

## Christian Faith Turkic Monuments in Azerbaijan



**Sabır Tagiyev**

Baku-143, H.Cavid prospekt – 31  
[sabir.alihuseynli@gmail.com](mailto:sabir.alihuseynli@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

During 1909-1910, the Holy Synod of Russia permitted officially the Armenian Gregorian consistory in Erevan to destroy the old archive documents of the clergy. And then the archive documents preserved in Albanian churches were destroyed purposefully. The documents, which were convenient for Armenians were translated into the Armenian language and the remained parts were reduced to ashes. If you pay attention to the charter 38 of the work by K. Bagryanarodn “About administration of Empire” translated into the Russian language, we will see that “... Once there was has taken place a war between Turks and Pachinakits, the Turkic troops were crashed and divided into two parts.

One part of troops was located in a place towards the East, in the regions of Persia, - it is to be noted that they are called presently Sabarats-Asfalas nicknamed by the Turkic people and the second part occupied the western regions. Therefore, the Turkic people, meandering in pursuit of lands for settlement chased inhabitants of Great Moravia and occupied their lands where Turkic people live to the present time. And as to the aforementioned Turkic people, who settled down towards the east, in the regions of Persia, these Turks residing in the places towards west are now occupied by traders and are called round them and time and again are affording messages from them...”. Pay attention to the idea reflected in the last phrase of the extract. It means that both the Turkic people in the Hungarian lands and those populating the lands between Ganja and Tiflis on the right bank of Kur river (centre was probably Tovuz) accepted the faith of Christianity probably in response their influences and diplomatic contacts. After being defeated by Avars, the Turkic people might populate in the summits of mountains as Nuzgar, Chardakhli, Chanlibel, Barumshen, Irmashli, Yanikhli, Asirlik, Avey, Goyazan, Keshikchi and so on. The Christian-like monuments, the old pearls of architecture were built by them in these territories; they buried their dead men in the cemeteries located in the mentioned territories, which were covered with slabs. In Bashkortostan these graves are preserved as sacred places. When the history keeps silent, the architectural monuments and archeological monuments and cemeteries speak. Therefore, the Christian-like monuments in the mountains of Shamkir, Gadabay, Tovuz, Agstafa and Gazakh districts were belonged only to the Turkic people – unconquerable Sabartas.

**Keywords:** Christian, monuments, Azerbaijan, Turkic.