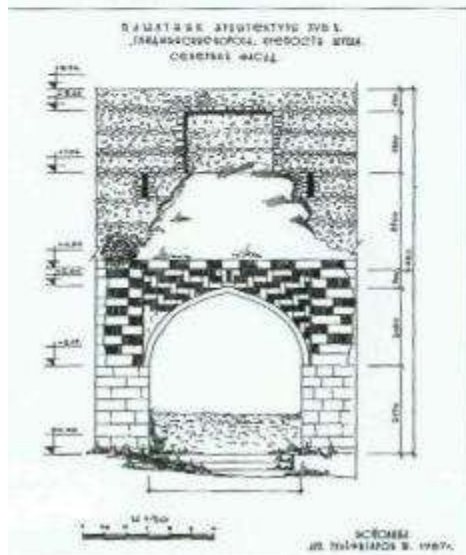
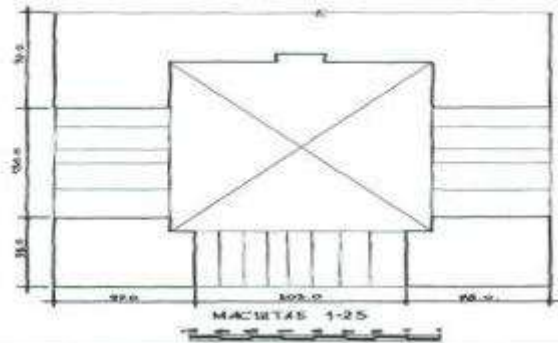


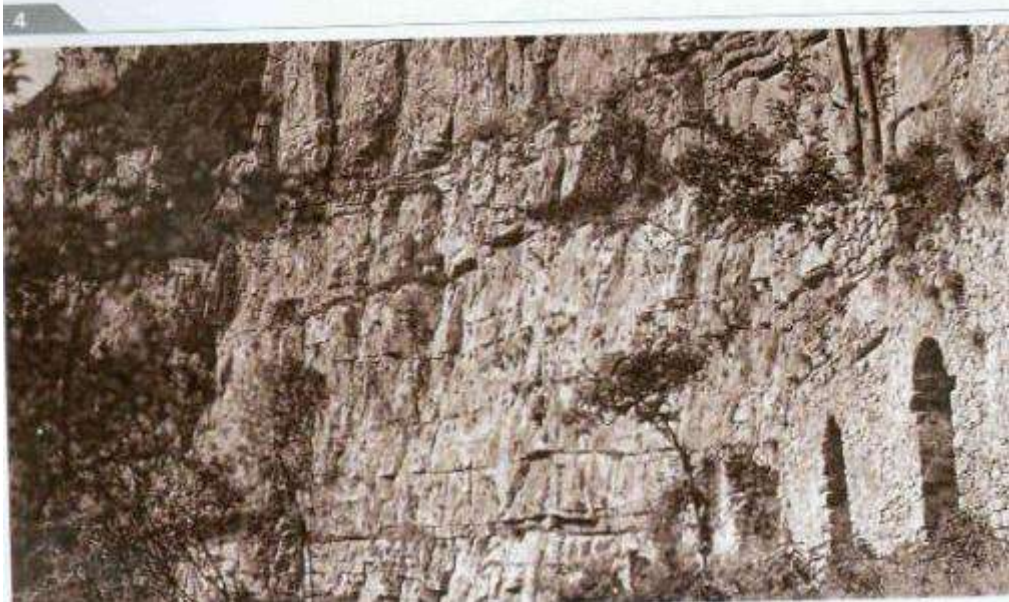


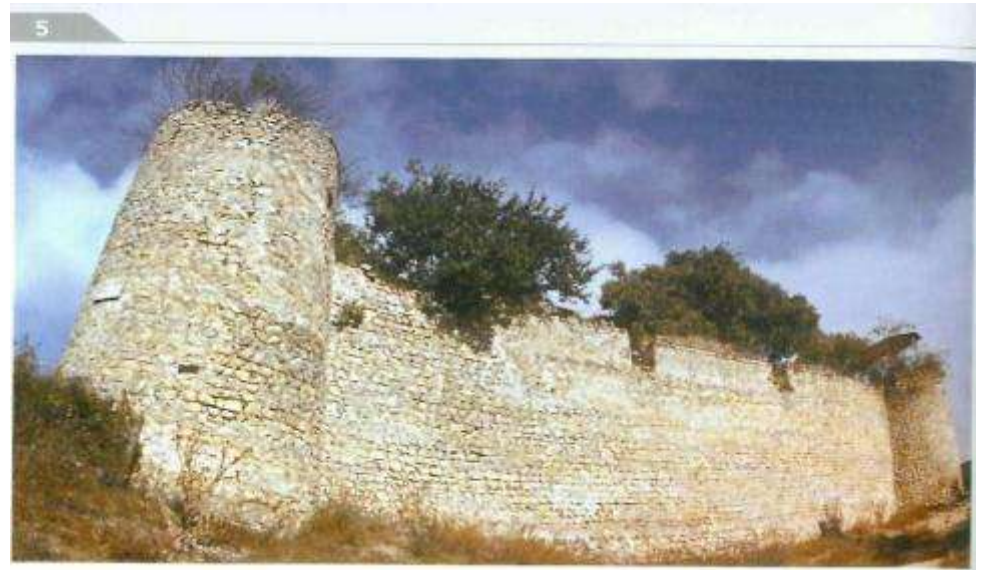
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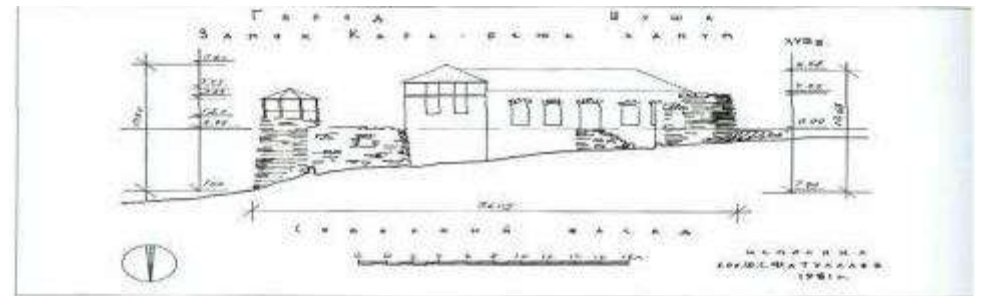
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СЕВЕРНОМ КРАЕВАЕ КРЕВОСТИ В Т. БУША.
П Л А Н



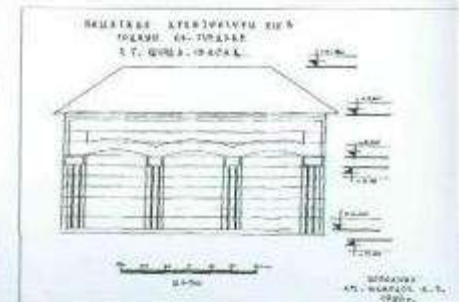


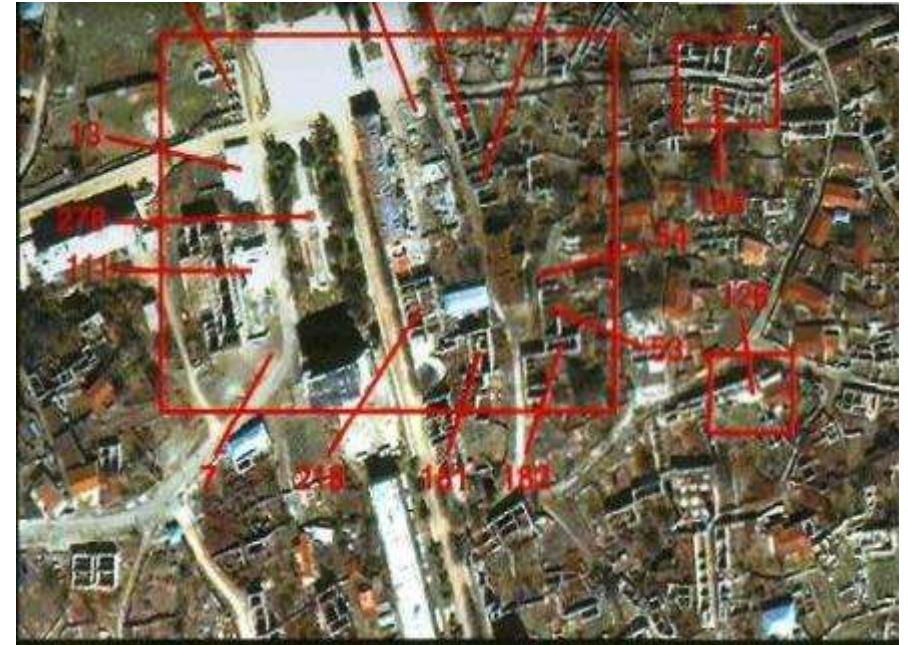
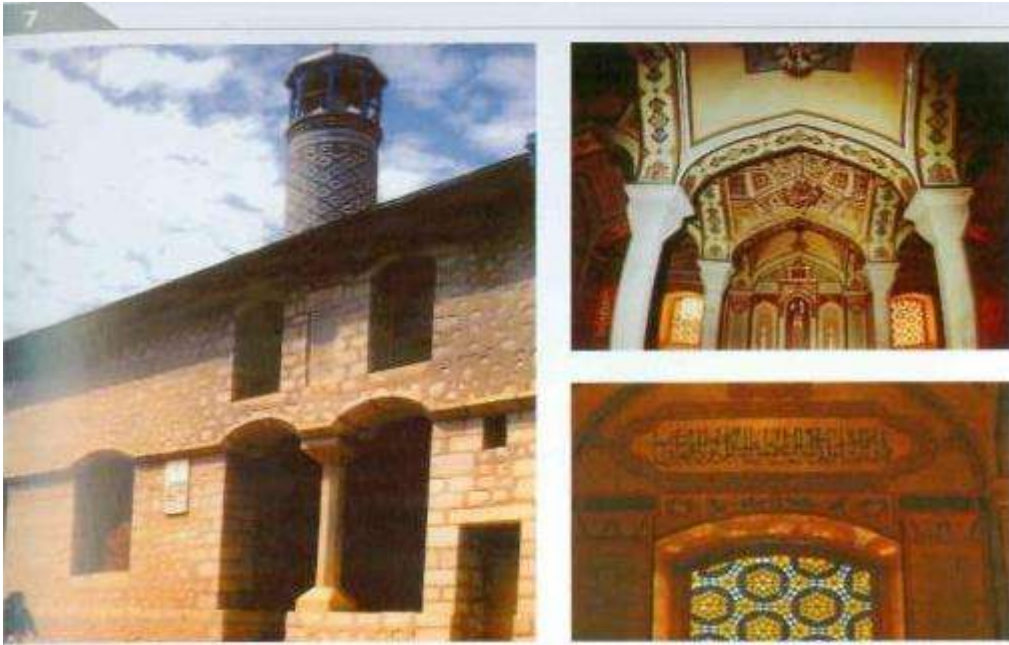


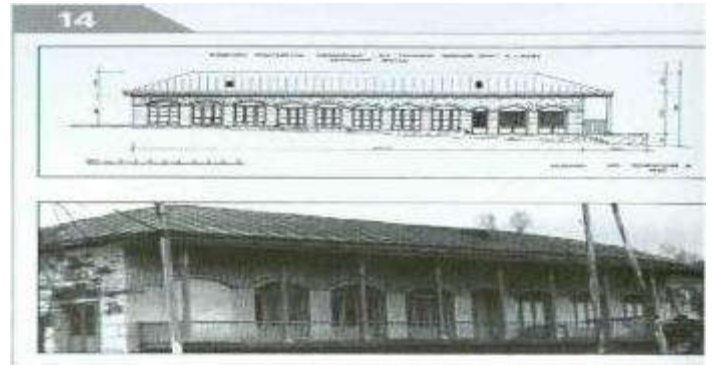
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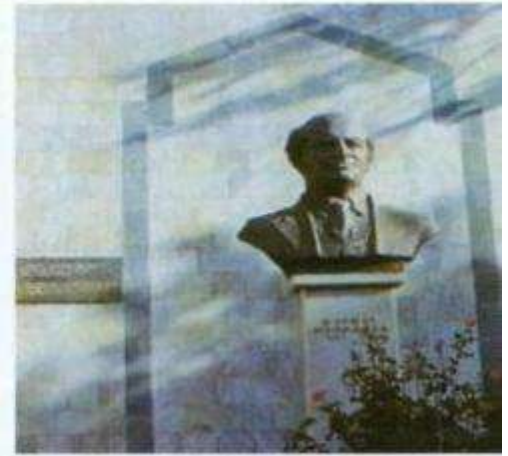


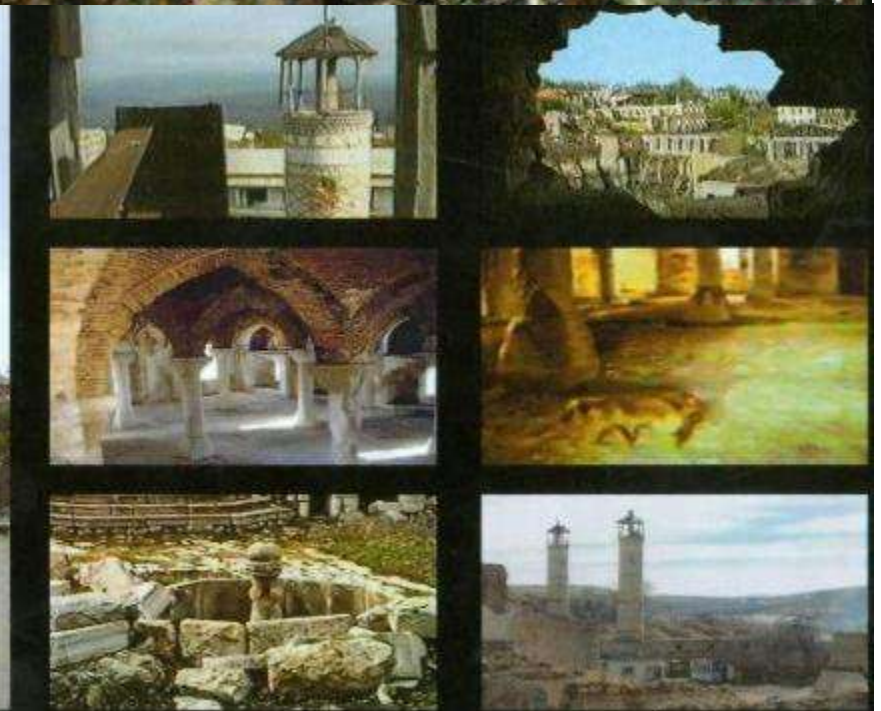
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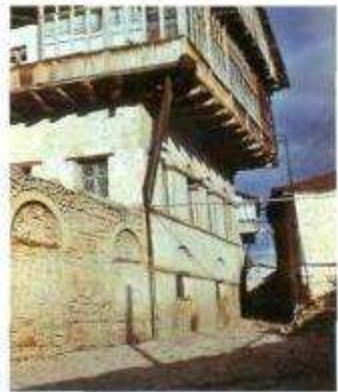
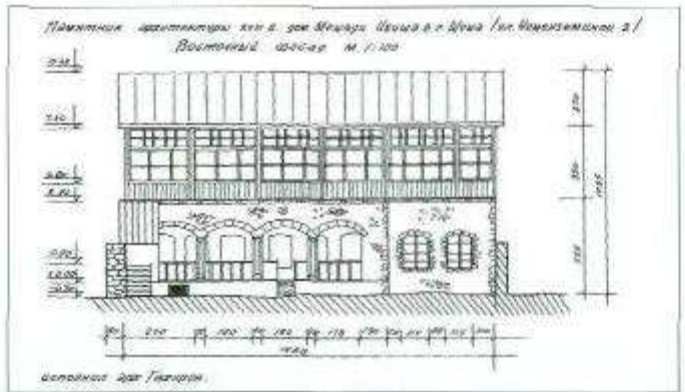
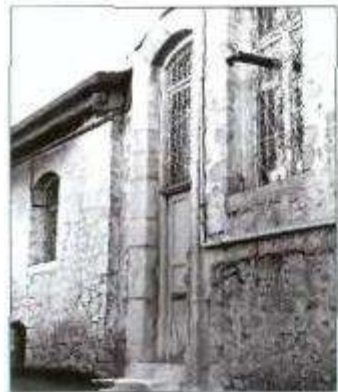
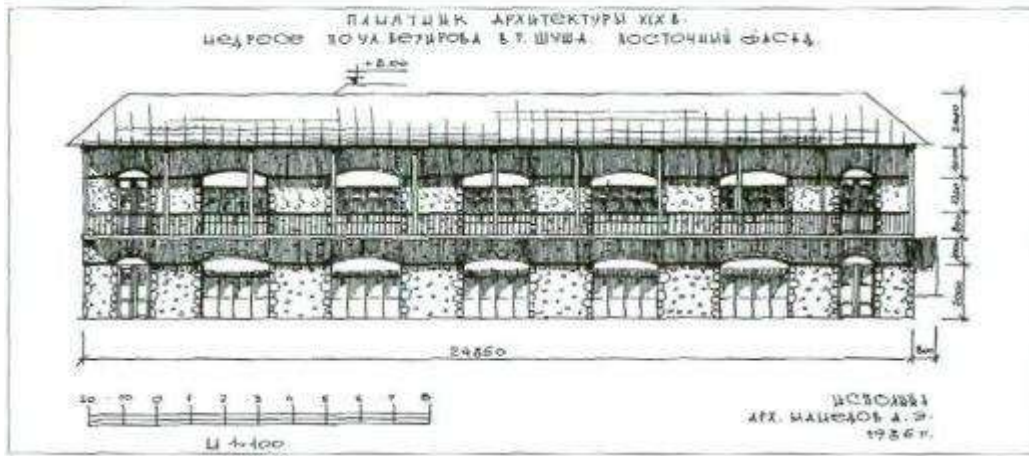


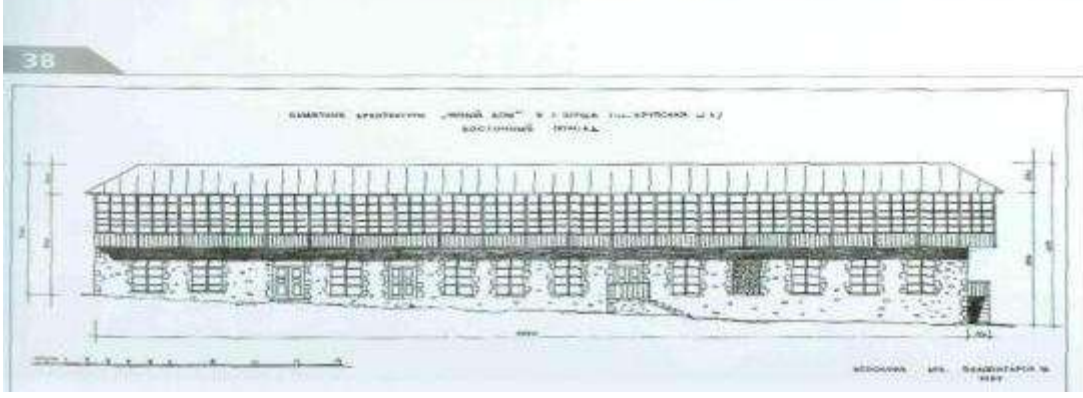
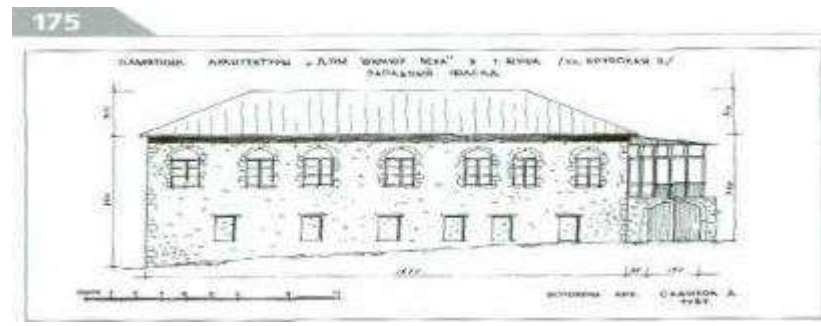
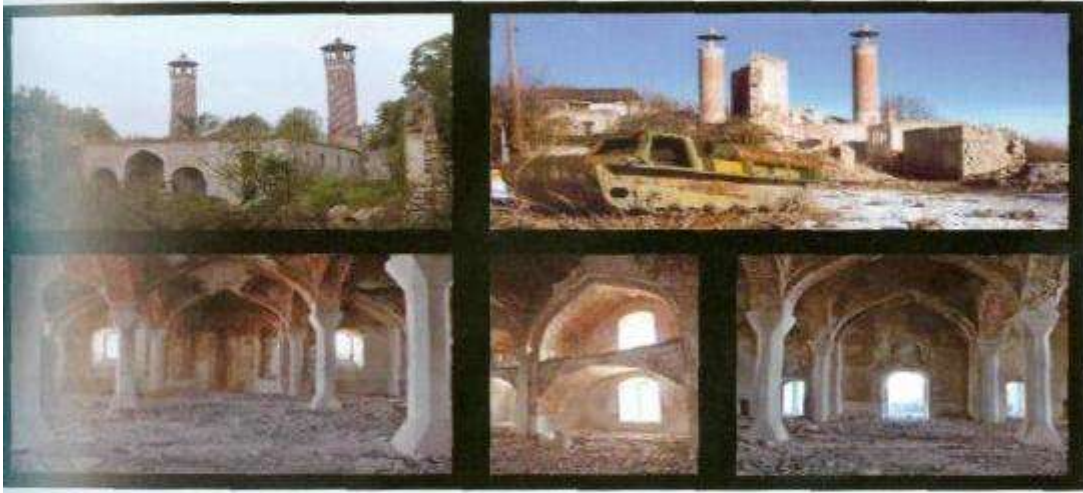
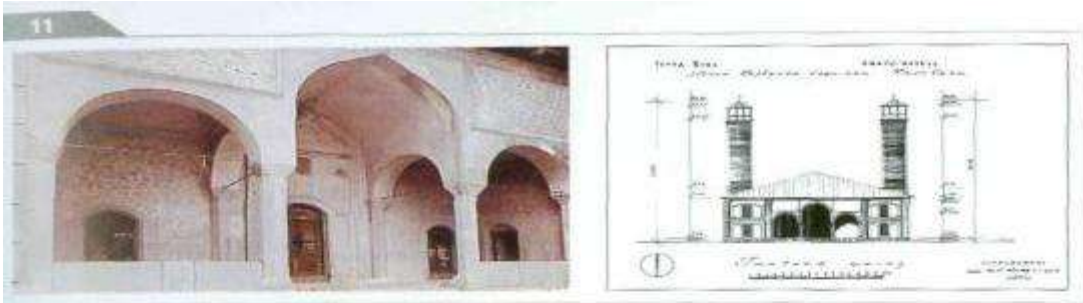
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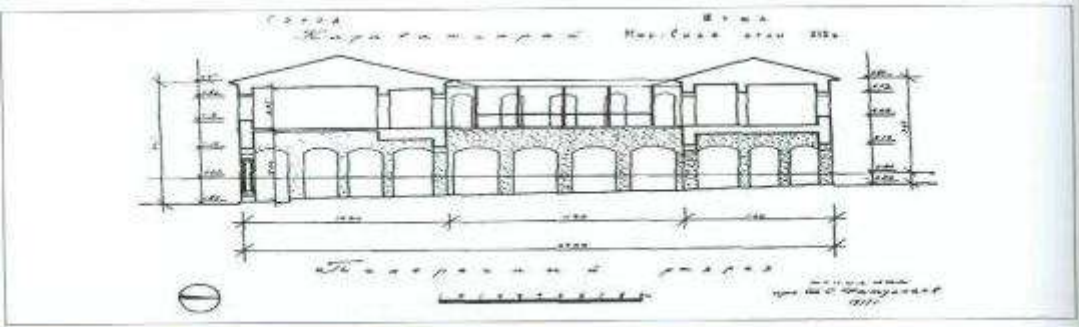




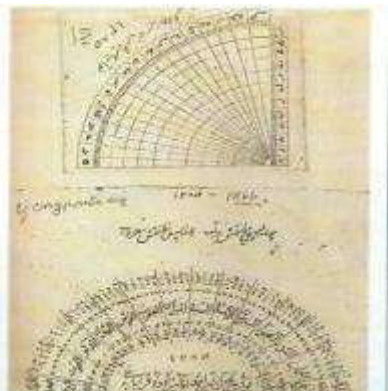
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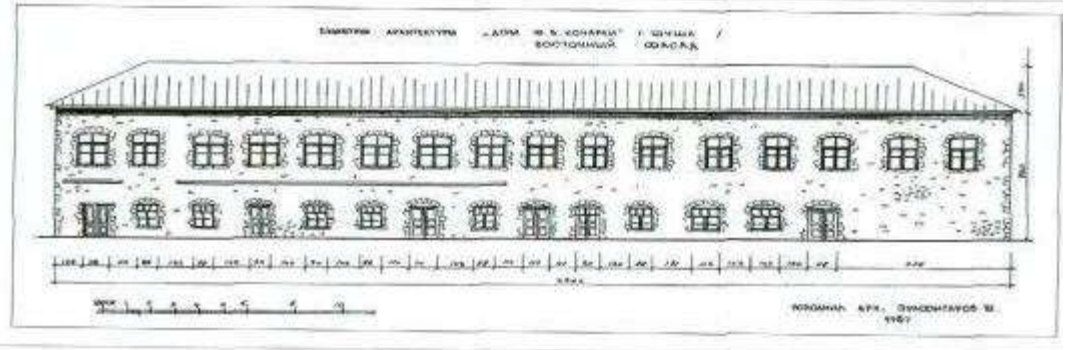
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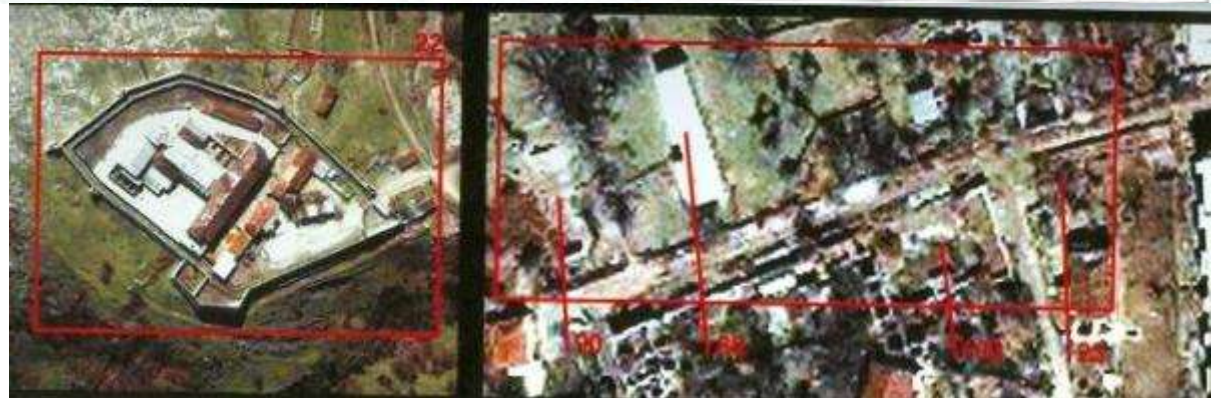
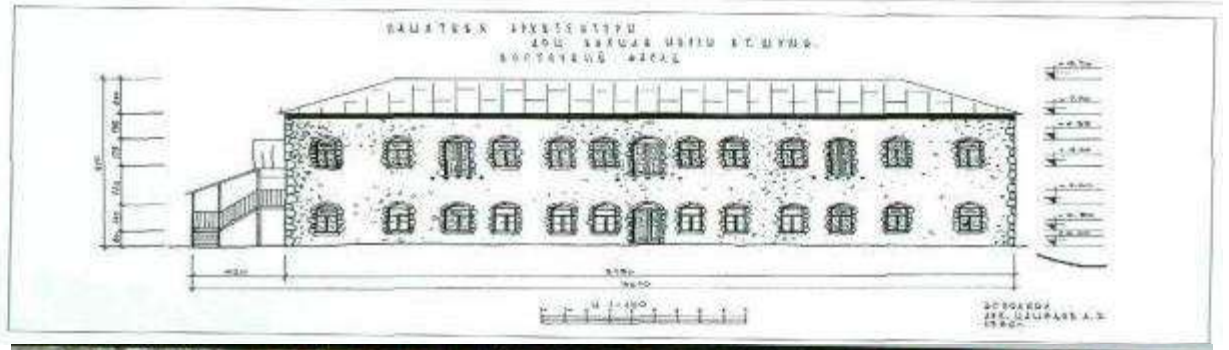
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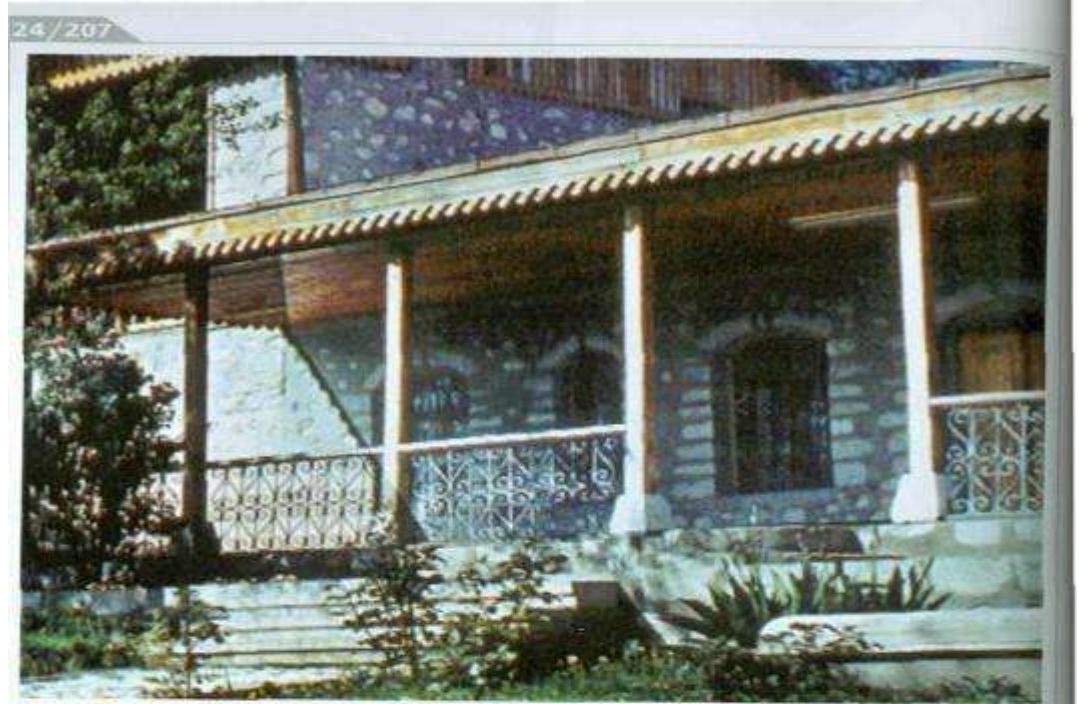


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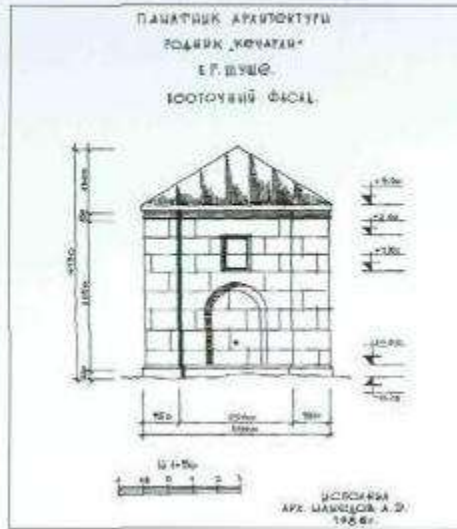
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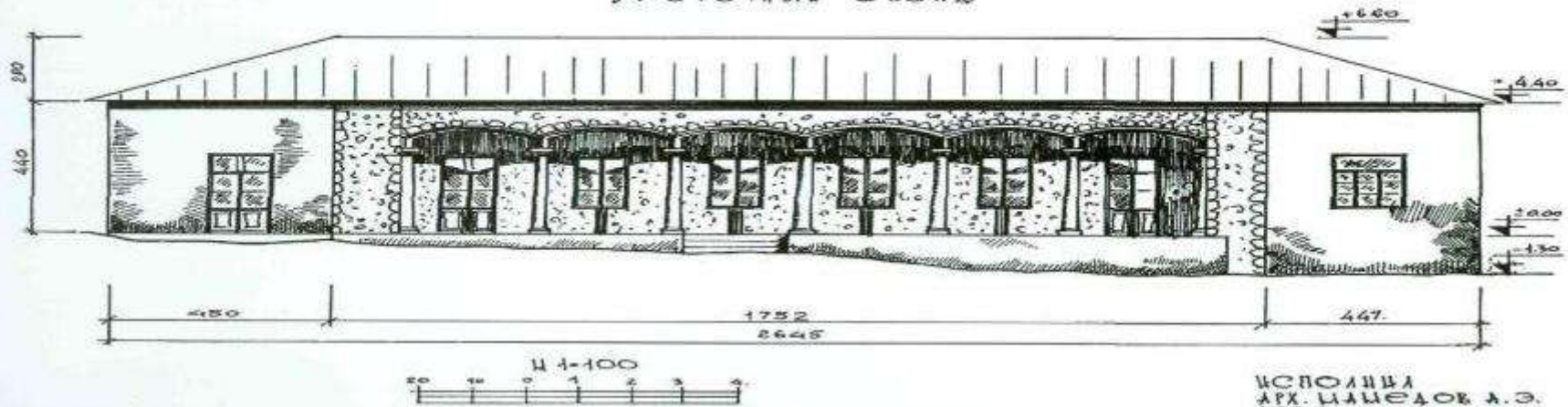


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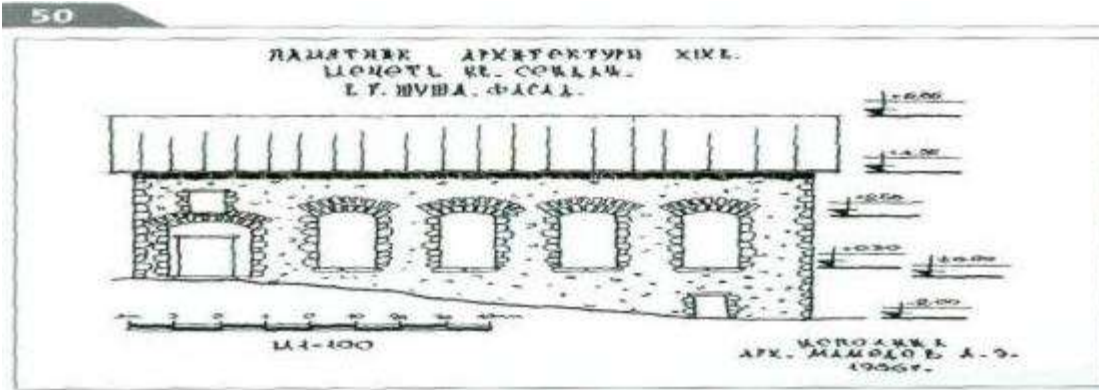
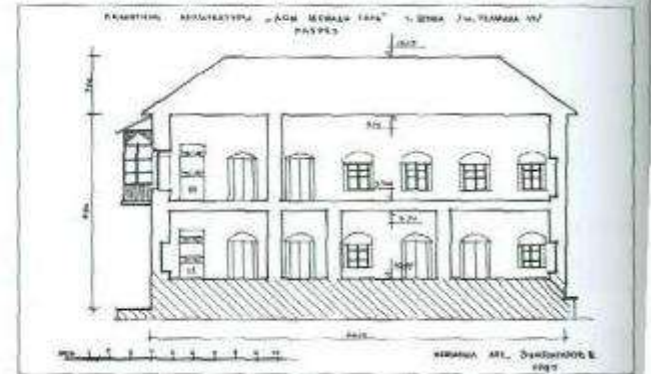
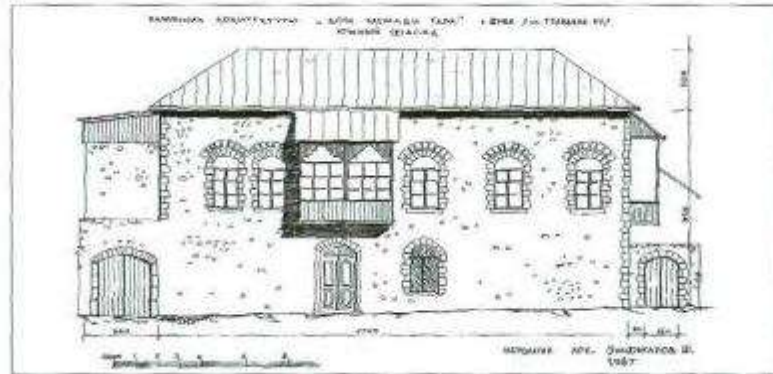
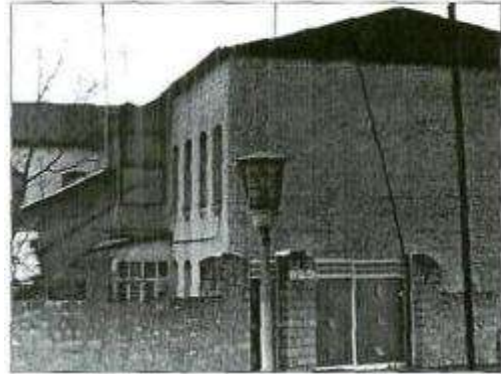
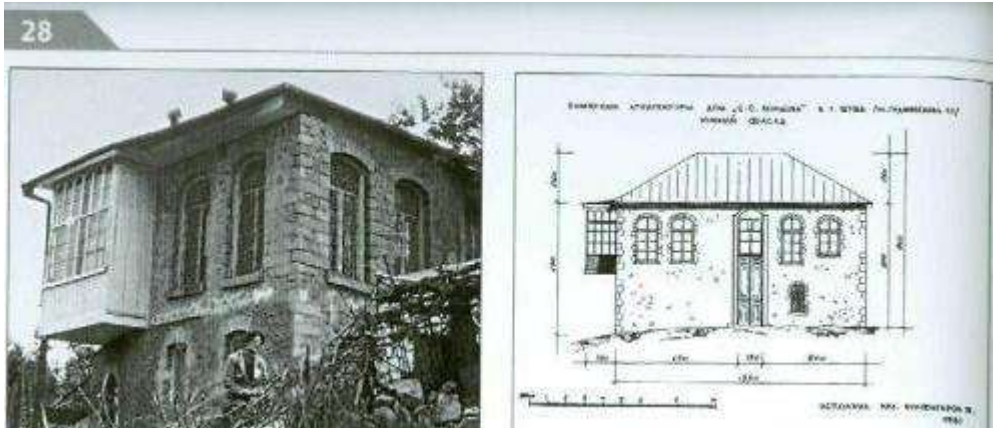


ПАМ'ЯТНИК АРХИТЕКТУРИ XIX ВІСІА.
ЩЕЧЕТЬ "КОЧАРИ" - В У.ШУША.
ВОСТОЧНИЙ ФАСАД





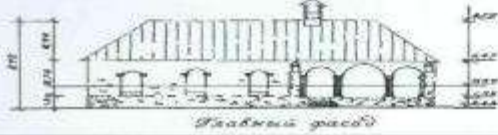
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ШУБА УГАДЕРНИ КИРАКЕС МЕХМАДИАДИМКИ МЕЧЕТИ XIX в.



Главный портал

ШУБА УГАДЕРНИО СИНКАСО МЕХМАДИАДИМКИ МЕЧЕТИ XIX в.



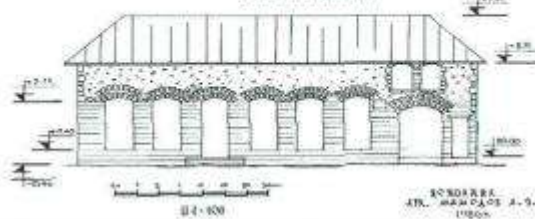
Вспомогательный портал

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ПАМЯТНИК АРХИТЕКТУРЫ ШУБА.
ПОЛОТЫ № 1 ВУДОРАДЪ.
В Г. ШУБА. СЕЧАЛ.

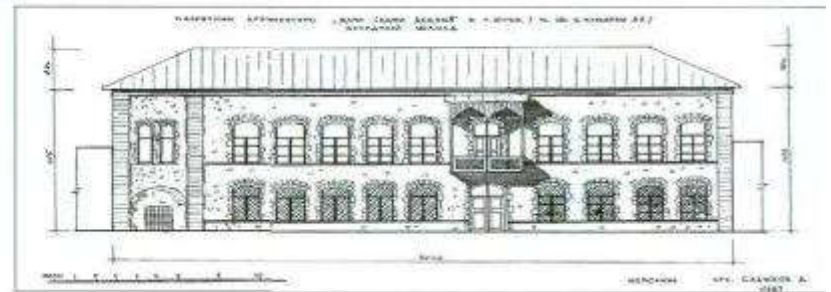


СКОРАБЕ.
АРХ. МАМАДАС А. В.
1926 г.

73



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НАБРЕЖИЕ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО ГОРОДА ШУБА В СЕЧЕ И В ШУБАРАДЪ А. В.
СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО ГОРОДА

МОНУМЕНТ АРХ. МАМАДАС А. В.
1926 г.



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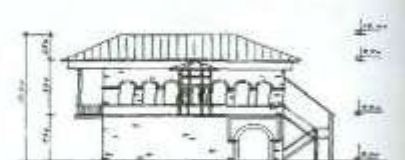


МУБА ТУРАДАНКИ СОНДІКЕР МЕДИНАДАРЫНЫҢ ИБРАҒИ ДӘМ XIX ҮҮҮ



Ибрагимовский корпус

МУБА ТУРАДАНКИ СОНДІКЕР МЕДИНАДАРЫНЫҢ ИБРАҒИ ДӘМ XIX ҮҮҮ



Табановский корпус



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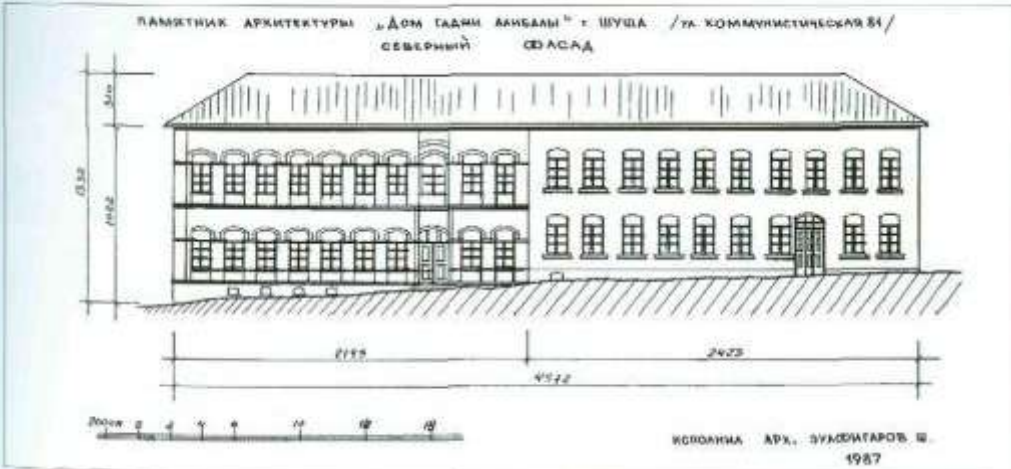
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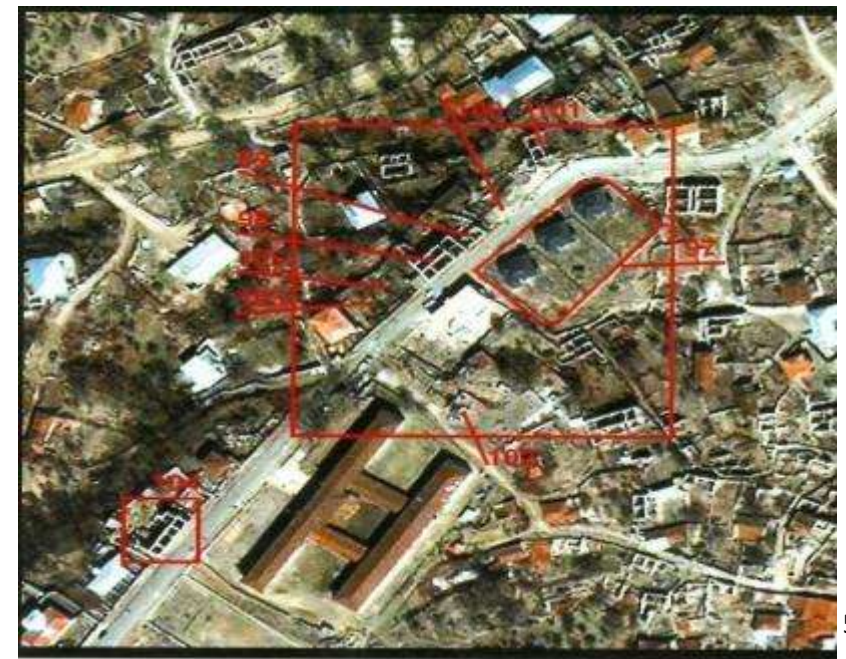
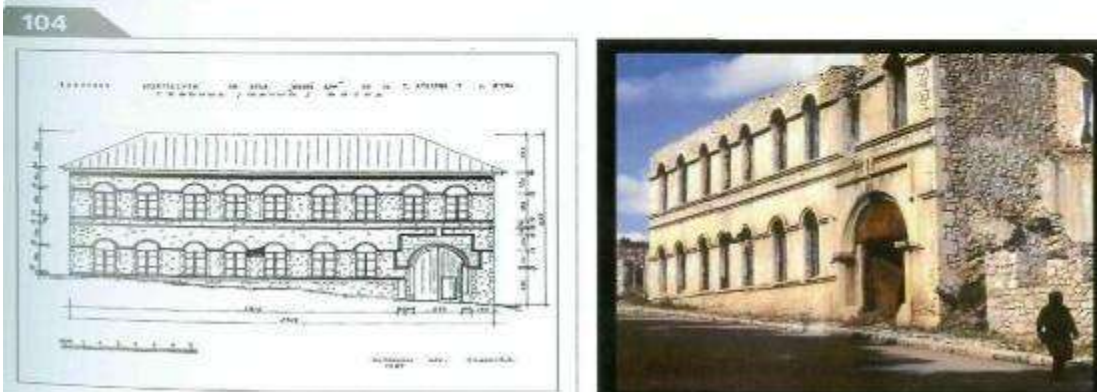
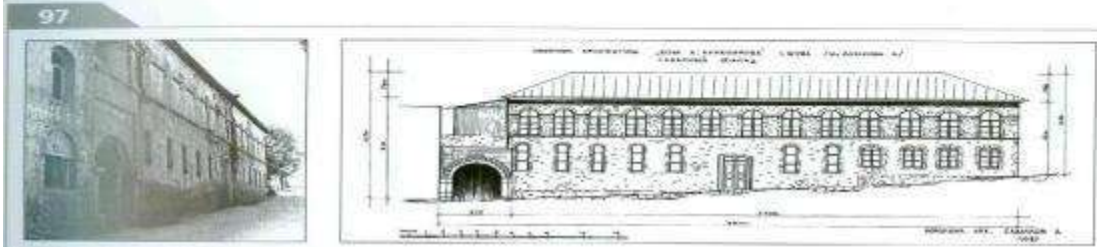
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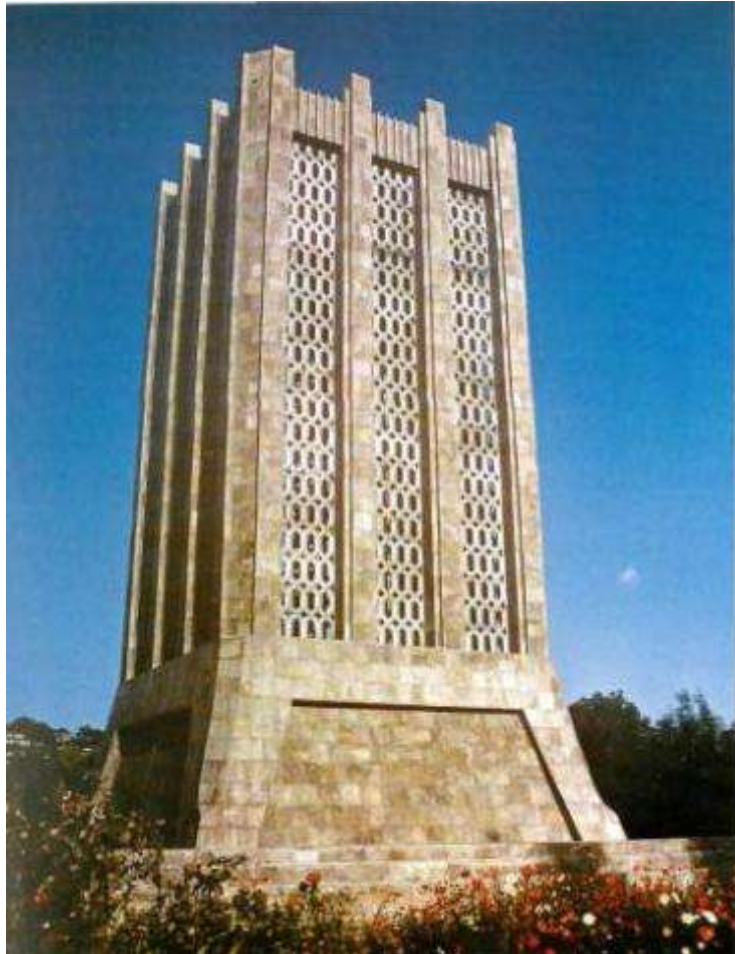


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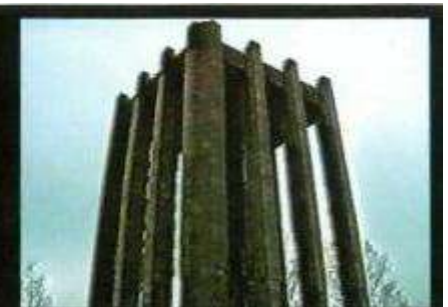
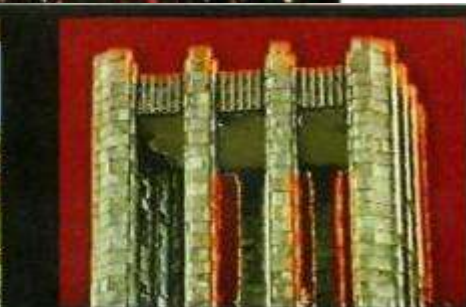


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Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1.	Castle walls	1750s	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	-	partly destroyed
2.	Ganja gate	18 th century	Shusha town, Niyazi Str.	46°44'58"E; 39°45'55"N	unknown
3.	Panah khan castle	18 th century	Shusha town J.Garyaghyoghlu Str.	46°45'31"E; 39°45'26"N	partly destroyed
4.	Ibrahim khan castle	18 th century	Topkhana forest Shusha town	46°45'51"E; 39°45'14"N	unknown
5.	Gara Boyukkhany castle	18 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'21"E; 39°45'30"N	destroyed
6.	Spring	18 th century	Shusha town, Niyazi Str.	46°44'59"E; 39°45'54"N	destroyed
7.	Saatly mosque	18 th - 19 th centuries	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
8.	Administrative office of vizier M.P.Vagif (later house of	18 th century	Shusha town Kh.Shushinski Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'50"N	unknown
9.	Yukhary Govharagha mosque	18 th - 19 th centuries	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
10.	Madrasah of Yukhary Govharagha mosque	First half of the 19 th century	Shusha town, crossroads of N.b.Vazirov and M.A.Rasulzada Strs.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
11.	Ashaghy Govharagha mosque	18 th - 19 th centuries	Shusha town Govharagha Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
12.	Madrasah of Ashaghy Govharagha mosque	19 th century	Shusha town Govharagha Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'41"N	destroyed
13.	Khanlyg Mukhtar caravanserai	19 th century	Shusha town Panah khan Str.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'45"N	destroyed

14.	Caravanserai of Agha Gahraman Mirsiyab	19 th century	Shusha town, crossroads of U.Hajybayov and M.F.Akhundov Strs.	46°45'00"E; 39°45'46"N	destroyed
15.	Caravanserai of the Safarov brothers	19 th century	Shusha town M.F.Akhundov Str.	46°45'03"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
16.	Caravanserais and mosque of Mashadi Shukur Mirsiyab and Mashadi Huseyn Mirsiyab	19 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'36"N	destroyed
17.	House of G.b.Zakir	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'59"N	unknown
18.	House of M.M.Navvab	18 th century	Shusha town M.M.Navvab Str.	46°44'58"E; 39°45'37"N	destroyed
19.	Khan palace	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'52"N	unknown
20.	House of Natavan	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'00"E; 39°45'52"N	destroyed
21.	"Khan gyzy" spring	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'49"N	unknown
22.	Prison complex	19 th century	Shusha town Niyazi Str.	46°45'18"E; 39°45'44"N	unknown
23.	House of F.b.Kocharli	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'48"E; 39°45'47"N	destroyed
24.	House of U.Hajybayov	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'54"N	destroyed
25.	House of N.b.Vazirov	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'47"E; 39°45'49"N	destroyed
26.	House of Y.V.Chamanzamanli	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'39"N	unknown
27.	House of A.Hagverdiyev	18 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'47"E; 39°45'49"N	destroyed
28.	House of S.S.Akhundov	19 th century	Shusha town S.S.Akhundov Str.	46°45'15"E; 39°45'27"N	destroyed
29.	House of Sadygjan	18 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'45"N	destroyed

30.	House of F.b.Vazirov	18 th century	Shusha town G.PirimovStr.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'37"N	destroyed
31.	House of Huseyn bay	18 th century	Shusha town S.S.Akhundov Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'27"N	unknown
32.	House of Kechachi oghlu Mahammad	19 th century	Shusha town S.S.Akhundov Str.	46°45'18"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
33.	House of Bulbul	19 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'24"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
34.	House of J.Garyaghdoghlu	18 th century	Shusha town J.Garyaghdoghlu Str.	46°45'22"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
35.	House of S.Shushinski	19 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'46"N	destroyed
36.	House of the Behbudovs	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'25"N	unknown
37.	House of Hajy Gulu	19 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'30"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed
38.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Govharagha Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'25"N	destroyed
39.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'17"E; 39°45'31"N	destroyed
40.	Hamam "Shirin su"	19 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'46"N	destroyed
41.	House of Kh.Shushinski	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'54"N	unknown
42.	House of Asad bay	19 th century	Shusha town Kh.Shushinski Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'50"N	unknown
43.	Khoja Marjanly mosque	19 th century	Shusha town M.A.SabirStr.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
44.	Khoja Marjanly spring	19 th century	Shusha town M.A.SabirStr.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
45.	Guyulug mosque	19 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'34"N	unknown
46.	Mamayi mosque	19 th century	Shusha town G.Asgarov Str.	46°44'57"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
47.	Mamayi spring	19 th century	Shusha town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°44'59"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed

48.	Square spring	19 th century	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'36"N	destroyed
49.	Spring	19 th century	Shusha town Govharagha Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
50.	Seyidli mosque	19 th century	Shusha town J.Garyaghyoghlu Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'26"N	unknown
51.	Mosque of Taza mahalla	19 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'22"N	destroyed
52.	Spring of Taza mahalla	19 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'23"N	destroyed
53.	Merdinli mosque	19 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'08"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
54.	Merdinli spring	19 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'08"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
55.	Kocharli mosque	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'47"E; 39°45'50"N	destroyed
56.	Kocharli spring	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'46"E; 39°45'50"N	destroyed
57.	Julfalar mosque	19 th century	Shusha town S.S.Akhundov Str.	46°45'13"E; 39°45'28"N	destroyed
58.	Mosque of Chukhur mahalla	19 th century	Shusha town N.b.VazirovStr.	46°45'25"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
59.	Spring of Chukhur mahalla	19 th century	Shusha town N.b.VazirovStr.	46°45'26"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
60.	Hajy Yusifli mosque	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
61.	Hajy Yusifli spring	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed
62.	Choi gala mosque	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'09"E; 39°45'50"N	destroyed
63.	Choi gala spring	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'50"N	destroyed
64.	Gurdlar spring	1900	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'30"N	destroyed
65.	Hamamgabaghy spring	19 th century	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'31"N	destroyed

66.	Aghadadali spring	19 th century	Shusha town Aghadadali Str.	46°45'03"E; 39°45'23"N	unknown
67.	Lachyn reservoir	19 th century	Shusha town Garabagh Str.	46°44'09"E; 39°45'23"N	unknown
68.	Spring	19 th century	Near Shusha town	46°43'51"E; 39°45'17"N	unknown
69.	Isa spring	19 th century	Near Shusha town	46°43'34 ^B E; 39°45'03"N	unknown
70.	Gymnasium	19 th century	Shusha town V.Jafarov Str.	46°44'34"E; 39°45'16"N	unknown
71.	Realni School	1906	Shusha town V.Jafarov Str.	46°44'35"E; 39°45'10"N	mostly destroyed
72.	Hajy Heydar tomb	19 th century	Mirza Hasan cemetery Shusha town, Niyazi Str.	46°45'04"E; 39°46'04"N	destroyed
73.	Houses of the Mehmandarovs	19 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'21"N	unknown
74.	House	19 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'20 ^B N	unknown
75.	House	19 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'09"E; 39°45'26"N	unknown
76.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'29"N	unknown
77.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'19"N	unknown
78.	House of Hajy Dadash	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'25"N	destroyed
79.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'15"E; 39°45'13"N	destroyed
80.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'27"N	unknown
81.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'17"N	unknown
82.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'13"E; 39°45'21"N	unknown

83.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'09"E; 39°45'27"N	unknown
84.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Nizami Str.	46°44'57"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
85.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Nizami Str.	46°45'13"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
86.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Nizami Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'31"N	destroyed
87.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Nizami Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'32"N	unknown
88.	House of Bahman Mirza	19 th century	Shusha town 20 YanvarStr.	46°44'44"E; 39°45'48"N	unknown
89.	Treasury of Bahman Mirza	19 th century	Shusha town 20 YanvarStr.	46°44'50"E; 39°45'51"N	unknown
90.	House of Gulam Shah	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'42"E; 39°45'47"N	destroyed
91.	House	18 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'43"E; 39°45'54"N	destroyed
92.	House	18 th century	Shusha town 20 YanvarStr.	46°44'53"E; 39°45'49"N	destroyed
93.	House	18 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'47"E; 39°45'52"N	destroyed
94.	House	18 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'45"E; 39°45'51"N	destroyed
95.	House	19 th century	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'52"E; 39°45'51"N	destroyed
96.	Mineral Water Gallery	1976	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'46"E; 39°45'54"N	unknown
97.	House of A.Garasharov	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'55"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
98.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'53"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
99.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'53"E; 39th45'39"N	destroyed
100.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'54"E; 39 ⁰ 45'39"N	destroyed

101.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'55"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
102.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'53"E; 39°45'36"N	destroyed
103.	House	18 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'52"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
104.	House	18 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'48"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
105.	House	18 th century	Shusha town A.Garasharov Str.	46°44'52"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
106.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
107.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'20"N	unknown
108.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'09"E; 39°45'23"N	unknown
109.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'23"N	unknown
110.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'25"N	destroyed
111.	House	18 th century	Shusha town L.Imanov Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'25"N	destroyed
112.	House of the Zohrabbayovs	19 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'19"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
113.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'22"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
114.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
115.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'21"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
116.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'22"E; 39°45'33"N	destroyed
117.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'09"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
118.	House of Mashadi Ibish	18 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed

119.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'33"N	destroyed
120.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
121.		18 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'08"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
122.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Y.V.Chamanzaminli Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'3r"N	destroyed
123.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Karbalayi Safikhan Str.	46°45'20"E; 39°45'42"N	unknown
124.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Karbalayi Safikhan Str.	46°45'18"E; 39°45'4Γ1\]	destroyed
125.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Karbalayi Safikhan Str.	46°45"19"E; 39°45'42"N	unknown
126.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Karbalayi Safikhan Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed
127.	House	19 th century	Shusha town S.S.AkhundovStr.	46°45'19"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
128.	House	19 th century	Shusha town S.S.AkhundovStr.	46°45'19"E; 39°45'27"N	destroyed
129.	House	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'0ΓE; 39 ^U 45'43"N	destroyed
130.	House	19 th century	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'4Γ1\l	destroyed
131.	Mill	20 th century	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45-07"E; 39°45'30"N	unknown
132.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45"09"E; 39°45'31"N	destroyed
133.	House	18 th century	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'30"N	unknown
134.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45"1ΓE; 39°45'3(rN	destroyed
135.	House of Mashadi Novruz	18 th century	Shusha town Panah khan Str.	46°44"49"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed

136.	House of Mamay bay	18 th century	Shusha town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°44'59"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
137.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°45'0ΓE; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
138.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'40"N	unknown
139.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°45'01"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
140.	House	19 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'23"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
141.	House	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'36"N	destroyed
142.	House	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'2Γ'E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
143.	House	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.VazirovStr.	46°45'23"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
144.	House	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'14"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
145.	House	18 th century	Shusha town N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'25"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
146.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'23"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
147.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'23"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed
148.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'23"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
149.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'22"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
150.	House	18 th century	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'26"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
151.	House	18 th century	Shusha town LKarimovStr.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
152.	House	18 th century	Shusha town LKarimov Str.	46°45'15"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
153.	House	18 th century	Shusha town LKarimov Str.	46°45'15"E; 39°45'34"N	unknown

154.	House	19 th century	Shusha town L.Karimov Str.	46°45'13"E; 39°45'33"N	unknown
155.	House	19 th century	Shusha town L.Karimov Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'33"N	unknown
156.	House	19 th century	Shusha town L.Karimov Str.	46°45'17"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
157.	House	19 th century	Shusha town L.Karimov Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
158.	House	19 th century	Shusha town L.Karimov Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'35"N	unknown
159.	House	18 th century	Shusha town H.Hajiyev Str.	46°44'57"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
160.	House	19 th century	Shusha town H.Hajiyev Str.	46°44'56"E; 39°45'33"N	destroyed
161.	House	18 th century	Shusha town H.Hajiyev Str.	46°44'57"E; 39°45'34"N	unknown
162.	House	18 th century	Shusha town H.Hajiyev Str.	46°44'56"E; 39°45'31"N	unknown
163.	House	18 th century	Shusha town H.Hajiyev Str.	46°45'00"E; 39°45'32"N	unknown
164.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'52"N	destroyed
165.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'52"N	destroyed
166.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'17"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
167.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'17"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed
168.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'49"N	destroyed
169.	House	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'21"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
170.	House	19 th century	Shusha town G.b.Zakir Str.	46°45'18"E; 39°45'33"N	unknown

171.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Hagverdiyev Str.	46°45'27"E; 39°45'32"N	unknown
172.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Hagverdiyev Str.	46°45'27"E; 39°45'31"N	destroyed
173.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Hagverdiyev Str.	46°45'29"E; 39°45'33"N	destroyed
174.	House	19 th century	Shusha town A.Hagverdiyev Str.	46°45'33"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
175.	House of Shukur bay	19 th century	Shusha town Govharagha Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
176.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Aghadadali Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
177.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Aghadadali Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'28"N	destroyed
178.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Aghadadali Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'27"N	destroyed
179.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.M.NavvabStr.	46°44'58"E; 39°45'36"N	unknown
180.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'08"E; 39°45'38"N	destroyed
181.	House of Hajy Bashir	18 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
182.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Sadygjan Str.	46°45'08"E; 39°45'42"N	destroyed
183.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Fuzuli Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
184.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.A.SabirStr.	46°45'03"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
185.	House	18 th century	Shusha town S.Vurghun Str.	46°45'12"E; 39°45'37"N	destroyed
186.	House	18 th century	Shusha town S.Vurghun Str.	46°45'13"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
187.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.Pirimov Str.	46°45'03"E; 39°45'39"N	destroyed

188.	House	18 th century	Shusha town G.Pirimov Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'39"N	unknown
189.	House	18 th century	Shusha town M.P.Vagif Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
190.	House	19 th century	Shusha town M.Shahriyar Str.	46°45'26"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
191.	House of Mashadi Gara	19 th century	Shusha town J.Garyaghyoghlu Str.	46°45'24"E; 39°45'26"N	destroyed
192.	House	18 th century	Shusha town General GuliyevStr.	46°45'17"E; 39°45'25"N	unknown
193.	House	18 th century	Shusha town Natavan Str.	46°44'47"E; 39°45'47"N	destroyed
194.	House	19 th century	Shusha town Kh.Mammadov Str.	46°45'11"E; 39°45'46"N	destroyed
195.	Hamam	19 th century	Malybayli village	46°47'30"E; 39°50'02"N	destroyed
196.	Spring	19 th century	Malybayli village	46°47'42"E; 39°49'35"N	destroyed
197.	Mosque	19 th century	Malybayli village	46°47'34"E; 39°49'57"N	destroyed
198.	Administrative building	19 th century	Malybayli village	46°47'19"E; 39°49'47"N	destroyed

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
199	Mound	Bronze Age	North-west of Shusha town	46°44'48"E; 39°46'23"N	unknown
200	Stone box graves	Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages	Between Shusha town and Shushakand village	46°45'17"E; 39°46'38"N	unknown
201	Cave site	Stone Age	South of Shusha town left bank of the Dashaly River	46°45'29"E; 39°45'03"N	unknown

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
202	Shusha Museum of History (5 000 exhibits)	1969	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'34"N	destroyed
203	Shusha Branch of Azerbaijani State Museum of Carpets, Arts and Crafts (63 exhibits)	1987	Shusha town F.b.Kocharli Str.	46°45'10"E; 39°45'2r"N	unknown
204	Garabagh State Museum of History (500 exhibits)	1990	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'49"E; 39°45'50"M	destroyed
205	Garabagh Museum of Literature	1981	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'04"E; 39°45'53"N	destroyed
206	State Gallery of Pictures (90 exhibits)	1980	Shusha town Ojaggulu Str.	46°45'19"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
207	Home museum of U.Hajybayov (300 exhibits)	1959	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'07"E; 39°45'54"N	destroyed
208	Home museum of Bulbul (369 exhibits)	1983	Shusha town F.Amirov Str.	46°45'24"E; 39°45'44"N	destroyed
209	Home museum of M.M.Navvab (50 exhibits)	1991	Shusha town M.M.Navvab Str.	46°44'58"E; 39°45'37"N	destroyed
210	Mausoleum of M.P.Vagif	1982	Shusha town General Guliyev Str.	46°45'27"E; 39°45'18"N	destroyed
211	Martyrs Alley	1990	Shusha town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°44'52"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
212	1941-1945 complex	1975	Shusha town Niyazi Str.	46°45'01"E; 39°46'01"N	unknown
213	Monument of U.Hajybayov	1985	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'04"E; 39°45'54"N	destroyed
214	Bust of Kh.Natavan	1983	Shusha town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'50"N	destroyed

215	Bust of M.P.Vagif	1967	Shusha town M.P.Vagif Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'32"N	destroyed
216	Grave monument of M.M.Navvab	1957	Mir Faseh cemetery Shusha town, General GuliyevStr.	46°45'29"E; 39°45'14"N	destroyed

Cultural Establishments

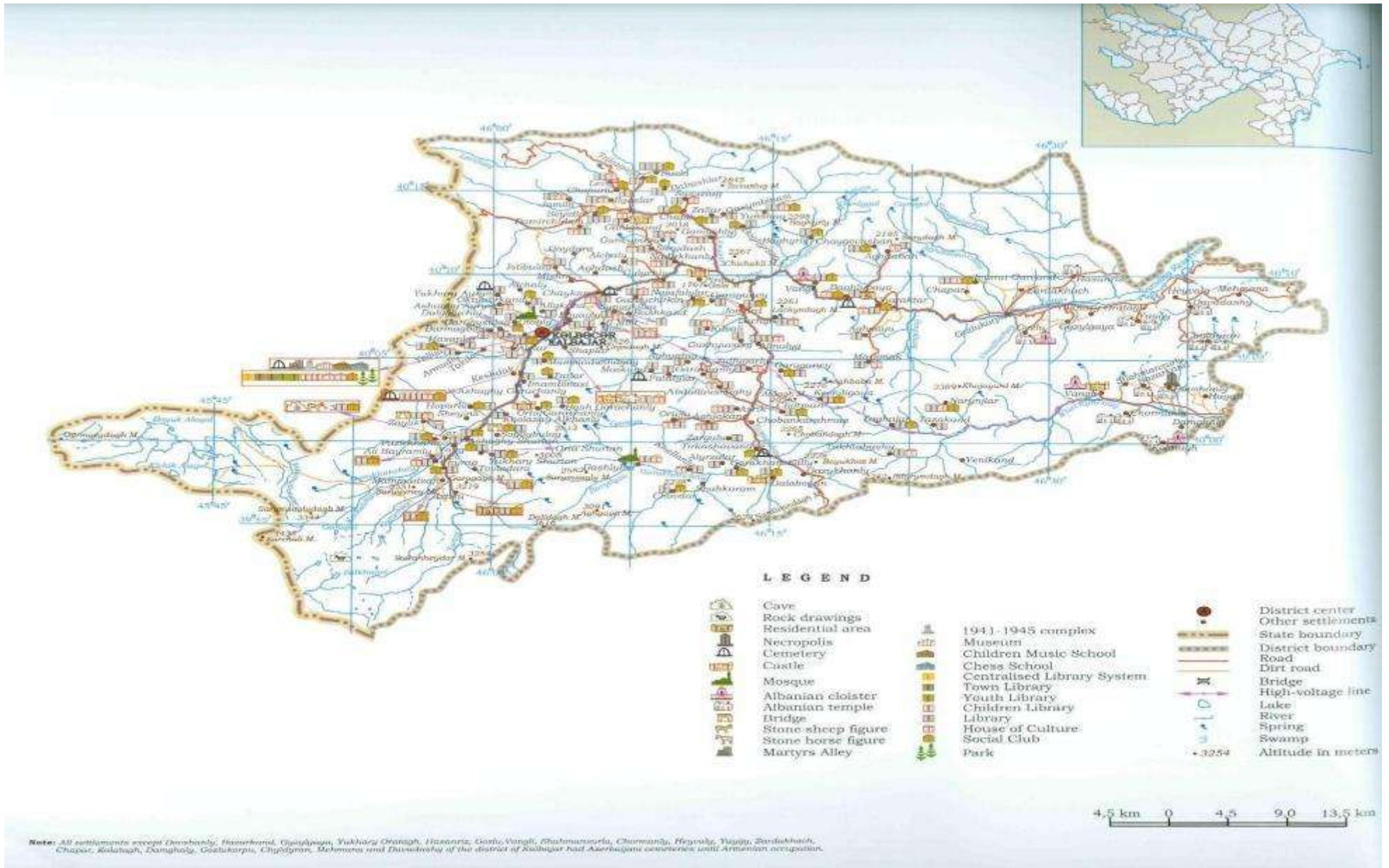
No	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
217	Musical Dramatic Theatre	Shusha town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'08"N	destroyed
218	Higher Level Music School	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'43"N	destroyed
219	Children Art School	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'40"N	destroyed
220	Children Music School	Shusha town M. A. Rasulzada Str.	46°45'05"E; 39°45'41" N	destroyed
221	Children Music School	Malybayli village	missing	destroyed
222	Children Music School	Between the Yukhary and Ashaghy Gushchular villages	missing	destroyed
223	Children Music School	Boyuk Galadarasi village	missing	destroyed
224	Children Music School	Khalfali village	missing	destroyed
225	Children Music School	Khanaly village	missing	destroyed
226	Children Music School	Turshsu village	missing	destroyed
227	Chess School	Shusha town, A.Aghaoghlu Str.	46°45'15"E; 39°45'30"N	unknown
228	Centralised Library System	Shusha town, N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'36"N	unknown

229	Children Library	Shusha town, N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'16"E; 39°45'36"N	unknown
230	Town Library	Shusha town, N.b.Vazirov Str.	46°45'06"E; 39°45'35"N	destroyed
231	Children-Youth Library	Shusha town, V.Jafarov Str.	46°44'38"E; 39°45'25"N	destroyed
232	Library	Safikhanlar village	missing	destroyed
233	Library	Khanaly village	missing	destroyed
234	Library	Yukhary Gushchular village	missing	destroyed
235	Library	Ashaghy Gushchular village	missing	destroyed
236	Library N1	Malybayli village	missing	destroyed
237	Library N2	Malybayli village	missing	destroyed
238	Library N3	Malybayli village	missing	destroyed
239	Library	Khanlygpaya village	missing	destroyed
240	Library	Onverst village	missing	destroyed
241	Library	Boyuk Galadarasi village	missing	destroyed
242	Library	Kichik Galadarasi village	missing	destroyed
243	Library	Dashalty village	missing	destroyed
244	Library	Sarybaba village	missing	destroyed
245	Library	Zarysly village	missing	destroyed

246	Library	Turshsu village	missing	destroyed
247	Library	Gaybaly village	missing	destroyed
248	Library	Khalfali village	missing	destroyed
249	Library	Pashalar village	missing	destroyed
250	Library	Goytala village	missing	destroyed
251	Library	Chaykand village	missing	destroyed
252	Library	Allahgulular village	missing	destroyed
253	Library	Imamgulular village	missing	destroyed
254	Library	Mamishlar village	missing	destroyed
255	Library	Mirzalar village	missing	destroyed
256	House of Culture	Shusha town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'48"N	destroyed
257	House of Culture	Malybayli village	missing	destroyed
258	House of Culture	Between the Yukhary and Ashaghy Gushchular villages	missing	destroyed
259	House of Culture	Shyrlan village	missing	destroyed
260	House of Culture	Khanaly village	missing	destroyed
261	House of Culture	Boyuk Galadarasi village	missing	destroyed
262	House of Culture	Dashalty village	missing	destroyed

263	House of Culture	Turshsu village	missing	destroyed
264	Social Club	Dashalty village	missing	destroyed
265	Social Club	Safikhanlar village	missing	destroyed
266	Social Club	Khanaly village	missing	destroyed
267	Social Club	Between the Yukhary and Ashaghy Gushchular villages	missing	destroyed
268	Social Club	Shyrlan village	missing	destroyed
269	Social Club	Sarybaba village	missing	destroyed
270	Social Club	Zarysly village	missing	destroyed
271	Social Club	Turshsu village	missing	destroyed
272	Social Club	Khalfali village	missing	destroyed
273	Social Club	Kichik Galadarasi village	missing	destroyed
274	Social Club	Goytala village	missing	destroyed
275	Social Club	Mamishlar village	missing	destroyed
276	Social Club	Pashalar village	missing	destroyed
277	Social Club	Mirzalar village	missing	destroyed
278	Park	Shusha town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°45'02"E; 39°45'44"N	unknown
279	Park	Shusha town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°45'03"E; 39°45'50"N	unknown

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Kalbajar district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation	April 2, 1993
Area	57.756 (1989)
Population	57.756 (1989)
Ethnic composition	44.461 Azerbaijani, 11.786 Armenian, 78 Russian, 1.431 other
Cultural resources, including	255
Monuments	44
Museums and memorial complexes	3
Cultural establishments	208

The Kalbajar district, with more than 4 000 plants, numerous gorges, hills, slopes, rocks, more than 30 000 cool, 17 hot and more than 400 acid waters, gold, quicksilver, obsidian and marble fields, was in itself a big monument.

Another attraction of Kalbajar were the drawings engraved on the rocks of the Ayichyngyly and Parichyngyl Mountains, on the banks of Garagol and Zalkha Lakes. These were registered in 1966 and have been studied since 1976. Most of the more than 3.500 rock drawings registered here were found at an altitude of 3 000 m above Sea level. In these drawings with original decoration, artistic value and topical diversity, one could find depictions of the plowing of a field with



Kalbajar town

a primitive plow, threshing of grain, hunting and religious ceremony scenes, deer, mountain goats, wolves, leopards and others. These rock paintings, most of which dated back to the Early Bronze Age, differed from each other in size, composition and drawing technique. At the end of the Late Bronze Age, more complex compositions appeared.

Near these rock drawings, an ancient residential area in a high mountainous place, which was the first of this kind in Azerbaijan, with earthenware crockery of the 3rd millennium BC, knives of obsidian and flint, arrow-heads and many other things, was discovered. 20 m diameter round building remnants with about 2 m width walls of rock pieces and river stones were also among the artefacts displaying the economic, social and cultural life of local tribes in the above-mentioned period.

Apart from being an ancient residential area, Kalbajar's territory was the center of the Khachyn entity, raised after the collapse of Caucasian Albania in the 12th-15th centuries. It is not surprising that one could find the most famous Albanian cloister complexes like Khudavang, Ganjasar, Khatiravang and Saint Jacob in this area.

The place of Khudavang, the greatest and the most beautiful cloister complex not only in Kalbajar, but also in the territory of historical Azerbaijan, in the 1st-2nd centuries AD was already considered a shrine. The cloister had also another name - Dadivang, connecting it, according to legends, with Dadi, one of the disciples of apostle Thaddeus, who was sent for propagation to pagan countries among 72 apostles. It may be suggested that at that time a small chapel was built here, in the place of which, in the 6 century a great one-nave basilica

- the most ancient among the cloister buildings appeared.

In the 13th century and at the expense of the family of Albanian prince Vakhtang, the cloister was renewed and built with new buildings such as a church, vestibules and a small church. The main church of the complex was built in 1214 by princess Arzu khatun, wife of prince Vakhtang. In the south of the main cult group there was one more church belonging to this complex - the church of Hasan the Great dating back to the late 12th century. In the 14th century, a bell tower was built. The cloister also had civic buildings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The next cloister and the most famous one, which played an important role in the history of the Albanians, was that of Ganjasar, one of the residences of the Albanian Catholicoses, the name of which was related to the centuries-old religious and political history of the Christian Albanians up to the early 19th century. The Ganjasar cloister was distinguished among other Albanian monuments due to its perfection and sophisticated richness of decorative design.



Church of Arzu khatun Khudavang cloister, Vang village

The complex consisted of a church, a vestibule and a group of utility and living rooms. The main building of the complex was a church, which was built by Hasan Jalal in 1216-1238. It was in the center of the yard and could be seen from every part. The church was cross-dome shaped and built of quadras of madder neatly hewn stone with four two-storied side-altars in the corners. The walls of the temple, both inside and outside, were tiled with neatly hewn stone flags. The internal cross-shaped space was completed by a hermaphrodite caliper altar apse. The center of the temple was lit up with four big and four small windows of the cupola. The interior of the church had quite a rich decorative design. As for its exterior, the central cross-shaped part was topped with a dome on the high drum raised on the angular side-altars. Dicoctahedral drum, decorated



Rock drawings Ayichyngyly and Parichyngyl Mountains



Church of Hasan the Great Khudavang cloister, Vang village



Photos and scheme Ganjasar cloister, Vangli village

with sculpture images and carved stone patterns, was completed with the umbellate roof of the dome. The facades of the church were decorated with arcade. The church also had a vestibule, which was built as burial-vault of the Hasan Jalal dynasty. Some of the members of this dynasty, catholicoses and episcopos, were buried here.

The Ganjasar cloister was restored in 1985.

Another cloister worth mentioning was that of Khatiravang. This complex was formed in the 13th century and consisted of a temple, a bell tower, living rooms, a granary, two chapels and a fence. The temple of 1204 was located in the center of the complex and had a unique design. The three-nave internal space of the temple had an asymmetrical form, which was related, first of all, with the presence of two chapels inside the temple. The central nave was completed by the altar apse with one northern side-altar. There was one more, narrow vaulted side-altar in the northwest of the main space. The major peculiarity of the dome of this basilica was that it didn't have a drum and relied on an octahedral foundation. This was the only example known to scholars on Albanian architecture, which was built under the influence of Islamic architecture.

There was also the Saint Jacob cloister in Kalbajar district. The cult part of the complex consisted of two small churches and two vestibules. The first church was narrow, long and tall with horseshoe-shaped altar apse and two entrances. As for



Khatiravang cloister, Gozlu village

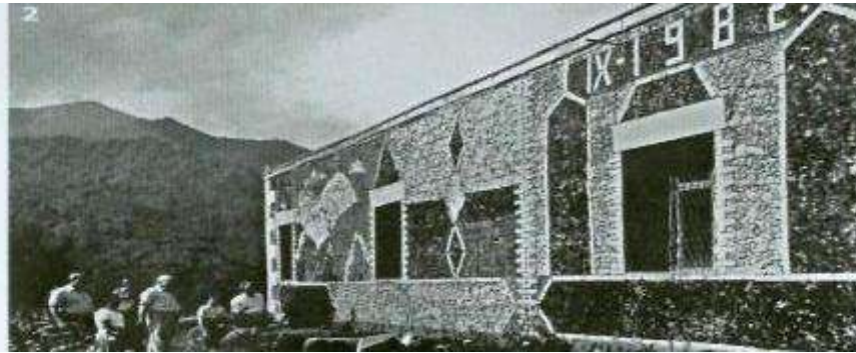


Lekh castle, Ganlykand vilage

the second one, it had analogical simple architecture, the interesting details of which were four small cells along the northern wall of the temple. There was an inscription on the door of the temple belonging to Khorishah, mother of Hasan Jalal, testifying to the restoration of the temple in 1222. In the 18th century in the place of the old buildings new utility and living rooms were built. All buildings of the complex were constructed of plain stones, excluding abutments and arches of the gallery-like vestibule of faced neatly hewn stone.



Khudavang cloister



- 1 - Stone horse figure
Baghlypaya village*
- 2 - Museum of History, Kalbajar town*
- 3 - Stone sheep figures
Baghlypaya village*



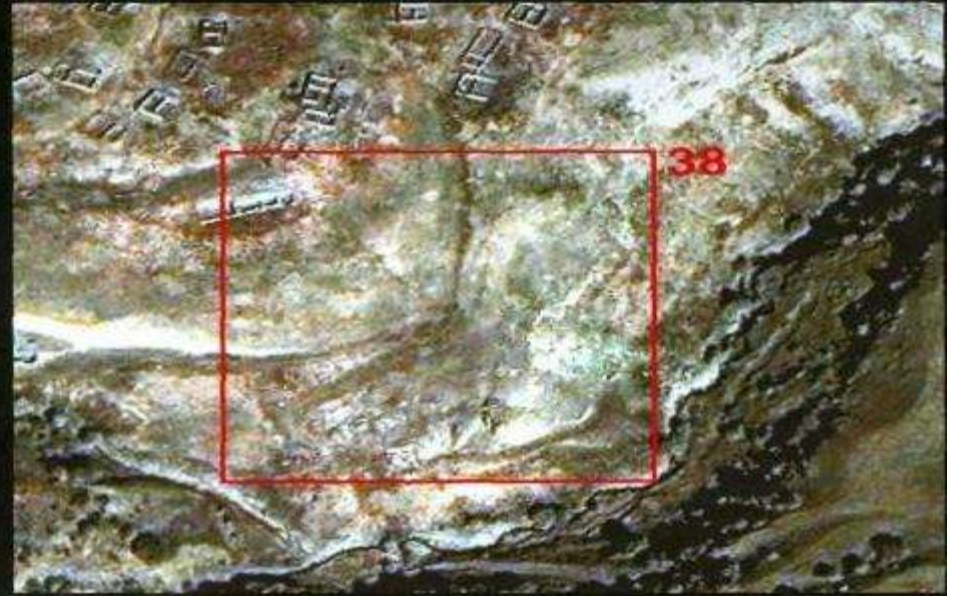
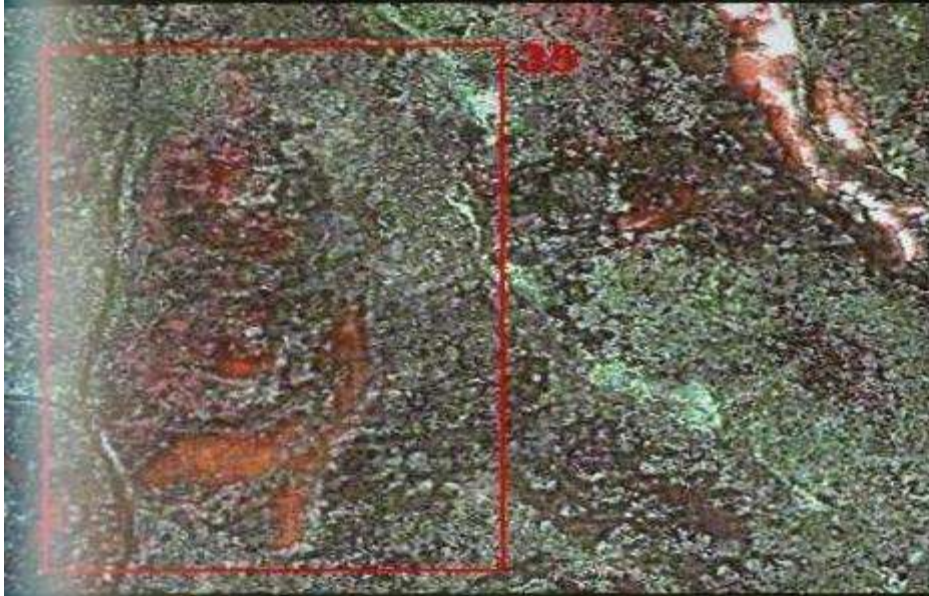
Stone horse figure, Mozkand village

As for other monuments, one can list, among others, the Albanian temples of the 10th-13th centuries in Gozlu, Chormanly, Chyldyran, Bazarkand, Hasanriz, mosques in Otagly and Bashlybel, and castles in Ganlykand, Galaboyun, Vangli villages.

However, there was one monument in Kalbajar, through which it was possible to make an excursion to the history of this area from ancient times up to the occupation by the Armenians. This was the Kalbajar Museum of History with an area of more than 900 sq.m, being the most attractive and fascinating among those of Garabagh.

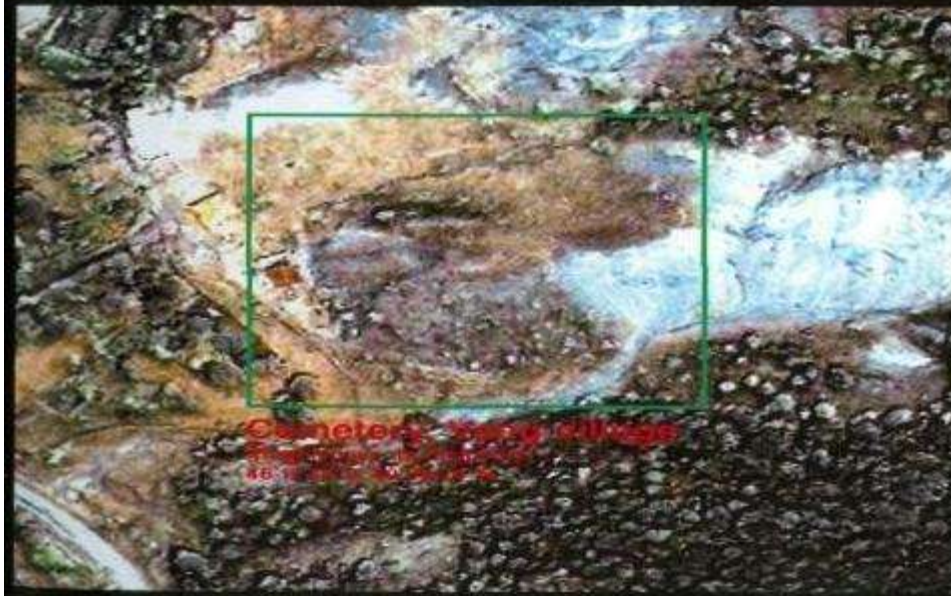
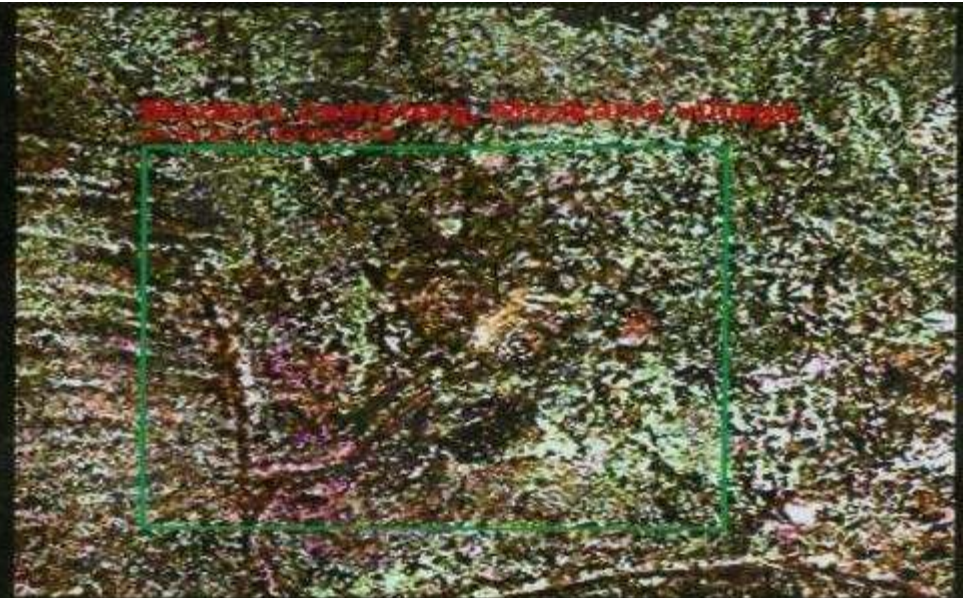
In the construction of its external walls, stones with more than 2.037 tints were used so that the walls themselves were unlike any other museum. There were 14 sheep and horse figures in its yard. The museum had 9 exhibition rooms with more than 30 000 exhibits, where you could get information on the rich nature of Kalbajar, ancient residential areas, different patterns of stone, agricultural and weaving instruments, ancient household items, ancient weapons, old metallic and paper money, models of old house structures, leopard and steppe goat figures, stone pictures of churn, copper, horn and a great number of other things found during the archeological excavations, information on the modern history of

Azerbaijan, including Kalbajar district











Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Ganjasar cloister	13 th century	Vangli village	missing	unknown
2	Castle	-	Vangli village	missing	unknown
3	Saint Jacob cloister	6 th , 13 th and 18 th centuries	Kolatagh village	missing	unknown
4	Albanian temple	13 th century	Kolatagh village	missing	unknown
5	Albanian church	1668	Dovshanly village	missing	unknown
6	Albanian temple	1251	Bazarkand village	missing	unknown
7	Albanian temple	10 th century	Chormanly village	missing	unknown
8	Albanian temple	11 th century	Chormanly village	missing	unknown
9	Albanian temple	12 th century	Chyldyran village	missing	unknown
10	Red temple	13 th century	Chyldyran village	missing	unknown
11	Albanian temple	17 th century	Davadashy village	missing	unknown
12	Albanian temple	-	Yayjy village	missing	unknown
13	Albanian temple	-	Yayjy village	missing	unknown
14	Albanian temple	1283	Hasanriz village	missing	unknown

15	Khatiravang cloister	13 th century	Gozlu village	missing	unknown
16	Red temple	13 th century	Gozlu village	missing	unknown
17	Bridge	-	3 km of Baghlypaya village	missing	unknown
18	Khudavang cloister	6 th , 12 th -18 th centuries	Vang village (Baghlypaya municipality)	46°17'04"E; 40°08'56"N	unknown
19	Castle	-	Pirilar village	missing	unknown
20	Lekh castle	13 th -14 th centuries	Ganlykand village	missing	unknown
21	Castle	-	Shaplar village	missing	unknown
22	Albanian temple	-	Shaplar village	missing	unknown
23	Mosque	19 th century	Otagly village	46°01'28"E; 40°06'50"N	destroyed
24	Ulukhan castle	17 th century	Orta Garachanly village	missing	unknown
25	Bridge	-	Zaylik village	missing	unknown
26	Bridge	-	Soyugbulag village	missing	unknown
27	Mosque	-	Bashlybel village	46°07'35"E; 39°58'24"N	destroyed
28	Galaboyun castle	-	Galaboyun village	missing	unknown

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
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29	Rock drawings	Bronze Age	Ayichyngyly and Parichyngyl Mountains	missing	unknown
30	Residential area	Early and Middle Bronze Ages	Istisu settlement	missing	unknown
31	Zar cave	Paleolithic Age	West of Zar village	missing	unknown
32	Dovshanly necropolis	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Dovshanly village	missing	unknown
33	Ancient cemetery	-	Kalbajar town Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'08"E; 40°06'27"N	destroyed
34	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Baghlypaya village	missing	destroyed
35	Cemetery	Middle Ages	West of Mozkand village (Gochdash Mountain) near Ilaji reserve	46°08'07"E; 40°04'57"N	destroyed
36	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Tirkashavand village	missing	unknown
37	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Chaykand village	missing	unknown
38	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Keshdak village	46°00'55"E; 40°03'51"N	destroyed
39	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Yukhary Ayrym village	45°59'48"E; 40°08'16"N	destroyed

Examples of Arts and Crafts

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
40	Stone sheep figure with Arabic writings	Middle Ages	Zar village	missing	unknown
41	Stone sheep figure with Arabic writings	Middle Ages	Zar village	missing	unknown
42	Stone sheep figure with Arabic writings	Middle Ages	Zar village	missing	unknown

43	Stone sheep figure with Arabic writings	Middle Ages	Zar village	missing	unknown
44	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Zaylik village	missing	unknown

Museums and Memorial Complexes

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
45	Museum of History (more than 30 000 exhibits)	1982	Kalbajartown, Istisu Str.	46°02'36"E; 40°06'28"N	destroyed
46	Martyrs Alley	1990	Kalbajar town Azadlyg Avenue	46°01'47"E; 40°05'48"N	destroyed
47	1941-1945 complex	1976	Kalbajar town Azadlyg Avenue	46°03'26"E; 40°07'07"N	destroyed

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
48	Children Music School	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'27"E; 40°06'28"N	destroyed
49	Chess School	Kalbajar town, Ashyg Aly Str.	46°02'36"E; 40°06'28"N	destroyed
50	Centralised Library System	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'29"E; 40°06'33"N	destroyed
51	Town Library N1	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°01'34"E; 40°05'42"N	destroyed
52	Town Library N2	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°01'32"E; 40°05'42"N	destroyed
53	Youth Library N1	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°01'41"E; 40°05'49"N	destroyed

54	Youth Library N2	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°0r41"E; 40°05'49"N	destroyed
55	Children Library N1	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°01'40"E; 40°05'48"N	destroyed
56	Children Library N2	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'28"E; 40°06'30"N	destroyed
57	Library N1	Bozlu village	missing	destroyed
58	Library N2	Bozlu village	missing	destroyed
59	Library	Guneypaya village	missing	destroyed
60	Library	Baghyrly village	missing	destroyed
61	Library	Otagly village	missing	destroyed
62	Library	Zulfugarly village	missing	destroyed
63	Library	Marjimak village	missing	destroyed
64	Library	Chyrag village	missing	destroyed
65	Library	Zivel village	missing	destroyed
66	Library	Yanshag village	missing	destroyed
67	Library	Jamilli village	missing	destroyed
68	Library	Tovladara village	missing	destroyed
69	Library	Sarydash village	missing	destroyed
70	Library	Alchaly village (Gylychly municipality)	missing	destroyed
71	Library	Galaboyun village	missing	destroyed

72	Library	Gasymbinasi village	missing	destroyed
73	Library	Asrik village	missing	destroyed
74	Library	Tazakand village	missing	destroyed
75	Library	Shaplar village	missing	destroyed
76	Library N1	Almalyg village	missing	destroyed
77	Library N2	Almalyg village	missing	destroyed
78	Library	Ganlykand village	missing	destroyed
79	Library	Aghyatag village	missing	destroyed
80	Library	Yukhary Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Orta Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Ashaghy Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
83	Library	Gamyshly village	missing	destroyed
84	Library	Gylychly village	missing	destroyed
85	Library	Aghdaban village	missing	destroyed
86	Library	Babashlar village	missing	destroyed
87	Library	Zar village	missing	destroyed
88	Library	Vang village (Zar municipality)	missing	destroyed
89	Library N1	Kilsali village	missing	destroyed

90	Library N2	Kilsali village	missing	destroyed
91	Library	Istibulag village	missing	destroyed
92	Library	Orujlu village	missing	destroyed
93	Library	Bashlybel village	missing	destroyed
94	Library N1	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
95	Library N2	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
96	Library	Zallar village	missing	destroyed
97	Library	Yellija village	missing	destroyed
98	Library	Chopurlu village	missing	destroyed
99	Library	Dalgylychly village	missing	destroyed
100	Library	Soyugbulag village	missing	destroyed
101	Library	Istisu settlement	missing	destroyed
102	Library	Yukhary Ayrym village	missing	destroyed
103	Library	Ashaghy Ayrym village	missing	destroyed
104	Library	Zaghalar village	missing	destroyed
105	Library	Kholazay Alkhasly village	missing	destroyed
106	Library	Vang village (Baghlypaya municipality)	missing	destroyed

107	Library	Guzeychirkin village	missing	destroyed
108	Library	Takhtabashy village	missing	destroyed
109	Library	Armudlu village	missing	destroyed
110	Library	Ali Bayramly village	missing	destroyed
111	Library	Lev village	missing	destroyed
112	Library	Syngkilsa village	missing	destroyed
113	Library	Zaylik village	missing	destroyed
114	Library	Birinji Milli village	missing	destroyed
115	Library	Ikinji Milli village	missing	destroyed
116	Library	Garakhanchally village	missing	destroyed
117	Library	Najafalylar village	missing	destroyed
118	Library	Garaguney village (Jomard municipality)	missing	destroyed
119	Library	Imambinasi village	missing	destroyed
120	Library	Mozkand village	missing	destroyed
121	Library	Hasanlar village	missing	destroyed
122	Library N1	Keshdak village	missing	destroyed
123	Library N2	Keshdak village	missing	destroyed

124	Library	Ilyaslar village	missing	destroyed
125	Library	Chorman village	missing	destroyed
126	Library	Aghjakand village	missing	destroyed
127	Library	Jomard village	missing	destroyed
128	Library	Chaykand village	missing	destroyed
129	Library	Abdullaushaghy village	missing	destroyed
130	Library	Bash Garachanly village	missing	destroyed
131	Library	Garachanly village	missing	destroyed
132	Library	Allykand village	missing	destroyed
133	Library	Barmagbina village	missing	destroyed
134	Library	Hopurlu village	missing	destroyed
135	Library	Takagaya village	missing	destroyed
136	Library	Nadir Khanly village	missing	destroyed
137	Library	Lachyn village	missing	destroyed
138	Library	Oktyabrkanly village	missing	destroyed
139	Library	Zargulu village	missing	destroyed
140	Library	Vazirkhana village	missing	destroyed
141	Library	Fatalylar village	missing	destroyed

142	Library	Tirkashavand village	missing	destroyed
143	Library	Bashkand village	missing	destroyed
144	Library	Damirchidam village	missing	destroyed
145	Library	Baghlypaya village	missing	destroyed
146	Library	Chovdar village	missing	destroyed
147	Library	Baghyrsag village	missing	destroyed
148	Library	Garaguney village (Zulfugarly municipality)	missing	destroyed
149	Library	Chapli village	missing	destroyed
150	Library	Gushyuvasy village	missing	destroyed
151	Library	Khallanly village	missing	destroyed
152	Library	Boyagly village	missing	destroyed
153	Library	Aghgaya village	missing	destroyed
154	Library	Chaygovushan village	missing	destroyed
155	Library	Daragyshlag village	missing	destroyed
156	Library	Mammadushaghy village	missing	destroyed
157	Library	Alolar village	missing	destroyed
158	Library	Alyrzalar village	missing	destroyed
159	Library	Mammadsafi village	missing	destroyed

160	Library	Kechiligaya village	missing	destroyed
161	Library	Susuzlug village	missing	destroyed
162	Library	Charaktar village	missing	destroyed
163	Library	Imarat Garvand village	missing	destroyed
164	Library	Narynjlar village	missing	destroyed
165	House of Culture named after Ashyg Shamshir	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'31"E; 40°06'34"N	destroyed
166	House of Culture	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	missing	destroyed
167	House of Culture	Zulfugarly village	missing	destroyed
168	House of Culture	Jamilli village	missing	destroyed
169	House of Culture	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
170	House of Culture	Gylychly village	missing	destroyed
171	House of Culture	Guzeychirkin village	missing	destroyed
172	House of Culture	Keshdak village	missing	destroyed
173	House of Culture	Gunepaya village	missing	destroyed
174	House of Culture	Sarydash village	missing	destroyed
175	House of Culture	Almalyg village	missing	destroyed
176	House of Culture	Lachyn village	missing	destroyed
177	House of Culture	Bashlybel village	missing	destroyed

178	House of Culture	Khallanly village	missing	destroyed
179	House of Culture	Ganlykand village	missing	destroyed
180	House of Culture	Damirchidam village	missing	destroyed
181	House of Culture	Gamyshly village	missing	destroyed
182	House of Culture	Ilyaslar village	missing	destroyed
183	House of Culture	Susuzlug village	missing	destroyed
184	House of Culture	Aghjakand village	missing	destroyed
185	House of Culture	Istibulag village	missing	destroyed
186	House of Culture	Baghlypaya village	missing	destroyed
187	House of Culture	AshaghyAyrym village	missing	destroyed
188	House of Culture	Takhtabashy village	missing	destroyed
189	House of Culture	Shaplar village	missing	destroyed
190	House of Culture	Synygkilsa village	missing	destroyed
191	House of Culture	Chaykand village	missing	destroyed
192	House of Culture	Orujlu village	missing	destroyed
193	House of Culture	Yanshag village	missing	destroyed
194	House of Culture	Abdullaushaghy village	missing	destroyed
195	House of Culture	Lev village	missing	destroyed

196	House of Culture	Zaylik village	missing	destroyed
197	House of Culture	Kilsali village	missing	destroyed
198	House of Culture	Asrik village	missing	destroyed
199	House of Culture	Ikinji Milli village	missing	destroyed
200	House of Culture	Nadirkhanly village	missing	destroyed
201	House of Culture	Zivel village	missing	destroyed
202	House of Culture	Marjimak village	missing	destroyed
203	House of Culture	Aghdaban village	missing	destroyed
204	House of Culture	Charaktar village	missing	destroyed
205	House of Culture	Imarat Garvand village	missing	destroyed
206	House of Culture	Narynjlar village	missing	destroyed
207	Social Club	Kalbajar town, Azadlyg Avenue	46°02'47"E; 40°06'40"N	unknown
208	Social Club	Istisu settlement	missing	destroyed
209	Social Club	Zallar village	missing	destroyed
210	Social Club	Chyrag village	missing	destroyed
211	Social Club	Mammadsafi village	missing	destroyed
212	Social Club	Oktyabrkannd village	missing	destroyed
213	Social Club	Vang village (Baghlypaya municipality)	missing	destroyed

214	Social Club	Takagaya village	missing	destroyed
215	Social Club	Tovladara village	missing	destroyed
216	Social Club	Yellija village	missing	destroyed
217	Social Club	Ali Bayramly village	missing	destroyed
218	Social Club	Chopurlu village	missing	destroyed
219	Social Club	Keshdak village	missing	destroyed
220	Social Club	Zar village	missing	destroyed
221	Social Club	Vazirkhana village	missing	destroyed
222	Social Club	Yukhary Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
223	Social Club	Orta Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
224	Social Club	Ashaghy Shurtan village	missing	destroyed
225	Social Club	Soyugbulag village	missing	destroyed
226	Social Club	Jomard village	missing	destroyed
227	Social Club	Tatlar village	missing	destroyed
228	Social Club	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
229	Social Club	Bash Garachanly village	missing	destroyed
230	Social Club	Orta Garachanly village	missing	destroyed
231	Social Club	Dalgylychly village	missing	destroyed

232	Social Club	Chorman village	missing	destroyed
233	Social Club	Baghlypaya village	missing	destroyed

234	Social Club	Chapli village	missing	destroyed
235	Social Club	Najafalyar village	missing	destroyed
236	Social Club	Chovdar village	missing	destroyed
237	Social Club	Mammadushaghy village	missing	destroyed
238	Social Club	Bozlu village	missing	destroyed
239	Social Club	Babashlar village	missing	destroyed
240	Social Club	Hopurlu village	missing	destroyed
241	Social Club	Zaghalar village	missing	destroyed
242	Social Club	Garakhanchally village	missing	destroyed
243	Social Club	Yanshag village	missing	destroyed
244	Social Club	Tirkashavand village	missing	destroyed
245	Social Club	Galaboyun village	missing	destroyed
246	Social Club	Baghyrsag village	missing	destroyed
247	Social Club	Kechiligaya village	missing	destroyed
248	Social Club	Garaguney village (Zulfugarly municipality)	missing	destroyed
249	Social Club	Otagly village	missing	destroyed

250	Social Club	Baghyrly village	missing	destroyed
251	Social Club	Chaygovushan village	missing	destroyed
252	Social Club	Charaktar village	missing	destroyed
53	Social Club	Imarat Garvand village	missing	destroyed
54	Social Club	Narynjlar village	missing	destroyed
55	Park	Kalbajar town, Istisu Str.	46°02'39"E; 40°06'33"N	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Lachyn district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation	May 18, 1992
Area	1.840 sq.km (1989)
Population	51.594 (1989)
Ethnic composition	46.396 Azerbaijani, 3 Armenian, 44 Russian, 5.151 other

Cultural resources, including	345
Monuments	143
Museums and memorial complexes	7
Cultural establishments	195

Although Lachyn as a district was established in 1930 - like Kalbajar and most of the districts of Azerbaijan on the basis of introduction of a new administrative-territorial unit "district" after sovietization - mounds of the Bronze, Iron and Middle Ages, castles of antiquity, ancient caves, houses and cemeteries tell of its distant past.

While talking of the most ancient monuments in the territory of Lachyn, one can mention white and black houses, one of the most widespread forms of traditional houses known in Azerbaijan since the 3rd millennium. These houses, the walls of which consisted of stone, gravel and brick, sometimes of soil, hay and in some cases of wood, were especially built in the places where agriculture and cattle breeding were dominant.

Apart from ancient houses and mounds, there were a great number of cult monuments, which were the traces of different religions coexisting or succeeding each other in the territory of Lachyn.

Thus, it was possible to observe different stone boxes and figures with or without decorations in the



cemeteries of Jijimli, Gulabird, Zabukh, Malybay, Husulu, Zeyva and other villages testifying to a past of idolatry

Stone horse figure, Gulabird village

among Azerbaijanis, whereas those with crosses or Arabic writings told of their belonging to their Christian or Muslim followers. The decorations found in these monuments were reflections of their world-views in different codes and languages, where they used different systems of cult symbolism. Irrespective of changing religions, memorial constructions were almost left unchanged structurally.



- 1 - *Decorative stone box, Jijimli village*
- 2 - *Decorative stone, Malybay village*
- 3 - *Decorative stone, Zeyva village*
- 4 - *Stone horse figure, Gulabird village*
- 5 - *Stone horse figure
Museum of History, Lachyn town*
- 6 - *Decorative stone, Jijimli village*
- 7 - *Stone horse figure, Seyidlar village*
- 8 - *Stone figures, Bozlu village*

Lachyn was also rich with a considerable number of Christian Albanian monuments. The temples or their remnants in Ashaghy Farajan, Sadylnar, Mirik, Ahmadli, Minkand, Soyugbulag, Shalva and other villages were examples of these. However, the most famous among these monuments was the Aghoghlan cloister.

The cloister on the Aghoghlanchay River in Aghoghlan village was first mentioned in historical sources with regard to the events of the 9th century. At that time, it was a considerably famous cloister, as its priest was enlisted in the verification of acts of donation. The Aghoghlan church belonged to the group of elongated Albanian basilicas of the Middle Ages and, probably, reflected its final stage of development, so the most acceptable date of the



*1- Decorative stone, Jijimli village
2- Decorative stone box, Zeyva village*

construction of the temple was the 6th century. It should be noted here that the project for the restoration of this monument and the required resources were prepared in 1991, but the Armenian territorial claims against Azerbaijan, which resulted in the Garabagh war, left this plan unrealized.

Beginning from the 7th century, a new religion named Islam replaced Christianity in most parts of Caucasian Albania, except for some mountainous areas, and marked the fall of Albania. After its fall in the early 8th century up to the early 19th century, the territory of Lachyn, as other parts of Albania, was included in different Azerbaijani Muslim state entities such as the Sajids, Salarids, Shaddadids, Atabays, Hulakids (Elkhanids), Garagoyunlu, Aghgoyunlu and Safavids, which succeeded one another in Azerbaijan.

As for cult monuments built after Islamization, the most widespread in the territory of Lachyn were tombs. Tombs were memorial constructions built on prominent persons' graves, because Islam forbade pictures of people on their graves. From the point of view of architecture, tombs of the Middle Ages were octagonal, tower-like and cuboids. The external parts of tombs were decorated with ornaments and records. The 14th century Malik Ajdar tomb and that of the 17th-18th centuries in Jijimli village, the 16th century Garasaggal and Arakhysh tombs in Arikli village, the 17th century Khalifa tomb in Malkhalaf village, the Abad kheyir tomb of the Middle Ages between the Minkand and Ahmadii villages, the remnants of Soltanbaba and Sheykh Ahmad tombs of the Middle Ages in Zeyva village, and others were among these. However, only the 16th century Sultanbud tomb in Gulabird village was possible to restore in 1990. Near this tomb, in the same year, the



memorial museum of Sary Ashyg, a 17th century ashyg (folk poet/singer), was opened on the 300th anniversary of his birth.

Sary Ashyg is famous as a master of bayaty (Azerbaijani folk poem form consisting of 4 lines and 7 word divisions. Bayatys can be on different topics, especially about love between men and women, love for a

Aghoghlan basilica, Aghoghlan village



1 - Malik Ajdar tomb, Jijimli village

2 - Tomb, Jijimli village

3 - Memorial museum of Sary Ashyg

Gulabird village

mother, and for one's native land). The central place in the poetry of Sary Ashyg belongs to love poems. He was also famed for his goshmas (an ashyg poem form consisting of 4 lines and 11 word divisions with different topics) and baghlamas (form of goshma, which was performed at weddings and improvised in the form of a riddle consisting of 4 lines. The opponent ashyg should then reply and compose a new riddle unless one of the ashygs was defeated. The saz (national musical instrument belonging to ashygs) of the defeated ashyg was taken away and that person would no longer be ashyg), but only a few of these were preserved. Sary Ashyg skillfully used poetic methods of folk language.

His poems were published for the first time by Salman Mumtaz in 1927 in a book titled "Ashyg Abdulla," and again in 1935 in "Sary Ashyg and his bayatys."

Lachyn district also had architectural monuments like the 14th century Soltan Ahmad, which was restored in 1990-1992, and the 18th century Hamza Soltan palaces in Husulu village, the 18th century mosque in Garygyshlag village, bridges in the Ashaghy Farajan, Minkand, Zabukh, Malkhalaf, Baylik, Seyidlar, Shalva and Sheylanly villages with one or two arches, springs in the Hajylar, Gushchu, Seyidlar and Pirjahan villages, and mills in the Garygyshlag, Sadynlar, Mirik and Seyidlar villages.

Other distinguished personalities from Lachyn include:



Two-arch bridge, Minkarid village

Khosrov bay Sultanov (1879-1947), one of the active participants of the Azerbaijani national movement and one of the 26 men who signed the Independence Act of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic on May 28, 1918. A talented political figure, Khosrov bay together with his brother Sultan Sultanov contributed to the expulsion of Armenian Dashnak bands headed by Andronik, Amazasp, Dro and others from Azerbaijani territories. Due to his activities in this field, on February 1920, he was appointed Governor-General of Garabagh General-Governorship, consisting of the Shusha, Zangazur, Jabrayil and Javanshir uezds. He also served as a Minister for War in the first Cabinet of Ministers of the ADR in 1918. The occupation of the ADR by Soviet Russia on April 1920 compelled Khosrov bay to leave for Turkey, where he died in 1947.



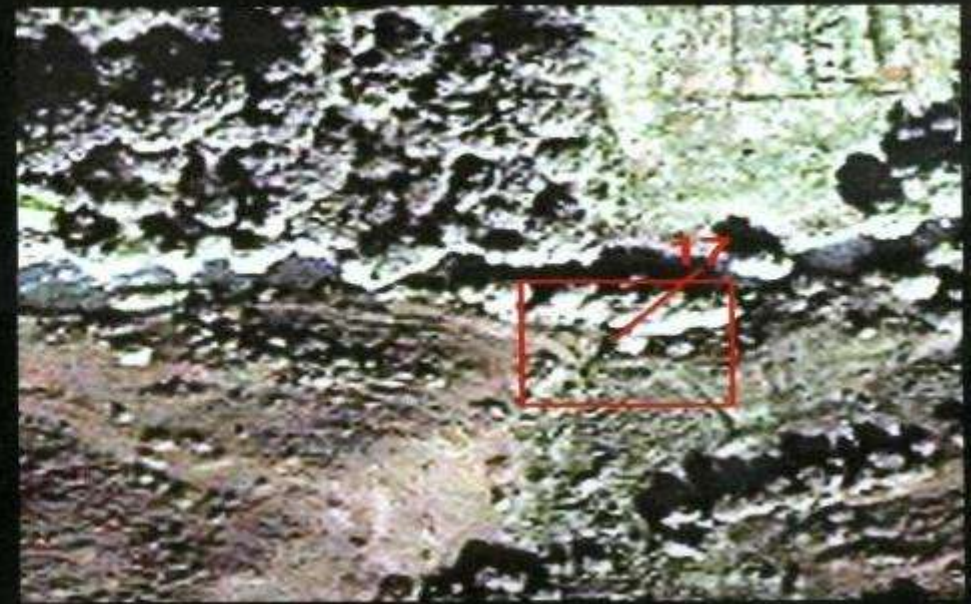
Hamza Soltan palace, Husulu village

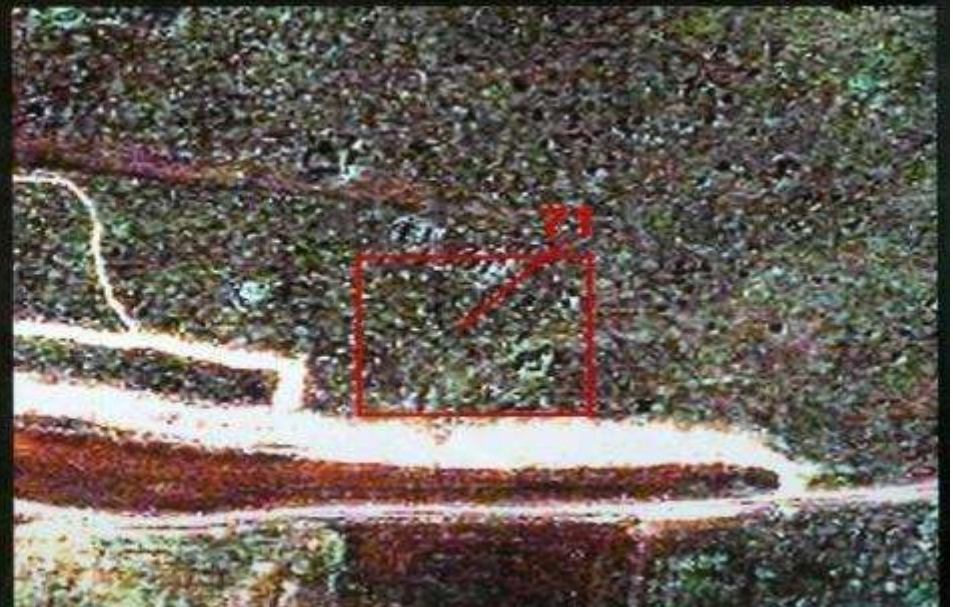
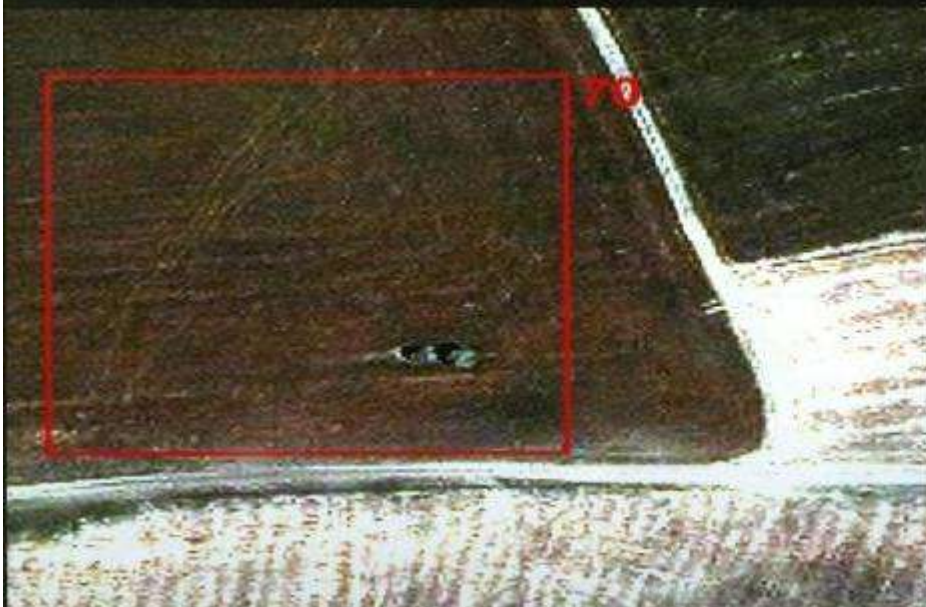
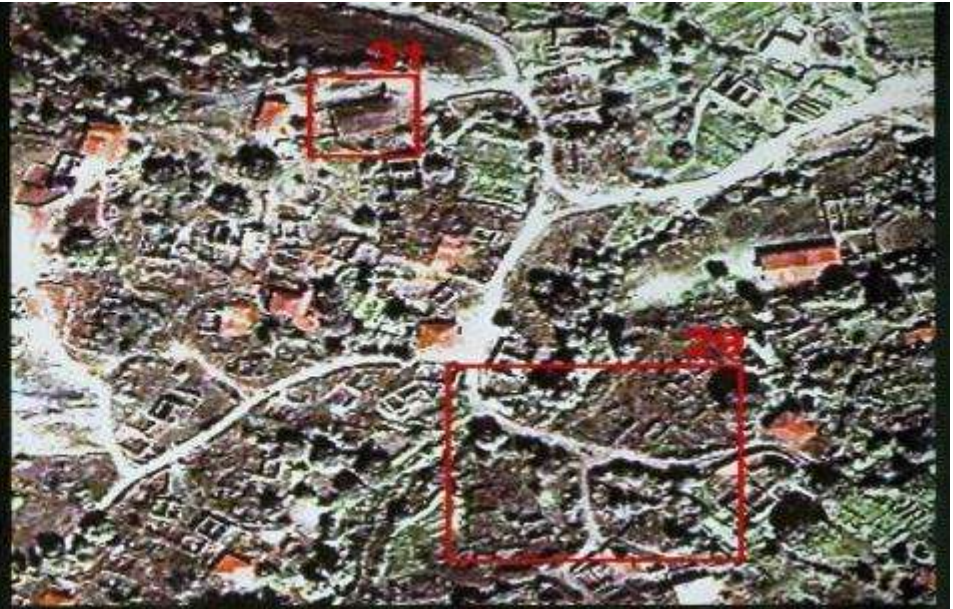
Ojaggulu Musayev (1898-1922), one of the fighters for the establishment of the Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. Ojaggulu and Khosrov bay subscribed to different ideologies, but they shared ideas for which they were fighting, namely an independent, united and prosperous Azerbaijan. O.Musayev occupied responsible posts as a party organizer in different uezds of Garabagh and fought for his ideals. Nevertheless, his struggle did not last long; in 1922, Armenians killed him in Gorus.

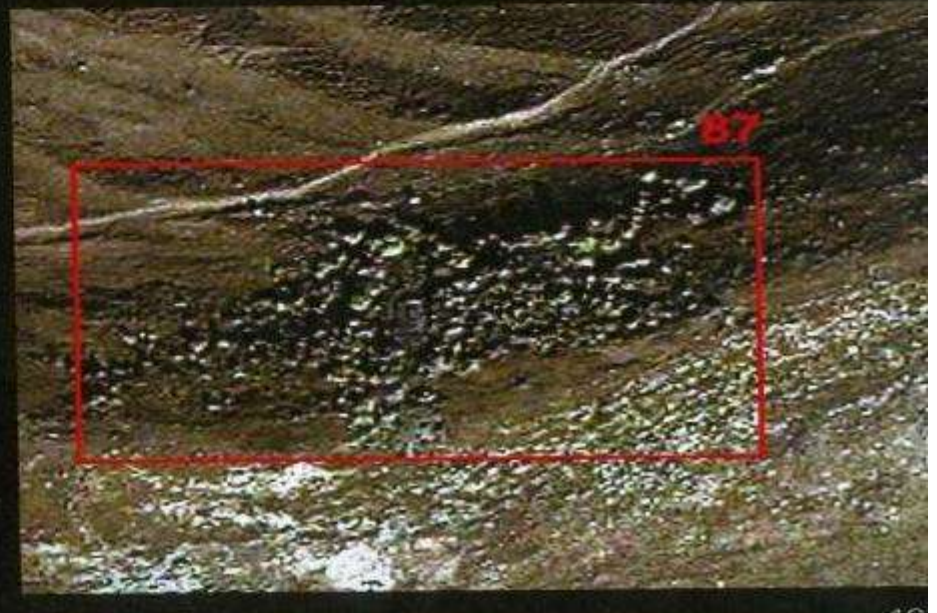
Avaz Verdiyev (1916-1945), who showed great heroism in Russia-Finland war in 1938-1940, in the liberation of Kharkov, Orlov, Lvov, Drobich, Nikolaev and Zolochev cities during the Second World War, and especially distinguished himself in fighting for the liberation of Stashuv city of Poland. A.Verdiyev named Hero of the Soviet Union on September 23, 1944.



One-arch bridge, Seyidlar village















Cemetery, Carygyshlay village
46°22'47" N, 76°00'00" E



Cemetery, Zhubukh village
46°22'47" N, 76°00'00" E

Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1.	Aghoghlan cloister	6 th century	Aghoghlan village	46°24'25"E; 39°38'42"N	unknown
2.	Malik Ajdar tomb	14 th century	Jijimli village	46°30'36"E; 39°30'44"N	unknown
3.	Tomb	17 th -18 th centuries	Jijimli village	46°30'36"E; 39°30'44"N	unknown
4.	Sultanbud tomb	16 th century	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
5.	Cave castle	15 th century	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
6.	Albanian temple	10 th century	Ashaghy Farajan village	missing	unknown
7.	Bridge	10 th century	Ashaghy Farajan village	missing	unknown
8.	Khalifa tomb	17 th century	Malkhalaf village	missing	unknown
9.	Broken bridge	-	Malkhalaf village	missing	unknown
10.	Two-arch bridge	-	Zabukh village	missing	unknown
11.	Spring	17 th century	Sus village	missing	unknown
12.	Two-arch bridge	18 th century	Baylik village	46°19'14"E; 39°41'49"N	unknown
13.	Soltan Ahmad palace	14 th century	Husulu village	46°25'18"E; 39°38'30"N	destroyed

14.	Hamza Soltan palace	1761	Husulu village	46°25'18"E; 39°38'30"N	destroyed
14.	Spring	-	Hajylar village	missing	destroyed
15.	Mosque	1718	Garygyshlag village	46°23'12"E; 39°40'13"N	destroyed
16.	Mill	19 th century	Garygyshlag village	46°19'54"E; 39°41'35"N	unknown
17.	Mosque	-	Garagol summer pasture Garygyshlag village	missing	destroyed
18.	Sacred	11 th century	Crossroads of the Garygysh-lag and Sadymlar villages	missing	unknown
19.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Sadymlar village	missing	unknown
20.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Sadymlar gorge Sadymlar village	missing	unknown
21.	Mill	-	Sadymlar village	missing	unknown
22.	Ancient houses (5)	-	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
23.	Child tower	Antiquity	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
24.	Sadymlar tower	Antiquity	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
25.	Sacred place	-	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
26.	Spring	1858	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
27.	Spring	Late 19 th century	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
28.	Ancient houses (10)	-	Mirik village	46°19'58"E; 39°41'23"N	unknown
29.	Cave temple	-	Mirik village	46°19'39"E; 39°41'20"N	unknown
30.	Albanian temple	15 th century	Mirik village	46°19'55"E; 39°41'27"N	unknown

31.	Tower	-	Mirik village	46°19'41"E; 39°41'23"N	unknown
32.	Mill	-	Mirik village	missing	unknown
33.	Bridge	-	Mirik village	missing	unknown
34.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
35.	Bridge	-	Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
36.	Spring	-	Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
37.	Cave temple	-	Varazughun winter pasture, Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
38.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Varazughun winter pasture, Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
39.	Abad kheyir tomb	Middle Ages	Between the Minkand and Ahmadli villages	missing	destroyed
40.	Albanian temple	15 th century	Minkand village	missing	unknown
41.	Two-arch bridge	19 th century	Minkand village	missing	unknown
42.	One-arch bridge	19 th century	Minkand village	missing	unknown
43.	Soltanbaba and Sheykh Ahmad tombs	Middle Ages	Zeyva village	missing	destroyed
44.	Tomb	18 th century	Zeyva village	missing	destroyed
45.	Kafir gala temple	17 th century	Zeyva village	missing	unknown
46.	Cave temple	5 th century	Hochaz village	missing	unknown
47.	Albanian temple	17 th century	Hochaz village	missing	unknown
48.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Soyugbulag village	missing	unknown

49.	Spring	-	Soyugbulag village	missing	unknown
50.	Albanian temple	-	Sonasar vilage	missing	unknown
51.	One-arch bridge	-	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
52.	Spring	17 th century	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
53.	Mill	-	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
54.	Gavur tower	11 th century	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown
55.	Spring	17 th century	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown
56.	Two-arch bridge	-	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown
57.	Ancient black house	-	Sheylanly village	missing	unknown
58.	One-arch bridge	-	Sheylanly village	missing	unknown
59.	Two-arch bridge	19 th century	Sheylanly village	missing	unknown
60.	Albanian temple	15 th century	Shalva village	missing	unknown
61.	Bridge	19 th century	Garagashly winter pasture, Shalva village	missing	unknown
62.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Pichanis village	missing	unknown
63.	Tomb	18 th century	Pichanis village	missing	destroyed
64.	Garasaggal tomb	16 th century	Arikli village	missing	destroyed
65.	Arakhysh tomb	16 th century	Arikli village	missing	destroyed
66.	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Korjabulag village	missing	unknown

67.	Ancient black houses (5)	-	Gorchu village	missing	unknown
68.	Albanian temple	12 th century	Gorchu village	missing	unknown

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
69.	Mounds	Iron Age	Jijimli village	46°30'36"E; 39°30'44"N	unknown
70.	Chobandash mound	Iron Age	Jijimli village	46°30'36"E; 39°30'42"N	unknown
71.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	46°30'36"E; 39°30'44"N	unknown
72.	Mound	Iron Age	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
73.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
74.	Ashyg cemetery	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
75.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Yukhary Farajan village	missing	unknown
76.	Ancient cemetery	-	Malkhalaf village	missing	unknown
77.	Khallanly cemetery	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	46°31'50"E; 39°35'5CrN	destroyed
78.	Ancient cemetery	-	Baylik village	missing	destroyed
79.	Ancient cemetery	-	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
80.	Ancient cemetery	-	Husulu village	46°25'25"E; 39°38'22"N	unknown

81.	Ancient cemetery	-	Hajylar village	missing	unknown
82.	Chinardash mound	-	Garygyshlag village	missing	unknown
83.	Ancient cemetery	-	Garagol summer pasture Garygyshlag village	missing	unknown
84.	Copper place mound	-	Gushchu village	missing	unknown
85.	Baygara cave	-	Mirik village	missing	unknown
86.	Ancient residential area	-	Mirik village	46°19'31"E; 39°41'22"N	unknown
87.	Dark cave	-	Mirik village	46°19'44"E; 39°4r24"N	unknown
88.	Ancient cemetery	-	Goybulag summer pasture, Mirik village	46°19'37"E; 39°41'16"N	unknown
89.	Khachynyaly mound	Middle Ages	Bozlu village	46°21'16"E; 39°41'38"N	unknown
90.	Khachyndashy mound	Middle Ages	Bozlu village	missing	unknown
91.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Bozlu village	46°19'42"E; 39°4r51"N	unknown
92.	Vang cemetery	Middle Ages	3 km west of Ahmadli village	missing	unknown
93.	Mound	Bronze Age	Zyrik village	missing	unknown
94.	Mounds (3)	-	Zeyva village	missing	unknown
95.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Zeyva village	missing	unknown
96.	Mound	Iron Age	Hochaz village	missing	unknown
97.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
98.	Arakhysh cemetery	Middle Ages	Arikli village	missing	unknown

99.	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown
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Examples of Arts and Crafts

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
101	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
102	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
103	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
104	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
105	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
106	Decorative stone box	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
107	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
108	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
109	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
110	Stone box	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
111	Stone box	Middle Ages	Jijimli village	missing	unknown
112	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
113	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed

114	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
115	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
116	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
117	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
118	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
119	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
120	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
121	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
122	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
123	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Malybay village	46°26'04"E; 39°37'21"N	unknown
124	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Aghoghlan village	46°24'25"E; 39°38'42"N	unknown
125	Stone box	Middle Ages	Baylik village	missing	destroyed
126	Stone horse figures	Middle Ages	Husulu village	46°25'25"E; 39°38'22"N	unknown
127	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Husulu village	46°25'25"E; 39°38'22"N	unknown
128	Decorative stone box	Middle Ages	Zeyva village	missing	unknown
129	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Zeyva village	missing	unknown
130	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Zeyva village	missing	unknown

131	Stone horse and sheep figures	Middle Ages	Bozlu village	46°19'42"E; 39°4'51"N	unknown
132	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Varazughun winter pasture, Ahmadii village	missing	unknown
133	Decorative stone	Middle Ages	Soyugbulag village	missing	unknown
134	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
135	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Seyidlar village	missing	unknown
136	Stone horse figure	Middle Ages	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown
137	Stone sheep figure	Middle Ages	Pirjahan village	missing	unknown

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
138	Museum of History (5 000 exhibits)	1980	Lachyn town Kommunist Str.	46°32'47"E; 39°38'34"N	destroyed
139	Picture Gallery	1982	Lachyn town Kommunist Str.	46°32'47"E; 39°38'34"N	destroyed
140	Martyrs Alley	1990	Lachyn town	missing	destroyed
141	1941-1945 complex	1970	Lachyn town Nizami Str.	46°33'07"E; 39°38'13"N	destroyed
142	Monument of N.Narimanov	1978	Lachyn town Kommunist Str.	46°32'44"E; 39°38'35"N	destroyed
143	Monument of A.Verdiyev	1970	Lachyn town Nizami Str.	46°32'53"E; 39°38'12"N	destroyed
144	"Mother and child" monument	1975	Lachyn town Nizami Str.	46°33'07"E; 39°38'17"N	destroyed

145	Monument of milkmaid	1974	Lachyn town Nizami Str.	46°33'11"E; 39°38'15"N	unknown
146	Monument of shepherd	1974	Lachyn town	46°33'22"E; 39°38'09"N	unknown
147	Museum of History (500 exhibits)	1978	Mishni village	missing	destroyed
148	Museum (1 000 exhibits)	-	Alkhasly village	missing	destroyed
149	Memorial museum of Sary Ashyg (500 exhibits)	1990	Gulabird village	missing	unknown
150	Grave monument of O.Musayev	1980	Ahmadli village	missing	destroyed

Cultural Establishments

N	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
151	Folk Theatre	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	missing	destroyed
152	Children Music School	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	46°32'56"E; 39°38'37"N	destroyed
153	Children Music School	Minkand village	missing	destroyed
154	Children Music School	Ardashavi village	missing	destroyed
155	Children Music School	Shalva village	missing	destroyed
156	Children Music School	Shamkand village	missing	destroyed
157	Centralised Library System	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	46°32'56"E; 39°38'37"N	destroyed
158	Town Library N1	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	missing	destroyed

159	Town Library N2	Lachyn town, Nizami Str.	missing	destroyed
160	Town Library N3	Lachyn town, Nizami Str.	missing	destroyed
161	Town Library N4	Lachyn town, Garykaha quarter	missing	destroyed
162	Children Library	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	missing	destroyed
163	Library	Minkand village	missing	destroyed
164	Library	Garygyshlag village	missing	destroyed
165	Library	Goshasu village	missing	destroyed
166	Library	Malybay village	missing	destroyed
167	Library	Ahmadli village	missing	destroyed
168	Library	Jaghazur village	missing	destroyed
169	Library	Ardashavi village	missing	destroyed
170	Library	Sadynlar village	missing	destroyed
171	Library	Kamally village	missing	destroyed
172	Library	Alkhasly village	missing	destroyed
173	Library	Shalva village	missing	destroyed
174	Library	Sheylanly village	missing	destroyed
175	Library	Aghjakand village	missing	destroyed
176	Library	Sonasar village	missing	destroyed

177	Library	Chyragly village	missing	destroyed
178	Library	Garakechdi village	missing	destroyed
179	Library	Hajylar village	missing	destroyed
180	Library	Aghbuiag village (Aghbuiag municipality)	missing	destroyed
181	Library	Soyugbulag village	missing	destroyed
182	Library	Vaghazin village	missing	destroyed
183	Library	Imanlar village	missing	destroyed
184	Library	Finga village	missing	destroyed
185	Library	Mayis village	missing	destroyed
186	Library	Govushug village	missing	destroyed
187	Library	Gozlu village	missing	destroyed
188	Library	Bulovluk village	missing	destroyed
189	Library	Nuraddin village	missing	destroyed
190	Library	Bozguney village	missing	destroyed
191	Library	Tazakand village	missing	destroyed
192	Library	Aghjayazy village	missing	destroyed
193	Library	Mollalar village	missing	destroyed
194	Library	Baylik village	missing	destroyed

195	195 Library	Galacha village	missing	destroyed
196	Library	Mazutlu village	missing	destroyed
197	Library	Kurdhajy village	missing	destroyed
198	Library	Aghanus village	missing	destroyed
199	Library	Malkhalaf village	missing	destroyed
200	Library	Myghydara village	missing	destroyed
201	Library	Pichanis village	missing	destroyed
202	Library N1	Gulabird village	missing	destroyed
203	Library N2	Gulabird village	missing	destroyed
204	Library	Mishni village	missing	destroyed
205	Library	Pirjahan village	missing	destroyed
206	Library	Jijimli village	missing	destroyed
207	Library	Ashaghy Jijimli village	missing	destroyed
208	Library	Kohnakand village	missing	destroyed
209	Library	Gushchu village	missing	destroyed
210	Library	Oghuldara village	missing	destroyed
211	Library N1	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
212	Library N2	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed

213	Library	Irchan village	missing	destroyed
214	Library	Yukhary Farajan village	missing	destroyed
215	Library	Ashaghy Farajan village	missing	destroyed
216	Library N1	Shamkand village	missing	destroyed
217	Library N2	Shamkand village	missing	destroyed
218	Library	Gazydara village	missing	destroyed
219	Library	Bozlu village	missing	destroyed
220	Library	Arikli village	missing	destroyed
221	Library	Mirik village	missing	destroyed
222	Library	Safian village	missing	destroyed
223	Library	Ardyjly village	missing	destroyed
224	Library	Hajykhanly village	missing	destroyed
225	Library	Hochaz village	missing	destroyed
226	Library	Gorchu village	missing	destroyed
227	Library	Aligulu village	missing	destroyed
228	Library	Valibayli village	missing	destroyed
229	Library	Lolabaghyrly village	missing	destroyed
230	Library	Dashly village	missing	destroyed

231	Library	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
232	Library	Farrash village	missing	destroyed
233	Library	Bululduz village	missing	destroyed
234	Library	Aghoghlan village	missing	destroyed
235	Library	Naryshlar village	missing	destroyed
236	Library	Budagdara village	missing	destroyed
237	Library	Zaghalty village	missing	destroyed
238	Library	Garabayli village	missing	destroyed
239	Library	Dambulag village	missing	destroyed
240	Library	Khachynyaly village	missing	destroyed
241	Library	Ayrik village	missing	destroyed
242	Library	Dayhan village	missing	destroyed
243	Library	Korjabulag village	missing	destroyed
244	Library N1	Kohna Chorman village	missing	destroyed
245	Library N2	Kohna Chorman village	missing	destroyed
246	Library	Khumarta village	missing	destroyed
247	Library	Hagnazar village	missing	destroyed
248	Library	Hajysamly village	missing	destroyed

249	Library	Khyrmanlar village	missing	destroyed
250	Library	Katos village	missing	destroyed
251	Library	Hatamlar village	missing	destroyed
252	Library	Alakchi village	missing	destroyed
253	Library	Fatalipaya village	missing	destroyed
254	Library	Gyzylja village	missing	destroyed
255	Library	Tarkhanly village	missing	destroyed
256	Library	Gyshlag village	missing	destroyed
257	Library	Gylychly village	missing	destroyed
258	Library	Avazlar village	missing	destroyed
259	Library	Malikpaya village	missing	destroyed
260	Library	Bozdaghan village	missing	destroyed
261	Library	Khanalylar village	missing	destroyed
262	Library	Dayirmanyany village	missing	destroyed
263	Library	Naghdaly village	missing	destroyed
264	Library	Kalafalyg village	missing	destroyed
265	Library	Unannovu village	missing	destroyed
266	District House of Culture	Lachyn town, Kommunist Str.	46°32'43"E; 39°38'36"N	destroyed

267	Town House of Culture	Lachyn town, Garykaha quarter	missing	destroyed
268	House of Culture	Minkand village	missing	destroyed
269	House of Culture	Garygyshlag village	missing	destroyed
270	House of Culture	Goshasu village	missing	destroyed
271	House of Culture	Malybay village	missing	destroyed
272	House of Culture	Ahmadli village	missing	destroyed
273	House of Culture	Jaghazur village	missing	destroyed
274	House of Culture	Ardashavi village	missing	destroyed
275	House of Culture	Sadynlar village	missing	destroyed
276	House of Culture	Kamally village	missing	destroyed
277	House of Culture	Alkhasly village	missing	destroyed
278	House of Culture	Shalva village	missing	destroyed
279	House of Culture	Sonasar village	missing	destroyed
280	House of Culture	Garakechdi village	missing	destroyed
281	House of Culture	Vaghazin village	missing	destroyed
282	House of Culture	Nuraddin village	missing	destroyed
283	House of Culture	Kurdhajy village	missing	destroyed
284	House of Culture	Aghanus village	missing	destroyed

285	House of Culture	Malkhalaf village	missing	destroyed
286	House of Culture	Gulabird village	missing	destroyed
287	House of Culture	Mishni village	missing	destroyed
288	House of Culture	Pirjahan village	missing	destroyed
289	House of Culture	Jijimli village	missing	destroyed
290	House of Culture	Zabukh village	missing	destroyed
291	House of Culture	Gazydara village	missing	destroyed
292	House of Culture	Bozlu village	missing	destroyed
293	House of Culture	Mirik village	missing	destroyed
294	House of Culture	Hochaz village	missing	destroyed
295	House of Culture	Gorchu village	missing	destroyed
296	House of Culture	Aligulu village	missing	destroyed
297	House of Culture	Bululduz village	missing	destroyed
298	Social Club N1	Lachyn town, Nizami Str.	46°33'06"E; 39°38'04"N	unknown
299	Social Club N2	Lachyn town, N.Narimanov Str.	missing	destroyed
300	Social Club	Hajylar village	missing	destroyed
301	Social Club	Tazakand village	missing	destroyed
302	Social Club	Myghydara village	missing	destroyed

303	Social Club	Kohnakand village	missing	destroyed
304	Social Club	Hajykhanly village	missing	destroyed
305	Social Club	Gushchu village	missing	destroyed
306	Social Club	Dashly village	missing	destroyed
307	Social Club N1	Shamkand village	missing	destroyed
308	Social Club N2	Shamkand village	missing	destroyed
309	Social Club	Naghdaly village	missing	destroyed
310	Social Club	Budagdara village	missing	destroyed
311	Social Club	Garabayli village	missing	destroyed
312	Social Club	Dambulag village	missing	destroyed
313	Social Club	Hajysamly village	missing	destroyed
314	Social Club	Hagnazar village	missing	destroyed
315	Social Club	Hatamlar village	missing	destroyed
316	Social Club	Katos village	missing	destroyed
317	Social Club	Khyrmanlar village	missing	destroyed
318	Social Club	Arikli village	missing	destroyed
319	Social Club	Oghuldara village	missing	destroyed

320	Social Club	Bulovluk village	missing	destroyed
321	Social Club	Govushug village	missing	destroyed
322	Social Club	Bozguney village	missing	destroyed
323	Social Club	Yukhary Farajan village	missing	destroyed
324	Social Club	Ashaghy Farajan village	missing	destroyed
325	Social Club	Farrash village	missing	destroyed
326	Social Club	Gozlu village	missing	destroyed
327	Social Club	Finga village	missing	destroyed
328	Social Club	Safian village	missing	destroyed
329	Social Club	Kohna Chorman village	missing	destroyed
330	Social Club	Khachynyaly village	missing	destroyed
331	Social Club	Lolabaghyrly village	missing	destroyed
332	Social Club	Mayis village	missing	destroyed
333	Social Club	Aghoghlan village	missing	destroyed
334	Social Club	Dayhan village	missing	destroyed
335	Social Club	Irchan village	missing	destroyed
336	Social Club	Imanlar village	missing	destroyed

337	Social Club	Kaha village	missing	destroyed
338	Social Club	Naryshlar village	missing	destroyed
339	Social Club	Aghjayazy village	missing	destroyed
340	Social Club	Zerti village	missing	destroyed
341	Social Club	Alakchi village	missing	destroyed
342	Social Club	Chorman village	missing	destroyed
343	Social Club	Gyshlag village	missing	destroyed
344	Social Club	Aghbulag village (Aghbulag municipality)	missing	destroyed
345	Park	Lachyn town, N.Narimanov Str.	missing	destroyed



Gubadly district

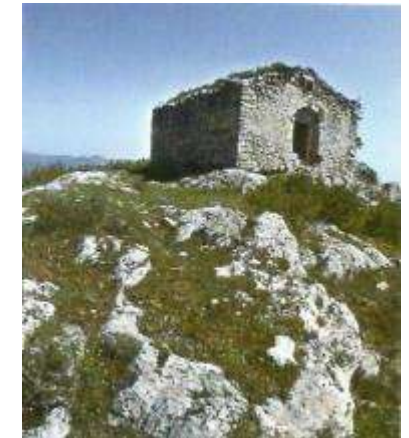
Date of establishment	March 14, 1933
Date of occupation	August 31, 1993
Area	800sq.km (1989)
Population	28.111 (1989)
Ethnic composition	27.944 Azerbaijani, 16 Armenian, 73 Russian, 78 other
Cultural resources, including	209
Monuments	70
Museums	3
Cultural establishments	136

Having had the same historical past as Kalbajar and Lachyn, Gubadly had monuments of similar composition as well. Thus, the cultural heritage of Gubadly included archeological monuments like a residential area of the Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages in the old part of Gubadly town, two castles of the Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages in Aliguluushaghy village, one more castle of the same period in Muradkhanly village, havens of the 4th century in the Aliguluushaghy, Balahasanli and Zor villages, one more of unknown age in Mahmudlu village, a 4th century cave in the Gavur gorge and a 14th century cemetery in the territory of Yazy flat on the one hand, and architectural monuments like the blue castle of the 5th century and Lalazar bridge of the 19th century in Aliguluushaghy village, the 13th-14th century tombs in Damirchilar village and the 18th century tomb in Gurjulu village on the other.

Moreover, as the territory of Gubadly, like Kalbajar and Lachyn, was part of Caucasian Albania, it also had Albanian temples in the Basharat, Mazra and Yukhary Jibikli villages.

However, of the architectural monuments of Gubadly, the tombs were the most remarkable, especially the octagonal tombs, which came to the fore of the memorial architecture in the 12th century. The 13th-14th century tombs in Damirchilar village were examples of these.

Tomb N1, which belonged to a famous theologian, was built like sanctuary on a two-level pedestal. The faces of the monument had rather shallow and flat bays with horizontal shoulders and arches. The corners of the faces continued in the pyramidal hipped roof as well. The walls of the tomb were faced



Albanian temple, Basharat village

with neatly hewn stone blocks. The space between the internal cupola and the external hipped roof was filled up with empty jugs of burnt plates. On the interior wall was a mihrab engraved with a rather shallow relief on one block stone.



1- Tomb N2, Damirchilr village
 2- Scheme, Tomb N1 Damirchilr village
 3- Mosque, Dondarly village

Tomb N2 was covered with an elliptical cupola and also had a pyramidal hipped roof on the outside. The internal space of the tomb was divided into two stacked cells. The lower cell, which was not tall, served as a crypt. The doorway portal was framed by a simple profile. The entrance of the tomb was from the north. There was a mihrab on the southern wall.

The artistic importance of this monument was its simplicity of surface-spatial design and its silhouette with proportions of architectural forms.

As for another tomb, that of the 18th century in Gurjulu village, the peculiarity of its architecture was in the transfer from an octagonal body to a dioctahedron hipped roof with the help of stalactite cornice. It was of 7, 84 m height with unequal width of the facet, which was built of neatly hewn limestone in calcimine. The rectangular entrance of the monument from the outside had a different frame of simple profile in the form of an arch. Inside the tomb, on the southern side, was a decorated mihrab.

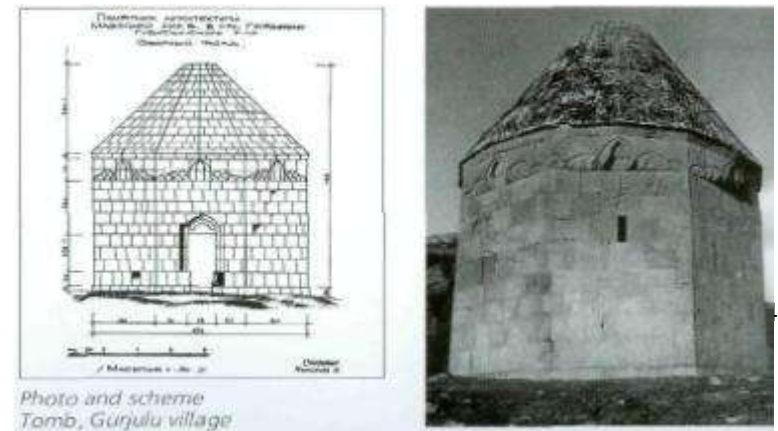


Photo and scheme
 Tomb, Gurjulu village

There were also other examples of Islamic architecture in Gubadly, one of them being the Damirchilar mosque of the 19th century built by Ismayil Daghytani. It was of rectangular form divided by vaults and arches of which in the center of the mosque interior relied on two columns of quadrated section, as well as pilasters of rectangular section located in the corners and walls. The material of the vaulted covering, as well as pilasters and columns with arches was hard rock limestone.



The main door of the mosque was set from the northern wall, designed with portal, on which there were ornaments with stone engravings. In the prayer hall, on the southern wall, there was a pentahedral mihrab with arches. In the central facet plane, there was a rectangular frame with Arabic inscriptions. Such frames were on the mihrab and the cap of one of the columns as well. On friezes of three fronts, there was a frame of rectangular shape with different drawings and texts from Holy Koran.

The Damirchilar mosque was restored in 1988.

There were mosques in Dondarly, Mamar, Mahruzlu, Chaytumas and other villages, a religious complex of the 15th-16th centuries in Khalaj village and tombs in the Gayaly, Ashaghy Khojamsagly, Boyunakar, Chaytumas and Yusif bayli villages as well.

Mosque, Mamar village

As for other architectural monuments, the Gubadly district boasted a number of castles. One of them, Galaly castle, was in Aliguluushaghy village. The Galaly castle was surrounded by cliffs on every side, except for the more accessible northern side, which was defended by a strong stone wall. The wall of cyclopean masonry was built of rock stones. The traces of many buildings saved in the territory and behind the castle testified to it being of not only a defensive structure - it was not used only during enemy raids, but was a permanent residence area of its inhabitants.

Another castle was in the village of Ashaghy Khojamsagly. For its construction type, the castle could be dated back to the 9th-12th centuries, but a great number of ceramic crockery of the Bronze and Middle Ages found in its vicinity gave evidence to argue that the residences in this territory existed from ancient times up to the Middle Ages.



Stone sheep figures Museum of History, Gubadly town

It was built on hills like natural fortification defending the castle with cliffs from the north, south and west. Due to its vulnerability, the southern part was defended by three castle walls with semi-circular bastions. From the east, the castle was flanked by a wall, uniting both rows of walls. It was built of local stone in calcimine. Above the castle walls, there were remnants of construction similar to citadel.

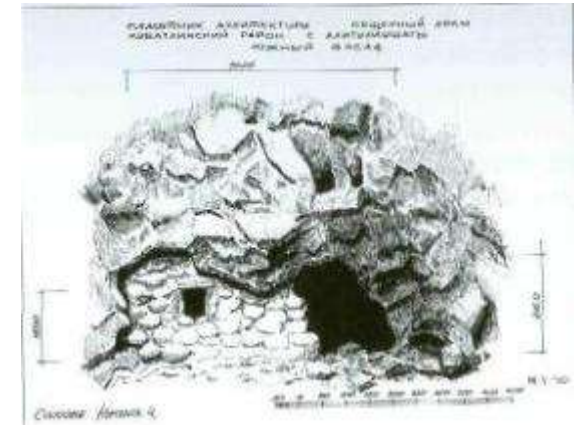
Among the famous personalities of Gubadly, the most prominent are Gachag Nabi (1854-1896), the leader of the 19th century peasant movement in Azerbaijan, and Hajar (1860-1914), who also played a significant role in the peasant movement and a sister-in-arms of Gachag Nabi.

Gachag Nabi and Hajar were famous among poor people for their struggle against the tsarist colonial administration, and against the oppression by its officials and collaborators. The couple defended the rights of the peasants and distributed the wealth of the rich among the poor. All these forced the tsarist authorities to take stringent measures against Nabi and his supporters. Finally, in 1896, after 20 years of futile attempts by the Russians to disband and destroy his group, Gachag Nabi was killed in Iran as a result of joint efforts by the Russian consul to Iran and the Iranian authorities.

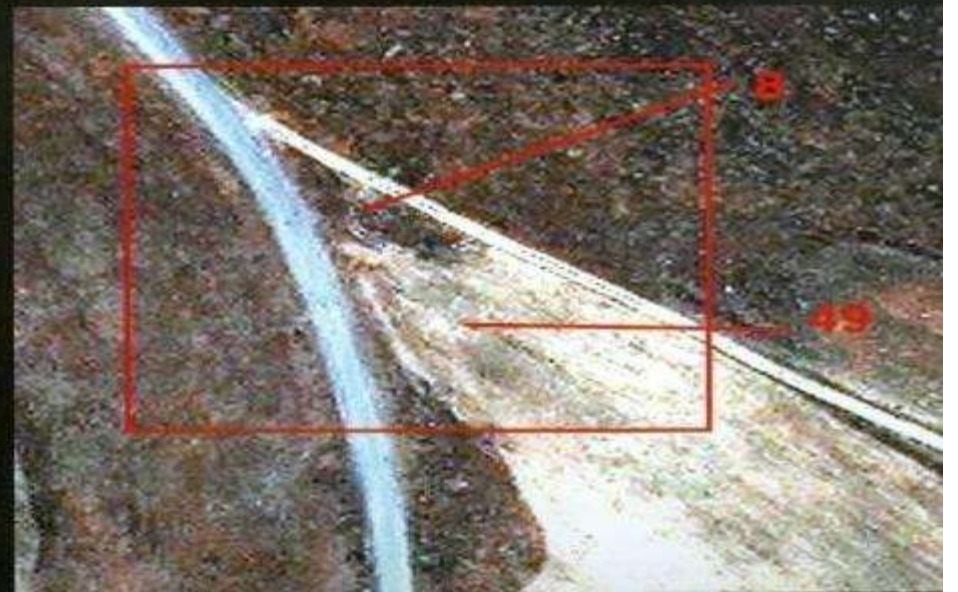
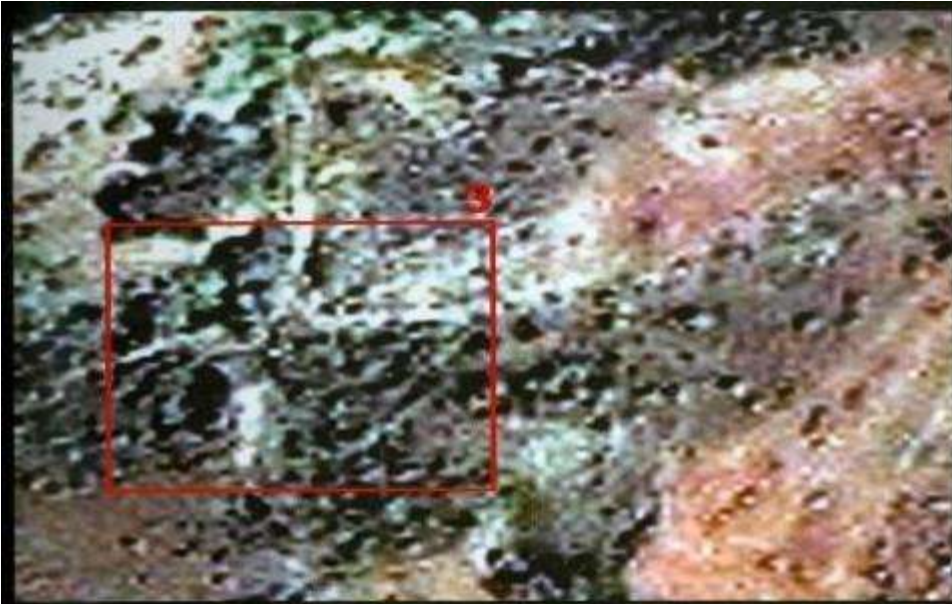
The people created dastan (a form of epos), legends and songs on the heroism of Gachag Nabi and Hajar. Their busts were set in Gubadly town in 1982.

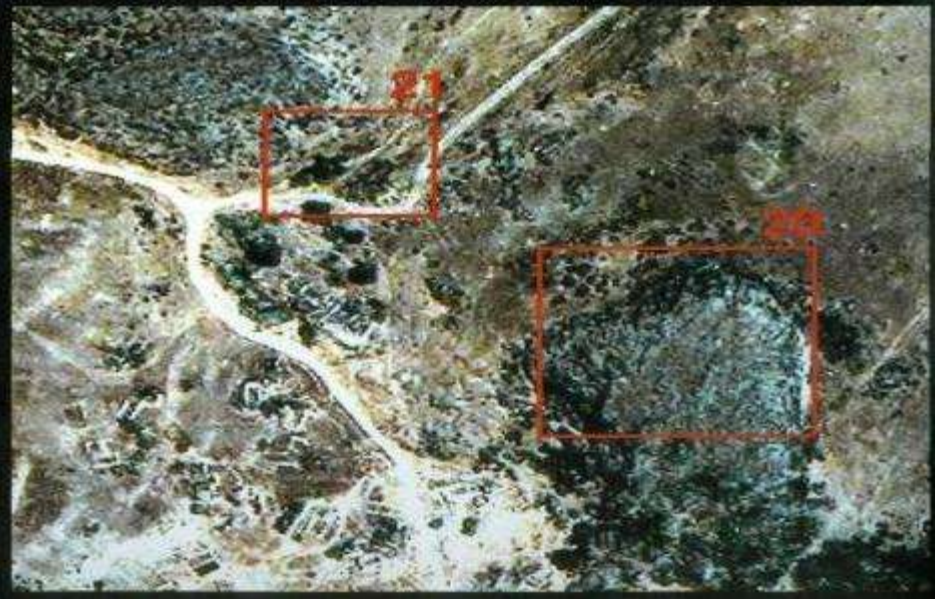
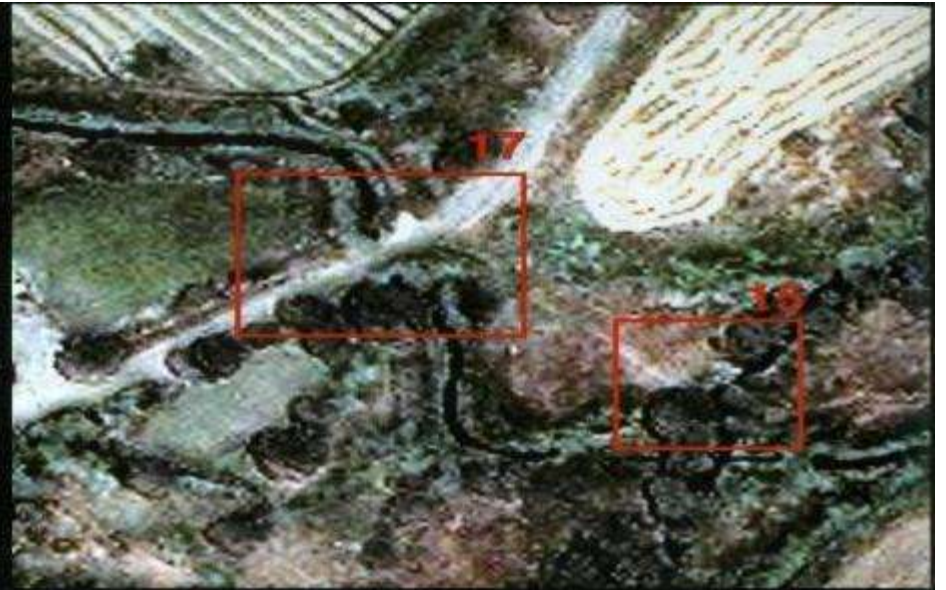
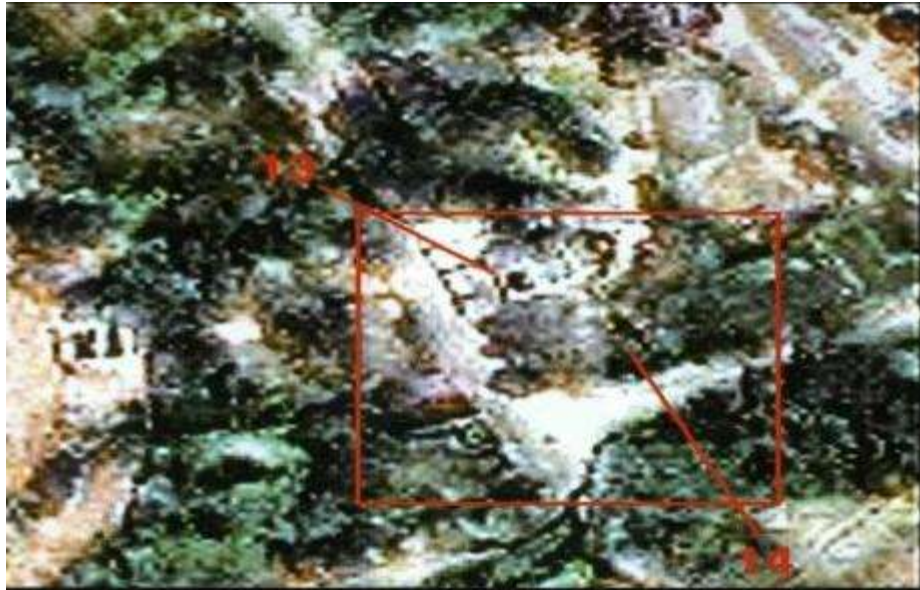
Another famous personality from Gubadly is Suleyman Rahimov (1900-1983). Being a writer and public figure, he played a big role in the development of Azerbaijani Soviet prose, especially its volumetric forms. In his works, he reflected a century-old period of Azerbaijani history. S.Rahimov is also the author of publicistic and literary-critical articles, the 5-volume "Shamo" epic, "Mehmən," "Medallion" and other stories.

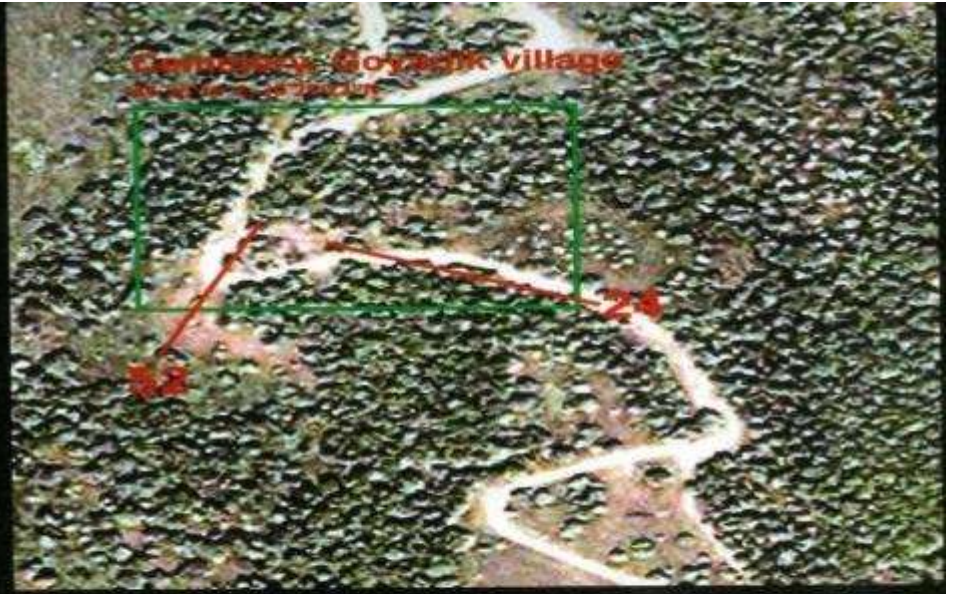
Ali Amiraslanov (1900-1962), a geologist and expert on non-ferrous metals, widely recognized not only in the former Soviet Union, but also in Iran, Poland, Hungary, Romania, China and Sweden, is also from this district.



Scheme,Cave temple Aliguluushaghy village













Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1.	Blue castle	5 th century	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	unknown
2.	Galaly castle	-	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	unknown
3.	Cave temple	-	Aliguluushaghy village	46°28'34"E; 39°27'26"N	unknown
4.	Lalazar bridge	1867	Aliguluushaghy village	46°28'24"E; 39°25'56"N	unknown
5.	Spring	19 th century	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	destroyed
6.	Spring	19 th century	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	destroyed
7.	Tomb	18 th century	Gurjulu village	46°28'27"E; 39°25'56"N	unknown
8.	Javanshir tomb	7 th century	Yazy flat, Gayaly village	46°35'10"E; 39°23'57"N	unknown
9.	Sofu spring	-	Gayaly village	missing	destroyed
10.	Religious complex	15 th -16 th centuries	Khalaj village	46°34'47"E; 39°25'40"N	destroyed
11.	Madat spring	19 th century	Mahmudlu village	46°34'31"E; 39°22'16"N	destroyed
12.	Madat bridge	19 th century	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
13.	Mosque	19 th century	Damirchilar village	46°36'12"E; 39°18'58"N	destroyed
14.	Tomb N1	Late 13 th -early 14 th century	Damirchilar village	46°36'17"E; 39°18'58"N	destroyed

15.	Tomb N2	14 th century	Damirchilar village	46°36'28"E; 39°18'59"N	unknown
16	Spring	16 th century	Damirchilar village	missing	destroyed
17	Hajy Badal bridge	-	Damirchilar village	46°36'25"E; 39°19'00"N	unknown
18	Mosque	17 th century	Dondarly village	missing	destroyed
19	Bargushad bridge	-	Dondarly village	46°36'51"E; 39°19'11"N	unknown
20	Defence castle	9 th -12 th centuries	Ashaghy Khojamsagly village	46°34'04"E; 39°19'02"N	unknown
21	Tomb	18 th century	Ashaghy Khojamsagly village	46°33'59"E; 39°19'05"N	unknown
22	Mosque	18 th century	Mamar village	46°4V32"E; 39°15'12"N	destroyed
23	Tomb	18 th century	Boyunakar village	missing	destroyed
24	Sacred place	18 th century	Goyarjik village	46°26'25"E; 39°25'04"N	unknown
25	Albanian temple	-	Mazra village	46°24'32"E; 39°24'18"N	unknown
26	Albanian temple	-	Yukhary Jibikli village	missing	unknown
27	Blue castle	5 th century	Eyvazly village	missing	unknown
28	Mosque	19 th century	Mahruzlu village	missing	destroyed
29	Mosque	-	Chaytumas village	missing	destroyed
30	Tomb	-	Chaytumas village	missing	destroyed
31	Castle	-	Chaytumas village	missing	unknown
32	Mosque	-	Hamzali village	missing	destroyed

33	Spring	-	Ashaghy Mollu village	missing	destroyed
34	Mosque	18 th century	Mollaly village	missing	destroyed
35	Mosque	18 th century	Yusif bayli village	missing	destroyed
36	Tomb	18 th century	Yusif bayli village	missing	destroyed
37	Galaly castle (with underground passage)	5 th century	Muradkhanly village	missing	unknown
38	Caves	-	Basharat village	missing	unknown
39	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Basharat village	46°41'05"E; 39°27'34"N	unknown
40	"Farhad and Shirin" spring	-	Ayin village	46°27'41"E; 39°20'18"N	destroyed

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
41	Residential area	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Gubadly town, old part	46°35'11"E; 39°20'36"N	destroyed
42	Koroghlu castle	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	unknown
43	Castle	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	unknown
44	Haven	4 th century	Aliguluushaghy village	46°28'37"E; 39°27'28"N	unknown
45	Castle	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Muradkhanly village	missing	unknown
46	Haven	4 th century	Balahasanli village	missing	unknown
47	Haven	4 th century	Zor village	missing	unknown

48	Garagaya haven	-	Mahmudlu village	46°34'06"E; 39°22'16"N	unknown
49	Cemetery	14 th century	Yazy flat, Gayaly village	46°35'11"E; 39°23'58"N	unknown
50	Cave	4 th century	Gavur gorge, 6 km from Garakishilar village, right bank of the Hakari River	missing	unknown

Examples of Arts and Crafts

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
51	Stone sheep figure and stone box	Early Middle Ages	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
52	Stone sheep figures	Early Middle Ages	Goyarjik village	46°33'03"E; 39°22'09"N	unknown
53	Stone sheep figures	Early Middle Ages	Sariyatag village	missing	destroyed
54	Stone box	9 th – 10 th centuries	Mamar village	46°41'22"E; 39°15'17"N	destroyed

Museums and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
55	Museum of History (3 000 exhibits)	1980	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	missing	destroyed
56	Home museum of S.Rahimov	1970	Ayin village	46°29'14"E; 39°21'02"N	destroyed
57	Home museum of B.Haziyev	1970	Gazian village	missing	destroyed
58	Mother monument	1984	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°34'46"E; 39°20'54"N	unknown

59	Bust of Gachag Nabi	1982	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'07"E; 39°20'23"N	destroyed
60	Bust of Hajar	1982	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'07"E; 39°20'23"N	destroyed
61	Monument of A.Aliyev, national hero	1992	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'29"E; 39°20'06" ^M N	destroyed
62	Monument of A.Mammadov, national	1992	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'29"E; 39°20'06"N	destroyed
63	Bust of Ch.Ildyrym	1970	Gubadly town G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'00"E; 39°20'22"N	unknown
64	20 January monument	1990	Yusif bayli village	missing	destroyed
65	20 January monument	1990	Khanlyg village	missing	destroyed
66	1941-1945 monument	1986	Yusifbayli village	missing	unknown
67	1941-1945 monument	1986	Khanlyg village	missing	unknown
68	1941-1945 monument	1986	Garalar village	missing	unknown
69	1941-1945 monument	1986	Chaytumas village	missing	unknown
70	1941-1945 monument	1986	Ishygly village	missing	unknown
71	1941-1945 monument	1986	Khandak village	missing	unknown
72	1941-1945 monument	1986	Muradkhanly village	missing	unknown
73	1941-1945 monument	1986	Mollaly village	missing	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
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74	Children Music School	Gubadly town, G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'31"E; 39°20'05"N	destroyed
75	Children Music School	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
76	Centralised Library System	Gubadly town, G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'47"E; 39°19'55"N	destroyed
77	Town Library N1	Gubadly town	missing	destroyed
78	Town Library N2	Gubadly town	missing	destroyed
79	Children Library	Gubadly town, Gachag Nabi Str.	46°34'38"E; 39°20'49"N	destroyed
80	Library	Balasantanly village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Basharat village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Balahasanli village	missing	destroyed
83	Library	Novlu village	missing	destroyed
84	Library	Sariyatag village	missing	destroyed
85	Library	Chardagly village	missing	destroyed
86	Library	Mahruzlu village	missing	destroyed
87	Library	Chaytumas village	missing	destroyed
88	Library	Huseynushaghy village	missing	destroyed
89	Library	Yukhary Jibikli village	missing	destroyed
90	Library	Ashaghy Jibikli village	missing	destroyed
91	Library	Seytas village	missing	destroyed

92	Library	Dondarly village	missing	destroyed
93	Library	Mehrili village	missing	destroyed
94	Library	Yusif bayli village	missing	destroyed
95	Library	Gilijan village	missing	destroyed
96	Library	Mirlar village	missing	destroyed
97	Library	Afandilar village	missing	destroyed
98	Library	Garaimanly village	missing	destroyed
99	Library	Khandak village	missing	destroyed
100	Library N1	Tarovlu village	missing	destroyed
101	Library N2	Tarovlu village	missing	destroyed
102	Library	Damirchilar village	missing	destroyed
103	Library	Malikahmadli village	missing	destroyed
104	Library	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
105	Library	Charali village	missing	destroyed
106	Library	Khanlyg village	missing	destroyed
107	Library	Zor village	missing	destroyed
108	Library	Yukhary Mollu village	missing	destroyed
109	Library	Ashaghy Mollu village	missing	destroyed

110	Library	Garagoyunlu village	missing	destroyed
111	Library	Abilja village	missing	destroyed
112	Library	Garajally village	missing	destroyed
113	Library	Abdalanly village	missing	destroyed
114	Library	Ballygaya village	missing	destroyed
115	Library	Godaklar village	missing	destroyed
116	Library	Davudlu village	missing	destroyed
117	Library	Goyar Abbas village	missing	destroyed
118	Library	Khydyrly village	missing	destroyed
119	Library	Mardanly village	missing	destroyed
120	Library	Mollaburhan village	missing	destroyed
121	Library	Gayaly village	missing	destroyed
122	Library	Garakishilar village	missing	destroyed
123	Library	Bakhtiyarly village	missing	destroyed
124	Library	Tatar village	missing	destroyed
125	Library	Padar village	missing	destroyed
126	Library	Saray village	missing	destroyed
127	Library	Hamzali village	missing	destroyed

128	Library	Boyunakar village	missing	destroyed
129	Library	Goyarjik village	missing	destroyed
130	Library	Garalar village	missing	destroyed
131	Library	Garaghaj village	missing	destroyed
132	Library	Eyvazly village	missing	destroyed
133	Library	Kavdadyg village	missing	destroyed
134	Library	Teymur Muskanii village	missing	destroyed
135	Library	Zilanly village	missing	destroyed
136	Library	Ishygly village	missing	destroyed
137	Library	Khalaj village	missing	destroyed
138	Library	Gazian village	missing	destroyed
139	Library	Farjan village	missing	destroyed
140	Library	Ayin village	missing	destroyed
141	Library	Goyyal village	missing	destroyed
142	Library	Hal village	missing	destroyed
143	Library	Dilali Muskanii village	missing	destroyed
144	Library	Yukhary Khojamsagly village	missing	destroyed
145	Library	Ashaghy Khojamsagly village	missing	destroyed

146	Library	Giyasly village	missing	destroyed
147	Library	Poladly village	missing	destroyed
148	Library	Khojik village	missing	destroyed
149	Library	Muradkhanly village	missing	destroyed
150	Library	Tinli village	missing	destroyed
151	Library	Saldash village	missing	destroyed
152	Library	Ulashly village	missing	destroyed
153	Library	Milanly village	missing	destroyed
154	Library	Mamar village	missing	destroyed
155	Library	Khojahan village	missing	destroyed
156	House of Culture	Gubadly town, G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'27"E; 39°20'07"N	destroyed
157	House of Culture	Tatar village	missing	destroyed
158	House of Culture	Mahruzlu village	missing	destroyed
159	House of Culture	Khanlyg village	missing	destroyed
160	House of Culture	Gazian village	missing	destroyed
161	House of Culture	Garajally village	missing	destroyed
162	House of Culture	Balasoltanly village	missing	destroyed
163	House of Culture	Hamzali village	missing	destroyed

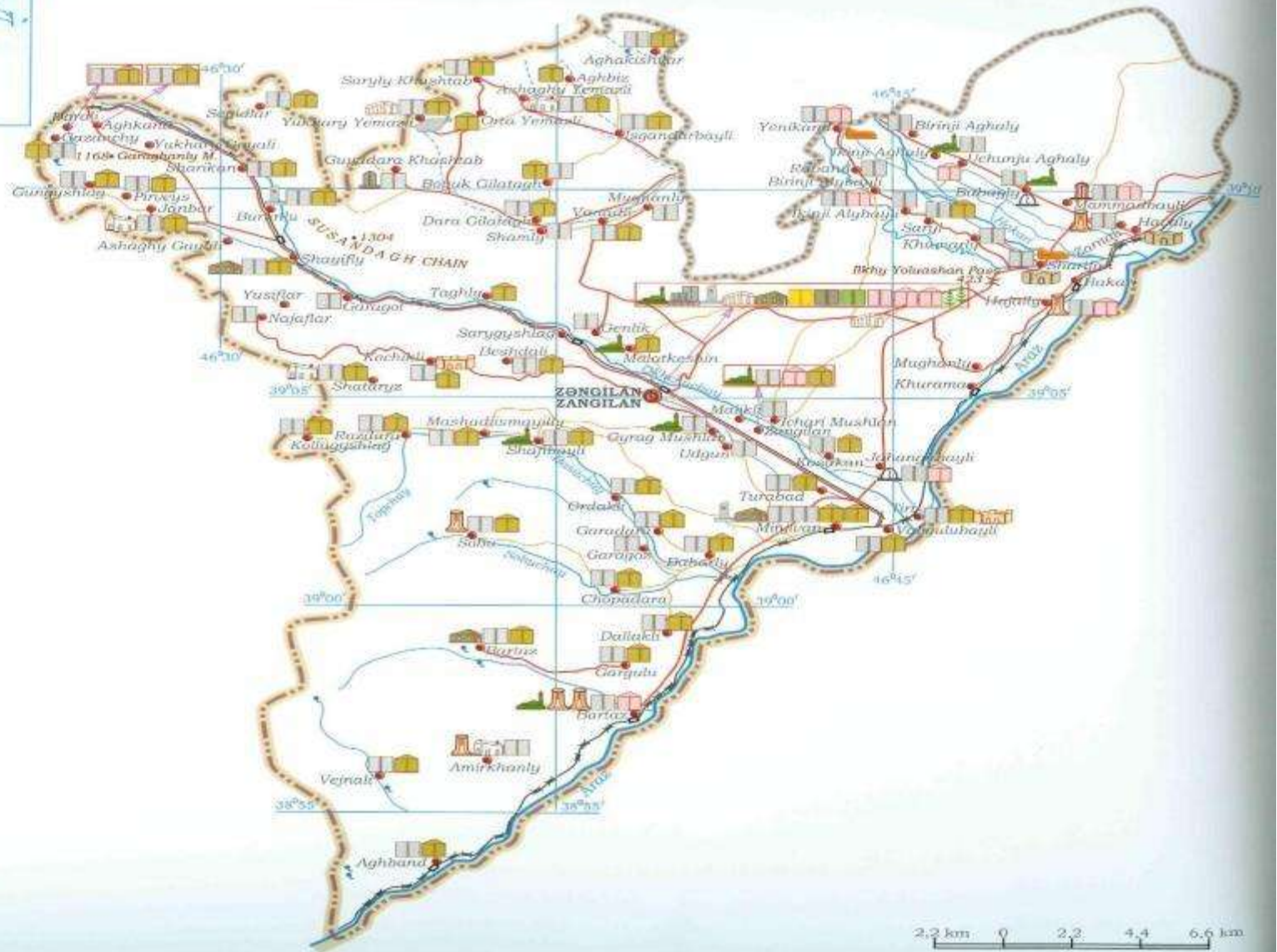
164	House of Culture	Yukhary Mollu village	missing	destroyed
165	House of Culture	Ashaghy Mollu village	missing	destroyed
166	House of Culture	Aliguluushaghy village	missing	destroyed
167	Social Club	Yukhary Jibikli village	missing	destroyed
168	Social Club	Ashaghy Jibikli village	missing	destroyed
169	Social Club	Goyarjik village	missing	destroyed
170	Social Club	Jylfyr village	missing	destroyed
171	Social Club	Novlu village	missing	destroyed
172	Social Club	Eyvazly village	missing	destroyed
173	Social Club	Teymur Muskanii village	missing	destroyed
174	Social Club	Malikahmadli village	missing	destroyed
175	Social Club	Khydyrly village	missing	destroyed
176	Social Club	Gayaly village	missing	destroyed
177	Social Club	Damirchilar village	missing	destroyed
178	Social Club	Dondarly village	missing	destroyed
179	Social Club	Dilali Muskanii village	missing	destroyed
180	Social Club	Khojik village	missing	destroyed
181	Social Club	Zilanly village	missing	destroyed

182	Social Club	Chaytumas village	missing	destroyed
183	Social Club	Khandak village	missing	destroyed
184	Social Club	Muradkhanly village	missing	destroyed
185	Social Club	Basharat village	missing	destroyed
186	Social Club	Sariyatag village	missing	destroyed
187	Social Club	Mollaburhan village	missing	destroyed
188	Social Club	Garalar village	missing	destroyed
189	Social Club	Kavdadyg village	missing	destroyed
190	Social Club	Khojahan village	missing	destroyed
191	Social Club	Gilijan village	missing	destroyed
192	Social Club	Mamar village	missing	destroyed
193	Social Club	Ulashly village	missing	destroyed
194	Social Club	Hal village	missing	destroyed
195	Social Club	Mollaly village	missing	destroyed
196	Social Club	Ballygaya village	missing	destroyed
176	Social Club	Gayaly village	missing	destroyed
177	Social Club	Damirchilar village	missing	destroyed

178	Social Club	Dondarly village	missing	destroyed
179	Social Club	Dilali Muskanii village	missing	destroyed
180	Social Club	Khojik village	missing	destroyed
181	Social Club	Zilanly village	missing	destroyed
182	Social Club	Chaytumas village	missing	destroyed
183	Social Club	Khandak village	missing	destroyed
184	Social Club	Muradkhanly village	missing	destroyed
185	Social Club	Basharat village	missing	destroyed
186	Social Club	Sariyatag village	missing	destroyed
187	Social Club	Mollaburhan village	missing	destroyed
188	Social Club	Garalar village	missing	destroyed
189	Social Club	Kavdadyg village	missing	destroyed
190	Social Club	Khojahan village	missing	destroyed
191	Social Club	Gilijan village	missing	destroyed
192	Social Club	Mamar village	missing	destroyed
193	Social Club	Ulashly village	missing	destroyed
194	Social Club	Hal village	missing	destroyed

195	Social Club	Mollaly village	missing	destroyed
196	Social Club	Ballygaya village	missing	destroyed
197	Social Club	Charali village	missing	destroyed
198	Social Club	Saldash village	missing	destroyed
199	Social Club	Goyyal village	missing	destroyed
200	Social Club	Farjan village	missing	destroyed
201	Social Club	Mehrili village	missing	destroyed
202	Social Club	Zor village	missing	destroyed
203	Social Club	Khalaj village	missing	destroyed
204	Social Club	Chardagly village	missing	destroyed
205	Social Club	Yukhary Khojamsagly village	missing	destroyed
206	Social Club	Ashaghy Khojamsagly village	missing	destroyed
207	Social Club	Tarovlu village	missing	destroyed
208	Social Club	Ayin village	missing	destroyed
209	Park	Gubadly town, G.Ilyasov Str.	46°35'01"E; 39°20'24"N	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



LEGEND

- Residential area
- Necropolis
- Cemetery
- Pitcher graves
- Castle
- Tower
- Mosque
- Tomb
- Crypt
- Albanian temple
- Martyrs Alley
- 1941-1945 monument
- Museum
- Children Music School
- Centralised Library System
- Town Library
- Youth Library
- Children Library
- Library
- House of Culture
- Social Club
- Park
- District center
- Other settlements
- State boundary
- District boundary
- Railroad, Railway station
- Road
- Dirt road
- Bridge
- River
- Spring
- Altitude in meters
- Pass

Zangilan district

Date of establishment	August 8,1930
Date of occupation	October 29, 1993
Area	710sq.km (1989)
Population	31.330(1989)
Ethnic composition	31.023 Azerbaijani, 124 Armenian, 90 Russian, 93 other
Cultural resources,	171
including	
Monuments	33
Museums and memorial complexes	4
Cultural establishments	134

The Zangilan district was one of the most beautiful places in Azerbaijan with its fascinating nature and rich natural resources. Its location in the foothills of the Lesser Caucasus and on the bank of the Araz River and its possession of rivers like the Hakari, the Okhchuchay and the Basitchay turned Zangilan into an attractive area. It therefore is no surprise that the Basitchay Reserve, created by order of the Committee of Ministers of the Azerbaijani SSR on July 4,1974, was in this district. The area of the Plane forest, which occupied both banks of the Basitchay River, was 117 ha with 15 km long and 100-200 m wide.

Apart from being a territory with enormous amounts of natural beauty, Zangilan was considered one of the most ancient settlements in Azerbaijan. The caves in Susan and Asgulum Mountains testify to the existence of primitive human beings in this area.

During the archeological excavations in Zangilan, pitcher graves, one of the grave forms spread in Azerbaijani territories in the middle of the Ist millennium BC, were found in the place called "Martyr Mahammad" between the Yukhary and Orta Yemazli villages. It should be mentioned that this form of burial in Azerbaijan continued up to the 7th-8th centuries AD.



Tomb, Mammadbayli village

The graves contained grindstones, beads, bracelets, as well as different faience crockery, weapons, heads of spear and arrow of metal and bronze, coins, etc. dating back to the 4th-2nd centuries BC. Among the coins found in this area, the most ancient dated back to the period of Alexander the Great, which was evidence of foreign economic relations of Caucasian Albania, including the territory of Zangilan.

As a result of the archeological excavations in 1974 and 1979 in the territory of Zangilan district, an ancient residential area, Shahri-Sharifan, was discovered. According to medieval sources, Sharifan was located at the crossroads of important trade routes, like Barda-Dvin and Ardabil-Nakhchyvan.

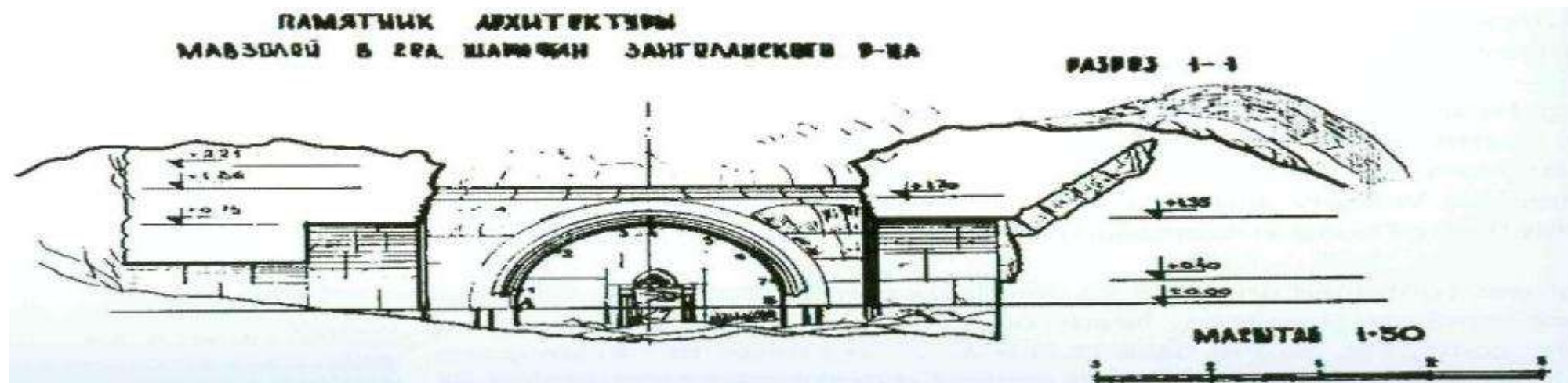
Most of this area was destroyed by the floods of the Hakari River. Only its remnants with an area of 9 ha remained. The town was in a favourable location, surrounded by a range of mountains to the west and the bank of the Hakari River to the east.

Two cemeteries were discovered in this area. One of them, 1 km to the north in the foothills of the mountain, with graves in the form of crypts, belonged to the rich people of the town. They were built of white stones, in most cases decorated with geometrical and herbal ornaments. As for the second cemetery in the south-west of the town, it consisted of graves covered with logs. In both cemeteries, burial was in accordance with Islamic traditions.

Moreover, a great number of material-culture samples were found of this area, among which one crypt attracted particular attention for its original look. It was of cubic form. The entrance to the monument was from the east, which had an arch aperture with a cut off upper part. In the interior, there were arch lines. On the arches of the bays, there were profiled arches. The southern and eastern arches of the bays and their archivolts were decorated with stalactites of different geometrical and herbal ornaments.



Crypt, Sharifan village



Scheme, Sharifan crypt

In the upper parts of the bays, there were three apertures with ventilating shafts. The shafts were in the width of every wall at an angle of 45 degrees, which connected the closed inner space with the outside atmosphere. In the center of the southern line of the crypt, there was a mihrab, decorated with rich stone carving, which was completed by a stalactite semi-cupola. On the upper part of the mihrab, there was an inscription. The walls of the monument were completed with stone cornices of a simple profile in the form of an ordinary shelf, visually supporting the cupola.

Besides archeological monuments like ancient residential areas, cemeteries and pitcher graves, Zangilan also had different architectural monuments. These included sites such as the "Maiden tower" of the 12th century in Amirkhanly village, the round tower of unknown age in Hajally village, the 14th century octagonal tomb in Mammadbayli village, the 14th century crypt in Yenikand village, the Albanian church in Ashaghy Yemazli village, and various mosques and castles.

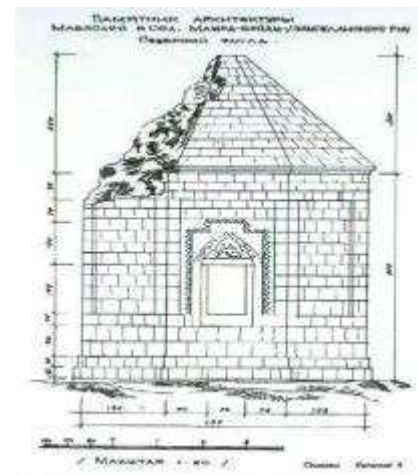
The round tower was on the western periphery of Hajally village. The proximity to the cemetery told of its memorial or cult character. The monument had a cylindrical form. The tower of 4, 3 m height and 5, 70 m diameter was built of river stone on limestone grout.

However, the most important among Zangilan monuments was the Mammadbayli tomb, which was included in the group of tombs located in the basin of the Araz and Hakari Rivers. Its octagonal body, completed by a pyramidal hipped roof, was located on a two-level pedestal. The tomb was built of limestone in calcimine, the rectangular entrance aperture with ornaments of which was of 1, 88 m height. Facets of the monument had a hollow from the outside in the form of simple geometrical bays. The hipped roof was composed of neatly hewn stone and had a simple profile cornice. Facets of the hipped roof were framed with projections, which underlined legible contours and accurate proportions of the tomb. The southern wall of the interior had bays. On the western and eastern walls, there were several light apertures.

The underground area of the monument was for the first time cleaned in 1975 and the crypt part of the tomb was found.

According to the record in Arabic on the doorway portal, the tomb was built in 1305 on the grave of Mahammad al-Khaja.

As for other architectural treasures, one can list the names of mosques like those of the 17th-18th centuries in Zangilan town with records on its door, mosques in Bartaz, Gyrag Mushlan, Malatkeshin, Ikinji Aghaly, Babayly and other villages.



Scheme, Mammadbeyli tomb











Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Round tower	-	Hajally village	missing	unknown
2	Octagonal tomb	1304-1305	Mammadbayli village	46°48'00"E; 39°09'29"N	destroyed
3	Crypt	14 th century	Yenikand village	missing	destroyed
4	Mosque	19 th century	Babayly village	46°47'40"E; 39°09'39"N	destroyed
5	Mosque	19 th century	Ikinji Aghaly village	46°46'21"E; 39°10'24"N	destroyed
6	Castle	19 th century	Tiri village	46°44'53"E; 39°01'35"N	unknown
7	Mosque	19 th century	Zangilan village	46°41'35"E; 39°03'50"N	destroyed
8	Mosque	19 th century	Gyrag Mushlan village	46°41'49"E; 39°04'01"N	destroyed
9	Mosque	1748 th centuries	Zangilan town	missing	destroyed
10	Mosque	19 th century	Malatkeshin village	46°38'45"E; 39°06'03"N	destroyed
11	Mosque	19 th century	Shafibayli village	missing	destroyed
12	Mosque	19 th century	Bartaz village	missing	destroyed
13	Alihuseyn tower	-	Bartaz village	missing	unknown
14	Defence tower	-	Bartaz village	missing	unknown

15	Tower	-	Sobu village	missing	unknown
16	Maiden tower	12 th century	Amirkhanly village	missing	unknown
17	Albanian temple	-	Amirkhanly village	missing	unknown
18	Asgulum castle	-	Kechikli village	missing	unknown
19	Albanian temple	-	Shataryz village	missing	unknown
20	Albanian temple	-	Janbar village	missing	unknown
21	Albanian temple	-	Ashaghy Yemazli village	missing	unknown

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
22	Crypt	14 th century	Sharifan village	46°47'44"E; 39°08'11"N	destroyed
23	Shahri-Sharifan residential area	13 th -14 th centuries	Sharifan village	46°47'44"E; 39°08'11"N	unknown
24	Round tower	-	Hajally village	missing	unknown
25	Aghja Ashyg residential area	Middle Ages	Havaly village	46°50'36"E; 39°08'51"N	unknown
26	Maiden tower	Middle Ages	Zarnali village	46°49'33"E; 39°08'58"N	unknown
27	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Babayly village	46°47'34"E; 39°10'02"N	destroyed
28	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Jahangirbayli village	46°43'45"E; 39°03'18"N	destroyed

29	Necropolis	6 th -4 th centuries BC	Guyudara Khashtab village	missing	destroyed
30	Pitcher graves	4 th – 2 nd centuries BC	Between the Yukhary and Orta Yemazli villages	missing	destroyed

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
31	Museum of History (6 000 exhibits)	1979	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46 ^U 39'12"E; 39°04'52"N	destroyed
32	Stone Monuments Museum, Branch of the Museum of History	1980	Aghoyug flat 8-10 km of the Zangilan- Baky highway	46°40'54"E; 39°06'29"N	destroyed
33	People Friendship Museum, Branch of the Museum of	1979	Yukhary Yemazli village	missing	destroyed
34	Martyrs Alley	1992	Zangilan town	missing	destroyed
35	1941-1945 monument	1968	Zangilan town Ganjlik Str.	46°38'50"E; 39°04'59"N	unknown
36	1941-1945 monument	1968	Minjivan settlement	missing	unknown
37	1941-1945 monument	1981	Burunlu village	missing	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
38	Children Music School	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada. Str.	46 ⁰ 39'11"E; 39°05'06"N	destroyed
39	Children Music School	Minjivan settlement	missing	destroyed

40	Children Music School	Bartaz settlement	missing	destroyed
41	Children Music School	Shayifly village	missing	destroyed
42	Centralised Library System	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'23"E; 39°04'45"N	unknown
43	Town Library	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'12"E; 39°04'52"N	destroyed
44	Youth Library	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'53"E; 39°04'33"N	unknown
45	Children Library	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'25"E; 39°04'45"N	unknown
46	Library N1	Minjivan settlement	missing	destroyed
47	Library N2	Minjivan settlement	missing	destroyed
48	Library	Mammadbayli village	missing	destroyed
49	Library	Shayifly village	missing	destroyed
50	Library	Zangilan village	missing	destroyed
51	Library	Bartaz settlement	missing	destroyed
52	Library	Bartaz village	missing	destroyed
53	Library	Jahangirbayli village	missing	destroyed
54	Library	Shafibayli village	missing	destroyed
55	Library	Razdara village	missing	destroyed
56	Library	Isgandarbayli village	missing	destroyed
57	Library	Vanadli village	missing	destroyed

58	Library	Aghkand village	missing	destroyed
59	Library	Tiri village	missing	destroyed
60	Library	Kosakan village	missing	destroyed
61	Library	Birinji Alybayli village	missing	destroyed
62	Library	Ikinji Alybayli village	missing	destroyed
63	Library	Hajally village	missing	destroyed
64	Library	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
65	Library	Chopadara village	missing	destroyed
66	Library	Birinji Aghaly village	missing	destroyed
67	Library	Ikinji Aghaly village	missing	destroyed
68	Library	Yenikand village	missing	destroyed
69	Library	Saryly Khashtab village	missing	destroyed
70	Library	Guyudara Khashtab village	missing	destroyed
71	Library	Kollugyshlag village	missing	destroyed
72	Library	Genlik village	missing	destroyed
73	Library	Garagol village	missing	destroyed
74	Library	Aghband settlement	missing	destroyed
75	Library	Gazanchy village	missing	destroyed

76	Library	Garagoz village	missing	destroyed
77	Library	Kechikli village	missing	destroyed
78	Library	Dara Gilatagh village	missing	destroyed
79	Library	Boyuk Gilatagh village	missing	destroyed
80	Library	Babayly village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Yukhary Yemazli village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Ashaghy Yemazli village	missing	destroyed
83	Library	Shataryz village	missing	destroyed
84	Library	Sharikan village	missing	destroyed
85	Library	Gyrag Mushlan village	missing	destroyed
86	Library	Ichari Mushlan village	missing	destroyed
87	Library	Zarnali village	missing	destroyed
88	Library	Mashadiismayilly village	missing	destroyed
89	Library	Mughanly village (Gilatagh municipality)	missing	destroyed
90	Library	Dallakli village	missing	destroyed
91	Library	Baharly village	missing	destroyed
92	Library	Gungyshlag village	missing	destroyed
93	Library	Ordakli village	missing	destroyed

94	Library	Janbar village	missing	destroyed
95	Library	Sharifan village	missing	destroyed
96	Library	Beshdali village	missing	destroyed
97	Library	Khumarly village	missing	destroyed
98	Library	Raband village	missing	destroyed
99	Library	Udgun village	missing	destroyed
100	Library	Gargulu village	missing	destroyed
101	Library	Najaflar village	missing	destroyed
102	Library	Garadara village	missing	destroyed
103	Library	Shamly village	missing	destroyed
104	Library	Vejnali village	missing	destroyed
105	Library	Darali village	missing	destroyed
106	Library	Saryl village	missing	destroyed
107	Library	Aghakishilar village	missing	destroyed
108	Library	Pirveys village	missing	destroyed
109	Library	Burunlu village	missing	destroyed
110	Library	Sobu village	missing	destroyed
111	Library	Amirkhanly village	missing	destroyed

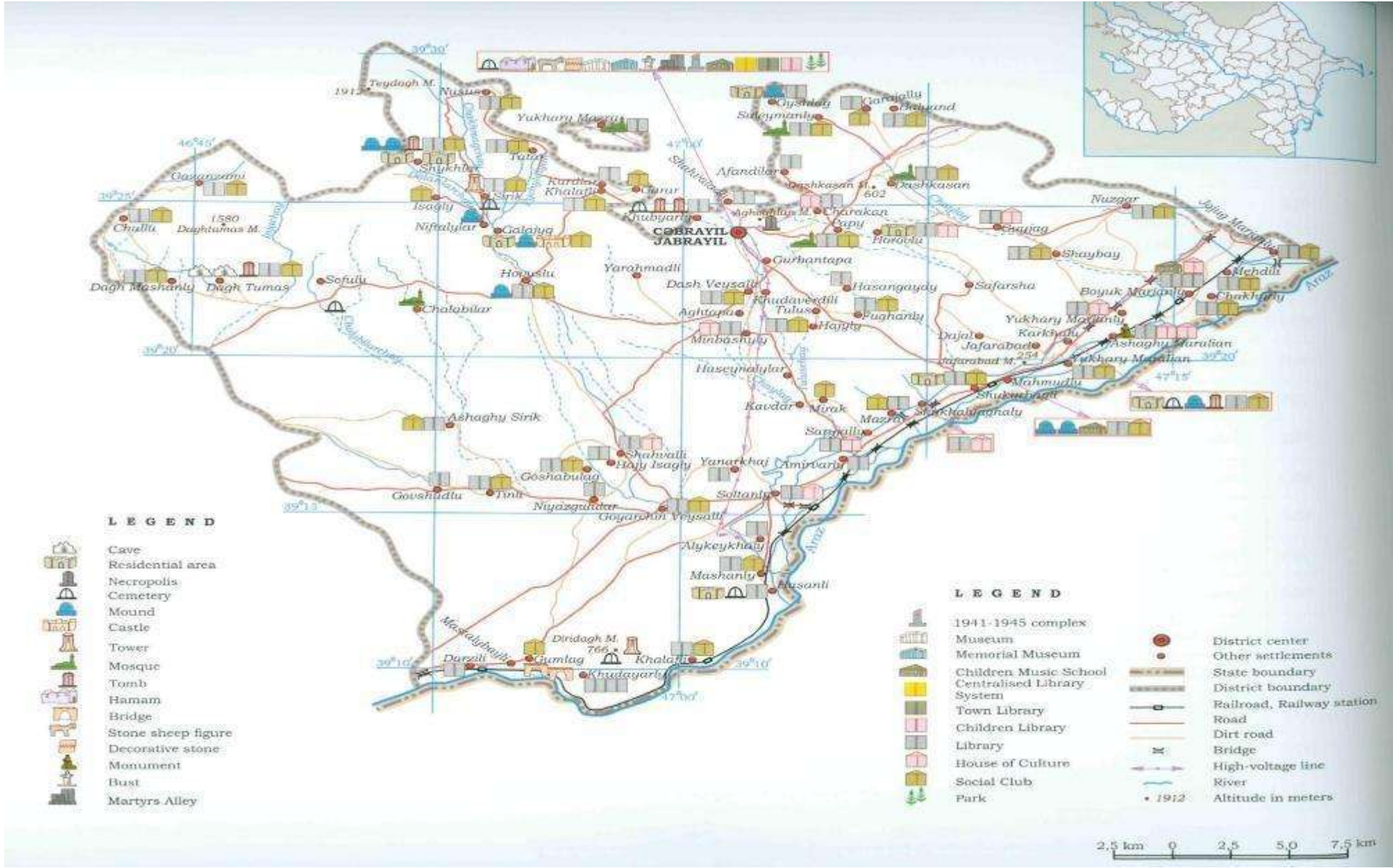
112	Library	Turabad village	missing	destroyed
113	Library	Valigulubayli village	missing	destroyed
114	House of Culture N1	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'12"E; 39°04'52"N	destroyed
115	House of Culture N2	Zangilan town M.A.Rasulzada Str.	46°39'29"E; 39°04'41"N	destroyed
116	House of Culture	Mammadbayli village	missing	destroyed
117	House of Culture	Zangilan village	missing	destroyed
118	House of Culture	Jahangirbayli village	missing	destroyed
119	House of Culture	Hajally village	missing	destroyed
120	House of Culture	Uchunju Aghaly village	missing	destroyed
121	House of Culture	Yenikand village	missing	destroyed
122	House of Culture	Birinji Alybayli village	missing	destroyed
123	House of Culture	Bartaz village	missing	destroyed
124	Social Club	Shayifly village	missing	destroyed
125	Social Club	Dara Gilatagh village	missing	destroyed
126	Social Club	Boyuk Gilatagh village	missing	destroyed
127	Social Club	Vanadli village	missing	destroyed
128	Social Club	Yukhary Yemazli village	missing	destroyed
129	Social Club	Orta Yemazli village	missing	destroyed

130	Social Club	Ashaghy Yemazli village	missing	destroyed
131	Social Club	Saryly Khashtab village	missing	destroyed
132	Social Club	Shafibayli village	missing	destroyed
133	Social Club	Mashadiismayilly village	missing	destroyed
134	Social Club	Janbar village	missing	destroyed
135	Social Club	Aghkand village	missing	destroyed
136	Social Club	Gungyshlag village	missing	destroyed
137	Social Club	Darali village	missing	destroyed
138	Social Club	Pirveys village	missing	destroyed
139	Social Club	Sharikan village	missing	destroyed
140	Social Club	Seyidlar village	missing	destroyed
141	Social Club	Burunlu village	missing	destroyed
142	Social Club	Isgandarbayli village	missing	destroyed
143	Social Club	Aghakishilar village	missing	destroyed
144	Social Club	Aghbiz village	missing	destroyed
145	Social Club	Zangilan village	missing	destroyed
146	Social Club	Tiri village	missing	destroyed

147	Social Club	Turabad village	missing	destroyed
148	Social Club	Kosakan village	missing	destroyed
149	Social Club	Razdara village	missing	destroyed
150	Social Club	Kollugyshlag village	missing	destroyed
151	Social Club	Shataryz village	missing	destroyed
152	Social Club	Aghband settlement	missing	destroyed
153	Social Club	Vejnali village	missing	destroyed
154	Social Club	Saryl village	missing	destroyed
155	Social Club	Bartaz settlement	missing	destroyed
156	Social Club	Gazanchy village	missing	destroyed
157	Social Club N1	Minjivan settlement	missing	destroyed
158	Social Club N2	Minjivan settlement	missing	destroyed
159	Social Club	Kechikli village	missing	destroyed
160	Social Club	Malatkeshin village	missing	destroyed
161	Social Club	Beshdali village	missing	destroyed
162	Social Club	Taghly village	missing	destroyed
163	Social Club	Gargulu village	missing	destroyed
164	Social Club	Chopadara village	missing	destroyed

165	Social Club	Dallakli village	missing	destroyed
166	Social Club	Baharly village	missing	destroyed
167	Social Club	Sobu village	missing	destroyed
168	Social Club	Ordakli village	missing	destroyed
169	Social Club	Garadara village	missing	destroyed
170	Social Club	Valigulubayli village	missing	destroyed
171	Park	Zangilan town, Ganjiik Str.	46°38'50"E; 39°04'59"N	unknown

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Jabrayil district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation	August 23, 1993
Area	1.050 sq.km (1989)
Population	48.349 (1989)
Ethnic composition	48.132 Azerbaijani, 10 Armenian, 101 Russian, 106 other
Cultural resources,	169
Including	
Monuments	43
Museums and memorial complexes	4
Cultural establishments	122

One of the unique architectural monuments of Azerbaijan and the Near East, which played a key role in the development of trade from India to the Near East and up to Russia and Western Europe, was located in the territory of Jabrayil district: The Khudafarin bridges on the Araz River.

Although there were divergent estimates on the date of construction of these bridges, the most widely accepted dates were between the 11th and 13th centuries AD. The Khudafarin bridges were at a distance of 800 m from each other and were built on natural rocks on the banks of the river. For that reason, the number of arches of these bridges was different, depending on the distance between the natural rocks. The length of the 11 arch bridge, dating back to the 11th-12th centuries, which was called "main Khudafarin bridge," was about 130 m, with a width of 6 m and a maximum height of 12 m, whereas the length of the 15 arch bridge, dating back to the 13th century, was 200 m, with a width of 4, 5 m and a height of 10 m. The former differed from the latter in its architecture, with three great arches in the centre of the bridge, built of river stone and limestone, creating a beautiful composition.

Another remarkable monument of Jabrayil was the 12th -14th centuries "Maiden tower" in Sirik village. The monument, built of stone mixed with limestone and flints on oak core, was used as a defence and a watch tower, from which one could see all the way to Nakhchyvan and Iran along the Araz River.

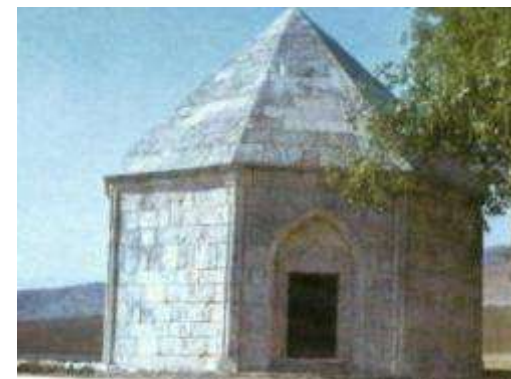
The list of architectural monuments could be continued with the flat tomb of the 13th-14th centuries in Dagh Tumas



Khudafarin bridges, Gumlag village

village, the project for restoration of which was left uncompleted because of the Garabagh war; the round tomb of Salap ibn Giyasaddin of the 14th century in Shykhlar village; the mosque complex built by Mahammad ibn Hajy Garaman Ahmadli of the 17th century in Chalabilar village, which was restored in 1990; the Sultan Majid hamam of the 18th century in Jabrayil town; and the round and octagonal tombs of the 17th century in Khubyarly village, the latter of which was restored in 1991. Jabrayil was also rich with mosques like those in the Papy, Dashkasan, Suleymanly and Mazra villages, the first two of which were restored in 1991.

Like other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, Jabrayil could also be proud of its ancient history. Archeological monuments like the Palace of Cyclops dating back to the Cretaceous period in Dagh Tumas village, the Imangazantapa and Shykhlar mounds in Shykhlar village, the Niftaly mounds in Niftalylar village, the Masjidtapa mound in Galajyg village, the Gyshlag mounds and residential area in Gyshlag village, the Karkhulu mounds and residential area in Karkhulu village, the Jangulu and Gumtapa mounds in the north-west of Mahmudlu village, the Hovuslu mounds in Hovuslu village and the Toraghaytapa residential area in Shukurbayli village, all dating back to the Bronze and Iron Ages, were evidence of this. In addition to this list, the cemeteries of the Middle Ages between the Chalabilar and Dagh Tumas villages, in Sirik village, in the Khubyarly and Karkhulu *Octagonal tomb, Khubyarly village*



Octagonal tomb, Khubyarly village



Flat tomb, Dagh Tumas village

villages, on the Diridagh Mountain, and various stone sheep figures and decorative stones, bore testimony to the fact that Jabrayil's territory had continuously been a residential area.

As for outstanding representatives of Jabrayil, these include:

Ashyg Gurbani, the male founder of ashyg poetry in Azerbaijan, lived and worked during the rule of Shah Ismayil Khatai, founder of the Azerbaijani Safavid state, and his son Tahmasib the First in the 16^h century. He was a member of the assembly of poets headed by the famous poet Habibi. In his poems, Gurbani described his motherland, love and nature with special delight. He wrote in most forms of ashyg poems, and is an author of the "divani" ashyg poem form, the most famous among which is his marsiyya (a form of gasida, a leading genre of palace



Mosque complex, Chalabilar village

literature, dedicated to the death of anyone and written in the Aruz meter in the form of couplets) dedicated to the death of Shah Ismayil.

Gurbani had also performed much in the service of Azerbaijani literary language. He was so famous among ordinary people that during his lifetime "Gurbani" dastan (a form of epos) and after his death several versions and variations of this dastan were created. With his saz (national musical instrument), he visited every village of Garabagh and got acquainted with the life and work of Azerbaijanis. From the perspective of studying the historical ethnography of Garabagh, the poems of Gurbani are very important.

Ashyg Pari, who lived in the 19th century, is the female founder of ashyg poetry in Azerbaijan. She wrote in simple folk language. In her goshmas, one can find motives of true, spiritual love and complaints of the period in which she lived and sadness. Only 40-50 of her poems are known to us. The

poems of Ashyg Pari were published for the first time in 1856 in the "Məcmueyi Vaqif va müasirini-digər" (Journal of Vagif and his contemporaries) journal by Nersesov and in 1867 in "Qafqaz va Azarbaycanda mashur olan susranin asarina macmua" (Journal of poems of the famous poets in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan) by Berje.

Jamil Ahmadov (1924-1944), lieutenant of the guard, was recruited by the Soviet Army in 1942, he showed heroism in the liberation of Byelorussia (present-day Belarus) and died in the fighting for the liberation of Poland. His grave is in Warsaw, in the Heroes' Alley of the Soviet soldiers' cemetery. J.Ahmadov was awarded the "Alexander Nevski" and "Red Star" orders. Upon his death, he became a Hero of the Soviet Union in 1945.



*Decorative stone
Museum of History, Jabrayil town*

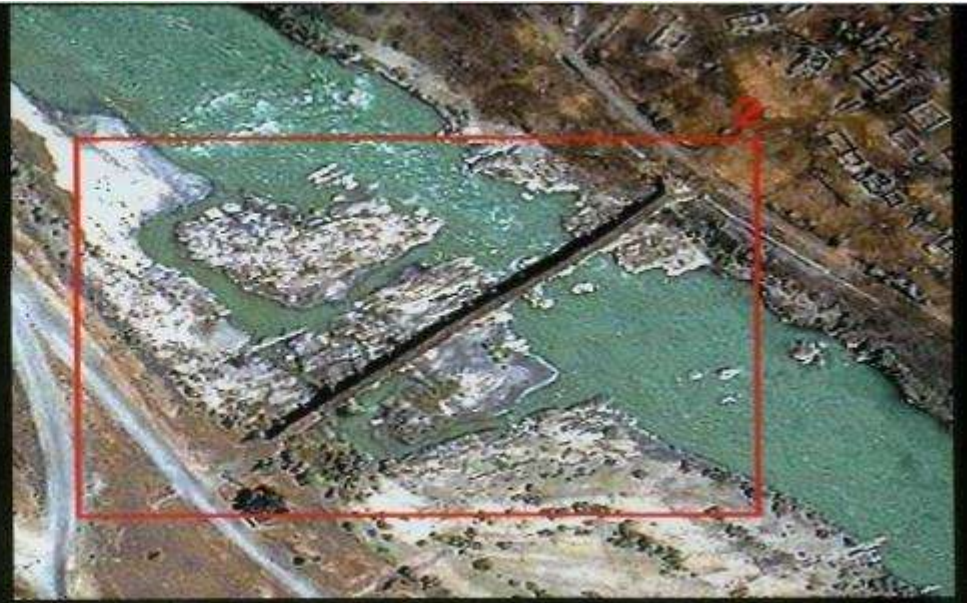
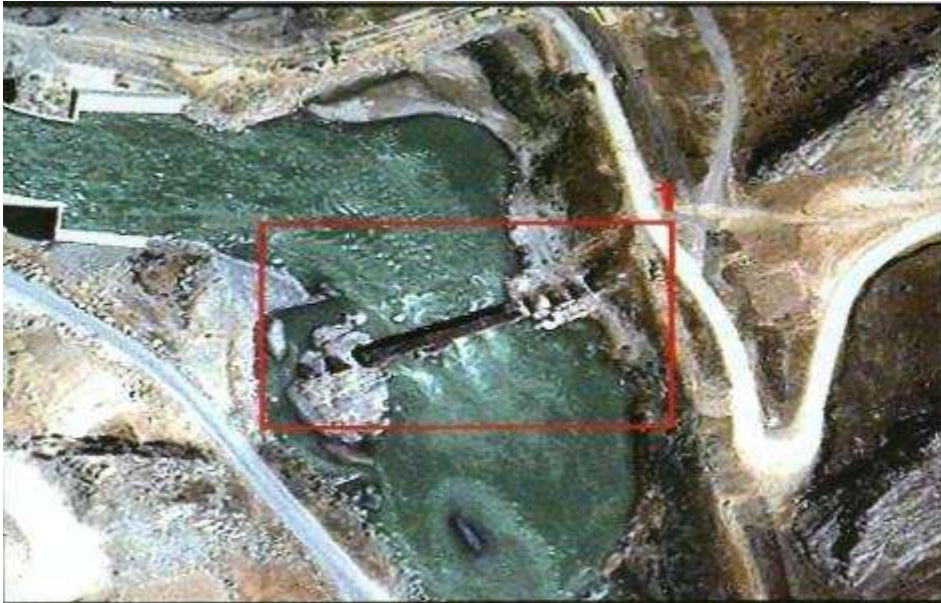
His memorial museum was opened and his bust was placed in Jabrayil town in 1985.

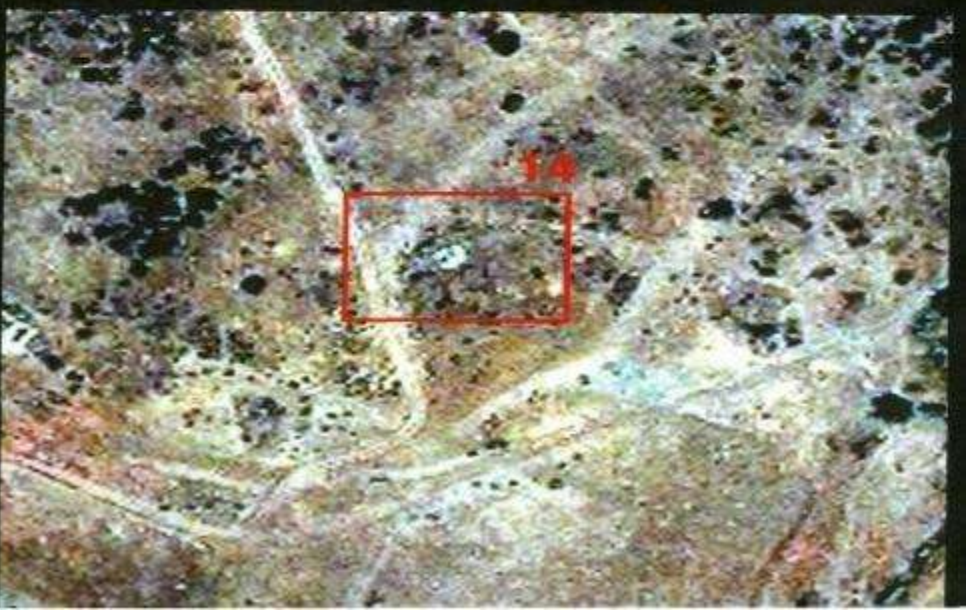
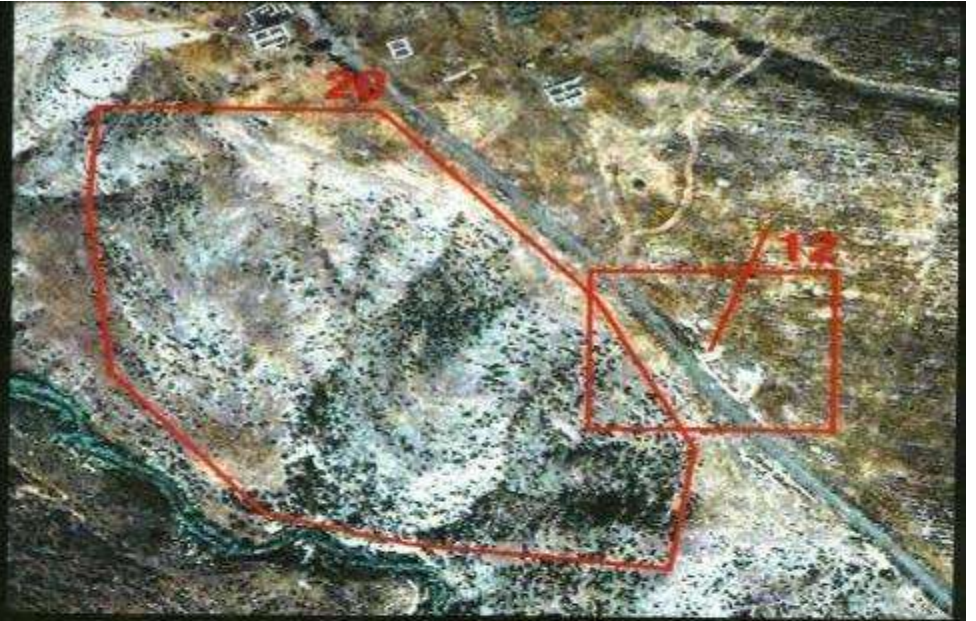
Mehdi Mehdizada (1903-1984), researcher on school education history and development in Azerbaijan, contributed greatly to the development of national education and pedagogy, and in preparing teachers and scholars. He was a professor and full member of the Pedagogical Academy of Sciences of the former Soviet Union.

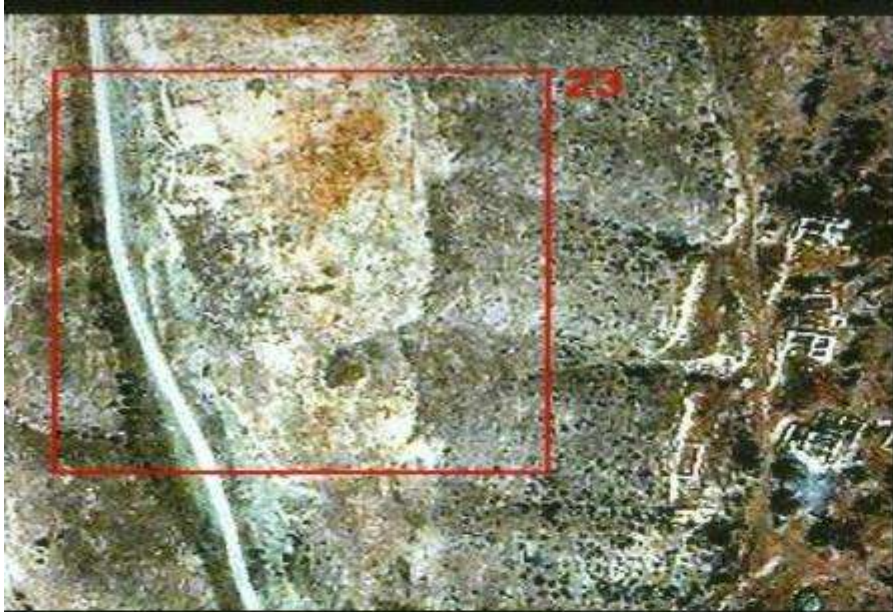
Ashraf Huseynov (1907-1981), mathematician, founder of the school of non-linear singular integral equation field in Azerbaijan, author of research on potential theory, functional analysis, border issues of complex changing functions, the history of mathematics and teaching methods. He is the author of functions space, which is related to his own name and proved the existence and uniqueness theorems for non-linear singular integral equations with the Koshi nuclear in this space. A.Huseynov studied the non-linear Hilbert issue for analytic functions for the first time, and was awarded various orders and medals.



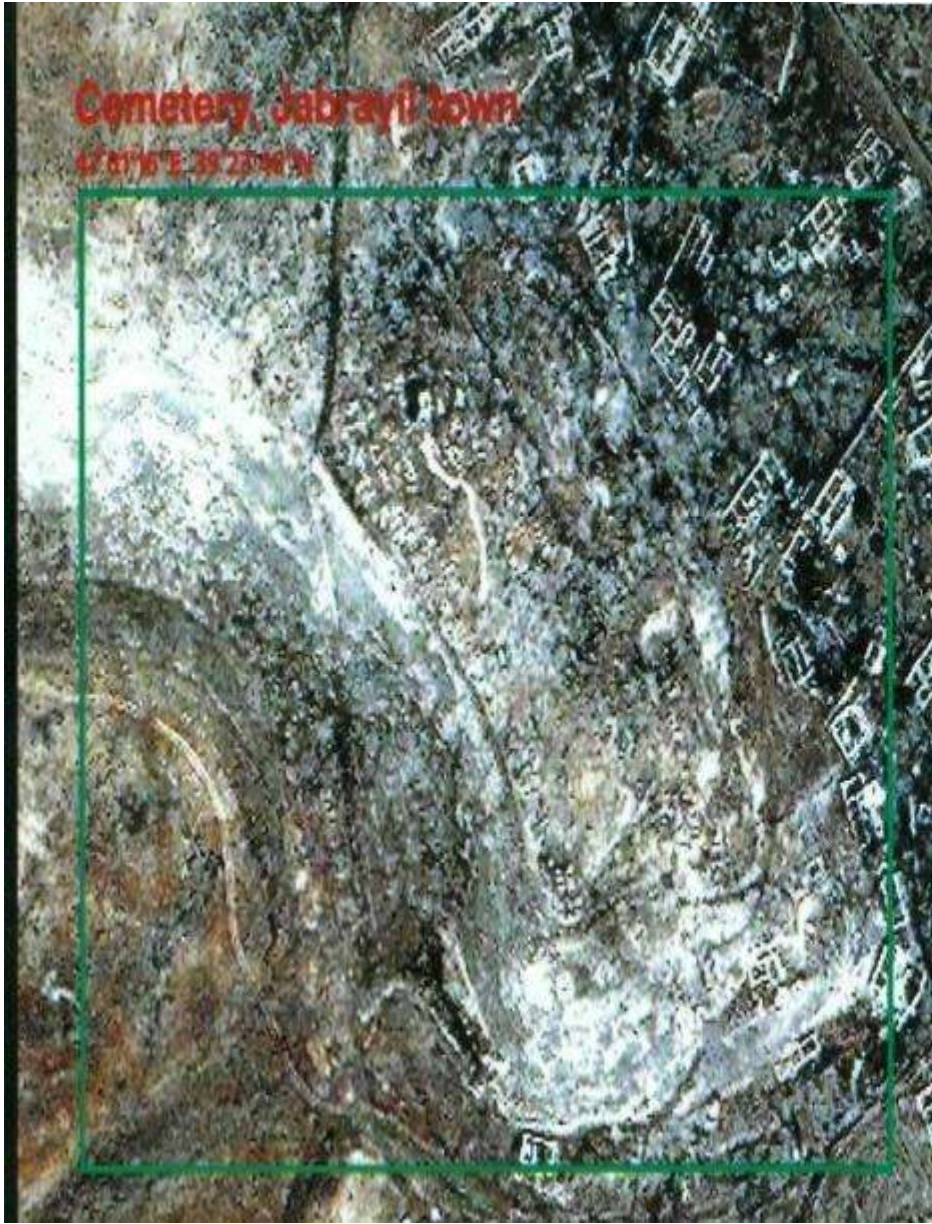
Round tomb, Khubyarly village











Cemetery, Jabrayil town

47°01'0"E 39°23'40"N



Modern cemetery, Khubyerly village

47°00'38"E 39°24'00"N

Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	11 arch Khudafarin bridge	11 th -12 th centuries	Gumlag village	46°55'57"E; 39°08'57"N	unknown
2	15 arch Khudafarin bridge	13 th century	Gumlag village	46°56'11"E; 39°08'39"N	unknown
3	Maiden tower	12 th century	Diridagh Mountain	missing	unknown
4	Sultan Majid hamam	18 th century	Jabrayil town Istiglaliyyat Str.	47°01'40"E; 39°23'52"N	destroyed
5	Round tomb	17 th century	Khubyarly village	46°51'51"E; 39°26'07"N	unknown
6	Octagonal tomb	17 th century	Khubyarly village	47°00'25"E; 39°24'19"N	unknown
7	Mosque	19 th century	Papy village	missing	destroyed
8	Mosque	19 th century	Dashkasan village	missing	destroyed
9	Mosque	19 th century	Suleymanly village	missing	destroyed
10	Mosque	18 th century	Yukhary Mazra village	missing	destroyed
11	Maiden tower	12 th - 14 th centuries	Sirik village	missing	unknown
12	Round tomb	14 th century	Shykhlar village	46°51'44"E; 39°25'54"N	unknown
13	Mosque complex	17 th century	Chalabilar village	46°49'25"E; 39°23'01"N	destroyed

14	Flat tomb	13 th -14 th centuries	Dagh Tumas village	46°45'53"E; 39°22'54"N	unknown
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Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
15	Palace of Cyclops	Cretaceous period	Dagh Tumas village	missing	unknown
16	Cave	Stone Age	Dagh Tumas village	missing	unknown
17	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Between the Chalabilar and Dagħ Tumas villages	missing	destroyed
18	Imangazantapa mound	Bronze Age	Shykhlar village	missing	unknown
19	Shykhlar mounds	Late Bronze Age	Shykhlar village	missing	unknown
20	Remnants of small town	Middle Ages	Shykhlar village	46°51'44"E; 39°26'12"N	unknown
21	Duluzkhana residential area	Middle Ages	Shykhlar village	missing	unknown
22	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Sirik village	missing	unknown
23	Niftaly mounds	Bronze Age	Niftalylar village	46°53'45"E; 39°25'13"N	unknown
24	Masjidtapa mound	Bronze Age	Galajyg village	missing	unknown
25	Galadagh astle and residential area	Early Middle Ages	Galajyg village	missing	unknown
26	Hovuslu mounds	Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages	Hovuslu village	missing	unknown
27	Cemetery	Middle Ages	North-west of Jabrayil town	missing	unknown

28	Aghoghlan necropolis	Early Middle Ages	Aghoghlan Mountain	missing	unknown
29	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Khubyarly village	46°51'51"E; 39°26'07"N	destroyed
30	Jinlitapa residential area	Early Iron Age	Horovlu village	missing	unknown
31	Gyshlag mounds and residential area	Bronze Age	Gyshlag village	missing	unknown
32	Karkhulu mounds and residential area	Bronze Age	Karkhulu village	missing	unknown
33	Cemetery	17 th -18 th centuries	Karkhulu village	missing	unknown
34	Jangulu mound	Bronze Age	North-west of Mahmudlu village	missing	unknown
35	Gumtapa mound	Bronze Age	North-west of Mahmudlu village	missing	unknown
36	Toraghaytapa residential area	Early Bronze Age	Shukurbayli village	missing	unknown
37	Residential area and cemetery	Middle Ages	Hasanii flat Hasanii village	missing	unknown
38	Grave of Ashyg Gurbani	16 th century	Diridagh Mountain	missing	unknown
39	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Diridagh Mountain	missing	unknown

Examples of Arts and Crafts

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
40	Stone sheep figures and decorative	Middle Ages	Jabayil town Sagh Sahil Str.	47°01'26"E; 39°23'52"N	destroyed

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
41	Museum of History (2 000 exhibits)	1980	Jabrayil town Istiglaliyyat Str.	47°0r31"E; 39°23'59"N	destroyed
42	Memorial museum of J.Ahmadov	1985	Jabrayil town Istiglaliyyat Str.	47°0T23"E; 39°24'18"N	destroyed
43	Martyrs Alley	1990	Jabrayil town 20 Yanvar Str.	missing	destroyed
44	1941-1945 complex	1975	Jabrayil town	47°0T18"E; 39°24'18"N	destroyed
45	Bust of J.Ahmadov	1985	Jabrayil town Istiglaliyyat Str.	47°01'27"E; 39°24'11"N	destroyed
46	Grave monument of Ashyq Pari	1990	Karkhulu village	missing	unknown
47	Monument of Ashyq Pari	1990	Ashaghy Maralian village	missing	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
48	Children Music School	Jabrayil town, J.Ahmadov Str.	47°01'42"E; 39°24'04"N	destroyed
49	Children Music School	Boyuk Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
50	Children Music School	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
51	Centralised Library System	Jabrayil town, J.Ahmadov Str.	47°01'41"E; 39°24'03"N	destroyed
52	Town Library	Jabrayil town, J.Ahmadov Str.	47°01'42"E; 39°24'03"N	destroyed
53	Children Library	Jabrayil town, J.Ahmadov Str.	47°01'42"E; 39°24'03"N	destroyed

54	Library	Khubyarly village	missing	destroyed
55	Library	Shahvaladli village	missing	destroyed
56	Library	Dash Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
57	Library	Minbashlyly village	missing	destroyed
58	Library	Hovuslu village	missing	destroyed
59	Library	Nusus village	missing	destroyed
60	Library	Tatar village	missing	destroyed
61	Library	Kurdlar village	missing	destroyed
62	Library	Khalaf li village (Khalafli municipality)	missing	destroyed
63	Library	Sirik village	missing	destroyed
64	Library	Ashaghy Sirik village	missing	destroyed
65	Library	Gazanzami village	missing	destroyed
66	Library	Dagh Mashanly village	missing	destroyed
67	Library	Dagh Tumas village	missing	destroyed
68	Library	Niyazgulular village	missing	destroyed
69	Library	Tinli village	missing	destroyed
70	Library	Govshudlu village	missing	destroyed
71	Library	Chullu village	missing	destroyed

72	Library	Shahvalli village	missing	destroyed
73	Library	Hajy Isagly village	missing	destroyed
74	Library	Goyarchin Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
75	Library	Darzili village	missing	destroyed
76	Library N1	Khudayarly village	missing	destroyed
77	Library N2	Khudayarly village	missing	destroyed
78	Library	Khalafli village (Gumlag municipality)	missing	destroyed
79	Library	Hasanli village	missing	destroyed
80	Library	Mashanly village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Alykeykhaly village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Yanarkhaj village	missing	destroyed
83	Library	Soltanly village	missing	destroyed
84	Library	Amirvarly village	missing	destroyed
85	Library	Saryjally village	missing	destroyed
86	Library	Mazra village	missing	destroyed
87	Library	Yukhary Mazra village	missing	destroyed
88	Library	Shykhalyaghaly village	missing	destroyed
89	Library	Shukurbayli village	missing	destroyed

90	Library	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
91	Library	Karkhulu village	missing	destroyed
92	Library	Yukhary Maralian village	missing	destroyed
93	Library	Ashaghy Maralian village	missing	destroyed
94	Library	Yukhary Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
95	Library N1	Boyuk Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
96	Library N2	Boyuk Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
97	Library	Jojug Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
98	Library	Mehdili village	missing	destroyed
99	Library	Chakhyrly village	missing	destroyed
100	Library	Shykhlar village	missing	destroyed
101	Library	Shaybay village	missing	destroyed
102	Library	Guyjag village	missing	destroyed
103	Library	Horovlu village	missing	destroyed
104	Library	Papy village	missing	destroyed
105	Library	Charakan village	missing	destroyed
106	Library	Afandilar village	missing	destroyed

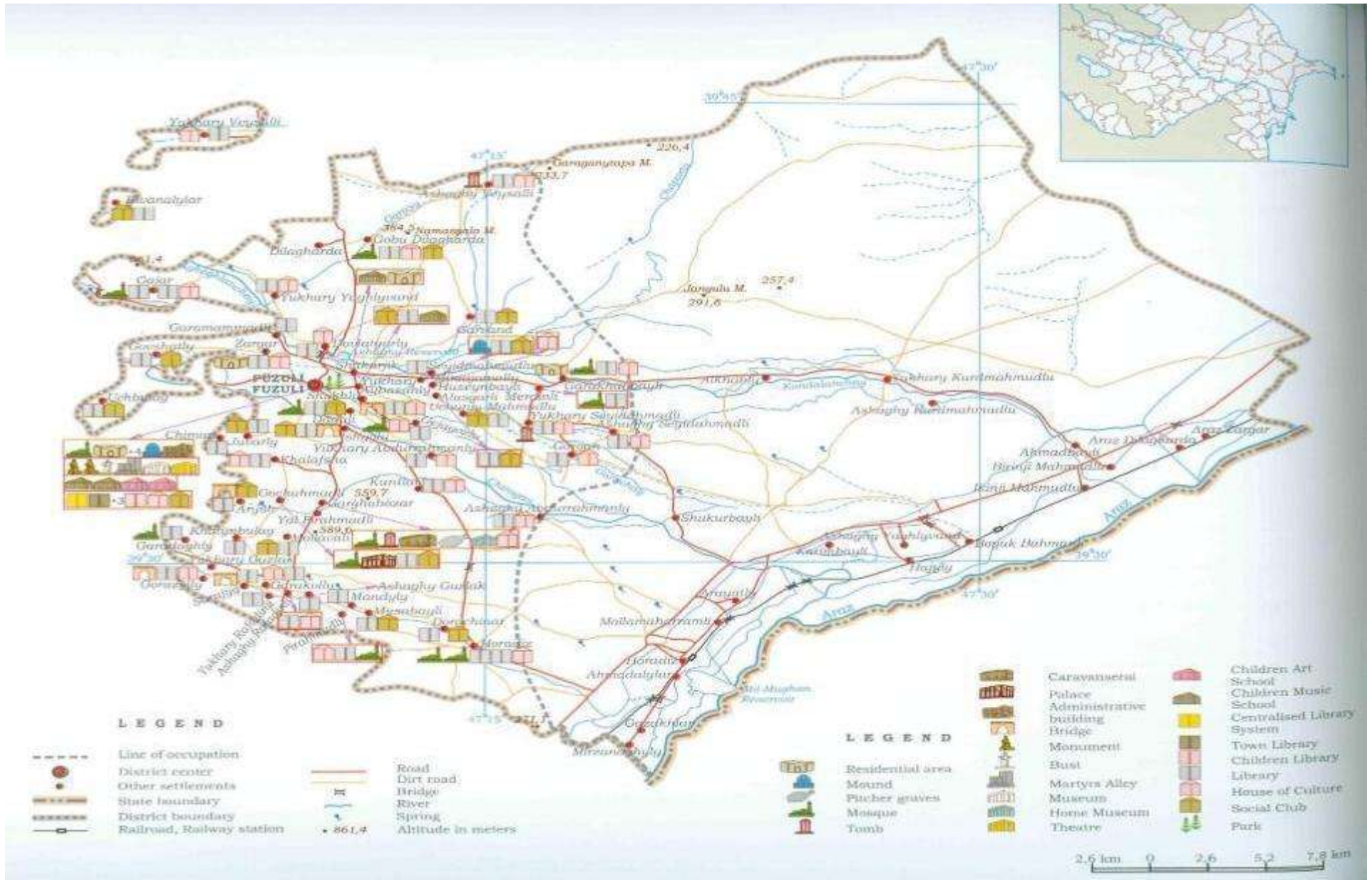
107	Library	Dashkasan village	missing	destroyed
108	Library	Balyand village	missing	destroyed
109	Library	Garajally village	missing	destroyed
110	Library	Gyshlag village	missing	destroyed
111	Library	Suleymanly village	missing	destroyed
112	Library	Fughanly village	missing	destroyed
113	Library	Hasangaydy village	missing	destroyed
114	Library	Goshabulag village	missing	destroyed
115	Library	Hajyly village	missing	destroyed
116	Library	Nuzgar village	missing	destroyed
117	House of Culture	Jabrayil town, J.Ahmadov Str.	47°01'42"E; 39°24'04"N	destroyed
118	House of Culture	Minbashyly village	missing	destroyed
119	House of Culture	Saryjally village	missing	destroyed
120	House of Culture	Shykhalyaghaly village	missing	destroyed
121	House of Culture N1	Ashaghy Maralian village	missing	destroyed
122	House of Culture N2	Ashaghy Maralian village	missing	destroyed
123	House of Culture	Yukhary Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
124	House of Culture	Boyuk Marjanly village	missing	destroyed

125	House of Culture	Guyjag village	missing	destroyed
126	House of Culture	Horovlu village	missing	destroyed
127	House of Culture	Charakan village	missing	destroyed
128	House of Culture	Shahvalli village	missing	destroyed
129	House of Culture	Soltanly village	missing	destroyed
130	Social Club	Dash Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
131	Social Club	Hovuslu village	missing	destroyed
132	Social Club	Khalafli village (Khalafli municipality)	missing	destroyed
133	Social Club	Balyand village	missing	destroyed
134	Social Club	Garajally village	missing	destroyed
135	Social Club	Jojug Marjanly village	missing	destroyed
136	Social Club	Papy village	missing	destroyed
137	Social Club	Dagh Mashanly village	missing	destroyed
138	Social Club	Dagh Tumas village	missing	destroyed
139	Social Club	Hajyly village	missing	destroyed
140	Social Club	Mirak village	missing	destroyed
141	Social Club	Isagly village	missing	destroyed
142	Social Club	Galajyg village	missing	destroyed

143	Social Club	Tatar village	missing	destroyed
144	Social Club	Nusus village	missing	destroyed
145	Social Club	Garar village	missing	destroyed
146	Social Club	Karkhulu village	missing	destroyed
147	Social Club	Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
148	Social Club	Gazanzami village	missing	destroyed
149	Social Club	Chullu village	missing	destroyed
150	Social Club	Gumlag village	missing	destroyed
151	Social Club	Khalaf li village (Gumlag municipality)	missing	destroyed
152	Social Club	Nuzgar village	missing	destroyed
153	Social Club	Shaybay village	missing	destroyed
154	Social Club	Mashanly village	missing	destroyed
155	Social Club	Mehdili village	missing	destroyed
156	Social Club	Chakhyrly village	missing	destroyed
157	Social Club	Mazra village	missing	destroyed
158	Social Club	Sirik village	missing	destroyed
159	Social Club	Ashaghy Sirik village	missing	destroyed
160	Social Club	Shykhlar village	missing	destroyed

161	Social Club	Suleymanly village	missing	destroyed
162	Social Club	Dashkasan village	missing	destroyed
163	Social Club	Goyarchin Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
164	Social Club	Goshabulag village	missing	destroyed
165	Social Club	Tinli village	missing	destroyed
166	Social Club	Shukurbayli village	missing	destroyed
167	Social Club	Fughanly village	missing	destroyed
168	Social Club	Yukhary Maralian village	missing	destroyed
169	Park	Jabayil town	47°01'07"E; 39°24'41"N	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Fuzuli district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation	August 23, 1993
Area	1.390 sq.km (1989)
Population	88.729(1989)
Ethnic composition	88.015 Azerbaijani, 100 Armenian, 404 Russian, 210 other
Cultural resources, including	
Monuments	38
Museums and memorial complexes	3
Cultural establishments	107

One could hardly imagine the number of ancient residential areas, graves and mounds located in such a small territory. Here are the most important among these, found during archeological excavations made after 1964 by Azerbaijani scholars:

Garakopaktapa multi-layered residential area. Located near Fuzuli town, on the right bank of the Kondalanchay River, this monument with a height of 50 m was considered a residential area from the 5th millennium BC up to the 18th century AD. Archeological finds were of different periods, the most ancient among them dating back to the Neolithic Age (5th-4th millennia BC). Some of them, which contained a great number of round buildings, as well as remnants of a big wall of the Middle Bronze Age, artefacts of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages, Antiquity and Middle Ages, belonged to the Kur-Araz culture. It should be mentioned that a residential area of antiquity in Azerbaijan was found for the first time in Garakopaktapa.

Khantapa multi-layered residential area. Located in the south-east of Fuzuli town, this monument of 8-10 m height consisting of round hill dated back to the 5th-2rd millennia BC. Its cultural level contained remnants of earthenware crockery and stone instruments of mainly Neolithic Age, as well as of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. Among the



*Archeological excavations
Garakopaktapa residential area*



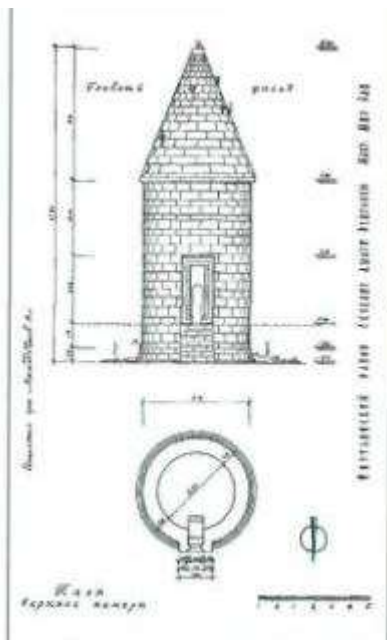
Artefacts
1- Garakopaktapa residential area
2- Yeditapa residential area
3- Uzuntapa residential area

artefacts found in Khantapa and belonging to settled farmer and cattle-breeder tribes, grey earthenware crockery of cylindrical form was very attractive. It was the most ancient metal artefact in the Southern Caucasus.

Gunastapa residential area, located in the north of Fuzuli town, on the right bank of the Kondalanchay River. During archeological excavations in 1964, remnants of earthenware crockery of simple form and stone instruments of the Neolithic Age, polished crockery examples, earthenware fireplaces, small monuments, agricultural instruments and other artefacts of the Early Bronze Age were found of this area. This area, which dated back to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages, belonged to settled farmers and cattle-breeders of the 5th-3rd millennia BC, and was turned into a cemetery in the 2nd millennium BC.

Uzuntapa residential area, located 8-10 km north-east of Fuzuli town, on the right bank of the Kondalanchay River. During archeological excavations in 1967-1968 in this area, stone hoes, sickle teeth of flint, different types of earthenware crockery, small zoomorphic monuments and other archeological finds of the Early Bronze Age (3rd millennium BC) were unearthed. These artefacts also showed that the population was settled agricultural and cattle-breeder tribes.

Meynatapa residential area, located 5-6 km north-east of Fuzuli town, on the right bank of the Kondalanchay River. The area, which consisted of three hills, dated back to the Early Bronze Age. It contained earthenware crockery, furnace installations, small monuments, sickle teeth of stone, knives, a stone hammer and other artefacts.



Garabulag mounds 1, 5 km north-east of Fuzuli town, on the right bank of the Kondalanchay River were grave monuments of the Middle, Late Bronze, and Early Iron Ages. There remained twenty mounds, five of which were studied by A.A.Ivanovski, a Russian archeologist, in 1896. The mounds contained stone box graves with bronze, gold and bone adornments, bronze and stone weapons, and earthenware crockery. In 1965, graves dating back to the middle of the 2nd millennium BC were found in the area of the Garabulag mounds, which was part of the Garakopaktapa residential area.

Yedditapa mounds of the Bronze Age, 6 km north-east of Fuzuli town, near Mirzajamally village, consisting of about twenty mounds. During archeological excavations in 1972, stone box graves containing earthenware, glass, as well as bronze crockery, copper and silver adornments, small monuments, musical instruments, sword, dagger, spear, ax, belt, bell and other artefacts were discovered here.

As for architectural monuments in the occupied territories of Fuzuli, the most attractive were the Mirali tomb of the 13th-14th centuries in Ashaghy Veysalli village, Hajy Alakbar mosque of the 17th and 19th centuries and the administrative building of the 19th century in Fuzuli town, Hajy Giyasaddin mosque of 1682, which was restored in 1988, the caravanserai of 1684, which was restored in 1989, and a tomb of the 19th century in Garghabazar village, the Palace of Shukur bay, and a 19th century mosque in Gochahmadli village.



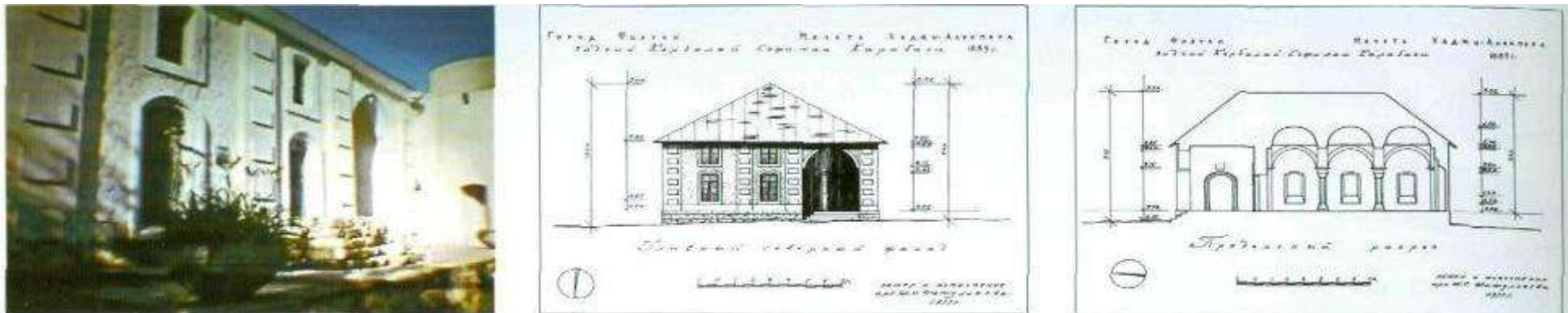
Photo and scheme, Mirali tomb
Ashaghy Veysalli village

Hajy Alakbar mosque, the most beautiful mosque of Fuzuli, was built in the 17th century and reconstructed in the 19th century by architect Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi, who was also the architect of mosques in the Horadiz and Gochahmadli villages. The square shaped mosque of Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi was on the list of the mosques without minarets. Its prayer hall was divided into three naves by four octagonal columns. There was a sun-parlour for women on the opposite side of the mihrab. The hall was covered by nine pointed cupolas, which were in harmony with arrow-like vaults. Pilasters on the internal walls were located in the same direction with the arrow of columns in the center.

As in the case of prayer halls of other mosques, the architect didn't use any decorative element in the internal architecture of the Hajy Alakbar mosque. Simple stone construction and its slightly decorated mihrab gave a sense of independence to the internal space of the mosque. As in the case of the Shusha mosques, the Hajy Alakbar mosque was embellished with Garabagh carpets, but unlike the Shusha mosques, its portal was asymmetrical. The reason for this was to make the sun-parlour for women on the first floor and an additional room on the ground floor bigger. There was a semi-dark arrow-like vaulted-arch portal against a background of white wall. Pilasters of three other facades of the mosque together with the facade in its back could be considered the continuation of its internal construction.

The Hajy Alakbar mosque was restored in 1987.

The occupied territories of Fuzuli are also the home of outstanding personalities of Azerbaijan, of which the following names are particularly worth mentioning:



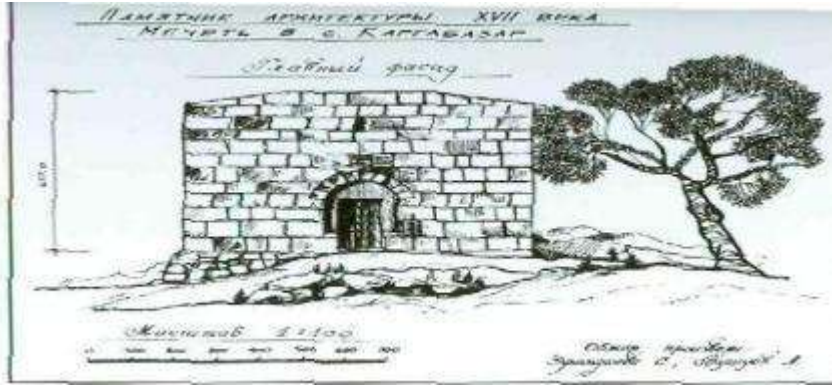
*Photo and scheme
Hajy Alakbar mosque, Fuzuli town*

Seyid Shushinski (1889-1965), was a follower of the Navvab music school and Jabbar Garyaghydyoghlu, famous folk singer and author of new parts in a number of mughams. He was able to skillfully cross from mugham to mugham, even to rhythmic mugham and dedicated 60 years of his life to the development of national music. Seyid was born in Horadiz village of the Shusha uezd, which became the territory of Fuzuli after sovietization.

Ibrahim Ibrahimov (1912-1994) from Garghabazar village, a famous mathematician and academician. He is a researcher on mathematical analysis, specialising in the theory of numbers, theories of rows and interpolation, constructive theory of complex and true changing functions and completeness of analytical functions system.

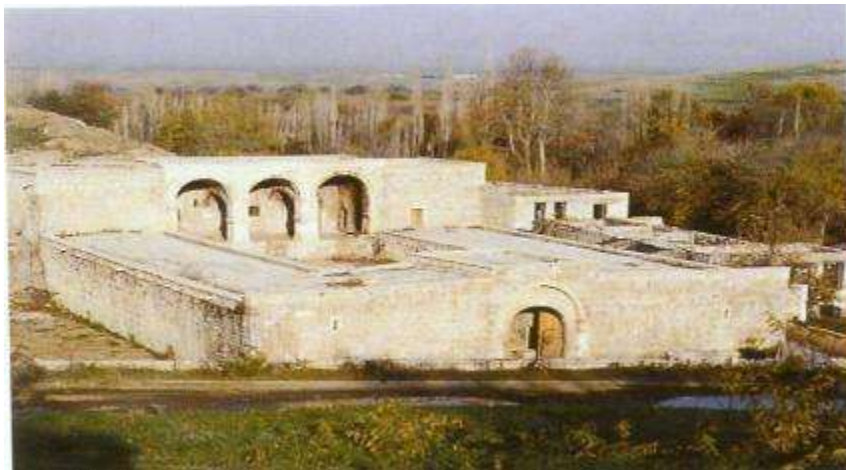
Chingiz Juvarly (1913-2000) from Juvarly village, a well-known scholar in the field of energy, academician. He successfully studied application methods of calculating difficult transfer admittance processes in electrical wires, limiting extra downloading and feedback in the powerful energetic systems nets, physical processes in high-volume electrical isolation, and uses of electric field and discharge for the intensification of technological processes in industry and other fields İlyas Afandiyev (1914-1996), a famous Azerbaijani writer from Fuzuli town, who described public processes, changes in the psychology, interesting artistic imagery of Azerbaijanis with rich morality, and criticized mental backwardness and conservatism. His plays, which speak of moral and ethical problems, are examples of Azerbaijani psychological plays. He also has essays dedicated to working people. The works of I.Afandiyev have been translated into many languages.

Murad Gasymzada (1915) from Dadali village is a talented scholar in the field of information-measuring technology. His main research was on the preparation of information-measuring devices for automation of energetic systems. In the former Soviet Union, this was the first research in the field of electrokinetics.



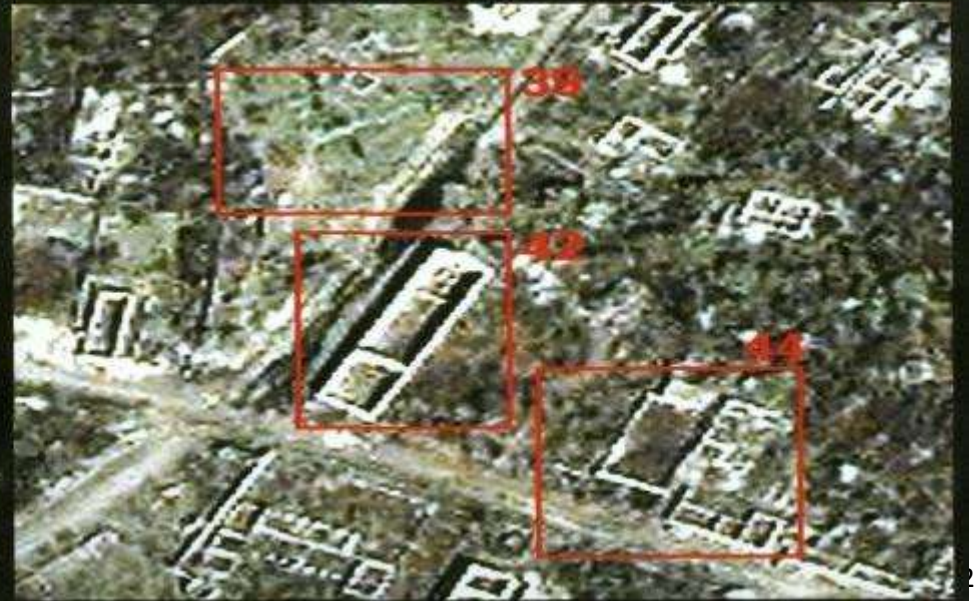
Scheme, Garghabazar mosque

Mosque, Garghabazar village



Caravanserai, Garghabazar village before and after Armenian occupation









Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Mirali tomb	13 th - 14 th centuries	Ashaghy Veysalli village	47°11'52"E; 39°41'49"N	destroyed
2	Mosque	19 th century	Gobu Dilagharda village	missing	destroyed
3	Mosque	19 th century	Gajar village	47°03'27"E; 39°38'57"N	destroyed
4	Mosque	19 th century	Merdinli village	47°15'48"E; 39°35'56"N	destroyed
5	Hajy Alakbar mosque	17 th and 19 th centuries	Fuzuli town 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'42"E; 39°35'43"N	destroyed
6	Administrative building	19 th century	Fuzuli town 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'47"E; 39°35'50"N	destroyed
7	Mosque	19 th century	Dadali village	missing	destroyed
8	Bridge	19 th century	Ishygly village	missing	destroyed
9	Mosque	19 th century	Gejagozlu village	missing	destroyed
10	Bridge	19 th century	Shykhly village	missing	destroyed
11	Mosque	19 th century	Garakhanbayli village	missing	destroyed
12	Ibrahim tomb	18 th century	Yukhary Seyidahmadli village	missing	destroyed
13	Hajy Giyasaddin mosque	1682	Garghabazar village	47°09'28"E; 39°32'19"N	destroyed

14	Caravanserai	1684	Garghabazar village	47°09'29"E; 39°32'18"N	destroyed
15	Tomb	19 th century	Garghabazar village	missing	destroyed
16	Mosque	19 th century	Gochahmadli village	47°07'40"E; 39°32'12"N	destroyed
17	Palace of Shukur bay	19 th century	Gochahmadli village	missing	destroyed
18	Bridge	19 th century	Arysh village	missing	destroyed
19	Karam bridge	19 th century	Sarajyg village	missing	destroyed
20	Mosque	18 th century	Garadaghly village	missing	destroyed
21	Mosque	19 th century	Pirahmadli village	missing	destroyed
22	Bridge	18 th century	Gorazylyly village	missing	destroyed
23	Mosque	19 th century	Horadiz village	missing	destroyed
24	Mosque	19 th century	Horadiz village	missing	destroyed

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
25	Garakopaktapa residential area	Neolithic-Middle Ages	Near Fuzuli town, right bank of the Kondalanchay River	missing	unknown
26	Garabulag mounds	Middle, Late Bronze, and Early Iron Ages	Near Fuzuli town right bank of the Kondalanchay River	missing	unknown
27	Khantapa residential area	Neolithic and Bronze Ages	South-east of Fuzuli town	missing	unknown

28	Gunash tapa residential area	Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages	North of Fuzuli town right bank of the Kondalanchay River	missing	unknown
29	Yedditapa mounds	Bronze Age	6 km north-east of Fuzuli town, near Mirzajamally village	missing	unknown
30	Uzuntapa residential area	Early Bronze Age	8-10 km north-east of Fuzuli town, right bank of the Kondalanchay River	missing	unknown
31	Meynatapa residential area	Early Bronze Age	5-6 km north-east of Fuzuli town, right bank of the Kondalanchay River	missing	unknown
32	Zargartapa residential area	Bronze Age	Zargar village	missing	unknown
33	Shakarjik residential area	Bronze Age	Shakarjik village	missing	unknown
34	Balalartapa residential area	Early Bronze Age	South-west of Garakhanbayli village	missing	unknown
35	Pitcher graves	2 nd century BC-2 nd century AD	Garghabazar village	missing	unknown

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
36	Museum of History	1986-1987	Fuzuli town, 28 May Str.	47°09'15"E; 39°36'20"N	destroyed
37	Martyrs Alley	1990	Fuzuli town Inshaatchylar Str.	missing	destroyed
38	Mother monument	1974	Fuzuli town, 28 May Str.	47°09'13"E; 39°36'19"N	destroyed
39	Monument of Fuzuli	1970	Fuzuli town 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'45"E; 39°35'47"N	destroyed

40	Bust of S.Vurghun	1968	Fuzuli town S.Vurghun Str.	47°08'55"E; 39°35'56"N	destroyed
41	Home museum of B.Sardarov	-	Garghabazar village	47°09'27"E; 39°32'18"N	destroyed

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
42	Fuzuli State Dramatic Theatre	Fuzuli town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'45"E; 39°35'46"N	destroyed
43	Children Art School N1 named after S.Shushinski	Fuzuli town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'47"E; 39°35'52"N	destroyed
44	Children Art School N2	Fuzuli town, 28 May Str.	47°08'47"E; 39°35'45"N	destroyed
45	Children Music School N1	Fuzuli town, Inshaatchylar Str.	missing	destroyed
46	Children Music School N2	Fuzuli town, I.Fioletov Str.	missing	destroyed
47	Children Music School	Shakarjik village	missing	destroyed
48	Children Music School	Yukhary Aybasanly village	missing	destroyed
49	Centralised Library System	Fuzuli town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'54"E; 39°35'50"N	destroyed
50	Town Library N1	Fuzuli town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'48"E; STBS'SrN	destroyed
51	Town Library N2	Fuzuli town, Inshaatchylar Str.	missing	destroyed
52	Town Library N3	Fuzuli town, A.Mammadov Str.	missing	destroyed
53	Town Library N4	Fuzuli town, I.Fioletov Str.	missing	destroyed

54	Children Library	Fuzuli town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47W53"E; 39°35'51"N	destroyed
55	Library	Yukhary Seyidahmadii village	missing	destroyed
56	Library	Ashaghy Seyidahmadii village	missing	destroyed
57	Library	Govshatly village	missing	destroyed
58	Library	Yukhary Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
59	Library	Ashaghy Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
60	Library	Yukhary Aybasanly village	missing	destroyed
61	Library	Dovlatyarly village	missing	destroyed
62	Library	Gejagozlu village	missing	destroyed
63	Library	Uchunju Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
64	Library	Shykhly village	missing	destroyed
65	Library	Yukhary Abdurrahmanly village	missing	destroyed
66	Library	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	missing	destroyed
67	Library	Kurdlar village	missing	destroyed
68	Library	Gorazylyly village	missing	destroyed
69	Library	Khatynbulag village	missing	destroyed
70	Library	Yukhary Rafadinii village	missing	destroyed
71	Library	Ashaghy Rafadinii village	missing	destroyed

72	Library	Merdinli village	missing	destroyed
73	Library	Garakhanbayli village	missing	destroyed
74	Library	Gorgan village	missing	destroyed
75	Library N1	Horadiz village	missing	destroyed
76	Library N2	Horadiz village	missing	destroyed
77	Library	Dordchinar village	missing	destroyed
78	Library	Gobu Dilagharda village	missing	destroyed
79	Library	Yukhary Yaghlyvand village	missing	destroyed
80	Library	Garamammadli village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Gochahmadli village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Arysh village	missing	destroyed
83	Library	Mollavali village	missing	destroyed
84	Library N1	Gajar village	missing	destroyed
85	Library N2	Gajar village	missing	destroyed
86	Library	Divanalylar village	missing	destroyed
87	Library	Uchbulag village	missing	destroyed
88	Library	Pirahmadli village	missing	destroyed

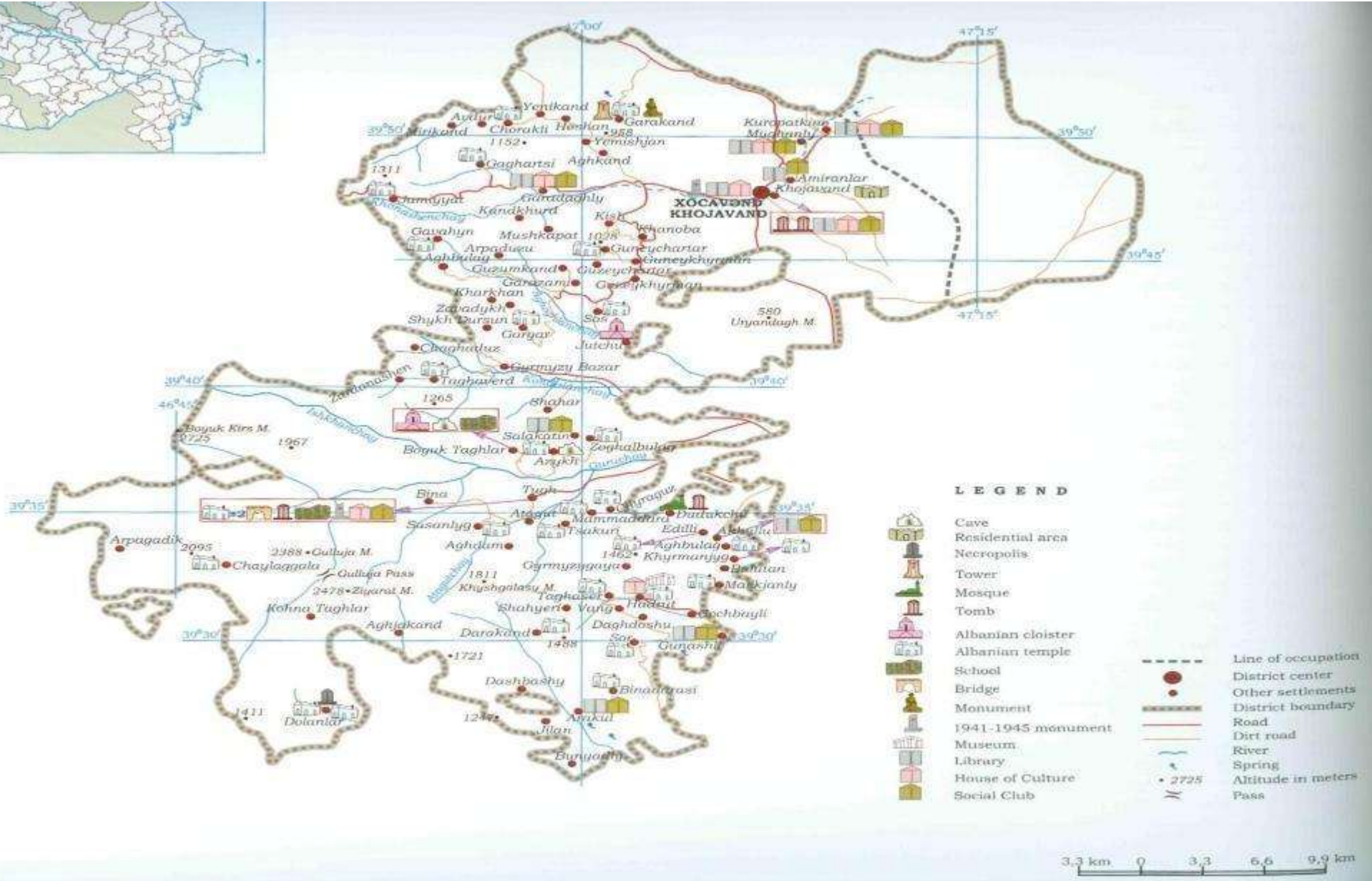
89	Library	Sarajyg village	missing	destroyed
90	Library	Musabayli village	missing	destroyed
91	Library	Ashaghy Guzlak village	missing	destroyed
92	Library	Mandyly village	missing	destroyed
93	Library	Garakollu village	missing	destroyed
94	Library	Zargar village	missing	destroyed
95	Library	Garvand village	missing	destroyed
96	Library	Mirzajamally village	missing	destroyed
97	Library	Seyidmahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
98	Library	Alasgarli village	missing	destroyed
99	Library	Dadali village	missing	destroyed
100	Library	Ishygly village	missing	destroyed
101	Library	Juvarly village	missing	destroyed
102	Library	Khalafsha village	missing	destroyed
103	Library	Chiman village	missing	destroyed
104	Library	Garadaghly village	missing	destroyed
105	House of Culture	Fuzuii town, 20 Yanvar Str.	47°08'53"E; 39°35'51"N	destroyed
106	House of Culture	Horadiz village	missing	destroyed

107	House of Culture	Pirahmadli village	missing	destroyed
108	House of Culture	Ashaghy Rafadinii village	missing	destroyed
109	House of Culture	Garakollu village	missing	destroyed
110	House of Culture	Gorazylyly village	missing	destroyed
111	House of Culture	Garghabazar village	missing	destroyed
112	House of Culture	Shykhly village	missing	destroyed
113	House of Culture	Gejagozlu village	missing	destroyed
114	House of Culture	Yukhary Seyidahmadli village	missing	destroyed
115	House of Culture	Ashaghy Seyidahmadli village	missing	destroyed
116	House of Culture	Gorgan village	missing	destroyed
117	House of Culture	Zargar village	missing	destroyed
118	House of Culture	Gajar village	missing	destroyed
119	House of Culture	Dovlatyarly village	missing	destroyed
120	House of Culture	Gobu Dilagharda village	missing	destroyed
121	House of Culture	Yukhary Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
122	House of Culture	Ashaghy Veysalli village	missing	destroyed
123	House of Culture	Huseynbayli village	missing	destroyed
124	House of Culture	Garakhanbayli village	missing	destroyed

125	House of Culture	Khalafsha village	missing	destroyed
126	House of Culture	Kurdlar village	missing	destroyed
127	House of Culture	Yukhary Abdurrahmanly village	missing	destroyed
128	House of Culture	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	missing	destroyed
129	House of Culture	Yukhary Yaghlyvand village	missing	destroyed
130	Social Club	Fuzuli town, Fioletov Str.	missing	destroyed
131	Social Club	Dordchinar village	missing	destroyed
132	Social Club	Musabayli village	missing	destroyed
133	Social Club	Arysh village	missing	destroyed
134	Social Club	Gochahmadli village	missing	destroyed
135	Social Club	Dadali village	missing	destroyed
136	Social Club	Yukhary Aybasanly village	missing	destroyed
137	Social Club	Uchunju Mahmudlu village	missing	destroyed
138	Social Club	Divanalylar village	missing	destroyed
139	Social Club	Gobu Dilagharda village	missing	destroyed
140	Social Club	Garvand village	missing	destroyed
141	Social Club	Mirzajamally village	missing	destroyed
142	Social Club	Juvarly village	missing	destroyed

143	Social Club	Mollavali village	missing	destroyed
144	Social Club	Alasgarli village	missing	destroyed
145	Social Club	Ishygly village	missing	destroyed
146	Social Club	Govshatly village	missing	destroyed
147	Social Club	Uchbulag village	missing	destroyed
148	Park	Fuzuli town, 28 May Str.	missing	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Khojavand district

Date of establishment	November 26,1991
Date of occupation	February 17,1992
Area	1.460 sq.km (1991)
Population	43.023 (1989)
Ethnic composition	6.944 Azerbaijani, 35.758 Armenian, 199 Russian, 122 other
Cultural resources, including	76
Monuments	48
Museums	1
Cultural establishments	27

One of the rare caves dating back to the Lower Paleolithic Age, Azykh was discovered for the first time by brothers Bashir and Latif Jahangirov, Azerbaijani inhabitants of Tugh village of the same district. They informed historians and archeologists of their discovery, which culminated in archeological research in the cave.

The Azykh cave was located on the left bank of the Guruchay River and at an altitude of 900 m above Sea level. There were six cells connected with each other by narrow passages in this cave, among which the biggest was the third with an area of 104 sq.m. The cells were rich with stalactite and stalagmites. There were two ways into the cave.

As a result of the excavations in 1968, a part of the jaw-bone of a primitive man who had lived in the Acheulian period was found. This finding was the first in the former Soviet Union and the second in the world. During archeological studies in the Azykh cave since 1960, ten levels were discovered with a width

of 10-14 m. More than 30 thousand fossilized animal and fish bones, which were found in the levels of the Lower Paleolithic Age, testified to Azykh cave inhabitants having been engaged in hunting and fishing.

The Azykh cave was the only multi-layer monument of the Lower Anthropogenic Age, which proved Azerbaijani territory to be a residential area one million years ago.

Another ancient cave was that of Taghlar of the Paleolithic Age on the left bank of the Guruchay River, 3 km from Taghlar village. It was studied from 1964. The cave consisted of cells connected with each other. There was soil extraction in the eastern cell. As it was suitable for habitation, primitive human beings evidently lived here. The western cell consisted of open rock. Six cultural levels, about 5 000 stone products and remnants of more than 6 000



*Fragment of jaw-bone of a primitive man
Azykh cave, Azykh village*

species of fauna remnants were found of this cave. The archeological finds were a rich source for defining characteristic features and the relations of the Mustier cultures of Azerbaijan, the Caucasus and the Near East.

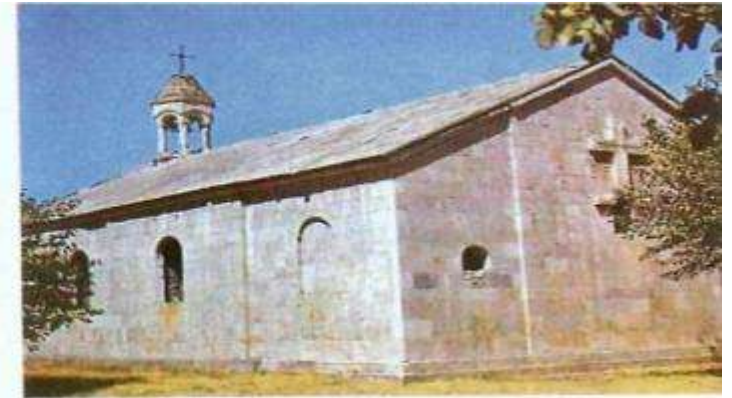
Another ancient residential area in this territory was Nargiztapa, 5 km east of the center of Khojavand district, with more than 1 ha area. During archeological excavations here, different kinds of earthenware crockery were found. Part of these samples contained features characteristic to a pitcher graves culture, whereas another part to those of material culture samples of the Middle Bronze Age (first half of the 2nd millennium BC). Among the Middle Bronze Age artefacts of Nargiztapa, coloured and polished crockery proved them to be similar to those found in Uzarliktapa residential area in Aghdam.

Also of importance among the Khojavand monuments were Albanian Christian sites, the most ancient and distinguished of them being the Amaras cloister in Jutchu village. As already mentioned, Amaras was the first church built in Caucasian Albania after the adoption of Christianity as a state religion in the 4th century. However, it was a religious center even before that, which could be proven by archeological excavations. As a result of these studies, remnants of an ancient temple of the earlier period were found near Amaras. As for the cloister, it was related with the name of Gregory the Enlightener, first Catholicos of Albania.

The cloister underwent restoration works throughout different periods in the 10th and 19th centuries. Restoration had also been carried out during the rule of Tsar Vachagan of Albania in 487-510. Despite many cycles of construction, destruction and restoration, the monument preserved its ancient form. In the 19th century, the building was destroyed and a new temple was built on the ancient foundation. Excluding some stones with relief, which belonged to previous buildings and used in masonry of the walls of the present-day temple, all its decor and external appearance dated back to the 19th century.

Entrance of the Azykh cave





Amaras cloister, Jutchu village
General view Church

As for the plan of the basilica, it should be considered as that of the 10th century, which recreated the structure of the ancient temple of the 4th century with only slight changes.

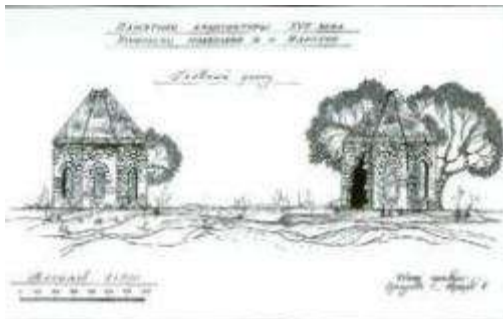
The next Albanian temple, which should be mentioned, is the Red church near Bina village. It was situated in the ancient cemetery, where there were a great number of ancient burial sites. On most of these there was no inscription, which was typical for Albanian graves. The church didn't represent much in the way of architectural or artistic value: it was built of ordinary rough-turned stone and had two entrances - from the south and west. However, it was of interest for its epigraphy on the western door, in which historical figures of Albania were mentioned.

There was also a cloister of Gtich in the territory of Boyuk Taghlar village, which is worth mentioning. It was fully built of madder hewn stone and had a cruciform square building with four columns on which there was a cupola. The cloister had one main and four small sanctuaries. From the inscription on the northern wall of the cloister, it became clear that it was founded in 1241 and completed in 1248. The building had also a porch more ancient than the cloister itself. On the porch, there were two cruciform monuments put in the right and left sides of the entrance to the temple.



Gtich cloister Boyuk Taghlar village

Another Albanian temple in Tsakuri village was built in the 12th century and, according to the epigraphy, was restored in 1682. This was quite a big church, the prayer hall of which was divided by couple of columns into three naves. Side walls were designed with arches and were plastered. The church was built of harshly hewn stone, whereas



its arches, bays and cornices of the altar were of neatly hewn stones. The external appearance of the church was attractive with the richly decorated portal of the entrance, which was typical for the 17th century architecture and was built during the restoration.

Khojavand district also had examples of Islamic architecture, such as tombs in the cemetery near Khojavand town. Octagonal with a cupola in the form of octahedron pyramidal hipped roof, the walls of these monuments were built of hewn stone mixed with calcimine. On every facet of the tombs, there were bays with a hemispheric top. The pyramidal hipped roofs of both tombs were of red baked bricks. In the first tomb, there was a reach-through hole of big stone plates with decorative ornaments.

The next tomb was that of Mir Mehdi Khazani (1819-1894), an Azerbaijani historian, poet, and author of the work "Kitabi-tarixi Garabagh" (History of Garabagh). It covers the period from the establishment of the Garabagh khanate up to the signing of the Turkmanchay Treaty in 1828, which resulted in the complete occupation of the Northern Azerbaijani territories by Russia. Mir Mehdi also wrote poems with the pen-name Khazani.

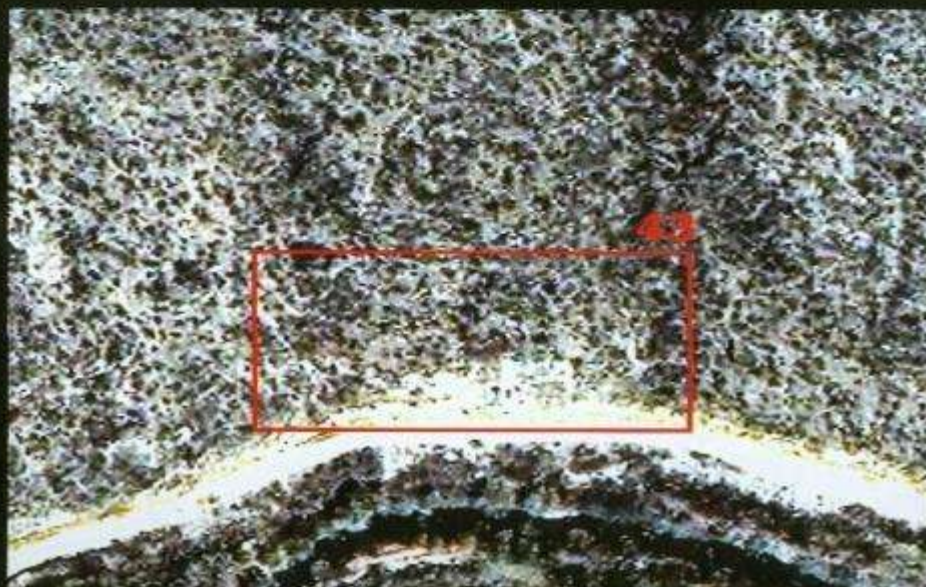
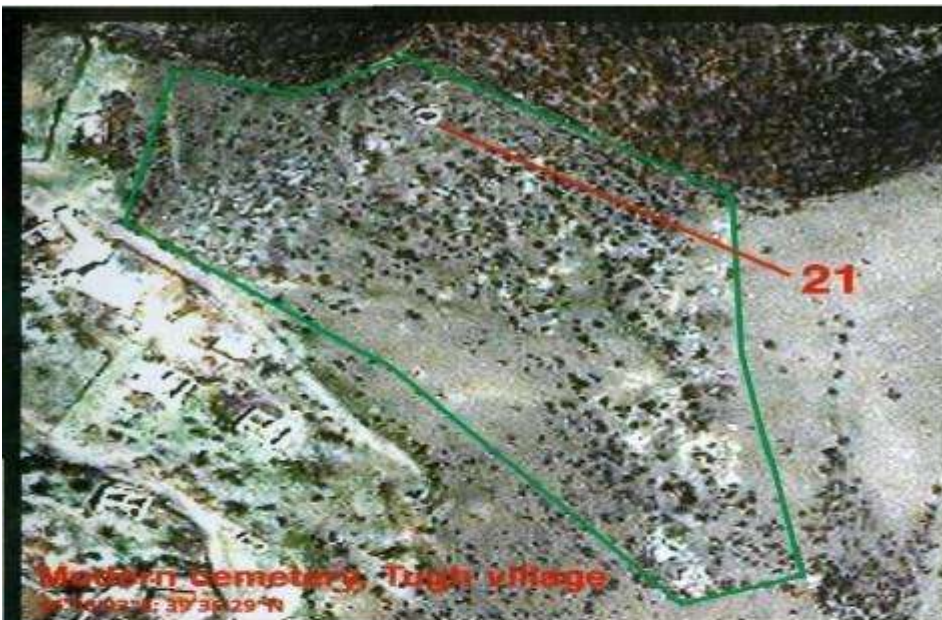
Another famous person from Khojavand is Khudadat bay Malikaslanov (1879-1935). Graduating from the Petersburg Institute of Engineers of Communications in 1904, he was famous for his engineering elaborations. On March 1917, Khudadat bay was appointed plenipotentiary of the Temporary Government on Transcaucasian Railway Communications. From November 1917 to May 1918, he was Minister of Communications of the Transcaucasian Commissariat and Transcaucasian Federal Republic. From May 1918 to May 1920, Khudadat bay Malikaslanov was Minister of Communications of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic. On April 1919, he was appointed chair of the commission on alphabet reforms, and on June 1919, first deputy chairman of the State Committee of Defense. After the establishment of Soviet Azerbaijan, Khudadat bay was subjected to repression and died in imprisonment.

Another politician and statesman Javad bay Malikyeganov (1878-1942) is also from Khojavand. After 1917 he was a member of the Musavat Party and was elected to the Transcaucasian Seim. On May 1918, Javad bay entered the Azerbaijani National Soviet, and on December became a member of the Azerbaijani Parliament. He was appointed General-Governor of Lankaran in 1919 and struggled against Denikin. Javad bay was also one of the organizers of Turkic Worker Conference. After the establishment of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan, he was also subjected to repression and died in jail.

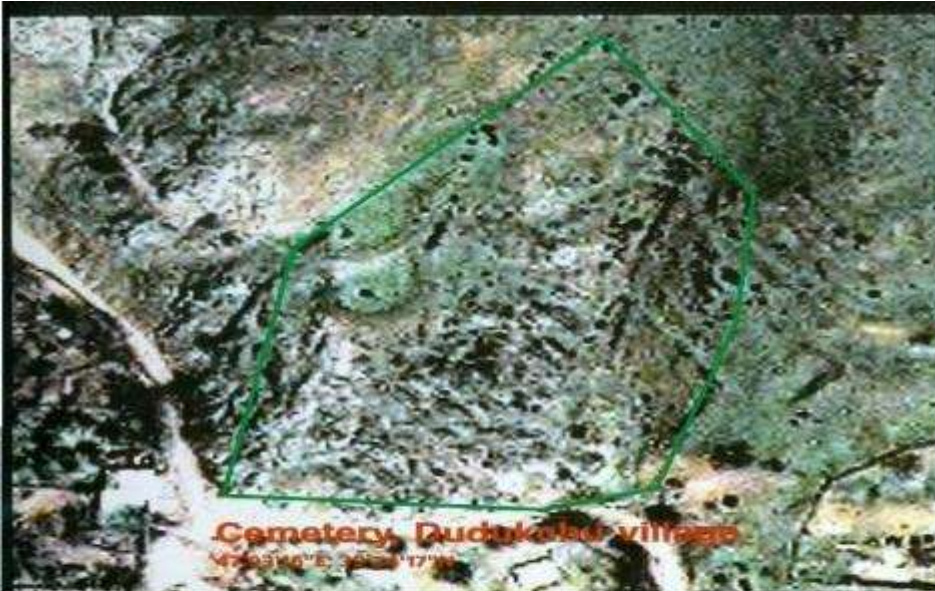


Tugh village











Cemetery, Kuropatkino village
47°08'16" S, 75°49'06" N

Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Tomb N1	17 th century	Khojavand village	47°05'40"E; 39°47'23"N	destroyed
2	Tomb N2	17 th century	Khojavand village	47°05'40"E; 39°47'23"N	destroyed
3	Albanberdi church	-	Garakand village	missing	unknown
4	Maiden tower	-	Garakand village	missing	unknown
5	Albanian temple	-	Gaghartsi village	missing	unknown
6	Albanian temple	-	Chorakli village	missing	unknown
7	Baghyr khan temple	12 th century	Jamiyyat village	missing	unknown
8	Albanian temple	16 th century	Gavahyn village	missing	unknown
9	Albanian temple	1667	Gargar village	missing	unknown
10	Albanian temple	17 th century	Sos village	missing	unknown
11	Amaras cloister	4 th , 10 th and 19 th centuries	Jutchu village	47°01'24"E; 39°41'19"N	unknown
12	Albanian temple	13 th century	Taghaverd village	missing	unknown
13	Albanian temple	1645	Zoghalbulag village	missing	unknown

14	Albanian temple	17 th century	Azykh village	missing	unknown
15	Gtich cloister	1241-1248	Boyuk Taghlar village	missing	unknown
16	School building	Early 20 th century	Boyuk Taghlar village	missing	unknown
17	Albanian temple	12 th century	Tugh village	46°57'47"E; 39°35'11"N	unknown
18	Anapat temple	-	Tugh village	46°57'46"E; 39°35'06"N	unknown
19	Gyzylvang temple	-	Tugh village	missing	unknown
20	Bridge	18 th century	NearTugh village	missing	unknown
21	Tomb of M.M.Khazani	70s of the 19 century	Tugh village	46°58'02"E; 39°35'30"N	unknown
22	12 room school building	1904 (founded in 1885 as a two class school)	Tugh village	46°57'51"E; 39°35'19"N	destroyed
23	Albanian temple	4 th -6 th centuries	Susanlyg village	missing	unknown
24	Albanian temple	12 th and 17 th centuries	Tsakuri village	missing	unknown
25	Albanian temple	-	Chyraguz village	missing	unknown
26	Albanian temple	1601	Mammaddara village	missing	unknown
27	Mosque	-	Dudukchu village	missing	unknown
28	Tomb	-	Dudukchu village	missing	destroyed
29	Albanian temple	-	Edilli village	missing	unknown
30	Albanian temple	-	Aghbulag village	missing	unknown

31	Albanian temple	-	Khyrmanjyg village	missing	unknown
32	Albanian temple	-	Malikjanly village	missing	unknown
33	Albanian temple	1721	Hadrut settlement	missing	unknown
34	Albanian temple	1635	Taghaser village	missing	unknown
35	Albanian temple	17 th century	Sor village	missing	unknown
36	Albanian temple	17 th century	Darakand village	missing	unknown
37	Albanian temple	-	Binadarasi village	missing	unknown
38	Albanian temple	18 th century	Guneychartar village	missing	unknown
39	Albanian temple	14 th century	Dolanlar village	missing	unknown
40	Albanian temple	-	Dolanlar village	missing	unknown
41	Albanian temple	-	Chaylaggala village	missing	unknown

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
42	Azykh cave	Lower Paleolithic Age	Azykh village	46°59'16"E; 39°37'20"N	unknown
43	Taghlar cave	Paleolithic Age	Boyuk Taghlar village	46°57'54"E; 39°36'08"N	unknown
44	Nargiztapa residential area	Early and Middle Bronze Ages	5 km east of Khojavand town	missing	unknown

45	Necropolis	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Dolanlar village	missing	unknown
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Museums and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
46	Museum of History (3 200 exhibits)	1979	Hadrut settlement	47°01'48"E; 39°30'27"N	unknown
47	Mother monument	1982	Garakand village	missing	unknown
48	1941-1945 monument	1970	Khojavand town Knuniants Str.	missing	unknown
49	1941-1945 monument	1978	Tugh village	46°57'55"E; 39°35'09"N	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
50	Library	Khojavand town, Knuniants Str.	missing	unknown
51	Library	Khojavand village (Azerbaijani quarter)	missing	destroyed
52	Library	Kuropatkino village	missing	destroyed
53	Library	Garadaghly village	missing	destroyed
54	Library	Mughanly village	missing	destroyed
55	Library	Amiranlar village	missing	destroyed

56	Library	Salakatin village	missing	destroyed
57	Library	Akhullu village	missing	destroyed
58	Library	Gunashli village	missing	destroyed
59	Library	Arakul village	missing	destroyed
60	House of Culture	Khojavand town, Knuniants Str.	missing	unknown
61	House of Culture	Hadrut settlement	missing	unknown
62	House of Culture	Khojavand village (Azerbaijani quarter)	missing	destroyed
63	House of Culture	Kuropatkino village	missing	destroyed
64	House of Culture	Tugh village	missing	unknown
65	House of Culture	Garadaghly village	missing	destroyed
66	House of Culture	Mughanly village	missing	destroyed
67	Social Club	Khojavand village (Azerbaijani quarter)	missing	destroyed
68	Social Club	Kuropatkino village	missing	destroyed
69	Social Club	Tugh village	missing	destroyed
70	Social Club	Garadaghly village	missing	destroyed
71	Social Club	Mughanly village	missing	destroyed
72	Social Club	Amiranlar village	missing	destroyed

73	Social Club	Salakatin village	missing	destroyed
74	Social Club	Akhullu village	missing	destroyed
75	Social Club	Gunashli village	missing	destroyed
76	Social Club	Arakul village	missing	destroyed



LEGEND

- Necropolis
- Cemetery
- Mound
- Castle
- Tomb
- Albanian temple
- Stone sheep figure
- Stone horse figure
- Bust
- 20 January monument
- 1941-1945 complex
- Museum, Picture Gallery
- Children Music School
- Centralised Library System
- Children Library
- Library
- House of Culture
- Social Club

- District center
- Towns
- Other settlements
- District boundary
- Railroad, Railway station
- Road
- Dirt road
- Bridge
- High-voltage line
- Gas pipeline
- River
- Spring
- Altitude in meters
- Pass

2.5 km 0 2.5 5.0 7.5 km

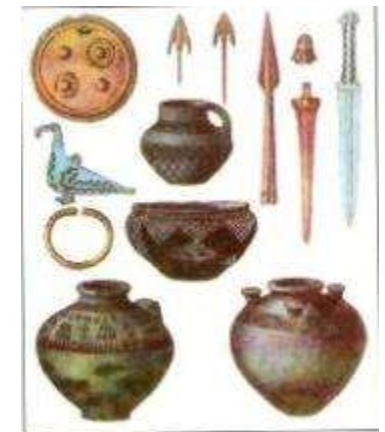
Khojaly district

Date of establishment	November 26,1991
Date of occupation	February 26,1992
Area	930sq.km (1991)
Population	20.863(1991)
Ethnic composition	5.123 Azerbaijani, 15.623 Armenian, 47 Russian, 70 other
Cultural resources, including	48
Monuments	28
Museums and memorial complexes	1
Cultural establishments	19

Although Khojaly is known as the town where a genocide against its Azerbaijani population was committed by the Armenians on February 26,1992, its name was also famous for the "Khojaly-Gadabay" archeological culture dating back to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (13th-7th centuries BC) and encompassing the area between the Kur and Araz Rivers. This included residential areas, workshops, graves and sanctuaries.

The first monuments of the "Khojaly-Gadabay" culture were discovered near Khojaly town, in the cemetery, at the end of the 19th century and consisted of stone box graves and mounds. Formed of rough-turned stones in the form of a rectangle, the stone box graves, which were widespread from the 2nd millennium BC to the 6th-7th centuries AD in mountainous and highland areas, were used for single and group burials, usually with mounds on them. Some of them were 9 m in length. People were buried in a fetal position alongside their belongings. During archeological excavations in the Khojaly cemetery, five types of mounds, as well as different types of earthenware crockery, weapons (sword, dagger, spear, etc), adornments of gold, bronze, cockleshell, agate, glass, paste, bronze work instruments and horse ammunitions were found.

The next mounds which deserve being mentioned were those of Khachynchay in the north-east of Seyidbayli village, dating back to the Early Bronze Age with a height of about 1-2, 5 m and a diameter of 10-20 m. These mounds contained gold adornments, daggers of archaic type, stone maces, knives and one entire set of earthenware crockery, and differed from one another in their burying traditions.



Examples, Khojaly-Gadabay culture



*Photos and schemes
Asgaran castle, Asgaran settlement*

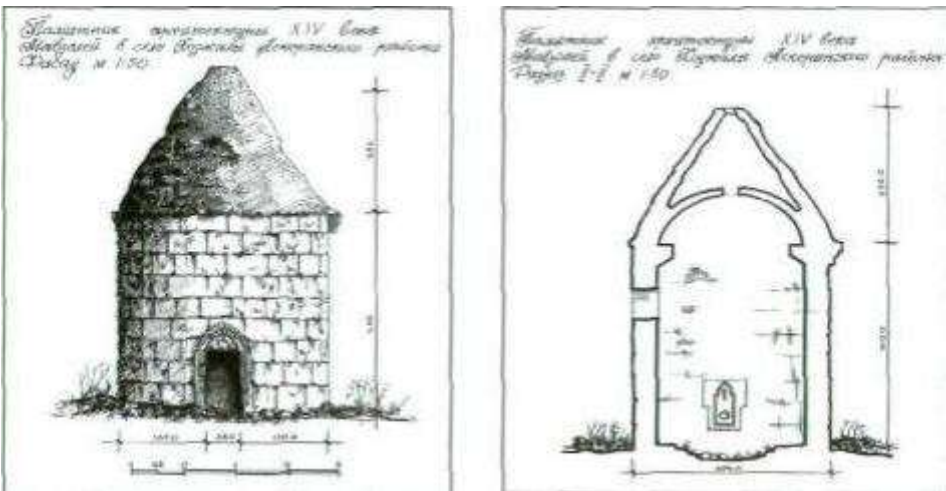
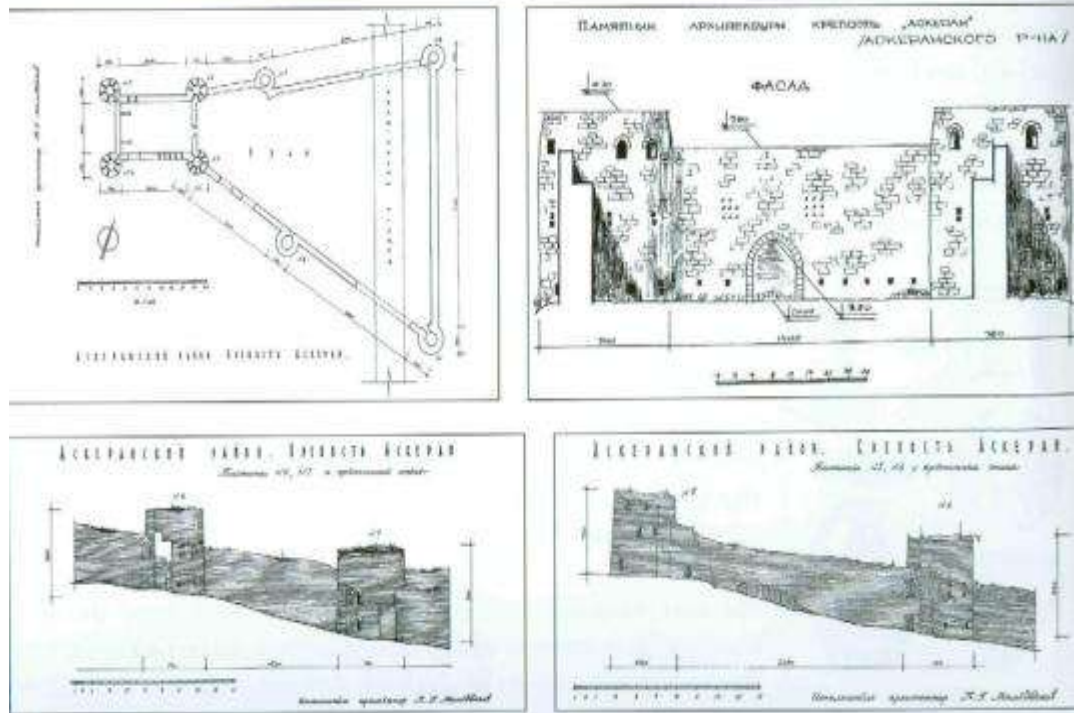
As for the architectural monuments of Khojaly, the first that should be mentioned was the Asgaran castle, built by Panah khan of Garabagh in the 18th century for defensive purposes. It was divided into two fortifications on both sides of the river. The right side of the castle consisted of a double wall of 250 m length with two towers in the middle and rectangle fortifications on each end. The left side of the castle consisted of a combination of rectangles and trapeze forts united into one defense center. The castle walls were of 9 m height and 2 m width and built of river stones. They had eight, round three-tier bastions. The upper part of the castle on the right bank of the Gargarchay River was located on a rather low height, whereas its lower part was on a gently sloping part of the bank of the river. Both parts of the castle were connected with each other. The monument was restored and conserved in 1986-1988.

There were also the temple complex of the 7th century in Badara village, the 14th century tombs in Khojaly town, Albanian temples in the Khanabad, Khanyeri, Meshali Shushakand, Khachmach and Chanagchy villages, which are worth mentioning as well.

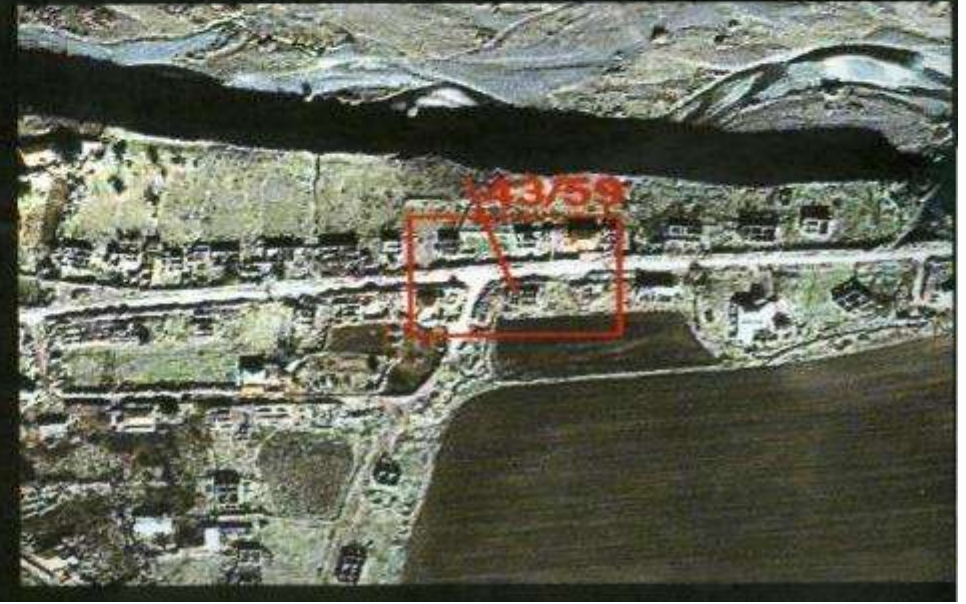
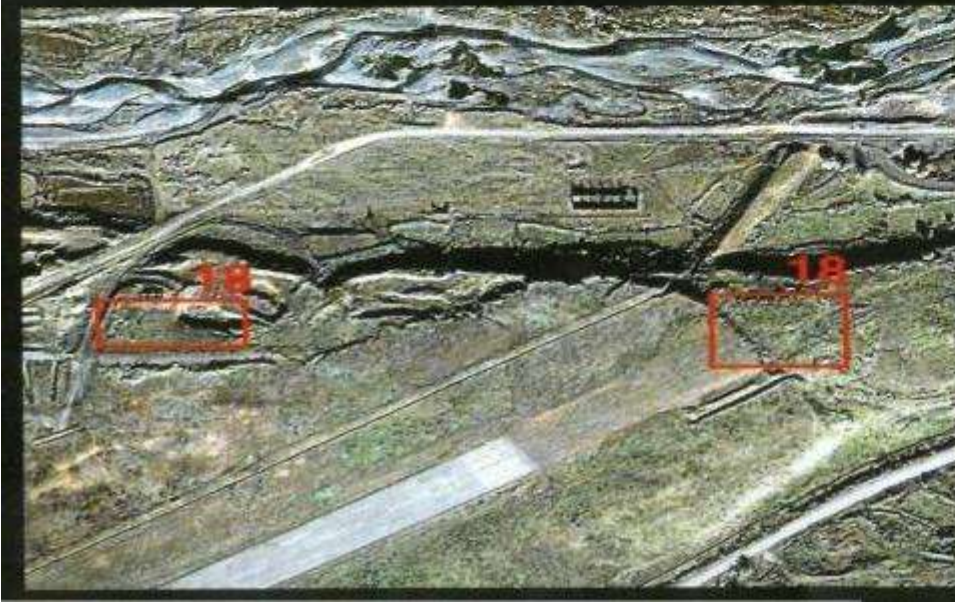
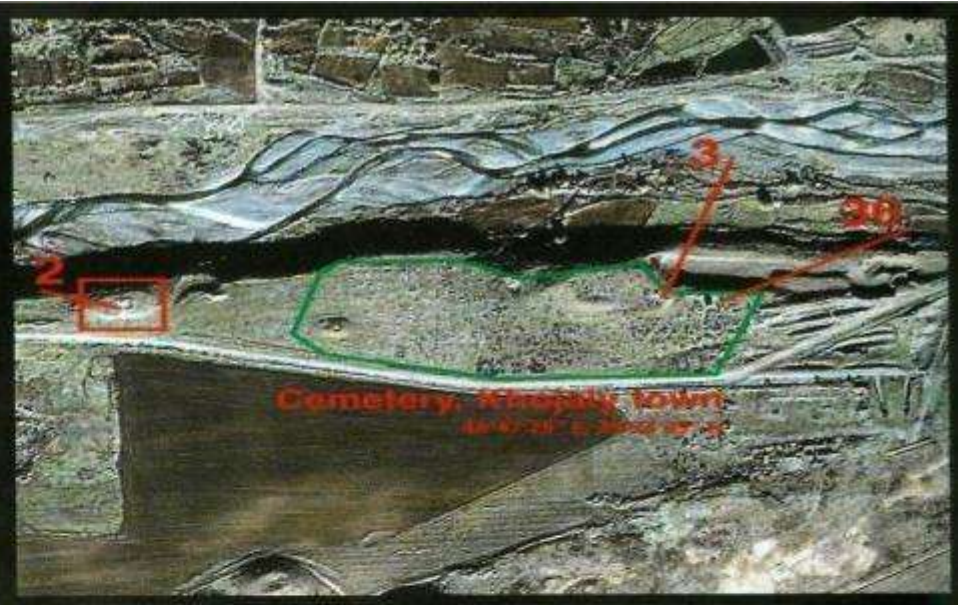
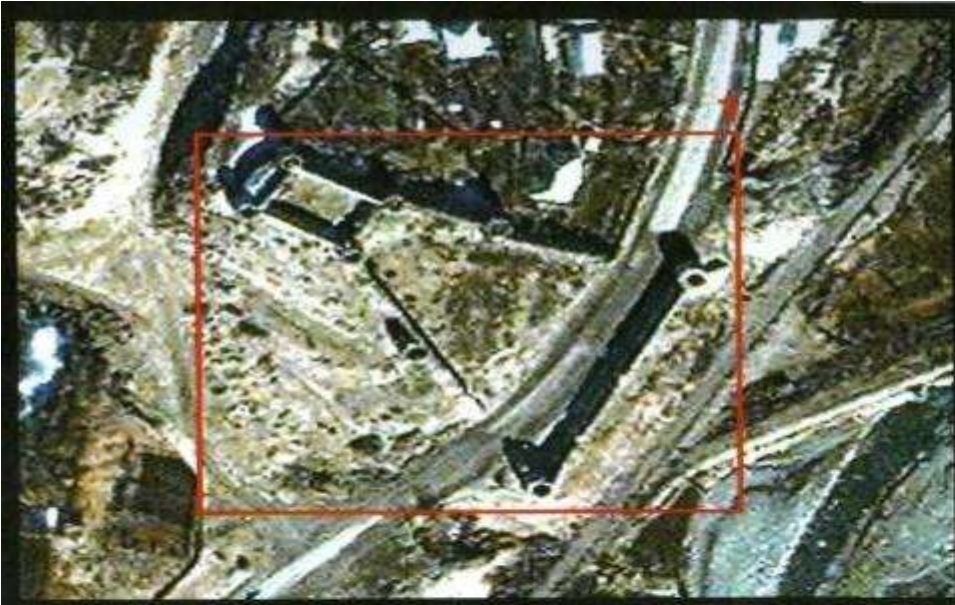


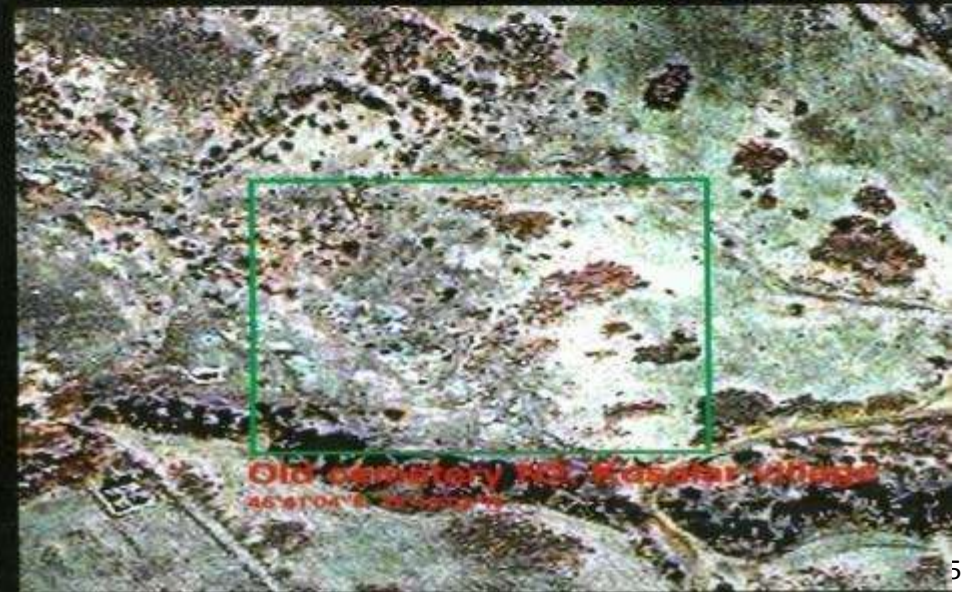
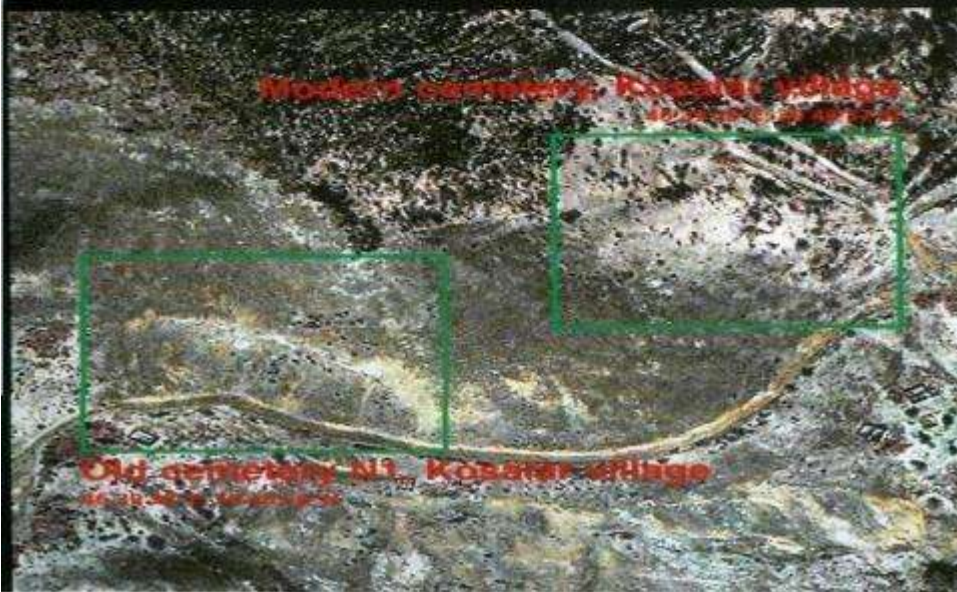
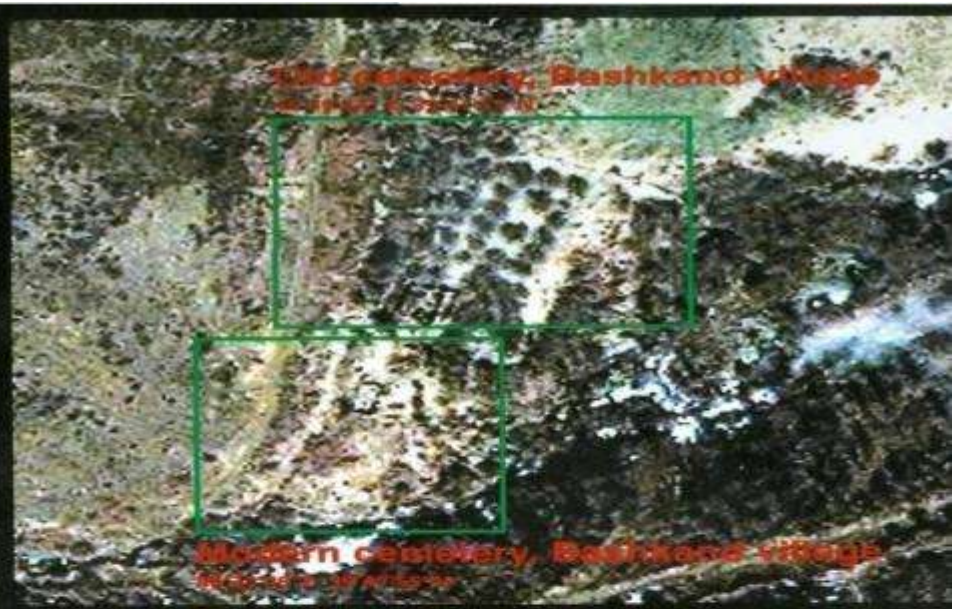
Artefacts, Khojaly cemetery

Like Khojaly town, Khankandi, surrounded by the territory of Khojaly district, was also rich with different monuments. The personal property of Ibrahimkhalil khan of Garabagh, where horses and dairy animals were kept, Khankandi was turned into military headquarters by the Tsarist Government in 1898. Military divisions of the Azerbaijani Democratic Republic were located here in 1918-1920. After sovietization and the establishment of the Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Oblast within Azerbaijan, Khankandi was renamed Stepanakert in honor of Stepan Shaumian, a bolshevik-dashnak, on August 10, 1923. On November 26, 1991, the town was returned to its original name - Khankandi - by the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the All Union Census of Population in 1989, 3.385 Azerbaijanis lived alongside Armenians in an area of 10 sq. km. The town of Khankandi was then also occupied by the Armenians and 14 cultural resources, comprising 6 monuments, including necropoli, burial mounds and an Albanian temple, a museum, a picture gallery, a memorial complex and 5 cultural establishments were deprived of the care of the Azerbaijani population.



Schemes, Tomb, Khojaly town





Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Asgaran castle	18 th century	Asgaran settlement	46°49'53"E; 39°56'00"N	unknown
2	Round tomb	1356-1357	Khojaly town	46°47'33"E; 39°54'30"N	destroyed
3	Tomb	14 th century	Khojaly town	46°47'35"E; 39°54'30"N	destroyed
4	Castle	14 th century	Dashbashy forest Dashbashy village	missing	unknown
5	Albanian temple	13 th century	Khanabad village	missing	unknown
6	Temple complex	7 th century	Badara village	missing	unknown
7	Gyrkhlar castle	Middle Ages	Badara village	missing	unknown
8	Albanian temple	1673	Khanyeri village	missing	unknown
9	Albanian temple	-	Meshali village	missing	unknown
10	Albanian temple	1202	Armudlu clearing Garagav village	missing	unknown
11	Albanian temple	-	Karkijahan settlement Khankandi town	missing	unknown
12	Albanian temple	15 th century	Shushakand village	missing	unknown
13	Albanian temple	17 th century	Khachmach village	missing	unknown
14	Albanian temple	17 th century	Chanagchy village	missing	unknown

15	Albanian temple	17 th century	Chanagchy village	missing	unknown
16	Albanian temple	-	Garabulag village	missing	unknown
17	Albanian temple	-	Daghyurd village	missing	unknown

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
18	Khojaly mounds	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	Khojaly town	46°47'43"E; 39°54'29"N 46°47'59"E; 39°54'79"N	unknown
19	Stone box necropolis	Bronze Age	Khojaly town	46°47'57"E; 39°54'13"N	unknown
20	Khachynchay mounds	Early Bronze Age	North-east of Seyidbayli village	missing	unknown
21	Pitcher graves necropolis	Bronze Age	Armudlu clearing Garagav village	missing	unknown
22	Mounds	Bronze Age	Armudlu clearing Garagav village	missing	unknown
23	Stone box necropolis	Iron Age	Armudlu clearing Garagav village	missing	unknown
24	Necropolis	Early and Middle Bronze Ages	South of Khankandi town	missing	unknown
25	Khankandi mounds	Bronze Age	North of Khankandi town	missing	unknown
26	Mounds	Iron Age	Near Khankandi town	missing	unknown
27	Pitcher graves necropolis	Early Middle Ages	Khankandi town	missing	unknown
28	Cemetery	Bronze Age	Chanagchy village	missing	unknown

29	Stone box necropolis	Iron Age	Daghyurd village	missing	unknown
30	Stone box necropolis	Iron Age	Daghyurd village	missing	unknown

Examples of Arts and Crafts

N	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
31	Stone sheep figures	Middle Ages	Janhasan village	missing	unknown
32	Stone horse figures	Middle Ages	Janhasan village	missing	unknown

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
33	Museum of History (160 exhibits)	1988	Yalobakand village	46°39'45"E; 39°48'57"N	destroyed
34	Museum of History (22 591 exhibits)	-	Khankandi town	missing	unknown
35	Picture Gallery	-	Khankandi town	missing	unknown
36	20 January monument	1990	Khojaly town	46°47'19"E; 39°54'29"N	destroyed
37	1941-1945 complex	1978-1979	Khankandi town	missing	unknown
38	Bust of M.Azizbayov	1979	Khankandi town Tumanian Str.	missing	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
39	Children Music School	Khojaly town	missing	destroyed
40	Children Music School	Karkijahan settlement Khankandi town	missing	destroyed
41	Library N1	Khojaly town	missing	destroyed
42	Library N2	Khojaly town	missing	destroyed
43	Library N3	Khojaly town	46°47'01"E; 39°54'28"N	destroyed
44	Library N1	Kosalar village	missing	destroyed
45	Library N2	Kosalar village	missing	destroyed
46	Library	Jamilli village	missing	destroyed
47	Library	Garagav village	missing	destroyed
48	Library	Meshali village	missing	destroyed
49	Library	Yalobakand village	missing	destroyed
50	Library	Javadlar village	missing	destroyed
51	Library	Bashkand village	missing	destroyed
52	Library	Janhasan village	missing	destroyed

53	Central Library named after M.Gorki	Khankandi town, Lenin Avenue	missing	unknown
54	Children Library	Khankandi town	missing	unknown
55	Library	Karkijahan settlement Khankandi town	missing	destroyed
56	House of Culture	Khojaly town	46°47'13"E; 39°54'56"N	destroyed
57	House of Culture	Kosalar village	missing	destroyed
58	House of Culture	Yalobakand village	missing	destroyed
59	Social Club	Khojaly town	46M70VE; 39°54'28"N	destroyed
60	Social Club	Kosalar village	missing	destroyed
61	Social Club	Jamilli village	missing	destroyed
62	Social Club	Karkijahan settlement Khankandi town	missing	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources



- LEGEND**
- - - Line of occupation
 - District center
 - Other settlements
 - - - District boundary
 - Railroad, Railway station
 - Road
 - Dirt road
 - Bridge
 - River
 - Spring
 - 898.5 Altitude in meters

- LEGEND**
- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Residential area | | 1941-1945 complex |
| | Necropolis | | Museum, Picture Gallery |
| | Cemetery | | Home Museum |
| | Mound | | Theatre |
| | Castle | | Mugham School |
| | Masque | | Children Music School |
| | Tomb | | Centralised Library System |
| | Albanian temple | | Town Library |
| | Palace | | Youth Library |
| | Hamam | | Children Library |
| | Stone horse figure | | Library |
| | Gravestones, Stone figures | | House of Culture |
| | Monument | | Social Club |
| | 20 January monument | | Park |
| | Martyrs Alley | | |

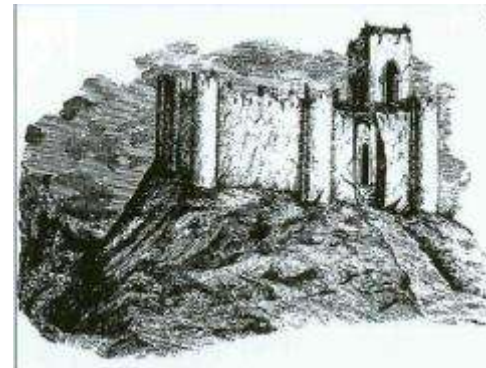
Aghdam district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation	July 23, 1993
Area	1.150 sq.km (1992)
Population	132.170(1989)
Ethnic composition	131.101 Azerbaijani, 476 Armenian, 379 Russian, 214 other
Cultural resources, Including	126
Monuments	49
Museums and memorial complexes	6
Cultural establishments	71

As already mentioned, one of the centers of the Garabagh khanate, before the Shusha castle was built, was Shahbulag. Shahbulag castle, which was restored in 1985, was built in the territory of Aghdam district in the middle of the 18th century by Panah khan of Garabagh. As for Aghdam town, according to some sources, its name was also related to the name of Panah khan, as it served as his rest area. Although Panah khan and his people moved to Shusha, the third capital of the khanate, he and his family members were buried in Aghdam. The area where Panah khan and his family members had lived for some period and were buried was called "Imarat of Panah khan."

This complex contained a palace and living quarters, as well as the tombs of Panah khan, Ibrahimkhalil khan, Saryjaly khan, Mehdigulu khan and his son, the graves of Natavan and her son. All the tombs, apart from being architectural monuments similar to other tombs mentioned in the previous chapters, were valuable for the personalities buried there, who played an important role not only in the history of Garabagh, but also of all Azerbaijan.

The "Imarat of Panah khan" complex was restored in 1985-1986.



1 - Shahbulag castle in 1901
2 - Shahbulag castle in 1986



"Imarat of Panah khan" complex:
1 - Tombs of Mehdigulu khan and his son
2 - Monument of Natavan
3 - Living quarters



However, there were tombs in the territory of the district distinguished for their architectural peculiarities and decorations, not only among those in Azerbaijan, but also in the world. One was the Gutlu Musa oghlu tomb of world importance in Khachyndarbatli village. The tomb consisted of twelve facets, which were based on a three-level socle, and a pyramidal hipped roof. The socle and facets were faced with stone blocks. The hipped roof was covered with plane stone plates. On all facets of the body, there were light apertures or decorative bays. The entrance aperture was framed with ornamented rosettes. As for its interior, it consisted of an underground crypt and an overground cell. The latter was covered with a multi-circle arch ceiling. There was a mihrab in the southern wall. The interior was decorated with different images of animals (such as tigers, deer, wild goats, griffins). On the entrance door, an inscription showed that the tomb was built in 1314 for Gutlu Musa oghlu by the architect Shahbanzar.

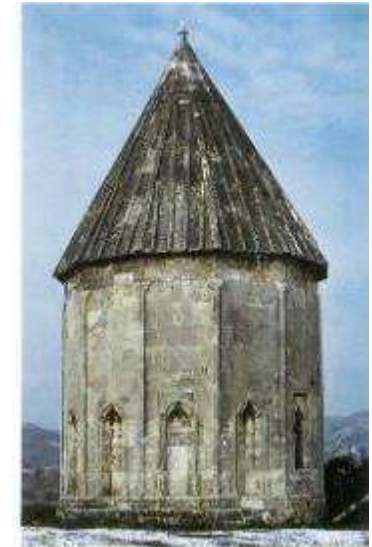
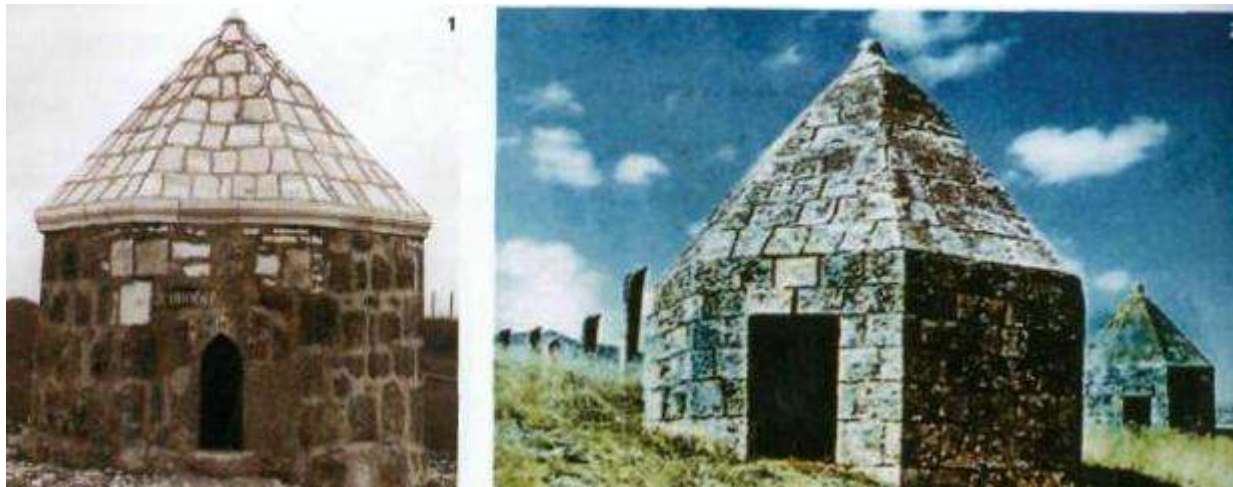
The monument was restored in 1983.

The next tomb, which was attractive for its architectural-spatial structure, was that of Ughurlu bay of the 19th century. The octagonal body of the monument was of more ancient construction. The intricate design of the facades and the interior with arched bays distinguished this tomb from those with simpler decorations prevailing in the period. Free of extra ornamental decorations, the monument created a favorable impression due to the perfect contours of its details and its good setting. The walls of the tomb were of neatly hewn stones of local origin.

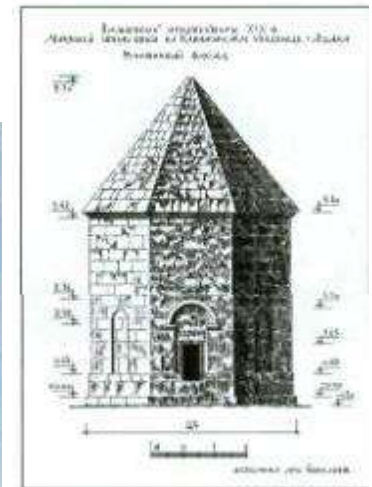
There were also tombs in Magsudlu, Boyahmadli, Papravand, Garapirimli, Kangarli and between the Galaychylar and Gazanchy villages. Of these monuments, the one in Kangarli was restored in 1985 and those in Garapirimli and Papravand were conserved in 1987.

Among other examples of Islamic architecture, mosques were prevalent, the most famous and important of which was that of Aghdam town built in 1868. The architect of this mosque, as of those of Govharagha in Shusha and the Hajy Alakbar, Horadiz and Gochahmadli mosques in Fuzuli was Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi.

Square in shape, the mosque was built of local limestone, with minarets of baked brick. For that reason, the white main facade of the mosque contrasted with the semi-dark inside of the portal covered with a tall, deep and arrow-form cap. However, the record on the entrance door was seen clearly. The windows along



*Gutlu Musa oghlu tomb
Khachyndarbatli village*



*Scheme, Tomb of Ughurlu bay
Ahmadavar village*

the right and left side of the portal had a certain role in Ahmadavar village

the richness of the main facade. Vaulted and cupola covering, as well as special balconies for women formed the main aim of the mosque interior. Four octagonal stone columns in the center divided the cult hall into three naves. The mihrab, which was the main element of the interior, and the minarets of the mosque were decorated tastefully by Mahammad Shukufi Tabrizi. The sharafa part (azan place) of the minarets was of local limestone used in the construction of the mosque walls, whereas the part from sharafa up to the garret was of baked brick. The minarets, the last picks of which was completed with garret of timber, resembled Garabagh carpets.

The mosque underwent restoration work in 1988-1989.

There were also a certain number of mosques like those in the Khydyrly, Giyasly (restored in 1985), Shahbulag, Papravand, Abdal and Gulably villages.

As for another example of Islamic architecture in Aghdam, that was the Gulably hamam. Built in completely eastern architectural style, the hamam, the architect of which was again Karbalayi Safikhan Garabaghi, was unique to this region in Azerbaijan. It consisted of six rooms, two reservoirs to keep water and an additional room, and was built of rock stone. The main hall of the hamam was connected with another by a narrow corridor, on the right and left sides of which there were two rooms. The internal walls of the halls were octagonal and cells were carved along the wall there. The cells of both halls were similar for both size and construction. In the center of one of the halls, there was an octagonal fountain in the eastern style. The cells were completed with arches, whereas the reservoirs with pointed cupola.

As other territories occupied by Armenia, Aghdam also was an ancient residential area, which can be proven by those of Uzarliktapa, Chyragtapa, Garaghajy, Goytapa, Chinartapa, Gavurgala, mounds and ancient cemeteries.

The Uzarliktapa residential area was an archeological monument in the east of Aghdam town dating back to the Middle Bronze Age (first half and middle of the 2nd millennium). Its area was 2 ha with a height of 9, 8 m. The depth of the cultural level was 3 m and was rich with construction remnants, ceramics and

1- Tomb, Kangarli village 2- Tomb,



Mosque, Aghdam town
1- in 1895 and 2- in 1990



stone materials. The residential area contained sickles, household wells, earthenware crockery, grater, mortars, earthenware churn piece, bronze-wares, different red crockery of black baking with geometrical patterns, an earthenware figure of a woman and other artefacts belonging to the population engaged with agriculture, cattle breeding and gardening.

Another ancient town and cemetery was that of Gavurgala, dating back to the 3rd-10th centuries in the territory of Sofulu village with an area of about 40 ha. The town, which was first discovered in 1959, was presumed to be the remnant of Aluen town, the residence of Albanian Tsars. During archeological excavations, which continued for 20 years, remnants and a socle of a one-nave basilica and epitaph on the grave of the brother of Gregory Hamam, Albanian Tsar, temples of pagans and Christians, beads, weaving instruments, houses of stone and so on were found in this area. Among the artefacts, were bottles of perfume made of glass in Syria and coins of Byzantine Emperor Anastasia the First.

If Kalbajar could be proud of its Museum of History, Aghdam was also proud of its Museum of Bread with 694 exhibits, which was the first in the former Soviet Union and the second in the world. There were 7 000 year-old wheat seeds, examples of cosmonaut breads, agricultural instruments, oriental ovens, and examples of bread from different regions of the world, including Azerbaijan. It also possessed a 19th century mill, which was built in Aghdam, with the capacity of grinding 10 tones of seed a day. A bread quota of one child who died during the siege of Leningrad (present-day Saint-Petersburg) in the Second World War, which was presented to the museum by its mother, was also among the exhibits.

As for prominent persons of Aghdam, the first who should be mentioned is Gasym bay Zakir (1784-1857). Although he was born in Shusha and is already mentioned in the chapter on Shusha district, Zakir spent the main part of his life in Khyndyrystan village of Aghdam, which was given to him by Mehdigulu khan of Garabagh.

Suleyman Sani Akhundov (1875-1939), writer, author of the first plays for the Azerbaijani Soviet stage, a brilliant pedagogue and public figure spent his childhood and youth years in the Seyidli quarter of Aghdam town.

Aghdam is also the home of Gurban Pirimov (1880-1965), a talented tar-player and follower of Sadygjan, father of the Azerbaijani tar, and teacher of a number of talented tar-players. He also contributed greatly to the emergence and development of Azerbaijani opera. Being a soloist of the opera theatre, Gurban worked here continuously for 40 years. He was not only an orchestra soloist, but also a good adviser to composers and conductors, helping them to write new operas.

Adila Namazova (1926), who was the first in the former Soviet Union to study clinical features of congenital defects of the heart membrane, identified



Stone figure, Boyahmadli village

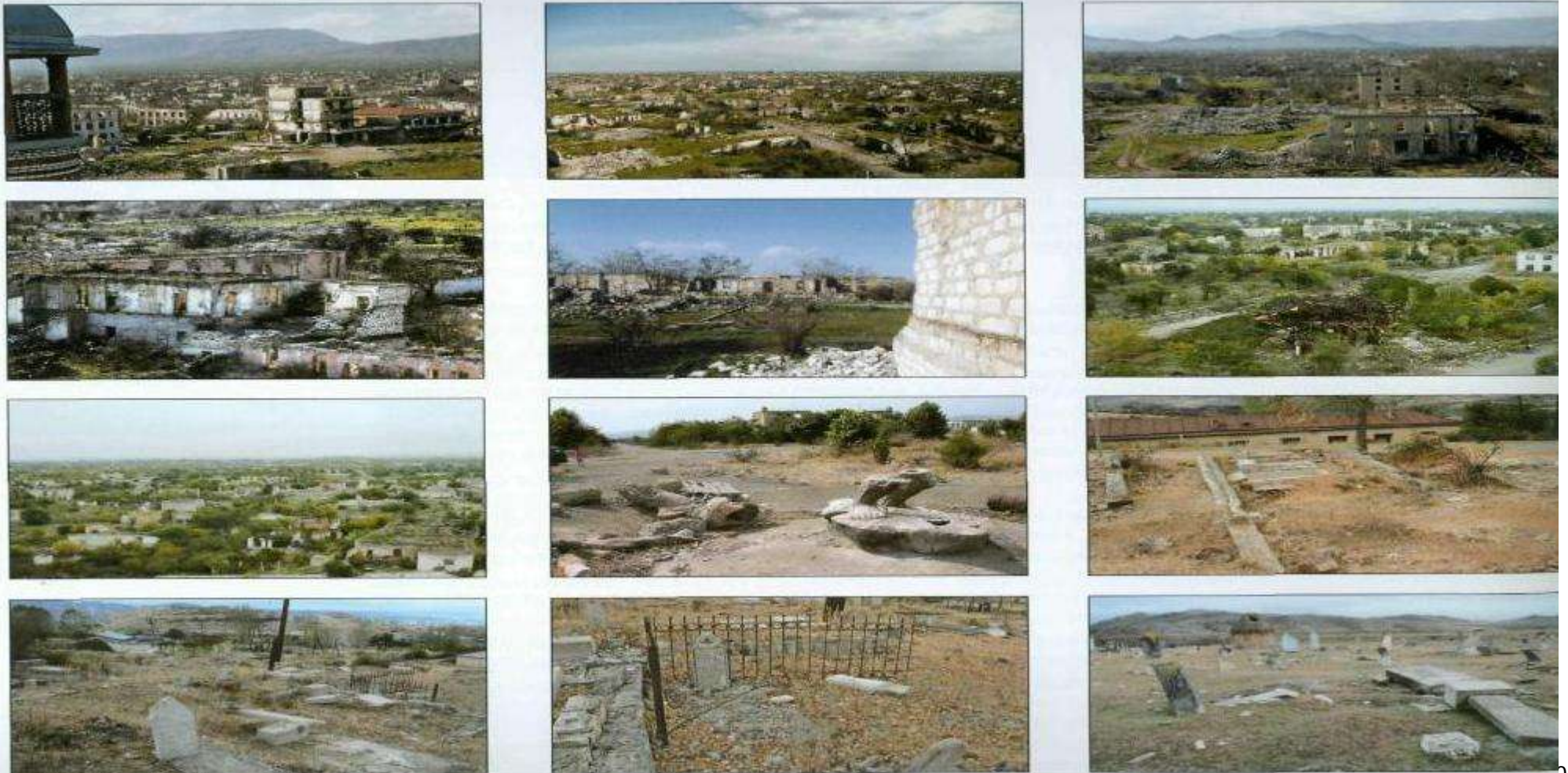


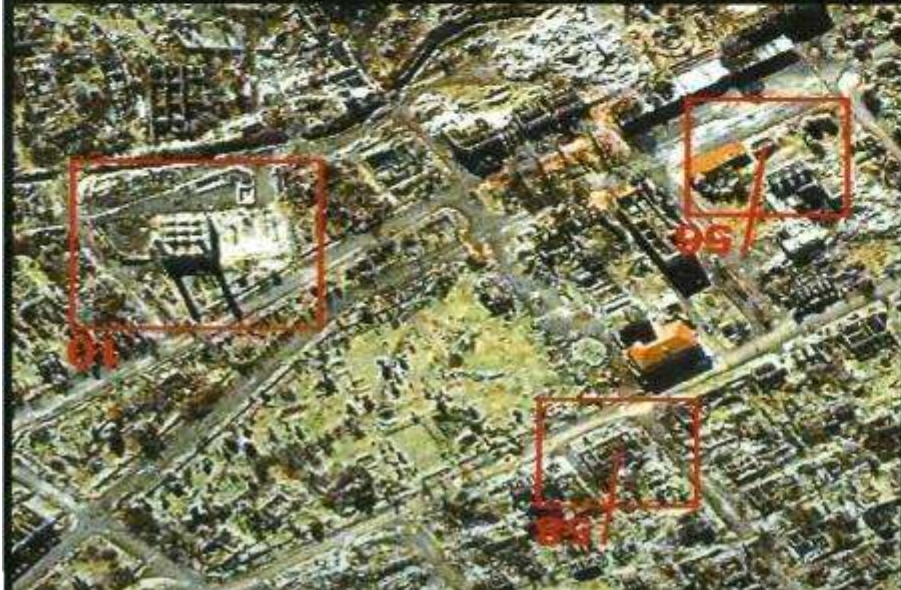
indication and contra-indication criteria for surgical operation in artificial blood circulation conditions, and proposed a classification of those defects.

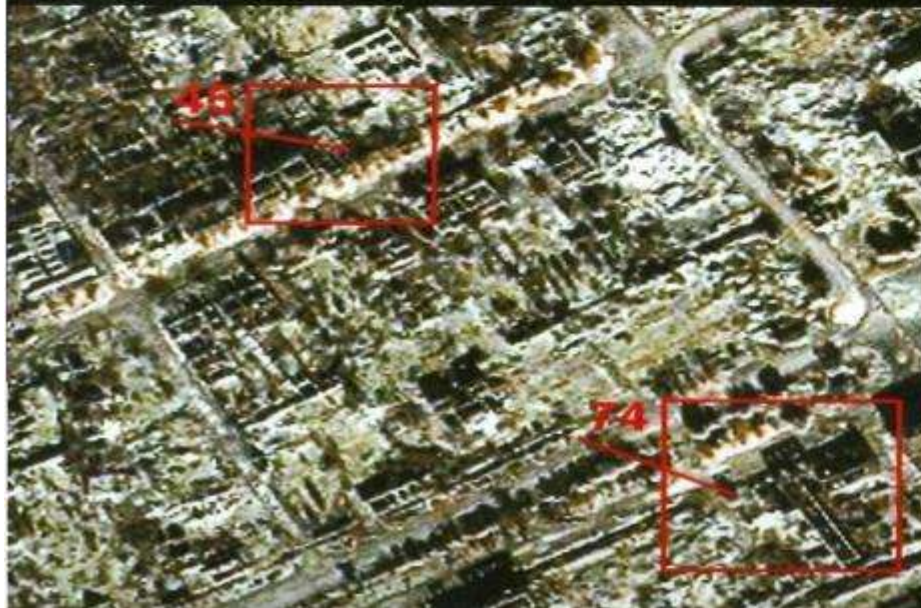
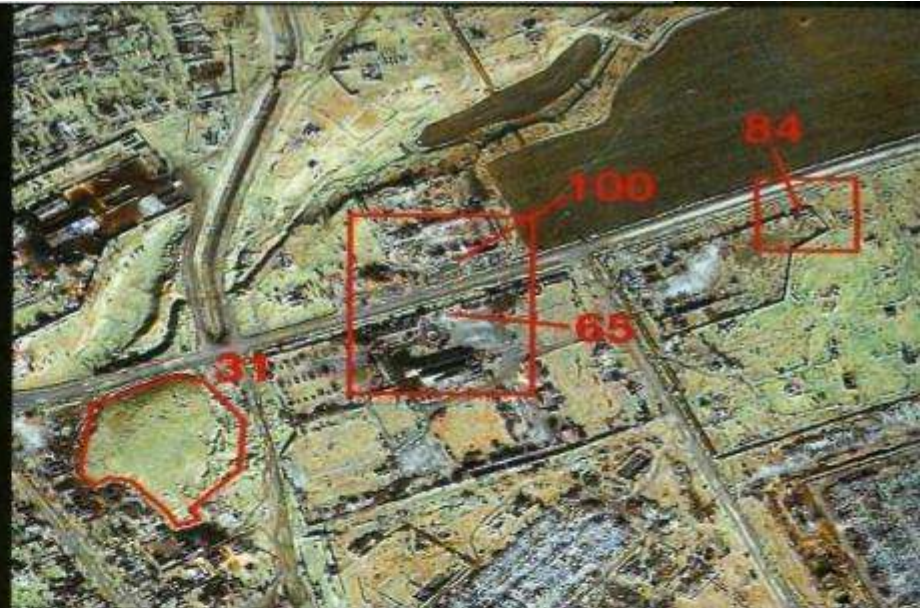
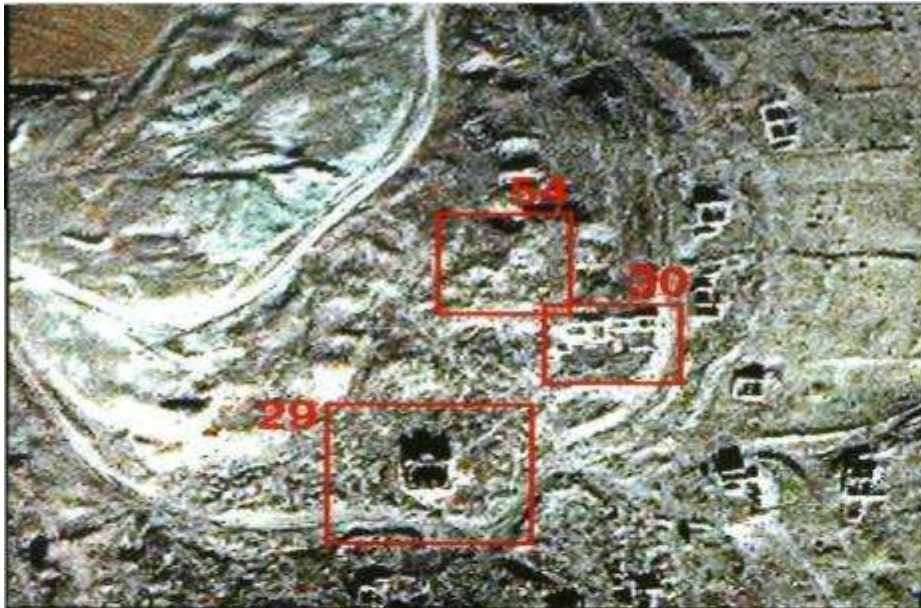
Bread Museum, Aghdam town before and after Armenian occupation

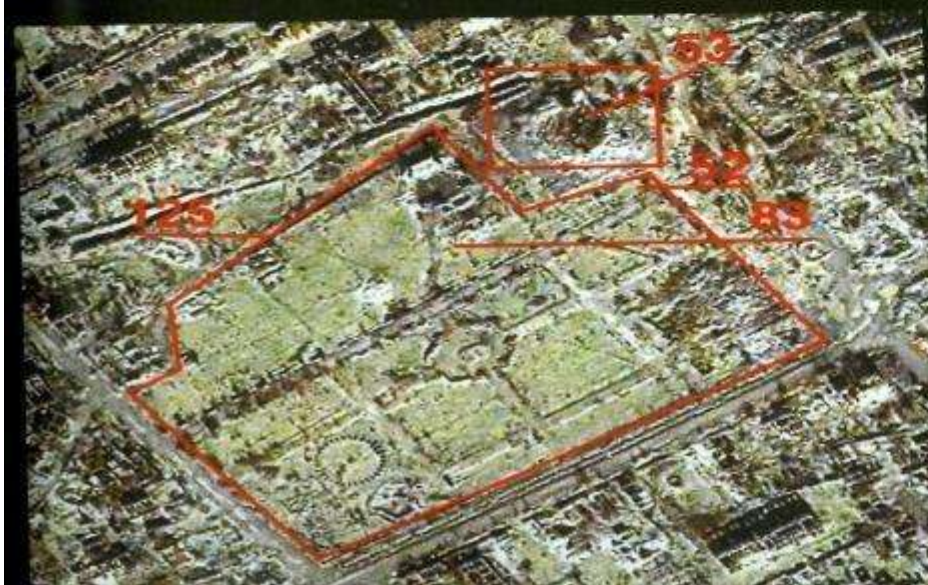
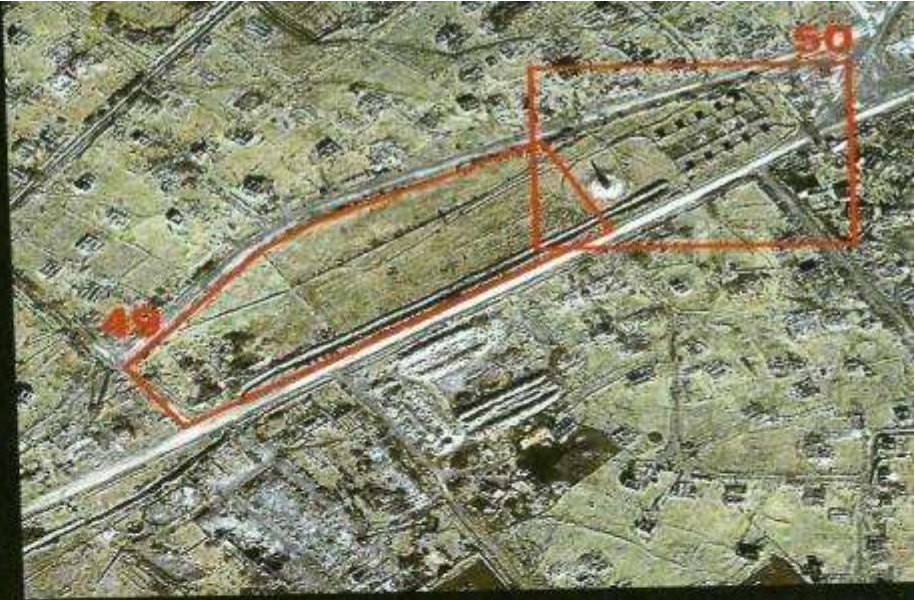
Khudu Mammadov (1927-1988), whose main research was in the sphere of crystal chemistry. He identified the structure of most silicate compounds, crystal chemical closeness between the class of these compounds and borates, carbonates, semi-conductors, and studied molecule and crystal structure of more than 50 organic ligand complex compounds. In his research, Kh. Mammadov widely used electron diffraction investigation, Roentgen-spectral analysis and hydrothermal synthesis.

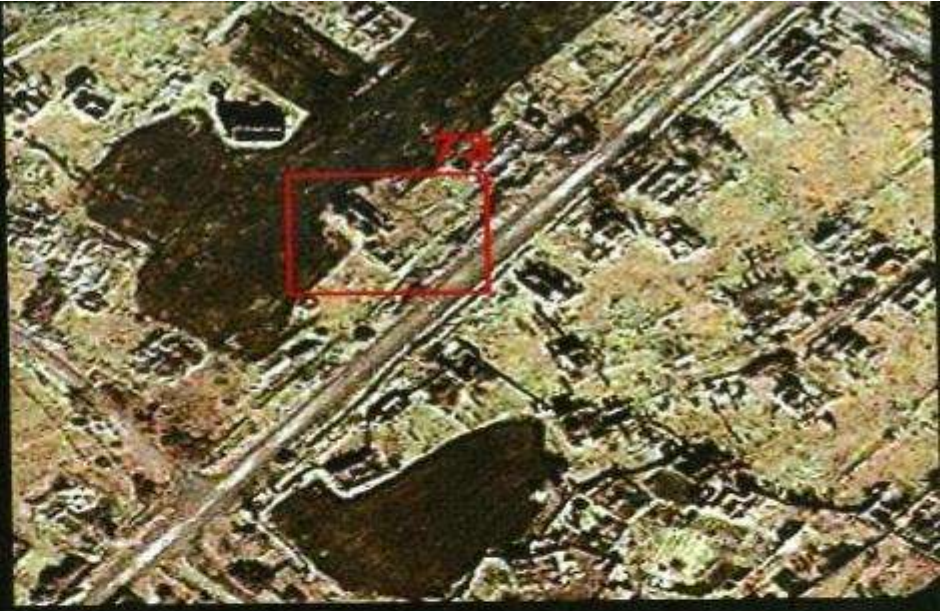
Aghdam after occupation

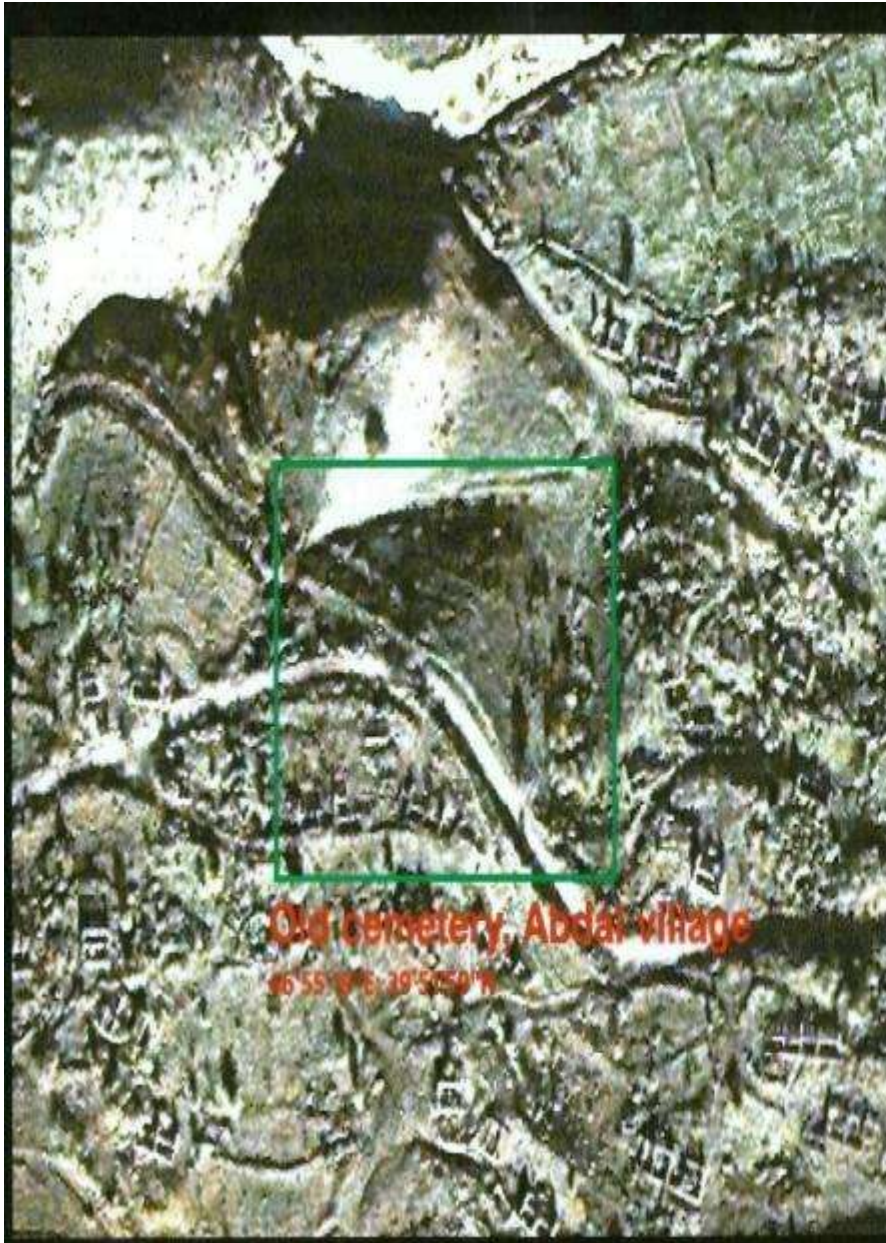












Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Walls of "Imarat of Panah khan" complex	18 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
2	Palace	18 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
3	Living quarters	18 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
4	Tomb of Panah khan	18 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19" E; 39°59'36" N	destroyed
5	Tomb of Ibrahimkhalil khan	19 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
6	Tomb of Saryjaly khan	-	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
7	Tomb of Mehdigulu khan	19 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
8	Khanoghlu (son of Mehdigulu khan) tomb	19 th century	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
9	Different gravestones	Middle Ages	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed

10	Mosque	1868	Aghdam town M.F.AkhundovStr.	46°55'49"E; 39°59'19"N	destroyed
11	Gutlu Musa oghlu tomb	1314	Khachyndarbatli village	missing	unknown
12	Tomb of Ughurlu bay	19 th century	Garaghajy cemetery Ahmadavar village	46°51'36" E; 39°58'08"N	destroyed
13	Tombs	18 th - 19 th centuries	Garaghajy cemetery Ahmadavar village	missing	destroyed
14	Mosque	-	Khydyrly village	missing	destroyed
15	Mosque	18 th century	Giyasly village	missing	destroyed
16	Albanian temple	6 th - 8 th centuries	Shahbulag village	missing	destroyed
17	Castle of Panah khan	18 th century	Shahbulag village	46°54'22"E; 40°04'08"N	unknown
18	Mosque	18 th century	Shahbulag village	missing	destroyed
19	Tomb	18 th century	Magsudlu village	missing	destroyed
20	Albanian temple	15 th century	Magsudlu village	missing	destroyed
21	Tomb	-	Boyahmadli village	missing	destroyed
22	Mosque	19 th century	West of Papravand village	missing	destroyed
23	Tomb	19 th century	Papravand village	missing	destroyed
24	Tomb	18 th century	Papravand village	missing	destroyed
25	Tomb	19 th century	Garapirimli village	missing	destroyed

26	Tomb	-	Between the Galaychylar and Gazanchy villages	missing	destroyed
27	Tomb	14 th century	Kangarli village	missing	destroyed
28	Mosque	-	Abdal village	missing	destroyed
29	Mosque	-	Gulably village	46°56'10"E; 39°51'40"N	destroyed
30	Hamam	19 th century	Gulably village	46°56'10"E; 39°51'40"N	destroyed

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
31	Uzarliktapa residential area	Middle Bronze Age	Aghdam town R.Gozalov Str.	46°56'42"E; 39°59'44"N	destroyed
32	Chyragtapa residential area	Bronze Age	Aghdam town	missing	unknown
33	Valikhantapa residential area	Neolithic Age	1.5 km of the Aghdam-Aghjabadi highway	missing	unknown
34	Garaghajy residential area and cemetery	Early Bronze Age	Garaghajy cemetery Ahmadavar village	missing	unknown
35	Boyahmadli mounds (80)	Early Bronze Age	Between the Boyahmadli, Gyzyl Kangarli and Salahly Kangarli villages	missing	unknown
36	Gavurgala residential area	Middle Ages	Sofulu village	missing	unknown

37	Mound	Bronze Age	Papravand village	missing	unknown
38	Goytapa residential area	Bronze Age	West of Goytapa village east of Shishpapaglar village	missing	unknown
39	Residential area	Neolithic-Iron Ages	Bash Garvand village	missing	unknown
40	Ballygaya necropolis	Late Bronze-Early Iron Ages	West of Syrkhavand village	missing	unknown
41	Chinartapa residential area	Bronze Age	Close to Gurdlar village left bank of the Gargarchay River	missing	unknown
42	Residential area	Antiquity	Novruzlu village	missing	unknown

Examples of Arts and Crafts

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
43	Stone figures	-	Boyahmadli village	missing	unknown
44	Stone horse figure	-	Gyzyl Kangarli village	missing	unknown

Museums, Memorial Complexes and Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
45	Museum of History (2 000 exhibits)	1959	Aghdam town E.BaghyrovStr.	46°55'35"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
46	Bread Museum (694 exhibits)	1983	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°55'50"E; 39°59'30"N	destroyed
47	Picture Gallery	1989	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°S6'18"E; 39°59'34"N	destroyed
48	20 January monument	1990	Aghdam town 28 May Str.	46°56'22"E; 40°00'20"N	destroyed
49	Garabagh War Martyrs Alley	-	Aghdam town 28 May Str.	46°54'49"E; 39°59'05"N	destroyed
50	1941-1945 complex	1985	Aghdam town 28 May Str.	46°54'57"E; 39°59'08"N	destroyed
51	Monument of Natavan	1982	Aghdam town 20 Yanvar Str.	46°56'19"E; 39°59'36"N	destroyed
52	Monument of U.Hajybayov	1976	Aghdam town U.Hajybayov Str.	46°55'44"E; 39°59'30"N	destroyed
53	Monument of Farhad	1965	Aghdam town Mashadi Abbas Str.	46°55'43"E; 39°59'31"N	destroyed
54	Home museum of G.Pirimov (700 exhibits)	1989	Gulably village	46°56'10"E; 39°51'40"N	destroyed
55	Grave monuments of Ashyg Valeh and Ashyg Zarnigar	1986	Gulably village	46°56'53"E; 39°53'57"N	destroyed

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
56	Aghdam State Dramatic Theatre	Aghdam town, T.Ismayilov Str.	46°55'42"E; 39°59'35"N	destroyed
57	Mugham School named after	Aghdam town, 20 Yanvar Str.	46°55'25"E; 39°59'25"N	destroyed
58	Children Music School N1	Aghdam town, E.Baghyrov Str.	46°55'44"E; 39°59'41"N	destroyed
59	Children Music School N2	Aghdam town, 20 Yanvar Str.	46°55'36"E; 39°59'22"N	destroyed
60	Children Music School N3	Aghdam town S.S.Akhundov Str.	46°55'14"E; 40°00'02"N	destroyed
61	Children Music School	Giyasly village	missing	destroyed
62	Children Music School	Gulluja village	missing	destroyed
63	Children Music School	Gulably village	missing	destroyed
64	Centralised Library System	Aghdam town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°55'47"E; 39°59'25"N	destroyed
65	Town Library N1	Aghdam town Mashadi Abbas Str.	46°56'52"E; 39°59'47"N	destroyed
66	Town Library N2	Aghdam town, 28 May Str.	missing	destroyed

67	Town Library N3	Aghdam town Aghdamkand quarter	46°57'04"E; 39°59'53"N	destroyed
68	Town Library N4	Aghdam town, Seyidli quarter	missing	destroyed
69	Town Library N5	Aghdam town, Seyidli quarter	46°54'41"E; 39°58'56"N	destroyed
70	Town Library N6	Aghdam town Parioghlar quarter	missing	destroyed
71	Town Library N7	Aghdam town Muradbayli quarter	missing	destroyed
72	Youth Library	Aghdam town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°55'46"E; 39°59'24"N	destroyed
73	Children Library named after S.Sani	Aghdam town, S.Sani Str.	46°54'49"E; 39°59'29"N	destroyed
74	Children Library	Aghdam town, 28 May Str.	46°55'39"E; 39°59'32"N	destroyed
75	Library	Baghbanlar village	missing	destroyed
76	Library	Eyvazkhanbayli village	missing	destroyed
77	Library	Shykhlar village	missing	destroyed
78	Library	Marzili village	missing	destroyed
79	Library	Goytapa village	missing	destroyed
80	Library	Yusifjanly village	missing	destroyed
81	Library	Gulluja village	missing	destroyed
82	Library	Ahmadavar village	missing	destroyed

83	House of Vintagers	Aghdam town, Nizami Str.	46°55'42"E; 39°59'29"N	destroyed
84	House of Culture	Aghdam town, U.Hajybayov Str.	46°55'45"E; 39°59'23"N	destroyed
85	House of Culture	Aghdam town Aghdamkand quarter	46°57'04"E; 39°59'53"N	destroyed
86	House of Culture	Aghdam town, Seyidli quarter	missing	destroyed
87	House of Culture	Papravand village	missing	destroyed
88	House of Culture	Aliaghaly village	missing	destroyed
89	House of Culture	Alimadatli village	missing	destroyed
90	House of Culture	Baghbanlar village	missing	destroyed
91	House of Culture	Giyasly village	missing	destroyed
92	House of Culture	Marzili village	missing	destroyed
93	House of Culture	Novruzlu village	missing	destroyed
94	House of Culture	Yusifjanly village	missing	destroyed
95	House of Culture	Bash Garvand village	missing	destroyed
96	House of Culture	Shykhlar village	missing	destroyed
97	House of Culture	Suma village	missing	destroyed
98	House of Culture	Gulluja village	missing	destroyed

99	Social Club N1	Aghdam town, 20 Yanvar Str.	missing	destroyed
100	Social Club N2	Aghdam town Mashadi Abbas Str.	46°56'51"E; 39°59'49"N	destroyed
101	Social Club	Khachyndarbatli village	missing	destroyed
102	Social Club	Magsudlu village	missing	destroyed
103	Social Club	Mughanly village	missing	destroyed
104	Social Club	Kangarli village	missing	destroyed
105	Social Club	Ismayilbayli village	missing	destroyed
106	Social Club	Galaychylar village	missing	destroyed
107	Social Club	Gyzyl Kangarli village	missing	destroyed
108	Social Club	Shykhbabaly village	missing	destroyed
109	Social Club	Eyvazkhanbayli village	missing	destroyed
110	Social Club N1	Shishpapaglar village	missing	destroyed
111	Social Club N2	Shishpapaglar village	missing	destroyed
112	Social Club	Goytapa village	missing	destroyed
113	Social Club N1	Novruzlu village	missing	destroyed
114	Social Club N2	Novruzlu village	missing	destroyed
115	Social Club	Marzili village	missing	destroyed

116	Social Club	Chullu village	missing	destroyed
117	Social Club	Chukhurmahla village	missing	destroyed
118	Social Club	Gulably village	missing	destroyed
119	Social Club	Boyahmadli village	missing	destroyed
120	Social Club	Shelli village	missing	destroyed
121	Social Club	Javahirli village	missing	destroyed
122	Social Club	Taghybayli village	missing	destroyed
123	Social Club	Namirli village	missing	destroyed
124	Social Club	Bash Garvand village	missing	destroyed
125	Park named after U.Hajybayov	Aghdam town, Nizami Str.	46°55'41"E; 39°59'29"N	destroyed
126	Park	Aghdam town M.F.AkhundovStr.	missing	destroyed

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.



Tartar district

Date of establishment	January 27,1934
Date of occupation	June 17,1993
Area	960sq.km (1992)
Population	68.468 (1989)
Ethnic composition	51.473 Azerbaijani, 16.467 Armenian, 317 Russian, 211 other
Cultural resources, including	18
Monuments	15
Cultural establishments	3

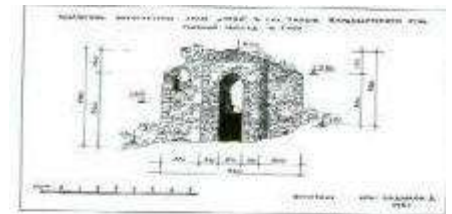
Among the monuments of the Armenian-occupied territory of the Tartar district, the most prominent were the Albanian Christian monuments, the most ancient of them being the Urek cloister dating back to the 4th-5th centuries. Located on the outskirts of Talysh village, this cloister, according to Moisey Kalankatly, an Albanian historian, contained one of the relics of Saint Eliseus, taken by a priest of this cloister.

The church of Urek, as many other monuments of Albania, was reconstructed, but the original look of the altar apse was preserved. The reason for this was that in the altar part, there was the skull of Saint Eliseus. In the laying of the wall, built during reconstruction, details of the ancient building were used. Epigraphy engraved on the tympanum of the entrance was dated 1279.

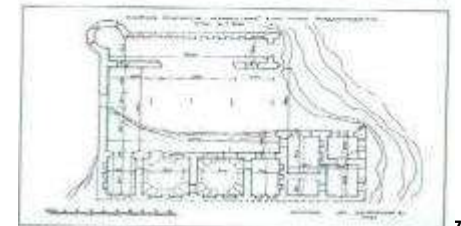
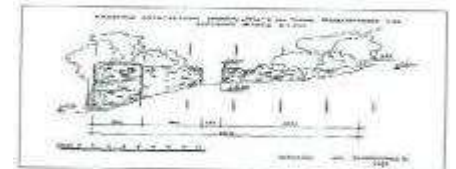
In accordance with the spirit of the Early Christian period, when the church was built, it had a harsh and dark look. In order to expand the square of the building, a vestibule was annexed in 1284. The building of a square form was covered with cupola-like covering, based on a couple of crossing arches. The church and vestibule were built of rough-turned stones, and the platband and window were of neatly hewn limestone. Of the complex, only the church with vestibule, the bell-tower and the great cemetery existed until occupation.

Near the Urek cloister was a castle of the same name with an area of 1. 150 sq.m. The monument was located on the west of Talysh village, not far from the above-mentioned cemetery. The western part of the castle was destroyed. The remaining part was a rectangular form divided into two rectangles. There were eight rooms with bays in the walls in the south. The walls of the castle consisted of rock stones and baked brick.

Another cloister was located near Madagiz village, surrounded by high hills and a deep gorge. The name of this monument was the cloister of Saint Eliseus, with the original name of Ners-Mihr.



*Scheme, Urek cloister
Talysh village*



Schemes, Urek castle, Talysh village

At the end of the 19th century, the first description of the cloister and some of its inscriptions were registered. In 1971, an expedition of the Institute of Archeology of the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences made partial excavations in the territory of the cloister. According to the stratigraphy of excavations, there were three construction periods. First came the foundations of the building, dating back to the 5th century, which were left under the walls of the church built in the 13th century. This was a basilica with a horseshoe-like altar apse, but without a side-chapel. The second construction period started in the 12th-13th centuries, when the main buildings of the complex were built. The composition of the cloister was interesting. The cult buildings, i.e. church and chapel were located in the same row in the center of the yard and divided it into two parts - eastern and western. The complex consisted of a church with vestibule, seven chapels and several rectangular planned living and utility rooms.

The church of Saint Eliseus was one-nave vaulted hall built of rough-turned stones. There was a vestibule of non-hewn stone, the vaulted covering of which was based on two columns and two pilasters. The construction inscription dated it back to 1264. In the south and north of the main temple, there were seven chapels built at different times. In one of the chapels, there was the grave of Albanian Tsar Vachagan the Third with an unnamed plate on it. Near this plate, there was cross-monument, on the facial stone of which was written: "This is the grave of Tsar Vachagan" and the date of construction, namely 1286.

Another castle worth mentioning was that of Chilaburt, a good example of defense constructions in the mountainous places of Azerbaijan in the 10th-14th centuries. Located on the steep bank of the Tartar River, near the Three infants cloister, this oval monument was 103 m long with a width of 22 m. The walls were 1, 5 m to 2, 20 m thick. The castle was impassable from three sides due to the flank of hill, on which it was built. The height of the slopes was from 20 to 150 m. In the south-western part there were bearing walls, which had the effect of supporting and strengthening the castle. In the southern end, the wall was completed with a round bastion with a diameter of 6, 5 m. There was also an underground passage.

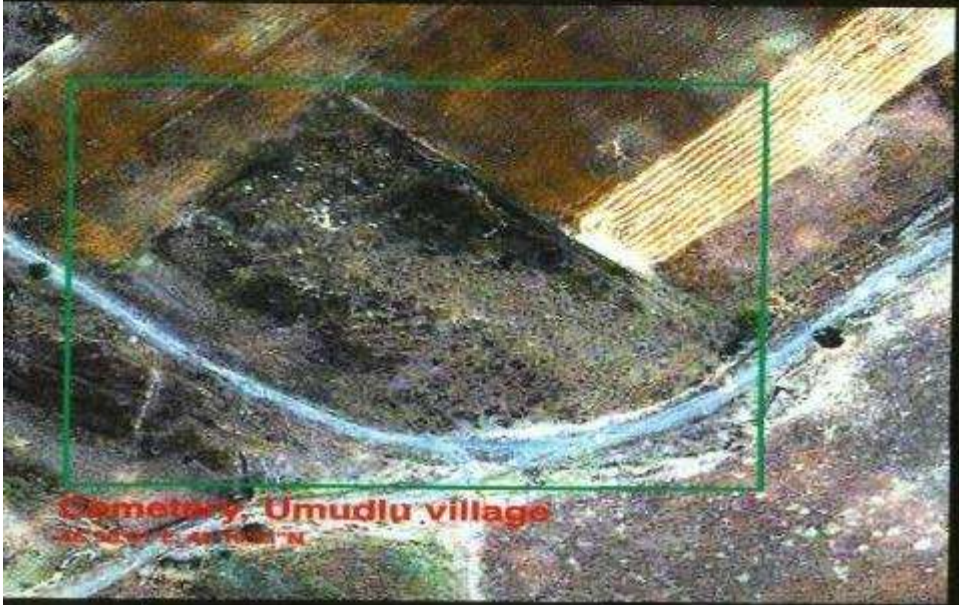
In the territory of Tartar district, there was also a bridge dating back to the 12th-13th centuries in the lower reaches of the Tartar River near a reservoir. The bridge was in the north-south direction and had an X form expanding to the banks of the river and tapering to the middle. The middle part of the bridge reached 5 m in width. On both sides of the bridge, there was a parapet of stone blocks of pure hewing of 20 m height. The length of the bridge varied from 45 to 50 m, which was related to the relief of the bank. The bridge was single-span and was a combination of cobblestone and rough-turned stone. The surface of the bridge later had a covering of concrete plates, paved in order to strengthen the construction.



*Saint Eliseus cloister
near Madagiz village*



*Three infants cloister
Tonashen village*



Historical and Architectural Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
1	Urek cloister	4 th -5 th and 13 th centuries	West of Talysh village	missing	unknown
2	Castle	13 th -14 th centuries	West of Talysh village	missing	unknown
3	Saint Eliseus cloister	5 th and 13 th centuries	Near Madagiz village	missing	unknown
4	Bridge	12 th -13 th centuries	Madagiz village	missing	unknown
5	Three infants cloister	-	Tonashen village	missing	unknown
6	Castle	12 th -13 th centuries	Chilaburt village	missing	unknown
7	Castle remnants	12 th -13 th centuries	Chardagly village	missing	unknown
8	Malik Hatam castle	18 th century	West of Kichik Garabay village	missing	unknown
9	Albanian temple	Middle Ages	Gasapet village	missing	unknown
10	Castle	Middle Ages	Umudlu village	missing	unknown
11	Ancient residential area	-	Umudlu village	46°35'12"E; 40°12'10"N	unknown
12	Hamam	-	Umudlu village	46°35'08"E; 40°12'05"N	destroyed
13	Hamam	-	Umudlu village	46°35'17"E; 40°12'06"N	destroyed

Archeological Monuments

№	Name	Date	Address	Coordinates	Current state
14	Cemetery	Middle Ages	Gasapet village	missing	unknown
15	Residential area	Middle Ages	Chardagly village	missing	unknown

Cultural Establishments

№	Name	Address	Coordinates	Current state
16	Library	Umudlu village	46°35'22"E; 40°11'25"N	unknown
17	House of Culture	Umudlu village	46°35'23"E; 40°11'26"N	unknown
18	Social Club	Umudlu village	46°35'23"E; 40°11'26"N	unknown

Note: The current state of cultural resources is based on the analysis of satellite images, audio-visual materials and other sources.

Gazakh district

Date of establishment	August 8, 1930
Date of occupation:	
Baghanis Ayrym	March 24, 1990
Kheyrymly	March 8, 1992
Ashaghy Askipara	March 12, 1992
Barkhudarly	April 27, 1992
Sofulu	April 27, 1992
Gyzylhajly	May 11, 1992
Yukhary Askipara	June 8, 1992
Area	71.4 sq.km (1989)
Population	3.493 (1989)
Ethnic composition	100% Azerbaijani
Cultural resources, including	29
Monuments	14
Cultural establishments	15

Three of the 7 Armenian-occupied villages of Gazakh, namely Yukhary Askipara, Ashaghy Askipara and Gyzylhajly had architectural monuments. In Yukhary Askipara village, one could find an Albanian cloister of the Middle Ages, a tower of the 17th century, another tower of the Koroghlu castle, a tomb, different bridges of the Middle Ages like Gaty, Kazym and Gulujanly, remnants of a hamam, while in Ashaghy Askipara there was an Albanian temple and a mill of the Middle Ages. In Gyzylhajly village there was one bridge dating back to the 19th century.

The aforementioned Albanian cloister in Yukhary Askipara village was built of excellent burnt brick and cobbles were used in its construction. The monument had one temple with ancient elements, the eastern part of which contained a portal characteristic only for the temples of antiquity. This was its feature, which made it unique in the Caucasus.

There were only a few archeological locations of note in Yukhary Askipara village, like the underground passage of the 17th century, an underground water-pipe and a residential area of the Middle Ages. There was one house of culture in Ashaghy Askipara, one library and one social club per village.

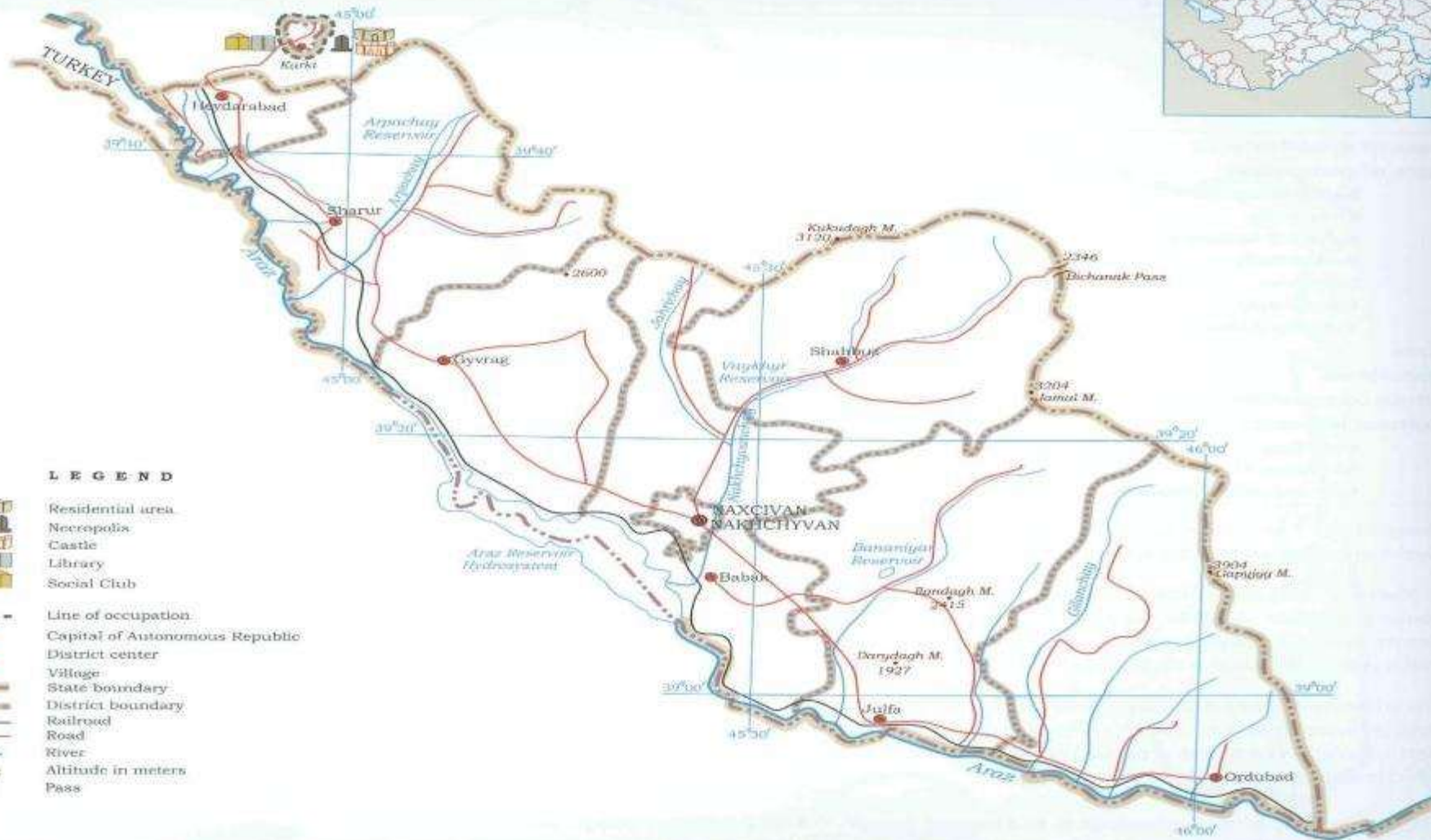


Gaty bridge, Yukhary Askipara village



Tower, Yukhary Askipara village

NAKHCHYVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC
KARKI VILLAGE, SADARAK DISTRICT

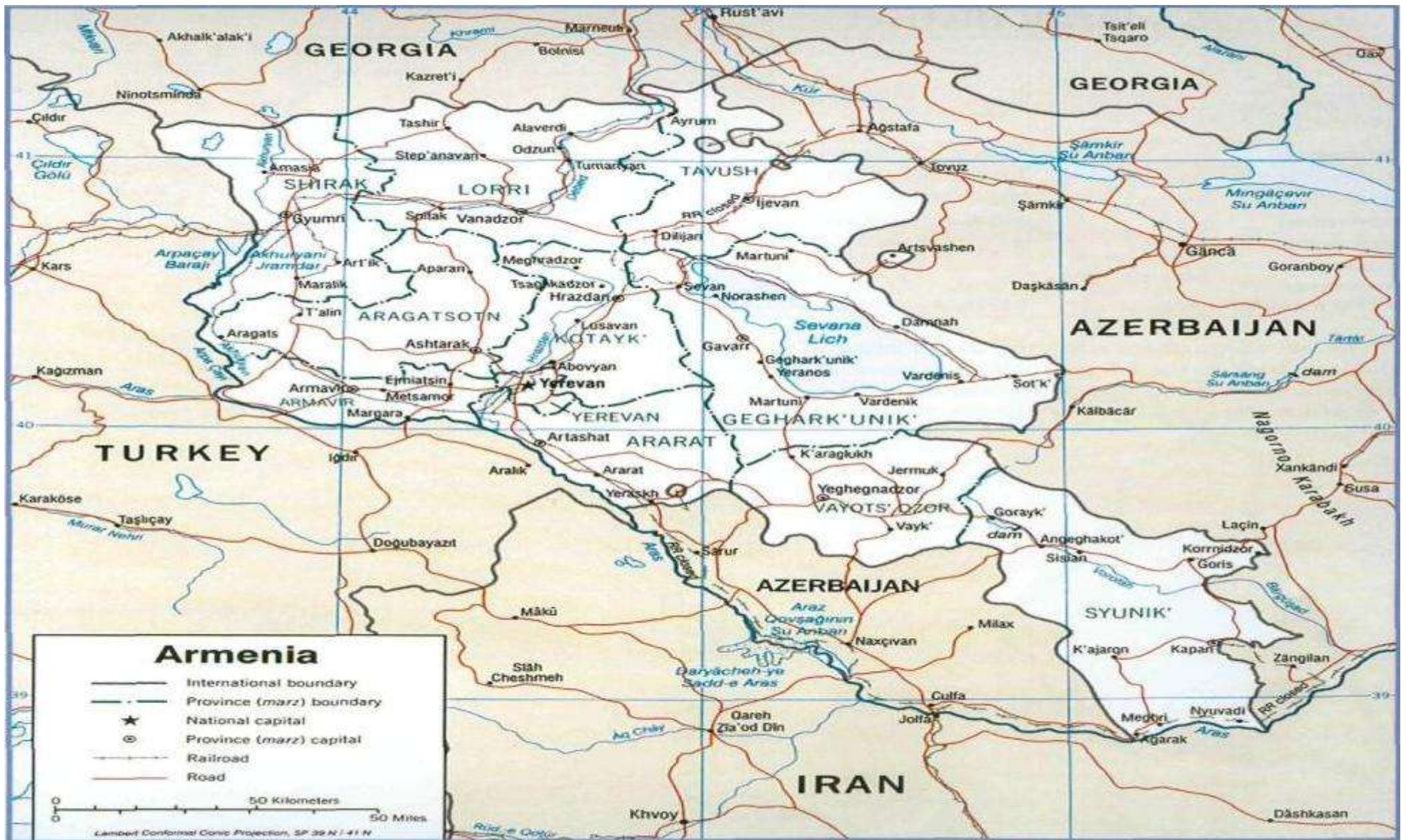


Note: There was one Azerbaijani cemetery in the described Karki village of the district of Sadarak.

Karki village, Sadarak district

Date of occupation	January 15,1990
Area	7.8sq. km (1989)
Population	333 (1989)
Ethnic composition	100% Azerbaijani
Cultural resources, including	4
Monuments	2
Cultural Establishments	2 (1 library and 1 social club)

In the south of Karki village, there was a residential area and a defense castle built of big rock parts (not using loam) dating back to the 2nd millennium BC, while in the west of the village there was an ancient necropolis. Remnants of monochromic colored earthenware crockery were found in stone box graves here. These artefacts dated back to the 19th-18th centuries BC and were characteristic for the early stage of the Nakhchyvan culture.



Armenia

Although the Republic of Armenia does not have an ethnic Azerbaijani population now, its territory was a native land of Azerbaijanis long before Armenians appeared there for the first time. A considerable portion of the territory of modern Armenia until the occupation by Russia in the early 19th century was part of different states established by the ancestors of Azerbaijanis, namely Caucasian Albania, and after the arrival of Arabs, different Azerbaijani Muslim states such as the Sajids, Salarids, Shaddadids, then Atabays, Hulakids (Elkhanids), Garagoyunlu and Aghgoyunlu, with its peak during the Azerbaijani Safavid state from 1501 to 1736 (excluding for a short period of time being a part of Turkey), the state of Nadir Shah also for about a decade, and finally the Iravan and Nakhchyvan khanates.

It is not surprising that the Azerbaijani people, who lived in the territory of modern Armenia for many centuries, did not leave its existence without signs, including cultural ones, which had the same historical roots as those in the occupied districts of Azerbaijan. This is the reason why the cultural examples found in modern Armenia and the bordering occupied territories of Azerbaijan were similar; sheep, horse and decorative gravestones, Albanian cloisters and churches, mosques, tombs, bridges and so on.

As the Albanian Christian legacy, both in the territories of Azerbaijan and Armenia, was already discussed, it would be appropriate in this chapter to focus on the Islamic heritage of the Azerbaijanis. Different gravestones, including those with inscriptions in Azerbaijani, Arabic and Persian, belonging to Muslim Azerbaijanis, were a prominent testimony to this legacy. For its richness in this regard, the first, of course, was the cemetery of Urud (now Vorotan) village of the former Sisian (former Garakilsa) district in the present Sunik province. This province, like other provinces, was established under the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Administrative-Territorial Division" of December 1, 1995. According to this Law, the province included the Sisian, Gorus, Gafan and Mehri districts of Armenia, bordering the occupied Lachyn, Gubadly and Zangilan districts of Azerbaijan respectively.

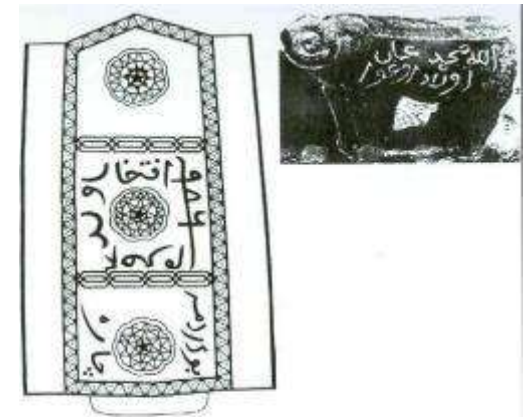
The attractiveness of the Urud cemetery was in the accumulation of a considerable number of gravestones heralding different stages of Azerbaijani history, among which two gravestones were especially remarkable.



*Stone sheep figure with Arabic writings
Urud village, Sunik province*



*Stone sheep figure
Urud village, Sunik province*



*Stone sheep figure on the
(1578/79) Urud village, Sunik province*

grave of Muslim Albanian

The words inscribed on them were: "Allah, Muhammad, Ali, Amrusal, son of Sheikh Riza, kandkhuda (head of village)... of the Albanians," who died in 883, in the month of Ramadan (26.11-25.12.1478 AD)¹⁵ and "O! Tell that you saw your darling with eyes flooded with blood and passionate speeches on lips... It is impossible to help my sufferings... Allah, Muhammad, Ali, from the Albanians..." belonging to a person named Iftikhar/son of Amir Am, who died in Hijri 986 (1578/79 AD).¹⁶

As seen from the inscriptions of the gravestones - the first of which was in Arabic, whereas the second was in Azerbaijani - the persons were of Albanian origin, who adopted Islam as most of their people and became Muslim, and who were later called "Azerbaijanis."

However, not only the Urud cemetery, but also the cemeteries of Gorus town and Tatev village of the former Gorus district, Gafan town of the former Gafan district and Nuvadi village of the former Mehri district in the modern Sunik province, those in Noratus (former Noraduz) village of the former Kamo (former Kavar) district in the modern Gekharkunik province (former Goyja mahal) and Yekhegis (former Alayaz) village of the former Yekhegnadzor (former Keshishkand) district in the modern Vayotsdzor province (former Daralayaz mahal) and others were rich with gravestones of the Middle Ages.¹⁷ Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu state in Argavand (former Jafarabad)

village in the modern Ararat province dating back to 1413. The monument was studied in 1961 by a joint expedition of Institutes of History of the Azerbaijani and Armenian SSR.

The icosahedra mausoleum which stands at a height of 12 m without the cupola was built of polished tuff. Its cupola was destroyed. There were Arabic inscriptions under the cornice of cupola, in the 22 m belt of frieze, stating that the tomb was built by order of Amir Pir Huseyn during the rule of Pir Budag khan and Yusuf Noyan for Amir Sad.¹⁸



Stone box with Arabic writings Urud village, Sunik province



Stone sheep figure with Arabic writing Urud village, Sunik province

¹⁵ М.С.Неймат. Корпус эпиграфических памятников Азербайджана. XXI - Yeni Nəşrlər Evi, Баку, 2001, т.3, с.71.

¹⁶ Ibid, p.73.

¹⁷ See: А.А.Хачатрян. Корпус арабских надписей Армении (VIII-XVI вв.). Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1987, с.76-77, 66-67; М.С.Неймат. Корпус эпиграфических памятников Азербайджана, т.3, с.62, 65, 74-75.

¹⁸ See: М.С.Неймат. Корпус эпиграфических памятников Азербайджана, т.3, с.67; А.А.Хачатрян. Корпус арабских надписей Армении (VIII-XVI вв.), с.50.

Another tomb of importance was the 15th century Baba Hajy tomb in Nuvadi village, the former Mehri district, in the present Sunik province containing two graves. It was dioctahedral inside and semi-circular in some corners. Its wall was 1,14 m wide and 3, 50 m high. The building of the mausoleum was restored and repaired several times. The Azerbaijanis visited the tomb as a place of worship and used the cemetery for burials in the Soviet period as well.¹⁹

Among the Azerbaijani states which ruled in the territory of historical Azerbaijan, the most important and famous was the Safavid state (1501-1736). As already mentioned, the Chukhursad or Iravan baylarbaylik, one of the administrative-territorial units of the Safavid state and containing the territory of modern Armenia as well, together with the three other baylarbayliks - Garabagh, Shirvan and Tabriz, was unified under one baylarbaylik called "Azerbaijan" by Nadir Shah, after he declared himself Shah of Iran on March 1736. However, after his death in 1747, independent and semi-independent entities, including the Iravan khanate, the territory of which served as a basis for the first Armenian state in the Caucasus in 1918, were established. The period from early 16th century until the end of the 18th century was remarkable for the building of new architectural examples, including Iravan castle, mosques, caravanserais, hamams.



Iravan castle in 1796 Postcard of the early 20th century Picture by unknown traveler

Iravan castle, which was rebuilt in the early 17th century by Amirguna khan Gajar, the governor of Chukhursad baylarbaylik, consisted of the palace, houses of military personnel, several booths and two mosques. On three sides the castle was surrounded by a moat and two high walls, which were set against the left rock bank of the Zangi (now Razdan) River and which formed the fourth front. The castle walls were built of small plasterboard stones mixed with adobe. Into the water there was a trip from the castle, fenced on one side by a clay wall with several traverses; the underground water went into the castle from two sides: from the left - Zangi River, and from the south-east - the Gyrkhublag or Gedar River. There were about 800 houses in the castle until the occupation by Russians, but most were destroyed during the occupation.²⁰

¹⁹ See: М.С.Неймаг. Корпус эпиграфических памятников Азербайджана, т.3, с.74.

²⁰ See: Обозрение Российских владений за Кавказом, в статистическом, этнографическом, топографическом и финансовом отношениях, произведенное и изданное по Высочайшему соизволению. Часть I. Типография Департамента Внешней Торговли, Санкт-Петербург, 1836, с.290.

There was also the beautiful Sardar (governor) palace in the castle, which was described, among others, by British Lynch, who traveled to Iravan (modern Yerevan) in the late 19th century:

[...] Perhaps the most interesting monument is the kiosque of the sirdars, in the extreme southern angle of the town... The sirdar's palace composes the kernel of the fortified area, and its windows overlook the river...

The incrustation which my reader may admire upon the vaulting of the alcove is composed of pieces of mirror which shine like the facets of a jewel. An encrusted cornice of the same material surmounts the walls of the pavilion below a ceiling profusely adorned with floral designs, conspicuous being the iris and the rose. Eight paintings on canvas, applied to shallow recesses, are distributed around the room. I believe they are copies, made since the Russian occupation, of originals which had fallen into decay. The two which are comprised by my illustration, one on either side of the alcove, represent on the left hand the figure of Hoseyn Khan Sirdar, and, on the right, the Persian hero Feramez. Of the remainder, three are portraits - Fath Ali, Shah of Persia (1797-1834),

his son Abbas Mirza and Hasan Khan, brother to the Sirdar Hoseyn...²¹

All the personalities mentioned by Lynch, apart from Feramez, were of Azerbaijani Turkic origin.

Returning to the main subject, it should be noted that in the early 19th century Russian official Chopin praised the mirror hall of the palace, saying that "of the Iravan buildings, the mirror hall in Iravan castle, near the flat of the governor of the province, is especially remarkable; this hall, ornate with mirrors and pictures, deserves making the effort to preserve it from destruction."²²



order of Shah Ismayil mosque Iravan town

As for mosques built in Iravan during the rule of the Safavid state, they were the following:

- 1) Shah Ismayil mosque with a big yard, basin and high minarets, which was built in 1510 by order of Shah Ismayil Khatai (1501-1524), founder of the Azerbaijani Safavid state
- 2) Kudabanda mosque of burnt red brick with 9 m length, 6 m width and 12 m height, which was built during the reign of Safavid Muhammad Shah Khudabanda (1578-1587) and repaired in 1685 during the rule of Shah Suleyman (1666-1694)
- 3) Shah Abbas mosque or Jame mosque with a madrasah and a hotel, which was built in 1606 on Safavid Shah Abbas the First (1587-1629)

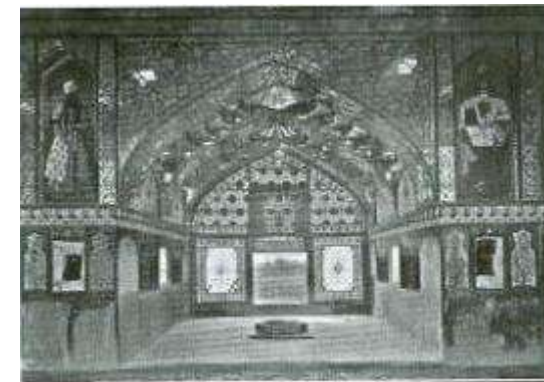


Fig. 46. CHOPIN. (VIEW OF THE HALLS OF THE SIRDAR)



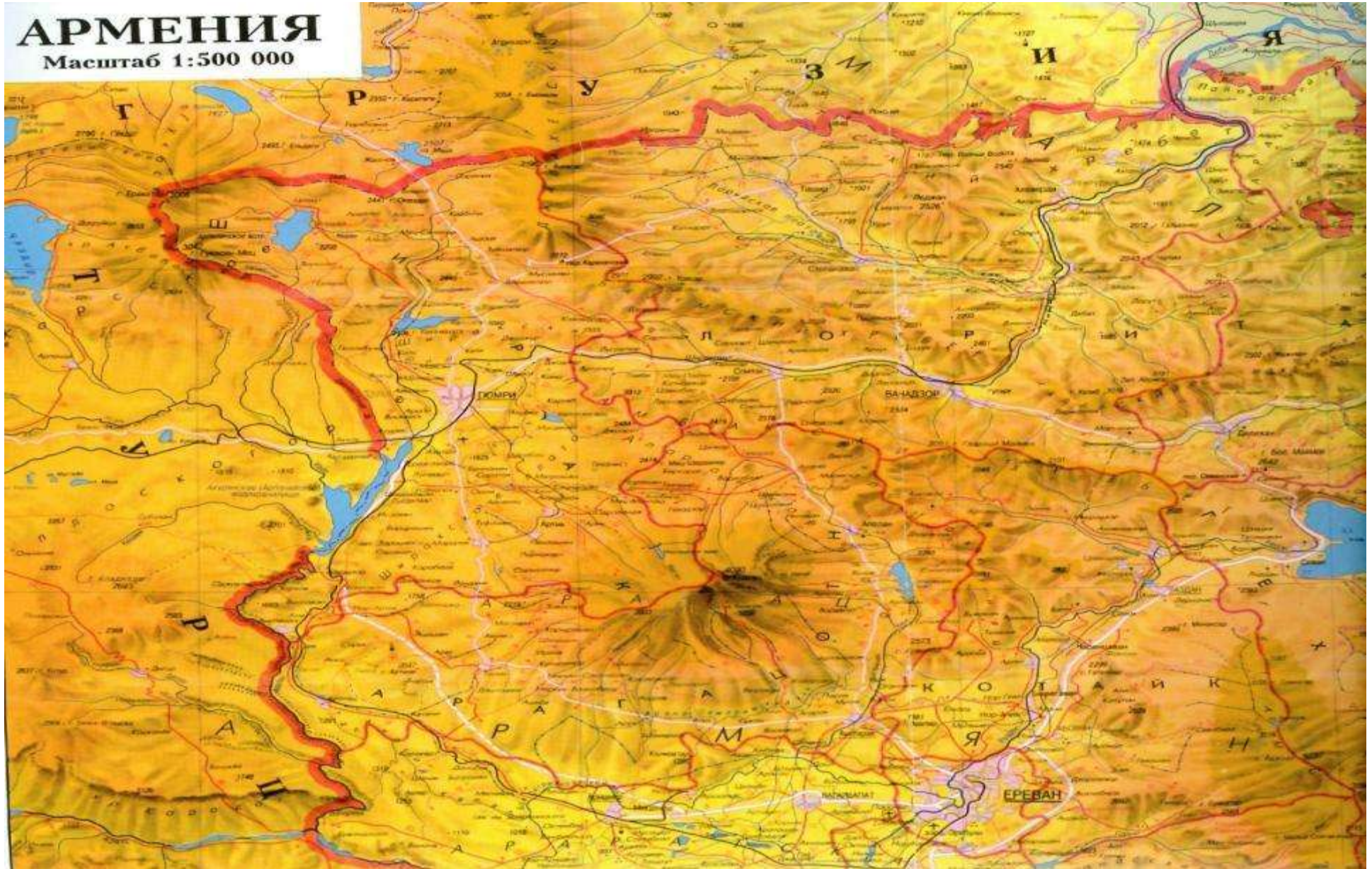
Mirror hall, Sardar palace Iravan town

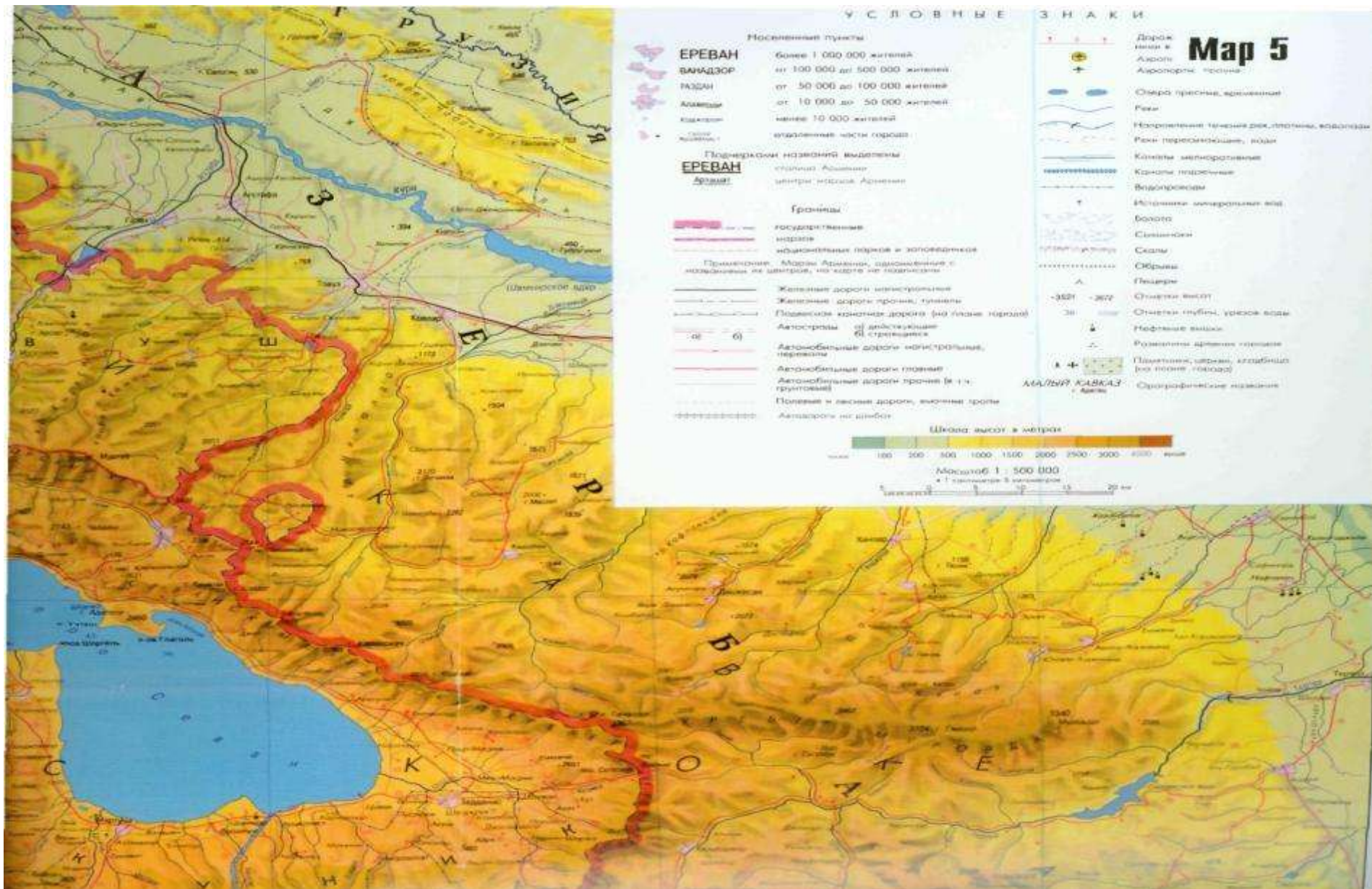
²¹ H.F.B.Lynch. Armenia. Travels and Studies. Volume I. The Russian Provinces. Longman, Green, and Co., London, 1901, pp.215-217.

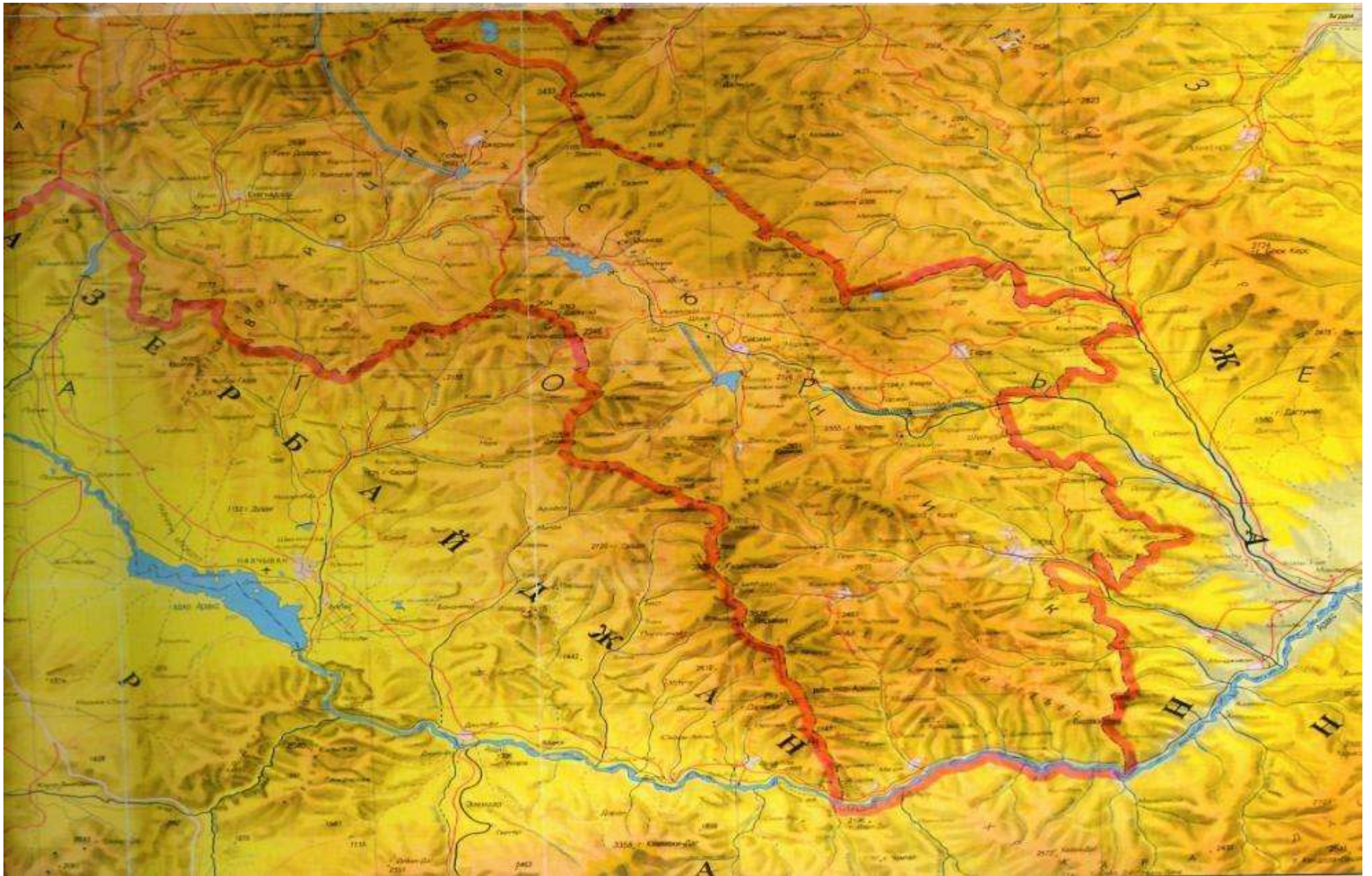
²² И.Шопен. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской Области в эпоху ея присоединения к Российской Империи. Типография Императорской Академии Наук, СПб, 1852, с.894

АРМЕНИЯ

Масштаб 1:500 000







Goy mosque (translation from Azerbaijani: blue mosque) with two beautiful minarets 35 and 25 m tall built by Chukhursad governor Hajy Huseynali khan Gajar (1762-1783) in 1764. There was a big basin in the yard of the mosque with fountains of 1-1, 5 m height. The mosque also had elegant halls for prayer, living quarters for religious figures, a madrasah consisting of summer and winter halls, and a big library, where the books of eastern wise men on different topics were collected. According to Chopin, the madrasah of Huseynali khan mosque had 200 students in the early 19th century.²³

British traveler Lynch wrote about the Goy mosque:

This edifice is situated in the western half of Erivan, and is surrounded by dwellings of Tartars (read: Azerbaijanis - ed.) in considerable number, overlapping into the Armenian quarters. It is approached from the narrow streets of a bazar consisting of booths, and is entered by a handsome doorway at the side of an imposing minaret, of which the surface is diversified by designs in polychrome tiles (Fig. 43). You pass through a vaulted passage into the great court (Fig. 44). It is a vast place, shady and serene. Lofty elms of great age shadow the basin of overflowing water which bubbles in the centre of the paved spaces... It requires no small fortitude - they would call it diseased curiosity - to pace from side to side and ascertain that this quadrangle measures 87 paces by 58. The latter is the dimension of the side on the south, upon which is built the temple itself (Fig. 45).²⁴

Iravan town, including the Goy mosque drew the attention not only of Lynch, but also of journalist Luigi Villari, who visited Iravan in 1905:

[T]he vaulted passages themselves, redolent of all the mysteries of the East, with their dark curtained shops, the crowds of Tartars (read: Azerbaijanis - ed.) clad in long blue tunics, and the green turbans of the *mullahs* passing up and down, are very attractive. In one small open room I came upon a teacher imparting religious instruction to about a dozen little boys; he was droning out his lesson in a sing-song, monotonous voice, swaying to and fro... Then through the foul-smelling bazar you come out suddenly on the great mosque called the Gok Djami.²⁵

5) Ulu Jame or Abbas Mirza Jame on honour of its builder, prince Abbas Mirza (1783-1833)

6) Hajy Novruzali mosque

7) Damirbulag mosque, which was also called "mosque with umbrella" as it had umbrella on it.

Moreover, there were also the mosques of Shahar, Tapabashy, Asad agha, Korpu bulaghy and others in Iravan town. As for other places of modern Armenia, there were mosques in the former Zangilar, Molladursun, Garagyshlag,



FIG. 44. COURT WITH BASIN OF GÖK JAMI, ERIVAN.



FIG. 43. THE TEMPLE GÖK JAMI.



FIG. 43. ENTRANCE TO GÖK JAMI, ERIVAN.

²³ See: *ibid*, p.468.

²⁴ H.F.B.Lynch. *Armenia. Travels and Studies. Volume I. The Russian Provinces*, pp.213-214

²⁵ Thomas de Waal. *Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War*, New York University Press, New York and London, 2003, p.73.

Ulukhanly villages of the former Masis district, the former Vedi town, the Kichik Vedi (now Pokr Vedi) and Khalisa (now Ararat) villages in the modern Ararat province and others.²⁶



Salim caravanserai from outside and inside

Iravan town also had other examples of eastern architecture, like beautiful buildings, which belonged to different Azerbaijani khans, bays and traders and located along the way from Central Square up to the "Rossiya" (now Ayrarat) cinema and Central Department Store, Gnunians, Proshian, Nelson Stepanian, Pushkin and other streets in the Soviet period, the bazaar of burnt brick under stone vault comprising 7 caravanserais: Gurju, Julfa, Zurabkhana, Tahir, Sulu (translation from Azerbaijani - with water) and Susuz (again - without water), and Hajy Ali.²⁷

Apart from these caravanserais, there were also others on the main trade roads, which existed in the early 19th century, like Talin, Garni, two caravanserais in Goyja mahal (now Gekharkunik province), Salim caravanserai near Aghkand (now Akhnjadzor) village and others near the Akhelli (now ?) and Seylanly (now Vayk) villages in Daralayaz mahal (now Vayotsdzor province).²⁸

Of the caravanserais, the Salim caravanserai warrants particular attention. T-shaped with a gable roof, hewn with covering of limestone slabs, the building consisted of two cells extending from north to east. The second cell was perpendicular to the first under the T-shaped plan, stretching from the left side to the right. In the upper part of the entrance door, there was an inscription 1 m high and 2 m wide in Arabic, stating that it was built by Abu Said khan Bahadur in 1328/29. Later, an Armenian inscription was set into the eastern wall from the inside, dating back to the later periods.

As for hamams, Chopin counted eight of them in Iravan town in the early 19th century, namely: 1.Shahar; 2.Zal khan; 3.Mehdi bay; 4.Hajy Bayim; 5.Tapabashy; 6.Hajy Ali; 7.Gafar and 8.Karim bay.²⁹

There were also a considerable number of bridges, such as Gylkorpu, connecting the former Gabakhly, Huseyngulular and Nabilar villages of the former Yekhegnadzor (former Keshishkand) district in the modern



²⁶ See: Сборник статистических сведений о Кавказе, издаваемый Кавказским Отделом Императорского Русского Географического Общества. Тифлис, 1869, т.1, с.79, 81, 86, 90, 97.

²⁷ See: И.Шопен. Исторический памятник состояния Армянской Области в эпоху ея присоединения к Российской Империи, с.468-469.

²⁸ See: *ibid*, pp.879-880.

²⁹ See: *ibid*, p.469.

Vayotsdzor province, Gedar and Damirbulag in Iravan town, Urud in the Urud and Arzuman in the Darabbas (now Darbas) villages of the former Sisian district in the modern Sunik province, and such like.

All these monuments were built by the Azerbaijanis until the occupation of their native lands, the Iravan and Nakhchyvan khanates, by Russians in the early 19th century, which changed, among others, the demographic situation in the region. If the number of Azerbaijanis in these khanates before Russian occupation was 81.749 and the number of Armenians was 25.131,³⁰ due to 57.226 Armenians resettled from Iran and Turkey in 1828-1830, the total number of Armenians in these provinces in 1832 reached 82.357.³¹

Expressing his attitude to the 25.131 Armenians who resided in the territory of these khanates (on the basis of whose liquidation, by decree of the Tsar, an Armenian Oblast was formed on March 1828, and liquidated in 1840) at the time of resettlement of colonists from Turkey and Iran, the Russian official Chopin quoted above wrote that "[t]he Armenians found in the Armenian Oblast were immigrants, moved here in different times and under different circumstances. If you look for real local Armenians among them, perhaps you need to look in the villages of Vagarshabad, Gulpi, Akulis and Ordubad okrug."³² These three villages and one okrug all together had 4.463 local Armenians³³ and taking into account that Gulpi village with 118 local Armenians now is a part of Turkey, and 2.388 so-called local Armenians in Ordubad okrug, including 1.123 in Akulis village were of Albanian origin, which were Armenianized as a result of the above-mentioned processes, it means that only 1.957 Armenians in Vagarshabad village of the 25.131 were local.

However, according to Armenian scholar Papiasian, after the archbishop of Artaz in 1429-1430 had bought a part of Vagarshabad from Amir Rustam, whom Isgandar, son of Gara Yusif, founder of Azerbaijani Garagoyunlu state, made

his closest ally, presenting him with large feudal possessions, in 1431 the Armenians bought 7 big villages like Vagarshabad, Ashtarak, Noragavit, Agavnatun, Tegenis-Kirajly and Mugni.³⁴

Relying on this purchase, in 1441, the Armenian Patriarchate moved from Sis in Cilicia to Vagarshabad (Echmiadzin) in the Caucasus. It appears that the history of settlement in Vagarshabad village by Armenians dates back to the early 15th century, the first Armenian settlement in the territory of the Caucasus, to which resettlement became substantial in the early 19th century.

Every Russian-Turkish war and Armenian disturbance in Turkey brought a great number of Armenians to the Caucasus. Shavrov, who was directly involved in colonial policy of the Russian Tsar's administration, wrote in "A new challenge to the Russian issue in Transcaucasia: Upcoming sale of Mughan to foreigners" published in 1911 in Saint-Petersburg:

Gedar bridge, Iravan town



*Occupation of Iravan town
by Russians in 1827
Picture by Rubo*

³⁰ See: *ibid*, pp.639-640.

³¹ See: *ibid*, pp.640-641.

³² *Ibid*, pp.706-707.

³³ See: *ibid*, pp.583, 567,621, 625,629.

³⁴ See: А.Д.Папазян. Аграрные отношения в Восточной Армении в XVI-XVII веках. Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1972, с.114-115.

From 1828 to 1830 we resettled more than 40.000 Iranian and 84.000 Turkish Armenians to Transcaucasia and placed them in the best state lands in the provinces of Yelizavetpol and Iravan, where the number of Armenians was insignificant, and in the province of Tiflis, - in the Borchaly, Akhaltsikh and Akhalkalak uezds. More than 200.000 desyatin state lands were allotted for their settlement and privately owned lands for about 2.000.000 rub were bought from Muslims. The mountainous part of Yelizavetpol province and banks of the Goyja (modern Sevan - ed.) Lake were settled by these Armenians. It is necessary to keep in mind that apart from 124.000 Armenians, which were resettled officially, a great number of Armenians settled there unofficially, so the total number of settlers considerably exceeds 200.000...

The successful end of the Turkish war of 1877-1878 brought about an influx of new settlers from Asia Minor: about 50.000 Armenians and 40.000 Greeks settled in the Kars province, and the empty province got sufficiently great number of foreign population. Moreover, General Tergukasov brought 35.000 Turkish Armenians to the Surmali uezd, all of whom remained in the area.

After this, a continuous flow of Armenians from Asia Minor started, as these were resettled both as individuals and as families. During the course of Armenian disturbances in 1893-1894, the Armenians moved on an even larger scale. At the time of arrival of prince G.S.Golitsin, the newly appointed commander-in chief, in 1917, the number of resettled Armenians was not 10.000 as in 1894, but about 90.000 ... of 1.300.000 Armenians now living in Transcaucasia, more than 1.000.000 don't belong to the number of indigenous inhabitants and were resettled here by us.³⁵

The First World War also contributed to the increase in the number of Armenian settlers. According to the "История армянского народа" (History of the Armenian people) published in Armenia in 1980, in 1914-1916, about 350.000 Armenians settled in the Caucasus,³⁶ as a result, according to Caucasian Calendar, the number of Armenians in Iravan province in 1916 reached 669.871³⁷ from 25.131 in 1828 (an increase by 26.6 times). As for the number of Azerbaijanis in Iravan province in 1916, it was 374.482³⁸ from 81.749 in 1828 (an increase by 4.6 times), and this was without any resettlement from abroad and due to the staged expulsion of Azerbaijanis from their native lands in order to resettle Armenians.

Against the background of the situation in the Caucasus at that time, and, taking into account the possession by the Armenians of the territory, where unlike previous years, they constituted a substantial mass, a favorable ground emerged for the establishment of their first state organism in the Caucasus on May 28, 1918. According to Armenian scholars, on the basis of the Treaty of Batoum signed by Turkey with Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia on June 4, 1918, the territory of the first Armenian state in the Caucasus -with the capital, which was conceded by Azerbaijan on May 29, 1918³⁹ - formed a minimum of 8.000,⁴⁰ 9.000,⁴¹ and a maximum of 10.000 sq.km⁴² with a population of 321.000, about 230.000 of whom were Armenians.⁴³ It was headed by the representatives of ultra-nationalistic "Dashnaktsutyun" Party.

³⁵ Н.Н.Шавров. Новая угроза русскому делу в Закавказье: предстоящая распродажа Мугани инородцам. Типография Редакции периодических изданий Министерства Финансов, СПб, 1911, с.59-60.

³⁶ See: История армянского народа. Издательство Ереванского Университета, Ереван, 1980, с.268.

³⁷ See: Кавказский календарь на 1917 год. Типография Канцелярии Наместника Е.И.В. на Кавказе, Тифлис, 1916, с.219.

³⁸ See: Ibid pp.220-221.

³⁹ See: Государственный Архив Политических Партий и Общественных Движений Азербайджанской Республики, ф.970, оп.1, д.1, л.51.

⁴⁰ See: Г.Галоян. Борьба за Советскую власть в Армении. Государственное издательство политической литературы, Москва, 1957, с.92.

⁴¹ See: Ц.П.Агаян. Великий Октябрь и борьба трудящихся Армении за победу Советской власти. Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1962, с. 174; Е.К.Саркисян. Экспансионистская политика Османской империи в Закавказье накануне и в годы первой мировой войны.

Издательство Академии Наук Армянской ССР, Ереван, 1962, с.365.

⁴² See: История армянского народа, с.283.

Dashnak Armenia was for a short period replaced by "Soviet" Armenia in the winter of 1920-1921. As "sovietization" failed to fulfill the aspirations of the ultra-nationalists, a coup d'etat was staged in February of 1921. However, with the liquidation of the Dashnak rebellions in Zangazur, on July 15, 1921, "Soviet" rule was again established in Armenia. With the aim of more effective pacification of Dashnaks, the Bolsheviks chose the method of indulging Armenian nationalists. Thus, on July 5, 1921, under pressure from Stalin, the mountainous part of Garabagh was given the status of an autonomous province inside Azerbaijan.

Due to "sovietization," the territory of Armenia increased from 8.000-10.000 sq.km to 29.800 sq.km, mostly at the expense of Azerbaijani lands. As for its population, according to Armenian sources, about 20.000 settled in 1925-1926 and about 6.000 in 1926-1929 immigrated to Armenia. In addition to the first Armenian immigrants in 1921, more than 42.000 Armenians immigrated to Armenia between 1921 and 1936.⁴⁴ As a result, according to the All Union Census of Population in 1939, the number of Armenians in Armenia reached 1.061.997, with all but 130.896 Azerbaijanis remaining in these territories.

The next step in the resettlement was the special decree by Stalin on November 1945 on the immigration of foreign Armenians, according to which Armenia received more than 50.000 in 1946, 35.400 in 1947, and about 10.000 settlers in 1948.⁴⁵ Taking advantage of the flow of a great number of Armenians and complaining of the lack of territory for their settlement in Armenia, this time its leadership achieved the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the USSR on December 23, 1947, of the Decree N4083 signed by Stalin "On the resettlement of collective farmers and other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz plain of the Azerbaijani SSR," where special attention attracts the following points revealing the essence of the document:

I. To resettle in 1948-1950 on the voluntary basis to the Kur-Araz plain of the Azerbaijani SSR 100 thousand collective farmers and other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR, including: 10 thousand in 1948, 40 thousand in 1949 and 50 thousand in 1950...

II. To allow the Committee of Ministers of the Armenian SSR, buildings and apartment houses left by Azerbaijani population with regard to their resettlement to the Kur-Araz plain to be used for settling foreign Armenians, who have arrived in the Armenian SSR.

By mid-1961, 200.000 Armenians immigrated to Armenia.⁴⁶ Between 1962 and 1973, the republic received more than 26.100 settlers⁴⁷ and as a result, according to the All Union Census of Population in 1979, the number of Armenians reached 2.724.975 (an increase from 1939 of 1.662.978), whereas the number of Azerbaijanis constituted 160.841 (an increase from 1939 of 29.945).

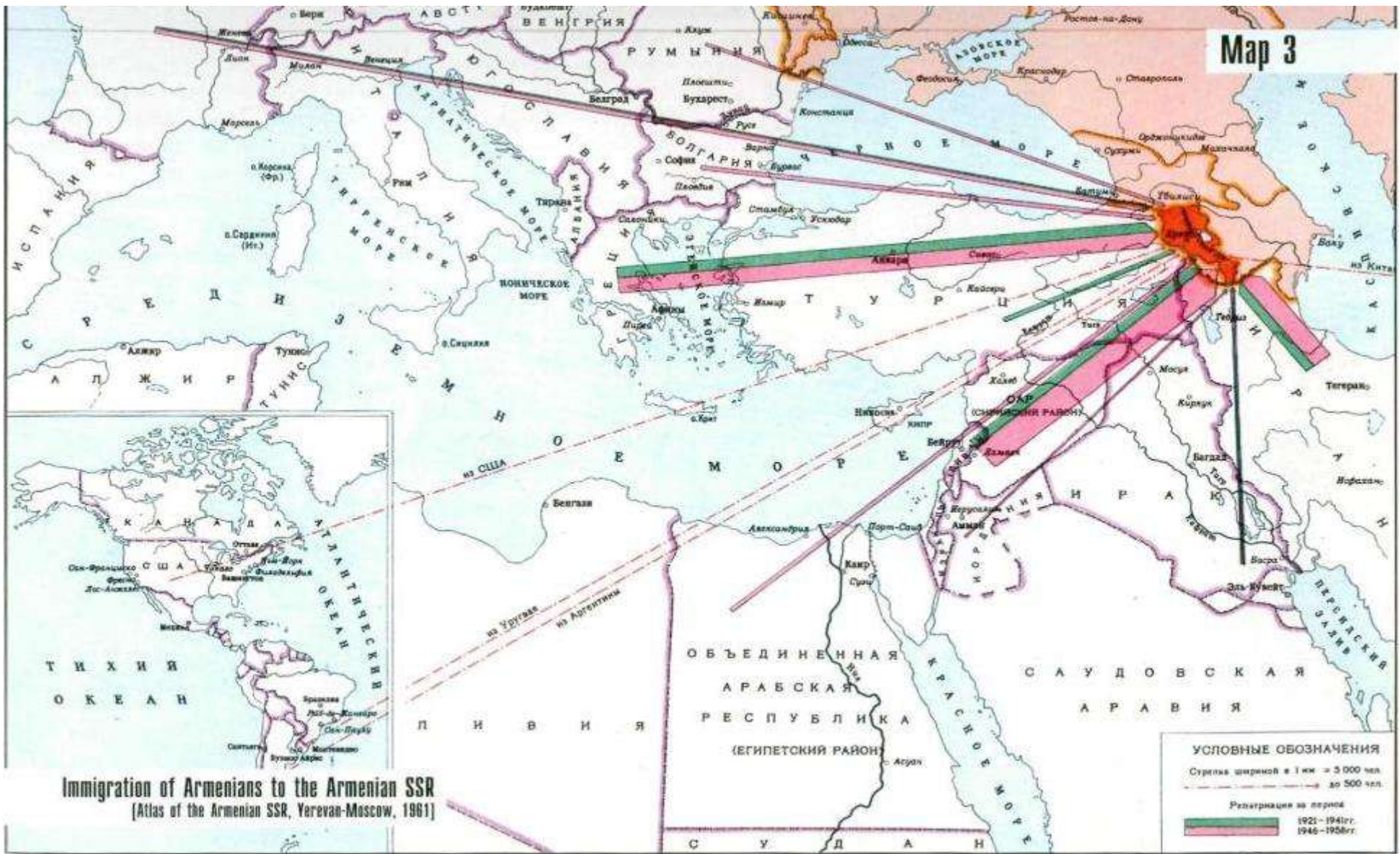
⁴³ See: Е.К.Саркисян. Экспансионистская политика Османской империи в Закавказье накануне и в годы первой мировой войны, с.366-365.

⁴⁴ See: История армянского народа, с.336.

⁴⁵ See: *ibid*, p.366.

⁴⁶ See: Документы внешней политики СССР. Государственное издательство политической литературы, Москва, 1962, т.6. прим.33, с.611

⁴⁷ See: История армянского народа, с. 418.



Not being satisfied by gaining about 20.000 sq.km, carrying out ethnic cleansing, resettling Armenians from abroad and obtaining autonomy status for the mountainous part of Garabagh inside Azerbaijan, Armenia didn't retract its demands of the inclusion of Garabagh - under the pretext of claims on the mountainous part - and Nakhchyvan in Armenia. This led to expulsion of the remaining 200.000 Azerbaijanis in 1988 (apart from Nuvadi village in the Mehri district, the population of which was expelled on August 8,1991, i.e. within one day) from Armenia and undeclared war against Azerbaijan, the active military phase of which started in 1991.

The fate of Azerbaijani cultural heritage in Armenia underwent the same tragedy as that of its population. Apart from ethnic cleansing, toponyms of Azerbaijani origin were also being removed. The process of eradicating Azerbaijani toponyms from the territory of modern Armenia started in the early 19th century, after their resettlement to the Caucasus, intensified in the Soviet period and ended, as seen from the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Administrative-Territorial Division" of December 1, 1995, when almost no Azerbaijani toponym was left. One can follow these changes - some of which have already been mentioned above while talking of the addresses of Azerbaijani monuments - comparing the toponyms on the maps of the Caucasus of 1847 of the Russian Tsarist Government and the modern Republic of Armenia of 2005 (see maps N4 and N5).

As for Azerbaijani monuments, of all above-mentioned mosques, only two - Damirbulag and Goy mosques - survived until 1988, but the rest were either destroyed, in the place of which buildings of other orientations were raised, or used for other purposes. The Goy mosque was turned into the Museum of History of Yerevan in the Soviet period, and then "restored" and presented as a Persian mosque after 1991.

Concerning the Damirbulag mosque, it is possible to find out its fate from the description of Thomas de Waal, who wrote in his book "Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War":

Yerevan has many secrets. One of them, I believed, lay among a jumble of garages, outhouses, and vegetable plots behind a tall apartment block at No. 22 Vardanants Street, not far from the city center. At the top of a narrow flight of steps was a small open space, surrounded by rusty green garages and piled with bricks and sand. Here, I was pretty sure, had been a mosque, used by Yerevan's Azerbaijanis, that had had the misfortune not to be classified as "Persian" and was demolished.

The space was so miserable and empty that I wondered if I was in the right spot. At the foot of the steps, an old woman in a floral dress, sitting on a camp stool with a cloth laid on the ground before her, was selling grapes, beans, and onions. She had a swarthy face and drop earrings; it looked as though she came in from the countryside every day to sell fruit and vegetables. "Was there ever a mosque up there?" I asked her, pointing up the steps. Yes, she answered, there had been.

"What happened to it?"



Damirbulag mosque, Yerevan



Documents, Damirbulag mosque Yerevan.

"We didn't touch it till the last day, after they destroyed the Armenian church in Baku."
She seemed to mean the beginning of 1990.

"But why did they knock it down?"

"Why leave it?" she shrugged. "We are Christians, they are Muslims. When there were problems with Azerbaijan, our Armenians came and destroyed it in three days. They brought a special machine, I don't know what it's called, which goes like this..." She made a flat rolling motion with the palm of her hand, miming the path of a bulldozer.⁴⁸

This was the very Damirbulag mosque, which was also destroyed, and the name of its street was renamed from Narimanov into Vardanants, whereas the mentioned Armenian church - under the pretext of which

Armenians destroyed this mosque (if the woman's words are to be believed) - still stands in the center of Baky.

Beside the mosques, architectural buildings which were built and inhabited by Azerbaijanis in Iravan were either destroyed or used for other purposes like the house of Panah khan in the Gnuniants Street. This was first used as a hotel, then partly destroyed, turned into a residential building and geological laboratory. A hotel noted for its attractive architecture, built by Azerbaijanis, in front of the Academic Dramatic Theatre named after G.Sundukian, was destroyed in the 1970s. As for the house of Ali khan and other Azerbaijanis in Proshian, Nelson Stepanian, Pushkin and other streets, they were later inhabited by Armenians.

One of the purposes for destroying Azerbaijani houses and gardens which covered a large area, was to build a monument for so-called genocide victims. Only three houses, namely those of Azerbaijani bays-brothers:

Ismayil, Ahmad and Habib, in the lower part of this monument, survived until 1970, and these were also confiscated by force.

Concerning Azerbaijani cemeteries in Yerevan, it should be noted that there were three cemeteries. One of them, the Azerbaijani children's cemetery, was destroyed in the Soviet period and the building of the

Armenian Parliament was constructed upon it. Another cemetery, the Azerbaijani women's cemetery, was also destroyed and its place was used for the building of the Central Department Store and a hospital. As for the third, the Tokhmag cemetery, located on the way from the railway station to the Tokhmag lake, this was renamed Shaumian (now Vardavari), and the destruction of gravestones in it are well-documented.

⁴⁸ Thomas de Waal. Black Garden: Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War, p.79.



**Architectural buildings built
by Azerbaijanis Iravan town**



*Destroyed gravestones Aghadada cemetery, Ararat province
Destroyed gravestones Gullubulag village, Shirak province
Destroyed gravestones Magharajyg village, Shirak province*

It was not only the Azerbaijani cemeteries in Yerevan that were destroyed, but also the cemeteries in other Azerbaijani settlements of Armenia, for example; Aghadada, which was considered a sacred place, 3-5 km from the Masis-Ranjbar (now Ranjpar) road of the former Masis district in the present Ararat province, in Lusakhpyur (former Aghbulag) village of the former Spitak (former Hamamly) district in the present Lori province, which was also considered a sacred place as well because of the Mirali agha and Miryagub agha tombs, in Gekhi village of the former Gafan district in the present Sunik province, in Vardakhpyur (former Gullubulag) village of the former Amasiya district in the present Shirak province, in Golkand, Shorja and many other villages of the former Krasnoselsk (former Chambarak) district in the present Gekharkunik and other provinces.

The territory of modern Armenia was not only rich with Azerbaijani monuments, but also with genuine personalities, who played an important role in the history of Azerbaijan and beyond. Not being able to list them all, the names of some should be mentioned.

Ashyg Alasgar (1821-1926) is one of the most famous representatives of ashgy poetry. The main theme of his poetry is that of love. He wrote about sincere love and gentle human qualities. In a number of poems, he described the difficult lives of people and strongly criticized despotism, social injustice and backwardness. The poems of Ashyg Alasgar are examples of high art. He had a strong influence on the development of ashgy poems and his works were repeatedly published in the Soviet period. The 150-year anniversary of Ashyg Alasgar was held at the Union level in 1972. A bust of Ashyg was erected in his native Aghkilsa village of Goyja mahal (now Azat village of the modern Gekharkunik province).

Mirza Gadim Irvani (1825-1875), a painter and founder of Azerbaijani machine painting, who also produced monumental works of art and portraits. In the early years of his creativity, Irvani painted several portraits like "Süvari" (Cavalry), "Rəqqasə" (Dancer), "Dərviş" (Dervish) and such like. In the 1850s, he restored the panels and decorative compositions in the palace of the Irvan governor, painted some monumental portraits of Fatali Shah, Abbas Mirza and others in the mirror hall of the palace. As well as their later variants, which were painted in water-colours and tempera, these works were the best examples in Azerbaijani art of the transition period from symbolism, characteristic of the painters of the Middle Ages, to realist painting. In this sense, his "Vajihulla Mirza," "Molla," "Gənc oğlan" (Young guy) portraits were distinguished by the meaningfulness of personages and rich colour. One's attention is drawn to the delicate patterns on carpets, dresses and household items, shabaka of difficult ornaments, lively and realistic descriptions of flowers and birds in his works. Irvani opened a new stage in the development of Azerbaijani fine arts with his works relying on the rich traditions of classic Eastern miniature and folk art on the one hand and European realist painting on the other.

Mustafa bay Topchubashov (1895-1981), a brilliant doctor and teacher with great services both in theoretical medicine and practical surgery, is the first Azerbaijani doctor who defended the doctorate dissertation of sciences, one of the first academicians since the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences was formed in 1945 and full member of the Medical Academy of Sciences of the former USSR, author of a 5-volume book "Special surgery," author of an anesthetization method during surgical interference by the way of injections of an ether-oil mixture of analgesic, with which he opened a new chapter in the history of anesthetization in surgery. Moreover, Topchubashov had great resources when building the Scientific-Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, the opening of an academic campus and foundation of a printing house of the Academy of Sciences.

Aziz Aliyev (1897-1968), famous statesman and scientist, organizer of public health and medical science in Azerbaijan, was a brilliant doctor, scholar, and pedagogue. He wrote a seminal work on experimental nephritis and worked out the allergy theory of pathogenesis of acute nephritis, in which he suggested choices of specific and non-specific desensitizing therapies of this disease. In his scientific works, Aliyev prominently featured traumatological aspects of the oil industry, especially in offshore drilling, and is the first to propose valuable measures for the improvement of their activities. As the rector of the Azerbaijani State Institute of Medicine, he put a lot of efforts into the field of healthcare training. Due to his initiative, medical literature in

Azerbaijani started publishing. Apart from occupying high posts in Azerbaijan and devoting his life to the development of Azerbaijan in different fields, A.Aliyev also played an important role in the development of the economy, culture, science and education of neighbouring Dagestan, while working as a First Secretary of Party Committee of Dagestan from 1942 to 1948.

Heydar Huseynov (1908-1950), a philosopher, historian, linguist and author of studies on philosophical heritage of great representatives of Azerbaijani culture like Bahmanyar, Nizami, Fuzuli, Bakykhanov, Mirza Kazym bay, Akhundov, Zardabi and others. In his work "Azərbaycanın XIX əsr ictimai və fəlsəfi fikir tarixindən" (From the history of the 19th century public and philosophical thoughts of Azerbaijan) he identified the main development stages of philosophical and public-political thought, and characterized worldviews of Vazeh, Bakykhanov, Akhundov and others. H.Huseynov was one of the editors of two volumes of "Müxtəsər Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi" (Concise Azerbaijani literature history), and the editor of Russian-Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani-Russian dictionaries.

Jafar Khandan (1910-1961), a philologist, critic, poet, journalist, translator and author of "Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı" (Modern Azerbaijani literature), "Gdəbiyyat nazariyyası" (Literature theory), "Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı tarixi" (History of Azerbaijani literature), "Molla Nəsrəddin," "Sovet ədəbiyyatı" (Soviet literature) and other works.

Said Rustamov (1907-1983), a composer, conductor, and pedagogue. His activity was closely connected with Azerbaijani musical folklore. Using mugham forms, ashug music, folk song and dances, modern popular song genres, Said created a peculiar music language, whose works have an important place in song. He is the author of the first Azerbaijani musical comedy written on a modern topic. S.Rustamov actively participated in gathering Azerbaijani music folklore in the 1930s. He became the concertmasters of the Azerbaijani National Musical Instruments Orchestra in 1931, chief conductor and art director in 1935-1973, and wrote some works for this orchestra. S. Rustamov is the author of works like "Tar məktəbi" (Tar school), "Tar üçün etüdlər" (Etudes for tar), concerts and cantatas for the orchestra of national musical instruments with tar.