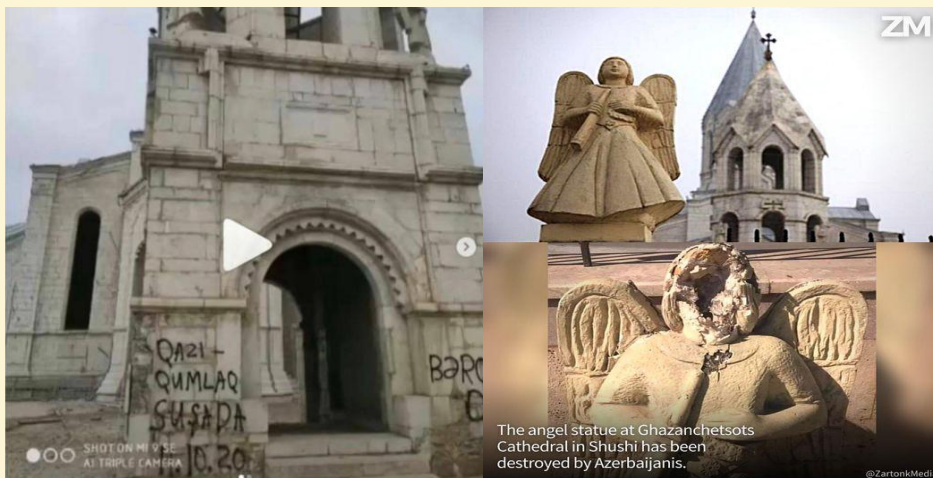




**THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OMBUDSMAN OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ARTSAKH**



AD HOC PUBLIC REPORT

**THE ARMENIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN ARTSAKH (NAGORNO-KARABAKH): CASES OF VANDALISM AND
AT RISK OF DESTRUCTION BY AZERBAIJAN**

**STEPANAKERT
26 JANUARY, 2021**

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INTRODUCTION

There are an estimated 4,000 Armenian cultural sites, including 370 churches, 119 fortresses and other historical and cultural monuments in the Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) Republic¹. The churches date from the 4th to the 21st century. Its valuable archaeological sites, most notably the ancient city of Tigranakert of Artsakh, date back to the 1st c. BC – 13th c. AD period.

Under the trilateral statement on ceasefire of November 9, 2020 between the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation, at least 1,456 overwhelmingly Armenian historical and cultural immovable prominent monuments have been fallen under Azerbaijani control, including 161 Armenian churches, the archaeological sites of Tigranakert, Azokh Paleolithic cave, the Nor Karmiravan tombs, Mirik, Keren, and architectural monuments such as palaces, bridges, and historic quarters (see **Annex 2**). In addition, in the territories which came under Azerbaijani control, there were 8 state museums and galleries with 19311 exhibits (see **Annex 1**), as well as "Shushi Carpet Museum" and "Shushi Armenian Money Museum" operating on a private basis.

There are serious concerns over the preservation of these historical sites under Azerbaijani control. Given Azerbaijan's practice of systematic destruction of Armenian cultural heritage in its territories over the last several decades, these concerns are not misplaced. Two flagrant examples are (1) the total destruction of the ancient Armenian cemetery of Julfa in Nakhichevan between 1997-2006, in which a total of 28,000 monuments (including 89 medieval churches; 5,840 unique hand-carved khachkars (cross-stones) and 22,000 ancient tombstones were destroyed²; and (2) the destruction of Armenian monuments of the Tsar village in the Karvachar (Kelbajar) region³. Moreover, despite the short time of control, there are already a

1. A Plea to Save Artsakh's Armenian Heritage | Christianity Today; Armenian monuments in line of fire in Nagorno-Karabakh conflict | The Art Newspaper - <https://www.theartnewspaper.com/news/monuments-in-line-of-fire-in-nagorno-karabakh-conflict>

2. ICOMOS Heritage at Risk Report: 2006/2007, "Azerbaijan: Destruction of the Armenian Cemetery at Djulfa," https://www.icomos.org/risk/world_report/2006-2007/pdf/H@R_2006-2007_09_National_Report_Azerbaijan.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0Y-X43ICTPrnNAMg1PM_qSxnNr_OHvb_OAhOBQIFNnbR3C_I1_me9G24M;

The ceasefire agreement with Azerbaijan comes with great risks for Armenia | Dale Berning Sawa | Opinion | The Guardian - [https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/nov/19/ceasefire-agreement-azerbaijan-great-risks-armenia;](https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/nov/19/ceasefire-agreement-azerbaijan-great-risks-armenia)

Azerbaijan: Famous Medieval Cemetery Vanishes | Institute for War and Peace Reporting (iwpr.net); 71828_Icomos_Umschl_neu - [https://iwpr.net/global-voices/azerbaijan-famous-medieval-cemetery-vanishes;](https://iwpr.net/global-voices/azerbaijan-famous-medieval-cemetery-vanishes) A Regime Conceals Its Erasure of Indigenous Armenian Culture (hyperallergic.com); Armenian monuments destroyed. Some call it 'cultural genocide' - Los Angeles Times (latimes.com) <https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/story/2019-11-07/armenian-monuments-azerbaijan>

3. Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly Documents 2002 Ordinary Session (First Part) , Volume I, "Maintenance of historical and cultural heritage in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic", p.35, <https://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/X2H-Xref->

number of known cases of vandalism against Armenian cultural heritage in Artsakh in the places that were occupied by Azerbaijan during September 27-November 9 war.

Historical revisionism by Azerbaijan is rampant in the region, which has been carried out through systemic "Albanization" of Armenian cultural property since the 1950s. In an effort to strengthen its ties to these lands, Azerbaijan revises and rewrites history by claiming that the Armenian churches and cross-stones belong to Caucasian Albanians, and that Caucasian Albanians are Azerbaijani peoples' ancestors. The goal is to eradicate Armenian peoples' historical roots to the region and thereby diminish their entitlement to live in and govern these areas while fabricating an Azerbaijani historical presence.

This report aims to highlight the urgency required in taking steps to protect Armenian cultural heritage in the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh) and prevent its destruction once under Azerbaijani control.

After a ceasefire has been established on November 9, 2020, UNESCO made a proposal both to Armenia and Azerbaijan to send an independent mission of experts to draw a preliminary inventory of significant historical and cultural heritage sites in and around Nagorno-Karabakh as a first step towards the effective safeguarding of the region's heritage⁴. For the same purpose, the members of the intergovernmental Committee of the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Second Protocol (1999), adopted a declaration on December 11, 2020 and welcomed UNESCO's initiative and confirmed the need for a mission to take stock of the situation regarding cultural properties in and around Nagorno-Karabakh. The Committee requested each of the parties to render the mission possible⁵.

Despite the urgency of the matter as acknowledged by UNESCO, Azerbaijani Government creates an obstacle for the mission to arrive by not responding to the request.⁶

The first part of this report sets out the deliberate targeting of Armenian cultural heritage during the recent war, in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention, to which both the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia are parties, and the second part looks at Azerbaijan's state-sponsored propaganda aimed at appropriating Armenian cultural heritage as its own and/or cleansing any traces of Armenians in regions under Azerbaijani control.

[ViewHTML.asp?FileID=9533&lang=EN&fbclid=IwAR1XFauk5zMBAp9kDRi2a48ksOhX0Rd-R8FQLyfzaVP7DqDmUnTeBWCgOe4](#)

4. UNESCO, "Nagorno-Karabakh: Reaffirming the obligation to protect cultural goods, UNESCO proposes sending a mission to the field to all parties", 20 November, 2020; <https://en.unesco.org/news/nagorno-karabakh-reaffirming-obligation-protect-cultural-goods-unesco-proposes-sending-mission>

5. Declaration of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of the Second Protocol to The Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict – ensuring cultural property protection in and around Nagorno-Karabakh and setting-up an independent technical mission, December 11, 2020; https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/en_15_com_declaration_haut-karabakh_final_1.pdf

6. UNESCO, "UNESCO is awaiting Azerbaijan's Response regarding Nagorno-Karabakh mission," December 21, 2020, https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-awaiting-azerbaijans-response-regarding-nagorno-karabakh-mission?fbclid=IwAR3IQZbbHi-9QPX-xrirs0r_RXIKxAthpse-0wlqbEr8tUPSt1r7d1owo

1. TARGETED ATTACKS ON ARMENIAN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1.1. Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral in Shushi (1888)

On 27 September 2020, Azerbaijan launched a large-scale offensive against Artsakh, indiscriminately targeting the civilian population, civilian infrastructure, and cultural buildings, which were often far from any military targets. On 8 October 2020, it targeted the Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral in Shushi – a landmark of Armenian cultural and religious identity, which was struck twice by Azerbaijani missiles causing significant damage to the Cathedral and the collapse of a part of the roof (Images 1-4). The Cathedral is located in the city center, entirely outside the range of any conceivable military targets; at the time of the attacks, women and children were sheltering in its basement. The precision with which the Cathedral was shelled, and the fact it was struck twice within four hours, indicates that the attack was deliberate. As a result, three Russian journalists were injured. Azerbaijan has thus flagrantly violated Article 4 (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Hague Convention.

On October 20, 2020, the Human Rights Ombudsman of the Artsakh Republic published an ad hoc report detailing the circumstances of the targeting of the Holy Savior Ghazanchetsots Cathedral in Shushi by Azerbaijani armed forces. The report presents all the grounds to claim that the Ghazanchetsots Church was deliberately targeted by Azerbaijan, which is a war crime. It also claims that this act of Azerbaijan is in line with its continuous practice of destroying Armenian cultural heritage of Artsakh and demonstrates radical disrespect towards Christian element of Armenian identity.⁷

On December 16, 2020, Human Rights Watch published a report on the two separate attacks on the Ghazanchetsots Cathedral, stating that it was an intentional target despite the absence of evidence that it was used for military purposes. The damage included a hole approximately one-meter wide in the church ceiling, just south of the main dome. Debris from the blast could also be observed on the church grounds. Weapon remnants Human Rights Watch collected at the site corroborate the use of guided munitions. In photos circulated at that time on social media, remnants from a weapon can be seen, consistent with a munition capable of being accurately directed at a specific target, including components that support the movement of other pieces, such as fins or wings, consistent with a device that has a terminal guidance system.⁸

7. Human Rights Ombudsman Of The Republic Of Artsakh, “Ad Hoc Public Report On The Azerbaijani Targeted Attacks Against The St. Holy Savior Ghazanchetsots Cathedral Of Shushi, Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh) As A Warcrime And Crime Against Humanity”, 20 October, 2020; <https://artsakhombuds.am/en/document/740>

8. Human Rights Watch, “Azerbaijan: Attack on Church Possible War Crime,” December 16, 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/12/16/azerbaijan-attack-church-possible-war-crime>

Images 1-4: The damage caused to the Holy Savior Ghazanchetsots Cathedral following the two strikes on 8 October 2020





The day after the attack on the Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral, UNESCO published a statement on its website⁹ condemning this act without going as far as to call out Azerbaijan. Instead, it called on "both sides" to adhere to the Hague Convention despite Armenia not having targeted any Azerbaijani cultural sites during this war. The attack warrants a response by UNESCO that is far more fitting of Azerbaijan's violations. In accordance with the Convention, UNESCO is obligated to investigate and sanction Azerbaijani authorities and military leadership for the deliberate attack on a cultural and religious site, particularly one of such significance and with such symbolic meaning to the Armenian people. Those responsible should be held to account for intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic sites, which is recognized as a war crime.¹⁰ Otherwise impunity makes the repetition of a new cycle of crimes possible, if not likely.

In fact, the Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral in Shushi was shelled once again, apparently after the capture of the city by the Azerbaijani army. The first screenshot is taken from a video on baku.ws media source, published on 11 December, 2020 which depicts the shelled part of the dome¹¹ (Image 5). The following screenshots are taken from the video message of Artsakh President Arayik Harutyunyan on 31 October, 2020, capturing the same but yet undamaged part of the dome¹² (Images 6-7).



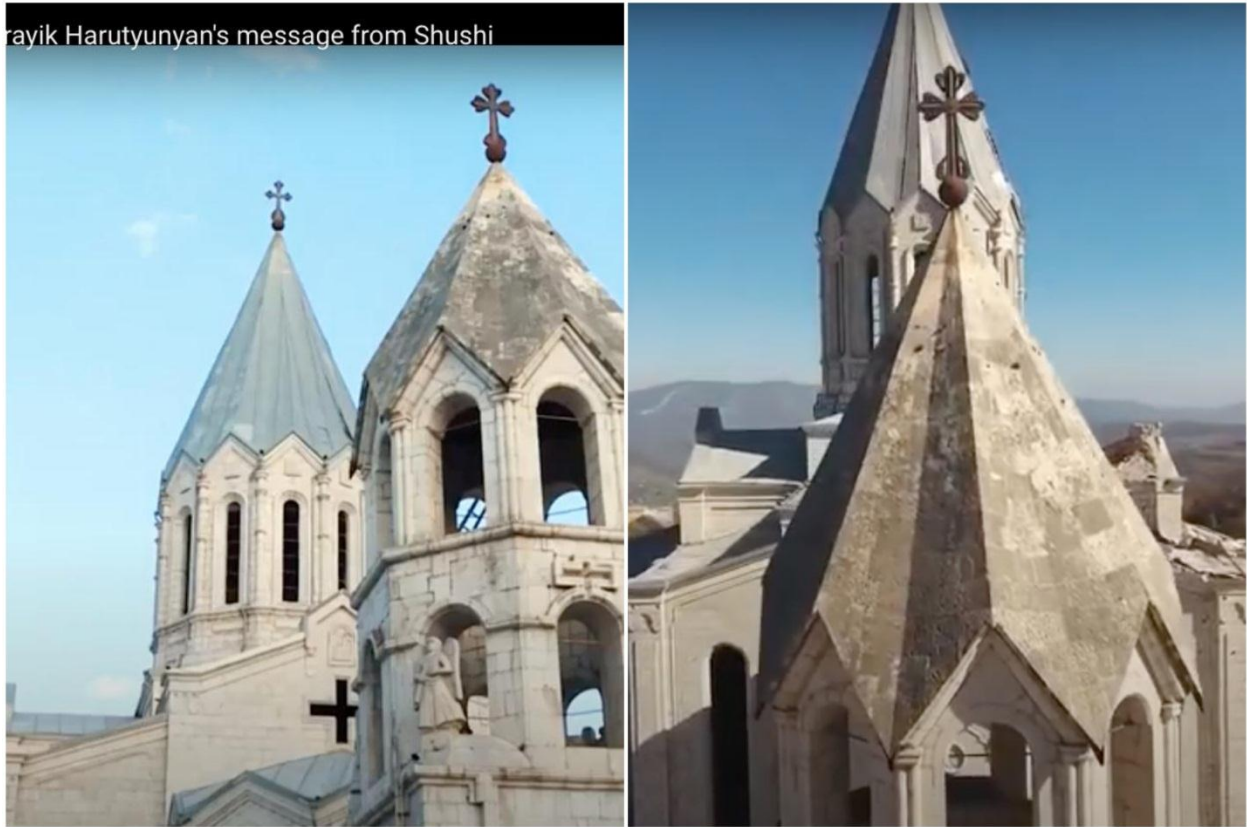
Image 5: The shelled part of the dome of the Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral as of December 11, 2020

9. UNESCO, "Situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict zone UNESCO statement"; <https://en.unesco.org/news/situation-nagorno-karabakh-conflict-zone-unesco-statement>

10. The case of The Prosecutor v Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi¹⁰ is an example of an individual being found guilty of the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic sites in Timbuktu, Mali, for which Mr Al Mahdi was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay 2.7 million EUR in reparations: Al Mahdi Case (icc-cpi.int)

11. Şuşadakı tarixi Qazançı (Erməni Qriqorian) Kilsəsindən Bakı TV-yə eksklüziv görüntülər - <https://baku.tv/az/cemiyet/30078>

12. President of Artsakh Arayik Harutyunyan's message from Shushi https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_qr0qIPZHH4&feature=youtu.be



Images 6-7: The Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral as of October 31, 2020

Since the occupation of Shushi, it appears that further damage¹³ has been caused to the Holy Savior Ghazanchetsots Cathedral. This includes vandalism and the desecration through graffiti on the walls of the Cathedral and destruction of a statue of an angel at the entrance gate (Images 8-9). Video evidence proves that the Cathedral did not contain such damage immediately after the Azerbaijani occupation of Shushi,¹⁴ which indicates that the damage was caused after Azerbaijan took control over the city.

13. «Շուշիի Ղազանչեցոց Սուրբ Ամենափրկիչ եկեղեցի նվանդալիզմի է ենթարկվել», Ազատությունը նշանակելիս, Նոյեմբեր 15, 2020, Սարգիս Հարությունյանը. [Holy Savior Cathedral of Shushi has been vandalized, Radio Liberty, November 15, 2020, Sargis Harutyunyan], <https://www.azatutyun.am/a/30951252.html>

14. Ibid



Image 8: Graffiti in Azerbaijani language on the walls of the Holy Saviour Ghazanchetsots Cathedral



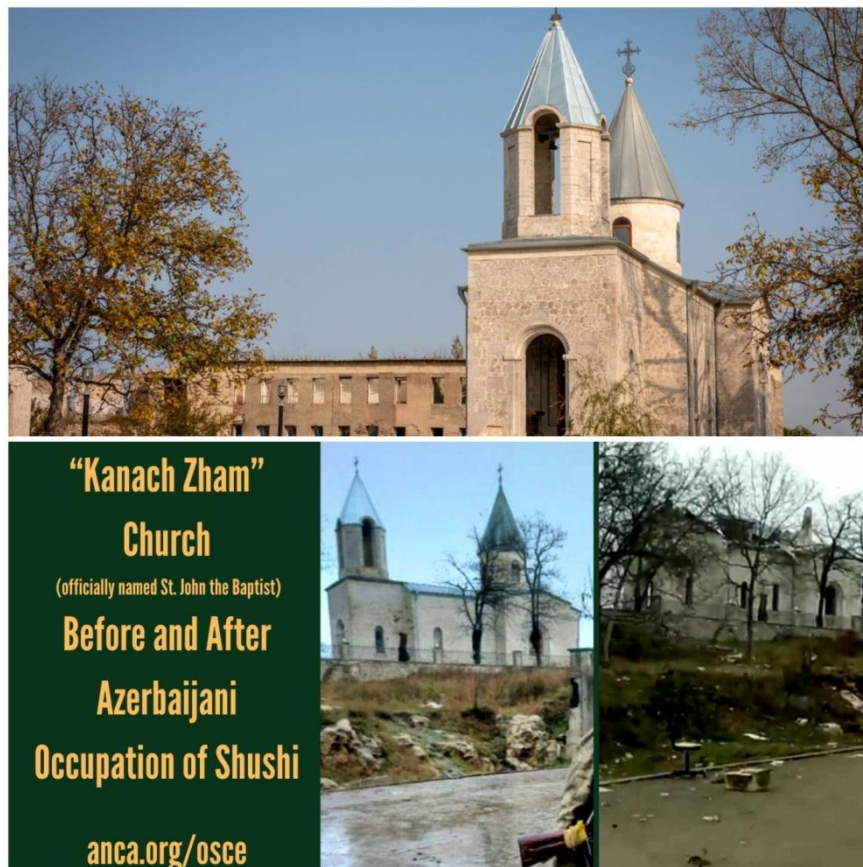
Image 9: Statue of an angel above the entrance gate before and after destruction

A very symbolic, yet a vivid example of an attempt to erase Armenian traces from Nagorno Karabakh is the destruction of the monument carrying the city name sign in Armenian at the entrance to Shushi city by a tank.¹⁵

15. Video from the entrance to Shushi city; Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dD3WhyYh1A4GNz1cuak7A560eOeC9ajh/view?fbclid=IwAR3gMtZyw6ZTpR3cdE9XE01cvLY-5zVnAHq7ORbRA4susqM5mJqM1oicI9E>

1.2. Saint John the Baptist Church (Known as "Kanach Zham") (1818), Shushi

Shortly after the occupation of Shushi by Azerbaijan, images and a video¹⁶ of the partially destroyed 19th century church of Saint John the Baptist in Shushi circulated on social media showing severe destruction to the dome and the bell tower. As Armenians do not have access to this site at present, it is difficult to verify these events. However, based on a comparison¹⁷ of the aerial images of the surrounding buildings and those shown in the video, it is undeniable that this church has been seriously damaged (Images 10-12). It can be deduced that the domes were deliberately targeted as there are no traces of blast waves from an explosion on or around the church. It is crucial that UNESCO honor its proposal made on 20 November 2020¹⁸ and send a mission to investigate this and other sites without delay, before further damage or destruction is caused.



Images 10-11: Saint John the Baptist Church (Kanach Zham) before and after the destruction

16. The video was posted on Facebook on 15 Nov 2020 by a user named Sevinc Asadullayeva (alternative access via link in next footnote)

17. The Kanach Zham Church in Shushi has been partially destroyed - <https://fip.am/en/13788>

18. Nagorno-Karabakh: Reaffirming the obligation to protect cultural goods, UNESCO proposes sending a mission to the field to all parties - <https://en.unesco.org/news/nagorno-karabakh-reaffirming-obligation-protect-cultural-goods-unesco-proposes-sending-mission>



Images 12: Saint John the Baptist Church (Kanach Zham) after the destruction

1.3. Tigranakert of Artsakh (1st c. BC – 13th c. AD)

Tigranakert of Artsakh is a ruined ancient Armenian city dating back to the Hellenistic period, located in the Askeran Region of Artsakh Republic. Founded by Tigranes the Great (95-55 BC) in the early 1st c. BC, it once formed part of the Kingdom of Armenia. The site was discovered in 2005, after which excavations were undertaken. Since then, the two main walls of the city have been uncovered, as well as Hellenistic-style towers and an Armenian basilica dating to the 5th – 7th centuries (see Images 13-18 below). Tigranakert is considered the best-preserved city of the Hellenistic and Armenian medieval civilizations¹⁹.

In 2008, a state historical-cultural reserve was established in the archaeological site of Tigranakert with the purpose of protection, preservation and development of the ancient Armenian city. In June 2010, a museum dedicated to the study and preservation of artefacts unearthed from Tigranakert's ruins was opened in the adjacent Shahbulag Castle, near Akna (Agdam) (Image 19).

On 6 November 2020 at around 19:35 local time, Azerbaijan shelled the archaeological camp near Tigranakert, destroying two and damaging an additional two archaeological cottages.^{20,21} There is no valid military target in this archaeological site, and it is believed that Azerbaijan acted deliberately in targeting the site. Fortunately, the ancient site itself was not damaged, but with Azerbaijan assuming control over it under the Trilateral Statement on Ceasefire, there are serious concerns that this site may be erased, similar to how the ancient Armenian cemetery of Julfa, Nakhichevan was entirely obliterated. Should this site be destroyed, it would be an immense loss not only to Armenians, but to all mankind. The need for UNESCO's timely interference cannot be overemphasized.

19. Archeologist Raises Alarms Over Azerbaijan's Shelling of an Ancient City - <https://hyperallergic.com/592287/tigranakert-artsakh-nagorno-karabakh-war/>

20. Archaeological camp of Artsakh's Tigranakert significantly damaged by targeted Azerbaijani strike | ARMENPRESS Armenian News Agency, <https://armenpress.am/eng/news/1034181.html>

21. Simon Maghakyan, "Archeologist Raises Alarms Over Azerbaijan's Shelling of an Ancient City", October 3, 2020; <https://hyperallergic.com/592287/tigranakert-artsakh-nagorno-karabakh-war/>



Images 13: Tigranakert excavation sites



Images 14: Tigranakert excavation sites



Images 15: Tigranakert excavation sites



Images 16-17: Tigranakert excavation sites



Images 18: Tigranakert excavation sites



Image 19: Tigranakert museum, Askeran region of Artsakh Republic

1.4. Other Cases of Azerbaijani Attacks and Vandalism Against Armenian Cultural Monuments

Azerbaijan continues its destruction of Armenian historical-cultural heritage in places over which they obtained control following the trilateral statement on ceasefire of November 9, 2020. Such destruction of heritage includes:

- The Memorial dedicated to the victims of the first Artsakh war²²;
- Armenian tombstones²³;
- A cross-stone in Ishkhan village in Hadrout²⁴;
- A cross standing in the middle of Sanasar town in memory of the martyrs of the first Artsakh war²⁵;
- The cross-monument at St. Mariam Astvatsatsin church²⁶;
- Cultural monuments in Talish village (Image 20);
- In the village of Avetaranots of Askeran region, Azerbaijani soldiers undertook target practice at the memorial of the victims of the Great Patriotic War²⁷;
- In the village of Arakel of Hadrut region, a track of Azerbaijani armed forces pulled down an Armenian khachkar (cross-stone)²⁸;
- The khachkar near Katarovank monastery was toppled by Azerbaijani soldiers²⁹;
- They also destroyed a monument in Shushi using an excavator³⁰;
- The Statue of Armenian Sparapet Vazgen Sargsyan, the national hero of Armenia and Artsakh in Shushi (Images 21-22);
- The Statue of Garegin Nzhdeh³¹ (Armenian national hero, commander and philosopher).

22. Destruction of the Memorial dedicated to the victims of the first Artsakh war. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s3GarLJxVTckpgkFmgCZxXGpUw7IDSDB/view?usp=sharing> (Primary source: <https://twitter.com/KarabakhRecords/status/1331961689730854912>)

23. Destruction of Armenian tombstones. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f2jwj6La6RnH5udWVDIUQDNLbr-DySGF/view?usp=sharing> Primary source: <https://twitter.com/KarabakhRecords/status/1331906330953719808>

24. Destruction of a cross-stone in Ishkhan village in Hadrout. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-2KkN-jkLqD3o2oawjV-OqKtuVqCt2a/view?usp=sharing> Primary source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uyHXidp4frE&feature=youtu.be>

25. Destruction of a cross standing in the middle of Sanasar city in memory of the martyrs of the first Artsakh war Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_2lylKp59f1tflLom-ezeS_jAZWY5lgtl/view?usp=sharing Primary source: <https://twitter.com/KarabakhRecords/status/1320827244839903235>

26. Destruction of the cross-monument at St. Mariam Astvatsatsin church. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eG-7RwaufTVSIGGqKGmEiiAtmzrPAUxW/view?usp=sharing> Primary source: <https://www.facebook.com/100007446721946/videos/pcb.419178009228940/2873503672907829>

27. Shooting at the memorial of the victims of the Great Patriotic War in Avetaranots village. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kvT8EQXW1riOIkKOUAoIP-o8Ga_ZdrIM/view?usp=sharing Primary source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=crsetohSn1o>

28. Destruction of an Armenian khachkar in Arakel village of Hadrut Region. Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NGwBL19C3FEepVq2oFHbQ9tkFtDCyzaQ/view?usp=sharing> Primary Source: <https://twitter.com/KarabakhRecords/status/1348926211708379136>

29. Toppled Khachkar near Katarovank Monastery: Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SSIK1VT6qMvZnXIQSwC1ETReplq17lne/view?usp=sharing> Primary Source: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CKGuW93n6WM/?igshid=y1lfr1p62l25>

30. Destruction of a monument in Shushi using an excavator. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UYqVTDjuAdMnGxdw_5b_uyuIetmkHuoA/view?usp=sharing Primary Source: <https://www.facebook.com/100002331032369/videos/3620336181387381/>



Image 20: Cultural monuments in Talish



Images 21-22: Statue of Armenian Sparapet Vazgen Sargsyan

31. Destruction of the Statue of Garegin Nzhdeh., Available at:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Lqu82UgxwEbr589o9yXIVCgC--aIwPbQ/view?usp=sharing>
 (Primary Source: <https://twitter.com/DrHughMore/status/1328113552704593921>)

Each of the attacks described above was deliberate and aimed at targeting the Armenian people as the creators of that very cultural property. Materials, such as Azerbaijani flags, placed by Azerbaijani soldiers on destroyed sites, indicate the intent of their actions (Image 23). Azerbaijan has flagrantly violated international law and in order to prevent further destruction; these crimes must not be ignored and those responsible must not evade responsibility. Without Armenians present to preserve these sites, there is little hope that Azerbaijani authorities or people will not deliberately destroy them to further their political agenda of eradicating evidence of Armenian cultural presence and history in the region.



Image 23: Azerbaijani flag was placed on the dome of Vankasar Church

2. APPROPRIATION OF ARMENIAN CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE BY USE OF DISINFORMATION

It is a well-known fact that since the late 1950s, Azerbaijan has been conducting a campaign of appropriating Armenian cultural and historical heritage by disputing its Armenian origin and instead claiming it as Caucasian Albanian. This strange phenomenon is fueled by the fact that since the Armenian churches, monasteries and cross-stones predate Azerbaijan's Islamic heritage in the region, it is indisputable that Armenians inhabited in these lands long before the arrival of the Azerbaijani people. To counter the Armenians' long-standing historical presence in the region (and thus their entitlement to call it their native land), Azerbaijani authorities simply rewrite history and replace the word Armenia / Armenian with Caucasian Albania / Caucasian Albanian, a heritage which they then attempt to claim. This practice of revisionism is known as "Albanization". In his article "the Albanian Myth", Russian historian and anthropologist Victor Schnirelmann explains that Azerbaijani academics have been "renaming prominent medieval Armenian political leaders, historians and writers, who lived in Nagorno Karabakh and Armenia into 'Albanians'" in an effort to "rip off the population of early medieval Nagorno Karabakh of their Armenian heritage" and "cleanse Azerbaijan of Armenian history"³². Thomas de Waal, a scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, commented on the political context of Azerbaijan's historical revisionism as follows: "This rather bizarre argument has the strong political subtext that Nagorno Karabakh had in fact been Caucasian Albanian and that Armenians had no claim to it."³³

In light of the above, it is not surprising that two days after the ceasefire statement, Azerbaijan's First Deputy Minister of Culture, Anar Karimov, tweeted³⁴ the following about the origins of the Armenian monastery of Dadivank:

32. В.В.А. Шнирельман, Албанский миф, 2006г. , [V.A. Shnirelman, Albanian Myth, 2006]
<http://www.vehi.net/istoriya/armenia/albanskymif.html>

33. Thomas De Waal. The Caucasus: An Introduction. Oxford University Press, USA. 2010, p. 107

34. Anar Karimov on Twitter: "#Khudavang monastery is one of the best testimonies of ancient Caucasian Albania civilization. Built in 9-13th century by wife of Albanian prince Vakhtang in Kalbajar region of #Azerbaijan, this complex is composed of Church of Arzu Khatun, Church of Hasan, basilica and 2 chapels <https://t.co/ZrmVLztPQS>" / Twitter



Anar Karimov   @Anar_Karim · Nov 11

...

#Khudavang monastery is one of the best testimonies of ancient Caucasian Albania civilization. Built in 9-13th century by wife of Albanian prince Vakhtang in Kalbajar region of #Azerbaijan, this complex is composed of Church of Arzu Khatun, Church of Hasan, basilica and 2 chapels



PD Azerbaijan UNESCO and 6 others

1.4K

1.4K

2.1K



Anar Karimov   @Anar_Karim · Nov 11

...

The monastic complex of #Khudavang later was occupied by #Armenian armed forces in 1992 and was subject to alteration and falsifications aimed to change its origins and character in violation of @UNESCO Hague Convention of 1954

116

76

439



Anar Karimov   @Anar_Karim · Nov 11

...

Now with liberation of Kalbajar region of #Azerbaijan from Armenian occupation, the bells, crosses & famous Albanian cross stones of #Khudavang monastery will be illegally removed to #Armenia. This is gross violation of @UNESCO 1970 Convention on illicit export of cultural property

Screenshot 1. Tweet from Anar Karimov's Twitter

On January 14, 2021, during his meeting with the Head of the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev reaffirmed the false thesis of "Albanianization" by saying: "They [Armenians] changed the names of our towns and villages and even the origins of Christian religious monuments. They

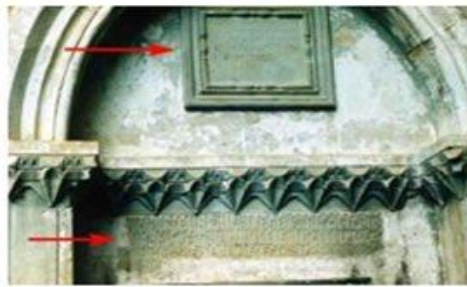
changed the origins of the religious heritage of the ancient Udi people. They turned the churches of Old Caucasian Albania into Armenian churches. "³⁵

These absurd claims are easily rebutted by reference to obvious Armenian cultural hallmarks (e.g. the writings on the walls of nearly all of the churches and cross-stones in the Armenian alphabet; the distinctively Armenian church architecture and style; the symbolism depicted on the cross-stones and churches, etc.) and historical discrepancies in the Azerbaijani revisionist approach (e.g. the fact that Caucasian Albanians were Islamised in the 8th century and assimilated into various Muslim ethnic groups by the 11th century, while Dadivank Monastery was built in the 9th – 13th century in an authentic Armenian style, and hundreds of other churches and cross-stones continued to be built in the region throughout the 13th – 18th centuries).

In a similar fashion, purported "restorations" of Armenian churches or monuments in the territory of Azerbaijan often result in devastating alterations aimed at erasing their Armenian origin. An example of this is the shocking "restoration" of the St. Yeghishe Church in the village of Nij in 2005, during which Armenian inscriptions on the church and nearby tombstones were deliberately erased³⁶ (Images 24 and 25).

35 . "Азербайджан начал подсчет ущерба, нанесенного Арменией в Карабахе - Алиев", Интерфакс Азербайджана, [Azerbaijan starts counting damage caused by Armenia in Karabakh – Aliyev, Interfax Azerbaijan], 14.01. 2021, Available at: <http://interfax.az/view/824324>

36. Simon Maghakyan, 29 May 2006, "Triumph of Tolerance or Vandalism?" <https://hetq.am/en/article/10215>



Nij village, Qabala (Kutkashen) region, Azerbaijan. St. Yeghishe (Elisha) Church and two inscriptions carved on its southern entrance tympanum in commemoration of its thorough restoration carried out by the efforts of Priest Astvatzatur Jodanians in the 1840s (Photo of 1985). The inscriptions were completely scraped away during restoration work in the early 2000s.

Image 24: St. Yeghishe Church in Nij



Image 25: Tombstone with Armenian writings before and after restoration

On the other end of the Azerbaijani propaganda spectrum is the claim that Armenians did not inhabit a particular land at all. The application of this claim is evident in the fate of all Armenian cultural heritages in Nakhichevan, after the land had been cleansed of its ethnic Armenian population in its entirety. Of the 28,000 Armenian monuments (89 medieval churches, 5,840 cross-stones and 22,000 ancient tombstones), there is not a single monument of Armenian origin left³⁷. Armenian churches have been turned to dust and replaced with mosques (Images 26-30).



Images 26-27: Surb Karapet (Holy Precursor Church) in Abrakunis before and after total destruction

37. A Regime Conceals Its Erasure of Indigenous Armenian Culture (hyperallergic.com)
<https://hyperallergic.com/482353/a-regime-conceals-its-erasure-of-indigenous-armenian-culture/>



Image 28: A mosque built in 2013 on the site of the medieval Surb Karapet Monastery in Atrakunis (today Əbrəqunus)



Images 29-30: The Cathedral of Saint Tovma in Agulis, before being demolished and replaced with a mosque in 2014

As for the thousands of unique hand-carved cross-stones, following the erasure of the cemetery of Julfa, Azerbaijan turned the land to a military fire range in order to have a "valid justification" as to why UNESCO or any other body is barred from visiting and investigating the site (Images 31-35). With the destruction complete, Azerbaijani authorities brazenly state that the claims of Azerbaijan destroying the largest medieval Armenian cemetery in the world are a fabrication because it never existed in the first place. Thus, the ethnic cleansing of the Armenians

from those lands was followed by the destruction of any evidence that Armenians ever inhabited those lands.



Image 31: the cemetery in Julfa before destruction, with thousands of cross-stones (1976)



Image 32: destruction of the cemetery in Julfa by Azerbaijani servicemen (2005-2006)



Image 33: the military "firing range" in place of the destroyed cemetery in Julfa



Images 34-35: satellite images from 2003 (top) and 2009 (bottom) showing the demolition of the cemetery in Julfa

The particular difficulty in protecting Armenian cultural heritage under Azerbaijani control is that (1) there are no Armenians in these lands (e.g. Nakhichevan, Azerbaijani-controlled parts of Nagorno-Karabakh) to prevent or protest their destruction; and (2) there are limited measures available against governments which destroy cultural heritage in their territory during times of peace.

Azerbaijan has repeatedly refused to nominate Armenian cultural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage List and to grant the UNESCO access to Azerbaijan to examine the state of Armenian cultural heritage (in particular in Nakhichevan and Artsakh). This leaves such property vulnerable and entirely at the mercy of a government, which promotes Armenophobia and a false narrative of history for its political gains.

3. THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO RESPECT AND PROTECT CULTURAL PROPERTY

The 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict³⁸, known as the Hague Convention, prohibits the military targeting of cultural property during armed conflict. Article 4 *Respect for cultural property* reads as follows (emphasis added):

1. The High Contracting Parties³⁹ undertake to respect cultural property situated within their own territory as well as within the territory of other High Contracting Parties by refraining from any use of the property and its immediate surroundings or of the appliances in use for its protection for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflict; and by refraining from any act of hostility, directed against such property.
2. The obligations mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present Article may be waived only in cases where military necessity imperatively requires such a waiver.
3. The High Contracting Parties further undertake to prohibit, prevent and, if necessary, put a stop to any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of, and any acts of vandalism directed against, cultural property. They shall refrain from requisitioning movable cultural property situated in the territory of another High Contracting Party.
4. They shall refrain from any act directed by way of reprisals against cultural property.
5. No High Contracting Party may evade the obligations incumbent upon it under the present Article, in respect of another High Contracting Party, by reason of the fact that the latter has not applied the measures of safeguard referred to in Article 3.

The Second Protocol to the Hague Convention (added in 1999) further reinforced the scope of the Hague Convention and clarified some of its provisions. Article 7 *Precautions in attack* reads as follows (emphasis added):

Without prejudice to other precautions required by international humanitarian law in the conduct of military operations, each Party to the conflict shall:

- a. do everything feasible to verify that the objectives to be attacked are not cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention;
- b. take all feasible precautions in the choice of means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental damage to cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention;

38. UNESCO, Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954; <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-hague-convention/>

39. "High Contracting Party" is defined in the Second Protocol as a State Party to the Convention

- c. refrain from deciding to launch any attack which may be expected to cause incidental damage to cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated; and
- d. cancel or suspend an attack if it becomes apparent:
 - i. that the objective is cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention;
 - ii. that the attack may be expected to cause incidental damage to cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

Both Azerbaijan and Armenia ratified the Hague Convention in 1993 (the Second Protocol in 2001 and 2006 respectively)⁴⁰.

In 2002 the International Criminal Court (ICC) was established to prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Article 8(2)(b)(ix) of the Rome Statute of the ICC defines war crimes, among others as "intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives" (emphasis added). Although neither the Republic of Armenia nor the Republic of Azerbaijan are parties to the ICC, the rules to respect and to protect cultural property during an armed conflict are considered norms of customary international law established by state practice and thus are binding.⁴¹

40. UNESCO, State parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/states-parties/>

41. IHL Database - Customary IHL - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule38
IHL Database - Customary IHL - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule40

CONCLUSION

Given the abovementioned cases of attacks, destruction and vandalism of the Armenian historical and cultural monuments in Artsakh by Azerbaijan, as well as, the long history of anti-Armenian hate and falsification policy in Azerbaijan, there are serious concerns that Armenian cultural heritage, now under Azerbaijani control, will be destroyed, vandalized or altered to remove any traces of its Armenian origin.

It is absolutely vital that the international community, especially UNESCO, the main international institution designated for this very purpose, take proactive action in preventing the fate that befell the 28,000 Armenian monuments of Julfa, Nakhichevan. This concern is echoed in statements made in the recent weeks by the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)⁴², the International Council of Museums (ICOM)⁴³, the World Monuments Fund⁴⁴, the Blue Shield⁴⁵, Europa Nostra⁴⁶, the World Council of Churches⁴⁷, the Metropolitan Museum of Art⁴⁸, the J. Paul Getty Trust⁴⁹ and numerous other institutions, as well as the governments of Armenia, Russia⁵⁰, France⁵¹ and other states.

42. ICOMOS, ICA, IFLA and ICOM statement on the situation of cultural heritage in the Nagorno Karabakh regio - International Council on Monuments and Sites, <https://www.icomos.org/en/documentation-center/83592-icomos-ica-ifla-and-icom-statement-on-the-situation-of-cultural-heritage-in-the-nagorno-karabakh-regio>

43. ICOMOS, ICA, IFLA & ICOM – Statement on Nagorno Karabakh - ICOM - ICOM, <https://icom.museum/en/news/icomos-ica-ifla-icom-statement-on-nagorno-karabakh/>

44. WMF Statement on Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Nagorno-Karabakh | World Monuments Fund, <https://www.wmf.org/blog/wmf-statement-safeguarding-cultural-heritage-nagorno-karabakh>

45. Blue Shield Statement on fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh - Blue Shield International (theblueshield.org), <https://theblueshield.org/blue-shield-statement-on-fighting-in-nagorno-karabakh/>

46. Europa Nostra Statement related to the armed conflict in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region - Europa Nostra, <https://www.europanostra.org/europa-nostra-statement-related-to-the-armed-conflict-in-and-around-the-nagorno-karabakh-region/>

47. WCC letter to UNESCO on Nagorno-Karabakh/Artsakh's Armenian historical, religious and cultural heritage | World Council of Churches (oikoumene.org), <https://www.oikoumene.org/resources/documents/wcc-letter-to-unesco-on-nagorno-karabakh/artsakhs-armenian-historical-religious-and-cultural-heritage>

48. Statement from The Met on Armenian Cultural Heritage Sites | The Metropolitan Museum of Art (metmuseum.org), <https://www.metmuseum.org/press/news/2020/statement-about-armenian-cultural-heritage>

49. Getty Trust stresses need to protect Armenian heritage in Karabakh - PanARMENIAN.Net, https://www.panarmenian.net/eng/news/287998/Getty_Trust_stresses_need_to_protect_Armenian_heritage_in_Karabakh

50. Lavrov expects UNESCO will be active in preserving cultural monuments in Nagorno Karabakh | ARMENPRESS Armenian News Agency, <https://armenpress.am/eng/news/1035561.html>

51. Macron Says France Working on Protecting Artsakh's Cultural Heritage | Asbarez.com, <https://asbarez.com/198613/macron-says-france-working-on-protecting-artsakhs-cultural-heritage/>

**ANNEX 1 – CULTURAL MOVABLE STATE HERITAGE FALLEN
UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL AS A RESULT OF MILITARY
AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF ARTSAKH**

№	Museums	Exhibits
1.	State Archaeological Museum of Kashatagh	3297
2.	Hadrut Local Lore Museum After Arthur Mkrtchyan	7680
3.	Mets Tagher Museum after A. Khanperyants	2195
4.	Tumi Museum after Tevan Stepanyan	50
5.	Shushi Museum of History	5000
6.	State Museum of Geology after Professor G. Gabrielyants	357
7.	State Museum of Fine Arts	627
8.	Shushi Gallery	105
Total (8 museums)		19311

** Data provided by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Artsakh Republic.*



ANNEX 2 – LIST OF OVERWHELMINGLY ARMENIAN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL AS A RESULT OF MILITARY AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF ARTSAKH



Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles and palaces	Other monuments	Total
161	591	345	108	43	208	1456


LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN ASKERAN REGION FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL


Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
13	50	19	11	2	16	111


Monument number	Monument sub-number /sub-numbers/			Monument group, monument	Date	Location	Importance: National/Local	Annotation
	2.	3.	4.			Geographical co-ordinates		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
AVETARANOTS village (47 monuments)								
1.				Fort “Chanakhchi”	13-19 th c.	N 39 42 05.7 E 46 49 52.2	N	

						1113m inside the village		
	1.1			Observation post	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	1.2			Church “Kusanats anapat”	1616	-/-	N	
	1.3			Gavit (Narthex)	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	1.4			12 Khachkars	10-20 th cc.	-/-	L	
	1.5			Tombstone	1579	-/-	L	
2.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1651	N 39 42 10.3 E 46 49 54.9 1090m inside the village	L	
	2.1			3 Khachkars	16-17 th cc.	-/-	L	
	2.2			5 Tombstones	16-17 th cc.	-/-	L	
3.				Church “Sana yekhtse”	17 th c.	1.7km south from the village	L	
4.				Khachkar “Papadarin”	16 th c.	1.8km south from the village	L	
5.				Khachkar “Papadarin”	17 th c.	2km south from the village	L	
6.				Khachkar ”Urtashin tap”	10 th c.	2km SW from the village	L	
7.				Cemetery	18 th c.	inside the village	L	
	7.1			6 Tombstones	13-18 th cc.	-/-	L	
8.				Cemetery	13 th c.	3.5km NW	L	
9.				5 Tombstones	16-17 th cc.	-/-	L	
10.				Khachkar		N 39 44 35.1 E 46 48 13.0 1159m 3km north from the village	L	
11.				GPWS (Great Patriotic War Soldiers) memorial	20 th c.	inside the village	L	
12				“Kkvi bun” church	13 th -14 th CC	N 39 42 57.4 N46 48 48.4	L	




13				Graveyard of Melik Shahnazaryans principality	18 th -19 th CC	N 39 42 21.4 E 46 49 42.5	L	
AKNAGHBYUR village (5 monuments)								
14.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.	N 39 42 27.7 E 46 52 01.8 937m inside the village	L	
	14.1			Cemetery	19-20 th c. beginning	-//-	L	
15.				Cemetery “Ghuze tagh”	19-20 th c. beginning	N 39 41 59.3 E 46 51 50.0 1013m 500m SW from the village	L	
	15.1			Sanctuary “Ghuze tagh”	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
16.				Sanctuary “Ukht’l haz”	2-1 st m. BC – 13 th c. AD	N 39 43 26.3 E 46 53 23.8 1060m 2km north from the village	L	
AKNA (AGDAM) settlement (3 monuments)								
17.				Khachkar	13 th c.	N 39 58 04.9 E 46 51 30.9 456m West side of the old cemetery, left side of the road to Akna	L	
18.				Khachkar	11-12 th cc.			
19.				Khachkar	11-12 th cc.		L	

MADATASHEN village (5 monuments)								
20.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19-20 th cc.	N 39 41 58.1 E 46 50 38.5 1041m inside the village	L	
21.				Sanctuary “Ukht’l haz”	19-20 th cc.	N 39 41 50.9 E 46 50 48.1 1032m 500m SE from the village	L	
	21.1			Khachkar “Ukht’l haz”	9 th c.	N 39 41 46.6 E 46 50 43.9 1065m 500m SE from the village	L	
22.				Bridge	17 th c.	N 39 42 06.3 E 46 50 59.5 986m 300m east from the village	N	
23.				Khachkar “Zhayrakhach”	13-14 th cc.	-/-	L	

MOSHMHAT village (25 monuments)								
24.				Sanctuary “Heghinei quyr” (Sister of Heghine)	9-13 th c.	N 39 41 27.5 E 46 51 15.2	L	
	24.1			2 Khachkars “Heghinei quyr” (Sister of Heghine)	12-13 th cc.	-/-	L	
25.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c	N 39 41 01.4 E 46 51 19.4	L	
	25.1			4 Khachkars	12 th -13 th cc	-/-	L	


26.				Church “Ghevondants vank”	5 th -7 th cc, 13 th c	N39 41 22.6 E 46 51 36.9	N	
	26.1			Gavit (Narthex)	5 th -7 th cc	-/-	N	
	26.2			Bell tower	5 th -7 th cc	-/-	N	
	26.3			Guesthouse	1696	-/-	N	
	26.4			Monastic cell	5 th -7 th cc	-/-	N	
	26.5			Well	17-18 th cc	-/-	L	
	26.6			2 Tombstones	19 th c	-/-	L	
	26.7			9 Khachkars	13 th -17 th cc	-/-	L	

JRAGHATSNER (14 monuments)

27.				Church “St. Vanes”	17-19 th c.	N 39 43 47.0 E 46 51 14.5 1032m 3km NE from the village	N	
28.				Cemetery	19-20 th c. beginning	-/-	L	
	28.1			6 Khachkars “St. Vanes”	11 th -20 th cc	-/-	L	
29.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1882	Inside the village	L	
30.				Church “Bununts”	17 th c.	1.5km SW from the village	L	
	30.1			4 Khachkars “Yeghtse”	10 th -17 th cc	-/-	L	



SGHNAKH village (3 monuments)							
31.				Cave "Shamiren karan"	Early Middle Ages	N 39 43 09.8 E 46 48 34.6 1208m 0.6km SE from the village	N
32.				Abandoned village "Khachin tak"	13-18 th c.	N 39 43 16.4 E 46 48 37.7 1189m 0.5km SE from the village	L
	32.1			Khachkar "Khachin tak"	14-15 th c.	N 39 43 21.9 E 46 48 37.2 1152m 0.5km SE from the village	L





DASHUSHEN village (1 monument)							
33.				Excavation site "Karkar"	1st millennium BC-Late Middle Ages	N39 47 07.13 E 46 46 09.13	



TIGRANAKERT-ARTSAKH (8 monuments)								
34.				Abandoned city "Tigranakert"	1 st c. BC – 18 th c. AD	18km NE from Askeran N 40 04 02.2 E 46 54 21.4 388m	N	Tigranakert archaeological site
	34.1			Citadel	1 st c. BC – 13 th c. AD	-//-	N	
	34.2			Abandoned residence	1 st c. BC – 14 th c. AD	-//-	N	
	34.3			Early Christian Church "Tigranakert"	6-7 th c.	-//-	N	
	34.4			Castle "Shahbulagh"	18 th c.	-//-	N	
	34.5			Spring-inn	18 th c.	-//-	N	
	34.6			Church "Vankasar"	6-7 th c.	N 40 04 17.4 E 46 53 13.6 681m	N	
	34.7			Cliff-face monument group	1 st c. BC – 14 th c. AD	N 40 05 39.0 E 46 53 07.2 438m	N	





**LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN HADRUT REGION
FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL**




Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones,	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
56	144	21	44	8	28	302

Monument number	Monument sub-number(s)			Monument group, monument	Date	Location	Importance: national/local	Annotation
						Geographic coordinates		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ARAKEL village (6 monuments)								
1.				Church of St Mary Holy Mother of God	1902-1907.	N 39 27 49.3 E 46 57 34.9 1126m Inside the village	N	
2.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.	N 39 28 28.3 E 46 55 54.6 1245m Inside the village	L	
3.				“Berdakar” castle	7-13 th c.	N 39 27 27.3 E 46 54 18.3 1476m 5km SW of the village	N	
4.				Cemetery “Verin Shinategh “	16-17 th c.	N 39 27 41.3 E 46 55 01.7 1485m	L	


						4km SW of the village		
5.				Cemetery	19-20 th c.	N 39 28 17.5 E 46 55 51.7 1246m On the SW edge of the village	L	
6.				WW2 memorial	20 th c.	N 39 28 28.8 E 46 55 51.7 774m Inside the village	L	
AZOKH village (2 monuments)								
7.				Bridge “Tsiltakhach”	13 th c.	1km SW from the village	N	
8.				Azokh cave	Stone age, Achel- Mustie culture, 300-50,000 BC	N 39 37 08.9 E 46 59 19.1 828m 700m SW from the village	N	
AYGESTAN village (2 monuments)								
9.				Abandoned village “Old Kochbek”	17-18 th cc.	N 39 31 44.6 E 47 03 58.6 855m 2.5 km north of village	L	
	9.1			Church of the Holy Resurrection	1741	-//-	L	
DRAKHTIK village (16 monuments)								



10.				Grigor Narekatsi Church	1645	N 39 37 34.8 E 46 59 28.6 989m 1.5 km west of village	N	
	10.1			Cemetery	16-18 th cc.	-//-	L	
	10.2			12 Khachkars	14-17 th cc	-//-	L	
11.				Sanctuary “Kakhan”	13-14 th c.	N 39 38 18.5 E 47 00 15.5 933m 0.8 km NE of the village	L	
	11.1			Khachkar	15-16 th c.	-//-	L	
TAGHASER village (16 monuments)								
12.				Church of the Holy Virgin	17 th c.	N 39 32 31.5 E 47 00 10.2 970m 4km from the village	L	
13.				Church “Taghaser Anapat”	1635	N 39 31 09.9 E 46 59 30.3 1108m 1km west from the village	L	
	13.1			10 Khachkars “Napat”	17 th c.	-//-	L	
14.				Bridge “Old Taghaser”	1763	N 39 32 22.1 E 47 00 04.6 903m 2.5km from Old Taghaser village	L	
15.				Cemetery	19-20 th c.	N 39 31 06.6 E 47 01 23.3 749m Inside the village	L	





16.				WW2 memorial	1976	N 39 31 11.0 E 47 00 44.7 837m Inside the village	L	
17.				Memorial to the Soldiers of the Artsakh War	2003	-//-	L	
TAGHUT village (5 monuments)								
18.				St Hovhannes church	1896	N 39 34 26.8 E 46 57 44.7 823m In the village	L	
	18.1			Khachkar	17 th c.	-//-	L	
	18.2			2 Tombstones	18 th c.	-//-	L	
	18.3			Stone with inscription	19 th c.	-//-	L	
KHANDZADZOR village (9 monuments)								
19.				Church “Katarovank”	17 th c.	N 39 31 34.6 E 46 51 22.1 2478m 4.5km east of the village	N	
	19.1			Katarovank, auxiliary buildings	17-18 th c.	-//-	N	
20.				Castle “Dizapayt”	9-13 th c.	N 39 31 11.5 E 46 51 46.1 2081m 3.2km NW from the village	N	
21.				Khachkar	21 st c.	N 39 31 34.6 E 46 51 22.1 2477m 7.5km east of the village	L	
22.				Castle “Berdahos”	9-13 th c.	N 39 30 06.5 E 46 53 17.8	N	


						1550m South of the village		
23.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.	N 39 29 57.1 E 46 52 52.3 1445m SE from the village	L	
24.				Church of St Hovhannes	19 th c.	N 39 29 56.3 E 46 52 47.7 1445m Inside the village	L	
25.				Khachkar	9-10 th c.	N 39 29 54.5 E 46 52 46.4 1133m Inside the village	N	
26.				WW2 memorial	20 th c.	N 39 29 56.3 E 46 52 47.7 1445m Inside the village	L	
KHTSABERD village (11 monuments)								
27.				Cemetery "Temin Ser"	9-11 th c.	N 39 32 49.2 E 46 45 51.7 1619m On the west edge of the village	N	
28.				Cemetery	16-20 th c.	N 39 32 48.2 E 46 46 10.1 1650m Inside the village	L	
29.				Abandoned village "Yeghtsun Dzor"	16-17 th c.	N 39 34 00.7 E 46 44 21.1 1552m 3km west of the village	L	





	29.1			Church “Yeghtsun Dzor”	16-17 th c.	N 39 34 00.0 E 46 44 16.6 1552m 3km west of the village	N	
		29.1.1		4 Khachkars “Yeghtsun Dzor”	16-17 th c.	-//-	L	
30.				Sanctuary “Teghin surp”	10-18 th c.	N 39 32 50.7 E 46 45 42.4 1582m 1km SE of the village	L	
	30.1			Khachkar “Teghin surp”	10-11 th c.	-//-	L	
31.				WW2 memorial	20 th c.	N 39 32 47.4 E 46 45 05.5 1650m Inside the village	L	
TSAKURI village (3 monuments)								
32.				Church “Ptkatagh vank”	1670	N 39 34 40.0 E 46 58 39.0 694m 1.2km NE from the village	L	
	32.1			Cemetery “Ptkatagh”	17 th c.	-//-	L	
33.				Church “Tsaghkavank”	1682	N 39 34 10.5 E 46 59 11.9 866m Inside the village	L	
TSAMDZOR village (2 monuments)								
34.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1696	N 39 29 53.5 E 46 58 09.6 1157m Inside the village	L	
35.				Sanctuary “Kene”	17 th c.	N 39 30 23.9 E 46 58 03.7	L	






						1307m 1.2km SE of the village		
TSAGHKAVANK village (2 monuments)								
36.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.	N 39 32 40.4 E 47 05 29.6 774m In the village	L	
37.				Cemetery	19 th c.	N 39 33 00.0 E 47 05 41.9 860m 0.7km north of the village	L	
KARYAGINO settlement (1 monument)								
38.				Caravanserai “Gharghabazar”	17 th c.	N 39 32 17.3 E 47 09 26.7 482m SE from the settlement	N	
HIN TAGHER village (13 monuments)								
39.				Church of the Holy the Savior	19 th c.	N 39 30 35.4 E 46 49 29.8 1577m In the village	L	
	39.1			Tombstone	16-17 th cc.	N 39 30 34.5 E 46 49 25.2 1577m In the village	L	
	39.2			11 Khachkars	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
HAKAKU village (11 monuments)								

40.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1621	N 39 33 18.4 E 46 57 02.1 1071m Inside the village	L	
41.				Sanctuary "Black Cross"	9-17 th cc.	N 39 33 23.1 E 46 57 41.4 963m 800m from the village	L	
	41.1			9 Khachkars "Black Cross"	9-17 th cc.	-//-	N	
HADRUT town (5 monuments)								
42.				Church of the Holy Resurrection	1621	N 39 31 10.8 E 47 01 34.0 751m Inside the town	L	
	42.1			3 Khachkars	16 th c.	-//-	L	
	42.2			Inscribed stone	1865	-//-	L	
HOGHER village (2 monuments)								
43.				Hogher Church	18 th c.	N 39 34 53.9 E 47 01 51.4 737m South edge of the village	L	
	43.1			Cemetery	19 th c.	-//-	L	
HAYKAVAN village (1 monument)								
44.				Khachkar	9-10 th c.	N 39 28 16.2 E 46 26 11.9 1192m In the village	N	





MOKHRENES village (19 monuments)								
45.				Church of St Sargis	1840	N 39 34 12.0 E 46 55 50.0 1046m Inside the village	L	
46.				Monastic Complex "Okhty Drni"	6-7 th cc.	N 39 34 05.4 E 46 54 54.4 1451m 3.5km SW from the village	N	
	46.1			Church "Okhty Drni"	9-10 th cc.	-/-	N	
	46.2			2 Khachkars	10-12 th cc.	-/-	N	
47.				Khachkar	13 th c.	East edge of the village	N	
48.				Khacher cemetery	9-13 th cc.	N 39 34 06.8 E 46 55 34.5 1110m 300m west from the village	N	
	48.1			11 Khachkars "Khacher"	11 th c.	-/-	N	
49.				WW2 memorial	1968	Inside the village, east edge	L	
METS TAGHER village (15 monuments)								
50.				Church "Markhatun"	1603	N 39 37 59.3 E 46 58 06.5 1196m 1.8km NE from the village	L	
	50.1			Khachkar "Markhatun"	17 th c.	-/-	L	



51.				Abandoned village “Yeghtsu Ard”	13-17 th cc.	N 39 37 26.6 E 46 53 31.8 1017m 6-7km NE from the village	L	
	51.1			Cemetery	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
	51.2.			Khachkar	16 th c.	-//-	L	
52.				Bridge “Togh-Tayisi”	13-14 th c.	N 39 36 23.6 E 46 57 09.4 696m 300m SW from the village	N	
53.				Bridge “Halevori”	1835	N 39 36 39.0 E 46 56 00.2 745m 2km SW from the village	N	
54.				Cemetery	18-19 th c.	North edge of the village	L	
	54.1			Tombstone	1871	-//-	L	
55.				Church of the Holy the Savior	1846	N 39 37 09.1 E 46 57 26.6 912m Inside the village	L	
	55.1			3 Khachkars	13 th c.	-//-	L	
	55.2			Capital	Early medieval	-//-	L	
56.				Cemetery	19 th c.	N 39 37 07.3 E 46 57 21.9 912m Inside the village	L	
MARIAMADZOR village (5 monuments)								
57.				Castle “Hovhannesi berd”	9-13 th c.	N 39 34 01.4 E 47 01 44.8 1204m 2.2km SE from the village	N	
58.				Monument “Qaj Tatul”	1991	N 39 33 22.0 E 47 02 04.1	L	


						1364m 4km SW from the village, SE from Vnesa fortress		
59.				“Sorp” sanctuary	18-19 th c.	Inside the village	L	
60.				Church of St Minas	1601	N 39 34 16.8 E 47 00 21.8 809m In the village	L	
61.				Cemetery	17-20 th c.	N 39 34 25.0 E 47 00 02.1 859m In the village	L	
MELIKASHEN village (2 monuments)								
62.				Church of the Holy Resurrection	1889	N 39 31 40.3 E 47 04 50.5 916m Inside the village	L	
63.				Cemetery	18-19 th cc.	N 39 31 35.6 E 47 04 55.9 944m Inside the village	L	
NORASHEN village (1 monument)								
64.				Church “Old Norashen”	1892	N 39 29 33.1 E 47 04 39.7 736m 1.2km south from the village	L	




PLETANTS village (1 monument)								
65.				Church of St Stepanos	1651	N 39 32 17.1 E 47 04 55.8 751m Inside the village	L	
JRAKUS village (3 monuments)								
66.				Church "Kavakavank"	Late 18 th c. 1742.	N 39 36 23.0 E 47 05 32.5 730m NE part of the village	N	
67.				Church of St Stepanos	1698	N 39 34 37.5 E 47 00 59.8 796m Inside the village	L	
	67.1			Jrakus cemetery	19-20 th cc.	-//-	L	
SARINSHEN village (11 monuments)								
68.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th cc.	N 39 30 50.1 E 46 59 04.6 1459m Inside the village	L	
	68.1			Khachkar Holy Virgin	17 th c.	-//-	L	


69.				Church "Shahkakh"	1865	N 39 30 20.7 E 46 59 13.9 1346m 1.2km SE from the village	L	
	69.1			Khachkar "Shahkakh"	17 th C	-/-	L	
70.				Church "Shahkakh"	17 th c.	N 39 30 20.7 E 46 59 13.9 1346m 1.2km SE from the village	L	
71.				Sanctuary "Shahkakh"	17-19 th c.	-/-	L	
	71.1			Cemetery "Shahkakh"	19-20 th c.	-/-	L	
		71.1.1		3 Tombstones	1961	-/-	L	
72.				Pilgrims' house	1875	N 39 30 20.7 E 46 59 13.9 1346m 1.2km SE from the village	L	
VANK village (8 monuments)								
73.				Monastic Complex White Cross	13-17 th c.	N 39 30 48.8 E 47 01 25.2 830m NE edge of the village	L	
	73.1			Refectory	1735	-/-	L	
74.				Cemetery	19-20 th c.	N 39 30 47.1 E 47 01 19.1 832m Inside the village	L	
	74.1			2 Tombstones	1854	-/-	L	
	74.2			2 Khachkars	12-17 th cc.	-/-	L	
75.				WW2 memorial	1985	N 39 30 47.1 E 47 01 20.3	L	


						836m Inside the village		
VARDASHAT village (1 monument)								
76.				Church of St Hripsime	17 th c.	N 39 31 36.5 E 47 00 07.8 969m Inside the village	L	
TOGH village (94 monuments)								
77.				Church of St Hovhannes	1736	N 39 35 17.8 E 46 57 48.1 869m Inside the village	L	
	77.1			Tombstone of Melik Yegan	1744	-/-	L	
	77.2			4 Khachkars “Yeghtsun Khach”	14-15 th c.	-/-	L	
	77.3			Inscribed stone	1658	-/-	L	
78.				Church “Anapat”	19 th c.	N 39 35 04.9 E 46 57 46.1 820m Inside the village	L	
79.				Cemetery “Anapat”	19-20 th c.	NW from the village, at Desert church	L	
80.				Church of St Stepanos	1747	N 39 35 04.6 E 46 57 50.7 888m Inside the village	L	
	80.1			Cemetery	12-19 th c.	On the west edge of the village, near St Stepanos church	L	
		80.1.1		2 Tombstones	1644	-/-	L	
		80.1.2		3 Khachkars	12-18 th cc	-/-	N	

81.				7 Khachkars	12-17th cc.	In the village	L	
82.				Khachkar “Tsilakhach”	12 th c.	N 39 35 45.4 E 46 58 34.5 762m 200m NE from the village	N	Located in Tsilakhach
83.				Togh Meilks’ Palace	18 th c.	N 39 35 17.0 E 46 57 51.0 848m Inside the village	N	
	83.1			Melik Yegan’s Parlour	18 th c.	-/-		
	83.2			Hall	18th c.	-/-		
	83.3			Residential complex	18-19th c.	-/-		
	83.4			Entrance gate	18 th c.	-/-		
	83.5			Social building	19th c.	-/-		
	83.6			Arched construction	19 th c.	-/-		
	83.7			Stable	17th c.	-/-		
84.				WW2 memorial	1968	In the center of the village	L	
85.				Castle “Gtchaberd”	9-18th cc.	N 39 35 26.6 E 46 56 50.2 1500m NW from the village	N	
	85.1			Pond	12-13th cc.	-/-	N	
	85.2			Church “Tej”	13th c.	-/-	N	
86.				Monastic Complex “Gtchavank”	9-18 th cc.	N 39 35 36.4 E 47 56 33.2 1216m 1.8km NW from the village	N	
	86.1			Vestibule	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	86.2			Second church	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	86.3			Auxiliary buildings	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	86.4			Fireplace	16-17 th cc.	-/-	L	

	86.5			42 Khachkars	12-18 th cc.	-//-	N	
	86.6			Monument-statue-model	13 th c.	-//-	L	
	86.7			4 Tombstones	16-18 th cc.	-//-	L	
	86.8			2 Inscribed stones	13 th c.	-//-	L	
87.				Khachkar	17 th c.	-//-	N	
88.				Crosses carved in the cliffs	12-14 th cc.	-//-	N	
TUMI village (11 monuments)								
89.				Church of St Hovhannes	17 th cc.	N 39 35 09.7 E 46 53 59.0 1125m Inside the village	L	
90.				Red Cross Church	1000	N 39 34 56.5 E 46 54 02.7 1112m South edge of the village	N	
91.				Cemetery	9-19 th cc.	SE edge of the village	L	
	91.1			Red Khachkar	11 th c.	-//-	N	
92.				Monastic Complex “Khuty Dre”	9-13 th cc.	N 39 34 59.1 E 46 53 09.9 1482m 1km west from the village	N	
93.				Castle (rock) “Dlen Kar”	7-13 th cc.	N 39 33 59.7 E 46 51 48.3 2036m 4km SW from the village	N	
94.				King’s Cemetery Church	12-13 th cc.	0.5km south	L	

						from the village		
95.				King's Cemetery	9-13 th cc.	-//-	L	
	95.1			2 King's Cemetery Khachkars	12 th c.	-//-	L	
96.				Cemetery "Yeghtsu Khut"	12-13 th cc.	N 39 34 42.3 E 46 51 54.0 1109m 500m south from the village	L	
TYAK village (3 monuments)								
97.				Historical-architectural complex	18-20 th cc.	N 39 30 18.3 E 47 01 58.1 830m Inside the village	N	
98.				Church of St Mesrop	19 th c.	-//-	L	
	98.1			Cemetery	19 th c.	-//-	L	
DZOR village (6 monuments)								
99.				Church of the Holy the Savior	17-18 th cc.	N 39 29 20.0 E 47 01 18.2 970m Inside the village	L	
100.				Holy Illuminator-Desert Church	13 th c.	N 39 29 16.9 E 47 00 15.4 1000m 3km SW from the village	N	
	100.1			Khachkar "Napat"	13 th c.	-//-	L	
	100.2			Tomb	13 th c.	-//-	N	
101.				Castle "Tsoraberd"	3-17 th cc.	N 39 29 45.5 E 47 01 53.3 1320m 1km NE from the village	N	

102.				Khachkar-monument	21th c.	N 39 29 32.5 E 47 02 52.2 1150m Out of the village, towards the Hadrut road	L	
UKHTADZOR village (1 monument)								
103.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1692	N 39 33 35.0 E 47 04 06.5 718m Inside the village	L	
KARING village (5 monuments)								
104.				Church “Yeghtsun Dzor”	11-13 th cc.	N 39 33 06.5 E 46 42 33.4 1452m 0.6km SE from the village	N	
	104.1			3 Khachkars “Yeghtsun Dzor”	11-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
105.				Cemetery	17-20 th cc.	N 39 33 22.8 E 46 42 38.5 1621m East edge of the village	L	
KARAGLUKH village (2 monuments)								
106.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.	N 39 27 52.1 E 47 57 30.0 1427m Inside the village	L	
107.				Karaglukh Cemetery	19-21th cc.	N 39 27 49.3 E 47 57 34.9 1126m 300m NE from the village	L	

KYURATAGH village (1 monument)								
108.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1743	N 39 34 29.3 E 47 03 02.1 667m Inside the village	L	
AREVASHAT village (3 monuments)								
109.				Church of the Holy Mother of God				
110.				Church "Hangats Yeghtsi"				
111.				WW2 memorial				
KARAGLUKH village (3 monuments)								
112.				Church of the Holy Mother of God				
113.				Church of St Hovhannes Karapet				
114.				WW2 memorial				

**LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN KASHATAGH REGION
FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL**



Monasteries and churches	Khachkars	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
26	108	42	13	18	17	224

Monument number	Monument sub-number(s)			Monument group, monument	Date	Location	Importance: national/local	Annotation
						Geographic coordinates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGHAVNATUN village (1 monument)								
1.				Khachkar	15-16th c.	N39 30 53.8 E46 37 57.9 929m On the eastern edge of the village	L	
ARVAKAN village (3 monuments)								
2.				Church of Katosavank	9-11 th cc.	N39 46 27.5 E46 19 58.2 1363m 1 km north of the village	N	
	2.1			Gravestone "Katosavank"	16-17th cc.	-/-	L	
	2.2			Khachkar "Katosavank"	9-11 th cc.	-/-	L	
ARTASHAVI village (6 monuments)								
3.				Inscribed stone	1221	N39 45 56.7	L	

						E46 28 53.6 1379m Inside the village		
4.				4 Khachkars	15-17 th cc	-//-	L	
5.				Tombstone	1575	-//-	L	
AGHBRADZOR village (18 monuments)								
6.				Church of Mayredjri	11-12 th cc.	N39 51 28.8 E46 21 29.6 1800m 1.1km SW of the village	N	
	6.1			Cemetery of Mayredjri	11-17 th cc.	-//-	N	
		6.1.1		3 Tombstones	12-17 th cc	-//-	L	
		6.1.2		13 Khachkars	10-16 th cc.	-//-	L	
ARAKHISH village (11 monuments)								
7.				Church of Arakhish	12-13 th cc.	N39 50 10.5 E46 24 10.4 1550m 1.5km S of the village	L	
	7.1			Cemetery	9-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
		7.1.1		2 Khachkars	9-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
		7.1.2		3 Tombstones	13 th -17 th cc.	-//-	L	
		7.1.3		Cliff-face cross	15-16 th cc.	-//-	L	
8.				Church "Zorakhach"	16-17 th cc.	N39 51 40.3 E46 23 21.3 1631m On the south edge of the village	L	
9.				Cemetery	9-17 th cc.	N39 50 08.2 E46 20 09.0 1541m 1.5km S of the village	L	
	9.1			Tombstone	17 th cc.	-//-	L	

ARAHUTS village (2 monuments)								
10.				Castle “Molari Ghughe”	1 millenium BC	N39 37 13.9 E46 25 16.2 1376m 1km SW of the village	N	
11.				Folk House “Nabishaghi Dzor”	15-19 th cc.	-//-	L	
ANDOKABERD village (1 monument)								
12.				Cliff-face Church “Andzkayk”	11-13 th cc.	-//-	L	
BARKUSHAT village (4 monuments)								
13.				Castle “Halava”	Early medieval- 17 th cc.	N39 22 58.4 E46 30 16.2 772m 2.6 km W of the village	N	
	13.1			Cemetery “Halava”	10-17 th cc.	N39 23 00.3 E46 30 30.3 782m 2.6 km W of the village	L	
		13.1.1		2 Tombstones	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
BERDIK village (2 monuments)								
14.				2 Khachkars “Aghbatkhert”	15-17 th cc.	N39 41 48.3 E46 17 50.7 1415m In the village	L	
GANDZA village (1 monument)								
15.				Bridge “Shalua”	12-13 th cc.	N39 42 36.1 E46 28 19.0 1011m 2km NE of the village	N	
GRHAM village (4 monuments)								
16.				Church of Berkni	17 th c.	N39 05 41.5	L	


						E46 32 29.1 934m 0.9 km NW of the village		
	16.1			3 Khachkars “Berkni”	14-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
GOGHTANIK village (4 monuments)								
17.				4 Khachkars	12-18 th cc.	N39 43 49.2 E46 26 11.9 1284m In the village	L	
DRAKHTADZOR village (1 monument)								
18.				Castle “Noraberd”	5-14 th cc.	N39 44 04.7 E46 23 12.0 1380m 500m SW of the village	N	
DARBNOTS village (3 monuments)								
19.				Castle “Berdik”	5-13 th cc.	N39 19 03.3 E46 34 57.5 686m 3km W of the village	N	
20.				2 Tombs “Yerkatavork”	15-16 th cc.	N39 18 52.0 E46 36 16.3 501m	N	
DOGHAR village (11 monuments)								
21.				Castle “Kurdik”	1-2-13-14 th cc.	N39 26 15.5 E46 26 47.5 802m 1.6 km E of the village	N	
22				Cemetery of Ukhtamechk	9-11 th cc.	N39 26 31.3 E46 24 20.6 907m 2 km W of the	N	

						village		
	22.1			9 Khachkars “Ukhtamechk”	14th c.	-//-	N	
LERNAHOVIT village (6 monuments)								
23.				Cemetery of Ukhtadzor	16-17 th cc.	N39 43 48.3 E46 18 50.8 1887m	L	
	23.1			5 Tombstones of Ukhtadzor	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
TSAGHKABERD village (3 monuments)								
24.				Church “Kronk”	17-18 th cc.	N39 27 43.7 E46 36 19.3 787m 3 km SE of the village	N	 9
25.				Tomb of Vanotsa	14-15 th cc.	N39 30 43.6 E46 30 41.1 1201m	N	
26.				Houses of Engraved	16-18 th cc.	N39 31 00.4 E46 30 52.1 1105m	L	
TSITSERNAVANK village (22 monuments)								
27.				Church of Tsitsernavank	5-7 th cc.	N39 38 39.2 E46 24 27.9 1176m Inside the village	N	
	27.1			12 Khachkars	8-15 th cc.	-//-	L	
	27.2			2 Tombstones	17-18 th cc.	-//-	L	
28.				Church “Stunis”	9-10 th cc.	N39 39 42.0 E46 40 31.1 1519m 1 km N of the village	L	
28.				Church “Stunis”	17th cc.	N39 39 08.2 E46 20 56.2	L	

						1520m Inside the village		
	28.1			2 Khachkars "Stunis"	12-13 th cc.	-//-	L	
29.				Castle of Tsitsernavank	3-1 millenium BC	N39 37 51.7 E46 23 14.7 1460m 2.0 km SW of the village	L	
30.				Cemetery of Tsitsernavank	18-19 th c.	N39 38 39.4 E46 24 31.3 1150m Inside the village	L	
31.				Khachkar "Stunis"	9-11 th c.	N39 39 42.1 E46 20 37.0 1431 800m N of the village	L	
KOVSAKAN town (3 monuments)								
32.				Horse-shaped Gravestone	15-17 th cc.	N39 05 07.7 E46 39 13.8 442m Inside the settlement	L	
33.				Ram-shaped Gravestone	15-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
34.				Khachkar	17th c.	N39 05 03.7 E46 39 25.8 433m Inside the settlement	L	
KEREN village (3 monuments)								
35.				Church of Tandzatap	Middle of 19 th c.	N39 40 49.8 E46 35 06.4 720m Inside the village	L	
36.				Keren Grave-field	1 st millenium BC	N39 07 30.9 E46 32 27.5 572m On the SW edge of the village	N	
37.				Cave Fortress-castle "Grham"	11-13 th c.	N39 08 40.8	N	

						E46 32 45.8 1293m 2.3 km N of the village		
HERIK village (2 monuments)								
38.				Church of St Gevorg	17th c.	N39 41 12.7 E46 17 06.4 1618m Inside the village	N	
	38.1			Herik Khachkar	1517	-//-	N	
HARAR village (4 monuments)								
39.				Church of St Stepanos	15-16 th cc.	N39 31 49.1 E46 39 44.7 1252m Inside the village	L	
	39.1			3 Khachkars	14-15th cc.	-//-	L	
HAKARI village (3 monuments)								
40.				Castle "Karnakash"	11-14 th cc.	N39 28 26.1 E46 40 00.0 875m 4 km E of the village	N	
41.				Church "Amutegh"	Late 17 th cc. – early 18 th c.	N39 27 38.5 E46 41 45.7 1315m 6.1 km NE of the village	L	
42.				Hakari Khachkar	16th c.	N39 26 37.1 E46 37 58.5 481m 500m S of the village	L	

HAYKAZYAN village (1 monument)

43.				Bridge “Lalazari”	1867	N39 26 27.2 E46 27 46.1 481m 2.5km SE of the village	N	
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HAK village (7 monuments)

44.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1419	N39 41 52.4 E46 15 42.3 1600m 1.5 km S of the village	N	
	44.1			Khachkar “Aghvesahaki”	17th c.	N39 41 52.4 E46 15 42.3 1600m 1.5 km SE of the village	L	
45.				Church of St Minas	1675	N39 42 34.2 E46 15 20.4 1768m Inside the village	L	
46.				3 Tombstones of Aghbatkhert	16-17 th cc.	N39 41 27.7 E46 15 18.3 1685m 2 km S of the village	L	
47.				Aghbatkhert Khachkar	17th c.	N39 41 28.4 E46 15 22.9 1685m 2 km W of the village	L	

HOCHANTS village (13 monuments)

48.				Church of St Stepanos	17th c.	N39 40 40.4 E46 27 31.7 1287m	L	
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						Inside the village		
	48.1			Khachkar	16-17 th c.	-//-	L	
	48.2			Tombstone	17 th c.	-//-	L	
49.				Hochantsi Desert Church	12-17 th c.	N39 40 53.3 E46 28 24.1 1128m 1.4 km NE of the village	N	
50.				Cemetery	14 th c.	N39 40 56.4 E46 27 07.1 1282m 200m N of the village	L	
	50.1			8 Khachkars	14 th c.	-//-	N	
MIRIK village (4 monuments)								
51.				Castle of Mirik	4-1 millenium BC	N39 40 41.7 E46 19 43.3 1648m On the W edge of the village	N	
52.				Church of the Holy Virgin	1682	N39 41 50.1 E46 21 35.2 1489m Inside the village	L	
53.				Grave-field of Mirik	2-1 millenium BC	N39 41 17.7 E46 19 35.8 1564m On the E edge of the village	N	
54.				Grave-field of Mirik	4-1 millenium BC	N39 40 41.7 E46 18 15.8 1876m 2.5 km EW of the village	N	
MELIKASHEN village (4 monuments)								
55.				Melik Haykaz Mansion	Late 15 th c.	N39 38 27.6 E46 25 22.2 1125m	N	

						Inside the village		
	55.1			Ram-shaped Gravestone	17-18 th cc.	-//-	L	
	55.2			Ram-shaped Gravestone	17-18 th cc.	-//-	L	
	55.3			Khachkar	17th c.	-//-		
MOSHATAGH village (5 monuments)								
56.				Castle “Khojoraberd”	3-9 th cc.	N39 40 58.3 E46 22 05.5 1518m 3.5 km SE of the village	N	
57.				Church “Varazgom”	9-11 th cc.	N39 41 49.1 E46 21 32.4 1442m	N	
	57.1			3 Khachkars	17th c.	-//-	L	
SHALUA village (10 monuments)								
58.				Church “Poghos-Petros”	17th c.	N39 50 11.9 E46 18 04.1 1525m Inside the village	L	
	58.1			3 Tombstones	17th c.	-//-	L	
	58.2			6 Khachkars	12-17th cc.	-//-	L	
VOROTAN town (2 monuments)								
59.				Castle “Barkushati Berd”	11-13 th cc.	N39 19 08.4 E46 34 11.5 722m 1 km E of the village	N	
60.				Castle “Setants”	Developed and late medieval	N39 22 58.0 E46 25 08.6 1296m On the S edge of the village	N	
CHORMANK village (4 monuments)								
61.				Cemetery	17th c.	N39 51 41.2	L	

						E46 26 59.8 1572m On the E edge of the village		
	61.1			2 Tombstones	17th c.	-//-	L	
	61.1			Khachkar	9-11 th c.	N39 51 42.2 E46 26 57.8 1559m Inside the village	L	
SONASAR village (7 monuments)								
62.				Castle of Sonasar	3-1 millenium BC	N39 41 47.1 E46 23 01.4 1856m 3.0 km W of the village	N	
63.				Cemetery of Sonasar	9-14 th cc.	N39 41 58.5 E46 24 59.6 1364m Inside the village	L	
	66.1			2 Tombstones	14th c.	-//-	L	
	66.2			2 Khachkars	14th c.	-//-	L	
	66.3			Khachkar's Pedestal	1056	-//-	L	
SPITAKJUR village (7 monuments)								
67.				Castle of Spitakajur	2 millenium BC - medieval	N39 46 58.1 E46 15 31.7 1865m On the N edge of the village	N	
68.				5 Khachkars of Spitakajur	9-11 th cc.	N39 46 37.8 E46 15 25.3 1836m Inside the village	L	
69.				Spitakajur Tombstone	17th c.	N39 46 37.0 E46 15 26.1 1827m In the village	L	

VAZGENASHEN village (16 monuments)

70.				Church	15-16 th cc.	N39 50 28.3 E46 17 08.3 1303m 1 km NW of the village	L	
	70.1			2 Khachkars	15-16 th cc.	-//-	L	
71.				Cemetery with Khachkars	15-16 th c.	N39 48 33.3 E46 24 06.3 1302m 1 km NW of the village	L	
	71.1			11 Khachkars	15-16 th cc.	-//-	L	
72.				Vazgenashen Cliff-face Cross	15-16 th cc.	N39 48 40.3 E46 23 40.3 1270m 1 km N of the village	L	

VANAND village (9 monuments)

73.				Castle “Mazra”	2 millenium BC – early medieval	N39 25 13.7 E46 25 01.4 1147m 1.2 km N of the village	N	
74.				Church “Mazra”	1694	N39 24 37.4 E46 24 45.0 1313m Inside the village	L	
	74.1			Khachkar “Mazra”	15th c.	-//-	L	
75.				Cemetery “Mazra”	15-17 th cc.	N39 24 27.7 E46 24 45.8 1311m 600m SW of the village	L	
	75.1			5 Tombstones “Mazra”	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	

VAGHAZIN village (2 monuments)




76.				Khachkar	9-11 th cc.	N39 46 55.8 E46 28 42.3	L	
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						1379m Inside the village		
77.				Tombstone	17-18th cc.	-/-	L	
VAKUNIS village (7 monuments)								
78.				Church	17th c.	N39 48 14.6 E46 24 43.6 1455m Inside the village	L	
	78.1			Tombstone	17-18 th cc.	-/-	L	
	78.2			3 Khachkars	15-16 th cc.	-/-	L	
79.				Cemetery with horse-shaped Gravestones	Mid 19 th c.	N39 48 20.0 E46 25 54.1 1447m 700m E of the village	L	
	79.1			Tomb	Mid 19 th c.	-/-	L	
TANDZUT village (8 monuments)								
80.				Castle "Kalajik"	3-2 millenium BC	N39 39 49.5 E46 21 45.6 1493m 2 km E of the village	N	
81.				Castle of Tandzut	1 millenium BC	N39 40 26.1 E46 22 34.6 1556m On the NW edge of the village	N	
82.				Castle of Tandzut	1 millenium BC	N39 40 38.4 E46 21 56.3 1404m 2.0 km NW of the village	N	
83.				Cliff-face Church	Middle Ages	N39 40 46.7 E46 23 13.1 1447m 800m NE of the village	N	





	83.1			Mill	Middle Ages	-//-	L	
84.				Church “Mknadami Khach”	12-13 th cc.	N39 40 07.0 E46 21 52.8 1351m 1.9 km W of the village	L	
	84.1			Library “Mknadami Khach”	13-14 th cc.	N39 40 07.0 E46 21 52.8 1431m 1.9 km W of the village	L	
	84.2			Idol	Mid 2 nd millennium BC	N39 39 36.3 E46 21 48.3 1566m 1.6 km W of the village	L	


**LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN MARTAKERT REGION
FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL**

Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
9	17	11	6	1	8	52

Monument number	Monument sub-number(s)			Monument group, monument	Date	Location	Type	Annotation
						Geographic coordinates		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Talish village (20 monuments)								
1.				Church of the Holy the Savior	1894	N 40 22 38.1 E 46 44 34.6 655m Inside the village		
2.				Palace of Melik Beglaryans	1716-1750	N 40 22 18.1 E 46 41 49.9 1103m 4km SW from the village		
3.				Monastic Complex “ Horeka Vank” (Gikho Vank)	13-18 th cc.	N 40 22 18.1 E 46 41 49.9 1103m 4km SW from the village		

	3.1			Cemetery of Gikho Vank	9-19 th cc.	-/-		
		3.1.1		3 Tombstones	17 th -19 th cc	-/-		
		3.1.2		8 Khachkars	12 th -13 th cc.	-/-		
4.				Cemetery “Ghaleretsots”	19-20 th cc.	N 40 21 65.8 E 46 43 59.5 860m 2km SW from the village		
5.				Khachkar “Shshin Tsiranut”	18 th c.	N 40 21 57.7 E 46 43 82.7 866m 1.5km SW from the village		
6.				Khachkar	End of 1990s	N 40 22 97.8 E 46 42 68.2 866m 4km NE from the village		
7.				WW2 & Artsakh War Soldiers’ memorial complex	20-21 th cc.	N 40 22 33.5 E 46 44 48.7 605m Inside the village		
8.				Artsakh War Soldiers’ memorial		N 40 22 58.8 E 46 42 41.0 826m 3km west from the village		
Madaghis village (28 monuments)								
9.				Chapel	13 th c.	N 40 19 24.2 E 46 43 50.5 468m 1km SW from the village		





10.				Church of St Yeghishe	1892-1898	N 40 19 35.5 E 46 44 16.2 443m On the NW edge of the village		
11.				Monastery of St. Yeghishe Apostle (Jrvshtik)	12-13 th cc.	7km NW from the village		
	11.1			Mausoleum Chapel	1286	-/-		
	11.2			Refectory	13 th c.	-/-		
	11.3			Vestibule Chapel	1264	-/-		
	11.4			Chapel	13-17 th cc.	-/-		
	11.5			2 Gates	13 th c.	-/-		
	11.6			Edifice	11-17 th cc.	-/-		
	11.7			6 Khachkars	12 th -17 th cc.	-/-		
	11.8			4 Tombstones	13 th -18 th cc.	-/-		
	11.9			Inscribed stone	13 th c.	-/-		
	11.10			Cemetery "Erkan Lenj"	9-13 th c.	-/-		
	11.11			Khachkar "Erkan Lenj"	12 th c.	-/-		
12.				Cemetery	13-20 th c.	N 40 19 24.2 E 46 43 50.5 1023m 600-700m SW from the village		
	12.1			3 Tombstones	19 th -20 th cc.	-/-		
13				Chapel "Vanesa"	16-17 th century	N 40 20 42.3 E 46 40 52.8		


Nor Haykajur village (1 monument)							
14.				Church "Gyavur Ghala"	3-9 th c.	N 40 08 06.0 E 46 52 40.1 435m 1km east of the settlement	
Nor Karmiravan village (3 monuments)							
15.				Stone-cist Tomb	4-5 th c.	Inside the village	
16.				Brick Tomb	18-19 th c.	To the left of the Nor Karmiravan- Mardakert road	
17.				Anthropoid statues	1 st millennium BC	To the right of the Nor Karmiravan- Mardakert road	



**LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN MARTUNI REGION
FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL**

Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
9	14	1	9	2	2	37

Monument number	Monument sub-number /sub-numbers/			Monument group Monument	Date	Location	Importance National/Local	Annotation
	2	3	4			Geographical co-ordinates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ZARDANASHEN village (1 monument)								
1.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	18-19 th cc.	N 39 40 11.1 E 46 52 55.8 1180m inside the village	L	
TAGHAVARD village (19 monuments)								
2.				Fortress "Berdahonj"	8-14 th cc.	N39 38 58.1 E46 56 12.6 1137m 4km SE from the village	N	
3.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	1840	N39 40 06.8 E46 53 57.6 1056m inside the village	L	



4.				Sanctuary “Jokht prvatzar”	5-13 th cc.	N 39 39 16.8 E 46 52 42.8 1399m 1.7km south from the village	N	
	4.1			Church “Jokht prvatzar”	16-17 th cc.	-//-	N	
	4.2			Church “Jokht prvatzar”	11-12 th cc.	-//-	N	
	4.3			Gavit	16-17 th cc.	-//-	N	
5.				Church “Hin (Old) Taghavard”	18 th c.	N 39 40 14.2 E 46 55 01.4 891m village outskirts	L	
6.				Church “Berdahonj”	17 th c.	N 39 39 23.5 E 46 56 45.0 940m 2km SE from the village	L	
	6.1			6 Khachkars, Berdahonj church	17 th c.	-//-	L	
	6.2			Cemetery, Berdahonj church	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
		6.2.1		Tombstone	1645	-//-	L	
7.				Cemetery, Gyož	9-13 th cc.	2km east from the village	L	
	7.1			Chapel, Gyož	11-12 th cc.		L	
8.				Cemetery, Shinateghin art	14-16 th cc.	N 39 39 47.7 E 46 56 25.3 799m on south outskirts of the village	L	






SHEKHER village (4 monuments)								
9.				Sanctuary "Pir bab"	16-17 th cc.	N 39 38 35.7 E 46 58 29.1 983m 0.5km south from the village	L	
	9.1			Khachkar "Pir bab"	16-17 th cc.	-//-	L	
10.				Khachkar	17 th c.	N 39 39 02.5 E 46 58 20.2 780m inside the village	L	
11.				Khachkar	17 th c.	N 39 38 50.6 E 46 58 25.7 809m inside the village	L	
SARGSASHEN village (6 monuments)								
12.				Castle dwelling "Jaghaduz"	3 rd c. BC – 3 rd c. AD – Middle Ages	N 39 41 24.3 E 46 53 56.4 911m on the SE outskirts of the village	N	
13.				Sanctuary "Hayrumants gyune"	2 nd m. BC - 17 th c. AD	N 39 41 32.4 E 46 52 49.3 972m 1.2km west from the village	L	
14.				Cemetery, Khlishin gorge	12-20 th cc.	N 39 41 25.3 E 46 53 35.2 889m south outskirts of the village	L	
	14.1			2 Khachkars, Khlishin gorge	11 th and 19 th cc.	-//-	L	





15.				Cemetery “Yeghtsu khut”	2 nd – 1 st m. BC – 17 th c. AD	N 39 41 20.8 E 46 53 14.5 948m 1km SW from the village	L	
VAZGENASHEN (1 monument)								
16.				Grave field “Karmir kertz”	2 nd – 1 st m. BC	N 39 52 57.0 E 46 57 49.6 617m 1km east from the village	N	
GEVORGAVAN village (1 monument)								
17.				Russian Church	20 th century	N 39 43 59.3 E 47 11 29.7 617m		
CHARTAR town (5 monuments)								
18.				Church “Kohak”	10th-13 th cc	N 39 45 31.8 E 47 05 14.1		
19.				3 khachkars	9-13 th cc.			
20				Pedestal of Khachkar	9-13 th cc.			





**LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN SHUSHI REGION
FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL**






Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, Cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and Palaces	Other monuments	Total
6	88	229	16	9	83	431


Monument number	Monument sub-number(s)			Collection of monuments, monument	Date	Location	Importance: national/local	Remarks
	2	3	4			Geographic coordinates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SHUSHI town (340 monuments)								
1.				Church of the Holy Savior (Ghazanchetsots)	1858-1887	N 39 45 31.4 E 46 44 50.0 1378m In the center of the town	N	
	1.1			Ghazanchetsots Church Belfry	1844-1858	-/-	N	
	1.2			2 Inscribed stones	1886	-/-	L	
	1.3			8 Tombstones	18-19 th cc.	-/-	L	




2.				Church of St John the Baptist (Kanach Jam)	1847	N 39 45 44.9 E 46 44 35.4 1357m In the high NW part of the plateau	N	
3.				Church of the Holy Savior (Meghretsots)	1833	N 39 45 22.0 E 46 44 25.2 1412m Mandinyan, Ter Gabrielyan St.	N	
4.				Church “Aguletsots”	1822	N 39 45 37.1 E 46 44 51.2 1357m	L	
5.				Church “Gharabaghtsots”	15-16 th c.	N 39 45 55.8 E 46 44 46.6 1336m	L	
6.				Real College	1901-1908	N 39 45 13.4 E 46 44 37.8 1404m Loris Melikov St, southern part	N	
7.				Mariam Ghukasyan Girls’ School	1894	N 39 45 19.0 E 46 44 39.1 1415m Crossroads of Loris Melikov and Hakhumyan streets	N	
8.				Religious Inspectorate Printing House	1827-1828	N 39 45 35.1 E 46 44 46.3 1362m Ghazanchetsots st., opposite the church	N	
9.				Diocesan School	1838	Crossroads of G. Njdeh and Z.	L	






						Andranik streets N 39 45 42.0 E 46 45 42.5 1350m		
10.				Naregatsi Centre (Carpet Factory)	1906-1907	N 39 45 30.8 E 46 45 07.9 1329m Muratsan St	L	
11.				Historical Museum	19 th c.	N 39 45 27.7 E 46 45 08.0 1318m Crossroads of Mandinyan and Shamshyan streets	N	
	11.1			Building of the Geological museum	1860s	-/-	N	
	11.2			Khachkar	13 th c.	-/-	L	
	11.3			Flat sculpture	18 th c.	-/-	L	
	11.4			Inscribed stone	19 th c.	-/-	L	
12.				Town Provincial School	19 th c.	Central part of Bekor Ashot st. N 39 45 19.0 E 46 45 39.1 1415m	N	
13.				Coaching Inn (Gallery)	18 th c.	Ghazanchetsots street N 39 45 48.53 E 46 45 03.42 1318m	N	

14.				Town Baths	18 th c.	N 39 45 45.4 E 46 45 01.9 1309m W side of Tmblachi Khachan and Adamyany street crossroads	N	
15.				Tsarist Post-Office	1810	N 39 45 43.1 E 46 44 59.7 1329m 30m N of crossroads of Ghazanchetsots and Soghomonyan streets	L	
16.				Tsarist Guesthouse	19 th c.	N 39 45 40.5 E 46 45 12.1 1319m Adamyany st.	N	
17.				Prison	1860s	N 39 46 23.1 E 46 45 20.5 1200m	N	
18.				Building of the Biennial Pedagogical Institute	1900s	Central part of Mashtots st. N 39 45 26.8 E 46 45 08.8 1313m	N	
19.				Residential House	19-20 th c.	W of N part of Azatamardikner st. N 39 45 52.5 E 46 44 50.3 1339m	L	





20.				Workshops	19 th c.	Muratsan 54/7 N 39 45 35.1 E 46 45 05.9 1341m	L	
21.				Zhamharyans' Hospital	1902	Southern part of Loris Melikov st.	N	
22.				Zhamharyans' House	1852	N 39 45 10.9 E 46 44 40.2 1411m Jamharyanner St	L	
23.				3-story Public Building	19 th c.	Middle part of Hakhumyan st. N 39 45 15.6 E 46 44 25.5 1420m	L	
24.				Building with lion ornament Gates	1842	N 39 45 35.8 E 46 44 38.1 1365m	L	
25.				N3 Diocesan School Building	19 th c.	Garegin Njdeh Street N 39 45 42.8 E 46 44 46.2 1338m	L	
26.				Shop-Workshop Building	19 th c.	Crossroads of Garegin Njdeh and Monte Melkonyan streets N 39 45 42.1 E 46 42 45.9	L	

						1335m		
27.				Workshop Building	19 th c.	On the west side of Ghazanchetsots st. N 39 45 40.3 E 46 44 51.9 1351	L	
28.				Market-Coaching inn	19 th c.	On the E side of the square where Vardanyan and Duman streets meet N 39 45 36.9 E 46 45 02.8 1325	L	
29.				Inn	1832	Ghazanchetsots st. #30, opposite the administrative building. N 39 45 47.3 E 46 44 59.1 1326	N	
30.				Courthouse	19 th c.	Crossroads of Hovsepyan and Bekor Ashot streets N 39 45 35.0 E 46 45 12.0 1320	N	
31.				Colonel Reut's Headquarters	19 th c.	Near the Lunyakin (Natavani) palace. N 39 45 53.3 E 46 45 00.2 1326m	L	
32.				Khan's Courthouse	18 th c.	N 39 45 54.1 E 46 45 04.8 1316m	L	
33.				Diocesan School (Writers' house)	19 th c.	Crossroads of M. Mashtots and Vagharshyan streets. N 39 45 20.0 E 46 45 09.2 1310մ	N	




34.				ARF Bureau	19 th c.	5 Adamyán St. N 39 45 44.5 E 46 45 04.9 1310m	N	
35.				Mahtes Hakobyan's Printing House	19 th c.	Crossroads of Adamyán and Tevan streets N 39 45 41.5 E 46 45 04.3 1316m	N	
36.				Tarkhan Captain's Castle	18 th c.	N 39 45 34.5 E 46 45 24.1 1294m	L	
37.				Hoghe Town Square	18 th c.	SW of Khan palace N 39 45 41.8 E 46 45 23.7 1284m	L	
38.				Inn	19 th c.	Muratsán 18, N 39 45 36.1 E 46 45 05.0 1330m	L	
39.				Gates "Yerevanyán"	18 th c.	Below the television tower, 100-150m west of Tadevos Tamiryan reservoir. N 39 45 26.6 E 46 44 12.9 1457m	N	
40.				Gates "Yelizavetpol"	18 th c.	N 39 45 56.9 E 46 45 01.1 1298m	N	




41.				Eastern Wall, 21-22 Towers	1848	N 39 45 44.2 E 46 45 36.8 1264m	N	
42.				Northern Wall	19 th c.	N 39 45 57.9 E 46 44 41.4 1338m	N	
43.				Princes Natavan-Umtseva's Palace	1872	On the north part of Ghazanchetsots st. N 39 45 52.5 E 46 44 57.5 1326m	N	
44.				Safar and Rostom Tarkhanyan's Palace	19 th c.	Madatov st. N 39 45 51.1 E 46 45 02.3 1325m	N	
45.				Avan Haryurapet's Castle-Palace	18 th c.	Hunanyan st. N 39 45 27.9 E 46 45 33.6 1280m	N	
46.				Melik-Shahnazaryans' Castle-Palace	18 th c.	On the E part of Pashayan st., at the left side cliffs of Hunot gorge.	N	
47.				Cemetery Kirs-Shushi	19 th c.	NW of the town	L	
	47.1			2 Tombstones	1893	-//-	L	
48.				Northern Cemetery	19 th c.	On the left side of the Yerevan road, on	L	





						the right and left sides of the road to Shushi. N 39 45 11.4 E 46 44 47.9 1248m		
	48.1			2 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	L	
	48.2			104 Tombstones	19-20 th cc	-/-	L	
49.				Armenian-Russian Cemetery "Zastava"	19-20 th c.	N 39 45 07.9 E 46 43 43.2 1402m	L	
	49.1			6 Tombstones	1904	-/-	L	
50.				Cemetery "Ghazanchetsots"	18-19 th c.	On the south-western hill of Ghazanchetsots church. N 39 45 21.7 E 46 44 52.8 1403m	L	
51.				1905-1906 Martyrs' Cemetery	1905-1906	On the northern approaches to the town, on the upper part of the Jamharyanner hospital and the Real college. N 39 45 06.7 E 46 44 35.9 1434m	L	
	51.1			Tombstone	1905	-/-	L	
52.				Cemetery "Yerevanyan Gates"	19 th c.	The road from Yerevan gates up to Karin-Tak. N 39 45 19.0 E 46 43 55.0 1444m	L	
	52.1			Tomb	1871	-/-	L	
	52.2			78 Khachkars	19=20 th cc.	-/-	L	
53.				Russian Cemetery	19 th c.	On the N side of the	L	


						central part of the northern boundary wall N 39 45 59.2 E 45 46 15.2 1288m		
	53.1			12 Tombstones	1835	-//-	L	
54.				Cemetery "Arevelyan"	12-19 th c.	On the left side of the path from Shushi to Hunot N 39 46 18.1 E 46 45 27.5 1167m	N	
	54.1			2 Khachkars	12 th c.	-//-	L	
55.				Northern Wall Cemetery	18-19 th c.	N of the central part of the NW boundary wall N 39 46 00.2 E 46 44 39.8 1326m	L	
56.				Spring	1871	Ghazanchetsots st. 34a	N	
57.				Spring	1873	Near «Elizavetopol Gates», in the territory of the hotel	L	
58.				Spring	1898	Mandinyan st., N of the Geography Museum	N	


59.				Spring	19 th c.	At the crossroads at the N edge of Aguletsots st.	L	
60.				Spring	19 th c.	South of the northern boundary wall, near the district chapel	L	
61.				Spring	19 th c.	Ghazaryan st., SE of the «Nerkin mosque»	L	
62.				Spring	19 th c.	Raffi st.	L	
63.				Spring	19 th c.	Crossroads of Varanda and Musaelyan streets	L	
64.				Spring	1900	Crossroads of Atabekyan and Bekor streets	L	

65.				Spring	19 th c.	Leo 63a N 39 45 51.0 E 46 45 15.3 1293m	L	
66.				Spring	1900	Crossroads of Ghazanchetsots and Azryan st. N 39 45 42.2 E 46 45 02.0 1338m	L	
67.				Spring “Khoja Marjinli”	19 th c.	Khachen 43/2 N 39 45 37.2 E 46 45 04.6 1329m	L	Near Khoja Marjinli, in the upper area.
68.				Spring “Verin”	19 th c.	L. Melikov 17, opposite Real college. N 39 45 14.6 E 46 44 39.4 1400m	L	
69.				Spring		Melik Pashayan 2a N 39 45 21.6 E 46 45 25.7 1287m	L	
70.				N. Stepanyan’s Private House	19 th c.	At the crossroads of N. Stepanyan and Ter-Gabrielyan streets. N 39 45 20.9 E 46 44 28.9 1407m	N	

71.				A. Manukayan's House	19 th c.	SW part of Zoravor Andranik st. N 39 45 33.5 E 46 44 35.1 1372m	N	
72.				Officer House	19 th c.	Zoravor Andranik st. N 39 45 38.0 E 46 44 37.1 1354m	N	
73.				G. Gabrielyan's House	19 th c.	At the end of Zoravor Andranik st. N 39 45 47.8 E 46 44 41.9 1355m	L	
74.				Vagharsh Vagharshyan's House	19 th c.	At the middle of Zoravor Andranik st. N 39 45 48.3 E 46 44 43.6 1345m	L	
75.				Lazaryans' Father's House	19 th c.	On the northern blind alley of Soghomonyan st. N 39 45 51.2 E 46 44 59.1 1304m	L	
76.				Tarumyan Brothers' House	19 th c.	Crossroads of Soghomonyan and Azryan streets. N 39 45 40.3 E 46 45 03.8 1336m	L	

77.				Musician Bala Melikyan's House	19 th c.	Mandinyan st. N 39 45 27.1 E 46 44 10.2 1320m	L	
78.				Muratsan's House	19 th c.	Raffi st. N 39 45 26.1 E 46 45 08.1 1313m	N	
79.				Private House	19 th c.	G, Njdeh st. N 39 45 41.0 E 46 44 41.8 1339m	L	
80.				Ivan Tevosyan's House	19 th c.	Adamyan st. N 39 45 43.5 E 46 45 03.4 1317m	N	
81.				Hovhannes Lazarev's House	19 th c.	Soghomonyan st. N of the historical market N 39 45 46.9 E 46 45 04.3 1339m	N	
85.				Leo's House	19 th c.	S part of Leo st. N 39 45 51.3 E 46 45 16.1 1296m	N	
86.				G. Kamalyan's House	19 th c.	M. Mashtots 32 N 39 45 20.0 E 46 45 10.1 1312m	N	

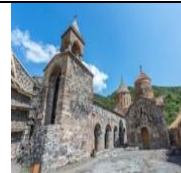
87.				M. Arustamyan's House	19 th c.	Mashtots st. N 39 45 19.8 E 46 45 10.1 1315m	N	
88.				M. Marukhyan's House	19 th c.	Mashtots st.27 N 39 45 27.0 E 46 46 08.8 1312m	N	
89.				Maternity Hospital (Mamakhana)	19 th c.	Karaglukh st. N 39 45 27.6 E 46 45 22.0 1285m	L	
90.				Public Building	19 th c.	Tevan 29 N 39 45 44.0 E 46 45 13.8 1302m	L	
91.				Public Building	19 th c.	Hekimyan 66/76 N 39 45 44.9 E 46 45 29.3 1262m	L	
92				Public Building	19 th c.	Adamyan 7 N 39 45 42.4 E 46 45 09.0 1318m	L	
93.				Public Building	19 th c.	Musaelyan 5 N 39 45 32.7 E 46 45 28.4 1277m	L	
94.				Castle "Vishki"	10-15 th c	Located 3km N of Shushi, on two hills overlooking the right side of the Stepanakert-Shushi road. N 39 47 29.0	L	

						E 46 45 34.3 1113m		
95.				Tadevos Tamiryan's Reservoir	1893-1901	Yerevanyan st. N 39 45 26.6 E 46 44 12.9 1457m	N	
96.				WW2 monument		On the N edge of the town	L	
97.				Statue of Vazgen Sargsyan	2006	Opposite the district administration building, on the northern edge of the town park. N 39 45 49.5 E 46 45 04.3 1303m	L	
98.				Statue of Nelson Stepanyan	1972	In Nelson Stepanyan square N 39 45 45.3 E 46 44 55.0 1317m	N	
99.				Statue of I. Tevosyan	20 th c.	A. Bekor st.	L	
100.				Inscribed stone	1893-1901	NW edge of the town	L	
101.				17 Tombstones	1803	600m NE of the town	L	
Karintak village (91 monuments)								
102.				Cave "Avana karan"	2-1 millenium BC-18 th c.	N 39 45 06.0 E 46 45 33.5 1264m 3.3km NE of the village	N	
	102.1			Walls "Avana karan"	18-19 th c.	N 39 45 05.4 E 46 45 621 1106m 3.2km NE of the	L	

						village		
103.				Cave “Aleksana ghuze”	1 millenium BC-1 c AD.	N 39 44 35.4 E 46 45 58.6 1387m 3.5km SE of the village	L	
104.				Cemetery	18-20 th c.	NW of the village	L	
	104.1			60 Tombstones	18-20 th cc.	-//-	L	
105.				Abandoned village	medieval	500m E of the village	L	
106.				Cemetery	early medieval	500m E of the village	L	
107.				Cemetery	19-20 th c.	In the village	L	
108.				Cemetery	18-19 th c.	50m NE of the village	L	
	108.1			Cliff fragment-tombstone	1882	-//-	L	
	108.2			11 Tombstones	18-20 th cc	-//-	L	
109.				Sanctuary	medieval	2 km SW of the village	L	
110.				Khachkar	11-12 th c.	2 km SW of the village	L	
111.				Khachkar	1993	In the village	L	
112.				Khachkar	2003	2 km NW of the village	L	
113.				Khachkar	2000	In the village	L	
114.				Tombstone	1918	In the village	L	
115.				Tombstone	1936	In the village	L	
116.				Khachkar (Pulur artin)	11-12 th c.	500m E of the village	L	
117.				WW2 memorial	1975	In the village	L	
118.				Memorial to the soldiers of the Artsakh War	2006	In the village	L	
119.				Church of the Holy Mother of God	19 th c.		L	

LIST OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMMOVABLE PROMINENT MONUMENTS IN NOR SHAHUMYAN (KARVACHAR) REGION FALLEN UNDER AZERBAIJANI CONTROL

Monasteries and churches	Khachkars (Cross-stones)	Tombstones, inscribed stones	Tombs, cemeteries, burial mounds, sanctuaries	Fortresses, castles, mansions and palaces	Other monuments	Total
42	170	22	9	3	54	300

Monument number	Monument sub-number /sub-numbers/			Monument group, monument	Date	Location	Importance: National/Local	Annotation
						Geographical coordinates		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Dadivank village (92 monuments)								
1.				Dadivank Monastic Complex	7-17 cc.	N. 40 09 41,7 E. 46 17 17,4 Alt. 1112	N	
	1.1			Church “Cathoghike”	1214	-/-	N	
	1.2			Gavit (Narthex-Portico)	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	1.3			Church of Dadi	13 th c.	-/-	N	
		1.3.1		Underground Tomb	13 th c.	Under the Altar of Dadi church	N	
		1.3.2		Dadi’s Obelisk	1361	On the Altar of the Dadi church	N	
		1.3.3		Monument-column with Cross Icon	11-12 th cc.	Inside Dadi church	N	
	1.4			Narthex Belfry	1224	Inside the comlex	N	

	1.5			Basilica	7 th c.	-//	N	
	1.6			Narthex of Basilica	7-9 th η cc.	-//-	N	
	1.7			Dome Church	1211-1224	-//-	N	
	1.8			Belfry	1283	-//-	N	
	1.9			Main Gate	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	1.10			Eastern entry and Walls	17-18 th cc.	-//-	N	
	1.11			Utility rooms	12-14 th cc			
	1.12			Princely Palace	12-13 cc		N	
	1.13			Utility and Residential Buildings	17-18 cc.		N	
	1.14			Utility room	17-18 cc.		N	
	1.15			Refectory	13 th c	-//-	N	
	1.16			Winepress	12-13 cc.	-//-	N	
	1.17			Chapel-hall	1211	-//-	N	
	1.18			House and Hall	13 th c.	-//-	N	
	1.19			South-Eastern auxiliary constructions	13-19 cc.	-//-	N	
	1.21			Cellar	12-13 cc.	-//-	N	
	1.22			39 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.		N	
	1.23			Chapel 1	13 th c	N. 40 09 44,0 E. 46 17 18,5 Alt. 1136	N	
	1.24			Chapel 2	13 th c.	N. 40 09 43,1 E. 46 17 21,4 Alt. 1124	N	

	1.25			Chapel 3	13 th c.	N. 40 09 42,5 E. 46 17 22,5 Alt. 1122	N	
	1.26			Chapel 4	13 th c.	N. 40 09 36,0 E. 46 17 26,4 Alt. 1153	N	
	1.27			Chapel 5	13 th c.	N. 40 09 44.9 E. 46 17 00.9 Alt 1242	N	
	1.28			Building		-/-	N	
	1.29			Cemetery	13-14 th cc.	N. 40 09 40,4 E. 46 17 33,2 Alt. 1229	N	
		1.29.1		4 Khachkars	13-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
2.				Monastery of the Holy Mother of God (Kusanats anapat)	12-17 th cc.	N. 40 10 16,4 E. 46 15 30,7 Alt. 1088	N	
	2.1			Church of the Holy Mother of God	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	2.2			Narthex	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	2.3			Manuscript Repository	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	2.4			Church	1174	-/-	N	
	2.5			Narthex-Portico	12 th c.	-/-	N	
	2.6			Vaulted hall	12-13 th c.	-/-	N	
	2.7			Church 3	1178	-/-	N	
	2.8			Chapel 1	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	2.9			Dzithan	13-14 th cc.	-/-	L	
	2.10			Lodging	13-14 th cc.	-/-	L	

	2.11			2 Khachkars	13-16th cc.		L	
	2.12			Inscribed stone	13th c.	-/-	N	
3.				Church of Harants Anapat	14 th c.	N. 40 10 27,9 E. 46 15 49,2 Alt. 1304	N	
	3.1			Church	14-15 th cc.	-/-	N	
	3.2			Narthex	14-15 th cc	-/-	N	
Yeghegnut /Ghamishli/ village (21 monuments)								
4.				Yeghegnut abandoned village	11-15 th cc.	N. 40 12 08,4 E. 46 12 09,9 Alt. 1428	N	
	4.1			Church, Old Yeghegnut	13 th cc.	-/-	Z	
	4.2			Cemetery	11-15 th cc.	-/-	L	
	4.3			3 Khachkars	13-14 th cc.	-/-	L	
	4.4			Inscribed stone	13 th c.	-/-	L	
	4.5			Khachkar	13 th c.	N. 40 12 12,2 E. 46 11 40,4 Alt. 1235	L	
5.				Monastic Complex “Tsmaka anapat”	13-14 th cc.	N. 40 12 46,0 E. 46 10 11,1 Alt. 1660	N	
	5.1			Church	13-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
	5.2			Narthex	13-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
6.				Khachkar	12-13 th cc.	N. 40 12 27,3 E. 46 11 48,8 Alt. 1260	N	
7.				Chapel of St. Gevorg	12-17 th cc.	N. 40 12 55,7 E. 46 09 48,7 Alt. 1988	N	

8.				Church in Yeritsushen abandoned village	17 th cc.	N. 40 12 34,8 E.46 17 45,4 Alt. 1582	N	
	8.1			7 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
Yeghjerunik /Merjman/ village(4 monuments)								
9.				Merjman abandoned village	11-17 th cc.	N 40 05 06,8 E 46 20 06,6 Alt. 1620	N	
	9.1			Church of Merjman	1304	-/-	N	
	9.2			Khachkar	17 th c	N. 40 05 01,5 E. 46 20 17,3 Alt. 1536	N	
	9.3			Inscribed stone	13 th c.	-/-	N	
Zuar /Zulfigarli/ village (6 monuments)								
10.				Castle “Kodor”	9-1th cc.	N. 39 58 06,8 E. 46 45 35,9 Alt. 2124	N	
11.				Mos abandoned village	13-17 th cc.	N. 40 04 19,3 E. 46 08 21,3 Alt. 1887	N	
	11.1			Church of Mos	17 th c.	-/-	N	
	11.2			Tombstone	17 th c	-/-	N	
	11.3			Khachkar Pedestal	17 th c	-/-	N	
12.				Church “Karmir vank”	12-13 th cc.	N. 40 03 58,5 E. 46 09 25,6 Alt.1735	N	
Tsar /Zar/ village (14 monuments)								
13.				Church of St. Sargis	1279	N. 40 00 09,1 E. 45 57 11,1 Alt. 1251	N	

14.				Church of St. Grigor	1274	-/-	N	
	14.1			Cemetery	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	14.2			Tombstone	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	14.3			8 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
15.				Glkhatun (refectory)	1658	N. 39 59 59,0 E. 45 57 06,6 Alt. 2067	N	
16.				Bridge "Tsrnot"	12-13 th cc.	N. 40 01 10,6 E. 45 59 27,3 Alt.1683	N	
Hajav /Oktyabrkend/ village (7 monuments)								
17.				Church	13-14 th cc	N. 40 08 14,6 E. 46 01 36,3 Alt. 1721	N	
	17.1			Cemetery	13-17 th cc.	-/-	N	
	17.2			4 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	17.3			Tombstone	12 -13 th cc.	-/-	N	
Havsatagh /Almalik/ village (2 monuments)								
18.				Church	17th c.	N. 40 07 06,9 E. 46 11 25,5 Alt. 1752	N	
19.				Khachkar	11-12 th cc.	N.40 05 58,3 E.46 14 18,3 Alt. 1349	N	
Nor Brajur /Kilichili/ (7 monuments)								
20.				Sanctuary "Khacher"	20 th c.	N. 10 08 41,1 E. 46 07 52.3 Alt1274	L	

	20.1			6 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	L	
Nor Erkej /Baghlypaya/ village (12 monuments)								
21.				Khacherin ser abandoned village	9-15 th cc.	N. 40 09 35,0 E. 46 19 28.2 Alt. 1349	N	
	21.1			Cemetery	9-15 th cc.	-/-	N	
	21.2			3 Khachkars	12-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	21.3			Cemetery	9-13 th cc.	-/-	N	
	21.4			Church	10-11 th cc.	-/-	N	
	21.5			5 Khachkars	1194.	-/-	N	
Nor Verin Shen /Chaykend/ village (16 monuments)								
22.				Inscribed stone	13 th c.	N. 40 08 58,8 E. 46 05 21,4 Alt1335	L	
	22.1			8 Khachkars	13 th c.	-/-	N	
23.				Church “Yeghysi”	17 th c.	2.5 կմ հս – արլ N. 40 10 12.5 E. 46 04 11.0 Alt1625	N	
	23.1			3 Khachkars	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	23.2			2 tombstones	13 th c.	-/-	N	
	23.3			Cliff-faced Cross	13 th c.	-/-	N	
Karvachar /Kelbajar/ town (24 monuments)								
24.				Museum territory	20 th c.	N. 40 06 29,4 E. 46 02 38,3 Alt. 1547	L	

	24.1			4 petroglyphs	2-1 milenium B.C	-/-	N	
	24.2			4 Dzithan stones	17-18 th cc.	-/-	L	
	24.3			3 tombstones	15-16 th cc.	-/-	L	
	24.4			7 Khachkars	12 th c.	-/-	N	
	24.5			2 Horse-shaped Tombstones	18-19 th cc.	-/-	N	
	24.6			2 ram-shaped Tombstones	18-19 th cc.	-/-	L	
25.				Artsakh War Memorial	2004	N. 40 07 08,2 E. 46 03 31,2 Alt. 1478	L	
Knaravan village (76 monuments)								
26.				Castle of Handaberd	9-14 th cc	N. 40 13 24,5 E. 46 08 13,1 Alt. 1645	N	
	26.1			Palace	9-11 th cc	-/-	N	
	26.2			Walls	11-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
	26.3			Main entrance	11-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
	26.4			Fake entrance	11-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
	26.5			Reservoir	11-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
	26.6			Cliff-faced route	11-14 th cc.	-/-	N	
27.				Monastic Complex of Handaberd	9-14 th cc.	N. 40 13 24.1 E. 46 08 44.5 Alt. 1558	N	
	27.1			Church	9-10 th cc.	-/-	N	
	27.2			Narthex	10-11 th cc.	-/-	N	
	27.3			Two-story Belfry	11-12 th cc.	-/-	N	

	27.4			4 chapels	11-12 th cc.	-//-	N	
	27.5			Inscribed stone	13 th c.	-//-	N	
	27.6			35 Khachkars	13 th c.	-//-	N	
28.				Monastery of St. Karapet in Chapni	12-13 th cc.	N. 40 14 02,9 E. 46 10 10,7 Alt. 1442	N	
	28.1			Church of St. Karapet	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	28.2			Narthex	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	28.3			Chapel	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	28.4			Belfry	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	28.5			Cemetery	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
	28.6			Tombstone	13 th c.	-//-	N	
	28.7			18 Khachkars	13 th c.	-//-	N	
Pokr Lev / Takyaghaya/ village (17 monuments)								
29.				Church of Pokr Lev	13 th c.	N. 40 16 16,3 E. 46 08 21,6 Alt.1690	N	
	29.1			11 Khachkars	13 th c.	-//-	N	
	29.2			4 Tombstones	13 th c.	-//-	N	
	29.3			Cemetery	12-13 th cc.	-//-	N	
Khontakan / Yanshagh/ village (2 monuments)								
30.				Khachkar	12-13th cc.	N 40 15 03.9, E 46 16 41.6 Alt 1979	S	
31.				Khachkar		N 40 15 06.0, E 46 16 41.7 Alt.1989	S	