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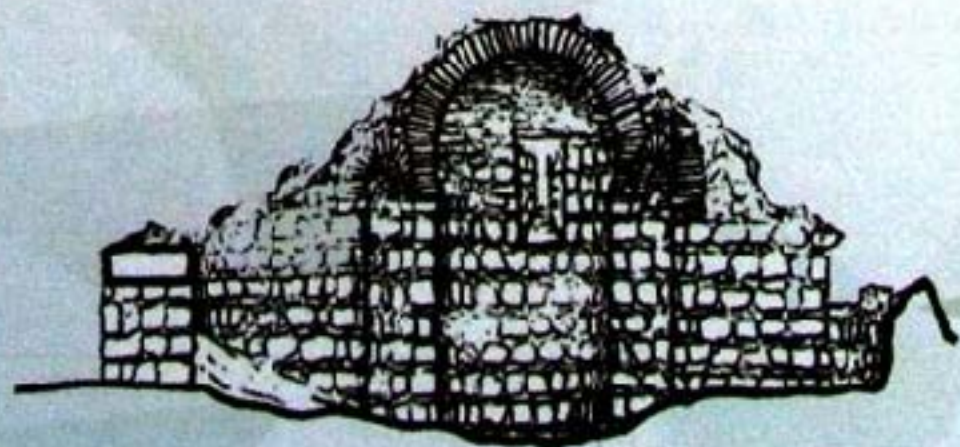
United Nations
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National Commission
of the Republic of Azerbaijan
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FAIG ISMAYLOV
**HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL MONUMENTS
IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES
OF AZERBAIJAN:
DAMAGE AND LOSS**



Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Institute on Law and Human Rights

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**DAMAGE
TO THE HISTORICAL
AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS
IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF
AZERBAIJAN**

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Baku - 2016



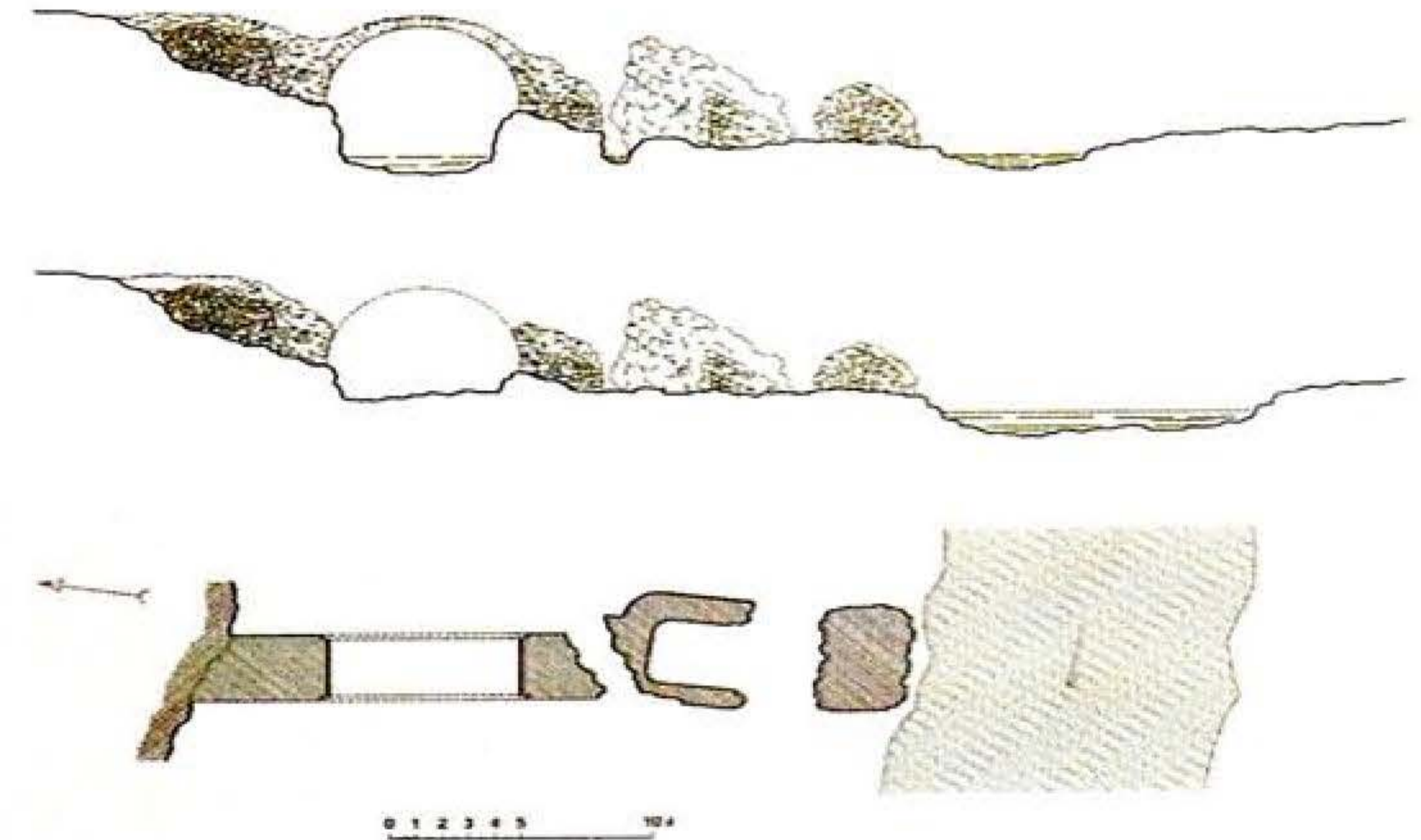
The sign of the cross was set on Shabbulag Tower in Aghdam.



Illegal cladding on the temple of Ganjasar in Kalbajar

Information about the damages incurred to historical and cultural monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan by the Armenians

Lachin



The scheme of broken bridge in the village of Farajan, Lachin

The region of Lachin is located in the west of Azerbaijan. The unique historical monuments of world architecture occupy a special place in Lachin region. 12 ram figures carved from stone, 28 horse figures, 36 stone slabs with writings of different plots and images, unlike figures written in Arabic script from different periods,

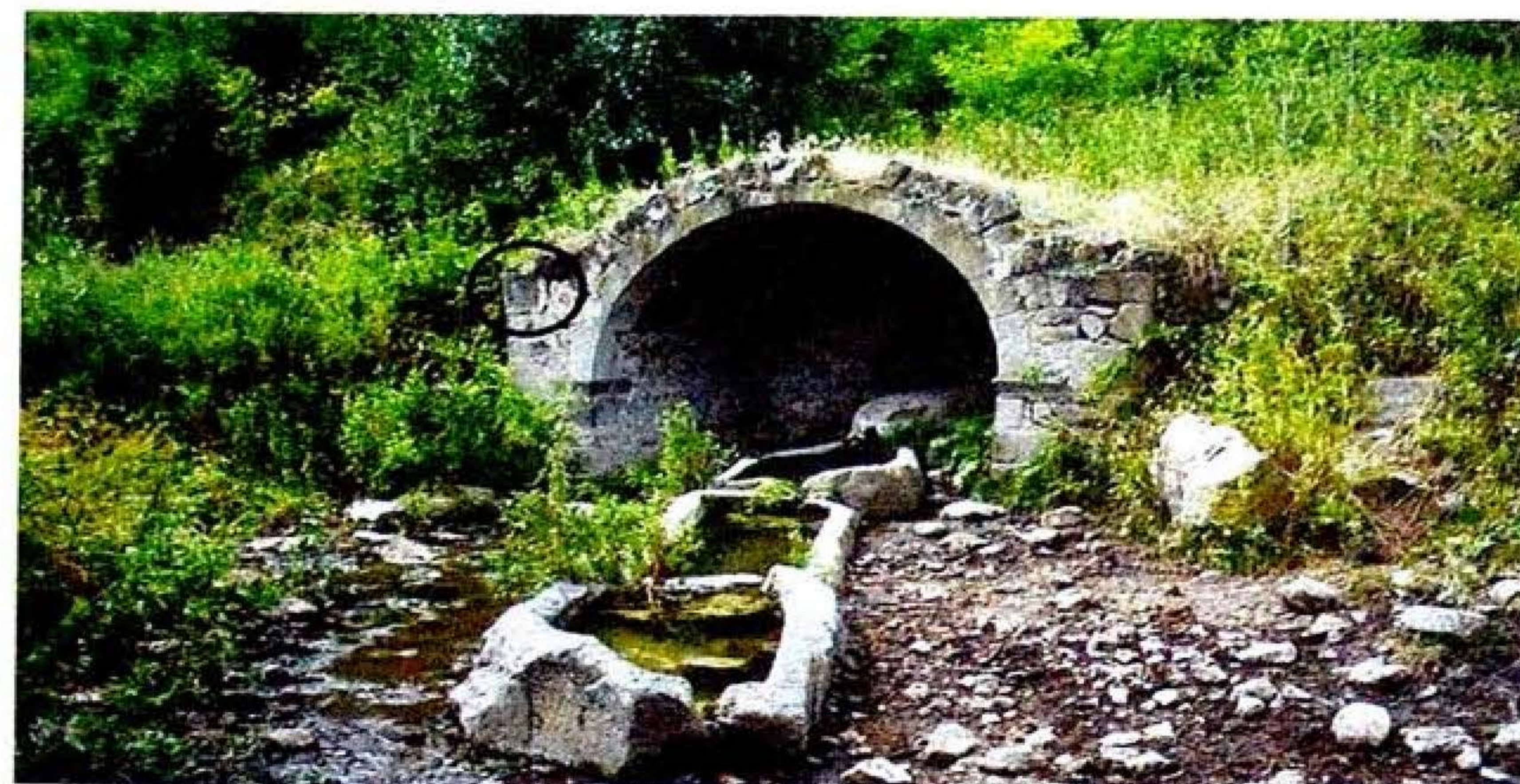
gravestones with art symbols engraved on them, and the grave of Yaxshi ana (Good mother) (the beloved of Sari Ashigh, the founder of bayati of Azerbaijan) remained in the villages of Jijimli, Gulabird, Zeyva, Malibay, Bulovluk, Arafli, Algulu, Malkhalaf, Soltanlar, Husullu, Kosalar, Seyidlar, Pircahan, Minkand, Kurdhaci and Lachin city during the occupation.

The fate of the temple, an ancient barn in Jijimli, the grave of Sari Ashigh in Gulabird, the temple of Soltanbaba and Sheikh Ahmad in Zeyva, a temple of the 15th century in Minkkand, Aghoghlan temple and castle in Kosalar of the 9th century, Damirovlu holy-temple in Gangishlag, Fatalipayada- ancient Alban temple in the north of the village of Bulovluk, Alban temple in Pijanis, the tombs of the sultans of Zangazur Gara Murtuza bay, Almammad I, Almammad II, the tomb of Jabrail bay who was friends of Sheikh Shamil and helped him, marble tomb of Garatel Pashabay's daughter in the Khan cemetery in the village of Husulu, N. Narimanov's sculpture, staute of mother and child, unnamed statue, a statue of a shepherd, memorial complex to the victims of WWII, monuments on grave in the town cemetery in Lachin city, the tomb of Murtuza Sultan's mother in Arafli, the bridge of Mashadi Mehral on the river Pirjahan and several monuments over springs in Arafli are questionable.

All registered and unregistered historical and architectural masterpieces are destroyed by Armenians and privatizing presented as Armenian monument. The cave-temple (the 5th century) in the village of Hojaz, the temple of Malik Ajdar (the 14th century) in the village of Jijimli, an unnamed tomb (the 17th-18th centuries), Kafir tower (the 17th century), the tomb of Sultanbaba, the tomb of Sheikh Ahmed, unnamed tomb (the 19th century) in the village of Zeyva, the mosque in the village of Gangishlag (in 1718), Hamza Sultan's palace (in 1761), the bridge on the river Hakari (the 18th century) in the village of Husulu, Aghoghlan temple (the 19th century) in the village of Kosalar, the tomb in the village of Gulabird remained under occupation.



The village of Hojaz in Lachin. The first human settlement, the 1st-2nd centuries

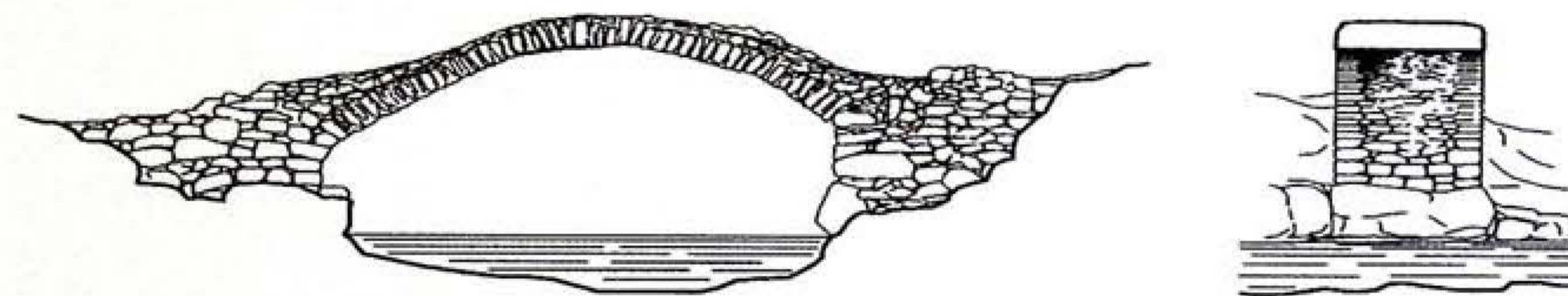


The village of Gushchu in Lachin, spring in 1895, after the Armenian occupation

Nr.	Names of the monuments	Number
1.	Ancient bridges	10
2.	Fortresses	2
3.	Palaces	2
4.	Tombs	10
5.	Mosque	5
6.	Sarcophagus	10
7.	Springs	6
8.	Ancient cemetery	7
9.	Kurgan	6
10.	Stone box	1
11.	Stone figures of horse and ram	10
12.	Memorial monument complexes of compatriots who died in the WWII	1
13.	The statue of Avaz Vardiyev the hero of the Soviet Union	1
14.	Memorial museum of Sari Ashigh	1
15.	Lachin History Etnography museum	1
16.	Gallery of Shaki	1
Total		73

*Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Lachin region:
10 752 000 000 \$*

Kalbajar



The bridge on the river Tartar in Kalbajar

There is a famous Ganjasar Albanian temple, Khanbert tower, Hermuk tower in the village of Vangli, the church dated back to 635 in the village of Kolatagh in Kalbajar region.

Urek temple (12th century) near the village of Talish, the temple (13th century) in the upstream of the river Tartar, Hatem Malik Tower in the village of Gasapert, the temple of Yegis Arakel (13th century) in the village of Madagiz, and others. The last known residence of Caucasian Albanian dynasties and catholicoses Ganjasar temple was founded in 1240 by Hasan Jalal. Last Ganjasar Albanian temple has been subjected to Armenian catholicos since 1837. Khudabant temple (13th – 15th centuries) at the beginning of the river Tartar remained as an architectural monuments of Kalbajar region.

S/S	Names of the monuments	Number
1.	The temples of Caucasian Albania	11
2.	Bridges of local importance	5
3.	Towers	2
4.	Mosques	3
5.	Sacred places, sanctuary	5
6.	Headstones with sheep and horse carvings	6

7.	Sculptures of stone horse and ram	10
8.	Temples	17
9.	Fortresses	3
10.	Monument concerning to WWII	1
11.	Cave camp	1
12.	Historical ethnographic museum	1
13.	Monumental monument	1
14.	Rock carvings	17
15.	Residential area	1
16.	Necropolis	2
17.	Cemetery	4
18.	Town (Shahargah)	1
Total		70

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Kalbajar region: 14 382 960 000 \$



Kalbajar, Khudavang monastery complex, the 6th-7th centuries

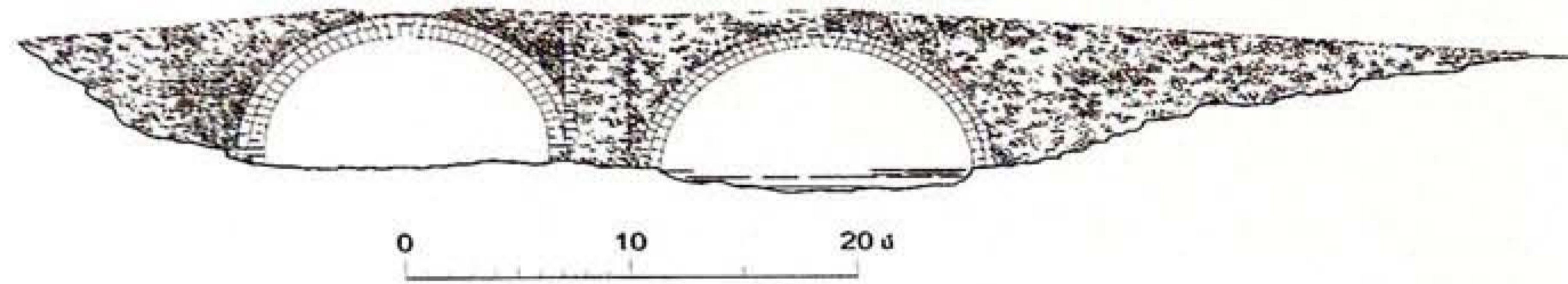


The bridge on the river Tartar in Kalbajar

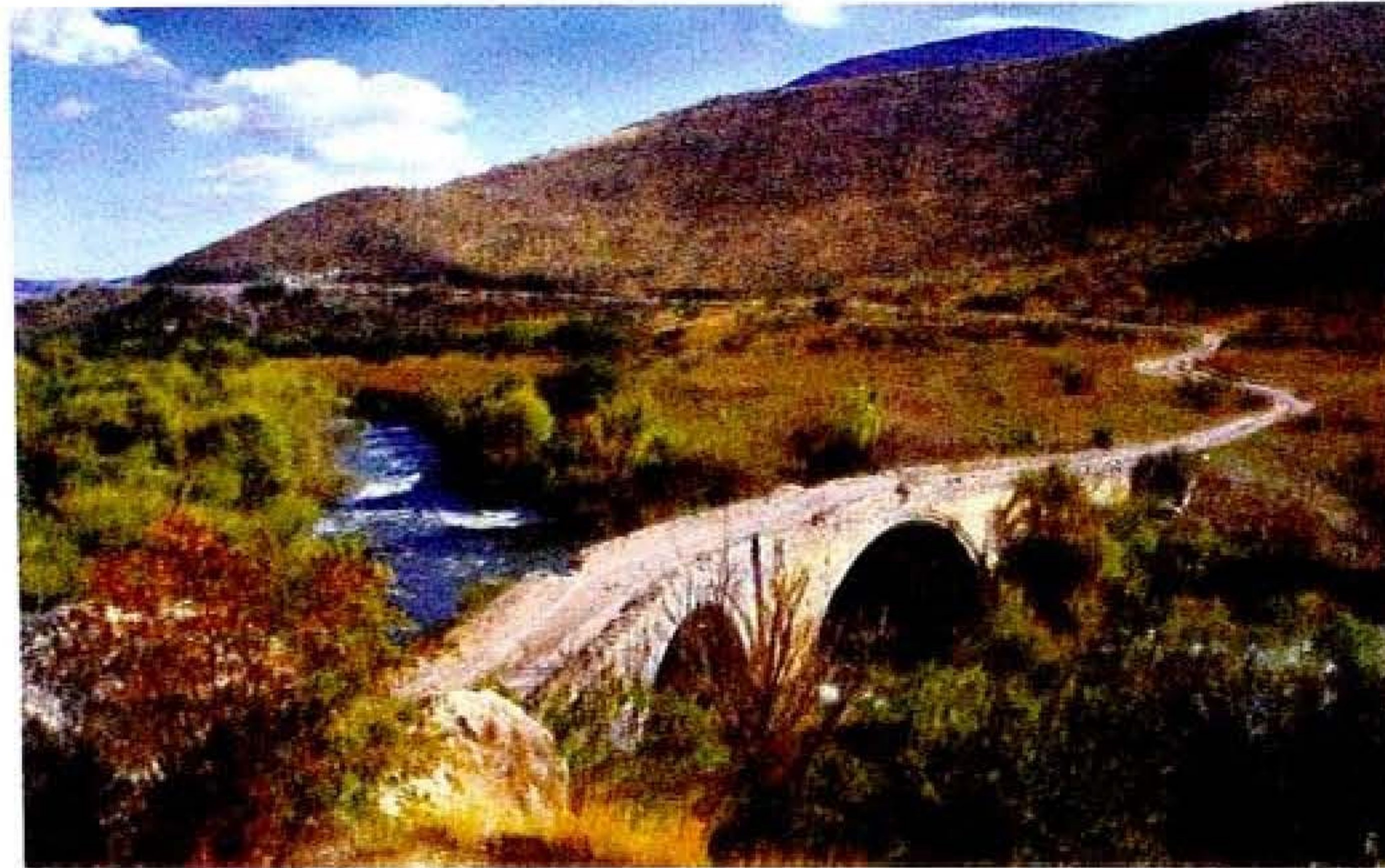


The river Tartar in Kalbajar

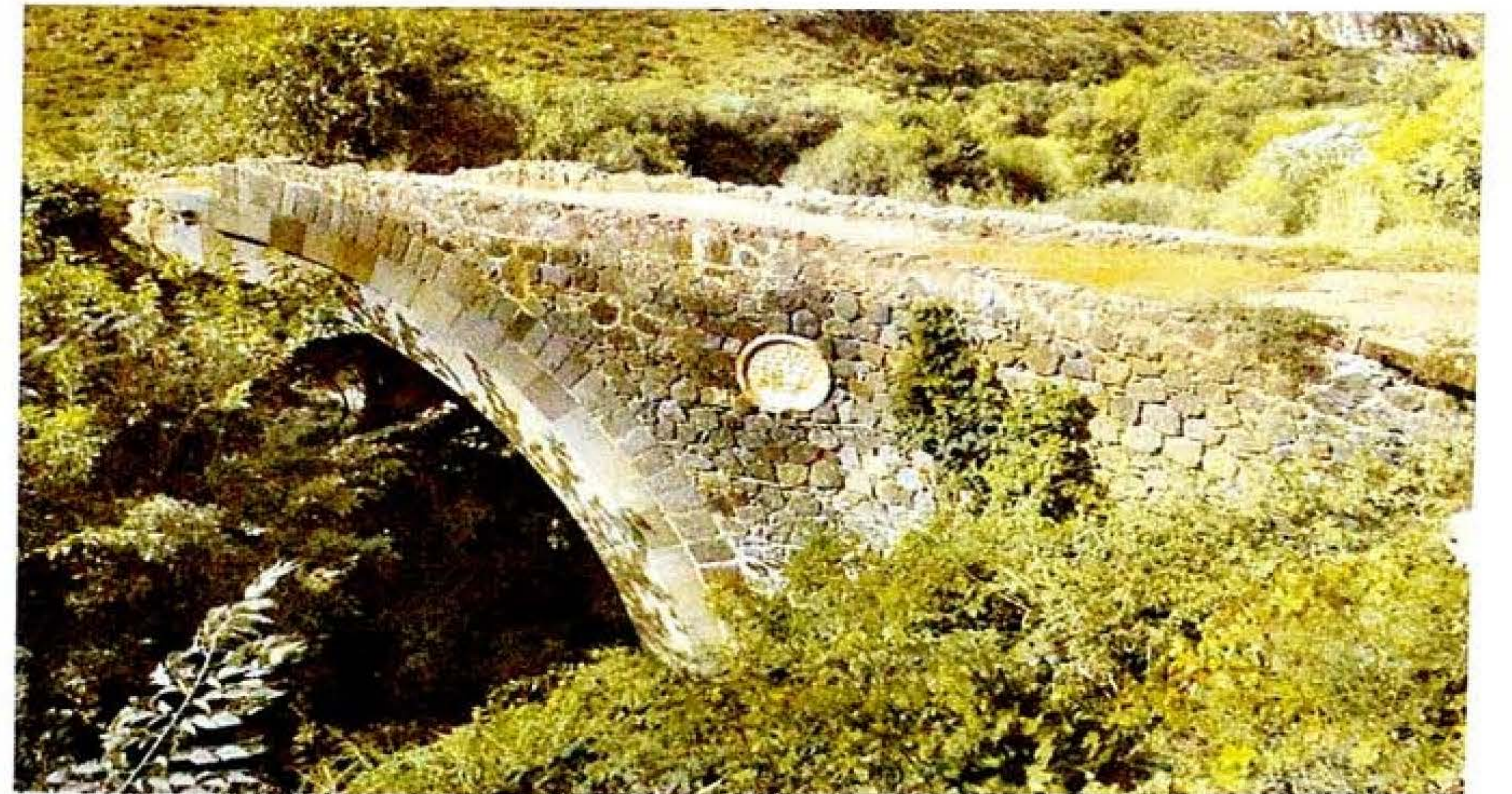
Gubadly



The major plan of the bridge Lalazar in Gubadly region



The region of Gubadly is located in the south-western part of Azerbaijan. "Galali cave" in the village of Muradkhanli and spring-monument complex in the village of Aliguluushaghi in Gubadly region were considered one of the oldest natural monuments. Natural rocks around the villages of Mahmudlu, Gayali, Malik Ahmadli, Lapakheyranli, Avdalanli, Khidirli, Balahasanli, Armudlug and Gadili in Gubadly region are like pertified brave knights.

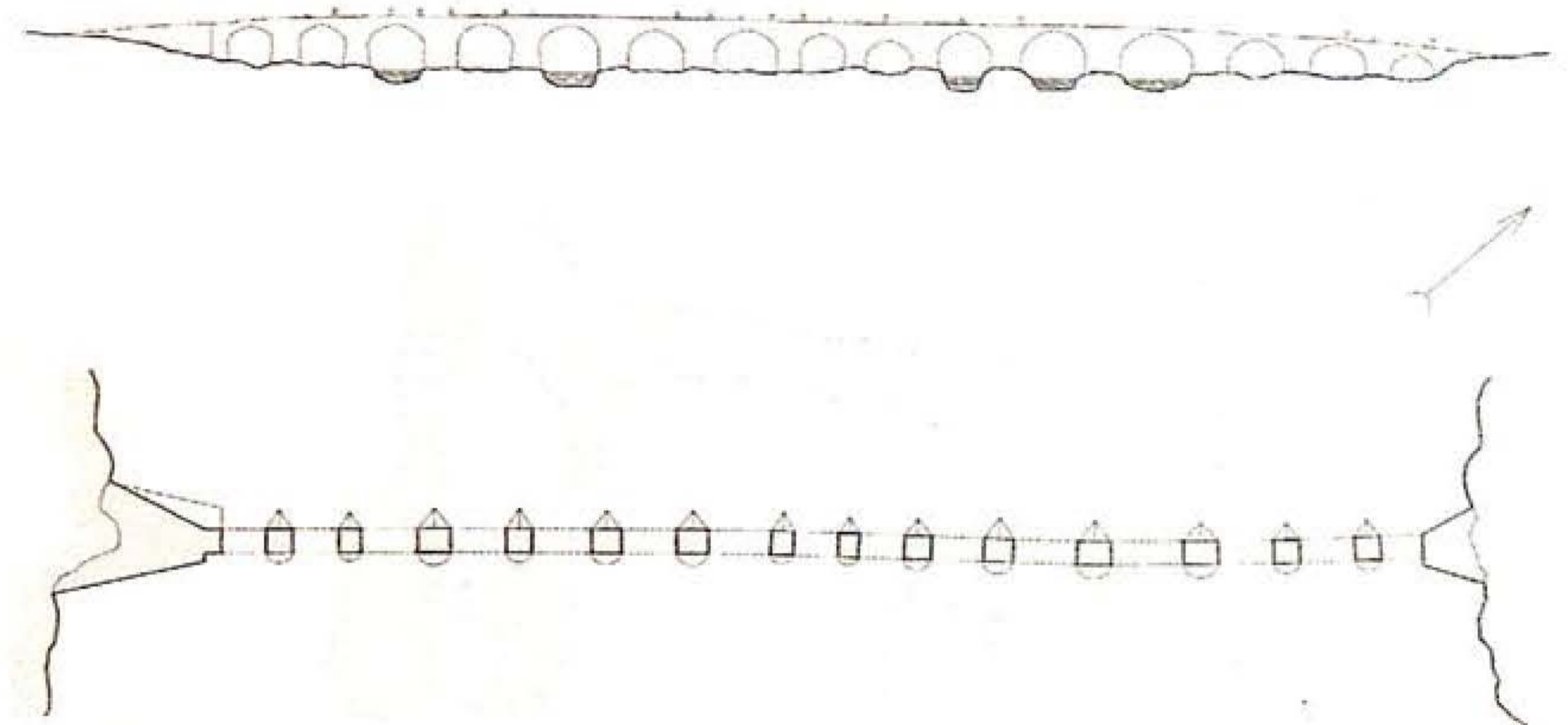


Kamaragaya in front of the village of Poladli, Alagaya and “Pir-shirin” spring-rock complex wall threaded with stones, “Damji bulag” in the valley Avdalanly were the most beautiful natural places. “Topaghaj” landscape in the village of Basharat reminds of legendary paradise.

Nr.	Name of monuments	Number
1.	The cave temple	2
2.	Temple	1
3.	Mosque	8
4.	Cave chapel	1
5.	Alban temple	1
6.	Tombs	7
7.	Sacred places	10
8.	Sanctuary	2
9.	Shelter	4
10.	Towers	6
11.	Springs	9
12.	Ancient cemetery	2
13.	Monument	1
14.	Horse and ram sculptures	10
15.	Stone box	5
16.	Residential area	2
Total		67

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Gubadly region: 7 980 000 000 \$

Jabrayil



The major plan of the second Khudafarin bridge in Jabrayil region



The region of Jabrayil is located in the south of Azerbaijan and the south-eastern part of Lesser Caucasus. Architectural monuments of Jabrayil - Sultan Allahverdi hamam (bath) in Jabrayil city, circular and octagonal tombs in the village of Khudayarli (both in the 19th century), circular tomb in the village of Shikhlar (14th century), the famous Khudafarin bridges on the river Araz and others were protected.

Historical and architectural monuments of republican and regional importance reflecting our ancient history, forests with wide range of valuable trees, mineral resources and reserves, local building materials which the people benefited for many years, enigmatic places that preserved its ecosystem till occupation, the mountain Diru distinguishing by its unusual flora and fauna, irreplaceable drinking mineral-rich water sources in Jabrayil region were destroyed and destructed by Armenian invaders.

The tomb "Jabrayil ata" (Father Jabrayil) on the mountain Alpasha in the north of Jabrayil city was built over the grave of the father Jabrayil, the founder of former Jabrayil village. This tomb with 4,5 meters length, 2,4 meters width, 1,8 meters height dating back to the 8th - 9th centuries is the Alban tomb without any epigraphy. It preserved its initial form before occupation. There is information on its destruction after occupation.

"Giz Galasi" (Maiden Tower) dating back to the 12th - 13th centuries built on the mountain Diru on the left bank of the river Araz for observation and long-range protection from enemy attack, and Shirik tower dating back to the 4th - 6th centuries covering 500 m² area have been the victims of heinous Armenians policy. According to the witnesses and hostages who returned from captivity every two towers was completely destroyed.

One 11-arcad, and the other 15-arcad Khudafarin bridges on the river Araz are irreplaceable architectures of Azerbaijan. The first bridge's length is 130 meters, width is 12 meters, height is 6 meters. The second bridge's length is 200 meters, width is 4,5 meters and height is 10 meters. The bridges are 800 meters away from each other. These bridges preserving its integrity till the occupation resisting the effect of thousands years reflecting the exceptional engineering capability incurred series damages during the war.

There is no any sign of villages of Jabrayil region on the left bank of the Araz when viewed from Iranian side. The villages immersed in green are like ruins. The dome built in the 13th - 14th centuries located in the village of Daghtumas of Jabrayil region was named "Bashikesik dome" (Headless dome) due to its open ceiling. The monument is 12 meters in height and 4 meters in diameter. The dome was reconstructed before the invasion. Some parts of the dome walls were destroyed by the Armenian Armed Forces.

Shikhlar tomb built in the 14th century in the vicinity of Shikhlar village of Jabrayil region is 8 meters high, 6 meters in diameter. There are facts about the destruction of the upper part of Shikhlar tomb during the invasion by the Armenians.

A remarkable piece of the medieval architecture - "Dairevi" (Circular) tomb built in the 15th century, located in the village of Khubyarly, the north of Jabrayil city and octagonal tomb built in the 16th century were fully restored by the special maintenance crew before the occupation of the Jabrayil region. According to the information received from witnesses those monuments were also completely destroyed by the Armenian invaders.

There was the mosque-madrassa located in Chalabilar village of Jabrayil region was built by Mahammad Ibn Haji Garaman Ahmadli in 1678. Religious and secular sciences were taught at the madrasa by the scientists and scholars. Famous Azerbaijani poet of the 18th century Molla Veli Vidadi also taught there. The church is a unique complex consisting specific cells, classrooms. The mosque - madrasa complex had been fully restored before the occupation and officially protected. Then this complex, ruined and destroyed after the occupation.

The cave called "Divlar sarayi" (Giants' palace) situating 2 km east from the village, 870 meters above sea level, with 30 meters length was protected by the state for many years.

Nr.	Names of the monuments	Number
1.	Sepulchre (mausoleum)	2
2.	Mosque	8
3.	Tombs	3
4.	Adobe (Khanangah)	2
5.	Sacred places and pilgrimes	35

6.	“Divlar sarayi”	1
7.	Cyclopean buildings	1
8.	Kurgans	8
9.	The remnants of the towns and winter camps	1
10.	Khudafarin bridges (11 and 15 arched)	2
11.	Water supplies	4
12.	Tower of the fortress	1
13.	Fortress	3
14.	Dome	1
15.	Hill	4
16.	Cave	2
17.	Residential areas	9
18.	Hamam (Bath)	1
19.	Ancient cemetery	5
Total		93

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Jabrayil region: 7 575 700 000 \$

Zangilan



The tomb in the village of Mammadbayli in Zangilan

The region of Zangilan is located in the south-eastern part of Azerbaijan. It neighbors with the Republic of Armenia in the west and the north-west and with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the south. The towers, surveillance stations, material-cultural monuments which were discovered during archaeological excavations, ancient coins and household utensils prove the ancient history of the region. The several have been found during the farm work in the region in the years of 60-70's.

According to Hamdullah Gazvini –geographer and historian who lived in the 14th century, Zangilan founded in the 15th year of the Hegira, i.e. in 636. There are unprecedented architectural monuments reflecting different pages of the history in this region. Zangilan region is a place of fascinating monuments for its geographical location, and ancient history. “Gala” walls in 8 km away from Zangilan city, at 30 meters altitude of Asgulum mountain and 150 meters of width was built in the 3rd – 5th centuries and is one of

the historical monument with importance of defense. Burnt mound called "Kuful" situating in the 2000 meters away from the "Gala" and allowing to hide 100-150 people in it is a memory of our historical past. The height of "Kuful" is more than 15 meters. The tombs in the villages of Babayli and Mammadbayli and the ancient monuments in the village of Sharifan; the old city of Shahri-Sharifan is one of the hidden pages of our history.

The circular tower in the village of Hajally, the octagonal tomb in the village of Mammadbayli (1304-1305), the tomb (the 13th century) in the village of Sharifan, and the tomb (the 14th century) in Yenikand were protected among the architectural monuments of Zangilan region.

Nr.	Name of monuments	Number
1.	Tomb	6
2.	Alban temple	2
3.	Mosque	5
4.	Vault	2
5.	Circular tower	1
6.	Sacred places	14
7.	Place of the martyr Mahammad	1
8.	Jar-burials	10
9.	Koroghlu stone	1
10.	Maiden tower	2
11.	Arched bridge	1
12.	Turrets	2
13.	Residential areas	3
14.	Necropolis	1
15.	Fortress	4
16.	Upland parks	1
Total		56

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Zangilan region: 3 008 690 000 \$

Fizuli

The region of Fizuli is located in south-western part of Azerbaijan. The region is rich with historical and architectural monuments.

The kurgan of Kultapa located between the villages of Ahmadbayli and Boyuk Bahmanli, the kurgans of Uchtapa (Three hills) in the village of Boyuk Bahmanli and remnants of the ancient settlements around kurgans, including the Alban city and Bahman city were revealed in the region.

According to historians there are facts about the settlements of Turks in the area since ancient times. These facts are proved through place names, as well as through the specific monuments belonging to these nations. Interestingly, burial-kurgans of pre-Christian period are more in these areas. Exactly these kurgans turns upside down the Armenian scientists' claims that Armenians historically lived in these areas.

Gudrat Ismailov wrote in the book "The ancient cultural relics in the valleys of Kondelenchay and Guruchay" that during the investigations in the necropolis Garabulag a partially destroyed grave was also dug in the research season of 1972. The research determined that this grave dates back to the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning Iron Age. The history of the monument Uchtapa in the village of Boyuk Bahmanli dates back to the 1st millennium BC. During the excavations carried out around these kurgans belonging to one of the ancient Turkic-speaking peoples were found the household utensils made of black clay, as well as various items made of obsidian stone. It is claimed that the number of these kurgans is higher and around these kurgans was a residential area and Alban city.

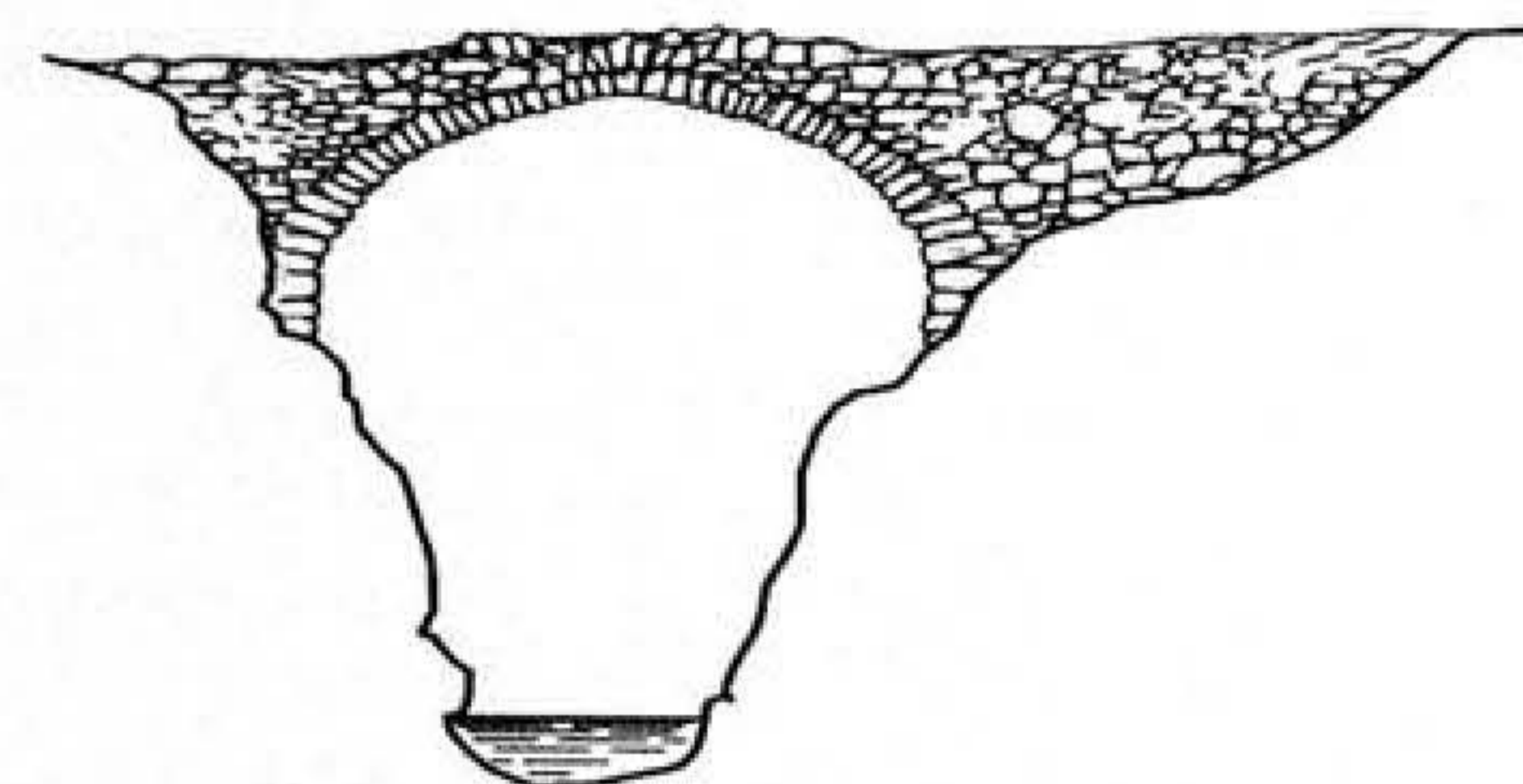
The monuments of Fizuli region: Ahmadalilar tomb, Babi tomb, the tomb of Mirali, the mosque of Haji Akbar (the 19th century) in Fizuli city, the mosque of Haji Giyasaddin in the village of Garghabazar (1682), Caravanserai (1684), the tomb (the 18th century), the mosque in the village of Gochahmedli, Caravanserai (the 17th century) in Garghabazar village, the building of a mosque (the 17th century) in the village of Garghabazar, the tomb of Jalil (the 18th century) in the village of Garghabazar, the tomb of Mirali (the 13th century) in the village of Ashaghi Veysall, the tomb of Mirali, the building of mosque (the 18th century) in the village of Gochahmedly, the building (the 18th century) in Gochahmedly, the

building of mosque (the 19th century) in the village of Horadiz, Imamzadeh tomb (the 19th century) in the village of Horadiz, the building of a mosque (the 19th century) in Fizuli city, the tomb of Ibrahim (the 18th century) in the village of Ashaghi Aybasandi, the building of mosque (the 19th century) in the village of Ghajar, the building of mosque (the 19th century) in the village of Pirahmadli, the building of mosque (the 19th century) in the village of Mardinli, the bridges (Ali Bridge, Karam Bridge) of the 19th century in the villages of Saracig and Gorazilli, the cemetery as a monument (the 12th century) in Ashaghi Veysalli. Cultural and religious monuments in the territories which were released are the tomb of Sheikh Babi Yagub (the 13th century) in the village of Babi, Argali tomb (the 13th century) in the village of Ahmadalilar, and the building of mosque (the 19th century) in the village of Boyuk Bahmanli etc.

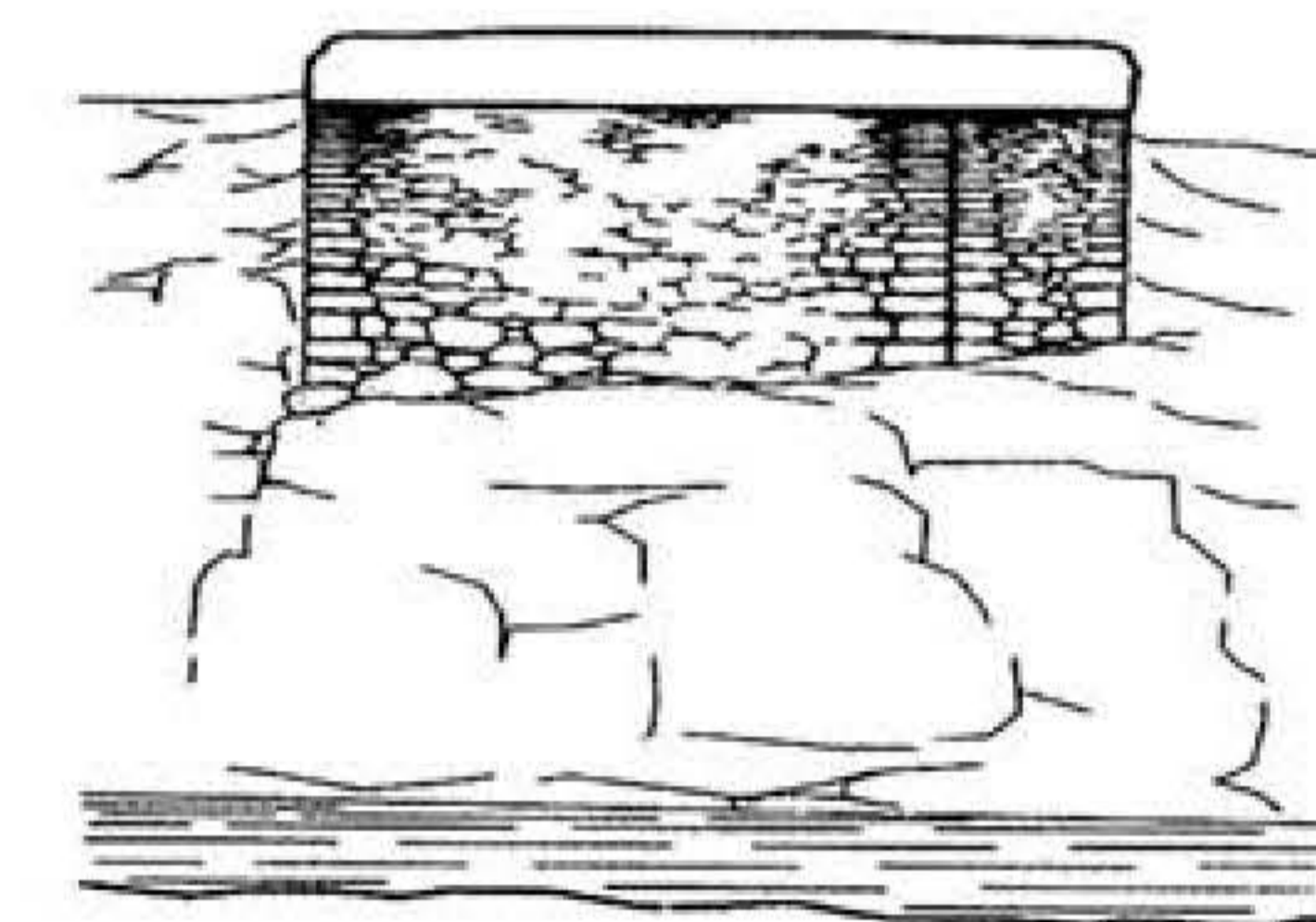
Nr.	Names of monuments	Number
1.	Historical administrative building	2
2.	Kurgan field	1
3.	Residential area	9
4.	Water supply	9
5.	Tomb	6
6.	Caravanserai	1
7.	Teacher's house	1
8.	Hamam (Bath)	1
9.	Spring	5
10.	Mosque	19
11.	Mill	1
12.	Bridges	10
13.	Sanctuary	1
14.	House	1
15.	Statue	1
16.	Monument	2
17.	Bust	1
Total		71

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Fizuli region: 3 825 160 000 \$

Aghdam



0 1 2 3 4 5d



0 1 2 3 4 5d

The plan of the bridge in the territory of the village of Khindiristan in Aghdam region.

Aghdam region is located in the center of Karabakh, an ancient and magnificent land of Azerbaijan - on the northern-eastern slopes of the Karabakh Chain of Mountains, in the western part of the Kura-Aras Lowland. "Aghdam" means "small castle" in ancient Turkic. Turkic-speaking tribes who lived in this area in distant past built mostly small forts to defend themselves.

There are a number of architectural monuments in Aghdam region. Uzarliktapa located in the village of Khindiristan, the northwest of Aghdam city, Gutlu Musa dome (1314) in the village of Khachindarband, tombs and stone monuments (the 14th century) in the village of Salahli-Kangarli, Khanoghlu tomb (the 17th century) in the village of Papravand, tombs and mosques (the 18th century), the mansion of the Karabakh khan Panahali and his family in Aghdam (the 18th century), Shahbulag tower and others.

The archaeological investigations carried out by the well-known archaeologist, Ideal Narmanov in the area called Uchoghlantapa made it clear that the ancient people lived in the region in 6-8 thousand years ago, i.e. in the Eneolith period (the 6th - 4th millennium BC, is called "copper

stone" period), and engaged in ancient cultivation and livestock. Pottery, smelting, jewelry, material and cultural monuments dating to Eneolith period and middle Bronze Age (the first half of the 2nd millennium BC) were found during archaeological investigations carried out in other parts of the ancient settlements Uzarliktapa and Leylatapa. Grains and seeds of grapes found in this area once again proved that local population had a sedentary life based on farming.

According to ancient artefacts found during the investigations in Uzarliktapa archeologists highlight that this was the first urban settlement in the Caucasus and was one of the richest places with monuments in Transcaucasia. The magnificent kurgan dating back to the end of the Bronze Age and Iron Age (the 19th -13th centuries BC) not far from Sarichoban region in the mid 80's is a very valuable historical monument. The material findings dating to the 13th – 12th centuries BC found in Kurgan showed that this monument is the tomb of a rich man. It is the best visual evidence of the emergence of social and economic inequality by the disintegration of the primitive communal system in Azerbaijan.

According to ancient sources, there were 26 tribes in ancient Caucasian Albania, one of them Gargars having high culture settled along the Gargar River in Agdam. This is another proof that Agdam plays an important role in state-building in Azerbaijan.

Nr.	Names of monuments	Number
1.	Residential area	59
2.	Necropolis	4
3.	Kurgan	24
4.	Residential area and Necropolis	2
5.	Residential area and kurgan	12
6.	The mansion of Panah khanim	1
7.	Tomb	10
8.	Vault	1
9.	Bridge	1
10.	Fortress	1
11.	Mosque	4
12.	Residence	1

13.	Caravanserai	1
14.	Tower	1
15.	Temple	4
16.	Town	1
17.	Cemetery	2
18.	Kurgan lake	1
19.	Monuments on graves	6
20.	Memorial museum	2
21.	The monument to the memory of those who died in the Great Patriotic War	1
22.	Bread museum	1
Total		140

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Agdam region: 19 603 920 000 \$

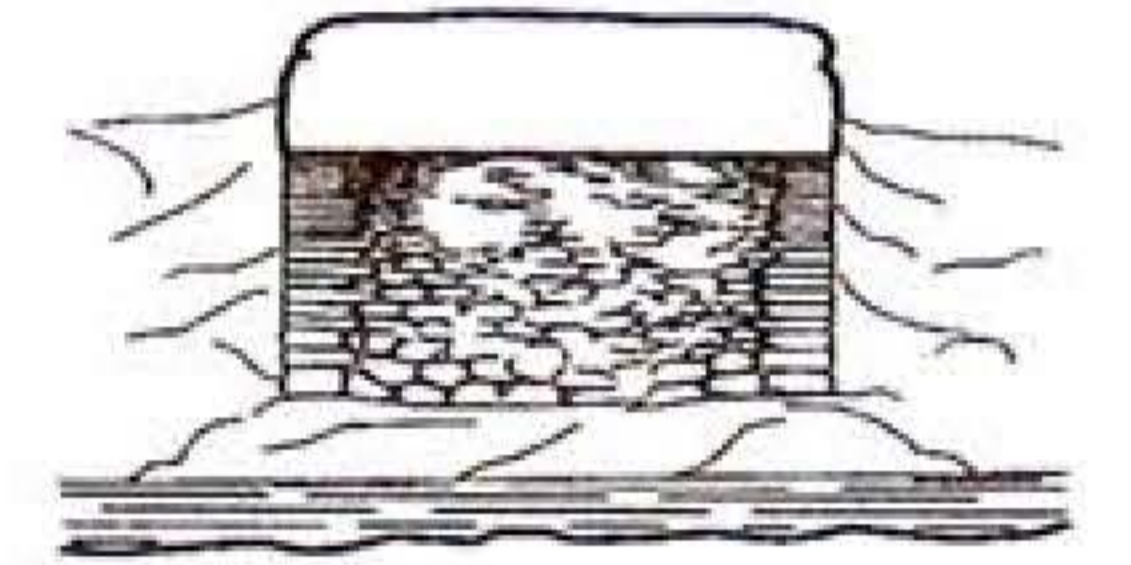
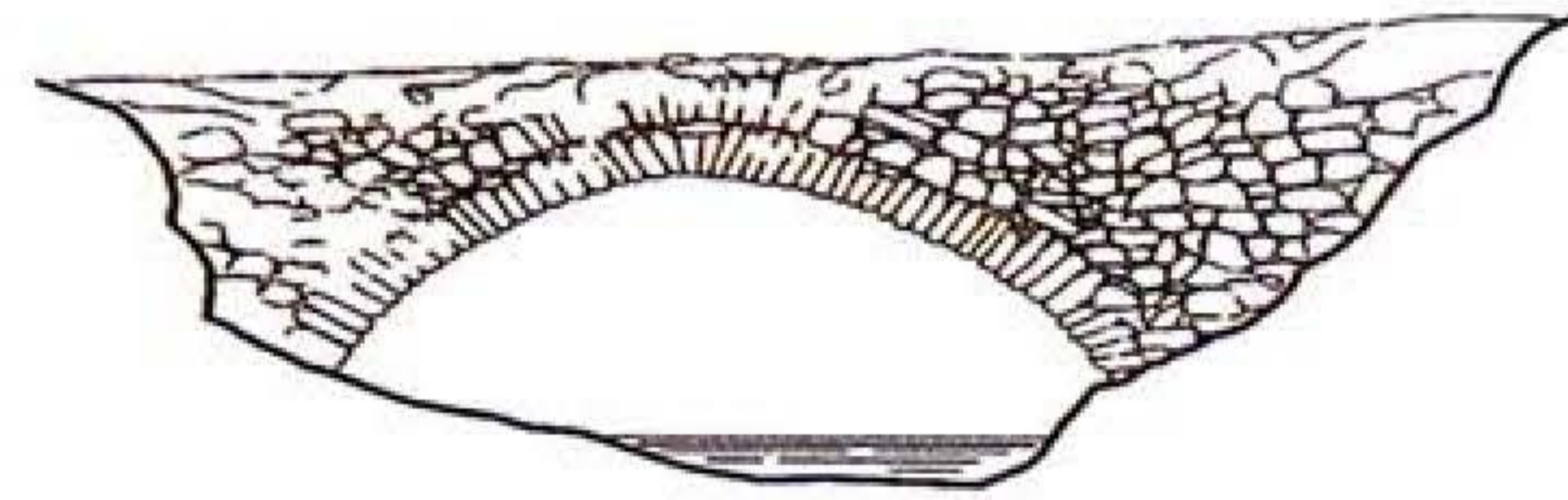


The monumental statue in Agdam before the occupation



The monumental statue in Agbdam after the occupation

Khojavand



The bridge in the Hadrud settlement of Khojavand region.



There is 1.5 years old Azykh cave near the village of Salakatin (Guruchay Valley) as well as the ancient Taghlar cave, "Ritish" tower in the village of Tugh dating to the 5th- 8th centuries, "Ergunesh" tower located on the steep rocks on the slope of Mount Ergunesh, "Rzaguku bay" tomb dating to the 13th century near the village of Dudukchu, "Ashigli Gosha" dome near the village of Khojavand, "Alban" temple (in 1241) in the village of Boyuk Taghlar, "Girmizi" temple in the village of Tugh and historical architectural and artistic monuments of the 10th century etc. in Khojavand region.

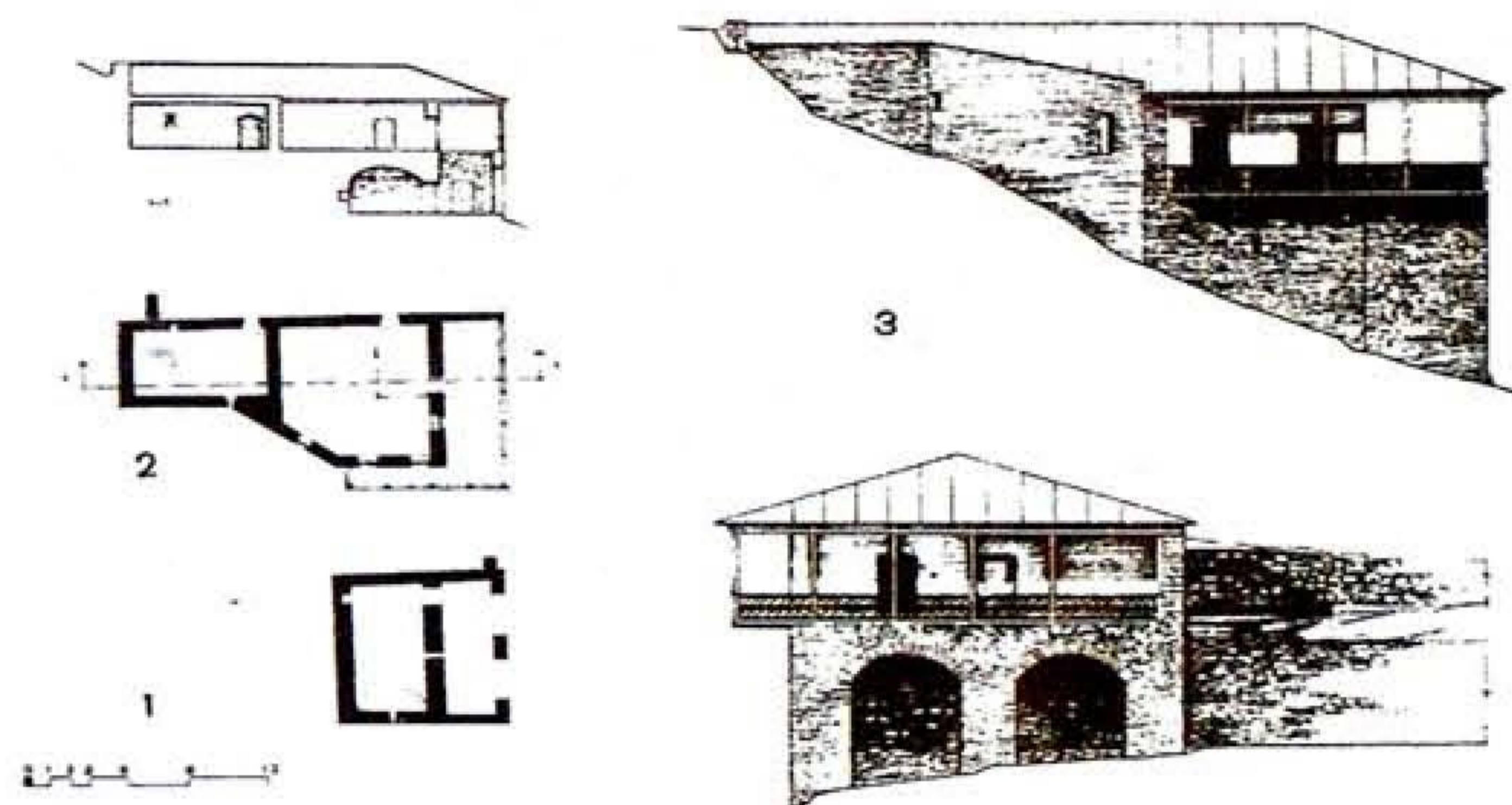
As an example of cultural and religious monuments that affected destruction by Armenian aggression in the region, Alban temple of the 5th century in the 5 kilometers of the village of Tugh, Caucasian Albanian cemeteries dating to the 1st – 5th centuries, sacred places Damirov and Daghdaghan in the territory of the village of Salakatin, sacred place of Jijim in the territory of the village of Khojavand, Caucasian Albanian cemeteries registered in the territory of Garadaghli and dating to the 3rd - 4th centuries, Bahramli shrine near the village of Amirallar (former Bahramli village), the dome of Seyid Reza located in Muganli village, the shrine of Yel in the village of Garadaghli and many other valuable architectural monuments. A lot of well-known politicians, cultural figures, artists, poets, writers, journalists, singers, athletes, military leaders, heroes are from Khojavand region. The toponym of Khojavand consists of two parts – "Khoja" means teacher in the Turkic language and "vand" means "the child, descent" in the Iranian languages.

Nr	Names of monuments	Number
1.	Alban temple	18
2.	Albanberd temple	2
3.	Amaras temple	1
4.	Temple	37
5.	Dome	4
6.	Mosque	3
7.	Sacred places (shrines)	9
8.	Tombs	4
9.	Fortress	5

10.	Cave	2
11.	Residential areas	1
12.	Necropolis	1
13.	Religious complexes	1
14.	Vault	1
15.	Azykh cave	1
16.	Tower	3
Total		93

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Khojavand region : 4 711 600 000 \$

Shusha



The major plan of residential houses with balcony in Shusha city. The 17th-19th centuries



There were 300 historical monuments, 550 ancient residential buildings, 870 meters long restored walls in a reserve, covering the area of 350 ha in Shusha, 23 historical monuments belonged to the monuments of republican and world importance. The large number of national monuments in Shusha, their multifariousness led to call the city the richest cradle of our culture. Many of these monuments date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. Every remnant of houses, streets, the magnificent castle walls, mosques, splendid minarets, the magnificent castles are the relics of our past.

There were 17 districts in Shusha: Gurdlar, Seyidli, Julfalar, Guyulug, Chukhur, Dordlar gurdu, Haji Yusifli, Dord Chinar, Chol Gala, Mardinli, Saatli, Kocharli, Mamayi, Khoja Marjanli, Damirchi, Hamam Gabaghi and Taza district. There was a bath, a mosque and a spring in each district.

The followings were in use in Shusha: Shusha State Drama Theatre, the Shusha historical museum and the State Karabakh Historical Museum, Memorial museums of Uzeyir Hajibayov, Bulbul, Mir Mohsun Navvab, the branch of the State Carpet Museum of Azerbaijan, State Art Gallery, four technical schools (colleges), the branches of two institutes, secondary music schools, libraries.

Nr.	Names of monuments	Number
1.	Kurgan	1
2.	Stone box graves	1
3.	Cave camps	1
4.	Necropolis	2
5.	Fortress	1
6.	Palace	2
7.	Tower	1
8.	Tomb	3
9.	Manor	2
10.	Houses of historical figures	74
11.	Mosque	12
12.	Mosque madrasa	1
13.	Madrasa	1
14.	Mosque caravanserai	2
15.	Caravanserai	4

16.	Spring	24
17.	Ganja door	1
18.	Temple	2
19.	Hamam (Bath)	2
20.	Building of Realni school	1
21.	Building of hospital	1
22.	Residential building	1
23.	Girls' school	1
24.	Residential houses	67
25.	Water reservoir	1
26.	Girls' monastery	1
27.	Administrative building	1
28.	Mill	1
29.	Church	3
Total		217

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Shusha region: 11 279 640 000 \$



Shusha castle (1748-1753) Shape changes made by the Armenians

Khojaly



The major plan of the bridge in the territory of Shushukand.



The region of Khojaly is the oldest settlement of the beginning of the development of modern civilization in the lands of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani people have created a rich and unique culture, and as well as the statehood traditions. As local and foreign scholars, ethnographers mentioned in their researches, studying Khojaly culture plays an important role in studying the history of Azerbaijan. Khojaly is a region of historical and architectural monuments. For instance, the Khojaly-Gadabay cultural monuments dating to the 13th – 7th centuries BC, necropolis dating to late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, Kurgan field, churches dating to the 4th – 7th centuries AD, the dome of Haji Ali of 14th century, circular tomb built in 1356, the Askeran castle built in the 18th century and many others.

The archaeological culture related to late Bronze Age and early Iron Age in the mountain and foothill areas of Lesser Caucasus, between the rivers Kura-Araz is called Khojaly-Gadabay culture. The monuments of Khojaly-Gadabay culture consist of workshops, graves and temples. Smelting furnaces, the remnants of workshops for copper and brass products, the production wastes of flint tools and weapons have been found in the areas where the culture spread. Tools belonging to the people of the Neolithic period were found in this area. People were buried bent, stretched, seated in earthen graves, stone graves and kurgans. Ceramics of the graves are almost identical. There were found bronze, sword, mace, arrow, fork, knife, spear heads, cups, pots, bridle, bracelets, rings, jewelry made of bone, different products made of clay and stone in graves.

These facts prove that Khojaly is one of the oldest settlements in Azerbaijan. The former Soviet Union's well-known ethnographers and local ethnographers found ancient monuments mostly during the research conducted in the vicinity of Khojaly and Khankendi. They have found kurgans, stone graves and various residential settlements during archaeological excavations. Beads found in a kurgan nr. 11 in an ancient Khojali cemetery, the cuneiform inscriptions belonging to the Assyrian king Adadniary in 1307-1275 BC, as well as a variety of jewelry, pottery, glass beads allow us to say that local residents had a wide range of economic and cultural relations with the eastern countries.

I. M. Dyakonova and M. Kalankatly in their works bound Gargar plain belonging to Khojaly region of the Caucasian Albania with the name of Gargar tribes. They have put forward the possibility of compilation of Alban alphabet on the basis of the Gargar language. At the moment Gargar is a mountain range in Khojaly. K.V. Trever - the scientists who studied the period of Caucasian Albania said that there was Gargar plain in the 3rd century in Caucasian Albania. Gargar River - the name is taken from the Gargar tribe of Caucasian Albania is in the territory of Shusha, Khojaly, Agdam, Agjabedi regions, in the Kura River basin. This river was widely used for irrigation by surrounding regions. Gargar plain and Gargar mountain range are in the territory of Khojaly and associated with the name of Caucasian tribe Gargars. Gargars, Utis, Albanians and other Turkic-speaking peoples are considered the oldest inhabitants of Karabakh. The Greek geographer Strabo showed that Gargars lived in the North Caucasus. No scientist and researcher, even Herodotus who is considered the father of

history, geographer Strabo, even M.Kalankatly did not mentioned any source reminding Armenian toponomy, culture, way of living in Karabakh. M. Khorenly and M. Kalankatly had admitted that Albanian alphabet was compiled on the basis of the Gargar language. Even orientalist V.V Bartold said that there were toponyms of gargar in the middle Kazakhstan and Tian Shan in the sources of the 18th - 19th centuries. Throughout history Gargar tribes played a great role in establishing and developing of the state such as Manna, Media, Albania and Atropatena created by the Azerbaijani people [Moisey Kalankatuklu, "Albaniya tarixi". Mxitar Qos, "Alban salnaməsi". Translated by Ziya Bunyadov, Baku, Elm, 1993] [M. Xorenli, "Ermənistan tarixi" [translated from the ancient Armenian language by N. Emin], Moscow, 1858, II book, chapter 8].

Asgaran castle in the territory of Khojaly was built by Panahali khan of Karabakh in the right and left banks of the river Gargar in the 18th century. The castle consists of two fortifications and was built from the riverstones. By the way, the peace talks between Russia and Iran in 1810 were held in Asgaran castle. The meaning of Asgaran is "an ancient lowland". Historical facts prove that the Khojaly region is one of the oldest settlements of Azerbaijan. The researches show that the occupation, handicraft, religion, and culture of our people from the past to nowadays is reflected in the toponomy of Khojaly.

Nr.	Names of the monuments	Number
1.	Necropolis	8
2.	Kurgans	4
3.	Old cemetery	1
4.	Temple	3
5.	Tomb	1
6.	Alban temple	6
7.	Fortress	5
Total		28

Total amount of the damage incurred to officially registered historical and cultural monuments in Khojaly region:

4 887 500 000 \$

memorial monuments are not destroyed, but the panels and reliefs on the monuments are replaced with the reliefs and panels in the Armenian language.

The Armenian government committing ethnic cleansing in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its seven districts surrounding that region is trying to convince themselves that the Azerbaijanis will never live in these areas again. Therefore, the constructions of Monumental Art Monuments decorated with the Armenian carpets are expanding year by year in areas where they committed ethnic cleansing, in the ruins of cities and villages where the Azerbaijanis lived and in the areas suitable for tourism. The main goal in this is to create a vision of historical Armenian lands in these territories for the future generations. The establishment of this vision against the background of the culture of Azerbaijan is sorrowful and extremely dangerous.

Today, the protection and defence of the historical and cultural property and the assessment of the damage to these monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan is a matter of urgency. A document was adopted on the protection of cultural property in the occupied territories within the framework of the 8th Meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of UNESCO held in Paris in 2012.

According to the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, the issue of protection of cultural property in the occupied territories to be discussed by the Committee was initiated by Azerbaijan in 2012, and according to the resolution of 2012, the Secretariat was tasked with preparing a proper document on the protection of cultural property in the occupied territories. The document prepared by the Secretariat includes the legal analysis of clauses concerning occupied territories in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two protocols and the provisions concerning the occupied territories, the implementation mechanisms of relevant clauses, and other aspects.

One of the more dangerous aspects of Armenia's foreign policy is to strengthen the appropriation process of national-cultural values of Azerbaijan in recent years. The number of samples of Azerbaijan cuisine is demonstrated as Armenian products in the exhibition halls of many

leading countries. The paintings, jewelry, art textile, fine art, mosaics, manuscripts, stained-glass (pictures and patterns made of coloured glass), musical compositions, musical instruments etc. belonging to Azerbaijani people are presented as the Armenian national and cultural values. If this process is not prevented at the right moment, it will gradually become more and more dangerous.

While Armenian vandalism acts are widespread nowadays, it makes necessary to study historical-cultural heritage in the occupied territories. Taking into account the importance of monuments of Karabakh in the development of the Azerbaijan culture, significance of studying the monuments in the occupied territories is now more than ever under current circumstances. The importance of study of artistic images of monuments of Karabakh should be highlighted. Our national-cultural values under Armenian captivity should be brought to attention of young generations as the basis of the historical and cultural heritage potential in modern era.

The study of the architectural heritage and cultural property is the main issue in the current period and it requires careful analysis of results of the theoretical and practical activities. The current problems on the assessment of the damage to historical and cultural monuments in the occupied territories draw special attention. The experience of preservation and use of historical and cultural monuments under occupation always face a number of unresolved problems. Today, there is no doubt that the use of architectural heritage is one of the best methods for its preservation.

Mostly Islamic religious monuments, the mosques, shrines and other religious places have been undergone to damage and destruction by Armenians. There were 67 official mosques in the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan along with 7 surrounding Azerbaijani regions (13 in Shusha, 5 in Aghdam, 16 in Fizuli, 12 in Zangilan, 5 in Jabrayil, 8 in Gubadly, 8 in Lachin) 63 of them were completely and 4 of them partially destroyed. The pressure by International organizations made it possible to keep intact the walls of Aghdam Juma mosques, Ashaghi Govharagha mosque in Shusha, Yukhari Govharagha mosque and Saatly mosque. The Armenians demonstrated deep hatred towards Azerbaijan keeping cattle in the Aghdam Juma mosque. They removing marble stones in the cemeteries built gardens and parks in Khankendi, Hadrut, Askeran, Martuni, Lachin using marble stone as decorations. As a result, hundreds of graves in