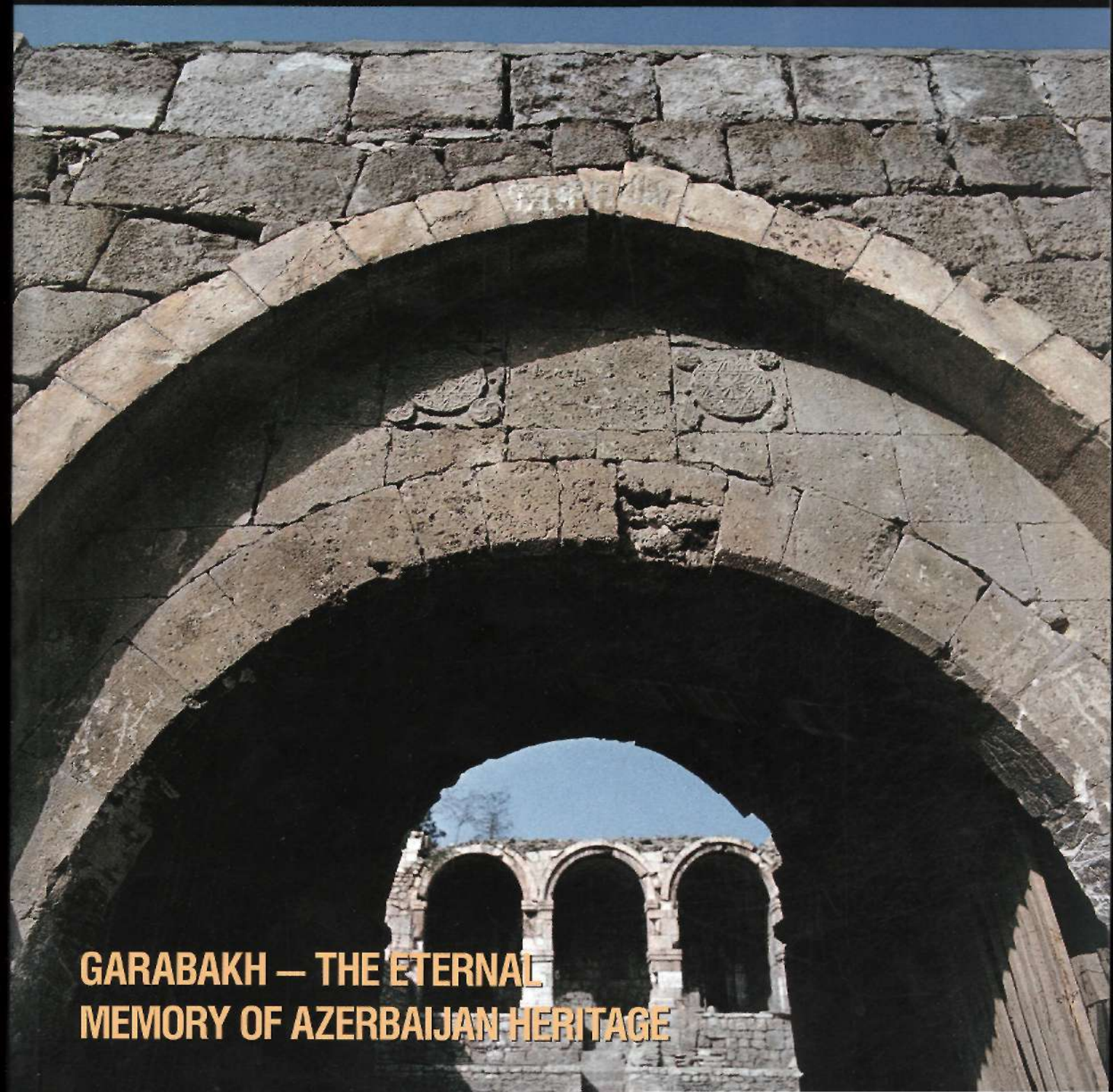


Qarabağ – irsimizin əbədi yaddaşı

GARABAKH – THE ETERNAL
MEMORY OF AZERBAIJAN HERITAGE





MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Garabakh

the eternal memory of Azerbaijan heritage

Qarabağ — irsimizin abədi yaddaşı. — Bakı, 2008.

Ermeni işğalçıları tərəfindən zəif olunmuş Azərbaycan torpaqlarında milli mədəni irsimizin çoxsaylı və dəyərli abidələri erməni terroru təhlükəsi ilə üz-üzədir. İşğal olunmuş ərazilərdə Azərbaycan xalqının çoxəsrlik tarixinin bütün mərhələlərini özündə ehs etdirən dünya əhəmiyyətli 13 (onlardan 6-sı memarlıq, 7-si arxeoloji), ölkə əhəmiyyətli 292 (119 memarlıq, 173 arxeoloji), yerli əhəmiyyətli 330 (270 memarlıq, 22 arxeoloji, 23 bağ-park və xatirə abidələri, 15 dekorativ xalq sənəti nümunələri) və başqa tarix və mədəniyyət abidələri qalmışdır.

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Numerous and valuable monuments of our national cultural heritage located in Azerbaijan lands occupied by Armenian invaders are face to face with unlimited Armenian discrimination. Illustrating all stages of Azerbaijan people's centuries-old history, historical and cultural monuments have stayed across the occupied land, from those 13 (6 buildings and 7 archeological sites) of the world, 292 (119 buildings and 173 archeological sites) of domestic, and 330 (270 buildings, 22 archeological sites, 23 gardens, parks and memorials, and 15 art-and-craft items) of local significance.

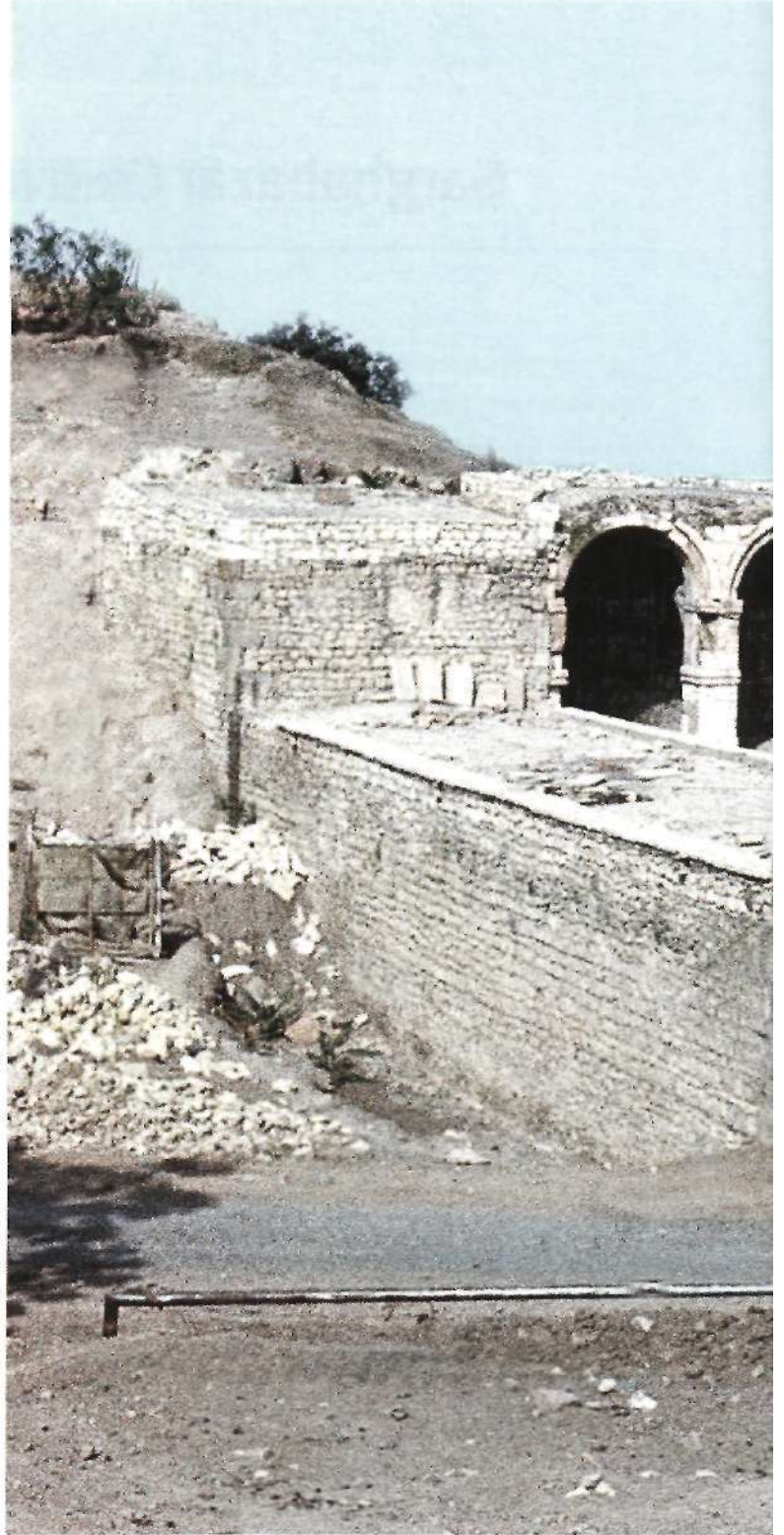
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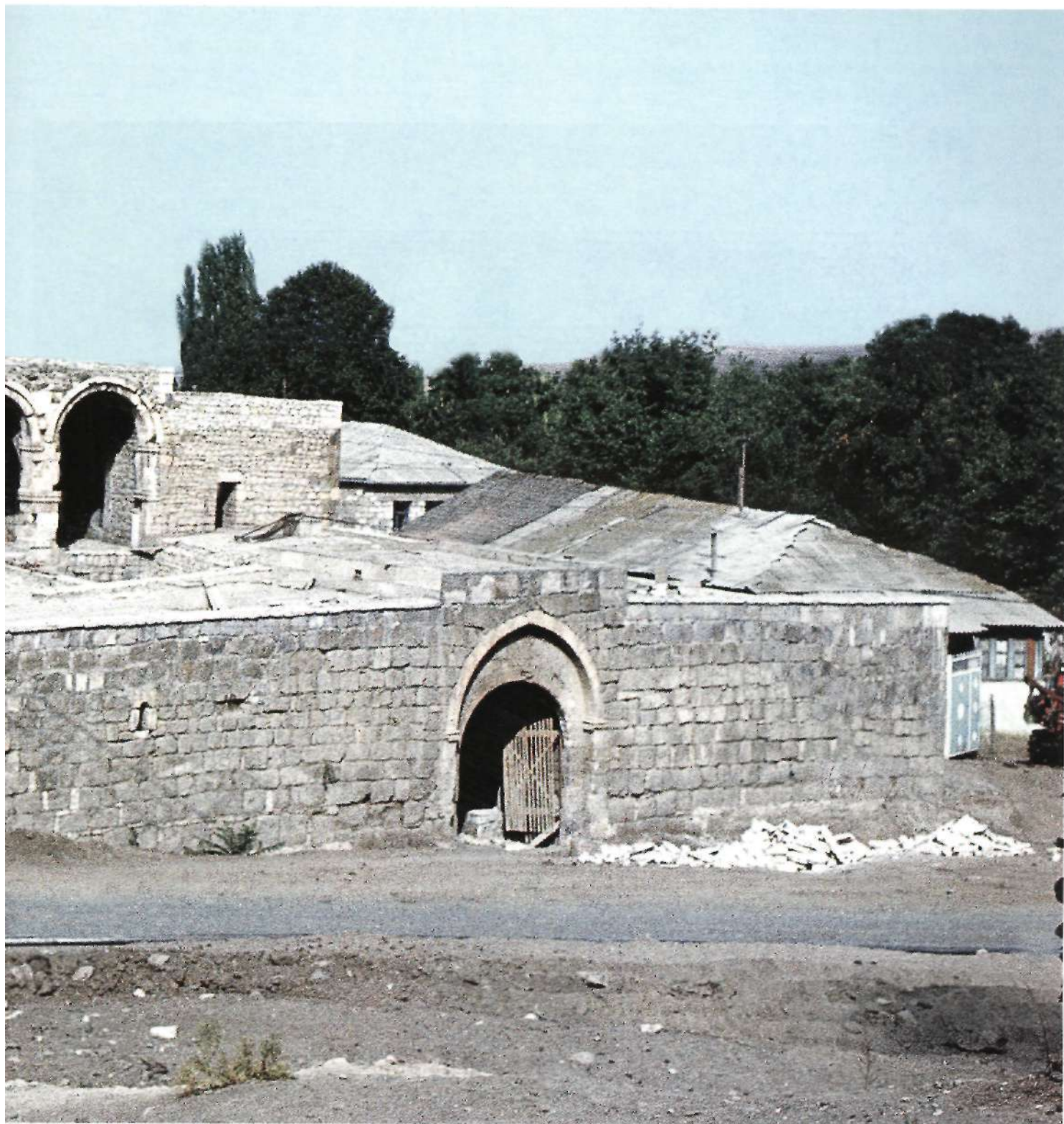
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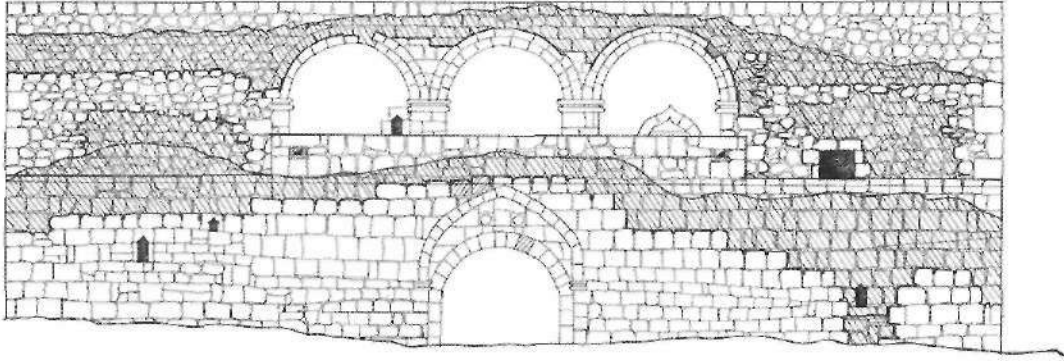
Garghabazar Caravanserai

Located at a distance of 8 km South from Fuzuli, Garghabazar Village is one of the ancient inhabited sites. A pitcher grave (2nd century AD) discovered in this village as well as monuments dated back to Safavids' period — Haji Giyasaddin's Mosque (1682), caravanserai (1684), tomb (13th century) and ruins of baths are evidences of its century-old history. As can be seen from its name, Garghabazar Village was one of the trade crossroads on the caravan route passing through the region. A big building of a caravanserai survived in the village proves that. Built in the 17th century mainly from untooled stone, the caravanserai has the shape of an oblong rectangle with a cut-off corner. Its long completely arched wings occupy two large areas. These oblong premises appear to have been intended for caravan animals. The large portal in the narrow southern side with two rooms flanked it on either side forms an entrance group. The main dwelling premises of the caravanserai are placed in the narrow northern side of an oblong yard opposite the entrance. Being built in the high position of their relief proves the importance of these rooms. Two high terraces were built in front of these rooms in accordance with their functions and relief. The upper terrace, where the doors of the rooms were opened, was organized as a three-arched monumental veranda. Arches and arched pillars placed in this part as well as living rooms were built from hewn stone. All rooms and back premises are lighted through small windows enlarging inwards. The Garghabazar Caravanserai is a valuable example of the roadside-type caravanserais of Azerbaijan civil architecture.

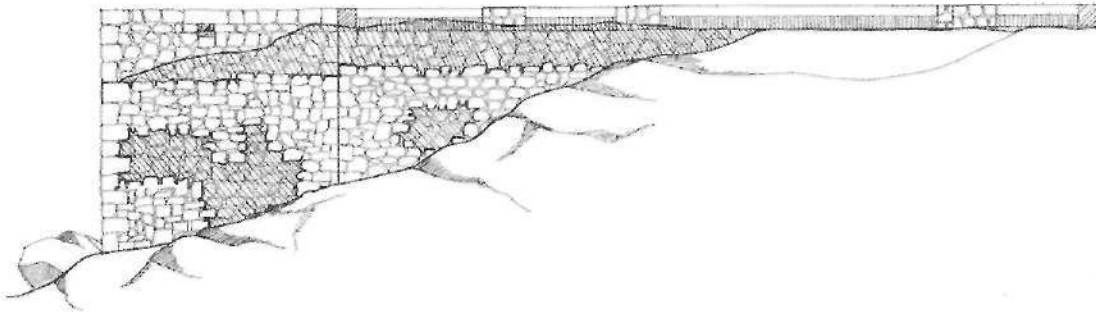
Karvansara. Ümumi görünüş. Qarğabazar kəndi. 1684-cü il.
Caravanserai. General view. Garghabazar Village. 1684



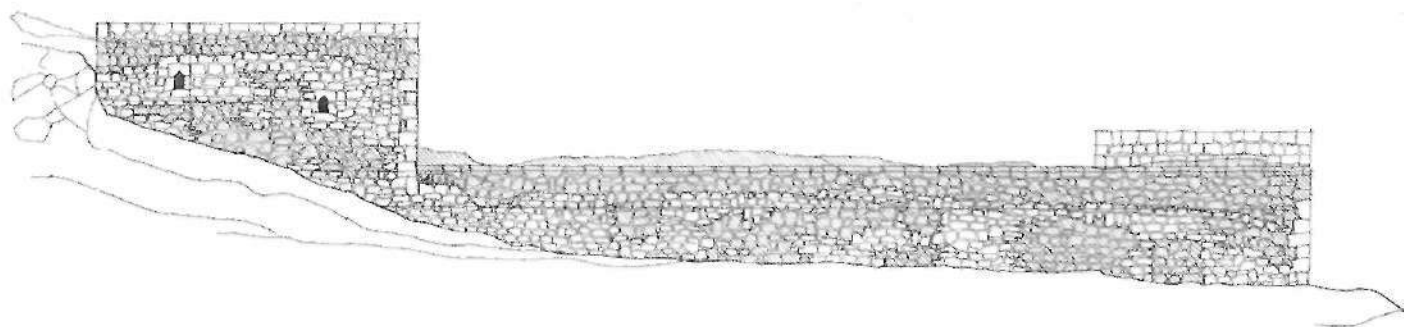




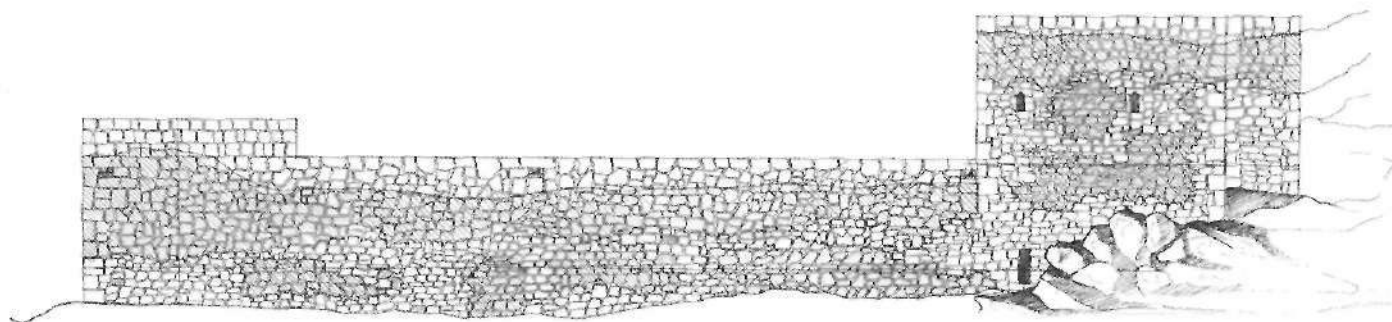
Qarğabazar karvansarasının fasadı.
Façade of the Garghabazar Caravanserai



Yan kəsiyi.
Cross-section



Qarğabazar karvansarasının fasadları.
Façades of the Garghabazar Caravanserai



Karvansara. Fraqment. Qarğabazar kəndi. 1684-ci il.

Fragment of the caravanserai. Garghabazar Village. 1684



Məscid. Qarğabazar kəndi. 1682-ci il.

Mosque. Garghabazar Village. 1682

