



AZ.105.22
Paris, 19 May 2022

H.E. Ms. Audrey Azoulay
Director-General of UNESCO

Dear Madame Director-General,

With reference to my letter AZ.028.22 dated 11 February 2022, I am sending you an updated list of Azerbaijani cultural property destroyed and misappropriated by Armenia situated in its territory.

The newly discovered images once again prove that Armenia has deliberately destroyed and misappropriated the cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, with the one obvious aim – to wipe out traces of Azerbaijani people who were the indigenous population of these territories, living there for centuries.

For years, the civil society, community of intellectuals, NGO representatives, diaspora organizations of Azerbaijan have been requesting UNESCO to send a fact-finding mission to Armenia in order to document this destruction and bring it to the attention of the international community. As you may recall, I have shared one of the requests with You on 11 February 2022.

The need for UNESCO mission to Armenia has become a solid demand of the people of Azerbaijan, which expects fair approach in documenting these atrocities.

Finally, I would like to reiterate our firm belief that UNESCO will consider sending a fact-finding mission to Armenia to document the facts submitted by Azerbaijani NGOs, as soon as possible.

Please, accept Madame Director-General, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Encl: 17 pages

Sincerely Yours,

Elman Abdullayev
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF AZERBAIJANI HERITAGE DESTROYED ACROSS ARMENIA



Archut village mosque in the area of Boyuk Garakilse (present-day Vanadzor) in the Pambak mahal (region)

18th century

The mosque was destroyed completely. Until 1988, the village was predominantly populated by Azerbaijanis. The gravestones found in the cemetery close to the monument contain inscriptions in the Azerbaijani language (written in the Arabic and Cyrillic scripts).



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Jafarabad/Pir Hussain Mausoleum in the Jafarabad village (present-day Argavand) in outskirts of Yerevan

15th century

The Mausoleum was erected as a tomb by Iravan Chukhur Ruler Pir Hussain for his father, Amir Saad, the head of the Saadli tribe, one of the Garagoyunlu tribes, and the first ruler of Chukhur Saad.

Though the information plate near the monument indicates that the Mausoleum belongs to the state of Garagoyunlu, the main board attributes it to the Turkmen historical heritage, thereby rejecting its belonging to Azerbaijan and falsifying history.

The Turkic (Turkmen) Garagoyunlu tribes were among the ancestors of modern Azerbaijanis, and the history of the state of Garagoyunlu constitutes an integral part of the history of Azerbaijani statehood.



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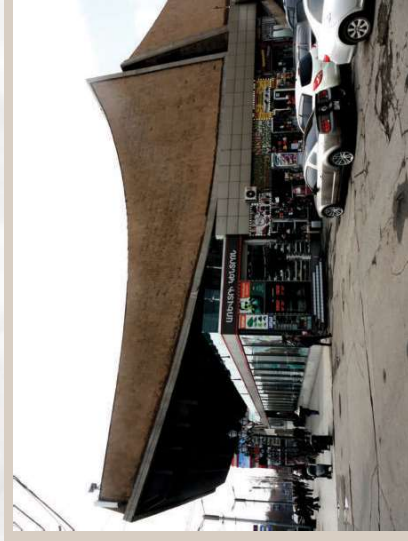


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Mosque in the Damirbulag neighborhood (present-day Karankitag) of Yerevan

17th-18th centuries

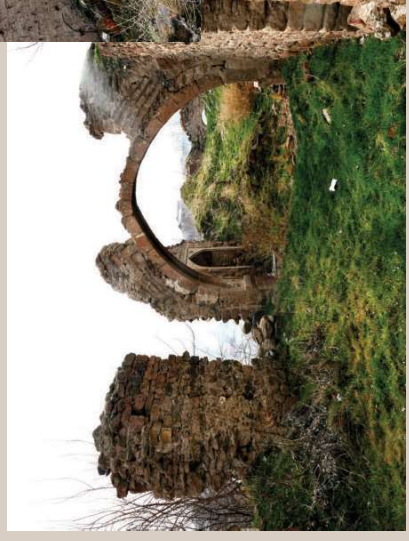
It was the only mosque functioning in Yerevan before 1988. The monument was burned down in 1988 and razed to the ground in 1990. Today there is a shopping center at the site where the mosque once stood.

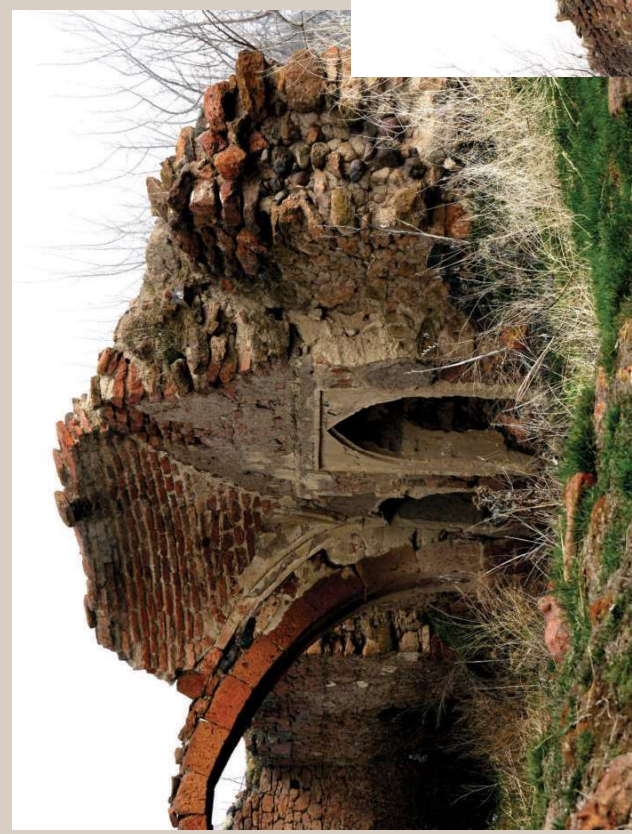


Akarak village mosque in the Uchkilse/Uchmuedzin district (present-day Echmiadzin)

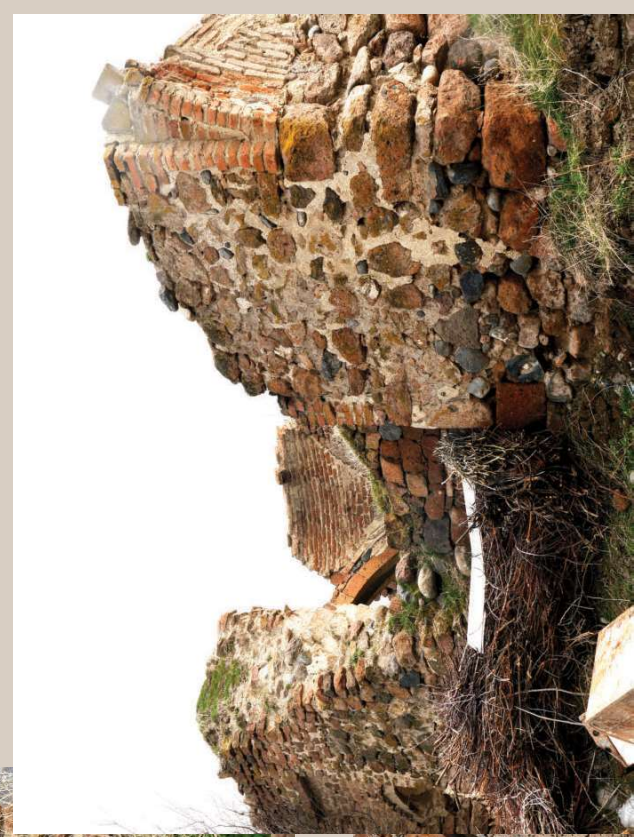
17th century

The roof of the mosque was completely destroyed, and only the side walls were left standing in ruins. It is currently used as a landfill.





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Loru Fortress Mosque in the area of Dag Borchali in the Loru mahal (present-day Lori)

12th century

The interior of the monument is similar to that of the Govhar Agha mosque located in Shusha. Armenians have added Armenian elements to the gravestone located outside the mosque (the cross was added later) and to the interior of the mosque and present the monument as an Armenian church.

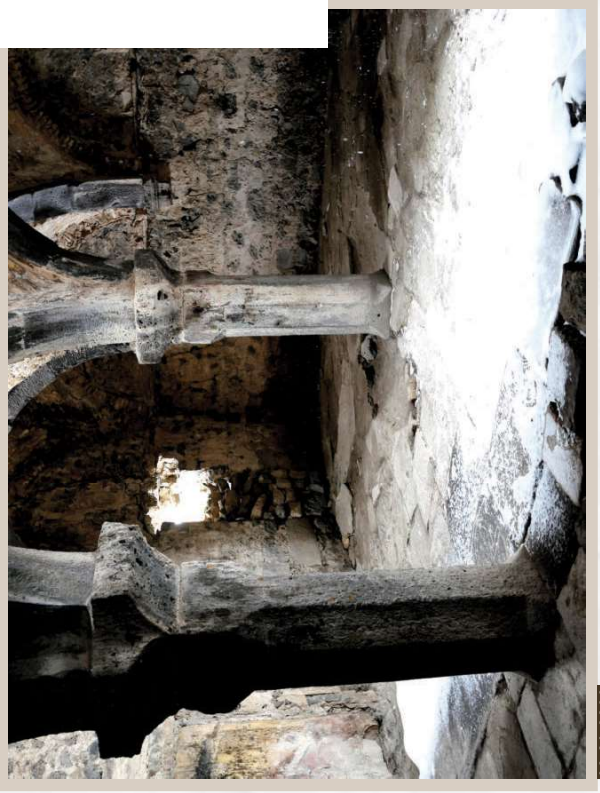




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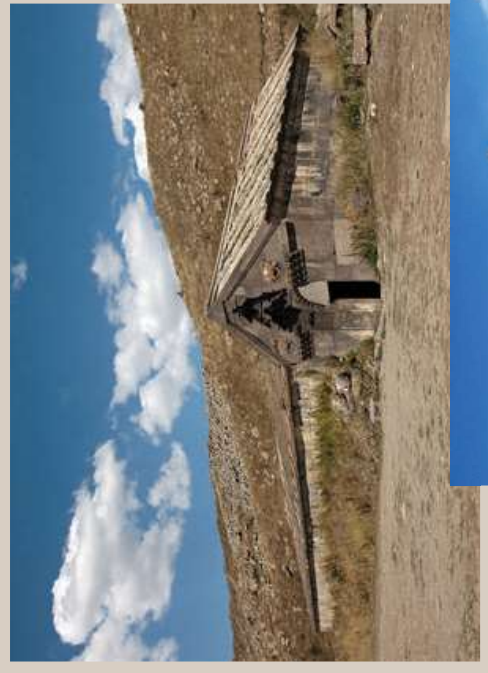
Shah Abbas/Selim Caravansarai in the upper part of the Aghkand village (present-day Aghchanadzor) in the Daralayaz district (present-day Vayots Dzor)

14th century

The Selim Caravansarai receives its name from the name of the Selim pass on the Alayaz mountain but is popularly known as the Shah Abbas Caravansarai. According to a semicircular stone inscription on the entrance door of the Caravansarai, the monument was built by Abu Said Bahadur khan, the ruler of the Azerbaijani state of Elkhanis.

Before 1918, the Aghkand village, where the Caravansarai is located, was populated only by Azerbaijanis. The first Armenians appeared here in 1923-1925 (172 people, according to official statistics).

After Azerbaijanis living in these territories were expelled from here in 1988, the Armenian government completely falsified all facts related to the Selim Caravansarai and started to present it to the world community as a monument of Armenian heritage.



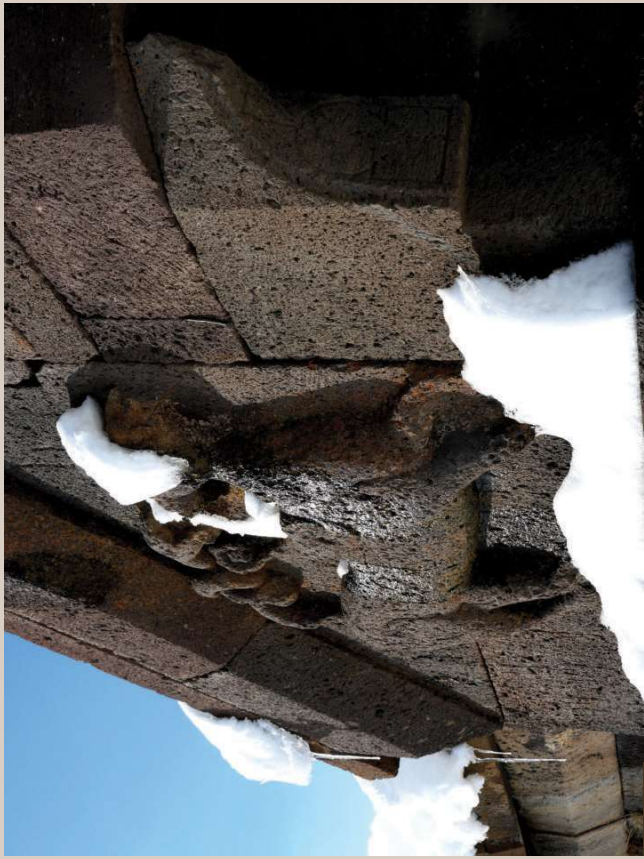
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Sardar/Khan Mosque near the Sardar/Khan palace in the Iravan Fortress

16th century

Some documents from the period of occupation by Tsarist Russia refer to this monument as Abbas Mirza Mosque. Armenian refugees from the Ottoman Empire settled in the Sardar Mosque at the onset of the 20th century. Soviet Armenia gradually destroyed the Sardar Mosque and built residential quarters in its place.

A recent study showed that the last wall left of the mosque was destroyed, and a children's playground was built instead.



Tapabashi mosque in the Tapabashi neighborhood (present-day Kond) of Yerevan

19th century

According to some information, this mosque was erected by Abbasgulu Khan Iravanski, a member of the Iravan city administration (uprava), who comes from the khan dynasty. His house was located in the same quarters. Currently in disrepair, Abbasgulu Khan's house is still called the Khan's House among Armenians. Armenians have built slums in the mosque's yard and around it.





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