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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND THE NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: **Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower**

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 2nd December 2000

STATE PARTY: AZERBAIJAN

CRITERIA: C (iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Criterion (iv): The Walled City of Baku represents an outstanding and rare example of a historic urban ensemble and architecture with influence from Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian cultures.

In response to several Delegates, expressing concern about the authenticity and coherence of the management policy of the site, ICOMOS underlined that the Walled City of Baku was the best preserved city of this region and that the inscription on the World Heritage List enhances the protection of the site. This statement was endorsed by several delegates. The Committee agreed to enlist the property but indicated that its concerns should be brought to the attention of the State Party.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

Built on a site that has been inhabited since the Palaeolithic, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City (Icheri Sheher) has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. The 12th-century Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BC, and the 15th-century Shirvanshahs' Palace is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan architecture.

1.b State, Province or Region: Apsheron peninsula

1.d Exact location: 40° 22' N, 49° 50' E

**NOMINATION DOSSIER
OF
THE WALLED CITY OF BAKU WITH THE
SHIRVANSHAHS' PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
FOR
INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

1. Identification of the Property

a.	Country.	Republic of Azerbaijan.
b.	State, Province or Region.	Republic of Azerbaijan, Apsheron peninsula.
c.	Name of Property.	<i>The Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower.</i>
d.	Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second.	Map ° 1, Scale – 1:200,000 Apsheron peninsula. Location 40°21'54" north, 49°50'10" east.
e.	Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone.	Map ° 2, Scale – 1:8,000 Boundaries Baku Old city and buffer zone. Map ° 3, Scale – 1:4,000 World Heritage Site <i>the Walled City of Baku "Inner Town"</i> (Icheri Sheher) and <i>buffer zone</i> with major architectural monuments. Map ° 4, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with lots and streets: general plan in Latin Alphabet.

Map ° 5, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with lots and streets: official general plan with topographical and infrastructure information in Russian.

Map ° 6, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with architectural monuments registered in the inventory lists of 1968, 1988.

Map ° 7, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with boundaries of quarters in regeneration plan.

Map ° 8, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with tourism itineraries.

Map ° 9, Scale – 1:2,000

World Heritage Site *the Walled City of Baku* “*Inner Town*” (Icheri Sheher) with historical evidence and structures from XII c. up to XIX c.

		<p>Map ° 10, Scale – 1:2,000 Street-road network of historical-architectural preservation zone “Icheri Sheher”.</p> <p>Map ° 11, Scale – 1:2,000 Turns of reconstruction stages.</p> <p>Map ° 12, Scale – 1:2,000 Lines of water-providing.</p> <p>Map ° 13, Scale – 1:2,000 Photo fixing.</p> <p>Map ° 14, Scale – 1:2,000 Situation of bastions and gates.</p>
f.	Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any.	<p><i>Area of World Heritage Site</i> proposed is21.5 ha</p> <p><i>The Buffer zone</i> proposed is12 ha</p> <p><i>Shirvanshahs’ Palace</i>Area is1 ha</p> <p><i>Maiden Tower Area</i> is0,5 ha</p>

2. Justification for Inscription

a.	Statement of significance.	<p>The Walled City of Baku is on the same spot from the Paleolithic times up to date with its outstanding universal value Maiden Tower. The city reveals the historical evidences of Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman and Russian presence in cultural</p>
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		continuity.
b.	Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties).	<p>It can be compared with the cities which were placed on the territory of Azerbaijan such as Shabran, Cuba and Gevad. They have almost the same planning structures, but they are not conserved properly.</p> <p>Out of Azerbaijan it can be compared with Tbilisi in Georgia, Derbend in Dagestan (Russia) and Tabriz in Iran.</p>
c.	Authenticity /Integrity.	<p>The Walled City of Baku (XII – XIX cc.) with Shirvanshahs’ Palace (XV c.) and Maiden Tower (VI – XII cc.) meet the test of authenticity with design, material, workmanship and setting.</p> <p>There are adequate legal protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural properties as following:</p> <p>a. The Walled City of Baku with its monuments and its large buffer zone concerning tsarist period is inventoried in the Lists of 1968, 1988 and declared National Monument. The regeneration plans are approved in 1988 (See annex 1, list and map, scale 1:1,000).</p> <p>b. The new Law on the preservation of historical and cultural monuments (10 April 1998 – ° 470 – IQ) and Presidential Decree (13 June 1998 – ° 725) are in vigor (See annex 2 translation in English).</p> <p>c. The Shirvanshahs’ Palace Complex and Maiden Tower</p>

		<p>are managed as National Museums under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the Surakhany Fire-Worshippers' Temple in the tentative list.</p> <p>Criteria met: b1, b2.</p>
d.	<p>Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria).</p>	<p>The Walled City of Baku with Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower are fulfilling: the criteria of nomination UNESCO (WHC – 97/2 February 1997) Operational Guidelines for the implementation of World Heritage Convention a (I), a (IV), a (V) for inclusion in the World Heritage List with outstanding universal values and outstanding examples of a traditional human settlement and land-use (from Sasanid period IV – VII century, Islamic period XII – XIII century and Shirvanshahs' period XIV – XVIII century and tsarist period – XIX century in cultural continuity from Zoroastrian live up to day.</p>

3. Description

a.	<p>Description of Property.</p>	<p>(Reference: David Michelmore, UNESCO Mission, 9–24 August 1995 report and recommendations).</p> <p><u>The Walled City of Baku</u> <u>(Inner Town or “Icheri Sheher”)</u></p>
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“Icheri Sheher” is one of few mediaeval towns of country, which expressive and safe planning structure reached our days. Parallel with it, separate ensembles and architectural monuments, which are prominent creations of world architecture, are kept. Let’s register among them: ensemble of Shirvanshahs’ Palace, the Maiden Tower, minaret Synyk-kala, fortification walls with gates, etc.

Every historical carried in a building of “Icheri Sheher”. It’s own stylistic features. Nevertheless it had kept historical value of architectural-planning structure and individuality of building, on which background monuments of architecture stand out.

Major of them reached us in strongly damaged state. During long-century practical using of monuments of architecture, they suffered from reconstruction which depend on tastes of private owners and local authorities.

We consider 1926 year as a beginning of real protection of monuments of architecture in Icheri Sheher.

The following objects had been restored: constructions of Palace ensemble of Shirvanshahs’, the Maiden Tower, and near arcade and fortification walls with gates, Multani and Bukhara caravanserais, Juma, Lezgi and Mekteb mosques, Shirin hamami and Hagi Gabib’s bath-houses. After the restoration of monuments have found their original appearance and began to attract attention thanks to the solemnity of their architectural appearance.

Icheri Sheher is magnificent with not only separate architectural monuments but also with historically composed

architectural-spatial medium. It kept characteristic features of medieval town with its labyrinth of narrow streets, congestion of buildings, tiny shaped yards.

Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy).

Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy) is situated in the south-east part of "Icheri Sheher". This unique monument of Azerbaijan architecture was built in two periods. Supposed the lower part of the monument till 13.7 meters to dated from VII – VI centuries BC. The height of the Tower is 29.5 meters, the diameter is 16.5 meters. The thickness of the walls is 5 meters at the base, 4 meters at the top. The Tower is an eight-storied cylindrical-shaped one built at the coast-rock. Each of eight floors of Tower is crowned with the stone cupola with round hole. The floors are connected by means of stone staircase built at the walls. The day light penetrates the Tower in narrow windows like loop-holes which are wider inside. From the first floor there are some niches at the thickness of the walls inside of which there was built clay pipe with 30 cm of diameter. There is the well with 21 meters of depth on the second floor inside the Tower. In the south-west part of Tower there are some inscriptions written in "kufi" print, which have been translated: "The Tower of Masud, Davud's son". According to the kind of stone and its position, scientists supposed these inscriptions to be rebuilt at the walls of Maiden Tower in XII century during the reconstruction works. In 1960 the restoration works had been carried out. The unusual form and originality of Tower are always of great interest for Azerbaijan scientists.

Shirvanshahs' Palace.

The ensemble of Shirvanshahs' Palace built in the XV century, is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan architecture.

The ensemble contains: dwelling house, “Divankhane”, Shirvanshahs' tomb, Palace mosque with a minaret, bath-house, Mausoleum of court scientist Seyid Yahya Bakuvi, Portal of Eastern Gate set up later and mosque of Key-Gubad.

The constructions of the palace are situated on the highest point of one of the hills of “Icheri Sheher” – Baku fortress. Spread over three terrace-yards towered above each other the ensemble is seen from the sea and the heights surrounding the city. It's buildings crowned with cupolas with the well-proportioned portals and minaret, irreproachably made details, inimitable kind of fine and deep carving of ornaments and inscriptions, splendid masonry – have come down to us in all their beauty.

DWELLING HOUSE .

Two-storied dwelling house, the oldest building of ensemble has more, than 50 premises of different forms and sizes, connected by three spiral staircases. The massive portal from the yard leads to the octahedral hall crowned with cupola. The small octahedral vestibule beyond it connects it with the other premises of the palace – four entrances lead to the different rooms, another two ones – to staircase. The slots of the niches of the octahedral hall were intended for communication with the ground floor. Spread out at the

picturesque panorama of the gulf by erkens, the Southern and Eastern halls are distinguished from the ceremonial halls and rooms of the first floor. The stepped contour of the plane and two-light windows, usual for Apsheron houses, makes a good lighting of the premises. The stone plane emphasize the rotation of masonry rows typical for Shirvan and “shebeke” – the stone lattices by which all windows are covered. The strictness of the main entrance leading to the ceremonial yard differs from richer buildings of another yards.

“DIVANKHANE”.

A small opening at the northern blank wall leads to the closed yard framed by arched arcade. In the compositional center of the yard, on the high stilobat, there is an octahedral rotunda, which is surrounded by the open arched arcade. The inner form of the hall is crowned with the cut stone cupola of unusual outlines. The western facade of the rotunda is represented by the magnificent portal. The polish semi-cupola is leaned on the intricate system of precisely designed stalactites. The tympanum and the plane over the openings are covered by excellently and carefully made ornaments. Portal leads to the vestibule, which connects the hall with the spacious vault in the stilobat and two office premises laid on one over another. The artistic value of Divankhane determines the compositional perfection, staying-power of architectural elements, virtuosity of ornamentation. The pattern of elements with excellently used inner proportionality and master’s ideas about the technical

artistic means of material is the base of this proportionality. The architectural forms of the arcade of rotunda and the number of columns of the yard emphasize the main purpose of rotunda due to precise correlation of elements. Style features and partial incompleteness of decorating date Divankhane to the end of XV century. The purpose of Divankhane is the place of state meetings.

THE SHIRVANSHAHS' FAMILY TOMB.

The Shirvanshahs' family tomb is of rectangular form in the plane and crowned with a hexagonal cupola ornamented with multiradial stars from the outside. The burial premise with the cupola is in center of the building. Archaeological excavations in 1945 have been confirmed by the inscriptions informing the fact that besides the mother and son of the Shah Khalilullah I, there were buried another members of the family. While the clearing the burials there were found the stuff parts (tirme) with the geometrical ornament medallions with the inscriptions in Arabic script, some sky-blue beads, golden pin with turquoise and six rubies, golden ear-rings. At present these materials are kept at the funds of Museum of History of Azerbaijan.

THE PALACE MOSQUE.

The Palace mosque is situated at the lower yard of the complex. The terseness of its prismatic spaces, completed by two sharp-pointed cupolas, is emphasized by well-proportioned vertical minaret, raised in north-eastern part of the building. There are 2 praying halls in the mosque and some subsidiary rooms. All rooms are added into rectangle of the plan, from which only women's praying hall is seen. There are three entrances into the mosque. The main northern entrance has a portal. Both sides of the portal have semicircle niches which were intended for shoes, because one can't enter the mosque without taking the shoes off and having a wash. There is a well and small reservoir in the northern part of the yard for washing process.

The second entrance from eastern part has more simple portal and the third – from the western part is the simplest one. The big clay jugs are walled up the corners of center hall of the mosque the holes of which are turned to the hall. On one hand it makes the good resonance, on the other hand it is constructive antiseismic way to make a building steady by reduction of the center of gravity. At the southern part of the hall there is a simply decorated mehrab – the niche of which is overlapped by semicupola.

SEYID YAHYA BAKUVIE'S MAUSOLEUM.

Seyid Yahya Bakuvie's mausoleum occupies the central position at the middle yard of the Shirvanshahs' Palace. Mausoleum is situated at the south part of yard and known as "mausoleum of dervish". Mausoleum has octahedral cupola. It has two floors: ground floor and underground floor. Upper part was for religious ceremonies, lower part was a tomb. Mausoleum is made from narrow and broad well-hewn stone lines. There are three small windows with stone lattices-shebeke at the south, east and west sides of mausoleum.

MOSQUE OF KEY-GUBAD.

Doesn't preserved.

THE EASTERN PORTAL.

The Eastern Portal of the Shirvanshahs' Palace was erected later than the other parts of the complex, in XVI century. The upper part of Portal is decorated with the constructional inscription in Arabic about date of building (1585/6) and the name of shah, who ordered to build it. The inscription has rosettes with plant ornaments from two sides. There is a deep niche formed by stalactitical semicupola at the lower part of the Portal. Unlike the other portals of Palace this one has a wide arrow-shaped entrance looked like the gate. It's possible this construction was the entrance of the building which might be never built or couldn't survived. This version is supported by the inscription which say about the construction of building – "imaret", but not gate.

THE PALACE BATH-HOUSE.

The Palace bath-house is situated in the lowest terrace of the complex. It had been discovered in 1939, cleared in 1953 and preserved in 1961. The plan of palace bath-house consists of two large quadrangular premises divided into smaller ones by four columns. There was special premise for heating. The heating was realized due to steam canals under the floor of washing-room of the bath. Room for undressing was heated by hot air coming from washing-room. Water came from the boiler-room by special ceramic pipes.

Baku City.

(Buffer Zone of Walled City)

Forming and development of central district of Baku, was began at the end of XIX century by laying of Nikolayevskaya (now Istiglaliyyat) street which connects forshtadt with old town. The broken line contour fortification wall determined the planning structure of the street. In volume-space solution of street, we observe an aspiration to it's frontal building with large public and dwelling houses. North-western side of the street is built with only public constructions.

One of the first public buildings which was build on Nikolayevskaya street, was *school "St. Nina"* (now average school), build in 1888 year by project of civil engineer D.Buynov. Volume-spatial solution of building differs by some aridity painting of details with using of classical

architectural forms.

The Municipal Duma (now Executive Power of Baku city, architect I.Goslavsky, 1900) had been planned as monumental and ceremonial building turned by its main facade to Nikolayevskaya street. The building of Municipal Duma has got an underlined axis of symmetry. Its central part is finished high volume of tower composition, which occupies all width of pavement, coming out of red line of the building. Thus, lower part of tower, solved as arch, serve as aisle for pedestrians. By general of solution of plan of building, architect decorated its main facade. These features are characteristic of external appearance of the building: easiness of relief of walls, worked by flat, non-polished stones; using of orders, flaming large window openings, completed by frontons of half-circular outlines; introduction of decorative sculpture into the architecture of facade.

To the north-west from educational institution after “St. Nina”, a monumental building of *Real College* was built (now Azerbaijan State Institute of Economics) by project of the same architect. The building of the college is at the turn of the street. Originally interpreted architectural forms of classicism used in architecture of facade of the college. The main underlined central part of the building is carried out in united scale in several ceremonial forms. Community of interpretation of architectural details, determined safety and artistic expression of the building.

To east from real college, in 1898 – 1901 a *Female Muslim Professional School* was built (now Institute of Manuscripts

of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences) by project of architect I. Goslavsky. The central part of the building was intended for administrative group of lodgings and assembly hall, it had got reflection in solution of the main facade. Architecture of the facade is carried out in eastern style. In central coming out part of main facade, painstakingly depicted stalactite cornice attracts. Laying of wall carried out from alternating narrow and wide rows, that's characteristic for stone laying of monuments of architecture of Apsheron.

To the east from female school, in 1908 – 1913 by project of civil engineer I. Ploshko was built a building *Charity Society "Ismailiye"* (now Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan Republic) situated on high grades of the street. Architecture of "Ismailiye" is carried out in stile of Venetian gothic. Expression of volume-space solution of the building is reached thanks to generous introduction into it's composition of polychrome means, combining with magnificently carried out from Baku limestone architectural details. The main facade is treated considerably more rich than two others. Compositional centre of building is underlined by arcade, crossing into elegantly depicted "rose" windows; other which, there is an ornamental, frieze of small width, carried out in polychrome ceramics, extended by all perimeter. Successful proportions, wealth of decor, filigree cultivation of details, high quality of building and decorate works attach solemnity to the architecture of building of "Ismailiye".

In 1908 – 1913 years at the territory of Mikhaylovsky

garden (now garden of Revolution) on the corner of Nikolayevskaya and Sadovaya streets, there was built a building of *Public Meeting* with a concert-hall, summer stage and restaurant (now Azeri State Philharmonia after M.Magomayev) by project of civil engineer G.Termikelov. The compositional centre of this building is the auditorium of spherical form, covered with cupola. Two well-proportioned little towers flank a central hall. Expression of appearance of summer club is reached by its space composition.

South and south-eastern side of Nikolayevskaya street was built by dwelling houses. Compact perimeteral building of the street with dwelling houses with a same stylistic characteristic with a beautifully sculptured architectural details, with a sculptural plastic art of facades, carried out from durable limestone of Baku, permitted to create unity of architectural-planning solution of the street.

Compact band-building of the streets is enriched by vertical lines of Municipal Duma and summer club. Thus, contrary combination of public and dwelling buildings different from each other thanks to their volume and number of floors, brought a reviving into general building of the street.

In the architecture of built construction, methods, brought on by motives of various artistic styles, have got wide dissemination Venetian gothic, baroque classicism, and moresque, with using of motives of Azeri national architecture.

In the forming of buffer zone, fortification walls play a big role. Baku City was in its time surrounded by two rows of

		<p>fortification walls. One of them exists at the present. Second fortification wall situated in front of the existing at the distance 10 meters.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>History of Development.</p>	<p>(Reference: David Michelmores, UNESCO Mission, 9–24 August 1995 report and recommendations)</p> <p>Baku</p> <p>Baku lay in the state of Shirvan, which existed from the ninth century until 1538, when it was annexed by Safavid Iran. In 1585 the town was captured by the Ottoman Sultan Murat III and in 1723 was occupied by the Russian General Matushkin and was burnt. It became part of the Russian Empire in 1783.</p> <p><u>The Walled Inner City.</u></p> <p>The old town is still walled on the western and northern sides. The walls were built by Menutsshochr Shah in the twelfth century and were repaired in the nineteenth century. The narrow streets are lined with houses dating from the late eighteenth century onwards, but also contain earlier monuments, mostly concentrated in the lower, seaward, site of the town. These include the Mehmet Masjid of 1078/9, two single-cell medresses of the twelfth century, the fifteenth-century Haji Gaib Hamam, to the south of which lie two seventeenth-century Zoroastrian fire temples, the larger with a courtyard truncated by the modern road. Next to these is the sixteenth- seventeenth-century, two-storied,</p>

Kasumbek Caravansary for merchants coming by sea and nearby the seventeenth-century Kasumbek Mosque. Further to the east lie the fourteenth- to fifteenth-century Multani Caravansary, used by Indian merchants, and facing this the fifteenth-century Bukhara Caravansary, built for merchants from Central Asia, behind which there is a small, derelict seventeenth-century hamam.

Tsarist-period city

The tsarist-period city of Baku lies outside the proposed World Heritage nomination of the Inner Walled City, but will constitute a buffer zone protecting the setting of the latter. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of this century, Baku was one of the major centers of oil production in the world. This generated substantial wealth, as can be seen by the high quality of the buildings dating from this period. The main conservation problem with these concerns the balconies, which were formed of stone slabs supported by slender iron girders. Decay of the stone and rusting of the ironwork has led many of them to be replaced in concrete, usually with the concurrent loss of their supporting stones consoles.

Shirvanshahs' Palace

The SHIRVANSHAHS' PALACE was built in the fifteenth century, when Shamaha was finally abandoned as the capital in favor of Baku. Construction proceeded under the reigns of Shirvanshah Khalilulla I and his son, Faruk, until the latter

was killed in battle in 1501. The palace was seriously damaged by a Russian naval bombardment in the eighteenth century and much of the upper parts were destroyed. Restoration work was carried out in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Treasures from the palace, initially taken to Tabriz, were subsequently transferred as booty to the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul and the museum authorities are anxious to make arrangements with their Turkish counterparts to visit and examine.

The palace is built on three levels, of white limestone. Entry is into an open courtyard at the upper level, which provides access both to the Divan Khane and the residential part of the palace. The Divan Khane consists of a square courtyard, arcades on three sides, with the octagonal building of the Divan Khane itself occupying the center. The ruler himself sat on an elevated level, below which there is a basement cell with a communicating grille in the floor. Some of the carving on the capitals of the arcade on the exterior of the building was never completed, possibly because of Faruk's death in 1501. The building is covered with a stone dome.

The domestic section of the palace is through a high ivan into an octagonal, domed, entrance hall, formerly faced with ceramic tiles. The remainder of this section of the palace is much less complete, due to the Russian bombardment, which destroyed both the domes which formerly covered the rooms as well as upper parts of the walls. What is thought to be the principal room of the palace is in the course of restoration, with reinforced concrete being used for the core of the supporting columns for the roof. The other rooms

provide different views of the Caspian Sea. The present flat roof is of softwood covered with bitumen, which is now rotten and unsafe. Good-quality stone carving is being undertaken to replace missing elements, but it has not been possible to reproduce the fine, drilled of the fifteenth-century work. The inner face of the walls of the dining room of the palace have been faced with new stone backed onto reinforce concrete columns. It has already been appreciated that the introduction of mild steel into a historic structure is unwise and these columns are to be removed. The lower stores of the domestic part of the palace opens onto a garden. This contains the turbe of a court astrologer, originally entered through a rectangular mosque, only the foundations of which now survive. Stored in the garden are section of a tall inscription; these were recovered from the sea and originally formed part of the wall of the twelfth-century Sabail island fortress, destroyed in an earthquake in the thirteenth century.

The middle courtyard of the palace, at a lower level, contains a mausoleum built in 1434/5 by Khalilulla for his mother and sons. When excavated in 1945–6, this was found to contain seven burials. At right-angles is the palace mosque of 1441, the dome of which has simple plaster work of the nineteenth century. As in a number of other places in the palace, water penetration through the stone roof of the mosque is causing concern. The lowest part of the palace is the hamam, revealed by excavations in a vineyard earlier this century. Some part are still roofed with low domes, but no works of reconstruction are planned. Sections of the

original wall tiles survive in some of the rooms.

Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy)

The Maiden Tower, which was incorporated into the defenses on the seaward side, is an astonishing construction, eight stories and 28 meters high. Each store is roofed with a shallow vault with a central aperture. The walls at the base are 5 meter's thick and at the top 3.2 meters. The bottom three stores are thought to date to the third or fourth century BC and to have been an astronomical observatory or fire temple. Evidence for this is in the existence of a shaft, visible at the back of niches in the second and third stores, which it has been established extends 15 meters below ground level. This appears to be designed to channel natural gas to provide fuel for an eternal flame. The main part of the tower is circular in plan, but with a long, solid, projection to the east which points towards sunrise at the equinoxes. The upper part of the tower dates from the twelfth century and incorporates an inscription of Kubey Mesud ibn Da'ud. The masonry is quite distinct from the original, as alternate courses of stone were recessed in order to take gypsum plaster to give a black-and-white striped effect. Some of the original plaster survives on the more protected, north-western, side. In addition, the masonry at the end of the beak-like projection is curved, whilst that of the earliest stonework on which it is built has square corners. In the upper, medieval, portion of the tower there is a staircase from floor built in the thickness of the wall in the area next

		to the protection.
c.	Form and date of most recent records of property.	<p>1988 – regeneration plans of Inner Town of Baku.</p> <p>1988 – inventory list of 1968, amended with dwelling houses of the tsarist period and declaration of the Inner Town of Baku as State historical preservation zone and its buffer zone, which consists the tsarist periods monuments out of the walls.</p> <p>1995 – Dr. David Michelmore’s, UNESCO Consultant, report and recommendations.</p>
d.	Present state of conservation.	<p>Quite well conserved up to 1991. Major infrastructure public works, road coverings, parks, squares have been realized. Shirvanshahs’ Palace complex is used as a museum. The reconstruction of the dwelling parts of the Palace which is still going on is a matter for discussion.</p> <p>The Maiden Tower is also used as a city museum where the evolution of the city of Baku is presented. The archaeological researches in the area are still going on.</p> <p>The old commercial streets between Shamahy Gate and Salyan Gate reveals their historical evidences with partly conserved and partly reconstructed buildings such as:</p> <p>Multany (Hindoo) caravansary, Bukhara caravansary, two-stores caravansary, big caravansary, market place, Friday Mosque and public baths.</p> <p>The city walls of the XII century are still keeping their authenticity on the western and northern sides but their upper parts (mashicoulies) have been reconstructed in 1960-s.</p>

e.	Policies and programmers related to the presentation and promotion of the property.	<p>The policy and the concept of reconstruction of individual buildings are still valid. The international standards and ethics of conservation are not daily applied nor controlled.</p> <p>The inscription of the Walled City of Baku as a cultural monument into the World Heritage List will help to give important impetus nationally and internationally.</p> <p>A UNDP project of “Safeguarding Inner Town of Baku” can be a very important step on this issue. The draft proposal of this UNDP assistance project is given in supplement (see annex).</p>
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4. Management

a.	Ownership.	<p>There are approximately 500 historical buildings and dwelling houses inventoried within the Walled City of Baku which has a total area of 21.5 ha.</p> <p>State Historical-Architectural Preserve (100 buildings) are under the State ownership.</p> <p>300 dwelling houses are owned by the Baku Metropolitan Municipality (former Baku Soviet).</p> <p>100 dwelling houses are under private ownership.</p>
b.	Legal status.	<p>The administration of State Historical-Architectural Preserve of “Icheri Sheher” is under the structure of the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Committee of Restoration & Preservation of the Monuments of History & Culture affiliated to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan (39,

		<p>A.Zeynally Str., Baku, 370004, tel.: + 994 12 92-19-18, cc Fahraddin Boyuk oglu Miralayev, the Chairman (Sadr).</p> <p>2. The Committee is acting basing upon the views and decisions of the Institute of Architecture & Art of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences (31, H.Gavid Avenue, Baku, 370143, tel.: + 994 12 39-34-96, cc Drs. Gulnara K. Mehmandarova, Head of Department of Restoration of Architectural Monuments, in charge of scientific views and reports; 10, Istiglaliyyat Street, Baku, 370001, tel.: + 994 12 92-35-29, cc Dr. Faramaz G. Maksudov, President of Academy of Sciences).</p> <p>3. Institute of Archaeology & Ethnography of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences in charge of archaeological researches and excavations (31, H.Gavid Avenue, Baku, 370143, tel.: + 994 12 39-39-80, cc Dr. Arif A. Abasov, Director of Institute).</p>
c.	Protective measures and means of implementing them.	<p>List of architectural monuments of Azerbaijan Republic (Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic ° 140, 2 April 1968) included 44 architectural monuments in Icheri Sheher (Inner Town). In 1988 495 architectural monuments, mostly dwelling houses, were added to that list (Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic ° 145, 27 April 1988). According to the law the walled city of Baku is declared national monument with its strict protection zone and its buffer zone, concerning mostly tsarist period buildings. The regeneration plans with its major lines of Icheri Sheher are prepared and approved in 30 August 1989 ° 9/336 (prepared by R.G.Aliyev and V.K.Kasumov).</p>

d.	Agency/agencies with management authority.	<p>The main legal agency with management authority, as mentioned in paragraph (b1) is the National Committee which has subdivisions as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Azerbarpalayiha” Institute in charge for architectural projects approvals (85, Neftchilar avenue, Baku, 370004, tel.: + 994 12 98-49-85, cc Adalet E. Mammadov, technical coordinator, dr. Jafar A.Giyasi, Director). 2. Main Department of Protection and Restoration of Cultural and Historical Monuments of Baku–Apsheron area in charge for the implementation and supervision of the fieldwork (65, A.Zeynally Str., Baku, 370004, tel.: + 994 12 92-22-25, 92-11-75, cc Alipanah Sh. Aliyev, Director and Tofik H. Shekhanov, responsible for the conservation of “Icheri Sheher”/Inner Town). 3. The central documentary archive and library of National Committee (39, A.Zeynally Str., Baku, 370004, tel.: + 994 12 92-19-18, cc Natella V. Mukhtarova). 4. The central archive of photographs and films (at Gara Sheher district of Baku, cc Aliheydar A. Hajiyev). <p>The Metropolitan Municipality of Baku which is owing the land within Icheri Sheher is very efficient for building permissions at administrative level.</p>
e.	Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and	<p>Chairmen of State Committee of Restoration and Preservation of the Monuments of History and Culture affiliated to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan Fahraddin Boyuk oglu Miralayev is a responsible person for contact purposes of State Historical–Architectural</p>

	address of responsible person for contact purposes.	Preserve “Icheri Sheher” (39, A.Zeynally Str., Baku, 370004, tel.: + 994 12 92-19-18, fax: + 994 12 98-49-85.
f.	Agreed plans related to property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan).	Please refer: 1. The maps within Section 1 Paragraph e. 2. Regeneration plan of 1988 presented in supplement (see annex). 3. Section 3 Paragraph c.
g.	Sources and levels of finance.	The basis of Decree from 16 September by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan using of non-dwelling areas was entrusted to property The Administration of Preserve was deprived of these entering means. In 1998 the Administration of “Icheri Sheher” got 25 men, 501,000 (five hundred and one thousand) manats in all a budget means (\approx US 6,500 \$). The inclusion of the “Icheri Sheher” as cultural property in the World Cultural List will facilitated the International Institutions and funds for an active and positive implementation phase.
h.	Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.	1. Professor, dr. Nevzat Ilhan, UNESCO, UNDP, WHC consultant and expert for the preparatory assistance on July and August 1998. 2. Dr. David Michelmore, consultant of UNESCO for the preliminary report and recommendations on 9–24 August 1995. 3. Dr. Niyazi Rzayev, architect and historian of Azerbaijan

		<p>with his instruction report and technical standards of conservation in 1988.</p> <p>4. Dr. Kamal Mammadbayov, author of guidelines and principles for urban and monumental conservation.</p>
i.	Visitor facilities and statistics.	<p>Visitors facilities such as: pedestrian zone, cultural itineraries, orientation panels, identification plaques on historic and cultural monuments, public lavatories, parks and green areas, jest within the walled city of Baku and its buffer zone.</p> <p>The museum facilities within the walled city are to be found as Shirvanshahs' Palace, Museum of Ethnography, Carpet Museum, Art Museum, Maiden Tower (Baku city Historical Museum), Art Galleries of Painting, etc.</p> <p>As statistics there are 150,000 people entering to the museums and 300,000 tourists coming from abroad.</p>
j.	Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed).	<p>Please refer:</p> <p>Technical report provided in supplement.</p>
k.	Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance).	<p>Architect-restores, civil-engineers, archivists at professional level, technical level and masters in crafts of stone, iron, wood, copper, painting on canvas, copper and fresco.</p>

5. Factors Affecting the Property

a.	Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining).	Adaptation problem of the new inhabitants. The speculative approaches of the foreign companies in establishing there had courts within Icheri Sheher.
b.	Environmental Pressure (e.g., pollution, climate change).	The salty air of Caspian Sea causes decays on stone and metal works. The hard wind blowing from the west desert and arid area combined with relatively high humidity (60%) and sulfurs gas in the air destroys the stone materials.
c.	Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.).	None
d.	Visitor/tourism pressure.	None
e.	Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone.	Number of inhabitants within site proposed for World Heritage List, walled town in Baku, is 5,000 and within the buffer zone proposed is about 1,500 inhabitants mainly state officers during the day time.
f.	Other.	Overcharged bureaucratic system which comes from duality of the previous system and the period of transition.

6. Monitoring

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a.	Key indicators for measuring state of conservation.	The new law on preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Azerbaijan is in vigor since 10 th April 1998.
b.	Administrative arrangements for monitoring property.	According to the Presidential Decree of 13 th of June 1998 the State organizations in charge are defined. The main authority being legally The State Committee of Preservation and Restoration of the Monuments of History and Culture affiliated to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The headquarters of this State Committee are within the walled town of Baku near Friday Mosque.
c.	Results of previous reporting exercises.	Dr. David Michelmore's report is followed. The dues to the WHC are paid. The tentative list, the nomination dossier and the technical report is prepared with the preparatory assistance facilities provided by UNESCO – WHC.

7. Documentation

a.	Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video.	The photographic documentation of the XIX century and of today are presented in supplement (see annex). Three video tapes concerning: the Inner Town (the Walled City of Baku), Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower are presented in supplement (see annex). All video tapes are in French and 10 minutes long each.
b.	Copies of property management plans and extracts of other	The outlines of the 1988 regeneration plan of the old city of Baku is presented as supplement (see annex).

	plans relevant to the property.	The proposal of a UNDP project which can make a basis for future management plans is presented as Technical Report in supplement (see annex).
c.	Bibliography.	<p>Attached (see annex).</p> <p><i>Icheri Sheher</i></p> <p>Alizadeh A. Some information about new-discovered kahriz water system of Baku city. Reports of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, v. X, 1954, ° 5.</p> <p>Ashurbeyli S. Baku of XVI – XVII cc. by descriptions of travelers. News of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, 1947, ° 1.</p> <p>Ashurbeyli S. Essay of the history of medieval Baku. Baku, 1964.</p> <p>Mammadbayov K. Problems of conservation, restoration and reconstruction of medieval part of Baku – “Icheri Sheher”. News of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. Literature, Language & Art Series, 1984, ° 4.</p> <p>Mammadbayov K. Solicitously keep the monuments of architecture. News of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. Literature,</p>

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		<p>Leviatov V. Archaeological excavations near the Shirvanshahs' Palace in Baku. Material Culture of Azerbaijan, v. I, 1949.</p> <p>Leviatov V. To the history of Shirvanshahs' Palace in Baku. News of Azerbaijan Branch of Academy of Sciences of USSR, ° 5, 1940.</p> <p>Minkevich-Mustafayeva N. The tomb in the Shirvanshahs' burial-vault. Reports of Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, v. III, 1947, ° 1.</p> <p>Pakhomov E. Shirvanshahs' Palace of Baku. The way of school. Baku, ° 3, 1924.</p>
d.	Address where inventory, records and archives are held.	Please refer to Section 4, Paragraph d.

MATERIALS PREPARED WITH CONSULTATIONS OF Dr. Nevzat Ilhan, UNESCO, UNDP, WHC

BY:

Text

Name: Drs. Gulnara K. Mehmandarova

Title: Head of Department of Restoration of Architectural Monuments
of the Institute of Architecture & Art of Azerbaijan Academy of

Sciences

Maps

Name: Architect Adalet E. Mammadov

Title: “Azerbarpalayiha” Institute

Photo

Name: Fikret A. Yusifov

Title: “Azerbarpalayiha” Institute

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party

Name Fahraddin Boyuk oglu Miralayev

Title Head of the National Committee on Conservation and Valorization of the Historical and Cultural Monuments affiliated to the cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Baku, September 1998.

Date

Signature

LIST OF MAPS

AREAS

<i>Area of World Heritage Site proposed is</i>	<i>21.5 ha</i>
<i>The Buffer zone proposed is</i>	<i>12 ha</i>
<i>Shirvanshah Palace Area is</i>	<i>1 ha</i>
<i>Maiden Tower Area is</i>	<i>0,5 ha</i>

MAP ° 1	<i>Scale – 1:200,000</i> <i>Apsheron peninsula.</i> <i>Location 40°21'54" north,</i> <i>49°50'10" east.</i>
MAP ° 2	<i>Scale – 1:8,000</i> <i>Boundaries of Baku Old city and buffer zone.</i>
MAP ° 3	<i>Scale – 1:4,000</i> <i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku</i> <i>“Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) and buffer zone</i> <i>with major architectural monuments.</i>

<p>MAP ° 4</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with lots and streets: general plan in Latin Alphabet.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 5</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with lots and streets: official general plan with topographical and infrastructure information in Russian.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 6</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with architectural monuments registered in the inventory lists of 1968 and 1988.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 7</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with boundaries of quarters in regeneration plan.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 8</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with tourism itineraries.</i></p>

<p>MAP ° 9</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku “Inner Town” (Icheri Sheher) with historical evidence and structures from XII c. up to XIX c.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 10</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>Street-road network of historical-architectural preservation zone “Icheri Sheher”.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 11</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>Turns of reconstruction stages.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 12</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>Lines of water-providing.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 13</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>Photo fixing.</i></p>
<p>MAP ° 14</p>	<p><i>Scale – 1:2,000</i></p> <p><i>Situation of bastions and gates.</i></p>



Scale - 1:200,000
Apsheron peninsula.
Location 40°21'54" north,
49°50'10" east.



MAP № 1

К А С П И Й С К О Е М О Р Е

К А С П И Й С К О Е М О Р Е

БАКУ

СУМГАИТ

БАЛАХАНЫ

НАРДАРАН

МАРДАКЯН

ШУВЕЛЯН

САРДЖАН

МУШФИГАБАДИ

ИСКЕДЖАН

БАЛАХАНЫ

САБУУЧИ

УМ КИРОВА

ГОВСАН

ТИРКЯН

ЗИРЯ

ШОНГАР

ДОКБАТАН

ПУХА

КАРАДАГ

КАРАДАГ

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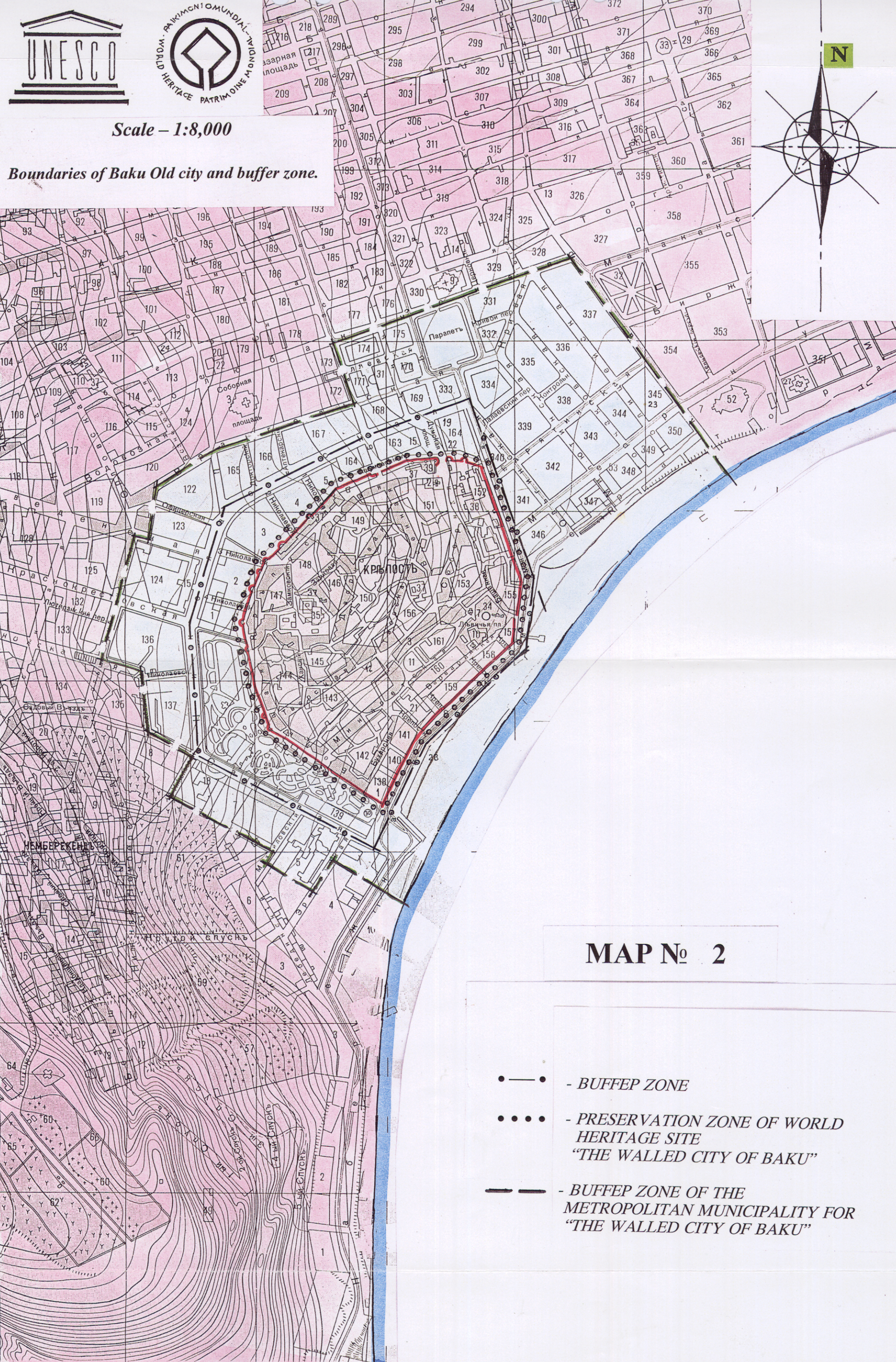
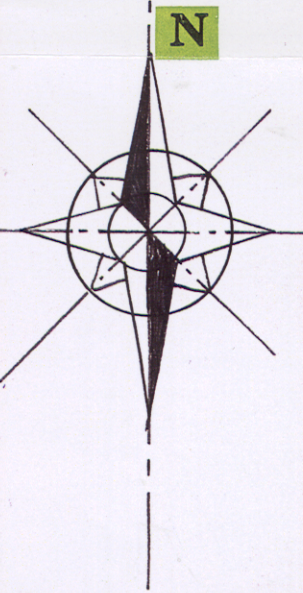
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КАРАДАГ



Scale - 1:8,000

Boundaries of Baku Old city and buffer zone.



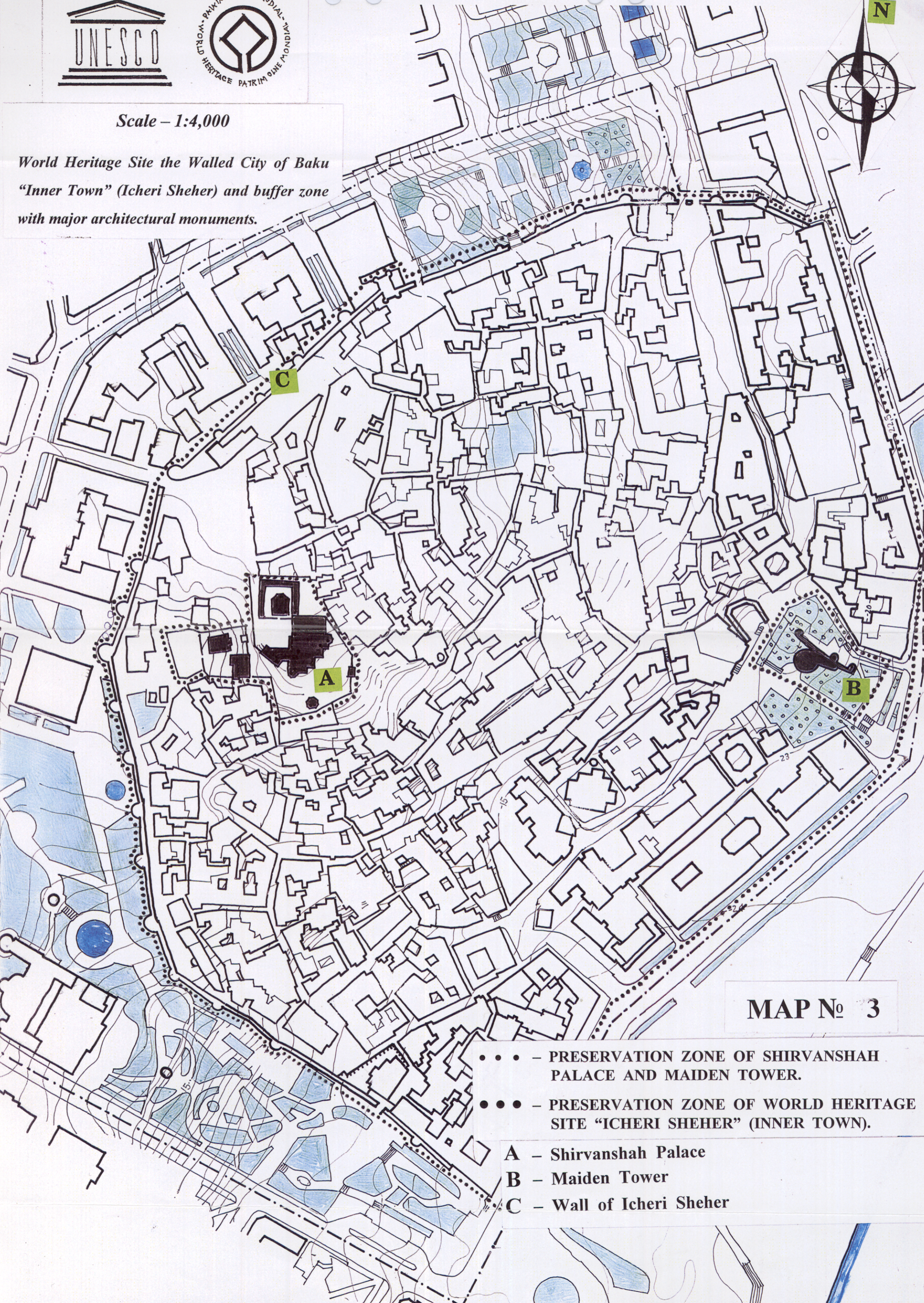
MAP № 2

- — ● - *BUFFEP ZONE*
- ● ● ● - *PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "THE WALLED CITY OF BAKU"*
- — — - *BUFFEP ZONE OF THE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY FOR "THE WALLED CITY OF BAKU"*



Scale - 1:4,000

World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku
"Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher) and buffer zone
with major architectural monuments.



MAP № 3

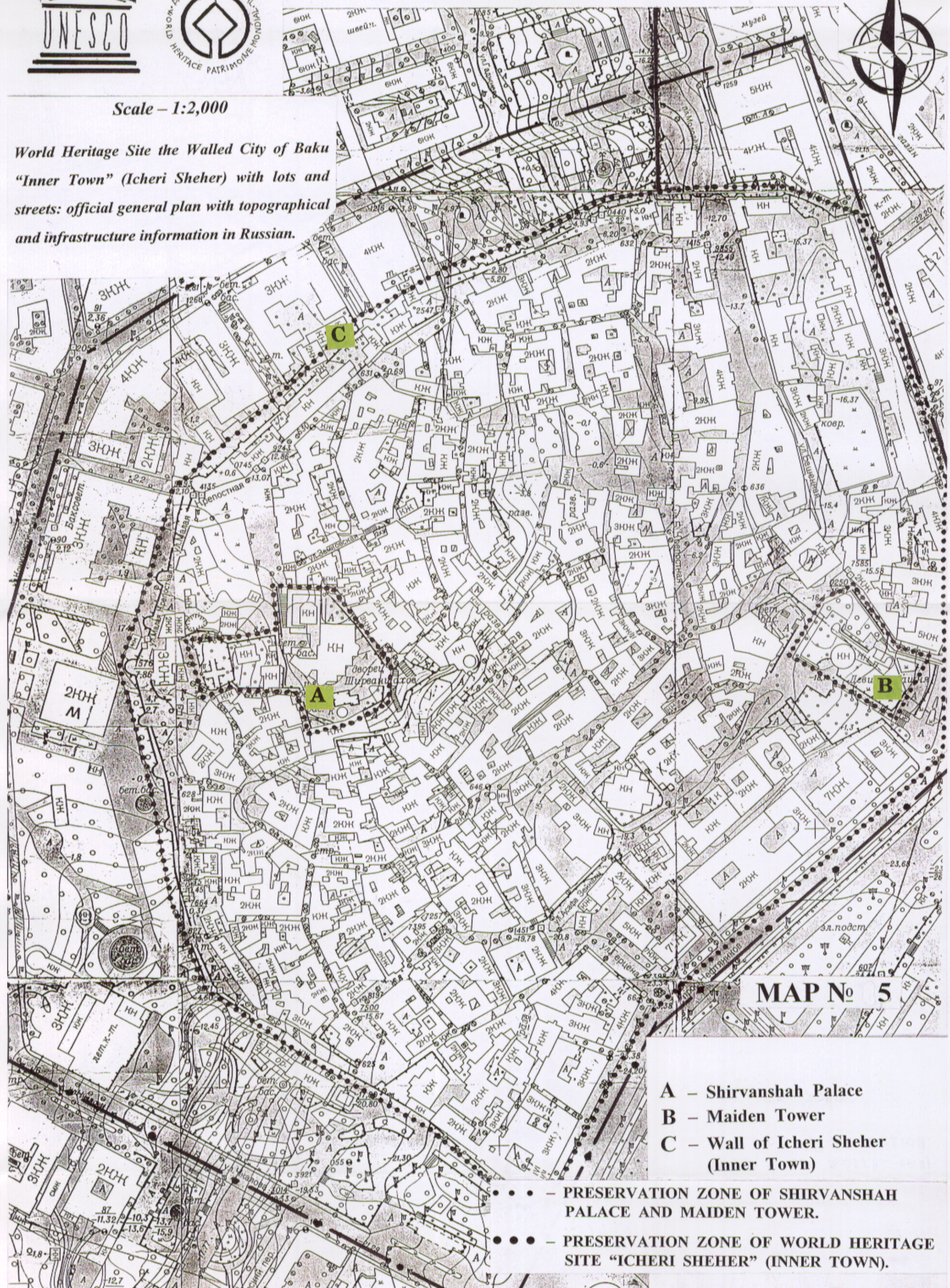
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher



Scale - 1:2,000



World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku
"Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher) with lots and
streets: official general plan with topographical
and infrastructure information in Russian.



MAP № 5

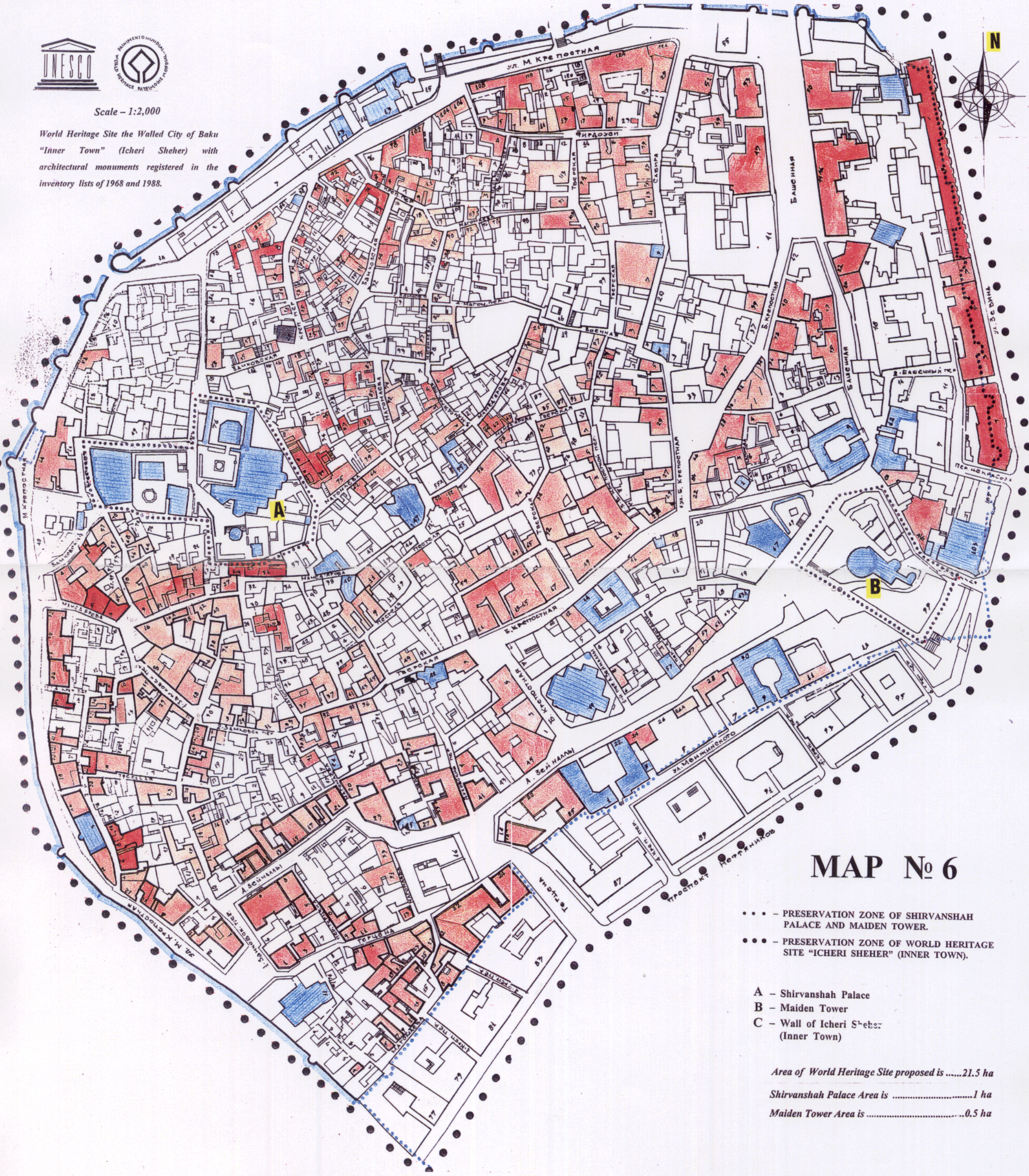
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANS SHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).



Scale - 1:2,000

World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku
"Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher) with
architectural monuments registered in the
inventory lists of 1968 and 1988.



MAP № 6

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).

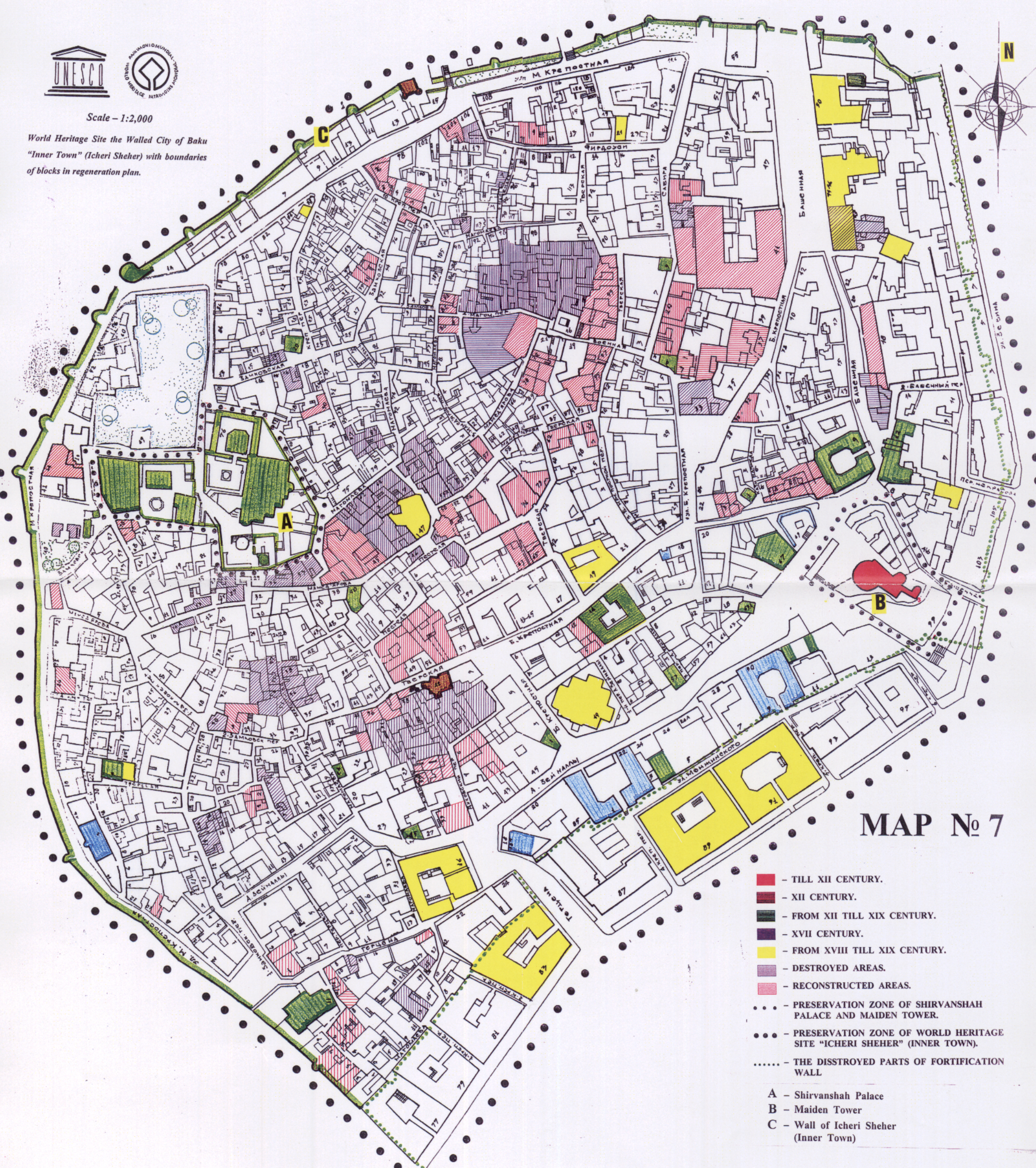
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)

Area of World Heritage Site proposed is21.5 ha
 Shirvanshah Palace Area is1 ha
 Maiden Tower Area is0.5 ha



Scale - 1:2,000

World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku
"Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher) with boundaries
of blocks in regeneration plan.



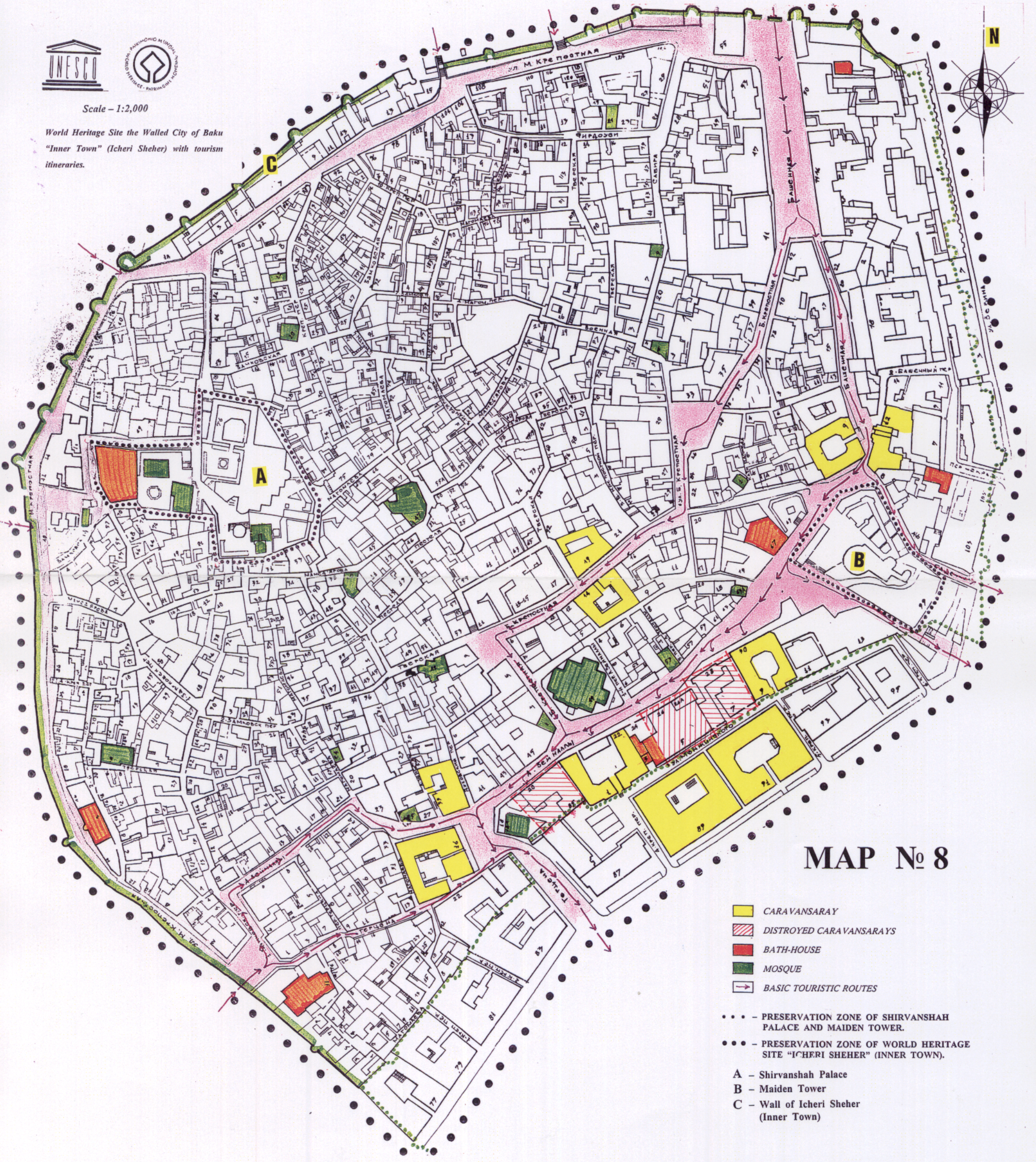
MAP № 7

- TILL XII CENTURY.
 - XII CENTURY.
 - FROM XII TILL XIX CENTURY.
 - XVII CENTURY.
 - FROM XVIII TILL XIX CENTURY.
 - DESTROYED AREAS.
 - RECONSTRUCTED AREAS.
 - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
 - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
 - THE DISSTROYED PARTS OF FORTIFICATION WALL
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
B - Maiden Tower
C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)








Scale - 1:2,000

World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku
"Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher) with tourism
itineraries.



MAP № 8

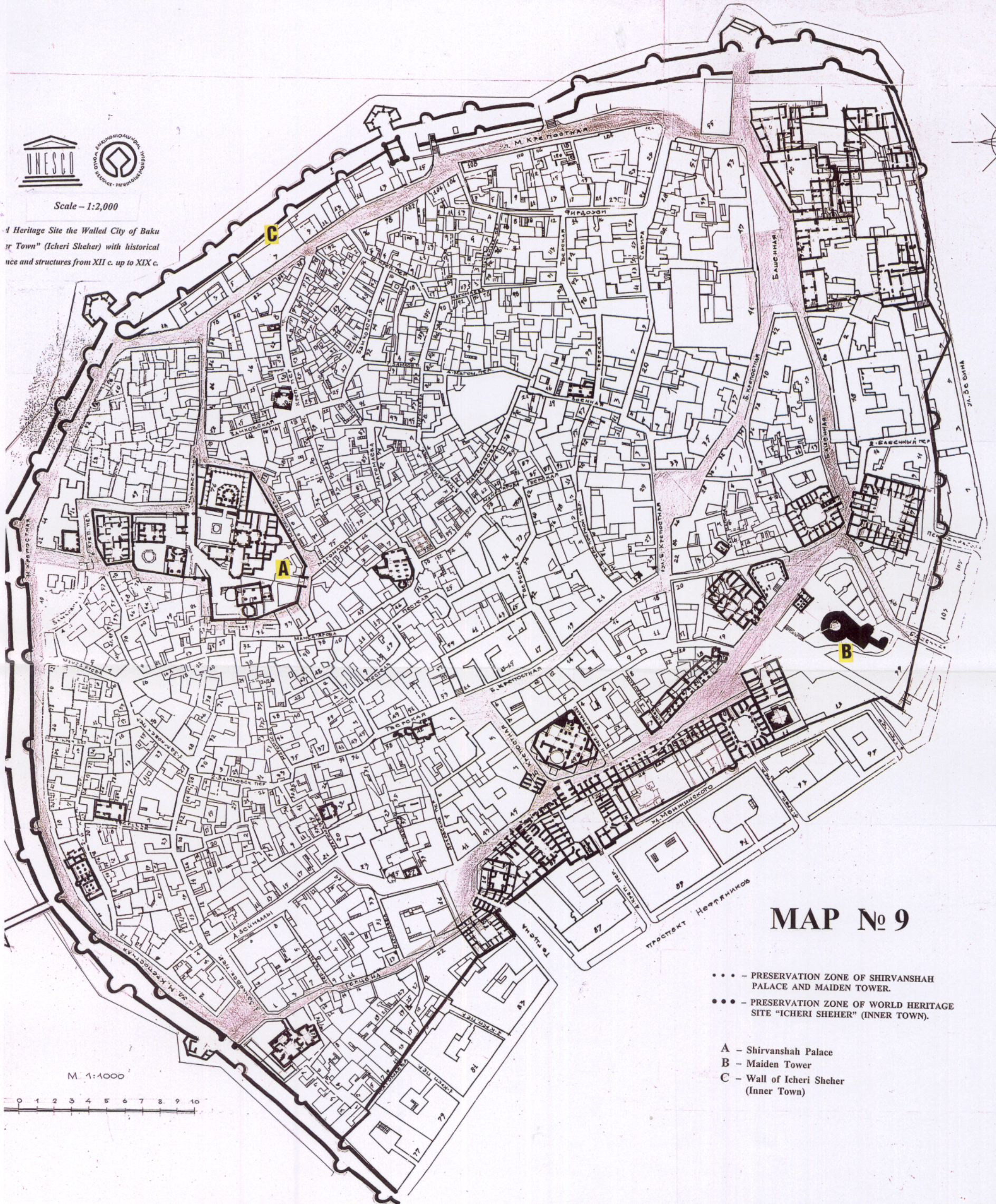
-  CARAVANSARAY
-  DISTROYED CARAVANSARAYS
-  BATH-HOUSE
-  MOSQUE
-  BASIC TOURISTIC ROUTES

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)



Scale - 1:2,000

World Heritage Site the Walled City of Baku or "Icheri Sheher" (Inner Town) with historical monuments and structures from XII c. up to XIX c.

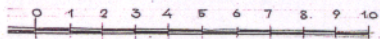


MAP № 9

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).

- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)

M 1:4000

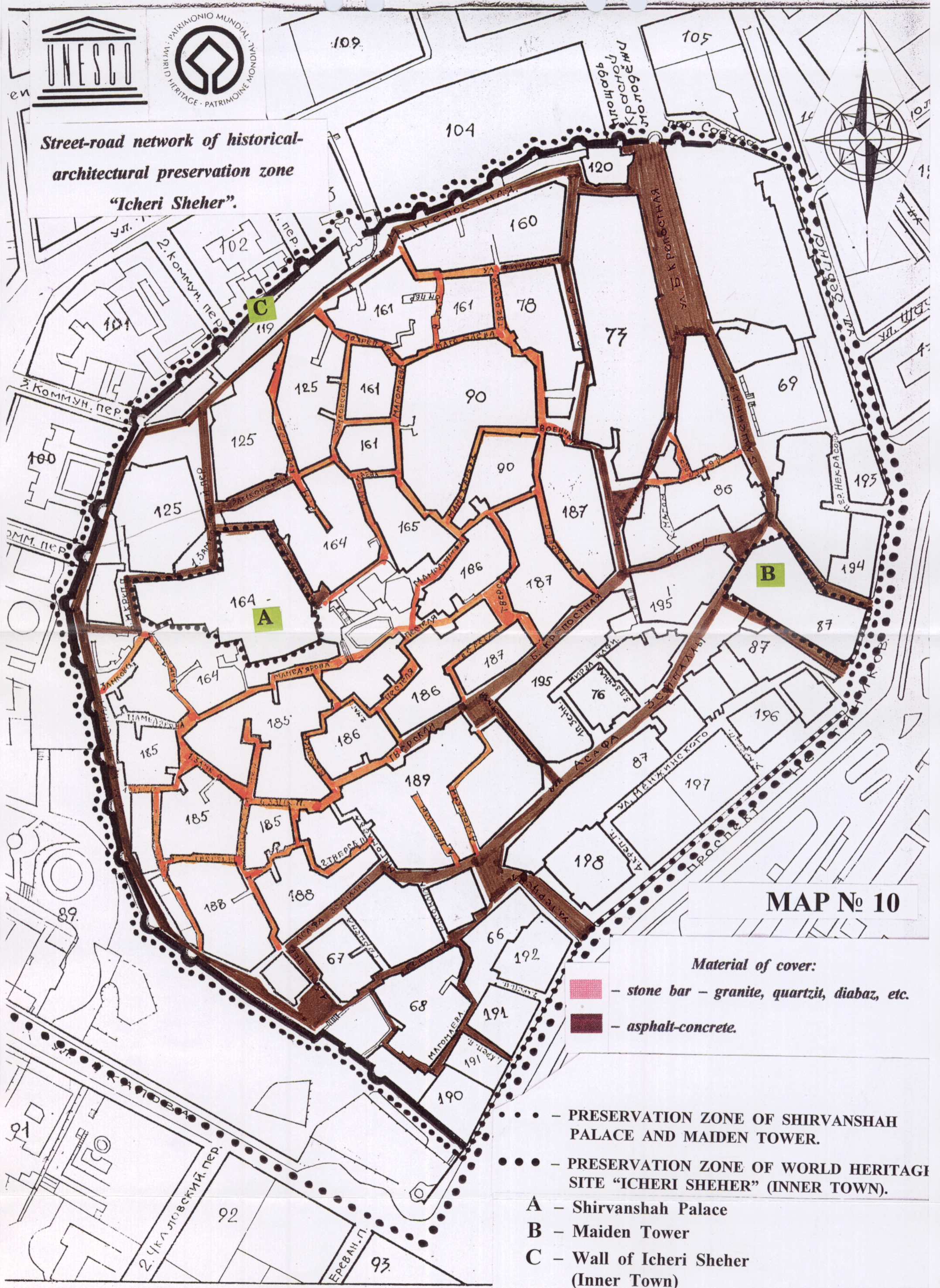
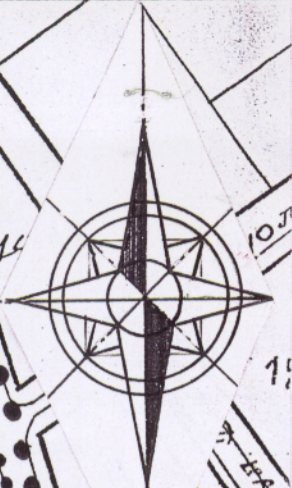


13

13





Street-road network of historical-architectural preservation zone "Icheri Sheher".



MAP № 10

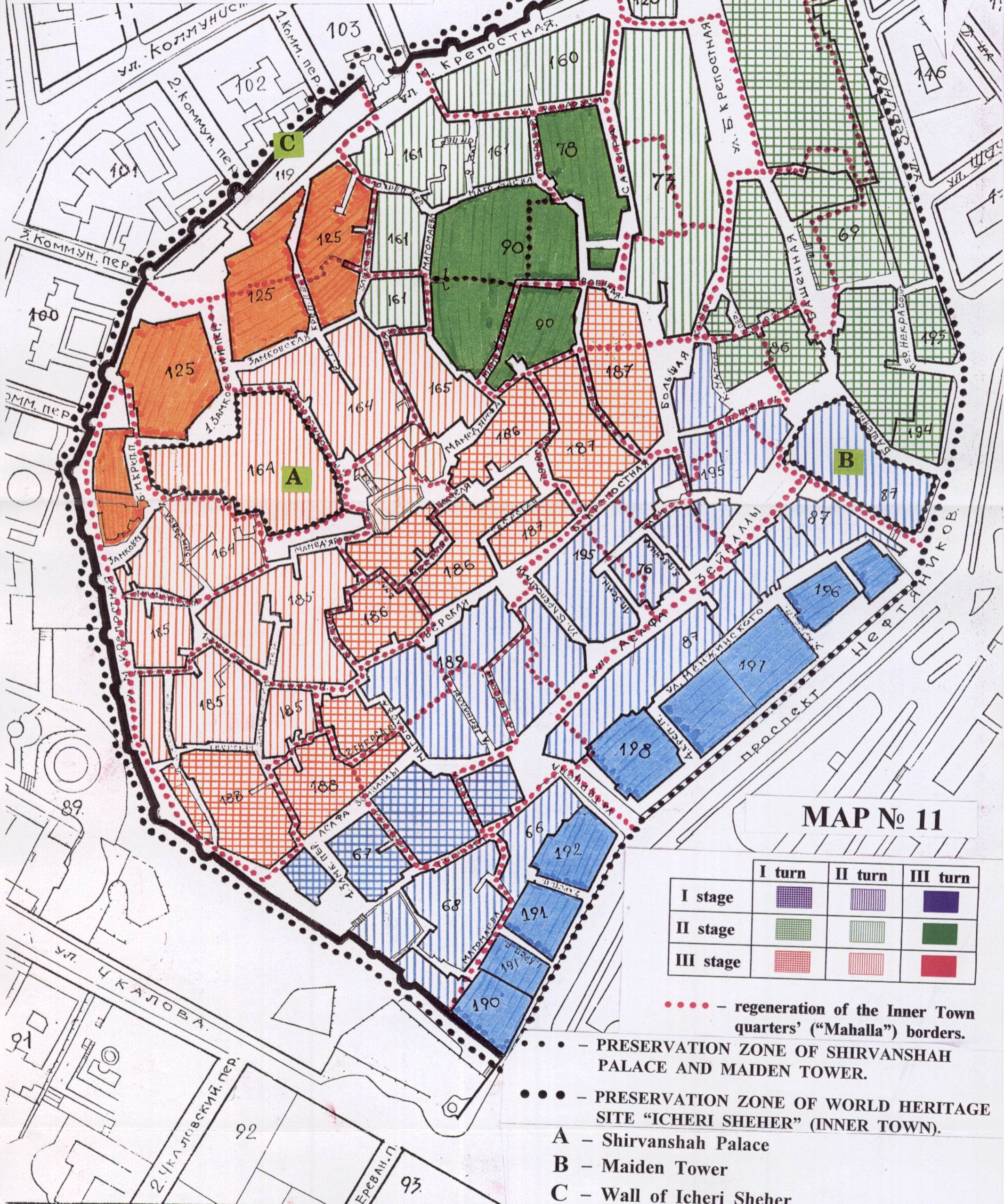
Material of cover:

-  - stone bar - granite, quartzit, diabaz, etc.
-  - asphalt-concrete.

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)



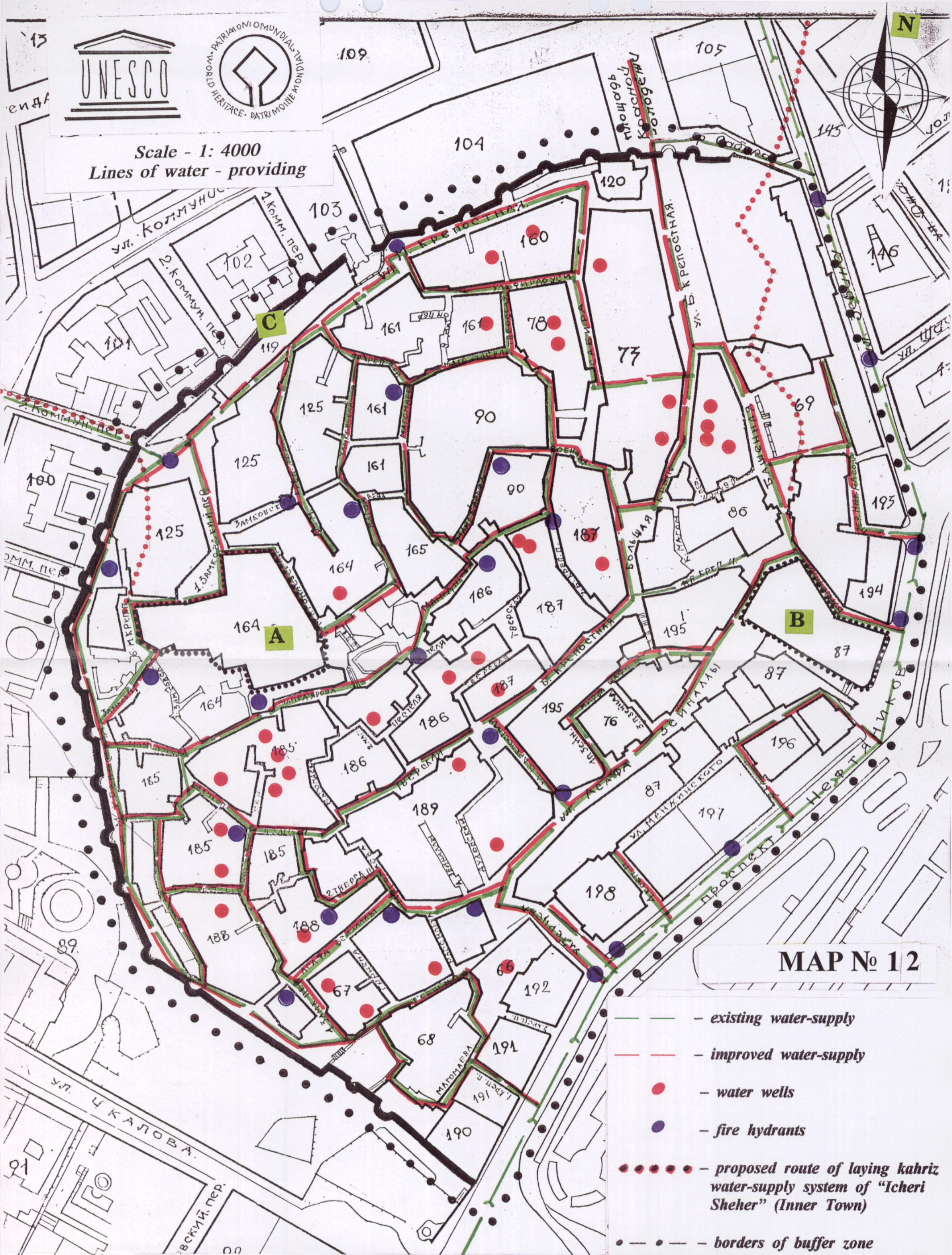
TURNS OF RECONSTRUCTION STAGES



MAP № 11

	I turn	II turn	III turn
I stage			
II stage			
III stage			

- - regeneration of the Inner Town quarters' ("Mahalla") borders.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)



Scale - 1: 4000
Lines of water - providing



MAP № 12

- — existing water-supply
- — improved water-supply
- — water wells
- — fire hydrants
- — proposed route of laying kahriz water-supply system of "Icheri Sheher" (Inner Town)
- — borders of buffer zone

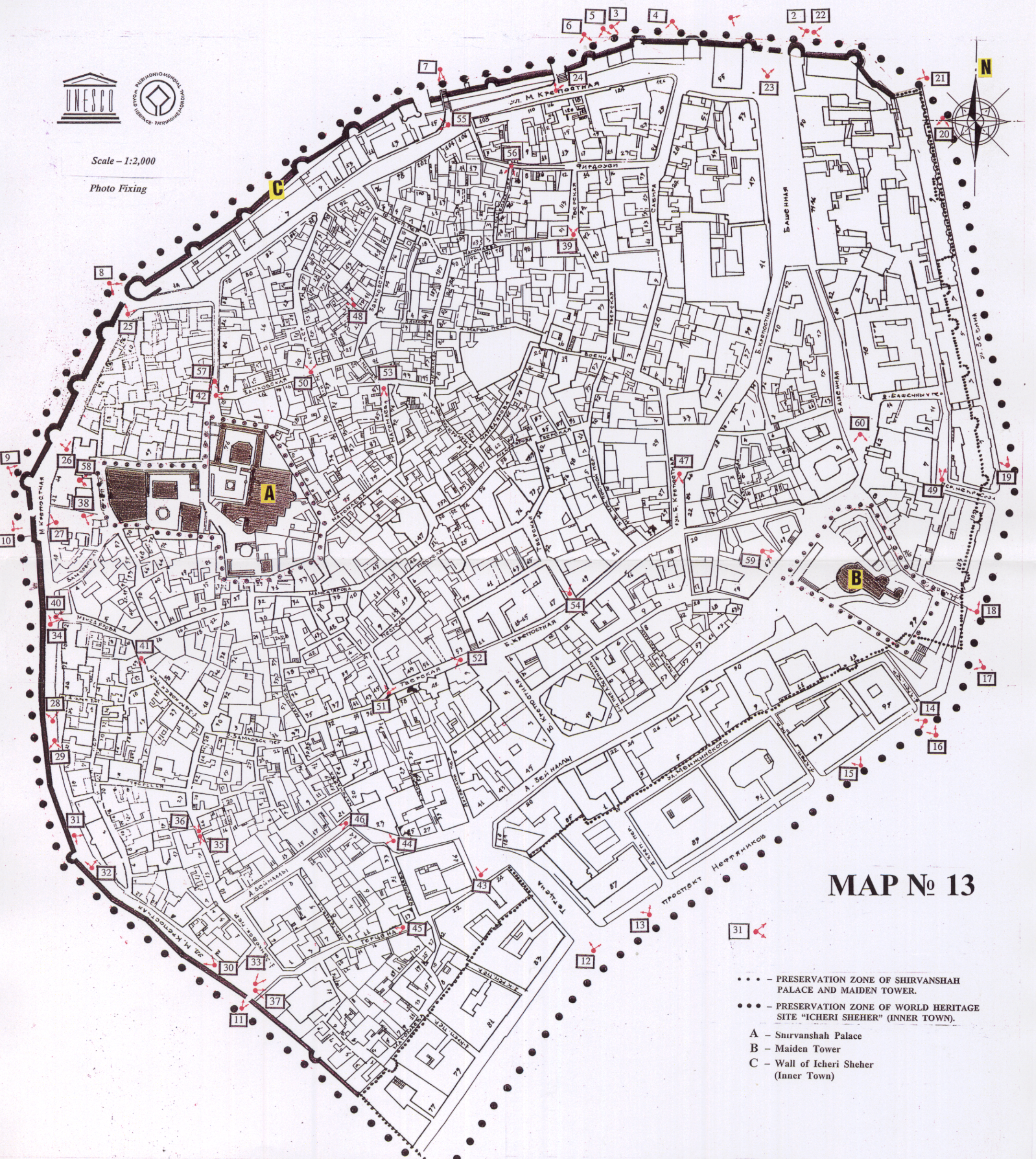
- A** — Shirvanshah Palace
- B** — Maiden Tower
- C** — Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)
- — PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- — PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).



Scale - 1:2,000

Photo Fixing

N



MAP № 13

- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF SHIRVANSHAH PALACE AND MAIDEN TOWER.
- - PRESERVATION ZONE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE "ICHERI SHEHER" (INNER TOWN).
- A - Shirvanshah Palace
- B - Maiden Tower
- C - Wall of Icheri Sheher (Inner Town)

**THE INVENTORY LIST
OF
ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS**

1968

N° N°	NAME OF MONUMENT	DATE	LOCATION	ADDRESS
1.	<p>The Complex of Shirvanshahs' Palace:</p> <p>1. Dwelling house;</p> <p>2. Divankhane;</p> <p>3. Palace mosque;</p> <p>4. Mausoleum of Seyid Yahya Bakuvi;</p> <p>5. Shirvanshahs' tomb;</p> <p>6. Portal of Eastern Gate;</p> <p>7. Bath-house;</p> <p>8. Mosque of Key-Gubad.</p>	<p>XV c.</p> <p>XV c.</p> <p>XV c.</p> <p>1441 – 1442</p> <p>XV c.</p> <p>1435 – 1436</p> <p>1585</p> <p>XV c.</p> <p>XIV – XV cc.</p>	<p><i>Baku.</i></p> <p><i>“Inner Town”</i></p> <p>(Icheri Sheher).</p>	<p>76, Gala lane</p>
2.	<p>Cathedral mosque and minaret</p>	<p>XX and XIV cc.</p>	<p><i>Baku.</i></p> <p><i>“Inner Town”</i></p> <p>(Icheri Sheher).</p>	<p>51, A.Zeynally Street</p>

3.	Mosque of Muhammed and minaret	1078/79	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	42, Tver Street
4.	City walls of Baku with towers and gates	XIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	Walled City of Baku
5.	Maiden Tower (Gyz Galasy)	XII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	A.Zeynally Street
6.	Market square with arches	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	A.Zeynally Street
7.	Cell (upper part of the market square)	XIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	A.Zeynally Street
8.	Water-pipe and sewerage system (under the market square)	XII – XVII cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	A.Zeynally Street
9.	Haji Bani bath	XV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	12, A.Zeynally Street

10.	Sheykh Ibragim's mosque	1415	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	25, A.Zeynally Street
11.	Madrassah-mosque	1301	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	45, A.Zeynally Street
12.	Lezghin mosque	1169	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	55, A.Zeynally Street
13.	Cell	1646/7	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	65, A.Zeynally Street
14.	Ovdan (well)	XV c.	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	7/9, Gala Lane
15.	Chinese mosque	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	7/9, Gala Lane
16.	Rest of Subair (Sabael) fortress wall	1234/5	<i>Baku.</i> "Inner Town" (Icheri Sheher).	Bayil Bay

17.	Dwelling house	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	14, Boyuk Gala Street
18.	Portal of dwelling house	XVII – XVIII cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	16, Boyuk Gala Street
19.	House of Baku khans	XVIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	44, Boyuk Gala Street
20.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	4, 7 th M.Magomayev Lane
21.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	6, 7 th M.Magomayev Lane
22.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, 3 rd M.Magomayev Lane
23.	Gin mosque	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	40, Mammadyarov Street

24.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	43, Mammadyarov Street
25.	Baylar mosque	XIX c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	47, Mammadyarov Street
26.	Dwelling house	XIX c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	55, Mammadyarov Street
27.	Khydyr mosque	1301	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, M.Magomayev Street
28.	Dwelling house	1845	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	76, M.Magomayev Street
29.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	78, M.Magomayev Street
30.	Gileyli mosque	1309	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Tver Street

31.	Caravanserai	XV – XVII cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	2, Gulla Street
32.	Caravanserai (Multani)	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	9, Gulla Street
33.	Caravanserai (small)	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	1, Menjinski Street
34.	Old buildings (with portals)	XVI – XVII cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, Menjinski Street
35.	Caravanserai (two storeyed)	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	9, Menjinski Street
36.	Gasym bey’s bath.	XVII – XIX cc	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	4, Gertsen Street
37.	Haji Bani mosque	XVI c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	20, 8 th Kichik Gala Lane
38.	Haji Eybat mosque	1791	<i>Baku.</i>	2, 8 th Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	Lane
39.	Cell	XIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	5, 4 th Kichik Gala Lane
40.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	30, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
41.	Mirza Ahmad mosque	1345	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	6, Harb Street
42.	Quadrangular tower	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	13, Kichik Gala Street
43.	Aga Mikail bath	XVIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	16, Kichik Gala Street
44.	Underground buildings (storage pool and underground way)	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	Kichik Gala Street

**THE INVENTORY LIST
OF
ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS**

1988

N° N°	NAME OF MONUMENT	DATE	LOCATION	ADDRESS
1.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	6, Asaf Zeynally Street
2.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	7/9, Asaf Zeynally Street
3.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	8, Asaf Zeynally Street
4.	Dwelling house	1913	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	11, Asaf Zeynally Street
5.	Dwelling house	1830	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	13, Asaf Zeynally Street

6.	Dwelling house	1853	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	15, Asaf Zeynally Street
7.	Dwelling house	1902	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	17, Asaf Zeynally Street
8.	Mosque	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	18, Asaf Zeynally Street
9.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	19/21 Asaf Zeynally Street
10.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	20 ”a” Asaf Zeynally Street
11.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	23/20 Asaf Zeynally Street
12.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, Asaf Zeynally Street
13.	The front wall of	1882	<i>Baku.</i>	26 ”a”, Asaf Zeynally

	shops		<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	Street
14.	Dwelling house	1851	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	27, Asaf Zeynally Street
15.	Dwelling house	1882	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	28, Asaf Zeynally Street
16.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	29, Asaf Zeynally Street
17.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	35, Asaf Zeynally Street
18.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	39, Asaf Zeynally Street
19.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	41, Asaf Zeynally Street
20.	Dwelling house	1908	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	45, Asaf Zeynally Street

			(Icheri Sheher).	
21.	Dwelling house	1835	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	57, Asaf Zeynally Street
22.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	59 “a”, Asaf Zeynally Street
23.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	59 “b” , Asaf Zeynally Street
24.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	61, Asaf Zeynally Street
25.	Hotel “Lenkoran”	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	65, Asaf Zeynally Street
26.	Dwelling house	1770	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	8/10, 1 st Asaf Zeynally Lane
27.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	27, 3 rd Asaf Zeynally Street

28.	Dwelling house	1889	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, Boyuk Gala Street
29.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Boyuk Gala Street
30.	Dwelling house	1897	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	9, Boyuk Gala Street
31.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	11, Boyuk Gala Street
32.	Dwelling house	1828	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	12, Boyuk Gala Street
33.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	13/15, Boyuk Gala Street
34.	Dwelling house	1867	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	16, Boyuk Gala Street

35.	Dwelling house	1869	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	17, Boyuk Gala Street
36.	Dwelling house	1845	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	18 “a”, Boyuk Gala Street
37.	Dwelling house	1889	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	19, Boyuk Gala Street
38.	Dwelling house	1887	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	20, Boyuk Gala Street
39.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	21, Boyuk Gala Street
40.	Dwelling house	1832	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	22, Boyuk Gala Street
41.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	23, Boyuk Gala Street

42.	Dwelling house	1904	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, Boyuk Gala Street
43.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	25, Boyuk Gala Street
44.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	26, Boyuk Gala Street
45.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	27, Boyuk Gala Street
46.	Dwelling house	1914	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	28, Boyuk Gala Street
47.	The remains of “Tsar’s house” under the building of barrack’s	1870	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	29 “a”, Boyuk Gala Street
48.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	30, Boyuk Gala Street

49.	Dwelling house	1830	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	32 ”a”, Boyuk Gala Street
50.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	32 ”b”, Boyuk Gala Street
51.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	34, Boyuk Gala Street
52.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	35, Boyuk Gala Street
53.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	36, Boyuk Gala Street
54.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	38, Boyuk Gala Street
55.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	39, Boyuk Gala Street
56.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i>	40, Boyuk Gala Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	
57.	The building of complex of Khans of Baku	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	44 “a”, Boyuk Gala Street
58.	The building of complex of Khans of Baku	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	44 “b”,, Boyuk Gala Street
59.	The building of complex of Khans of Baku	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	46, Boyuk Gala Street
60.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	47, Boyuk Gala Street
61.	The building of complex of Khans of Baku	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	48, Boyuk Gala Street
62.	Dwelling house	1829	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	49, Boyuk Gala Street
63.	The building of complex of Khans of Baku	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	50, Boyuk Gala Street

			(Icheri Sheher).	
64.	The underground bath-house with the enter through the hole garage of the commandant of fire	1600	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	50, Boyuk Gala Street
65.	Dwelling house	1828	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	51“a”, Boyuk Gala Street
66.	Dwelling house	1828	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	51“b”, Boyuk Gala Street
67.	Church	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	53, Boyuk Gala Street
68.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Boyuk Gala Lane
69.	Dwelling house	1882	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, 3 rd Boyuk Gala Lane
70.	Dwelling house	1921	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Boyuk Gala Street

71.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	7, Boyuk Gala Street
72.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, 6 th Boyuk Gala Lane
73.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	4, Boyuk Gala Street
74.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5 ”a”, Boyuk Gala Street
75.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5 ”b”, Boyuk Gala Street
76.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	6 ”a”, Boyuk Gala Street
77.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	7, Boyuk Gala Street
78.	Dwelling house	1874	<i>Baku.</i>	11 ”b”, Boyuk Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	Street
79.	Dwelling house	1884	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	13, Boyuk Gala Street
80.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	4, 6 th Gulla Lane
81.	Dwelling house	1897	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	8, 10 th Gulla Lane
82.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	15, Gulla Street
83.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	17, Gulla Street
84.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	19, Gulla Street
85.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	20, Gulla Street

			(Icheri Sheher).	
86.	Dwelling house	1909	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	22, Gulla Street
87.	Commercial stores	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, Gulla Street
88.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	4, 2 nd Gulla Lane
89.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	1, Harb Street
90.	Dwelling house	1869	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Harb Street
91.	Dwelling house	1863	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	21, Harb Street
92.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3 “a”, 2 nd blind alley of Harb Street

93.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	1, Gertsen Street
94.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	3, Gertsen Street
95.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	6, Gertsen Street
96.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	7, Gertsen Street
97.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	9, Gertsen Street
98.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	11, Gertsen Street
99.	Dwelling house	1812	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	13, Gertsen Street

100.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	14 ”a”, Gertsen Street
101.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	14 ”b”, Gertsen Street
102.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	15, Gertsen Street
103.	Dwelling house	1906	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	16, Gertsen Street
104.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	22, Gertsen Street
105.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, Gertsen Street
106.	Dwelling house	1886	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5 ”a”, Gertsen Lane
107.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i>	5 ”b”, Gertsen Lane

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	
108.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	8, Gertsen Lane
109.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	4, Dukhov Lane
110.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	4, Gasr Street
111.	Dwelling house	1836	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	6, Gasr Street
112.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	13, Gasr Street
113.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	14, Gasr Street
114.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	15, Gasr Street

			(Icheri Sheher).	
115.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	16, Gasr Street
116.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	17, Gasr Street
117.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	18, Gasr Street
118.	Dwelling house	1915	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	19, Gasr Street
119.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	23, Gasr Street
120.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	24, Gasr Street
121.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	27, Gasr Street

122.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	25, Gasr Street
123.	Dwelling house	1925	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	31, Gasr Street
124.	Dwelling house	1835	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	33, Gasr Street
125.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	34, Gasr Street
126.	Dwelling house	1897	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	35, Gasr Street
127.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	36, Gasr Street
128.	Dwelling house	1915	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	37 ”b”, Gasr Street

129.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	41 ”a”, Gasr Street
130.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	41 ”b”, Gasr Street
131.	Dwelling house	1869	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	43, Gasr Street
132.	Dwelling house	1854	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	45 ”a”, Gasr Street
133.	Dwelling house	1853	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	45 ”b”, Gasr Street
134.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	47 ”a”, Gasr Street
135.	Dwelling house	1840	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	47 ”b”, Gasr Street
136.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i>	1, Gasr Lane

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
137.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	12, Gasr Lane
138.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, Gasr Street
139.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	14 ”a”, Gasr Street
140.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, Gasr Street
141.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	16, Gasr Street
142.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	19, Gasr Street
143.	Dwelling house	1863	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	20, Gasr Street

			(Icheri Sheher)	
144.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	22, Gasr Street
145.	Dwelling house	1892	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	23, Gasr Street
146.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	24 ”a”, Gasr Street
147.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	25, Gasr Street
148.	Dwelling house	1845	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	26, Gasr Street
149.	Dwelling house	1875	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	27, Gasr Street
150.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	28, Gasr Street

151.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	29, Gasr Street
152.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	32, Gasr Street
153.	Dwelling house	1930	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	33, Gasr Street
154.	Dwelling house	1875	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	34, Gasr Street
155.	Dwelling house	1915	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	35, Gasr Street
156.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	36, Gasr Street
157.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	37, 1 st Gasr Lane

158.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	38, 1 st Gasr Lane
159.	Dwelling house	1902	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	39, 1 st Gasr Lane
160.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	40, 1 st Gasr Lane
161.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	42, 1 st Gasr Lane
162.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	45, 1 st Gasr Lane
163.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	46, 1 st Gasr Lane
164.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	48, 1 st Gasr Lane
165.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i>	50, 1 st Gasr Lane

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
166.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	55”a”, 1 st Gasr Lane
167.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	55”b”, 1 st Gasr Lane
168.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	57, 1 st Gasr Lane
169.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	58, 1 st Gasr Lane
170.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	60, 1 st Gasr Lane
171.	Dwelling house	1830	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	66, 1 st Gasr Lane
172.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	68, 1 st Gasr Lane

			(Icheri Sheher)	
173.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	70 ”a”, 1 st Gasr Lane
174.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	69, 1 st Gasr Lane
175.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	70 ”b”, 1 st Gasr Lane
176.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	78, 1 st Gasr Lane
177.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	80, 1 st Gasr Lane
178.	Dwelling house	1918	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	84, 1 st Gasr Lane
179.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	3, 1 st Gasr Lane

180.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	4 ”a”, 1 st Gasr Lane
181.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	1, Zevin Street
182.	Dwelling house	1886	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	3, Zevin Street
183.	Dwelling house	1886	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	5-7-9, Zevin Street
184.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	3, Gazi Mahammad Street
185.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	4, Gazi Mahammad Street
186.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	6, Gazi Mahammad Street

187.	Dwelling house	1914	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	3, M.Magomayev Street
188.	Dwelling house	1867	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	5, M.Magomayev Street
189.	Dwelling house	1872	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	7, M.Magomayev Street
190.	Dwelling house	1903	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	8, M.Magomayev Street
191.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	10 “a”, M.Magomayev Street
192.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	10 “b”, M.Magomayev Street
193.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	11 “a”, M.Magomayev Street
194.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i>	12, M.Magomayev

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
195.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, M.Magomayev Street
196.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17, M.Magomayev Street
197.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	19 “a”, M.Magomayev Street
198.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	20, M.Magomayev Street
199.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	21, M.Magomayev Street
200.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	22, M.Magomayev Street
201.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	23, M.Magomayev Street

			(Icheri Sheher)	
202.	Dwelling house	1904	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	25, M.Magomayev Street
203.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	27, M.Magomayev Street
204.	Dwelling house	1828	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	28, M.Magomayev Street
205.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	30-32“a”, M.Magomayev Street
206.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	30-32“b”, M.Magomayev Street
207.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	31, M.Magomayev Street
208.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	33, M.Magomayev Street

209.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	41, M.Magomayev Street
210.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	43, M.Magomayev Street
211.	Dwelling house	1882	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	48, M.Magomayev Street
212.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	62, M.Magomayev Street
213.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	63 “a”, M.Magomayev Street
214.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	63 “b”, M.Magomayev Street
215.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	64, M.Magomayev Street

216.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	72, M.Magomayev Street
217.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	74, M.Magomayev Street
218.	Dwelling house	1867	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	75, M.Magomayev Street
219.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	79, M.Magomayev Street
220.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	80, M.Magomayev Street
221.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	82, M.Magomayev Street
222.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher)	83, M.Magomayev Street
223.	Dwelling house	1863	<i>Baku.</i>	85, M.Magomayev

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
224.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	86, M.Magomayev Street
225.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	87 “a”, M.Magomayev Street
226.	Dwelling house	1866	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	87 “b”, M.Magomayev Street
227.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	88, M.Magomayev Street
228.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	90, M.Magomayev Street
229.	Dwelling house	1912	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	92, M.Magomayev Street
230.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	94, M.Magomayev

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
231.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	95, M.Magomayev Street
232.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	97, M.Magomayev Street
233.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	98, M.Magomayev Street
234.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	99, M.Magomayev Street
235.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	100, M.Magomayev Street
236.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	105, M.Magomayev Street
237.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i>	113, M.Magomayev

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
238.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	1, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
239.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
240.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
241.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6 “a”, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
242.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6 “b”, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
243.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
244.	Dwelling house	1902	<i>Baku.</i>	8 “a”, 1 st

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	M.Magomayev Lane
245.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, 1 st M.Magomayev Lane
246.	Dwelling house	1875	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	2, 2 nd M.Magomayev Lane
247.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4 “b”, 2 nd M.Magomayev Lane
248.	Dwelling house	1820	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4, 3 rd M.Magomayev Lane
249.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, 3 rd M.Magomayev Lane
250.	Dwelling house	1873	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, 3 rd M.Magomayev Lane
251.	Dwelling house	1855	<i>Baku.</i>	10, 3 rd

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	M.Magomayev Lane
252.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4, 4 th M.Magomayev Lane
253.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	1 “a”, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
254.	Dwelling house	1892	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	1 “b”, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
255.	Dwelling house	1909	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
256.	Dwelling house	1939	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
257.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
258.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i>	11 “a”, 9 th

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	M.Magomayev Lane
259.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11 “b”, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
260.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11 “v”, 9 th M.Magomayev Lane
261.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, Mammadyarov Street
262.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, Mammadyarov Street
253.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, Mammadyarov Street
264.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, Mammadyarov Street
265.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	8, Mammadyarov

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
266.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, Mammadyarov Street
267.	Dwelling house	1894	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Mammadyarov Street
268.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, Mammadyarov Street
269.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, Mammadyarov Street
270.	Dwelling house	1909	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	16, Mammadyarov Street
271.	Dwelling house	1907	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18, Mammadyarov Street
272.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	21, Mammadyarov

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
273.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	26-28, Mammadyarov Street
274.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	27, Mammadyarov Street
275.	Dwelling house	1896	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	29, Mammadyarov Street
276.	Dwelling house	1882	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	31, Mammadyarov Street
277.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	50, Mammadyarov Street
278.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	52, Mammadyarov Street
279.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i>	56, Mammadyarov

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
280.	Dwelling house	1889	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	58, Mammadyarov Street
281.	Dwelling house	1845	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	60, Mammadyarov Street
282.	Dwelling house	1908	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	62, Mammadyarov Street
283.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	64, Mammadyarov Street
284.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	70, Mammadyarov Street
285.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	72, Mammadyarov Street
286.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i>	3 “a”, 1 st

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Mammadyarov Lane
287.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3 “b”, 1 st Mammadyarov Lane
288.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, 1 st Mammadyarov Lane
289.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	1, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
290.	Dwelling house	1875	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
291.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
292.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
293.	Dwelling house	1830	<i>Baku.</i>	, 3 rd Mammadyarov

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
294.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
295.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	10, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
296.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	12, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
297.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	14, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
298.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	16, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
299.	Dwelling house	1876	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
300.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	20 “a”, 3 rd

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Mammadyarov Lane
301.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	22, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
302.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	24, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
303.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	26, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
304.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	28 “a”, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
305.	Dwelling house	1915	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	30, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
306.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	32, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
307.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i>	42, 3 rd Mammadyarov

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
308.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	44-46, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
309.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	52, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
310.	Remains of the facade wall of dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	80, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
311.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	82, 3 rd Mammadyarov Lane
312.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	90, Kichik Gala Street
313.	Dwelling house	1825	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	92, Kichik Gala Street
314.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i>	98, Kichik Gala Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
315.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	100 “a”, Kichik Gala Street
316.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	100 “b”, Kichik Gala Street
317.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	102, Kichik Gala Street
318.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	104, Kichik Gala Street
319.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	106 “a”, Kichik Gala Street
320.	Dwelling house	1887	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	108, Kichik Gala Street
321.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i>	110. Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Street
322.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	112 “a”, Kichik Gala Street
323.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	112 “b”, Kichik Gala Street
324.	Dwelling house	1892	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	118, Kichik Gala Street
325.	Dwelling house	1891	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	124, Kichik Gala Street
326.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	128, Kichik Gala Street
327.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
328.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	6, 2 nd Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
329.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
330.	Dwelling house	1901	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	10 “b”, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
331.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
332.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	20, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
333.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	22, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
334.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	32, 2 nd Kichik Gala Lane
335.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i>	34, 2 nd Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
336.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, 4 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
337.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, 4 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
338.	Dwelling house	1875	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	10, 4 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
339.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
340.	Dwelling house	1879	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
341.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
342.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i>	9, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
343.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	12 “a”, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
344.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	14, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
345.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
346.	Dwelling house	1873	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
347.	Dwelling house	1778	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
348.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	19, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
349.	Dwelling house	1803	<i>Baku.</i>	20 “a”, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
350.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	23 “a”, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
351.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	25, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
352.	Dwelling house	1848	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	26, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
353.	Dwelling house	1911	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	27, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
354.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	31, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
355.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	32, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
356.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i>	37, 8 ^{ht} Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
357.	Dwelling house	1897	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
358.	Dwelling house	1901	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
359.	Dwelling house	1854	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
360.	Dwelling house	1925	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9 “a”, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
361.	Dwelling house	1926	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9 “b”, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
362.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
363.	Dwelling house	1865	<i>Baku.</i>	14, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	Lane
364.	Dwelling house	1810	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	16, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
365.	Dwelling house	1860	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17 “a”, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
366.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
367.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	20, 10 ^{ht} Kichik Gala Lane
368.	Arcade	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Menjinski Street
369.	Remains of the medieval building under the church and the chapel	XV c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Menjinski Street
370.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i>	5, Mirza Shafi Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
371.	Dwelling house	1876	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, Mirza Shafi Street
372.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, Mirza Shafi Street
373.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, Mirza Shafi Street
374.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	12, Mirza Shafi Street
375.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18 “a”, Mirza Shafi Street
376.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	18 “b”, Mirza Shafi Street
377.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	20, Mirza Shafi Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
378.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, Nekrasov Street
379.	Aga Zeynal hamam (bath)	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, Nekrasov Street
380.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, Nekrasov Street
381.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, Nekrasov Street
382.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Nekrasov Street
383.	Building of House of medical workers	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	77, Neftchilar avenue
384.	Dwelling house	1896	<i>Baku.</i>	79, Neftchilar avenue

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
385.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	81, Neftchilar avenue
386.	Dwelling house	1889	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	83, Neftchilar avenue
387.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	89, Neftchilar avenue
388.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	91, Neftchilar avenue
389.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	97, Neftchilar avenue
390.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	103, Neftchilar avenue
391.	Dwelling house	1909	<i>Baku.</i>	105, Neftchilar avenue

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
392.	Dwelling house	1868	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, Pestel Street
393.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, Pestel Street
394.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, Pestel Street
395.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, Pestel Street
396.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, Pestel Street
397.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Pestel Street
398.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i>	14, Pestel Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
399.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, Pestel Street
400.	Dwelling house	1910	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17, Pestel Street
401.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, Sabir Street
402.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, Sabir Street
403.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, Sabir Street
404.	Dwelling house	1840	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, Sabir Street
405.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i>	17, Sabir Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
406.	Dwelling house	1848	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	19, Sabir Street
407.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	21, Sabir Street
408.	Caravanserai	1847	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	25, Sabir Street
409.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, Tver Street
410.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	6, Tver Street
411.	Dwelling house	1800	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	8, Tver Street
412.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i>	9, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
413.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	11, Tver Street
414.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17, Tver Street
415.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	23, Tver Street
416.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	24, Tver Street
417.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	26, Tver Street
418.	Dwelling house	1907	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	27, Tver Street
419.	Dwelling house	1891	<i>Baku.</i>	28, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
420.	Dwelling house	1878	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	29, Tver Street
421.	Dwelling house	1873	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	31 “a”, Tver Street
422.	Dwelling house	1895	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	32, Tver Street
423.	Dwelling house	1901	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	33, Tver Street
424.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	34 “a”, Tver Street
425.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	35, Tver Street
426.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i>	36, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
427.	Dwelling house	1897	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	37, Tver Street
428.	Dwelling house	1905	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	39, Tver Street
429.	Haji Gaib mosque	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	41, Tver Street
430.	Dwelling house	1901	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	43, Tver Street
431.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	45, Tver Street
432.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	49, Tver Street
433.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i>	52, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
434.	Dwelling house	1912	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	54, Tver Street
435.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	59, Tver Street
436.	Dwelling house	1820	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	60, Tver Street
437.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	61, Tver Street
438.	Dwelling house	1840	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	62, Tver Street
439.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	63–65, Tver Street
440.	Dwelling house	1858	<i>Baku.</i>	71, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
441.	Dwelling house	1896	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	72, Tver Street
442.	Dwelling house	1863	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	74, Tver Street
443.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	81, Tver Street
444.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	85, Tver Street
445.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	88, Tver Street
446.	Dwelling house	1700	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	90, Tver Street
447.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i>	89–91, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
448.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	92, Tver Street
449.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	93–95, Tver Street
450.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	94, Tver Street
451.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	96, Tver Street
452.	Dwelling house	1885	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	97, Tver Street
453.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	109, Tver Street
454.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i>	111, Tver Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
455.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	113, Tver Street
456.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	115, Tver Street
457.	Dwelling house	1903	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	2, 2 nd Tver Lane
458.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, 2 nd Tver Lane
459.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, 2 nd Tver Lane
460.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9 “a”, 2 nd Tver Lane
461.	Dwelling house	1850	<i>Baku.</i>	11 “a”, 2 nd Tver Lane

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
462.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	3, Firdovsi Street
463.	Dwelling house	1919	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	4, Firdovsi Street
464.	Dwelling house	1888	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	5, Firdovsi Street
465.	Dwelling house	1890	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	7, Firdovsi Street
466.	Dwelling house	1898	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	9, Firdovsi Street
467.	Dwelling house	1870	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	10, Firdovsi Street
468.	Dwelling house	1825	<i>Baku.</i>	11 “a”, Firdovsi Street

			<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	
469.	Dwelling house	1920	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	13, Firdovsi Street
470.	Dwelling house	1853	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	15, Firdovsi Street
471.	Dwelling house	1900	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	16, Firdovsi Street
472.	Dwelling house	1883	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	17, Firdovsi Street
473.	Dwelling house	1893	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	21, Firdovsi Street
474.	Dwelling house	1880	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher)	23, Firdovsi Street
475.	The Complex of	XV c.	<i>Baku.</i>	76, Gala Lane

	<p>Shirvanshahs’ Palace:</p> <p>1. Dwelling house; 2. Divankhane; 3. Palace mosque; 4. Mausoleum of Seyid Yahya Bakuvi; 5. Shirvanshahs’ tomb; 6. Portal of Eastern Gate; 7. Bath-house; 8. Mosque of Key-Gubad.</p>	<p>XV c. XV c. 1441 – 1442 XV c. 1435 – 1436 1585 XV c. XIV – XV cc.</p>	<p>“<i>Inner Town</i>” (Icheri Sheher).</p>	
476.	Cathedral mosque and minaret	XX and XIV cc.	Baku. “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	51, A.Zeynally Street
477.	Mosque of Muhammed and minaret	1078/79	Baku. “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	42, Tver Street
478.	City walls of Baku with towers and gates	XIII – XIX cc.	Baku. “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	Walled City of Baku
479.	Maiden Tower	XII c.	Baku.	A.Zeynally Street

	(Gyz Galasy)		<i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	
480.	Market square with arches	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	A.Zeynally Street
481.	Haji Gaib’s bath-house	XV c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	65, A.Zeynally Street
482.	Lezghin mosque	1169	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	55, A.Zeynally Street
483.	House of Baku khans	XVIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	44, Boyuk Gala Street
484.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	4, 7 th M.Magomayev LANE
485.	Dwelling house	XVIII – XIX cc.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i> (Icheri Sheher).	6, 7 th M.Magomayev LANE
486.	Caravanserai	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> <i>“Inner Town”</i>	9, Gulla STREET

	(Multani)		(Icheri Sheher).	
487.	Caravanserai	XV – XVII cc.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	12, Gulla STREET
488.	Caravanserai (two storeyed)	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	9, Menjinski STREET
489.	Caravanserai (small)	XVII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	1, Menjinski STREET
490.	Gasym bey’s bath.	XVII – XIX cc	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	4, Gertsen Street
491.	Baylar mosque	XIX c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	47, Mammadyarov STREET
492.	Aga Mikail bath	XVIII c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	16, Kichik Gala STREET
493.	Gileyli mosque	1309	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	5, Tver Street

494.	Quadrangular Tower	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	13, Kichik Gala STREET
495.	Underground buildings (storage pool and underground way)	XIV c.	<i>Baku.</i> “ <i>Inner Town</i> ” (Icheri Sheher).	Kichik Gala STREET

THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN ON THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL & CULTURAL MONUMENTS

These law check's relationships connected with preservation, studying and using of historical and cultural monuments.

Chapter I. General conditions.

Article 1. The preservation of historical and cultural monuments.

In accordance with Article 77 of Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic the conservation of historical and cultural monuments is everybody's debt.

The cultural and historical monuments are national wealth of people.

The State provides the conservation of historical and cultural monuments, makes conditions for their scientific research and for creation institutions which are necessary for their announcement, also State provides their activity and development, makes good conditions for the wise using of monuments.

The institutions of legislative, executive and judicial authority, local self-government, political parties, public organization, trade-unions, legal and physical persons ought to protect historical and cultural monuments, ought to help corresponding executive authorities engaged in conservation of monuments, institutions established by local self-government and non governmental organizations.

The subjects mentioned in the 4th paragraph of this article during excavation and restoration building, works at the area of historical and cultural monuments should receive permit from corresponding institutions of executive authority, taking into account the opinion of Academy of Sciences and after receiving such permit during the excavation or restoration works they ought to carry out the directions about the preservation of monuments, given by corresponding institutions of executive authority and specialists.

Article 2. The notion and classification of historical and cultural monuments.

Historical and cultural monuments (bellow – monuments) are volumes connected with archaeological and architectural objects, ethnographic, numismatic, epigraphic,

anthropological materials, memorable buildings, places and things connected with historical persons or events, religious mind of people.

The monuments can be movable and immovable (stationary). The movable monuments are kept in museums, archives, funds, exhibitions and other corresponding places, the immovable monuments being in majority archaeological and architectural monuments are protected at the places of their location or building.

The notions used in this Law expresses the following meanings:

- a) archaeological monuments – the models of material culture connected with man's work and situating underground such as first human settlements and places of living ancient cemeteries, defence systems, fortifications, places of worships any kinds of ancient objects, religious and memorial monuments, pictures and inscriptions on stones and rocks, tracks of ancient use of mines, tools of labour ancient roads, remains of bridges, aryks, wells and cisterns, water-pipes, etc.;
- b) architectural monuments – constructions keeping the volume-planning solution in enough extent, architectural-construction buildings with different functions, auxiliary objects; civil engineering works, monuments of urbanization; the dwelling objects major part of which consists of architectural monuments and buildings of historical-cultural art, divided into traditional districts sometimes surrounded by fortification walls and keeping the net of streets and engineering works partly, garden-squares, alleys, models of fine-art; recent architectural monuments; architectural buildings and constructions old-time thanks to their volume plan, artistic-esthetic, exploitation-functional and technical-constructive solution, forms of small architecture; monuments, obelisks, fountains, waterfalls, springs, pools, kiosks and other objects of creativity which occupies special place at the area;
- c) historical monuments – volumes connected with history of State and society, wares and movement of national freedom, development of science and technics, important events in the people's life, constructions connected with life of Heroes of Soviet Union, National Heroes, famous scientists and fine-artists, caravanseries, memorial places, written documents and objects, ethnographic monuments, constructions and tools of labour objects, reflecting the tangible moral, ideological, industrial and economical life of people, epigraphic monuments – different models of stones, clays, metals and woods with inscriptions on them;
- d) documentary monuments – acts of official state organizations, ancient manuscripts, rare printed works, archives and related phono-, photo- and cinema archives;
- e) monuments of art – models of artistic, figurative, decorative-applied art, which have historical and esthetic volumes;
- f) preserves – protected sites or areas, which are very important for history and culture;

g) the protection zone of monuments – additional buffer zone around the area of monuments for the defence from damage of their appearance, determined in depend of the character of the monument.

Article 3. The legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the preservation of monuments.

The legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the preservation of monuments consists of the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic, this Law, other acts of the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic and international agreements in which Azerbaijan Republic takes part.

Article 4. The ownership of monuments.

Monuments can be in State, Municipal and also in private ownership.

The privatization of monuments which are in State ownership (except of dwelling houses and parts of them which registered as architectural monuments of local importance) is not admitted.

Any changes of appearance and inner design of privatized dwelling houses and separate parts of them, any act which can damage their cultural, historical volume is forbidden.

The Government has preferential rights on the purchase of state-registered and in private possession monuments.

Upon discovery of a new monument on a certain territory the land is declared a cultural and historical prominence area and the portion of land with the edifices situated on it can be purchased by the State following special procedures. The monuments in private ownership undergo registration by the State and their owners are obliged to inform the relevant State authorities of his/her intent in case of sell the monument. Without the clearance from the relevant State authority no artifacts in private ownership are allowed to exports from the country.

Article 5. Participation by the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences in protection, restoration, gradation of monuments in determination of their usage.

The Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences has duties as following: the exposition and examination of monuments, protection of the revealed material and cultural remnants; It also performs urgent examination of new construction sites; participates in gradation of monuments according to their importance; where necessary carries out conservation and restoration of material and cultural remnants; organizes popularization of monuments and works out the manuals on their protection, examination, restoration and conservation; acts as a scientific and practical advisor; undersigns international protocols and agreements concerned with examination of monuments; carries out other tasks stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The projects of the monuments' restoration is affirmed by the relevant authority with consideration of the opinion from the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

Chapter II.

State registration and gradation of the monuments.

Article 6. State Registration of the monuments.

Registration of the monuments by the State as well as their listing and inventorization, affirmation of the lists and drawing of the maps indicating the immovable objects are all carried out by the relevant executive state authorities.

Article 7. Gradation of the monuments.

Monuments are gradate as those of international, state and local significant. Gradation is carried out and affirmed by the relevant executive authority in accordance with the international norms and based on the opinion of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

It is not allowed to exclude any monument from an affirmed list.

The list of monuments of World significance is presented to the relevant international organizations.

Article 8. Registration of the monuments which related to Azerbaijan but are outside of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The monuments outside the borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan relevant to the country undergo the State registration by the relevant executive authority, with composing a special catalogue in-cooperation with the concerned authorities of the countries on which territory those monuments are situated, problems of the monuments' protection and restoration are also handled in cooperation.

Chapter III.

State Guarantee of Monuments Protection.

Article 9. Financing of Protection, Examination, Restoration and Conservation of Monuments.

Financing of Protection, Examination, Restoration and Conservation of monuments is provided from the State and local funds, also financial support and donations from physical as well as juridical persons.

Article 10. Inviolability of Monuments.

It is prohibited to alter the art-esthetical outlook of monuments, to destroy them and to perform refurbishment, construction, household and any other activities that might damage them.

Article 11. Duties and responsibilities of physical and juridical persons owning or using the monuments.

Physical and juridical persons owning or using the monuments are obliged to observe strictly the rules of protection, examination and exploitation of monuments.

Physical and juridical persons owning or using the monuments are responsible for the State of preservation of same as stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 12. Protection of monuments while performing construction and communication activities of the State significance within the area and buffer zones of monuments.

Within the area and buffer zones of monuments performing construction and communication activities of the State significance which could endanger the monuments can be carried out receiving permission from the relevant executive authorities. The safety measures taken are funded by the subject that is performing the above mentioned activities.

If the transport passing along the routes that cross the protected areas or are neighboring, endanger the monuments the relevant executive authority may reduce or prohibit the rate of passage.

Article 13. Protection of the monuments discovered during the construction and other activities.

If during any such activities a monument is discovered the work must be stopped immediately and the relevant executive authorities and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences must be informed of the discovery. In this case construction or any other proceedings may be allowed to continue by the relevant executive authorities and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences provided the favourable opinion of the specialists.

During construction or any other activities in the areas of historical or archaeological significance the areas shall be examined by experts in advance and the monuments present primarily assessed. The relevant executive authority is to ensure the presence of their representative as well of an expert cooperation.

Article 14. Archaeological researches of new construction sites.

During the major infrastructural works (oil, gas pipe-lines, etc.), during the construction activities on the area exceeding 1 hectare at the technical-economical

substantiation phase the organization performing the mentioned activities is obliged to apply to the relevant executive authority and the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and to give funds for implementation of primary research of monuments.

Upon discovery of an archaeological monuments in the given area infrastructure and economical activities are not allowed to be carried out without permission of the relevant executive authority as well as without special scientific steps being taken.

Article 15. The case of the monuments found in treasure.

The monuments found or discovered in treasures should be given to the State. Person who discovered a treasure and found object is awarded in order envisaged by the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic for the monuments given up to State.

The owner or the user of accidentally discovered treasures should give an information about the treasures to the corresponding executive powers. The accidentally discovered treasure should be registered by the corresponding executive powers and the scientific inventory of the treasure should be provided.

Article 16. The export and the return of monuments.

Movable monuments with the aim of cultural and scientific exchange can be temporary exported only with permission of corresponding executive authority. With these aims for temporary export of monuments the corresponding executive authority should gives written notion to the custom office.

Non-return of the temporary exported monument is forbidden.

A search, a finding and return of monuments illicit exported from the Republic of Azerbaijan is realized by the corresponding executive authorities.

Article 17. The features of property turnover of monuments.

The sale of monuments of World and national importance which are in State ownership is forbidden.

At the time of sale or purchase of movable monuments the information about this should be given to the corresponding executive authority.

Article 18. The preservation of monuments in case of war or an armed conflict.







Baku (Azerbaijan)

No 958

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	The Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower
<i>Location</i>	Apsheron Peninsula
<i>State Party</i>	Republic of Azerbaijan
<i>Date</i>	15 October 1999

Justification by State Party

There has been human settlement on the site of the Walled City of Baku from the Palaeolithic period up to the present day. The city reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. **Criteria i, iv, and v**

Category of property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*.

History and Description

Baku is located in the state of Shirvan, which existed from the 9th century CE until 1538, when it was annexed by Safavid Iran. In 1585 the town was captured by the Ottoman Sultan Murat III, and in 1723 it was occupied by the Russian General Matushkin, when it was destroyed by fire. It became part of the Russian Empire in 1783.

- The Inner Walled City (*Icheri Sheher*)

The Inner Walled City, which forms the property proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, is one of the few surviving medieval towns in Azerbaijan. It retains the characteristic features of a medieval town, such as the labyrinth of narrow streets, congested buildings, and tiny courtyards.

The walls of the old town, which still survive on the western and northern sides, were built by Menutsshochr Shah in the 12th century and were repaired in the 19th century. The narrow streets are lined with houses dating from the late 18th century onwards, but also contain earlier monuments, mostly concentrated in the lower, seaward, site of the town. These include the Mehmet Masjid of 1078–79, two single-cell *medresses* of the 12th century,

the 15th century Haji Gaib Hammam, to the south of which lie two 17th century Zoroastrian fire temples, the larger with a courtyard truncated by the modern road. Next to these is the 16th-17th century two-storeyed Kasumbek Caravanserai for merchants coming by sea, and nearby is the 17th-century Kasumbek Mosque. Further to the east lie the 14th-15th century Multani Caravanserai, used by Indian merchants, and facing it the 15th-century Bukhara Caravanserai, built for merchants from central Asia, behind which there is a small derelict 17th century *hammam*.

- The Maiden Tower (*Giz Galasy*)

Located in the south-east part of Icheri Sheher, this unique monument of Azerbaijan architecture was built in two periods. It is an astonishing cylindrical structure, rising to eight storeys and 29.5m high, with a diameter of 16.5m. Each storey is roofed with a shallow vault with a central aperture. The walls are 5m thick at the base and 3.2-4m at the top. The bottom three storeys are thought to date to as early as the 7th or 6th century BCE and to have been an astronomical observatory or fire temple. Evidence for this comes from the existence of a shaft, visible at the back of niches in the second and third storeys, which it has been established extends 15m below ground level. This appears to have been designed to channel natural gas to provide fuel for an eternal flame.

The main part of the tower is circular in plan, but with a long solid projection to the east which points towards sunrise at the equinoxes. The floors are connected by staircases built in the walls, and are lit by means of narrow windows. The upper part of the tower dates from the 12th century and incorporates a Kufic inscription of Kubey Mesud ibn Da'ud, commemorating a reconstruction in the 12th century. The masonry is quite distinct from the original, as alternate courses of stone were recessed in order to take gypsum plaster, to give a black-and-white striped effect. Some of the original plaster survives on the more protected north-western, side. In addition, the masonry at the end of the beak-like projection is curved, whilst that of the earliest stonework on which it is built has square corners. In the upper, medieval, portion of the tower there is a staircase from the floor built in the thickness of the wall in the area next to the projection.

- The Shirvanshahs' Palace

The Palace was built in the 15th century, when Shamaha was finally abandoned as the capital in favour of Baku. Construction proceeded during the reigns of Shirvanshah Khalilulla I and his son, Faruk, until the latter was killed in battle in 1501. The palace was seriously damaged by a Russian naval bombardment in the 18th century and much of the upper parts were destroyed. Restoration work was carried out in the 18th-20th centuries. Treasures from the palace, initially taken to Tabriz, were subsequently transferred as booty to the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul.

The complex comprises several discrete elements: the residential part, the *Divankhane*, the Shirvanshahs' mausoleum, the Palace Mosque with its minaret, the baths (*hammam*), the Mausoleum of the Court Astrologer Seyid Yahya Bakuvi, the slightly later Eastern Gate, and the mosque of Key-Gubad. The palace is built on the highest point of one of the hills within Icheri Sheher. Extending over three superimposed terraces, it is clearly visible from the sea from and the heights surrounding the city. Entry is

into an open courtyard at the upper level, which provides access both to the Divankhane and the residential part of the palace.

The *Divankhane*, the place of state meetings and receptions, consists of a square courtyard, arcaded on three sides, with the octagonal building of the Divankhane itself occupying the centre. The western facade of the rotunda is embellished by the magnificent portal. The ruler sat on an elevated level, below which there is a basement cell with a communicating grille in the floor. Some of the carving on the capitals of the arcade on the exterior of the building was never completed, possibly because of Faruk's death in 1501. The building is covered with a stone dome.

The two-storey *residential section* of the palace is entered through a high portal into an octagonal, domed, entrance hall, formerly faced with ceramic tiles. The small octagonal vestibule beyond it connects it with other parts of the palace: four entrances lead to different rooms and two to staircases. The slots of the niches of the octahedral hall were intended for communication with the ground floor. The southern and eastern halls are distinct in form and decoration from the ceremonial halls and rooms on the first floor.

This section of the palace is much less complete, as a result of the Russian bombardment, which destroyed both the domes that formerly covered the rooms as well as the upper parts of the walls. The rooms provide different views of the Caspian Sea. Good-quality stone carving is being undertaken to replace missing elements, but it has not been possible to reproduce the fine drilled 15th century work. The inner faces of the walls of the dining room of the palace have been faced with new stone backed on reinforced concrete columns. (It has already been appreciated that the introduction of mild steel into a historic structure is unwise and these columns are to be removed.) The lower stores in the domestic part of the palace open on a garden.

This garden contains the *Mausoleum of Seyid Yahya Bakuvi*, a court astrologer, which was originally entered through a rectangular mosque, only the foundations of which now survive. The tomb is a two-storey domed structure. Stored in the garden are sections of a tall inscription; these were recovered from the sea and originally formed part of the wall of the 12th century Sabail island fortress, destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century.

The middle courtyard of the palace, at a lower level, contains the *Shirvanshahs' mausoleum*, built in 1434–35 by Shah Khalilulla I for his mother and sons. It is rectangular in plan and covered by a hexagonal dome ornamented with multiradial stars. When excavated in 1945–46, the mausoleum was found to contain seven burials, accompanied by rich grave goods, now in the Museum of History of Azerbaijan.

At right-angles is the *palace mosque* of 1441, the dome of which has simple plaster work of the 19th century. There are two prayer halls, together with some subsidiary rooms. There are three entrances into the mosque, the main (northern) one having a portal, on both sides of which there are semicircular niches intended for shoes. As in a number of other places in the palace, water penetration through the stone roof of the mosque is causing concern.

The lowest part of the palace are the ruins of the Palace *bath-house*, discovered in 1939 during excavations in a vineyard. Its plan consists of two large rectangular structures divided into smaller ones by four columns, with a separate furnace building for producing the steam taken through underfloor channels to the bath. Sections of the original wall tiles survive in some of the rooms.

The Eastern Portal of the Shirvanshahs' Palace was erected later than the other parts of the complex, in the 16th century. Its upper part is decorated with the constructional inscription in Arabic referring to the date of building (1585-86) and the name of the Shah who ordered it to be built. The inscription has rosettes with plant ornaments on either side.

- The Tsarist period city in the Buffer Zone

This lies outside the Inner Walled City, nominated for World Heritage inscription, but constitutes a buffer zone protecting the setting of the latter. During the last two decades of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, Baku was one of the major centres of oil production in the world. This generated substantial wealth, as can be seen by the high quality of the buildings dating from this period. The main conservation problem with these concerns the balconies, which were formed of stone slabs supported by slender iron girders. Decay of the stone and rusting of the ironwork has led many of them to be replaced in concrete, usually with the concurrent loss of their supporting stones consoles.

Management and Protection

Legal status

The Walled City of Baku has an area of some 21.5ha. Out of its 500 buildings, 100 are owned by the State, 300 belong to the Baku Metropolitan Municipality (former Baku Soviet), and 100 are privately owned.

The Walled City of Baku with its monuments and its large buffer zone from the Tsarist period has been inventoried and was listed as a National Monument in 1968 and 1988. The plans for rehabilitation have been approved in 1988. Currently, the preservation is regulated by the new law on the preservation of historic and cultural monuments, dated 10 April 1998 (no. 470), and the presidential decree of 13 June 1998. The Shirvanshahs' Palace and the Maiden Tower are managed as National Museums, under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The walled city is the responsibility of the Baku Municipality.

Management

At the time of the preparation of the nomination, the administration and management of the State Historical-Architectural Preserve of Icheri Sheher was the responsibility of the National Committee of Restoration and Preservation of the Monuments of History and Culture, reporting to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic. This has now been replaced by the Institute of Restoration of Historical and Cultural Monuments. The committee has several subdivisions responsible for special activities. For its projects, the Committee consults the Institute of Architecture and Art of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. The Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Azerbaijan Academy

of Sciences is in charge of the archaeological research and excavations.

The protection law of 1998 gives considerable powers to the Ministry of Culture to control development within the city. The law acknowledges the participation of international organizations and institutions in the protection of local monuments. However, the Republic of Azerbaijan is going through a very challenging period in its history. External funding will be crucial for the successful application of the intentions of the law. The government has applied to the World Bank to obtain a loan for this purpose. Currently, the Institute responsible for the conservation and management of the historic monuments is poorly equipped, with few personnel, and has little funding. There is no private funding at present.

There are concerns regarding the construction of new buildings within the old city, resulting from recent concessions for oil near Baku, and this has given rise to the wish to build more office space. It is noted that the Institute has had some success in reaching a compromise about the planning control, and limiting the height of new buildings to three or four storeys, instead of two as in the medieval buildings. There is an urgent need to strengthen the Institute, assuring additional personnel with proper training and equipment. The World Heritage nomination would also further sustain the cause of protection and conservation in the city, and may be crucial for the future.

Visitor facilities include the identification of a pedestrian zone and cultural itineraries with relevant orientation and information panels, displayed with the Walled City and the buffer zone. There are reported to be about 300,000 foreign visitors to the city annually, and about 150,000 visit the museums. The walled city has about 5000 inhabitants, and the buffer zone has some 1500 day-time workers, mainly government employees. The city currently faces some problems related to immigration and the needs of the new inhabitants. There are also problems resulting from speculation by foreign companies who wish to establish their headquarters within Icheri Sheher. The area of Baku is not subject to particular natural hazards, but the salty air of the Caspian Sea does cause decay of stone and metal. This is due to the winds from the desert and arid areas being mixed with the high relative humidity (60%) and sulphur gas in Baku.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

The town of Baku has been well preserved in its fabric until the present time. Recently, there have been major works to improve its infrastructures, road paving, park layouts, and public squares. In 1968, the list of architectural monuments of Azerbaijan included 44 historic buildings in the Inner Town, Icheri Sheher. In 1988, a further 495 historic buildings, mostly dwelling houses, were added to the list. According to the law, the Walled City of Baku has been declared a national monument with a zone of strict protection and a buffer zone, consisting mainly of the expansion in the Tsarist period. The principal guidelines of the rehabilitation plan for the Inner Town were approved in 1989.

Authenticity

The Walled City of Baku with its fabric, as well as the 15th century Shirvanshahs' Palace and the 6th–12th century Maiden Tower, have preserved their authenticity in their main parts, although there have been some problems. The Walled City has suffered from some changes at the beginning of the 20th century, although today these changes can be accepted as part of history. In the past five years, there has been a certain amount of new construction within the Walled City as a result of economic pressures.

The city walls of the 12th century have maintained their authenticity on the western and northern sides in particular, although the upper part was rebuilt in the 1960s. The fortifications were restored some years ago and are in a relatively good condition. The Maiden Tower is used as a museum presenting the evolution of the city of Baku. Archaeological research is still under way in the area. The building was restored some years ago, using cement. The purpose is to remove the cement and to replace it with traditional mortar, subject to funding being available. The Shirvanshahs' Palace complex is currently used as a museum. The minor buildings, such as the Divankhane, the family tomb, and the mosque, are in relatively good condition and authentic. The residential parts of the palace have recently been subject to reconstruction, which has raised criticism. Following a UNESCO mission in 1995, the work has now been stopped. The old commercial streets between Shamahy Gate and Salyan Gate have preserved part of their original fabric; this has in part been rebuilt, including the Multany (Hindu) Caravanserai, the Bukhara caravanserai, the Friday Mosque, and the public baths.

Even though the Walled City of Baku has obviously suffered many changes and even destructions, it is an exceptionally important historic site, especially since it is almost the only one of its type left. In an overall judgement, and considering that much of the original historic fabric still remains, the site can be considered to satisfy the test of authenticity.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the Walled City of Baku in March 2000.

Qualities

The Inner Walled City is one of the few surviving medieval towns in Azerbaijan. It retains the characteristic features of a medieval town, such as the labyrinth of narrow streets, congested buildings, tiny courtyards, and its 12th century walls. The houses date from the late 18th century onwards, but also contain earlier monuments, mostly in the seaward side of the town, including mosques, schools, baths, Zoroastrian fire temples, and caravanserais.

Comparative analysis

The city of Baku can be compared with other cities in Azerbaijan, such as Shabran, Cuba, and Gevad. These have a similar structure in their urban plan, but they are less well preserved in their fabric. In the neighbouring countries, Baku has been compared with Tbilisi in Georgia, Derbend in Dagestan (Russia), and Tabriz in Iran. The buildings bear some resemblance to architecture in the Near and Middle

East. However, Baku has its own character, where the various influences have merged into a single unity, and it is difficult to compare it with other places. In fact, it remains the best preserved place and is in many aspects a unique historic city.

ICOMOS recommendations for future action

It is recommended that the nomination be accepted subject to the State Party giving assurances that it will undertake the necessary measures for a long-term development aiming at guaranteeing the conservation of the historic city. Regular reports on progress should be provided to the World Heritage Committee at two-yearly intervals.

- The whole walled city should be included in the nomination area, but special control should be exercised for the areas with modern constructions.
- Action should be taken to strengthen the management structure in the city with adequate resources, trained personnel, and equipment. The master plan needs to be revised with more detailed guidelines regarding the conservation of the historic fabric. A training strategy should be drawn up to integrate modern conservation methodologies into the management structure.
- A strategic plan needs to be prepared to ensure the implementation of a coherent policy in the conservation of historic structures and their immediate setting, as well as guaranteeing proper guidelines and control for new constructions regarding their volume, materials, and uses.
- A long-term conservation programme is required, including plans for the conservation and restoration of listed buildings, as well as including a short-term plan for the correction of problems caused by past interventions.
- A monitoring structure should be established, including regular reporting on the progress.

Brief description

Built on a site that has been inhabited since the Palaeolithic times, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City (*Icheri Sheher*) has preserved much of its 12th century defensive walls. The 12th century Maiden Tower (*Giz Galasy*) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BCE, and the 15th century Shirvanshahs' Palace is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan architecture.

Recommendation

That the site be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *critterion iv*, subject to the State Party giving assurances of the further development of the conservation management and monitoring structures for the city:

Criterion vi The Walled City of Baku represents an outstanding and rare example of an historic urban ensemble and architecture with influence from Zoroastrian, Sassanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian cultures.

ICOMOS, September 2000

Bakou (Azerbaïdjan)

No 958

Identification

Bien proposé La cité fortifiée de Bakou avec le palais des Chahs de Chirvan et la tour de la Vierge

Lieu Péninsule d'Apchéron

État partie République d'Azerbaïdjan

Date 15 octobre 1999

Justification émanant de l'État partie

Le site de la cité fortifiée de Bakou accueille des peuplements humains depuis l'ère paléolithique. La ville révèle des traces de présence zoroastrienne, sassanide, arabe, perse, shirvani, ottomane et russe, dans une continuité culturelle.

Critères iii, iv et v

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*.

Histoire et description

Bakou est située dans l'État de Chirvan, qui exista du IX^e siècle de notre ère jusqu'en 1538, époque à laquelle il fut annexé par l'Iran des Safavides. En 1585, la ville fut conquise par le sultan ottoman Murat III et, en 1723, occupée par le général russe Matouchkine. Elle devint partie intégrante de l'Empire russe en 1783.

- La cité fortifiée intérieure (*Icheri Sheher*)

La cité fortifiée intérieure, qui forme le bien proposé pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, est l'une des rares villes médiévales subsistant en Azerbaïdjan Elle conserve les traits propres à une ville médiévale : labyrinthe de rues étroites, bâtiments surpeuplés et cours minuscules.

Les murailles de l'ancienne cité, qui demeurent sur les côtés ouest et nord, ont été construites par le Chah Menutshochr au XII^e siècle, et réparées au XIX^e siècle. Les ruelles étroites sont bordées de maisons qui remontent pour les plus anciennes à la fin du XVIII^e siècle, mais sont également jalonnées de monuments plus anciens, concentrés pour la plupart dans la partie inférieure de la

ville, vers la mer. Parmi ceux-ci, le Mehmet Masjid de 1078-1079, deux *medresses* à une seule cellule du XII^e siècle, le hammam Hadji-Gayiba du XV^e siècle, au sud duquel se dressent deux temples zoroastriens du feu datant du XVII^e siècle, dont le plus ancien est doté d'une cour tronquée par la route moderne. À proximité s'élève le caravansérail Kasumbek, bâtiment du XVI^e-XVII^e siècle sur deux étages, destiné aux marchands arrivant par la mer, de même que la mosquée Kasumbek, du XVII^e siècle. Plus à l'est se trouve le caravansérail Multani, du XIV^e-XV^e siècle, où se retrouvaient les marchands indiens, et face à lui le caravansérail Bukhara, construit pour les marchands d'Asie centrale, derrière lequel se cache un petit hammam du XVII^e siècle, en ruines.

- La tour de la Vierge (*Giz Galasy*)

Situé dans la partie sud-est d'Icheri Sheher, cet exemple unique de l'architecture azerbaïdjanaise fut construit en deux temps. C'est une étonnante structure cylindrique, s'élevant sur huit étages et de 29,5 mètres de haut, pour un diamètre de 16,5 mètres. Chaque étage est surmonté d'une voûte peu profonde dotée d'une ouverture centrale. Les murs font 5 mètres d'épaisseur à la base et 3,2 – 4 mètres au sommet. Les trois étages du bas remontent, d'après les estimations, au VII^e ou VI^e siècle avant notre ère ; on croit qu'il s'agissait d'un observatoire astronomique ou d'un temple du feu. Pour preuve l'existence d'un puits, visible à l'arrière des niches du second et du troisième étage, dont il a été établi qu'il descend à 15 mètres sous terre. Il semble avoir été conçu pour canaliser du gaz naturel et alimenter une flamme éternelle.

La principale partie de la tour est de plan circulaire, mais avec une projection longue et massive vers l'est, qui pointe vers le lever du soleil pendant les équinoxes. Les étages sont reliés par des escaliers, construits dans les murs, et éclairés par des fenêtres étroites. La partie supérieure de la tour date du XII^e siècle et incorpore une inscription coufique de Kubey Mesud ibn Da'ud, commémorant une reconstruction au XII^e siècle. La maçonnerie se distingue assez facilement de l'original, des bandes de pierre ayant été creusées pour accueillir du plâtre de gypse, afin de créer un effet de rayures noires et blanches. Une partie du plâtre d'origine subsiste du côté nord-ouest, plus protégé. En outre, la maçonnerie à l'extrémité de la projection en forme de bec, est incurvée, tandis que celle des ouvrages antérieurs sur lesquels elle s'élève possède des coins carrés. Dans la partie supérieure de la tour médiévale, un escalier creusé dans l'épaisseur du mur mène du sol à la zone située près de la projection.

- Le palais des Chahs de Chirvan

Ce palais fut bâti au XV^e siècle, lorsque la capitale Shamah fut finalement abandonnée au profit de Bakou. La construction se poursuivit sous le règne du Chah de Chirvan Khalilulla I^{er} et sous celui de son fils, Farouk, jusqu'à ce dernier périsse lors d'une bataille, en 1501. Le palais fut gravement endommagé par un bombardement naval russe au XVIII^e siècle, et les parties supérieures furent pour la plupart détruites. Des travaux de restauration eurent lieu aux XVIII^e-XX^e siècles. Les trésors du palais, initialement pris à Tabriz, furent par la suite transférés comme butin au palais Topkapi, à Istanbul.

Le complexe se compose de plusieurs éléments distincts : la partie résidentielle, le Divan-khané, le mausolée des Chahs de Chirvan, la mosquée du palais, avec son minaret, le hammam, le mausolée de l'astrologue de la cour Seyid Iahia Bakouvi, la porte de l'Est, légèrement plus récente, et la mosquée de Keï-Kobada. Le palais est érigé au sommet de l'une des collines, dans Icheri Sheher. S'étendant sur trois terrasses superposées, il est clairement visible depuis la mer et les hauteurs alentour de la ville. On y pénètre par une cour ouverte au niveau supérieur, qui permet d'accéder à la fois au Divan-khané et à la partie résidentielle du palais.

Le Divan-khané, lieu des réunions d'État et des réceptions, se compose d'une cour carrée, avec des arcades sur trois côtés, au centre de laquelle s'élève le bâtiment octogonal du Divan-khané proprement dit. La façade occidentale de la rotonde est embellie par le magnifique portail. Le souverain s'asseyait en hauteur ; en deçà se trouve une cellule en soubassement, avec une grille de communication dans le sol. Une partie des sculptures des chapiteaux de l'arcade à l'extérieur de l'édifice n'ont jamais été achevées, peut-être à cause de la mort de Farouk en 1501. Le bâtiment est couvert d'un dôme de pierre.

La section résidentielle du palais, sur deux étages, s'ouvre sur un haut portail, dans un hall octogonal surmonté d'une coupole jadis recouverte d'un carrelage de céramique. Le petit vestibule octogonal qui se trouve après ce hall d'entrée le relie aux autres sections du palais : quatre entrées mènent à différentes pièces, deux à un escalier. Les niches du hall octaédrique étaient destinées à communiquer avec le rez-de-chaussée. Les halls du sud et de l'est se distinguent, tant par leur forme que par leur décoration, des salles de cérémonie et des pièces du premier étage.

Cette section du palais est bien moins complète, en conséquence du bombardement russe qui détruisit les deux dômes recouvrant les pièces et les parties supérieures des murs. Les pièces offrent différentes vues sur la Mer Caspienne. Des sculptures de pierre de bonne qualité sont réalisées pour remplacer les éléments manquants, mais il s'est avéré impossible de reproduire l'ouvrage finement ciselé du XVe siècle. La face intérieure des murs de la salle à manger du palais a été revêtue de pierre, s'appuyant sur des colonnes en béton armé. (Il a déjà été prouvé que l'introduction d'acier doux dans une structure ancienne est peu sage, et ces colonnes doivent être enlevées). Les réserves inférieures de la partie domestique du palais s'ouvrent sur un jardin.

Ce dernier abrite le mausolée de Seyid Iahia Bakouvi, astrologue de la cour. On y pénétrait jadis via une mosquée rectangulaire dont seules les fondations subsistent. La tombe est une structure à deux étages, surmontée d'un dôme. On trouve dans le jardin des fragments d'une grande inscription ; ceux-ci furent récupérés dans la mer et faisaient à l'origine partie de la muraille de la forteresse de l'île de Sabail, du XIIe siècle, détruite par un tremblement de terre au XIIIe siècle.

La cour intermédiaire du palais, sur un plan inférieur, contient le mausolée des Chahs de Chirvan, construit en 1434-1435 par le Chah Khalilulla I^{er} pour sa mère et ses fils. De plan rectangulaire, il est surmonté d'une coupole

hexagonale, ornée d'étoiles à plusieurs branches. Quand il fut mis au jour en 1945-1946, le mausolée révéla sept tombes, accompagnées de riches biens funéraires, aujourd'hui conservés au musée d'histoire d'Azerbaïdjan.

La mosquée du palais, perpendiculaire, date de 1441. Son dôme est orné d'un simple ouvrage de plâtre, du XIXe siècle. Elle compte deux salles de prière, ainsi que quelques pièces annexes. Trois entrées donnent sur la mosquée, la principale (au nord) étant dotée d'un portail, flanqué de chaque côté de niches semi-circulaires destinées aux chaussures des croyants. Comme dans certains autres lieux du palais, les infiltrations d'eau dans le toit de pierre de la mosquée sont source d'inquiétudes.

La partie inférieure du palais accueille les ruines du *hammam*, découvertes en 1939 pendant des fouilles dans un vignoble. Son plan se compose de deux grandes structures rectangulaires subdivisées par quatre colonnes, avec un bâtiment séparé pour les chaudières produisant la vapeur amenée jusqu'aux bains par des canaux sous le sol. Des sections du carrelage mural d'origine subsistent dans certaines des pièces.

Le portail oriental du palais des Chahs de Chirvan fut construit ultérieurement aux autres parties du complexe, au XVIe siècle. Sa partie supérieure est ornée de l'inscription de construction, en arabe, citant la date de la construction (1585-1586) et le nom du Chah l'ayant ordonnée. De chaque côté, l'inscription présente des rosettes avec des motifs végétaux.

- La ville de l'époque tsariste située dans la zone tampon

Celle-ci s'étend en dehors des limites de la cité fortifiée proposée pour inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, mais constitue une zone tampon qui protège cette dernière. Pendant les deux dernières décennies du XIXe siècle et les deux premières du XXe siècle, Bakou fut l'un des principaux centres de production pétrolière dans le monde. Ce statut généra une richesse substantielle, comme en atteste l'extrême qualité des édifices de cette période. Le problème principal est la conservation des balcons, formés de dalles de pierre soutenues par de fines poutres de fer. La dégradation de la pierre et l'oxydation du fer ont conduit au remplacement de beaucoup d'entre eux par des substituts de béton, entraînant généralement la perte des dalles de pierre.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

La cité fortifiée de Bakou couvre une superficie de quelques 21,5 hectares. Sur ses 500 édifices, 100 appartiennent à l'État, 300 à la municipalité métropolitaine de Bakou (ancien Soviet de Bakou) et 100 à des propriétaires privés.

La cité fortifiée de Bakou, avec ses monuments et la ville de la période tsariste située dans la zone tampon, ont été inventoriés ; elles ont été classées monument national en 1968 et 1988. Les plans de réhabilitation ont été approuvés en 1988. Actuellement, la nouvelle loi du 10 avril 1998 (n°470) et le décret présidentiel du 13 juin 1998 régissent la

préservation des monuments historiques et culturels. Le palais des Chahs de Chirvan et la tour de la Vierge sont devenus des musées nationaux, gérés par le ministère de la Culture de la République d'Azerbaïdjan. La ville fortifiée est sous la responsabilité de la municipalité de Bakou.

Gestion

Au moment de l'élaboration de la proposition d'inscription, l'administration et la gestion de la zone historique et architecturale d'État « d'Icheri Sheher » était sous la responsabilité du comité national de restauration et de préservation des monuments historiques et culturels, dépendant lui-même du cabinet des ministres de la République. L'Institut de restauration des monuments historiques et culturels remplace désormais le comité dans ce rôle. Le comité compte plusieurs sous-divisions responsables d'activités particulières. Pour ses projets, le comité consulte l'Institut d'architecture et d'art de l'Académie des sciences d'Azerbaïdjan. L'Institut d'archéologie et d'ethnographie de l'Académie des sciences d'Azerbaïdjan est chargé des recherches et des fouilles archéologiques.

La loi de protection de 1998 accorde au ministère de la culture des pouvoirs considérables en matière de contrôle du développement de la ville. La loi reconnaît la participation des organisations et institutions internationales dans la protection des monuments locaux. Néanmoins, la République d'Azerbaïdjan traverse une période de son histoire extrêmement difficile. Le financement extérieur sera crucial pour la bonne mise en application des intentions de la loi. Le gouvernement a d'ailleurs demandé à cette fin un prêt à la Banque Mondiale. Actuellement, l'Institut responsable de la conservation et de la gestion des monuments historiques ne dispose que d'un équipement médiocre, de ressources humaines peu importantes et d'un financement tout aussi maigre. Il n'y a pour l'instant aucun financement privé.

La construction de nouveaux bâtiments au sein de la vieille ville est préoccupante. L'apparition de récentes concessions pétrolières près de Bakou a entraîné des projets de construction de nouveaux espaces de bureaux. On note que l'Institut a connu un certain succès dans la mise en place d'un compromis en matière de contrôle de l'urbanisme, et dans la limitation de la hauteur des nouveaux bâtiments à trois ou quatre étages, contre deux pour les édifices médiévaux. Il est impératif et urgent de renforcer l'Institut, en le dotant de personnel supplémentaire, avec la formation et l'équipement adéquats. L'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial appuierait en outre les arguments en faveur de la protection et de la conservation de la ville, et pourrait s'avérer cruciales pour l'avenir.

Les installations destinées aux visiteurs incluent l'identification d'une zone piétonne et d'itinéraires culturels jalonnés de panneaux de signalisation et d'information appropriés dans la ville fortifiée et la zone tampon. On estime à environ 300 000 le nombre annuel de visiteurs étrangers de la ville, et à 150 000 celui des musées. La cité fortifiée compte approximativement 5000 habitants, et la zone tampon accueille chaque jour quelques 1500 employés, principalement du gouvernement. La ville doit actuellement faire face à certains problèmes liés à l'immigration et aux besoins des nouveaux habitants. D'autres difficultés sont générées par la spéculation des compagnies étrangères, qui

souhaitent établir leur siège au sein d'Icheri Sheher. La région de Bakou n'est soumise à aucun risque naturel particulier, mais l'air salin de la mer Caspienne érode la pierre et le métal. Ce phénomène est dû aux vents du désert et des régions arides, qui se mélangent à une humidité relative élevée (60 %) et à des gaz sulfureux à Bakou.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

Jusqu'à présent, la ville de Bakou avait bien préservé son tissu. Récemment, d'énormes travaux ont eu lieu pour améliorer ses infrastructures, ses chaussées, ses parcs et ses places publiques. En 1968, la liste des monuments architecturaux d'Azerbaïdjan incluait 44 monuments historiques de la ville intra-muros, Icheri Sheher. En 1988, 495 bâtiments historiques supplémentaires, des habitations pour la plupart, furent ajoutés à cette liste. Selon la loi, la cité fortifiée de Bakou a été déclarée monument national avec une zone soumise à une protection rigoureuse, et une zone tampon, composée principalement de l'extension de la ville créée durant la période tsariste. Les principales orientations du plan de réhabilitation pour la ville intra-muros ont été approuvées en 1989.

Authenticité

La cité fortifiée de Bakou et son tissu, de même que le palais des Chahs de Chirvan du XV^e siècle, et la tour de la Vierge, du VI^e au XII^e siècle, ont en grande partie préservé leur authenticité, en dépit de quelques difficultés. La ville fortifiée a subi quelques changements au début du XX^e siècle, changements qui peuvent malgré tout, aujourd'hui, être considérés comme appartenant à l'histoire. Ces cinq dernières années, la ville fortifiée a connu beaucoup de nouvelles constructions, en conséquence de pressions économiques.

Les remparts du XII^e siècle ont conservé leur authenticité, en particulier les sections ouest et nord, bien que la partie supérieure ait été reconstruite dans les années 1960. Les fortifications ont été restaurées il y a quelques années, et sont en relativement bon état. La tour de la Vierge est devenu un musée retraçant l'évolution de Bakou. Des recherches archéologiques dans la zone se poursuivent. L'édifice a été restauré il y a quelques années avec du ciment. L'objectif est d'enlever le ciment et de le remplacer par du mortier traditionnel, s'il y a un financement suffisant. Le palais des Chahs de Chirvan est lui aussi devenu un musée. Les bâtiments mineurs, comme le Divan-khané, le tombeau familial et la mosquée sont en relativement bon état et leur degré d'authenticité est élevé. Les parties résidentielles du palais ont récemment été reconstruites, ce qui a soulevé des critiques. Après le passage d'une mission de l'UNESCO en 1995, les travaux ont été interrompus. Les anciennes rues commerçantes entre la porte de Shamahy et la porte de Salyan ont préservé une partie de leur tissu d'origine, partiellement reconstruit, notamment le caravansérail Multany (hindou), le caravansérail Bukhara, la mosquée du Vendredi et les bains publics.

Bien que la cité fortifiée de Bakou ait visiblement subi des modifications, voire même des destructions, c'est un site historique d'une importance exceptionnelle, d'autant plus

qu'il est quasiment le seul restant dans son genre. Globalement, considérant qu'une grande partie du tissu historique d'origine subsiste, on peut juger que ce site satisfait les critères d'authenticité.

Évaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité la cité fortifiée de Bakou en mars 2000.

Caractéristiques

La ville fortifiée de Bakou est l'une des rares cités médiévales subsistant en Azerbaïdjan. Elle conserve les traits propres à une ville médiévale : rues étroites et labyrinthiques, bâtiments surpeuplés et cours minuscules, ainsi que ses remparts du XII^e siècle. Les demeures datent de la fin du XVIII^e siècle et de périodes plus récentes, mais comptent également des monuments plus anciens, notamment dans la partie de la ville près de la mer : mosquées, écoles, bains publics, temples du feu zoroastriens, caravansérails.

Analyse comparative

Bakou peut être comparée à d'autres villes d'Azerbaïdjan telles que Shabran, Cuba et Gevad. De structure et de plan urbain similaires, elles présentent cependant un tissu urbain moins bien préservé. En ce qui concerne les pays avoisinants, Bakou a pu être comparée à Tbilissi en Géorgie, à Derbend au Daguestan (Russie) et à Tabriz en Iran. Les bâtiments présentent une certaine ressemblance avec l'architecture du Proche-Orient et du Moyen-Orient. Toutefois, Bakou possède son propre caractère, né de la fusion de diverses influences, et il est difficile de la comparer à d'autres lieux. En fait, elle demeure le site le mieux préservé et, par bien des aspects, une ville historique unique.

Recommandations de l'ICOMOS pour des actions futures

L'ICOMOS recommande que la proposition d'inscription soit acceptée, sous réserve que l'État partie s'engage à prendre les mesures nécessaires à un développement à long terme, élaboré dans l'optique de la garantie de la conservation de la cité historique. Des rapports réguliers sur les progrès devront être fournis au Comité du patrimoine mondial tous les deux ans.

- L'ensemble de la ville fortifiée devrait être intégré à la zone proposée pour inscription, mais un contrôle spécial doit être exercé sur les zones comportant des constructions modernes.
- Des mesures doivent être prises pour renforcer la structure de gestion de la ville, en lui accordant les ressources adéquates, du personnel compétent et des équipements. Le plan directeur doit être révisé et complété par des orientations plus détaillées concernant la conservation du tissu historique. Une stratégie de formation devrait être élaborée pour intégrer les méthodes de conservation moderne à la structure de gestion.

- Il convient en outre d'élaborer un plan stratégique pour garantir la mise en œuvre d'une politique cohérente de conservation des structures historiques et de leur environnement immédiat, de même que des directives adéquates et le contrôle des nouvelles constructions en termes de volume, de matériaux et d'usage.
- Un plan de conservation à long terme s'impose, avec des plans de conservation et de restauration des bâtiments classés et un plan à court terme portant sur la correction des problèmes liés aux interventions passées.
- Il faudrait mettre sur pied une structure de contrôle, avec un suivi régulier des progrès.

Brève description

Édifiée sur un site habité depuis l'ère paléolithique, la cité fortifiée de Bakou révèle des traces de présence zoroastrienne, sassanide, arabe, perse, shirvani, ottomane et russe dans sa continuité culturelle. La ville intra-muros (*Icheri Sheher*) a conservé une grande partie de ses remparts du XII^e siècle. La tour de la Vierge (*Giz Galasy*), du XII^e siècle, se dresse sur des structures antérieures, remontant aux VII^e-VI^e siècles avant notre ère. Quant au palais des Chahs de Chirvan, du XV^e siècle, c'est l'une des perles de l'architecture azerbaïdjanaise.

Recommandation

Que ce site soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, sur la base du **critère iv**, sous réserve que l'État partie garantisse le développement des structures de conservation, de gestion et de contrôle de la ville.

Critère iv La ville fortifiée de Bakou est un exemple exceptionnel et rare d'ensemble urbain historique et architectural influencé par les cultures zoroastrienne, sassanide, arabe, perse, shirvani, ottomane et russe.

ICOMOS, septembre 2000