

YEREVAN IN YOUR POCKET

*Official
guidebook*

2019





*Recommended to publication
by Tourism Unit Yerevan
Municipality*

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The present user-friendly guidebook is targeted both for local and foreign readers. With the brief coverage of the capital city of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan, its highlights include the plans and maps, photographs of old and new Yerevan, the brief history and description of historical monuments and buildings, addresses and means of getting around.

The guidebook can be useful for tourists, historians, business people and public readers interested in the history of Yerevan.

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Dear guest,

You are in Yerevan, a city with rich cultural and historical heritage. Yerevan with its warmest feelings is the city where many, once visited, want to come back again. Many tourists acknowledged that the city boasts indescribable force of attraction, which is very often accounted for by the hospitable and friendly attitude of the city and its people.

Yerevan is a so-called “base” city for tourists visiting Armenia and Artsakh. This is due to the fact that all major hotels, recreation and culture centers, and the largest airport of the country are in the capital. Not touching about the details related to the sights of Yerevan and Armenia, I would like to highlight two factors. The first is our inhabitants, who host visitors with special warm and hospitable attitude; they are full of life and humor. The second is that our city is secure and safe for everyone. In this city with a population of more than one million, you can walk at night from the remote suburbs to the city centre and back.

In the city centre, in cafes and in streets, at any time of day and night you can see young and old people, tourists and locals enjoying their rest. I think this is exactly what gives Yerevan its

specific charm.

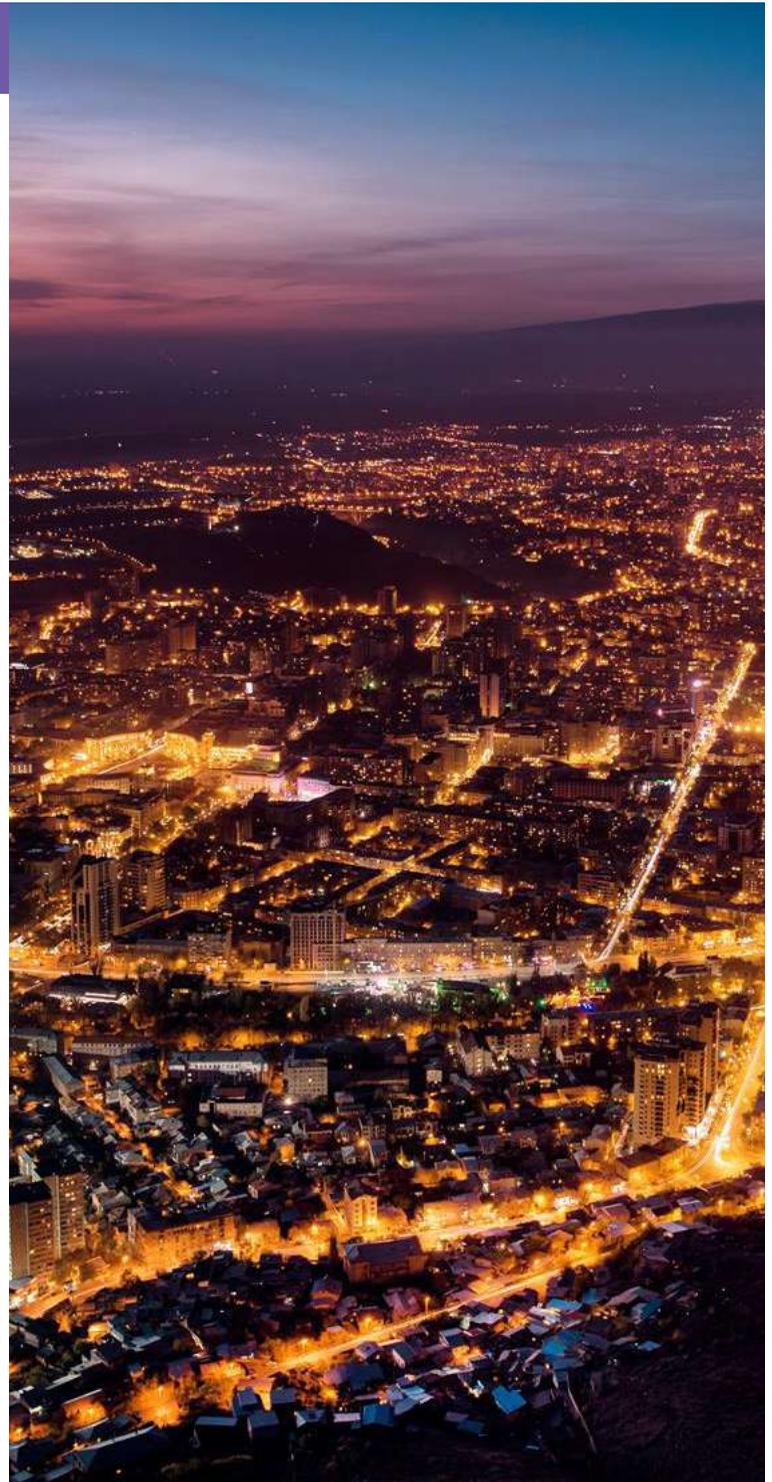
Through this small guide-book I wish you to discover other Yerevan, a city which is the capital of all Armenians in the world, a city which was proclaimed Book Capital by UNESCO, a city where jazz is a lifestyle, a city where people are very emotional, artistic, proud and hospitable with unique feelings.

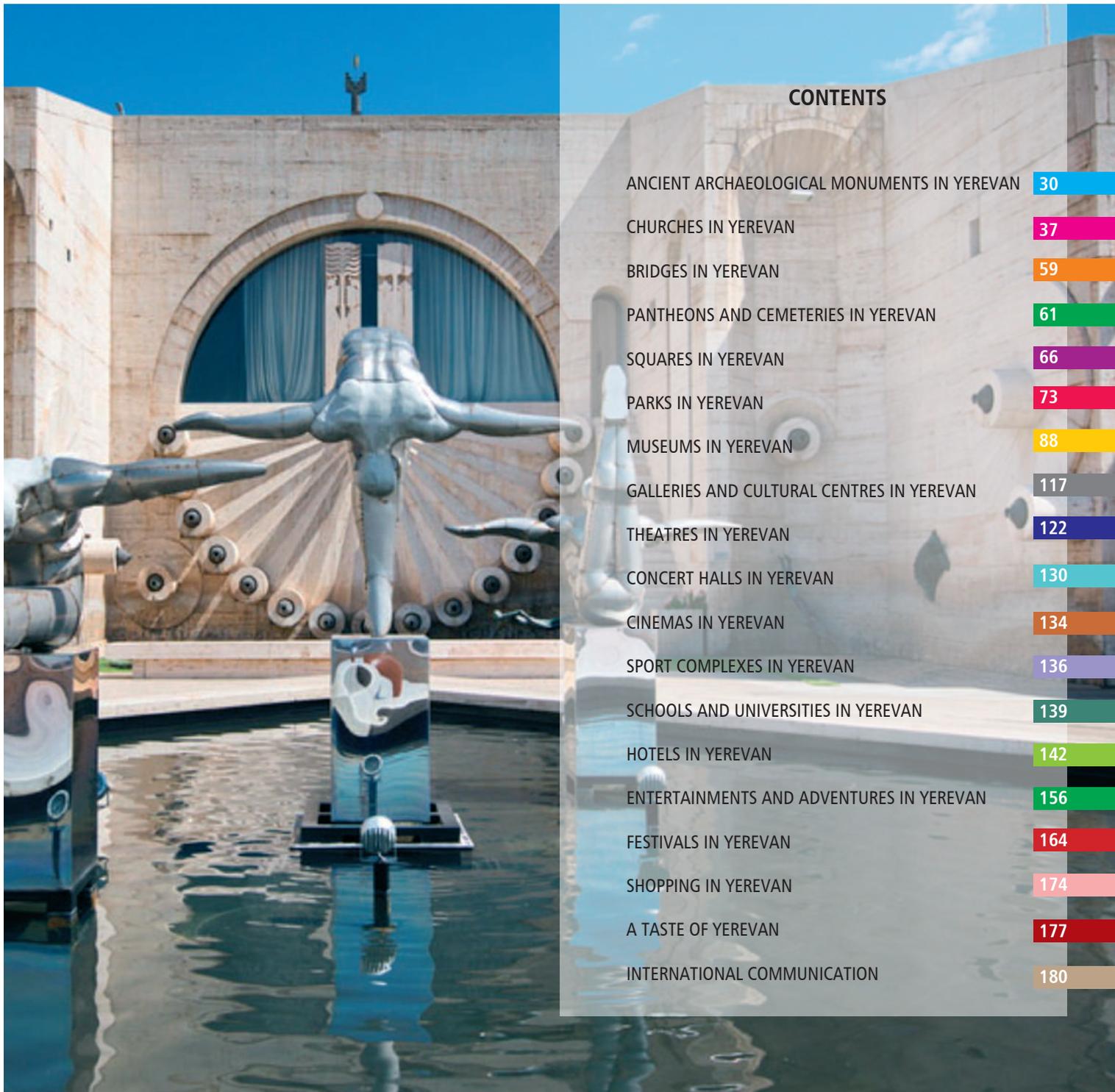
Discover Yerevan for yourselves.

Wish you unforgettable moments and a pleasant time.



Sincerely
Hayk Marutyan
Mayor of Yerevan





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FOREWORD

Yerevan is the capital and largest city of Armenia, and one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited cities. Situated along the Hrazdan River, Yerevan is the administrative, cultural, and industrial center of the country. To the south, it occupies approximately 2600 sq. km., at an altitude of 900-1300, above sea level.

Yerevan has got a fascinating panorama. To the north, it opens out onto the massifs of four-peaked Aragats and Ara, and to the south onto the Ararat valley and the ice-capped peaks of Mount Ararat (Masis and Sis). So this is one of the reasons that biblical Mtn. Ararat, that resembles a double-headed eagle pierced into the sky, is the symbol of the city.

The archaeological and geological studies show that the most ancient monuments, found in the territory of Yerevan, date back to one million years. Some monuments of Stone Age and Early Bronze Age show traces of all the stages of the human culture development.

Unfortunately, throughout its history of three thousand years, most of the ancient monuments in Yerevan have not been preserved. Being located at the crossroads of the East and the West, Yerevan was a place of constant confrontation between the great empires of ancient times and Medieval Ages.

The 12th capital of Armenia, Yerevan, was founded in 782 BC as Erebouni Fortress (Arin Berd) by King

Argishti I of Urartu. A cuneiform inscription tells us about it.¹.

Thus, Yerevan is one of the most ancient cities in the world, and it is 29 years older than Eternal Rome.

Since 1918, becoming the first capital city of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan has often encountered fatal twists. The structures of various styles and designs, resulting from the expectations and requirements of the age, sometimes echo with the city's traditional architecture and sometimes conflict with it, presenting unexpected images of the city.

Dear reader, we expect that the present guidebook will lead you to the historical past of the city, will introduce you to the cultural values of our ancestors and will tell you about wonderful Armenian people and their unique culture.

So, welcome to old and new Yerevan, the city of history and hospitality!

Not much has been preserved in Yerevan from the city's historical past. The Armenians are paving the way for the modern incarnation of the city...

G.Orbelyan

INFORMATION ABOUT ARMENIA

Country Republic of Armenia (RA), short: Armenia

Territory 29,743 square km (similar to the Belgium's and Albania's territory sizes)

Population 2,936.449 million (25 May, 2019)
Armenia is the most homogeneous of the former

¹ K. Hovhanissian, Arin Berd. The Architecture of Erebouni, Yerevan, 1961, p.9.



Soviet Republics. More than 98.1 % of the population is Armenian, the rest are Russians, Yezidis, Kurdisches, Assyrians, Greeks, Ukrainians and Jews (According to the 2011 census results).

Capital Yerevan, (community status) territory: more than 300 square km, population: 1, 093,485

The Head of State President

RA Legislative Body Unicameral National Assembly

Geographical Position Armenia lies on the southern slopes of the Armenian Mountains in the South Caucasus and is bordered by Georgia, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Iran. Its highest peak is Mount Aragats, 450 to 700m /1.200 to 1.870ft/ above sea level. Its biggest lake is Lake Sevan /1.417sq. km/ in the east.

Language The official language is Armenian. It is an Indo-European language with a distinct 39-letter alphabet. Russian and English are usually understood.

Religion Armenia is the 1st country in the world to adopt Christianity as a state religion (declared by King Trdat III) in 301 AD. In 302 Gregory the Illuminator was the first to be anointed as the supreme patriarch of all Armenians. Absolute majority /94%/ of Armenians belongs to Armenian Apostolic Church: its spiritual center is the Mother Seat of Holy Echmiadzin. The Armenian Apostolic Church is the religious unity with the supreme patriarch of all Armenians at its head. Religion is the anchor of a nation`s existence. During centuries of foreign domination, when Armenians did not have a state of their own, the Armenian Church helped to maintain a sense of collective identity. The church was developed as a strong symbol of the Armenian nation. Today, Christianity remains the country`s predominant religion.

Time Zone Gmt + 4/GMT

Climate Armenia is often described as a sunny country. The climate is highland continental, dry with four seasons. Temperatures can vary considerably between seasons. The summer is generally pleasant reaching 25°C, though in the Ararat valley temperatures can climb to 40°C. Springs are short, while autumns are long. Autumns are known for their vibrant and colorful foliage. Winters are quite cold with plenty of snow and the temperature fluctuates between -13°C and -1°C.

Required clothing Lightweight cotton clothing with rainwear for sudden cloudbursts is advised for the

summer, while medium - to heavyweight clothing is necessary for the winter, be prepared for extreme low temperatures in the Ararat valley and near Lake Arpi.

Electricity: In Armenia the power plugs and sockets are of type C and F. The standard voltage is 230 V and the standard frequency is 50 Hz.

Currency: Armenian Dram (the international recognition of AMD), that has been circulated since November 1993.

Below we present one of the most trustworthy websites – www.rate.am, where you can not only keep track of the daily exchange rates in Armenia, but also make use of online converters. The website provides currency rates not only for global and common currencies but also for quite rare ones as for example the British pound, Swiss franc, Chinese yen, the Georgian lari, etc.

In Armenia, currency exchange will not become a problem. Already on arrival at Zvartnots International airport you will be greeted by numerous branches of local banks. However, we do not recommend exchanging the entire amount at the airport, only the minimum necessary, in order to avoid unfavourable exchange rate.

Banks: Banks are open on weekdays usually from 09:00 to 17:00. Some banks are open also on Saturdays but with shorter working day.

Visa: A visa is required for a visit to Armenia, except for citizens of certain: CIS and East Bloc countries. You can get a 3 week visa upon arrival for 3000 AMD (\$6), while up to 120 days of stay visitor visa is issued for 15000 AMD (\$31). Armenian

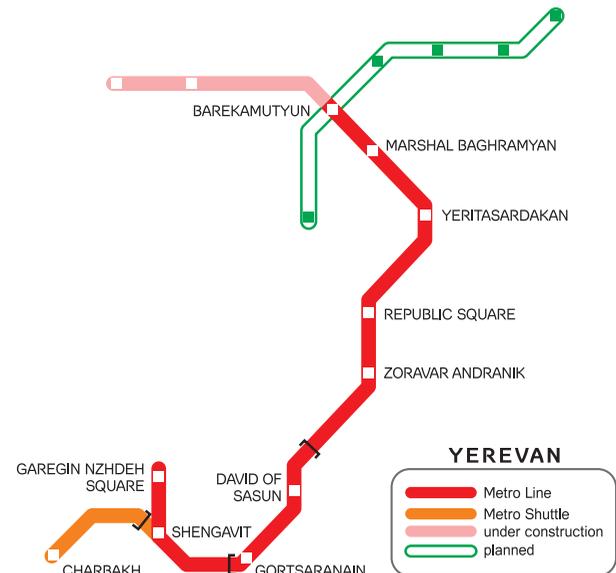
entry visa is also issued at embassies or online at www.armeniaforeignministry.am. Entry visas to the Republic of Armenia are extended prior to the expiration at the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Visitor and transit visas are extended at the Passport and Visa Department of the Police of the Republic of Armenia /13A Mashtots Avenue, Yerevan, tel. +37410-530182/. Please note that failure to extend visa on time is considered as an administrative violation and will result in administrative proceedings and fines /50.000-100.000 Armenian Drams/. Visitor and transit visas are extended at 500 Armenian Drams per extra day.

Meals: The traditional Armenian cuisine has a large variety of richly flavoured dishes. Fresh vegetable and meat are considered to be the favourite food in Armenia. No Armenian celebratory table can be imagined without barbecue, kyufta, dolma or ghapama. There is also a traditional dish called khash, which foresees a great ritual, starting from its preparatory process till the last moment at the table. The numerous restaurants in Yerevan offer authentic local food. There are also many restaurants serving the dishes of different world-known cuisines.

Public Transportation The following means of public transportation are available in Armenia.

Metro: Yerevan subway system has one-line stretching from the north to the Railroad Station in the southern edge of the city. There are 10 stations. The fare is 100 AMD.

Buss: There are buses running in major directions. The fare is 100 AMD.

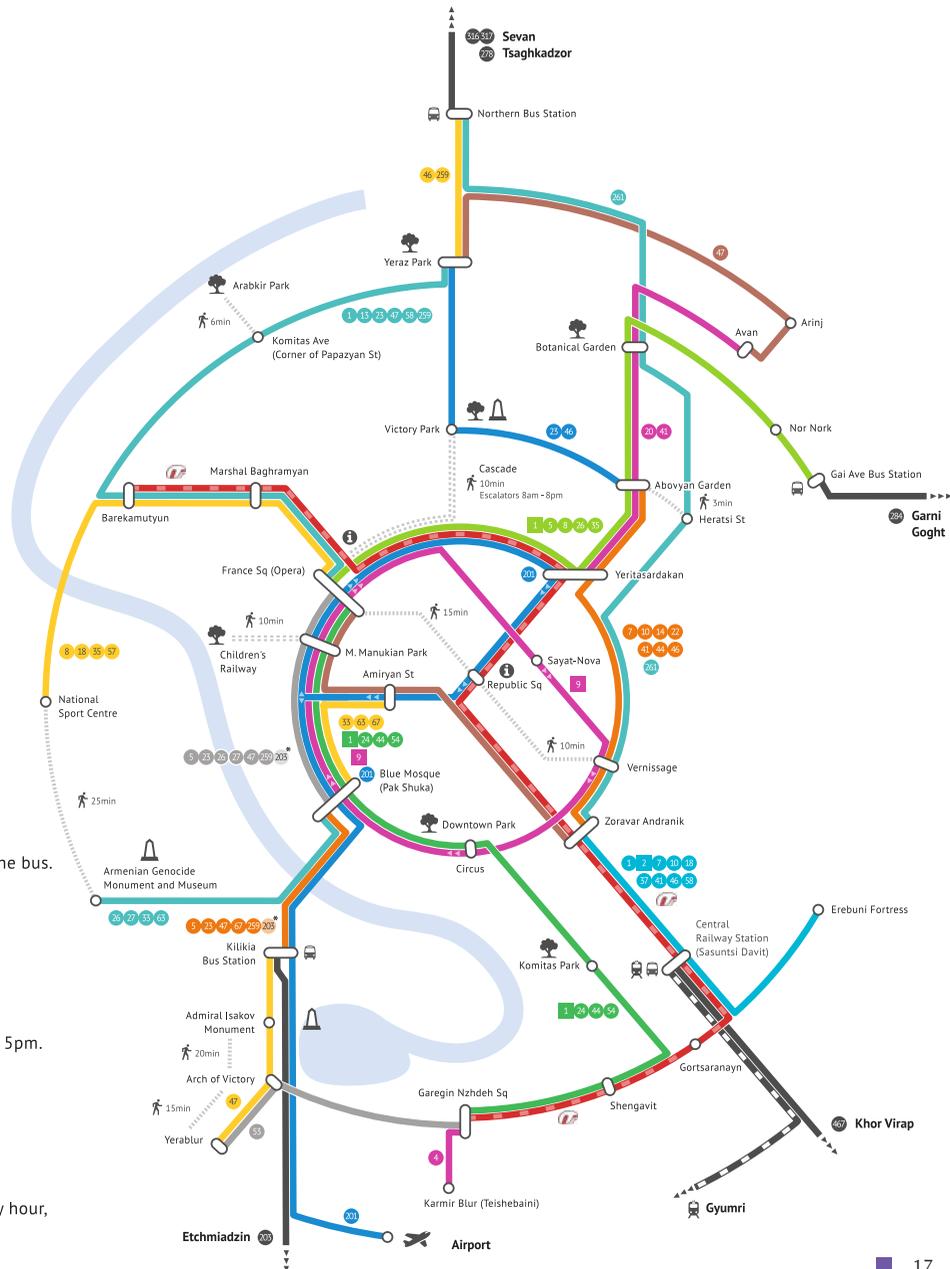


Metro, Buses and Trolleybuses

YEREVAN

t-armenia.com

Version: July 2019. Not to scale.
Note that the diagram doesn't show all stops.
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Fares

- Single metro and bus journey: 100 AMD
- Single trolleybus journey: 50 AMD
- Airport shuttle bus: 300 AMD
- Please have exact fare ready when boarding the bus.
- Pay the driver when leaving the bus.



Metro



Trolleybus



Bus



Train



Bus no. 203 runs on this section from 10am to 5pm.



Yerevan Tourist Info Centre



Schedules

- Metro runs from 7am to 11pm.
- Buses run between 6am and 11pm.
- Trolleybuses run between 6am and 10pm.
- Airport Shuttle Bus runs round-the-clock every hour, from 7am to 10pm every 30 minutes.



Minibuses: These small vans (for 12-15 people) are available everywhere in the city. They run until late at night around 10 p.m (sometimes 11 p.m. depending on the line. The fare is 100 AMD.

Taxi Services: The taxi is very cheap in Armenia. There are many taxi services, which accept orders by phone. Try to download some applications for it (Utaxi, Yandex, GG Taxi) They offer very clean, comfortable cars with polite and skillful drivers. The fare is approximately 100 AMD per km.

Regular taxi: There are taxis standing at major and busy intersections. Fares are subject to negotiation.

HOLIDAYS AND MEMORIAL DAYS

Armenians celebrate both public and religious holidays. The celebrations here are usually

accompanied with joyful songs and traditional circle dances. Usually all stores are open on holidays and Saturdays. Most of the shops and supermarkets are open on Sundays, too.

New Year	1, 2 January
Christmas	6 January
Army Day	28 January
Woman's & Beauty Day	8 March
Humor Day	1 April
Genocide Remembrance Day	24 April
Labour Day	1 May
Homeland Defender Day	8 May
Victory Day	9 May
Day of the 1 st Republic	28 May
Children's Rights' Protection Day	1 June
Constitution Day	5 July
Knowledge and School Day	1 September
Independence Day	21 September
Teacher's Day	1 st Sunday of October
Remembrance Day of Spitak and Gyumri Earthquake	7 December



BASIC FEASTS OF ARMENIAN CHURCH

Easter Sunday (The Glorious Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ) the 1st Sunday followed by the full moon after Spring Equinox

Transfiguration of Our Lord (Vardavar) the 14th Sunday from Holy Easter

Assumption of the Holy Mother of God (Verapokhum) 15 August, Sunday

Exaltation of the Holly Cross (Khachverats) 14 September, Sunday

Feast of the Holy Translators the 2nd Saturday of October

Feast of Holy Etchmiadzin 64 days after Holy Easter, Sunday

Holy Vardan Day –Kind Work’s Day 8 Weeks before Holy Easter, Thursday



THE FLAG AND THE EMBLEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

CAPITAL CITY: YEREVAN

THE FLAG OF YEREVAN

The white, dominating on the flag, symbolizes purity and simplicity. The emblem, located

in the center, is surrounded with 12 red triangles that stand for 12 capital cities of Armenia. The composition of blue and bronze on the emblem, encircled by red, signifies the colors on the national flag of the Republic of Armenia.

The flag of Yerevan City was designed by K. Pashyan and K. Abrahamyan in 2004.



The Emblem of Yerevan

Among the tints of bronze and apricot a crowned lion, portrayed in blue, stands victoriously with a scepter in its paw. In the center of the crown, a pistil, (symbol of life tree), has sprouted. The shield on the lion's chest shows eternity symbol and Mount Ararat. The inscription at the bottom of the image reads "Yerevan".

Yerevan City Emblem was designed by A. Sokhikyan.

The Anthem of the City: EREBUNI-YEREVAN (Lyrics by Parouyr Sevak, Music by Edgar Hovhanissian)

CAPITALS OF ARMENIA

Van-The first capital city of Armenia (the 9th -8th centuries BC) and one of the ancient cities of the world. It's situated to the east of Lake Vana, several kilometers far from the lakeside. It is known under the names of Tushpa, Tosp, Vantosp, Yervandavan, the city of Shamiram. At the end of the 8th century King Menua from Urartu built the famous 80 kilometers long canal which is also known by the name of Shamairam's Canal.

Armavir - It was built by the Yervandunies in 331BC on the place of one of the prosperous cities of Van Armenian Kingdom Argishtikhilini, turning it into the new capital of Armenia. According to Movses Khorenatsy, the citizens had been deprived of water supply due to the course change of the Araks River. In 220 BC Yervand the Last transferred the capital to Yervandashat. As a result of the 13th century's Mongolian invasion, Armavir city can be found near Armenian village of Armavir region.

Yervanadashat - It was built by King Yervand the Last in 220 BC in Yeraskhadzor district of Ayrarat province where the waters of the Araks and the Akhouryan are mixed together. It remained as a capital city till the foundation of the Artashisyan dynasty, but even later, till the 4th century Yervadashat was still one of the greatest cities of Armenia. Yervandashat was destroyed in the 4th century by the troops of King Shapuh from Persia. Nowadays the remains of the city wall and other buildings are preserved.

Artashat - It was built by Artashes I in 189 BC, in the place where the Araks and the Metsamor are mixed together. It stretched out over 9 hills, one of which was Khorvirap hill. Artashes I had selected the location on Hannibal's (famous general of the Old World) advice.

"Armenian Kartagen", as Artashat was called by the contemporaries, was one of the largest and most beautiful cities of the East. The first Armenian playhouse was built here. Artashat kept the statues of a capital city until the end of the 805 BC.

Tigranakert - It was built by Tigran the Great in the 80s BC in Aghdznik, in the valley of the West

Tigris's left-side stream - the Kaghirt. It was situated in the centre of Armenian empire. This celebrated city of the Old East was ruined several times and for some centuries it was the centre of the Aghdznik Bdeskhoutyun in Great Hayk. Today near Farkin village in Turkey you can see some remains of the city's wall and other buildings.

Vagharshapat - It was declared a capital by King Vagharsh I (117-140). In 163 BC Vagharshapat was renamed Kaynepolis (New City) and proclaimed a capital by the Romans for the second time. Vagharshapat has been of a great importance especially after adopting Christianity as a state religion in 301. Vagharshapat was a royal city till the collapse of the Arshakunyants dynasty in 428.

Dvin - Dvin was founded and declared a capital by King Khosrov Kotak (332-338). Dvin was located on a hill, on the top of which was the citadel with adjacent buildings. During the Arabian ruling period it became the centre of Armenian administrative unit which included nearly the whole Transcaucasia.

The ruins of Dvin are scattered over the territories of about ten villages of present day's Ararat region.

Bagaran - It is one of the oldest cities of Armenia. The city was founded by King Yervand the Last (220-201 BC) in the place where the the Akhouryan and the Araks rivers join. In the reign of Ashot Bagratuny in 885 Bagaran became a capital city. Throughout its 160-year history the Bagratounyats Kingdom had four capitals; accordingly, Bagaran was followed by Shirakavan, Kars and Ani.

Shirakavan - It is also known under the name of Yerazgavors. Shirakavan was founded in Shirak, not far from Ani, in the place where the Akhouryan and the Kars join. It was an Armenian royal city and capital during the reigns of Smbat I and Ashot the Iron in 890-928. Being destroyed and pillaged for many times it survived till the beginning of the 20th century and was known as a village by the name of Bash-Shoragyal.

Kars - It was situated on the bank of the Kars River- the right-side stream of the Akhouryan. The first sovereigns of Kars were the Vanand lords and it was most probably their residence. Kars was declared a capital city by King Abas in 1928. In 963-1064 it was the capital of the Kars Kingdom separated from the Bagratounies' central Kingdom.

Ani - Perhaps the favorite one of all the Armenian old capitals. It used to be the residence-fortress of the Kamsarakans, which passed to the Bagratounies in the 8th century and in 961 due to King Ashot the Charitable it turned into a capital. It was one of the medieval flourishing settlements and because of being rich in churches it was called "A city of thousand and one churches". Ani was an Armenian capital until the collapse of the Bagratounyats Kingdom (1045). In 1236 the Mongolians captured and destroyed it, and the population emigrated.

Yerevan - The 12th capital of Armenia was founded as Erebouni fortress by King Argishti I in 782 BC. The city has a "birth certificate", which is a basalt slab with cuneiform inscription:

"With the majesty of God Khald, Argishti, son of Menoua, built up this inaccessible fortress and named it Erebouni..."

It was uncovered by archaeologists in 1960s. It had various administrative names at various periods: in the reign of the Turkish invaders it was called "Capital of Ayrarat Land", in the reign of the Russian empire's Armenian region, then centre of the province of the same name. It was the capital of the first (1918-1920) and the second (1920-1991) Republics of Armenia. Since 1991 Yerevan has been the capital of the independent Republic of Armenia.

YEREVAN THE CAPITAL OF ARMENIA

Yerevan, the 12th capital of Armenia, is situated in the central part of Armenia: in the north-eastern border of Ararat valley, in the plateaux of Norq and Qanaqer and from the same heights and hills the picturesque panorama of Yerevan is revealed. The symbol of Yerevan, Mount Ararat, looks like a two-headed eagle pierced into the sky. Certainly, Armenia



is an open air museum but isn't Yerevan, the ancient capital of Armenia an open air museum too?

According to archaeological, geological and ontological facts old cultural monuments and fragments, discovered in the territory of Yerevan, date back to 100.000 years. The monuments from Stone Age and early Iron Age confirm that there was life in this settlement during the all levels of human development.

Yerevan has a budget as well as a seal with the image of the blazon and denomination of RA. Local governance in Yerevan is based on RA law of "self-governance" statutory principles providing proportionate development of all administrative districts of Yerevan. The organs of Yerevan local governance are: Council of the aldermen and the Mayor of Yerevan. The organs of Yerevan local governance are functioning in the residence: 1 Argishti Street.

7. Malatya-Sebastya
8. Nubarashen
9. Kanaker-Zeytun
10. Shengavit
11. Nor –Nork
12. Nork- Marash



THERE ARE 12 ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS IN YEREVAN
1. Ajanpyak
2. Arabkir
3. Avan
4. Kentron (Center)
5. Davtashen
6. Erebuni

ANCIENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN YEREVAN

SHENGAVIT SETTLEMENT (Bronze Age the 5th -3rd millennia BC)

Shengavit settlement is situated on the left bank of the Hrazdan. In 1930s during excavations ruins of houses with stone fundaments, with many lodgings for a big family to live in, with a cone roof were found. Animals were kept in square annexes with flat roofs. This is a civilized settlement, where the tamed animals were sheltered away from people in special sheds. Here the inhabitants cultivated wheat; barley and rye were used as food, the stoned remains of which have come up to present days. From this territory varied pottery and stone, golden, metallic (copper, bronze) objects, domestic and ritual round hearths, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic statuettes were unearthed (the 3rd millennium BC). Shengavit is one



of the most important sites of the Kura-Arax Culture, known also as Shengavit Culture. This culture is famous with its high level pottery. The characteristic trait of local pottery is that it is rosy-red inside and it is black outside. The pots are glazed and decorated with relief or engraved patterns.

AVAN

Avan is a particular monument which testifies Hellenistic period in Yerevan. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the city (occupies approximately 15 ha). There is a significant temple in Avan which, with its history and structure, is of great importance in Armenian architectural history. This temple was built in 580s and became Episcopal residence of patriarchate for Greek part of Armenia.

KARMIR BERD CEMETERY, IRON AGE MONUMENT (The 18th -12th centuries BC)

The cemetery of Karmir Berd (Red Fortress the 11th -9th centuries BC) is an important Bronze and Iron Age site within the territory of Yerevan, on the right bank of the Hrazdan River on the way to Zovuni highway (near the Institute of Physics). It was the Russian Professor M. Charkovski, who made the first excavations in this cemetery in 1896. In 1960-1980 the main excavations of the site were realized and 79 tombs have been unearthed. A lot of artefacts, such as black and painted pottery, bronze belts, ornaments, daggers, lances, glass beads, iron objects (fragments of knife, armllets, earrings) etc., have been found.

TSITSERNAKABERD (the 18th - 12th centuries BC)

Tsitsernakaberd is considered to be one of the hills along the Hrazdan River which is an archaeological monument and dates back to Bronze and Iron Ages (half of the 2nd millennium).

Last archaeological excavations took place in 2007. These excavations witness that antique and medieval culture existed in this territory.

EREBUNI FORTRESS (founded in 782 BC by Argishti I)

The fact that fortress of Erebuni (Arinberd) was founded in 782 BC by Argishti I is confirmed with the cuneiform inscription which is the "birth certificate" of Yerevan. The visiting-card of Yerevan: unique fortress Erebuni, also affirms the name and the age of Yerevan. Fortress Erebuni is situated in the south-eastern part of Yerevan and it occupies approximately 3 ha territory. Erebuni City-Fortress was a great, housekeeping, political and



cultural centre of Urartu or Ayrarat state in the 8th -6th centuries BC. The citadel was an architectural complex which consisted of a Royal palace, Temples (devoted to Urartian God Khaldi), military and warehouse complexes. In Erebuni, the walls of the constructions (palaces, temples) were decorated with frescoes.



KARMIR BLUR (RED HILL)

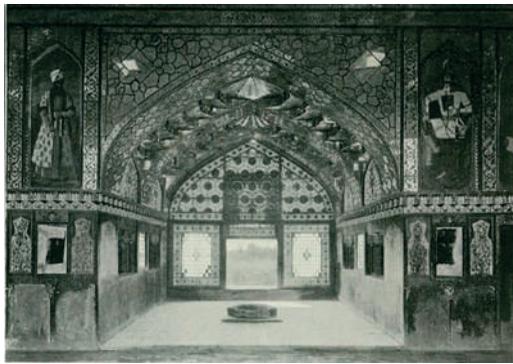
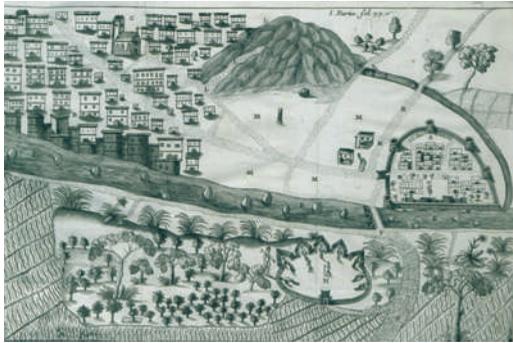
Karmir Blur (Teyshebaini) is situated in the southwestern part in Yerevan on the left bank of the Hrazdan in the territory of Karmir Blur. Urartian king Rusa II (685-645 BC) founded a fortified citadel and called it after God of War, storm and thunder-clap Teysheba. Here a rich archaeological material, including numerous cuneiform inscriptions, was discovered. In the 6th century BC Karmir Blur was destroyed because of fire during Scythian invasion. The uncovered objects in Teyshebaini testify that agriculture, cattle-breeding, crafts and trade were already developed in Ararat valley.



YEREVAN FORTRESS

According to the historical sources Yerevan Fortress was rebuilt in 1582-1583 on the place of an ancient Armenian fortress. The Fortress was considered to be a separate small town, which was separated from the city with large and unwrought space. The fortress was 400 ft (about 12000 m). On three sides it was fenced, and the Hrazdan (Zangou) River was on the fourth (western) side. Yerevan Fortress had three gateways on its double line battlement: Tabriz, Shirvan and Korpu. These Persian names witnessed that Yerevan had been under the power of Persia for ages.

In 1827 Russian soldiers captured Yerevan and changes were made there: for example, one of the mosques was used as an arsenal and the other one was converted to a Russian Orthodox Church after Holy Virgin.



Later in 1880s Nerses Tairyans built a brandy factory in the northern part of the fortress. The fortress was totally demolished in 1930s during the Soviet reign.

Nowadays one part of the fortress occupies the new headquarters of Glendale Hills and Ararat Brandy–Wine-Vodka Factory of Yerevan. Here in this factory you can order a guide tour if you are interested in the history of Armenian Cognac making and tasting, where you can also see some parts of the ruins of the old Fortress of Yerevan.

CHURCHES IN YEREVAN



Even at the bitterest moments in its history the Armenians build churches and made a significant contribution to the world's architectural tradition. They developed the concept of laying out the floor plan of a church in the shape of a cross. This early Christian basilica style was later incorporated into Gothic architecture of European architecture. In Yerevan, churches are the most valuable monuments that have been preserved since medieval times. All of them were severely damaged by the great 1679 earthquake. In different centuries these churches were rebuilt. These entire monuments stand today in many different parts of Yerevan testifying its Christian identity.

SAINT THE BLESSED VIRGIN "POWERFUL" CHURCH

This church is one of the oldest churches in Yerevan which is situated in the centre of the city and is surrounded with buildings near Pushkin Street. A chapel, (later it became a famous sanctuary) was built in the 9th -10th centuries on the grave of apostle Anania. His name is mentioned in the Bible. The present *Sourb Zoravor Astvatsatsin* Church was built in 1693 by the donation of Khoja Panos. The inscription of this structure is engraved on the outer part of the western wall, to the right of the portal, above an ornate large

cross stone. The other inscription and the chronicles of the contemporaries claim the church to have been named after Holy Mother of God (Astvatsatsin). The church received the name Zoravor (Mighty or Powerful) much later, from a manuscript that was kept in the church and was believed to be so mighty that it could make miracles. In different centuries, it was rebuilt several times. In 1970s, it was completely restored by the French Armenian benefactor Sargis Petrosyan. Among the unique treasures, housed in the Church, is the fresco by painter Naghash Hovnatanyan on which baby Jesus Christ is crucified.

This church is a typical shrine of Yerevan architecture of the 17th century.

 Address: 9 Ghazar Parpetsi Str.
Tel.: +374 10 53 01 62

SAINT SARGIS CHURCH

Sourb Sargis is considered to be one of the favourite saints of the Armenians. This church occupied the southern part of the ancient Yerevan's Episcopal residence. The monastery is believed to have consisted of four parts. The first was the seat of the Catholicos, located up the river, on the slope. The second was the Church of *Sourb Hakob* (St. Jacob), built to the north of the seat. Church of *Sourb Gevorg* (St. George) completed the complex along with the Churches of *Sourb Hakob* and *Sourb Sargis*.

Sourb Sargis, believed to date back to 1453, was located to the south of the Seat of the Catholicos. It was the parish church of Dzoragyugh. The monastery



Saint The Blessed Virgin
"Zoravor" Church

Saint Sargis Church

itself was a small chapel, where Catholicos and the Prelate prayed.

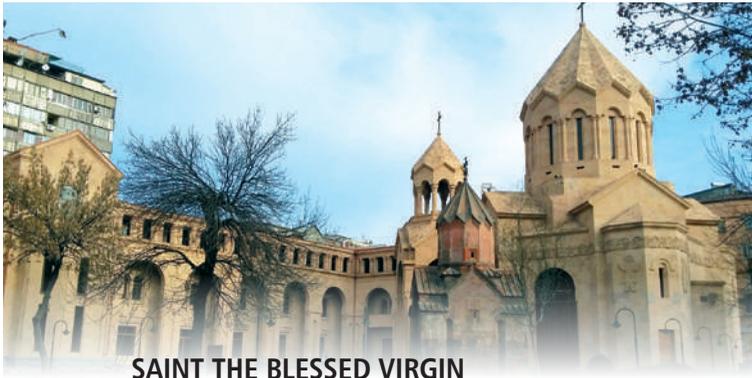
At the beginning of the 19th century the church was shattered. Unfortunately, no inscription of that period has survived. In 1835-1842, the church was pulled down by Bishop Hovhannes Shakhaturyants to build a new, larger domed church supported by four pillars.

By the decree of His Holiness Vazgen A. Palchyan, the church underwent some restoration in 1971 - 1976. The bell tower was built by the donation of the benefactor Sargis Kyurkchyan from London.

Today *Sourb Sargis* is the leading church of Araratian diocese.

The church functions in the center of the city.

 Address: 21 Israyelyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 58 57 13



SAINT THE BLESSED VIRGIN "KATOGHIKE" CHURCH (SAINT ANNA CHURCH)

The church is situated in the center of the city, in Abovian Street. Katoghike was built to replace the church destroyed by the earthquake in 1679. It used to be a rectangular building, based on four pillars. The walls of the larger hall were decorated with small cross-stones bearing inscriptions from 1694-1695. Due to the inscription on its western front, the church is believed to be built in 1693.

The church seems to be partially survived from the 1679 earthquake. The church was to be demolished in 1936, under the supervision of the archaeologist G. Ghafadaryan, because of urban development. During the demolition, the site revealed another, much smaller church, *Sourb Astvatsatsin*, dating from the 8th century. The church was so beautiful that it won reprieve as a medieval monument and a decision was made to have its ruined parts rebuilt.

After having its walls, roof and the dome rebuilt, the church resumed its religious function. The Language Institute after Hrachya Atcharyan, located in the church's vicinity, was demolished for building the seat of Catholicos in Yerevan (open in 2015).

 Address: 17 Abovyan Str.
Tel.: +374 55 91 35 45

SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Sourb Hovhannes Mkrtych Church is located in Kond, a part of hillside Yerevan. The church was built in 1710 to replace the one destroyed in 1679 earthquake. It was built by the contribution of Melik Aghamal as a family prayer chapel. The church made of polished stone, looks quite plain, with its two-flanked roof based on four interior pillars and exterior walls. The eastern and the western facades of the church are decorated with the cross-stones that were presented to the Aghamalyans.

In 1973 architect Raphael Israelyan put forward a proposal for having the church repaired, a dome designed and a western belfry built. The architect thought the church should harmonize with the luxurious Dvin Hotel, located in proximity. The construction of the belfry was started in 1998 and completed in 2000. The consecration ceremony took place in September 2000.

 Address: St Hovhanes Str.
Tel.: +374 10 52 79 22



CHURCHES IN AVAN

Avan is famous for its rich cultural heritage starting from Hellenic culture until Armenian traditional architecture.

KATOGHIKE CATHEDRAL

Katoghike Cathedral in Avan was built in the 5th – 6th centuries. Its construction was an innovation in Armenian architecture and it set an example for the other churches built in the very style. Its basis is rectangular with inner cruciform brakes, and four vestries are built on four corners. The Cathedral used to serve as a patriarchal residence. Inscribed cross-stones, which date back to the 5th -6th centuries, are still kept hereabouts.

Today the cathedral is a tumbledown.

SAINT HOVHANNES CHURCH

The church is located to the west from Avan and Safaryan Street, on a hill, a little far from *Sourb (Saint) Astvatsatsin* Church. The church was built in the 5th - 6th centuries and was reconstructed in the 13th century.

There are inscriptions (the 13th -15th centuries) inside and outside on the walls of the church. The frescoes, where biblical themes are represented, have been kept on the inside wall of the northern part.

Today the church is a tumbledown.

SAINT THE BLESSED VIRGIN CHURCH

This chapel-like church is located in the territory of *Sourb Hovhannes* Church, in Avan. The church dates back to the 4th-7th centuries and was restored in the 11th and 13th centuries. It is a small church built of brown and black polished stones. The church is dilapidated and only its western part and a piece from the northern and southern walls have survived.

After being destroyed from the 1679 earthquake the structure was partially restored by the Committee for the Preservation of Monuments. Today this church is a tumbledown.



CHURCHES IN NORQ

Norq was famous for its 2 churches: Sourb Simeon Tseruni and Sourb Astvatsatsin. During the 1679 earthquake both churches were demolished and later they were levelled to the ground.

HOLY VIRGIN MARY CHURCH

It isn't known when *Sourb Mariam Astvatsatsin* Church was built. It was also known as a place of pilgrimage called Sourb Marinios, as one of Hripsimeh Virgins, Marinios, was martyred and buried in Norq. The earthquake in 1679 demolished the church, so till 1930s it was considered a chapel.

Today, Norq can again be proud of its Sourb Mariam Astvatsatsin Church. The church was rebuilt by the local efforts after Armenia became independent in 1990. The newly-built church welcomed its parishioners in 1995. In spite all of this, love for the church did not perish in the people. Every year, in August, during the worship ceremony of Blessed Virgin, thousands of devout pilgrims convene in the territory of the church and burn incense; light candles or perform various religious rites.

 Address: 225 Armenak Armenakyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 65 46 16

CHURCHES IN QANAQER

According to the historical sources there used to be 2 Armenian churches in Qanaqer. Both of them were destroyed in 1679 because of the earthquake and they were reconstructed in 1695.

SAINT JACOB CHURCH

Sourb Hakob Church was built in 1695 in honour of Sourb Hakob Mtsnba patriarch (the 4th century) who was among the Armenian apostolic saints. It was built in the place of the church, destroyed during the earthquake in 1679. The present church was reconstructed several times. It is a rectangular building with cross-stones set in its walls. The western part of the main entrance is decorated with magnificent sculptures. During the last renovation (2000) a gravestone and parts of cross-stones were discovered.

i Address: Qanaqer, 6 Str.
Tel.: +374 10 28 48 02

SAINT THE BLESSED VIRGIN CHURCH

Sourb Astvatsatsin Church is situated on a ridge in the northern part of Sourb Hakob Church. It was rebuilt in 1695 under the guidance of Khoja Aghajan and with the financial support of local merchants. According to the historian and deacon Zakaria (the 17th century), who lived in Qanaqer, the very church was surrounded with walls, it had cells for monks and other buildings. This church is built of orange, grey and hewed tufa. Most of



the cross-stones in this graveyard were set in outside and inside of the church walls (the 10th -17th centuries).

i Address: Qanaqer, 6 Str., 3 Alley

POKROVYAN CHURCH OF MILITARY COMPLEX

The church is located in the territory of the military camp complex. It was built in 1913 to meet the religious needs of the officials of the first Poltavian regiment. The author of the project was V. Mirzoyan. It is a rectangular structure with pentahedron altar and vestries. The front of the church boasts elaborates design and decorative vaults inherent in the Russian architecture. The three entrances are crowned with frescoes. The interior walls are plastered. The church is piled with yellowish tufa. The church is in function.

i Address: Qanaqer Zakaria Sarkavag Str.
Tel.: +374 10 28 42 12



CHURCHES IN NORAGAVIT

The complex is located in the center of Noragavit and consists of Sourb Gevorg Church or Tsiranavor Church dating back to the 17th century, Sourb Kiraki Church, a medieval cemetery, and a parish school (1865) situated 30 meters to the west from Sourb Gevorg Church.

SAINT GEVORG CHURCH

The church was built in the 17th century. It is three-nave basilica building with two vestries, and it is covered with a two-flanked ceiling. It is a completely red-tufa built church. The plan of this church is the duplicate of Saint Zoravor Astvatsatsin Church in Yerevan. Owing to reconstruction now Sourb Gevorg Church is as well-arranged as it once used to be. *Sourb Kiraki Church* (the 19th century) is situated in the neighbourhood.

 Address: Noragavit, 7 Str.
Tel.: +374 10 48 60 67

SAINT SUNDAY CHURCH

The devout residents of Yerevan suburbs found it difficult to attend the churches in the city center. To meet their spiritual needs, Archbishop Garegin undertook the mission of building churches in the city suburbs. The first was Sourb Sargis Church in the 5th Massive in Nor Nork administrative district.



In 1996 a group of architects, headed by Baghdasar Arzumanyan, started working on the project according to which the church was to dominate the hill.

The structure of the church, resembling that of medieval Sourb Kiraki Church is located 50 meters to the south-west from Sourb Gevorg Church. The church was built of red polished tufa. Historical sources believe the church to have been restored in the 19th century. The structure, however, lacks decorative design.

 Address: Noragavit, 7 Str.
Tel.: +374 10 48 60 67



SAINT SARGIS CHURCH

The structure of the church, resembling that of medieval churches, combines both old and new elements. The dome, crowning the church, is 23 meters high. The columns in the room of prayers are assigned for lighting candles.

Sourb Sargis is the first church in Armenia to have been provided with central heating system. His Holiness Garegin II attended the ceremony and thanked with a speech of gratitude and praises the benefactor Sargis Gabrielyan and the others who had their contribution to this gratifying effort.

i Address: 46 Gals hoyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 63 59 55



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Garegin I, the Memorable Patriarch, intended to have a church built in the south-western part of Yerevan, but the project was started by his successor Garegin II.

Having been designed by the architect Baghdasar Arzumanyan, the church resembles the early medieval shrines in its plan.

The benefactor Louis Simon Manoukian had her contribution to the construction. It is interesting to note that the Patriarch sanctified the stones by the names of the apostles and laid them in the foundation of the church 7 June, 2001.

i Address: 11 Raffi Str.
Tel.: +374 10 72 60 70, 10 77 00 75

SAINT THE BLESSED VIRGIN CHURCH

The construction of the church commenced in 1991 to commemorate the martyrs in Karabakh War. The church was designed by the architect Hrachya Gasparyan. Due to the gratifying efforts of Vahan Zatikyan, the head of one of the districts in Yerevan, the church has become the favorite destination of pilgrimage for both Armenian and foreign visitors.

 *Address: R. Melikyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 73 00 75*

CHURCH OF SAINT MARTYRS

The church was built in the vicinity of Davitashen Bridge by the means of the benefactor Ruben Gevorgian and Davitashen Community to commemorate the freedom fighters. The church was consecrated 31 July, 1996. The project was designed by the architect Levon Umedyan. This church, built of red tufa, is crowned with a dome. Its floor, basin and altar are laid with marbles.

 *Address: Sasna Tzrer Str.*





SAINT MARTYRS' VARDANANTS CHURCH OF YERABLUR PANTHEON

The church is located in Yerablur where Armenian fighters in Karabakh War are interred. The church was built by the beneficence of Hrach and Victoria Voskanians and the Patriarch Garegin I. Having been designed by the architect Aslan Mkhitaryan in the territory of the cemetery, the church mostly hosts memorial services.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

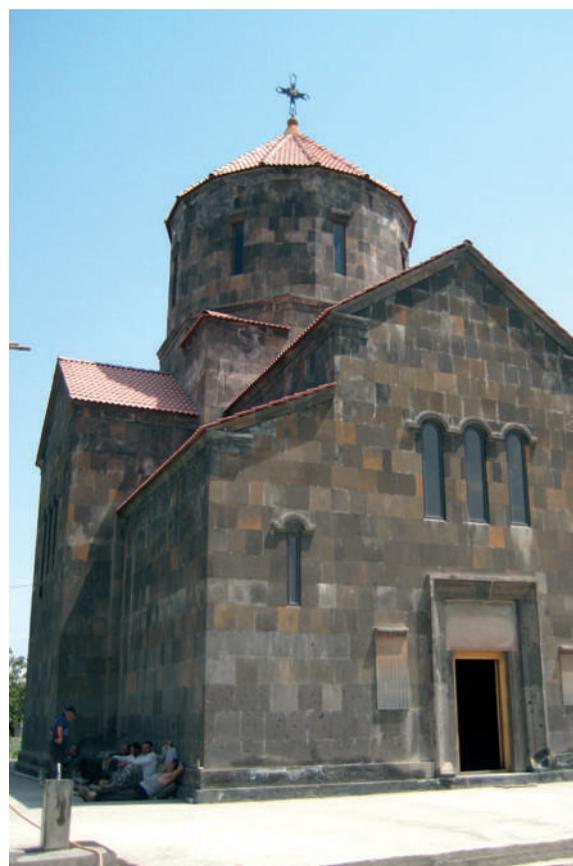
The construction of Sourb Khach started in 1996 by the project of Hrachya Gasparyan and by the beneficence of a community resident Khachatur Vardanyan. Ten years later, in October 2006, the construction was completed.

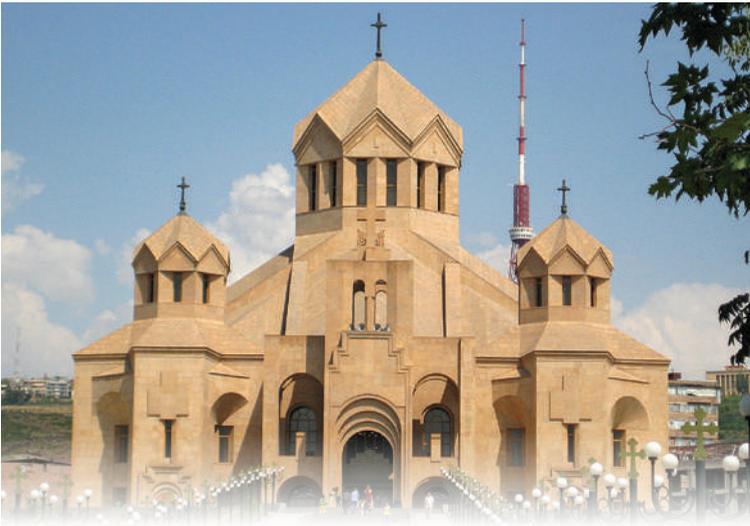
Crowned with a dome, it has two vestries. The altar boasts the reproduction of the famous painting Virgin and the Child by Vardges Surenyants.

“It is much easier to build a church than to preserve it. This stone structure can be consecrated only by your prayers”, observed His Holiness.

The church holds regular services as well as hosts wedding and christening ceremonies.

 *Address: Nerqin Charbakh, 6 Str.*





SAINT GREGORY THE ILLUMINATOR MOTHER CHURCH OF YEREVAN

On the occasion of the 1700th anniversary of Christianity as a state religion, Archbishop Garegin Nersissian proposed His Holiness Vazgen I to have a new cathedral built in Yerevan. A number of intellectuals and officials insisted on having a 20th century modern construction. The jury accepted architect Stepan Kyurkchyan's project.

On the 7th of April, 1997, His Holiness Garegin I consecrated the cornerstone of the main church. He had the stones blessed first with wine, then with chrism.

The cathedral was consecrated on the 26th of June, 2000 this time by His Holiness supreme patriarch of all Armenians Garegin II. In November of the same year, the delegation, headed by the Patriarch, returned from Vatican City bringing with them the relics of Saint Gregory the Illuminator, which were a gift from Pope John Paul II.

The church is located on a large platform made of basalt. It has seats for 1700 people and can accommodate 3000 people. The main church has separate entrances on the southern, northern and western sides.

The vestries are separated from the hall by 4-meter-high marble walls, each of which boasts bas-reliefs representing the 12 apostles.

 Address: Yervand Qochar Str.
Tel.: +374 10 54 33 32

THE CHAPELS OF SAINT TRDAT AND SAINT ASHKHEN

The chapels host christening, wedding ceremonies, memorial services, that can't be held in the main hall. Each of the chapels can accommodate 150 people.

The main entrance to the church is through the bell tower. A five-meter-high bas-relief represents Gregory the Illuminator who, surrounded by a large group of the devout, presents the Holy Cross (the symbol of Christianity) to King Trdat and his wife, Ashkhen.

BLUE MOSQUE (GYOY JAMI) IN YEREVAN

This Persian mosque, built in 1760, on the decree of Hussein Khan, is situated in the centre of the city on Mashtots Avenue. English explorer H. Lynch who had paid a visit to Yerevan at the end of the 19th century spoke of the structure with great praise and admiration.

The mosque was built in accordance with the features of the architecture characteristic of Shia Islam.



It is rectangular in its plan, has a minaret, which used to be the highest point of Yerevan (24m), cells, adjoining structures, as well as a courtyard with a stone basin. The entrance halls, domes and the minaret are lined with blue, red and green bricks.

It was restored in 1940-1972. For years, it had housed the History Museum of Yerevan and the Museum of Armenian Nature.

In 1994-1998 the government of Iran had the mosque renovated and converted into the Cultural Complex of Iran by the Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran in Armenia.

 *Address: 12 Mesrop Mashtots Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 52 21 93*

BRIDGES IN YEREVAN



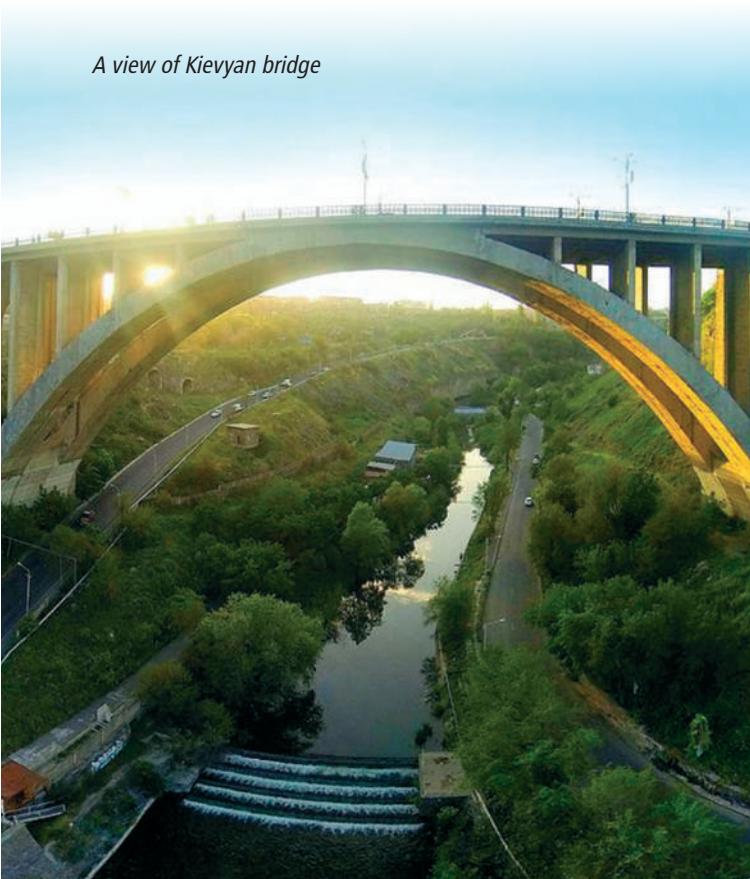
KARMIR BRIDGE RED BRIDGE

Red Bridge (the 12th-13th centuries) was situated in the north-western corner of Yerevan Fortress, in a deep gorge. It was called Red Bridge because it was built of red stone. It was reconstructed with the financial support of rich merchant Khoja-Plav after the great earthquake in 1679. The Red Bridge was also called Khoja-Plavi in his honour. In this area even before earthquake there used to be a bridge like this which was painted by French traveller Jean Tavernier in 1655.



The present-day's bridge (1830) was reconstructed by Russia. The length of the bridge is 87.5 metres, the width is 6.47 metres, and the height is 11 metres. The bridge has 4 bays, two of them are in the middle and the others are on the banks of the river over which flow water of canals. The old bridge in the Hrazdan was situated near the Sardar's (sardar was the head administration of Yerevan Fortress), near the Hrazdan Gorge.

A view of Kievyan bridge



PANTHEONS AND CEMETERIES IN YEREVAN



Every habitat in Armenia had and still has a separate cemetery. Very often, they are isolated from the residential parts of the town and are located on hills and heights, closer to the Heaven.

Cemeteries used to be a place of worship. In Armenian culture, it is accepted to make inscriptions on tombs. Most often, the dates of birth and death of the deceased are mentioned, along with his deed and cause of death, etc.

At present 21 cemeteries function in Yerevan.

PANTHEON PARK AFTER KOMITAS

In ancient Greece and Rome, pantheons were temples dedicated to gods. The first pantheon in Armenia is believed to be the temple erected in the 4th -6th BC and dedicated to God Mutsatsir Khaldi and his wife.

Aristocratic families and major religious centers also used to have their own pantheons.

In Soviet Armenia, the idea of having a pantheon was conceived in the thirties of the 20th century.

Taking into consideration that the territory of the Park after Komitas used to be a cemetery² until the

² The Cemetery of Mler used to be in the territory of the Park after Komitas until thirties of the 20th century and had been called Mler



KOMITAS Soghomon Sghomonyan
(1869 Turkey -1935 France)

Komitas is a centrally important representative of Armenian musical art, one of its most distinguished figures. His work included a variety of activities: he was a composer, ethnographer, folklorist, musicologist and teacher. Komitas is the founder of Armenian national school of musical composition. He freed Armenian music from foreign influences and was the first to prove that the Armenian nation has its own music.

TOKHMAKH GYOL OR CENTRAL CEMETERY

In 1940 one of the oldest and largest cemeteries Kozern was closed and stopped functioning to replace

for a long time. In the period of Russian Empire, it also housed the Russian deceased. In 1930, the cemetery stopped functioning to replace a park on the resolution of Yerevan City Council. On the government decree, the residents had the remains of their deceased relatives transferred to other cemeteries.

another central resting place Tokhmakh Gyol³, which is situated in the south-east of the city.

The oldest grave in this cemetery dates back to 1925. The middle part of the cemetery housed New Memorial Park in Yerevan.

In 1936-1957 painter Panos Terlemezyan, actress Arus Voskanyan, linguist Hrachya Acharyan, composer Armen Tigranyan, writer Derenik Demirchyan and other outstanding people were buried here. At present, however, the new memorial park, that comprises approximately 1300 tombs, needs renovation and is considered to be a closed cemetery.

The cemetery also houses the memorial park of soldiers who fought and fell in Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

NUBARASHEN (ARIN BERD) CEMETERY

In 1970 another city pantheon was founded in the territory of Nubarashen (formerly Sovetashen) cemetery. The pantheon was separated from the area of the cemetery by an alley of honour. In 1970- 1989, Bard Havasi, actor Garoush Khajakyan, singer Araksya Gyoulgadyan, Members of Academy Gurgen Sevak and Souren Aghababyan, musician Avet Gabrielyan, weightlifter Sergo Hambardzumyan, opera singer Mihran Yerkat, painter Ara Bekaryan, architect Martin Mazmanyanyan and about 250 eminent people were interred there. In 1990 Nubarashen cemetery stopped functioning because of its territory slippery slope.

³ Tokhmakh means *hammer* in Turkish and *gyol* stands for lake.

PANTHEON OF TSITSERNAKABERD (SWALLOWS' FORTRESS)

In 1988 freedom fighters, killed in Karabakh Liberation War, were first interred in the territory of Tsitsernakaberd, Genocide Memorial. Later, it was decided that the Cemetery of Yerablur would house the victims of the war.

PANTHEON OF YERABLUR

The cemetery of Yerablur, which is also known as Uchtapa (the hill), is situated in the west of the capital, to the right of the road to Zvartnots. The height of the hill is 951 meters. The cemetery was founded to house the warriors, who were fallen during Nagorno Karabakh war and Andranik Ozanian, fighter against Turkey in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A MEMORIAL CROSS STONE IN QANAQER

On Yerevan-Sevan highway, in Qanaqer, there is a memorial erected in 1265. It is a beautifully carved big cross-stone that survived the earthquake. The inscription on the stone states it to have been carved by Master Mkhitar. It is one of the best examples of the Armenian engraving art.



SQUARES IN YEREVAN

Being an old city Yerevan also had some public places (nowadays squares) where people used to walk, meet and gather. The squares of Yerevan were mostly considered to be either public or memorial and historic-cultural places which played important role for the city. The squares are often named after famous people.

REPUBLIC SQUARE

Nowadays the main square of Yerevan is Republic Square (former Lenin Square) since the years of independence it has been called Republic Square, which, with its ellipse like buildings and a pool, always has a solemn and festive look. The architect A. Tamanyan seems to have gathered all the achievements of the Armenian architecture, creating a complete and fully harmonious complex of classic, national, and contemporary elements. The square started to be constructed in 1926, when the governmental building was built with a clock tower, which the experts of architecture compare to the symphony growing within itself. Al. Tamanyan's successors S. Safaryan, R. Israelyan, M. Grigoryan continued to realize his plans and in the 1950s completed the complex with four

66 ■



public buildings: The House of Communication and Union joined with vast arches, the Armenia-Marriott Hotel, the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RA (the second governmental building), the building of the Museum of Armenia's History and the National Art Gallery. The square looks more admirable because of the pool in front of the museum building. Concerts with overcrowded audience always take place in this square. Armenian- French famous singer Charles Aznavour's concert, held in 2007, was one of the unforgettable concerts for Yerevan. Many important social, political and sports events also take place here. Military parades (28 May) Pan-Armenian events are celebrated in this square.

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FREEDOM SQUARE

Freedom Square, former Theatre Square, is a round square situated in front of the Opera House Building. In 1991 it was renamed Azatutyan Square in honour of the 3rd Rpublic of Armenia. In this square there are monuments to Alexander Spendiaryan (founder of Armenian national symphonic music) and Hovhannes Toumanyan (the author of librettos to Anush and Almast). This square is popular with Yerevan citizens and the guests of Yerevan. Swan Lake (Karapi Lich, arch. G. Musheghyan) is near the square.

SQUARE OF FRANCE

This square is situated at the crossroads of M. Mashtots Avenue and Sayat-Nova Street. In 2006 it was named Square of France in honor of France Days in Armenia. Many guests were present in the Grand Opening, which took place with the participation of ex-president of France Jacques Chirac and world-famous singer Charles Aznavour.

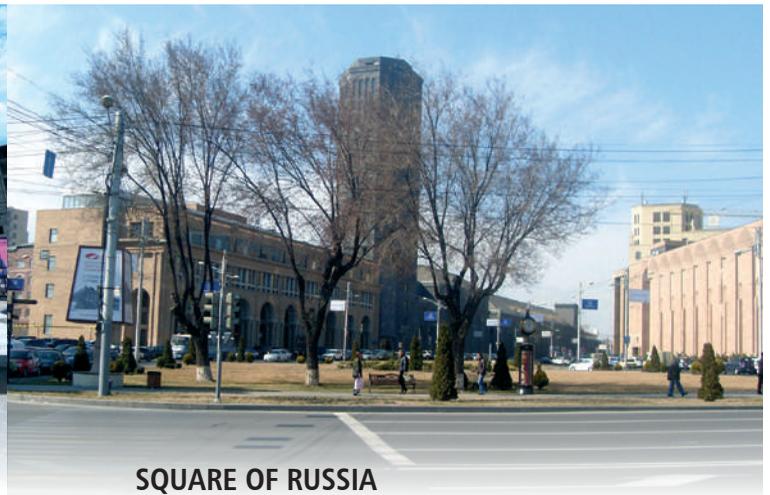




SQUARE AFTER CHARLES AZNAVOUR

This square is situated on Abovyan Street and occupies the middle part of the Moscow Cinema and the Yerevan Golden Tulip Hotel. The ensemble was finished when these buildings were built in 1927-1958. In 2001 this square was named after Charles Aznavour in honor of the worldwide famous Armenian-French singer, who was considered UNESCO's ambassador to Armenia and International ambassador of French chanson.

In the centre of the square there is a pond surrounded with 12 zodiac signs. The architect of "Horoscope" pond is A. Melikyan).



SQUARE OF RUSSIA

Square of Russia is the first square when you enter the city centre from the airport. It is situated between Yerevan City Hall and cultural and business center Moscow House. The Grand Opening took place on the 21st of October, in 2008 with the participation of the president of Russian Federation, the president of The Republic of Armenia and mayor of Yerevan.

This square is the symbol of indissoluble ties between Armenia and Russia.

EUROPE SQUARE

In the context of the 70 th anniversary of the Council of Europe, in 2019, the central part of the Northern Avenue was renamed Europe Square by the Yerevan City Council decision.

OTHER SQUARES OF YEREVAN

Square after Stepan Shahumyan – S. Shahumyan (1878-1918) was Armenian Bolshevik, the international labour movement activist, sociologist, politician.

Square after Andrey Sakharov – A. Sakharov (1921-1989) was USSR physicist, academician of the Academy of Sciences and political figure. In 1975 he received Nobel Prize of Peace.

Square after Khachatur Abovyan - Kh. Abovyan (1809-1849) was Armenian writer, teacher, ethnographer, founder of the new Armenian literature.

Sasuntsi David Square - David from Sassoun is the main character of the Armenian epos.

Square after Garegin Nzhdeh - Garegin Nzhdeh (1888-1955) was a famous Armenian military figure.

Square after Alexander Myasnikyan - (1886-1925) Alexander Myasnikyan was Soviet political figure and party member

Square of Work

Erebouni Square

Uruguay Square – Uruguay is the first country to recognize Armenian Genocide (1915)

Brazil Square - In 1999 this square was opened in Yerevan in honour of the Brazilian San Paulo city as Yerevan and San Paulo are twin cities.



PARKS IN YEREVAN



There used to be many parks and gardens in Yerevan. In the notebooks of foreign travellers Jean Baptist Tavernier and Jean Chardin, it was mentioned that the city was buried in green gardens. In the 2nd half of the 20th century the problem of the foundation of parks was formulated by the first long-term development plan. There were a few public parks in the city at that time, one of them was City Park (Bulvar) located between Republic and Shahumyan Squares and English park.

ENGLISH PARK

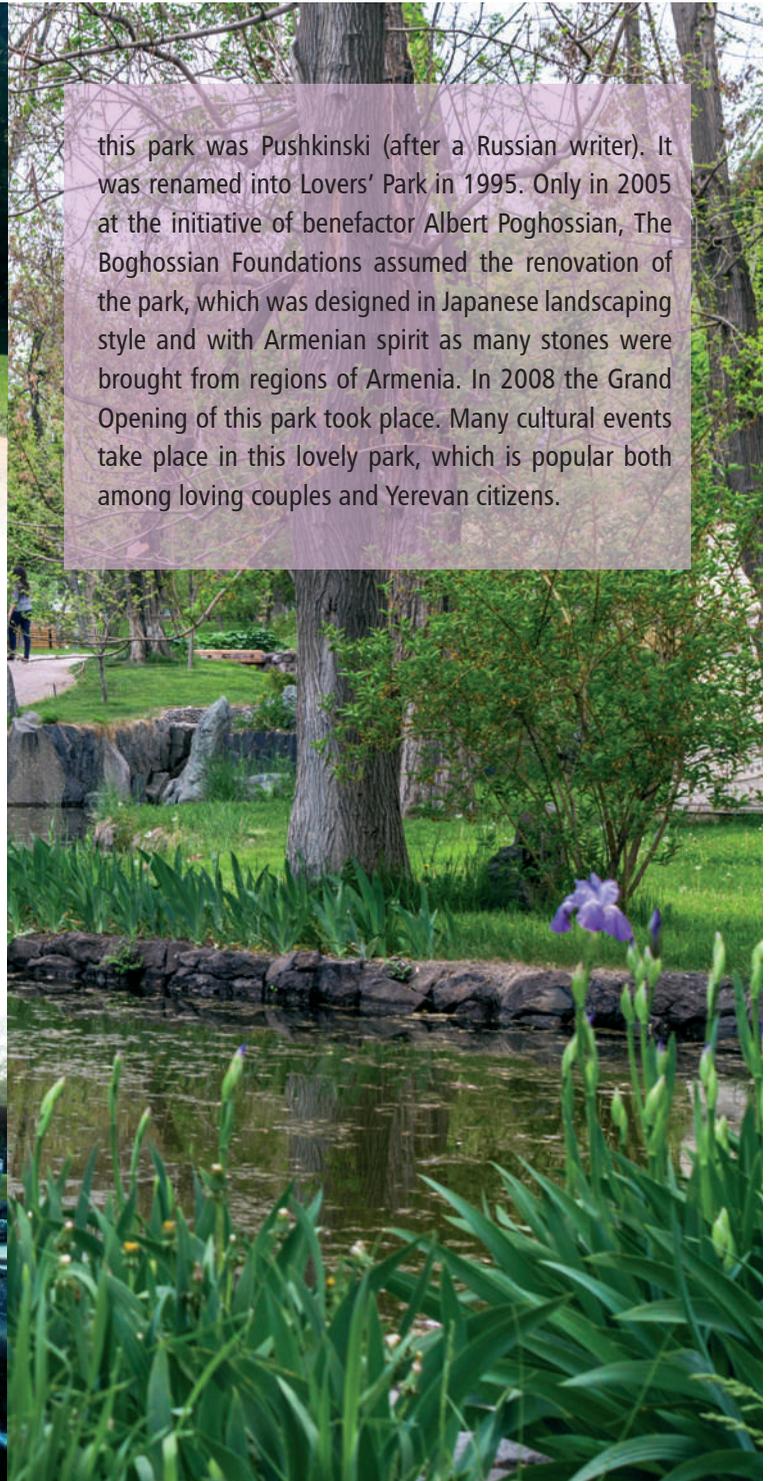
English Park is one of the oldest parks of Yerevan. It is situated between Saint Grigor Lusavorich and Italy Streets. This park belonged to City Council and in 1850 the city government made constructional works here. But in 1898 when the mayor of Yerevan was Isahak Meliq-Aghamalov serious changes were made here: alleys were opened, many trees from Russia and Poland were brought for reconstructing this park in European style, and maybe it was the main reason that people called it English Park. There is also a version according to which if one looks at this park from above its master plan looks like the flag of the United Kingdom, which is a flag with three. During Soviet Period the park was



called 26 Commissars' Park but in 1997 it was renamed England Park. Today it is one of popular places within Yerevan citizens and tourists.

LOVER'S PARK

Lovers Park is situated at the crossroads of Marshal Bagramyan Avenue and Demirchyan Street near the "Marshal Baghramyan" metro station (architects S. Knteghtsyan and A. Zurabyan). The former name of



this park was Pushkinski (after a Russian writer). It was renamed into Lovers' Park in 1995. Only in 2005 at the initiative of benefactor Albert Poghossian, The Boghossian Foundations assumed the renovation of the park, which was designed in Japanese landscaping style and with Armenian spirit as many stones were brought from regions of Armenia. In 2008 the Grand Opening of this park took place. Many cultural events take place in this lovely park, which is popular both among loving couples and Yerevan citizens.



VICTORY PARK

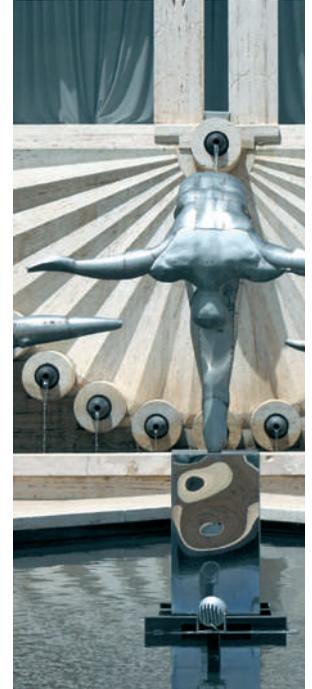
Victory Park is a huge park located at the top of the Cascade in Yerevan. It is a large forested area with an artificial lake, numerous alleys, picturesque ponds and cafes. The park is named Victory Park in commemoration of Soviet Armenia's participation in the Second World War. The visiting-card of this park is a huge monument-statue of Mayr Hayastan (Mother Armenia) which personifies the eternal readiness of Armenia to protect its people. Mother Armenia is a sculpture of a woman with a sword in hands and shield at her feet personifying the image of the Native land. Being on a hill and overlooking the city this



statue seems to be the guardian of Yerevan. The total height of Mayr Hayastan monument is 43.5 m. In front of the statue on the granite platform burns the eternal flame in the memory to the victims of the Second World War. Round the statue you will see the samples of military vehicles. From the park a panoramic view to the downtown of Yerevan is revealed. It is one of the favourite places for Yerevan citizens and the guests of the city.

THE CASCADE

The Cascade is located near Tamanyan (famous Armenian architect) Street. At first sight it is difficult to define its genre: it is neither a monument nor a building. It is a huge staircase with 572 steps and 991 feet rising from the platform nearby the monument to A.I. Tamanyan. This monument is considered the observation point of Yerevan. In accordance with A.I. Tamanyan's master plan, the Cascade joins the city centre (downtown) with the residential area located high in mountains





with the northern part of Yerevan, making a straight line with Northern Avenue. The construction of the Cascade began in the 1970s but has not come to the end. The head architect of the Cascade Jim Torosyan made exhibition halls, on the five platforms, decorated with flowerbeds and fountains. On the fifth platform there are fifteen columns symbolizing fifteen states of Historical Armenia. This complex is a sample of monumental architecture made from white petrosilex. It has an escalator 100m in length, which makes it the shortest way to the uphill. The general hillside is 500m in length, 50 m in width. In 2002 the foundation of Cafesjian was founded in this territory. On the 8th of November, 2009 Cafesjian Center for the Arts was opened here.



CIRCULAR BOULEVARD

Ring-shaped Park was renamed Yeritasardakan Park (Park for the young) in 2005, and it was divided into 6 parts according to streets. Starting from the "Ayrarat" Cinema (in this territory Mother Church Grigor Lusavorich is situated) it goes along Khanjyan and E. Qochar Streets and stretches out Moskovyan and Isahakyan Streets. In the 6th part of the park one of the popular places in Yerevan, "Aragast", commonly "Poplovok", cafe-complex, is situated, where both famous Armenian jazz musicians (D. Azaryan, M. Martalyan, T. Hovhannisyan, A. Tunjboyajyan) and jazz bands ("Malkhas jazz", "Vahagn Hayrapetyan and Katuner", "Armenian Navy Band") and world-known musicians took part in different concert programmes.

In this park there are also statues of many famous people.

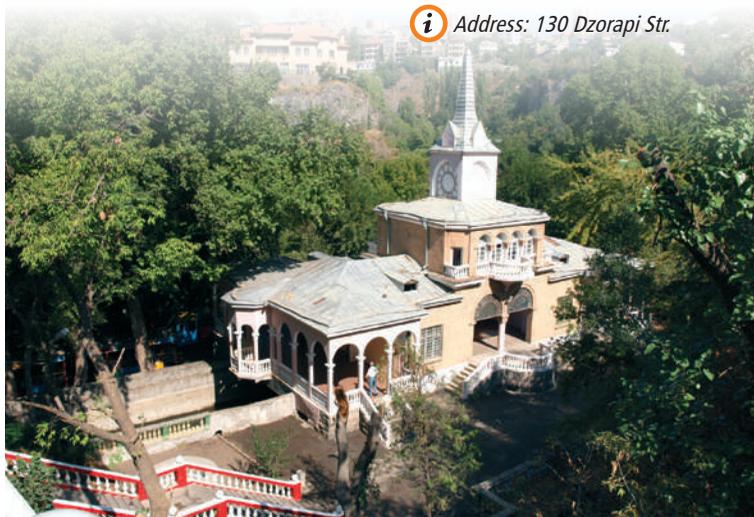


Architect Al.Tamanyan designed this park to secure the city's fresh air and peoples' everyday rest. This is one of the most popular parks in Yerevan. Here people walk along the small lake and enjoy daily music.

CHILDREN'S RAILROAD

Children's Railway Park is one of the most beautiful parts of the Hrazdan Gorge. There are huge ravines above it, and the Tsitsernakaberd Hill is opposite it. The railway was built in 1943. Originating in the USSR, children's railways were a unique phenomenon, functioning as educational institutions that allowed young students to learn various railroad professions. Today, visitors can take a ride on the narrow gauge railroad from 1937, looping through the Hrazdan gorge and running for about 600 m (1,968 ft). Although slightly run-down, the track offers a unique glimpse into life in Soviet-era Armenia. Nowadays this place is popular especially with children, and their noise completes the beauty of the park. There are also nice merry-go-rounds, children's activities and alleys here.

 Address: 130 Dzorapi Str.

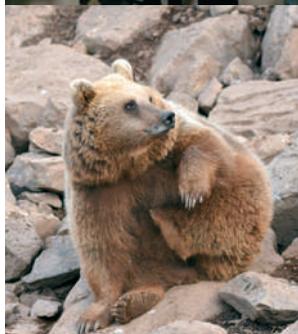


YEREVAN BOTONICAL GARDEN

Yerevan Botanical Park was founded in 1935 by E. Ghazaryan. Nowadays it occupies 80 ha but before it occupied 105 ha. The garden is 1200-1250 metres high above sea level. It is situated in the semi desert zone of the sharp continental climate. It belongs to the National Academy of RA and includes a research Institute, which makes a great number of researches. Here you can see species of trees and shrubs not only from all the regions of Armenia, but also from Caucasus, North America, China, Korea and the Far East. One section of the Botanical Gardens represents the species of flowers. There are about 1100 species.

 Address: 15 Lepsius Str.
Tel.: +374 10 62 17 81





YEREVAN ZOO

The Yerevan Zoo is one of the coziest corners in the Capital. The decision about the creation of a Zoo in Yerevan city was made in early 1940's. At first, the total area of the park was encompassing 3 hectares only, whereas now the park occupies around 36 hectares. Today more than half of the territory is the Zoo's area. In the first years more than 2 dozen animals and birds were exhibited in the Zoo, that were acquired during the 12th state zoological exhibition held in Yerevan.

Today, there are around a thousand animals of 140 species exhibited in the Zoo. The Zoo's live collection includes a vast diversity of animals and birds representing different climatic zones that come from remote corners of the world, such as tigers, lions, primates and a number of exotic birds.

Among this diversity, the species typical to Armenian Highland-Armenian Mouflon, Bezoar Ibex, Syrian Brown Bear, Caucasian lynx, 4



species of vultures (Bearded Vulture, Griffon Vulture, Egyptian Vulture and Eurasian Black Vulture) undoubtedly stand out in the Zoo's collection. The majority of exhibited local species is rare and endangered. This is why the Yerevan Zoo's mission is aimed at not only exhibiting the species to public, but also for ex-situ breeding and reintroduction to the wild.

Since 2011, a new phase of reconstruction and modernization has been initiated for the Zoo, as a result of which the usable area has almost doubled and the inherited from Soviet times concrete-and-bars cages are being gradually replaced by large, natural-like enclosures. The newly constructed enclosures are consistent with international standards and enhance the visitors to watch the wild animals in their natural environment. Consistent with its mission to preserve the wildlife and raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity, the Yerevan Zoo is organizing a number of environmental events, campaigns and educational programs throughout the year for schools, universities, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The undertaken improvements of a previously challenging Zoo have transformed it into an environment, where everyone can enjoy nature and learn to cherish Armenia's rich natural heritage.

 **Address:** 20 Myasnikyan Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 56 23 62
Email: info@yerevanzoo.am
Web page: www.yerevanzoo.am



PARK OF YEREVAN 2800

The park dedicated to the 2800th anniversary of Yerevan at the back of Alexander Myasnikyan statue was opened after the reconstruction by the Vardanyan Family Benevolent Fund. Nearly 250 species of unique trees have been planted in the park. The fountain of the park has 2800 jets. 5420 square metres of the area were tiled with seven sorts of granite stone depicting the ornaments of old Armenian carpets. In the centre of the park there is the map of Yerevan made of pink quartzite and surrounded with fountains. In four corners of the fountain complex and in the centre there are five bronze water statues. Bronze sculptures of an ox and a lion made in Urartian style are situated in the park. There are also 76 stylish benches, 62 litter bins of original design and 126 lanterns in the park. The park is the continuation of the "Erebuni-Yerevan 2750" park.



OTHER PARKS IN YEREVAN

Tsitsernakaberd Park - (Swallows' Fortress Park)

Vardavar Park - Vardavar is one of the oldest national holidays of Armenians. According to the legend after the Flood Noah ordered his sons to pour water over one another once a year for remembering the Flood, that's why during the celebration of Vardavar Armenians pour water over one another.

Park after Komitas - Komitas is considered to be the founder of Armenian classical music.

Park after Hovhannes Toumanyan - H. Toumanyan (1869-1923) was Armenian famous writer, poet and literary public figure.

Park after Parouyr Sevak - P. Sevak (1924-1971) is an Armenian poet, cultural worker, specialist in literature and translator. His "Anreli Zangakatun" ("Never Abating Belfry") lyric-philosophical poem was awarded with ARMSSR State Prize in 1967.

Park after Viktor Hambardzumyan - V. Hambardzumyan was world - known astrophysicist, scientist.

Park after Martiros Saryan - M. Saryan (1880-1972) was an Armenian painter, academician of ARM SSR of the Academy of Science, founder of Armenian modern school of art **Children's Park after Kh. Abovyan**

David Anhakht Park - David the Invincible is famous Armenian philosopher and scientist (the 5th - 6th centuries). He got the nickname Invincible during scientific debates.



Moskovyan Park (Moscow Park)

Arabkir Children's Park

Davitashen Park

Arabkir Park - (commonly Molokan Park)

Nansen Park - Fridtjof Nansen was famous Norwegian traveller and scientist (1861-1830), who accused Turks for Armenian massacres and supported Armenian emigrants.

Family Park

Khakhautyan Park (Park of Peace)

Maternity Park



MUSEUMS IN YEREVAN

Armenia was called an open-air museum by Rockwell Kent one of the most famous American painters.

This reputation Armenia has rightfully earned due to its invaluable architectural monuments. Armenian culture also contains centuries-old treasures, which are preserved and exhibited mostly in the museums of Yerevan.

THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF YEREVAN

The History Museum of Yerevan was founded in 1931. In the beginning the museum was located in one of the rooms, on the second floor, of Yerevan Fire Department building. This museum is dedicated to one of the oldest cities of the world. The permanent location of the museum is in the newly built complex





of Yerevan Municipality in the heart of the city. The complex has been dedicated to Yerevan and 11 historic capitals of Armenia. More than 90.000 archeological, ethnographic and numismatic exhibits of the museum (consisting of such objects as collections of documents, photos, paintings etc.) throw light on the history of

the city beginning from ancient times up to our days. Besides the main exposition the museum organizes various temporary exhibitions with the help of which visitors will learn interesting facts about ancient and contemporary Yerevan. Visiting the History Museum of Yerevan one can gain access to the depths of antiquity, admire the marketplaces and the streets of old Yerevan, find himself in the apartment of a hospitable inhabitant of Yerevan of the 19th century, as well as, get involved in the modern developments of the old city.



i Visitor Information:

Monday-Saturday: 11:00- 17:30

Sunday: Closed

Address: 1/1 Argishti Str.

Tel.: +374 10 56 81 85

E-mail: museum@yerevan.am

Website: www.yhm.am



THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF ARMENIA

The History Museum of Armenia was founded in 1919 following the Law passed by the Parliament of the Armenian Republic. It was formed on the basis of collections of Caucasian Armenian Ethnographic Company, museums of Armenian antiquities of Nor Nakhchevan, antiquity depository of Ani, and Vagharshapat. The museum is situated in Republic Square. First time the museum opened its doors for the visitors in 1921. The national collections consist of 400 thousand items (archeological, ethnographical, documental, numismatic etc.) which represent the historical Armenia, reflecting the complete picture of the history of Armenia's culture from the remote past (about one million years ago) up to present day. In this museum you can see maps of Armenia in different historical periods (even before Christ Armenia was indicated on maps), as well as a rare collection of ancient stone tools and bronze objects, exquisite exhibits of Urartu civilization, ancient wooden



carriages, chariot statues, golden jewelry, coins of different countries, sculptures, frescoes, cross-tones, a large variety of Armenian carpets and exhibits representing Christian culture etc.



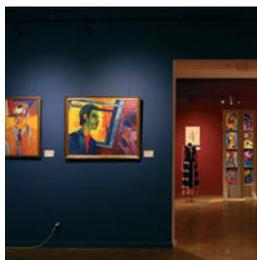
Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Saturday: 11:00- 18:00

Sunday: 11:00- 17:00

Monday: Closed

*Address: Hanrapetutyan Square 4
Tel.: +374 10 58 27 61, 10 56 53 22
E-mail: info@historymuseum.am
Website: www.historymuseum.am*



THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ARMENIA

The National Gallery of Armenia (NGA) is situated in Republic Square. It was founded in 1921 as one of the departments of the State Museum. In 56 exhibition halls the visitors are invited to enjoy Fine Arts by Armenian, Russian, West-European and Eastern artists of different historical periods. The NGA collection comprises around 26 thousand artworks: oil paintings, sculptures, graphics and decorative applied arts.

Here the visitors can admire portraits, landscapes, still lifes, sculptures by Armenian outstanding artists Hakob Hovnatanian, Hovhannes Aivazovsky, Gevorg Bashinjaghian, Vardges Surenyants, Martiros Sarian, Garzou, Jansem, Hakob Gyurjian etc. In the halls of Ancient and Medieval Armenian Arts documental copies of frescoes from Armenian churches are presented.

The collection of Russian Art in the NGA is highly appreciated by art lovers for its artworks by famous Russian painters Bryullov, Vrubel, Repin, Serov, Kandinsky, Chagall etc.



In the European Art exhibition halls one can find canvases by Tintoretto, Carle van Loo, Gustave Courbet, Bernard Buffet, Jan Cossiers, Antonio Canova and Etienne-Maurice Falconet etc.

In the NGA shop the visitors can purchase albums, puzzles, postcards, replicas and other souvenirs. Special events: concerts, temporary exhibitions, film screenings as well as thematic lectures are organized for the visitors of the National Gallery of Armenia.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Saturday: 11:00-17:30

Sunday: 11:00-17:00

Monday: Closed

Address: 1 Arami Str.

Tel.: +374 10 58 08 12

E-mail: galleryarmenia@yahoo.com

Website: www.gallery.am





MATENADARAN: MESROP MASHTOTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS

The Matenadaran, which dominates the centre of Yerevan, is located on a hill at the end of Mashtots Avenue. It's a huge basalt building (arch. M. Grigoryan) which is typical to Armenian architecture of Middle Ages. It was founded in 1959 on the basis of the state repository of manuscripts and named after Mesrop Mashtots (the creator of Armenian alphabet) in 1962. This is a unique Institution of Ancient Manuscripts where 17 thousand manuscripts are kept, 14.5 thousand of which are in Armenian and 2.5 thousand in foreign Languages- Arabic, Assyrian, Persian, Indian, Georgian, Latin and Ethiopian. Many of the books have ornamented or golden, silver and ivory covers stuck with precious stones. Inside the lobby of the building one can see the mosaic of Avarayr Battle and the Armenian History triptych fresco around the staircase (artist Van Khachatur).

In front of the entrance of the Matenadaran there are the statue



of Mesrop Mashtots and Koryun (a historian in the 5th century, the student of Mesrop Mashtots). Along the front arches of this building there are statues of people, who had a great input in the historical and cultural life of Armenia. It seems as if those statues are guardians of the Matenadaran.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Saturday: 10:00-17:00
Sunday / Monday: - Closed

Address: 53 Mashtots Avenue
Tel.: +374 10 51 30 00, +374 10 51 30 14
E-mail: contact@matenadaran.am
Website: www.matenadaran.am



EREBUNI HISTORICO – ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM-RESERVE

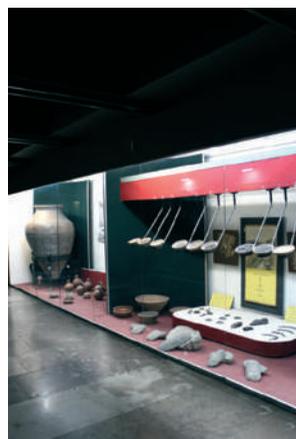
This museum was established in 1968, on the 2750th anniversary of Yerevan's foundation. About 20 thousand archeological exhibits are displayed here. The most interesting exhibits are the silver horn-like cups, coral necklaces, stamps, worship statues, and swords. The large pitchers of 900-1000 liters have thin and slender walls, and the palm-sized earthenware was used as powder and fragrant oil containers. The King Argishti's ritual shield weighing 41 kg and the city defending gates were the things to which people made sacrifices.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday- Sunday: 10:30- 16:30
Monday: Closed

Address: 38 Erebuni Str.
Tel.: +374 10 45 82 07
E-mail: erebunimuseum@gmail.com
Website: www.erebuni.am





THE MUSEUM OF SERGEI PARAJANOV

The Museum of S. Parajanov was founded in 1988 by the Government of Armenia but it was opened after the death of S. Parajanov in 1991. S. Parajanov was not only a world famous personality in filmmaking art, but also a great master of decorative art and collage. He embodied in his creations the spiritual culture of Transcaucasia. He created a new poetic language in the cinema. The main part of the collection is Parajanov's works: drawings, texts for films, dolls, hats as well as his furnishings and personal items brought from his house in Tbilisi.

 **Visitor Information:**

Monday- Sunday: 10:30-17:00

Address: 1st Dzoragyugh

Tel.: +374 10 53 84 73

E-mail: parajanovmuseum@gmail.com

Website: www.parajanovmuseum.am/hy



THE MEMORIAL-MUSEUM OF ARAM KHACHATRYAN

This museum was founded in 1984. Over 18 thousand valuable exhibits are kept in the house-museum, and more than 12500 out of them are included in the main fund of the museum. Those are great composer's personal belongings: photos, documents, ballet and concert posters and so on. The composer's manuscripts, his personal correspondence and many other things occupy a special place in the collection. The house-museum of Aram Khachaturyan has a light concert hall with excellent acoustics. There is a rich library of records in the house-museum: about 4000 CDs with records of classic and contemporary music. The museum also includes a National collection of unique musical instruments (about 5000).

 **Visitor Information:**

Monday- Saturday: 11:00-16:30

Sunday: Closed

Address: 3 Zarobyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 52-26-91

E-mail: a_khachaturyan@mail.ru

Website: www.akhachaturianmuseum.am





KOMITAS MUSEUM-INSTITUTE

Komitas Museum-Institute is located in Yerevan, in the park named after Komitas. It is one of the centers of cultural heritage of Armenia. Museum-Institute includes a hall of permanent and temporary expositions, a music library, a research center and a concert hall, which periodically hosts concerts of chamber, classical, contemporary, as well as folk and sacred music.

The personality of the composer and musical ethnographer Komitas (1869-1935) is associated with Armenian identity. In Komitas Museum-Institute you can get acquainted with the history of his life, activity, as well as enjoy art works by Armenian artists and sculptors.

During the tour in the cultural center you will be accompanied by unique music recorded by Komitas in Paris in 1912.



Visitor Information:

Monday- Sunday: 11:00-16:30
Wednesday: Closed

Address: 28 Arshakunyats Ave.
Tel.: +374 11 57-05-70

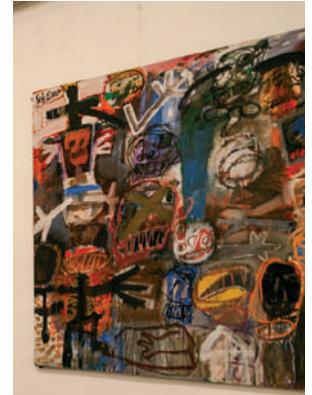
E-mail: contact@komitasmuseum.am
Website: www.komitasmuseum.am

MODERN ART MUSEUM OF YEREVAN

Modern Art Museum was established in 1972 by the art critic Henrik Igityan, who was the director of the museum for 37 years. H. Igityan received a great support from the mayor of Yerevan of those years GrigorHasratyan, as well as from the best Armenian artists of 1960s.

As a specialized museum of contemporary and modern art it became the first in the Soviet Union. For further 20 years it was unique modern art center in the above mentioned region. It became a favorite place for tourists and official guests of Yerevan. The first exposition was compiled of the works of the artists of 1960s both from Armenia and Diaspora, who have kindly donated their works to the museum.

Today Modern Art Museum, as usual, is waiting for its visitors, who along with the visual acquaintance with Armenian modern art pieces



can also get professional comments in Armenian, Russian and foreign languages.

Recently the collection of the Museum was enriched with the works of both Armenian and foreign masters, such as: Taline Zabounian (France), Sam Grigoryan (Germany), Harutyun Jinanyan (Jino) (Russia), Vatche Demirdjian (France), Lorent Nissou Soon (France), SYB (France), Christine Hagopian (France), Dibasar (France), Sharis Garabedian (France), Sebastiano (USA), Ziba Afshar (USA), Michael Gorman (USA), Garry John (USA), Karen Bistedt and Chris Brown (USA), Haik Mesropian (Switzerland), Onik Atamyan (England), Asilva (France), Josette Taramarkaz (Switzerland), Ketti Melkadze (Georgia) etc.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday - Sunday: 11:00-18:00

Monday: Closed

Address: 7 Mashtots Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 53 53 59

E-mail: yerevanmodernartmuseum@gmail.com

Website: www.mamy.am

THE MUSEUM OF RUSSIAN ART (PROFESSOR A. H. ABRAHAMYAN'S COLLECTION)

This museum was founded in 1984 on the basis of the personal collection of Doctor Professor of Medical Science Aram Abrahamyan. The principal fund includes 311 exhibits, 232 of which are on display. These include the artworks of Russian painters of late 19th-early 20th centuries, sketches for theatrical productions



and graphic artworks. Here the visitors can see the paintings by Valentin Serov, Mikhail Vrubel, Konstantin Korovin, K.Somov, G. Fyodorov and etc.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Saturday: 10:30-17:00

Sunday: 11:00-15:30

Monday: Closed

Address: 38 Isahakyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 56 08 72, +374 10 562156

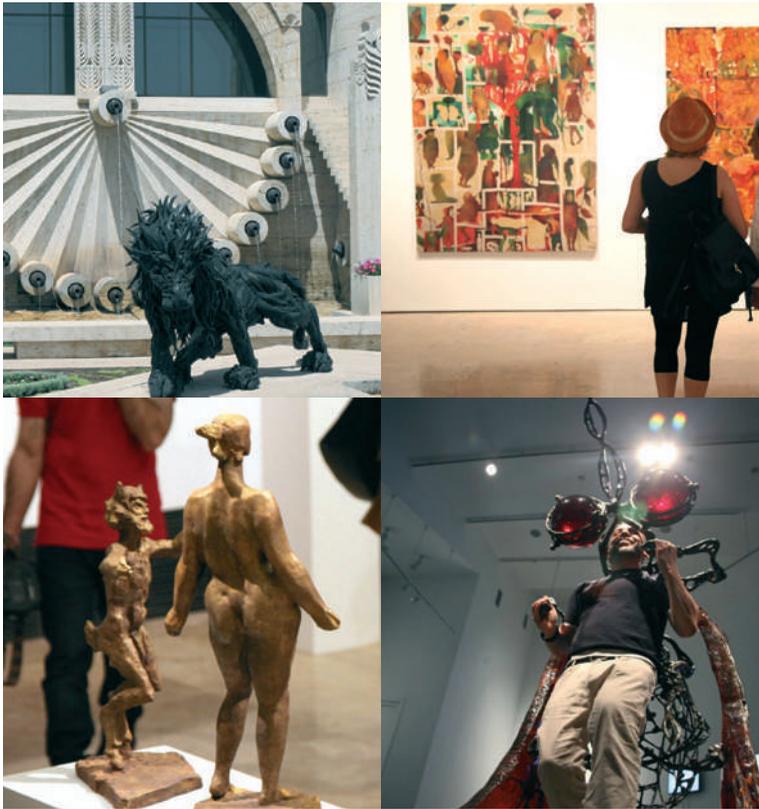
E-mail: musrussartyerevan@gmail.com

CAFESJIAN CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Cafesjian Centre for the Arts, which is a unique museum-foundation, is located in the staircases of the Cascade. It is based on the private collection of its main benefactor Mr. Gerard Cafesjian, and the museum is after him. The collection of more than 5000 artworks includes one of the most comprehensive glass collections in the world.

The main purposes of Cafesjian Centre for the Arts are:

1. To bring the best examples of contemporary art to Armenia
2. To present Armenian culture to the world



This unique museum-centre offers a wide variety of exhibitions. A diverse program of visiting lectures, classic films, concerts and numerous educational programs for adults and children augment the center's vigorous exhibitions schedule.



i Visitor Information:

Friday - Sunday: 10:00-20:00
Monday- Thursday: Closed

Address: The Cascade
Tel.: +374 10 56 72 62
E-mail: info@cmf.am
Website: www.cmf.am



THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE MUSEUM-INSTITUTE

This museum-institution with focus on research and cultural issues was established in 1995 concurrently commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Genocide. Its goal is to collect, research, publish, preserve and exhibit documents, photos, publications, etc related to the Armenian Genocide, which was organized and perpetrated in Turkey in 1915-1923.

The museum building, planned by architects S. Kalashyan, A. Tarkhanyan, and sculptor F. Araqelyan, has a unique design. The impressive two-storey museum building overlooks the scenic Ararat valley and majestic Mount Ararat. The museum consists of



three main exhibition halls and an outdoor gallery with its own hall. The exhibits: many documents, authentic photos and the Genocide victims' personal effects and encased relics illustrate the details of some of the most horrible events of the 20th century and reflect the world's attitude towards the Armenian Genocide.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00

Monday: Closed

Address: 8/8 Tsitsernakaberd highway

Tel.: +374 10 39 09 81, 10 39 14 12

E-mail: info@genocide-museum.am

Website: www.genocide-museum.am

THE STATE MUSEUM OF NATURE OF ARMENIA

The Museum was founded in 1954. This is a unique museum where Armenia's land composition, the species of flora and fauna, starting with small insects up to burly mammals are presented. The species, which are registered in the Red Book, are exhibited here. The museum fund consists of about 7500 exhibits, as well the collection of benefactor L. Aharonyan's family.



i Visitor Information:

Tuesday-Friday: 10:30-16:30

Saturday-Sunday: 10:30-16:00

Monday – Closed

Address: 34 Tigran Mets Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 52 79 42

Email: bnuttang@mail.ru

Website: www.smn.am

THE MUSEUMS OF ARMENIAN COGNAC

There are two factories of Cognac in Yerevan and each of them has its museum.

One is situated in "Ararat" Yerevan Brandy Company which is also "Ararat" heritage centre-museum that opened its doors to the public in 2000. Here the visitors can get acquainted with the history of Ararat cognac brand, degust the magnificent cognac and admire the huge oak casks. In this building there is a Cognac Shop where the visitors can get the assortment of Ararat brandy and other alcoholic beverages of Pernod Ricard Company.

i Address: 2 Admiral Isakov Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 51 01 00, 10 51 01 49

Website: www.ybc.am



The second one is situated in the historical building in Ararat Brandy–Wine-Vodka Factory of Yerevan. Many foreign guests and tourists admire the museum. The visitors have the opportunity to get



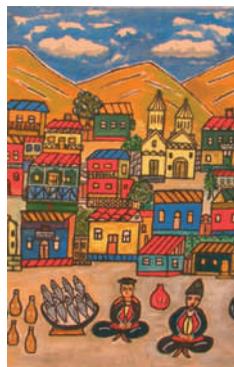
acquainted with the history of the factory and enjoy the immortal flavour and degust the assortment of brandy "Noy". The visiting-card of this factory is the historical place of old Erivan Fortress (the 16th century) where the visitors can go downstairs and see the secret ways of the fortress. Besides, on one of the walls of the factory there is an inscription which tells about the performance ("Woe to Wit") staged by Alexander Griboyedov.

 **Address:** 9 Admiral Isakov Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 54 70 48
E-mail: info@ararat1877.am

THE MUSEUM OF FOLK ART OF ARMENIA AFTER HOVHANNES SHARAMBEYAN

This museum is situated at the end of Abovyan Street in Khachatur Abovyan Square. Here one can find Armenian decorative-applied and pictorial works and various things which are made by Armenian masters and are considered to be the indivisible part of folk art. The Museum of Folk Art of Armenia was opened in 1978.

The exhibition consists of some parts: wood engraving, applied art, silver-making art, embroidery,



stone-art, ceramics, miniature carvings, carpets. Now the collection has about 12.000 exhibits. Each of them is a particular exhibit of Armenian folk art maintained during centuries.

Hovhannes Sharambeyan managed the museum works and by his efforts the branch of folk art was opened in Dilijan in Tavush region in 1979. It still continues to be one of the main cultural centers of RA.



 **Address:** 64 Abovyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 56 93 83, 10 56 93 87
E-mail: armfolkartmuseum@yahoo.com
Website: www.armenia-folk-artmuseum.com

The Children's Art Gallery

Address: 13 Abovyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 52 09 51

E-mail: childart-museum@nca.am

Website: www.childrensartofarmenia.org

The Geological Museum (after H. Karapetyan)

Address: 24 Marshal Baghramyan Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 58 06 63

E-mail: armgeomuseum@gmail.com

National Museum-Institute after Alexander Tamanyan

Address: Hanrapetutyan Square, Gov. building 3

Tel.: +374 10 52 46 30

E-mail: info@armarchmuseum.am,

armarchmuseum@gmail.com

Website: www.archmuseum.am

The Museum-Institute of Zoology

Address: Paruyr Sevaki Str., 7 Building

Tel.: +374 10 28 14 12

The Mother Armenia Military-Historical Museum

Address: 2 Azatutyan, Victory Park

Tel.: +374 10 25-14-00

Website: www.mayrhayastan.am

Hovhannes Tumanyan Museum

Address: 40 Moskovyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 56 00 21, 10 58 12 71

E-mail: h.toumanian@yahoo.com

Website: www.toumanyan.am



Martiros Saryan House-Museum

Address: 3 Saryan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 58 17 62

E-mail: info@sarian.am

Website: www.sarian.am



The Memorial-Museum of Yeghishe Charents

Address: 17 Mashtots Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 53 14 12, 10 53 55 94

E-mail: charents.museum@gmail.com

The Memorial-Museum of Avetik Isahakyan

Address: 20 Zarobyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 56 24 24

E-mail: info@isahakyanmuseum.am

Website: www.isahakyanmuseum.am

The Memorial-Museum of Derenik Demirchyan

Address: 29 Abovyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 52 77 74

E-mail: karine.rafaelyan@mail.ru

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Alexander Spendiaryan House-Museum

Address: 21 Nalbandyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 52 12 99, 10 58 07 83

E-mail: as_museum@yahoo.com, info@spendiaryanmuseum.am

Website: www.spendiaryanmuseum.am

The Memorial-Museum of Yervand Kochar

Address: 39/13 Mashtots Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 52-93-26, 10 58-06-12

E-mail: kochar.museum@gmail.com

Website: www.kochar.am

Khachatur Abovyan House-Museum

Address: Qanaqer 2nd Str. house N 4

Tel.: +374 10 +37410 28-16-87, 28-46-86

E-mail: info@abovyanmuseum.am

Website: www.abovyanmuseum.am

Gevorg Grigorian (Giotto) Studio-Museum

Address: 45a Mashtots Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 56 72 62

E-mail: info@cmf.am

Website: www.cmf.am

The Museum of Ara Sargsyan and Hakob Kojoyan

Address: 62/7 Pushkin Str.

Tel.: +374 10 52 39 03

The Museum of Karen Demirchyan

Address: 7 Ghazar Parpetsi Str.

Tel.: +374 10 53-17-10

E-mail: info@kdmuseum.am

Website: www.kdmuseum.am

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Silva Kaputikyan Home - Museum

Address: Kaputikyan Str. N 1, app.26

Tel.: +374 10 52-09-30

E-mail: silvakaputikyan@gmail.com

Website: www.kaputikyanmuseum.com

The Museum of Andranik Ozanyan

Address: Park of Komitas

Tel.: +374 10 44 02 05

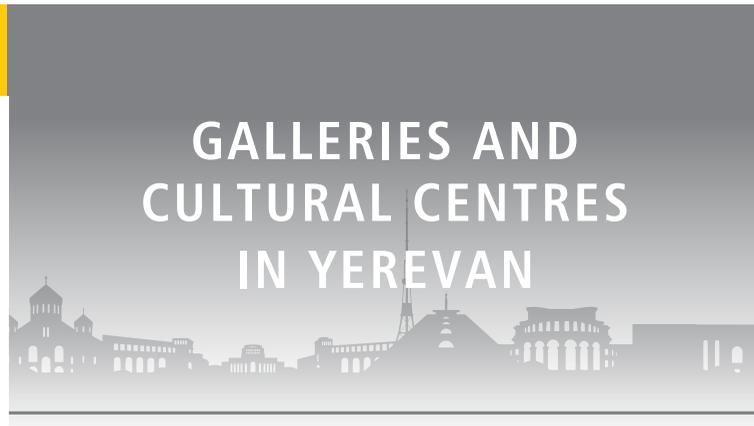
The Armenian Revolutionary Federation Museum-fund (HOYDA)

Address: 12/1Mh.Mkrtchyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 51-18-76

E-mail: anoushamseyan@yahoo.com

Website: www.arfd.am



**GALLERIES AND
CULTURAL CENTRES
IN YEREVAN**

In these art galleries, the tourists can find paintings and sculptures of high value and various works of decorative-applied art. The works of not more than 50 years, with signature and date, can be taken out of the country without any hindrance; otherwise, the object should be taken to the expertise to get a license for exporting.

“AREV” Art Gallery

Address: 19 Teryan Street

Tel.: +374 10 54 20 22

“Academia” Art Gallery

Address: 24 Baghramyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 52 70 40

Tove and Albert Boyajyan

Address: 36 Isahakyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 56 18 55

Arame

Address: 13 Amiryan Street

Tel.: +374 10 53 92 65

Valmar

Address: 53-55 Buzand Street

Tel.: +374 10 58 07 69

Gabone

Address: 38/1a Tumanyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 52 54 42

Artmix

Address: 9 Paronyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 53 59 06

Art Mane

Address: 16/3 Abovyan Street (on the 3rd floor)

Tel.: +374 10 56 57 67

CULTURAL CENTRES**NPAK Gallery (Innovatory, Experimental Art Center)**

Address: 1/3 Buzand Street

Tel.: +374 10 56 82 25

Hayart

Address: 7a Mashtots Avenue

Tel.: +374 10 53 91 96

Isabekyan Gallery

Address: 7a Mashtots Avenue

Tel.: +374 10 53 91 96

LIBRARIES

The book heritage of Armenians is rich, old and it is stored basically in the libraries of the capital of Yerevan. The Unique outstanding center of the Armenian



manuscripts is considered to be The Matenadaran which is not only a depository of ancient manuscripts, but also a research institute.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF ARMENIA

This is one of the most important and largest libraries in Armenia. It was founded in 1832 based on the library of Yerevan gymnasium. In 1928-1990 the library was named after Alexander Myasnikyan who had an essential role in the creation and development of the library. But in 1990 the library was renamed "The National Library of Armenia". The fund of the library has more than 6.6 million library items. These are books, magazines, atlases, maps, pictures, microfilms etc.

i Address: 72 Teryan Str.
Tel.: +374 60 62 35 15
E-mail: info@nla.am
Website: www.nla.am



CENTRAL LIBRARY AFTER AVETIK ISAHAKYAN

The library was founded in 1935. It opened doors to the public in 26 Amiryan Street. In 1955 the library was renamed after Avetik Isahakyan, in honour of the 80th anniversary of the master of Armenian poetry. The library has approximately 633 thousand library items. In April 2005 the first “American Corner” in Armenia was opened in this library, with the support of the Embassy of the United States of America in Armenia. In 2009 the library was renamed as a City Central Library after A. Isahakyan: with its 7 branches. Now the library functions near the Metro station of Republic Square.

 *Address: 4/1 Nalbandyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 56 13 83
E-mail: yerevan@americancorners.am*

KHNKO APER CHILDREN'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

Yerevan has a very nice children's library situated on Teryan Street in the centre of the city, called “Khanko Apor Children's Library. The old building is a legacy of

Soviet times and has recently been renovated (arch. L. Ghulumyan). It is a 3 storey building and each floor is divided into sections where books are classified by age and grade groups. The library has about half million library items. Besides it also has an audio section where kids can listen to music and watch Armenian cartoons.

 *Address: 42/1 Teryan Street
Tel.: +374 10 52 12 22
E-mail: gradaran@childlib.am
Website: www.natchildlib.org*

ARCHIVES

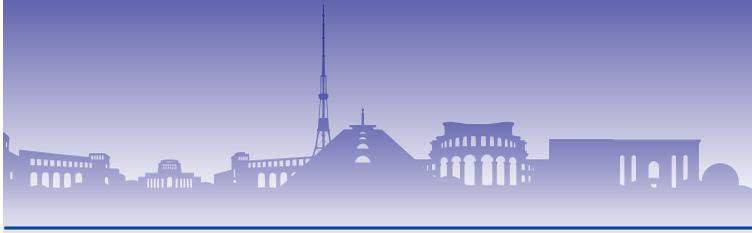
In Yerevan there are 3 buildings of National Archive:

1. Qochar Street (main building)
2. Baghramyan Street
3. Tbilisy Highway

Requests for materials are processed in the order in which they are made. Archive has 11 regional branches. Main Yerevan branch includes archival documents related to municipal politics. Collection includes a branch of films, photographs and sound-recording documents. Documents also include archives of a numbers of abolished organizations.

 *Address: 5 Hrachya Str. Qochar (Main Branch)
Tel.: +374 10 22 53 55
E-mail: info@armarchives.am
Website: armarchives.am*

THEATRES IN YEREVAN



Theatres run deep in Armenian culture. In Yerevan the first performance, “Woe to Wit” by Griboedov, was staged in 1827.

In Yerevan there is a big choice of the repertoires of concerts halls and theatres. Tourists can visit Marionette (the Pantomime) Theatre, Yerevan Chamber Theatre, enjoy the Opera Performances and visit concerts of Armenian dancing ensembles.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIC THEATRE AFTER GABRIEL SUNDUKYAN

This theatre, situated near “English park”, was founded in 1921 officially in 1922 by L. Qalantar, who was the founder and artistic director. In 1937 the theatre was named after dramaturge Gabriel Sundukyan, an outstanding Armenian writer and playwright, the founder of modern Armenian drama. His well-known play “Pepo” turned to be the first Armenian comedy



performance in 1938. Today, the theatre performs not only national but also foreign performances.

i Address: 6 St. Gr. Lusavorich Str.
Tel.: +374 10 52 76 70, 52 57 72
E-mail: info@nationaltheater.am
Website: www.nationaltheater.am

THE RUSSIAN STATE DRAMA THEATRE AFTER K. STANISLAVSKY

This theatre is situated in the centre of Yerevan just in front of the Moscow Cinema. It was founded in 1936 (arch. G.Qochar, K.Halabyan, S. Qyurqchyan, M.Mazmanyanyan). The first actors of the theatre were invited from Moscow, Leningrad (Saint Petersburg), Tbilisi and Baku. The theatre may be proud of having such a world known artist as Armen Jigarkhanyan. It was awarded many prizes: Grand-Prix at the International Theatrical Festivals and the First Prize at the International Festival held in Saint Petersburg in 2009 and many more. The visitors in this theatre can enjoy many performances in Russian.

i Address: 7 Abovyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 56 91 99; 58 36 81
E-mail: FDtheatre@yandex.ru



THE STATE MUSICAL COMEDY THEATRE AFTER HAKOB PARONYAN

This theatre is situated just behind the Armenia Marriot hotel. It was officially opened on the 22nd of June, 1942 with the operetta "The King Cheers Up" by Rudolf Nelson. In 1962 the theatre was named after the famous Armenian comedian Hakob Paronyan. The theatre was a six-time-award winner at the International festivals held in the USA, Syria, Iran, Georgia and Yerevan.

i Address: 7 Sargsyan Str.
Tel. +374 10 58 01 01, 58 00 75
E-mail: info@comedytheatre.am
Website www.comedytheatre.am

YEREVAN DRAMA THEATRE AFTER HRACHYA GHAPLANYAN

This theatre was founded in 1967 by the People's Artist of the USSR Hrachya Ghaplanyan. He was also the artistic director of the first performances "Optimistic Tragedy" Vsevolod Vishnevsky. The diverse repertoire includes both the works of classical and



modern authors: "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare, "My heart is in the highland" by W. Saroyan and etc.

i Address: 28 Isahakyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 52 47 23, 52 47, 33
E-mail: ydt68@mail.ru
Website: www.ydt.am

THE YOUNG SPECTATORS' STATE THEATRE OF YEREVAN

This theatre was founded in 1929 by Tigran Shamirkhanyan. The first theatrical play was "The Blowing -up" by S. Shcherbakov and G. Smirnov. The theatre is situated in Moskovyan Street. It is one of the popular theatres among the youth and children. Currently, the theatre presents productions of various Armenian authors and international classics such as Shakespeare, Schiller, Goldoni, Moliere, Ostrovsky, Saltykov-Shchedrin and Sophocles.

i Address: 3 Moskovyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 56 30 40, 56 50 61
E-mail: 3hghazanchyan@yahoo.com
Website: www.youththeater.am



THE STATE CHAMBER THEATRE OF YEREVAN

This theatre, which is considered to be one of the favorite theatres of Armenians and foreign guests, is situated near the Matenadaran. It was officially opened in 1982. The theatre together with other Soviet six theatres was awarded a Grand-Prix in 1985. During its history, the theatre has staged about 60 plays.

i Address: 58 Mashtots Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 56 60 70, 58 78 44
E-mail: info@erkat.am
Website: www.erkat.am

THE HAMAZGAYIN THEATRE

This theatre is situated on Amiryan Street in the building of the State University of Theatre and Cinema and was founded in 1991 by People's Artist of the USSR Sos Sargsyan. Officially, the theatre was opened in 1992 with the play of "The Mayor of Sanità" by Eduardo De Filippo, performed by Sos Sargsyan. The

troupe of theatre includes a lively mix of famous as well as up-and-coming artists, and has taken part in many International Festivals.

i Address: 26 Amiryan Str.
Tel. : +374 10 53 94 15
E-mail: pr.sostheatre@gmail.com
Website: www.sostheatre.am

THE ARTISTIC THEATRE AFTER MHER MKRTCHYAN

This theatre was founded in 1986 by People's Artist of the USSR Mher Mkrtchyan. The first performance was "The Bakers Wife" by Marcel Pagnol. Mher Mkrtchyan was the director and main character of this performance.

At first, the theatre was named after another great artist Vardan Achemyan, but after Mher Mkrtchyan's death the theatre was renamed in his honour.

i Address: 18 Khorenatsi Str.
Tel.: +374 10 56 42 27, 56 57 09
E-mail: artistakan@yahoo.com
Website: www.mmat.am

THE PUPPET THEATRE AFTER HOVHANNES TUMANYAN

This theatre is situated on Sayat-Nova Street. It was founded in 1935 and was named after one of the greatest Armenian poets and writers Hovhannes Tumanyan, who is considered to be "the supreme poet of all Armenians". This theatre is popular especially with children as its repertoire includes performances of both Armenian and world famous tale writers. The



current repertoire of the theatre includes performances for both children and adults.

i Address: 4 Sayat-Nova Ave.
 Tel.: +374 10 56 32 44, 56 32 43
 E-mail: rubentheatre@yahoo.com
 Website: www.armpuppet.am

THE STATE MARIONETTE THEATRE OF YEREVAN

This theatre, situated on Mashtots Avenue, was established in 1987. It was the first Marionette theatre (in Yerevan), where the plays were performed both for the junior and the senior audience. The theatre has experienced lots of difficulties until the so-called era of "renaissance" in 2000. In this building there is also another theatre, **Edgar Elbakyan Theatre**, which was established in 1994 by the folk artists Armen Elbakyan. The first play was held in 2994, "The Dentist from the East" by Hakob Paronyan. The theatre was awarded many prizes both international and local.

i Address: 43 Mashtos Ave.
 Tel.: +374 10 56 24 50, 56 04 91
 E-mail: marionette@web.am



THE FILM ACTORS' THEATRE -STUDIO AFTER H. MALYAN

Address: 18 Vardanants Street (Cinema House)
 Tel.: +374 10 54 02 96, 53 38 20
 E-mail: narmal@list.ru

THE YOUTH EXPERIMENTAL STATE THEATRE OF YEREVAN

Address: 3 Bagramyan Street
 Tel.: +374 10 56 84 00

The METRO THEATRE

Address: Garegin Nzhdeh Metro Station
 Tel.: +374 10 42 27 42, 42 96 79

THE AGULIS PUPPET THEATRE

Address: 29 Abovyan Street
 Tel.: +374 10 51 67 74

THE STATE MUSICAL CHAMBER THEATRE

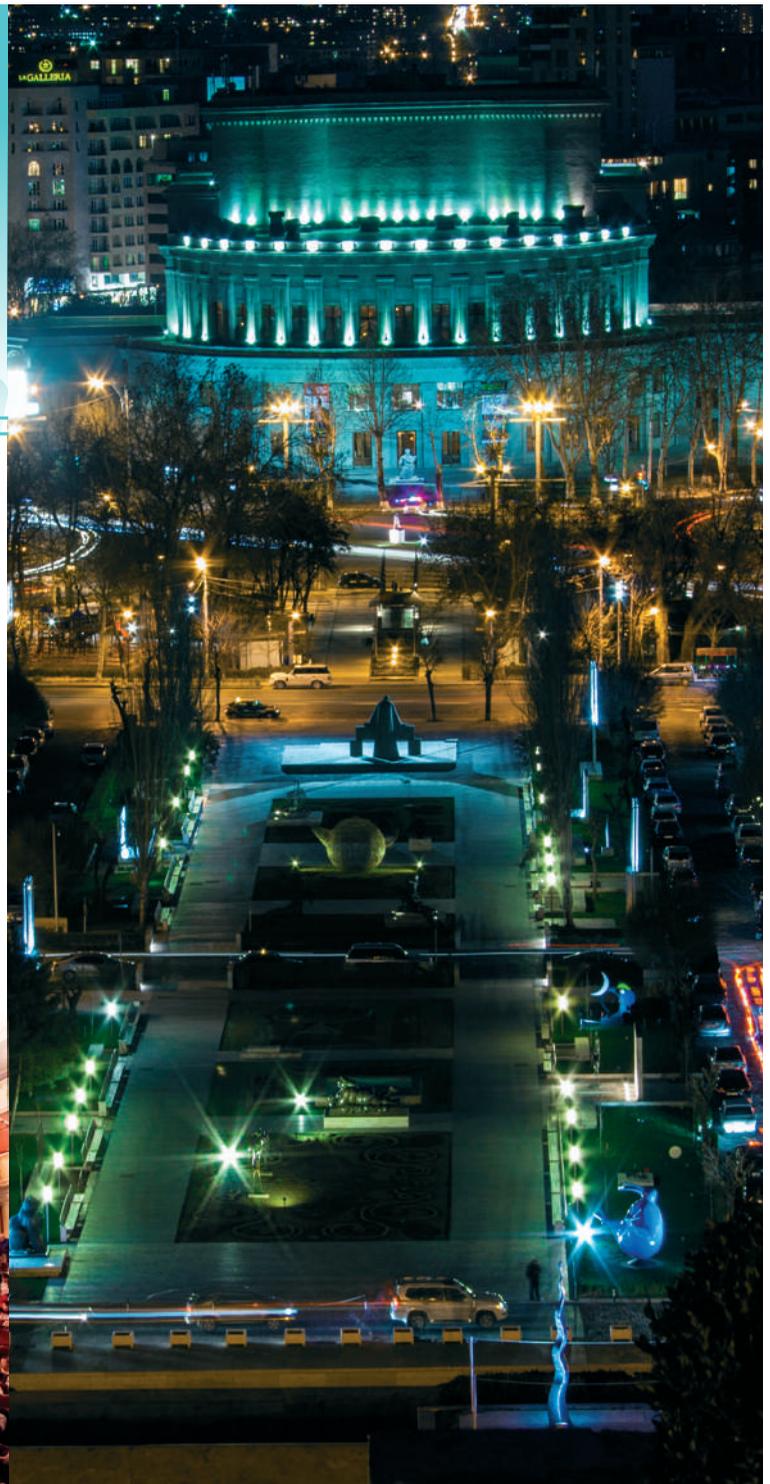
Address: 1 Proshyan Alley 1, "Marshal Baghramyan" Metro Station
 Tel.: +374 10 52 19 68, 58 88 13
 E-mail: d.theatre@yahoo.com

CONCERT HALLS IN YEREVAN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIC THEATRE OF OPERA AND BALLET AFTER ALEXANDER SPENDIARYAN

The Opera and Ballet Theatre is one of the outstanding landmarks of the country. Located in the heart of Yerevan it was designed by the architect Alexander Tamanyan who connected two auditoriums in a semicircular building in an unusual way. While building this temple of art, Tamanyan used the best traditions of Medieval Armenian architecture.

National Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre was officially opened on the 20th of January, 1933.





ARAM KHACHATRYAN CONCERT HALL

Aram Khachatryan Concert hall is one of the Halls inside The Opera House. In front of the main entrance (from the side of Square of France) there is a monument to Aram Khachatryan who is considered to be a world-known composer. The concert hall was renamed in 2003. Aram Khachatryan Concert Hall accommodates 1272 people. The Armenian Philharmonic Orchestra is housing at Aram Khachatryan Concert Hall.

 Address: 46 Mashtoc Ave.

Tel.: +374 10 56 06 45, 56 14 60

E-mail: apo@arminco.com

Website: www.apo.am

ARNO BABAJANYAN CONCERT HALL

This concert hall is situated near Republic Square on Abovyan Street in a very nice and old building built (arch. V.Simonson and V. Mirzoyan) of black and red tufa in 1916. The concert hall is named after the greatest Soviet Armenian composer and pianist, People's Artist of the Armenian and Soviet Union Arno Babajanyan. The Concert hall has 300 seats.

 Address: 2 Abovyan Str.

Tel.: +374 10 58 28 71, 58 27 73, 54 56 25

E-mail: gagik777@beka.ru

CHAMBER HOUSE AFTER KOMITAS

This unique artistic building (built in 1978 (arch. St. Kyurkchyan) is situated in Ring-Shaped Park. This building is differing from other buildings as it has a "free plan": one large territory with a stage, foyer, hall, and they are not connected with any other structure.

Lake Swan by Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky was the first ballet performance in 1935. In 1938 the theatre was named after Alexander Spendiaryan, great Armenian composer, the author of opera "Almast". Since then, the Armenian National Opera and Ballet Theatre has performed more than 200 different operas and ballets by Armenian, Russian and West European composers.

The Theatre part of the building was finished in 1939. In 1963 the big hall of the philharmonic was added. The building got its present condition after the reconstruction of 1980. The theatre capacity is 1272 people; the philharmonic hall-1400. The project was awarded the "Grand Prix" at the International exhibition in Paris1937.

 Address: 54 Tumanyan Str.

Tel.:(+374 10) 58 63 11, 52 02 41

E-mail: info@opera.am

Website: www.opera.am

CINEMAS IN YEREVAN

There were many Cinemas in Yerevan during the Soviet period in Armenia. Nowadays only two of them are in function and they are in the centre of the city. However, there are cinemas with modern equipment in the large shopping malls as well, like in Dalma Garden mall, Yerevan mall and Rio mall.

THE MOSCOW CINEMA

The "Moscow" Cinema is located in the centre of Yerevan, on Abovyan Street. The building is an integral part of the fabulous architectural bouquet of old Yerevan. It was built in 1935 (arch. T. Yerikanyan, G. Qochar). There are 4 halls: During summer the Moscow Cinema also provides the opportunity of watching movies outdoor, in the open air hall (arch. S. Knteghtsyan and T. Gevorgyan).

i Address: 18 Abovyan Street
Tel.: +374 10 52 12 10, 52 12 40
Website: www.cinema.am



THE NAIRI CINEMA

The Nairi Cinema is one of the oldest cinemas of Yerevan. It has functioned since 1920 and until 1950 it was on Amiryan Street. Then it was removed to another building (built in 1952-1954 by the plan of architect G. Tamanyan) which is situated in the centre of Yerevan at the crossroads of Mashtots Avenue and Isahakyan Street. The Nairi Cinema has 3 halls.

i Address: 50 Mashtots Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 54 28 29

SPORT COMPLEXES IN YEREVAN

SOME OF FAMOUS SPORT COMPLEXES

REPUBLIC STADIUM AFTER VAZGEN SARGSYAN

This stadium was built in 1953 (arch. K.Hakobyan) and reconstructed in 1963 here 14.990 seats are available. Many famous football team meetings are held in this stadium.

 *Address: 65 Vardanants Str.
Tel.: +374 10 55 81 11*



HRAZDAN STADIUM

In this stadium the sound of the whistle was heard for the first time in 1971. The stadium has 55.000 seats. The architects of the stadium are K.Hakobyan, G. Mousheghyan, E. Tousounyan. The stadium is the symbol of the Armenian sport. Here the Armenian football team "Ararat" gained silver then golden medals. Many worldwide famous people, "stars": French Beckenbauer, Michel Platini, Zinedine Zidane played in this stadium.

 *Address: 4 Hrazdan Gorge (Atenq Street)
Tel: +374 10 58 51 91*

SPORT STADIUM AND CONCERT HALL AFTER KAREN DEMIRCHYAN

Karen Demirchyan (1932-1999) was Soviet party member and a statesman. He was also The First Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Armenia.

This complex is a very special building which is one of the visiting-cards of Yerevan. It is situated on a high hill of Tsitsernakaberd near the Hrazdan gorge. The complex was built in 1983 (arch.K. Hakobyan, A. Tarkhanyan, H. Poghosyan, S. Khachikyan G. Mousheghyan). It consists of two Halls "Large Hall" and "Small Hall". In 1987 the plan of this building received a state prize.

i Address: 1 Leningradyan Str.
(Tsitsernakaberd Park)
Tel.: +374 10 39 99 13, 39 00 01

CENTRAL CHESS-HOUSE COMPLEX AFTER TIGRAN PETROSYAN

This building is situated in Ring-Shaped Park at the crossroads of Sayat-Nova and Isahakyan Streets. This chess-house was built in 1970 (arch. J.Meshcheryakova).The building from outside and inside is designed with chess symbols. It was renamed after world-known champion Tigran Petrosyan.

i Address: 50 Khanjyan Str.
Tel: +374 10 55 46 47
Email: t.petrosyanchesshouse@gmail.com
Website: www.chesshouse.am



SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES IN YEREVAN



Education has an important role in the history of Armenia; it is the basis of people's political and national existence. In medieval Armenia schools existed adjacent to the Armenian churches and Monastery complexes. Some of the famous ones were Tatev (the 9th -15th c.), Sanahin (the 10th -13th c.), Ani (the 11th -13th c.), Gladzor (the 11th -13th c.).

In Yerevan, the first state schools were opened in the half of the 19th century. Though there were schools adjacent to the churches, mostly the school buildings were constructed during the Soviet period in Armenia. Among those famous architectural and historical school buildings it's worth mentioning the school after Chekhov, the Armenian – Argentinean school on Bagramyan Street, the school after Pushkin on Moscovyan Street as well as one of the oldest schools after Kh. Abovyan on Isahakyan Street etc.

In Yerevan there are both national and International Universities, mostly located in Yerevan.



Yerevan State University (YSU), one of the oldest Universities in Yerevan, was established in 1919. Some years later several departments, such as Polytechnic, Medical, Agricultural, Economic, and Institute of Foreign Languages withdrew from YSU and functioned separately as Institutes. Later all of them got statuses of Universities.

Yerevan State Medical University, one of the best Universities in our region, was established in 1921. Here 3 languages are taught: Armenian, Russian and English. It has departments of Medicine, Dentistry and Chemistry. The specialization states in the 5th year.

Present-day's Yerevan is known for its specialists in new scientific branches (Armenian programmer are greatly demanded by progressive firms, offices and foreign countries).

Many foreign students: Indians, Arabs, Iranians study at Yerevan State University and Yerevan State Medical University which promote and disseminate advanced learning, scientific degrees and engage in academic research.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA (AUA)

American University was founded in Armenia in 1991. It is situated in one of the nice buildings on Bagramyan Avenue (former Conference Chamber built in 1979 March. M.Grigoryan and H.Arakelyan).It offer not only Bachelor and Master level studies but also English language courses.

 *Address 40 M. Baghranyan Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 51 25 26
Email: info@aua.am
Website: www.aua.am*

FRENCH UNIVERSITY IN ARMENIA (UFAR)

This University was founded in 2003. It prepares specialists in different spheres and the most important advantage is the French Language knowledge.

 *Address 10 David Anhaght Str.
Tel: +374 10 24 96 61
Email: info@ufar.am
Web page: www.ufar.am*

RUSSIAN – ARMENIAN (SLAVONIC) STATE UNIVERSITY

This University was founded in 1997 when the RA and RF governments signed the agreement to open a Russian University in Armenia. There are many departments here offering a wide range of specializations for tackling the needs of the current job market.

 *Address: 123 Hovsep Emin Str.
Tel.: +374 10 26 11 93, 25 92 54
Email: info@rau.am
Website: www.rau.am*

EUROPEAN REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACADEMY

EREA is an interstate higher educational institution which was set up on the basis of contracts and agreements signed with a number of educational institutions of European countries. The implementation of the program was carried out in accordance with the RA decision N 978 which came up on October 15; 2001. The RA government is the constituent party of EREA. The Academy is considered to be a unique educational institution established by means of governmental and private investments.

 *Address: 10/1-10/4 Building
David Anhaght Str.
Tel.: +374 10 24 00 38; +374 10 24 18 91
Email: info@eua.am
Website: www.eua.am*

HOTELS IN YEREVAN

Yerevan, being at the crossroads of north, east, south and west has always been full of hostels where the travelers stopped crossing Armenia. Beginning from the 19th century there were caravanatun (hostels or inns) in Yerevan. The 1st and 2nd floors of the buildings were usually transformed to hostels, inns and guesthouses. The names of such places in Yerevan were: Grant, Marseille, Lion, Orient, Vein and etc. Today there are more than 200 hotels and also international chains of famous brands.

GRAND HOTEL YEREVAN

Grand Hotel Yerevan is one of the oldest hotels in Yerevan which was built in 1926-1928 (arch.N. Buniatyan) and was called *Intourist*. In 2000 the hotel



was enlarged by Italian Renco Company and in 2004 it was included in the chain of Grand Hotel –Inns Resorts. The hotel has one of the best locations for top level business and luxury leisure travelers in the very heart of the historic and cultural city of Yerevan. It is only at a short walking distance from Republic Square, the History Museum of Armenia, the National Art Gallery and the Opera House. The hotel offers a winning combination of Italian elegant decor with the latest update in technology and design. The hotel has a winter garden, swimming pool, summer open air café decorated with green shrubs and bushes where people like to gather. The visitors of this hotel will experience the outstanding standard of service together with the authentic Armenian flavor.

i Address: 14 Abovyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 59 16 99

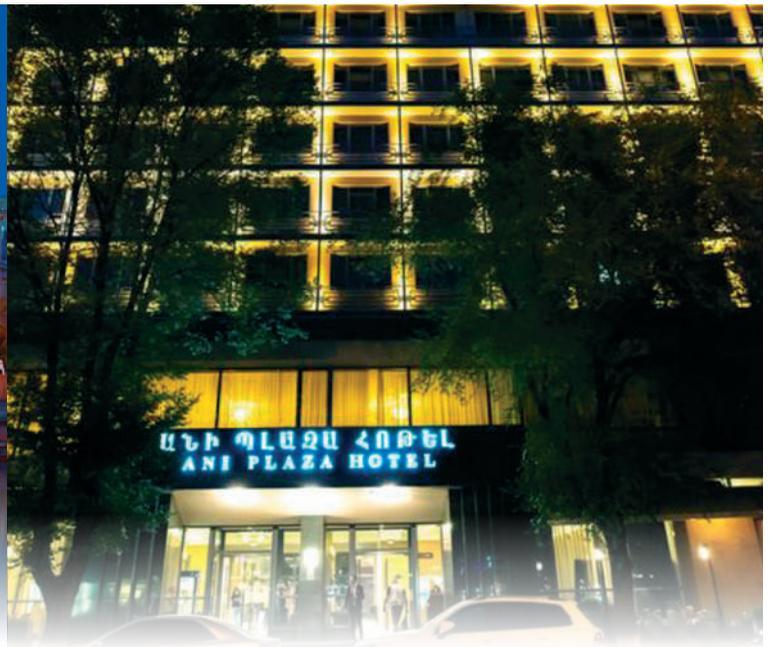
Email: welcome@grandhotelyerevan.com
Web page: www.grandhotelyerevan.com



ARMENIA MARRIOT HOTEL

Armenia Marriot Hotel is considered to be the cultural orientation of Armenia. The hotel is located in Republic Square in Yerevan. It is one of the best buildings (arch. M. Grigoryan) of the architectural complex of Republic Square which was built in 1950s. During Soviet period it was the main hotel in Armenia and in Yerevan. Armenia Marriot Hotel has been completely reconstructed (1999-2002) recently. There is a restaurant, bar, seven conference halls etc. The hotel has the best view to the main Square of the city.

i Address: 1 Amiryan Str.
Tel: +374 10 59 90 00
Web page: www.marriottarmenia.com



ANI PLAZA HOTEL

Ani Plaza Hotel is situated on Sayat-Nova Street. It is just a few minutes walk from the Opera House. The hotel was built in 1970 (arch. K. Hakobyan, Ed. Safaryan). From the higher balcony of the rooms you can admire the panoramic view of Yerevan and Biblical Mount Ararat.

i Address: 19 Sayat-Nova Ave.
Tel: +374 10 58 95 00
E-mail: guest@anihotel.com
Web page: www.anihotel.com



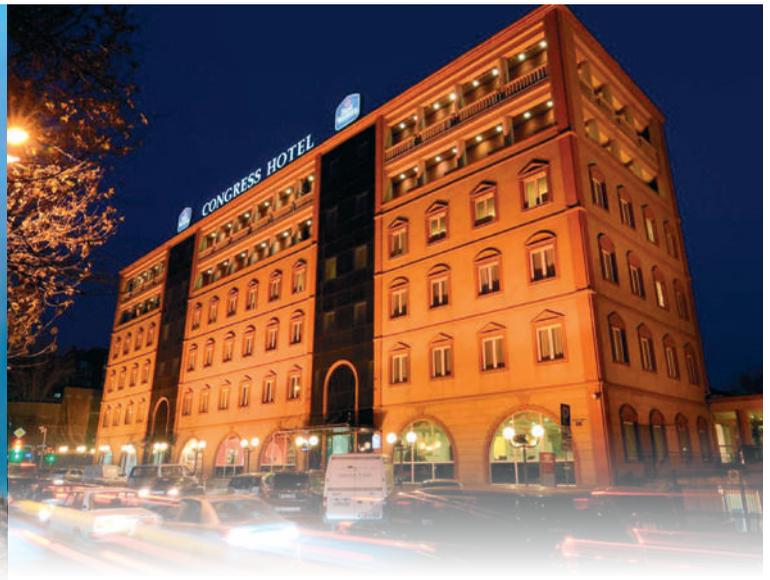
METROPOL HOTEL

Metropol Hotel is located just in front of the "Victory" Bridge. Nearby the hotel there are highlights of Yerevan, St. Sargis Church, the History Museum of Yerevan and Yerevan City Hall building, Wine Factory and Moscow House. The guests of the hotel can even admire the nature of the Hrazdan Gorge.

i Address: 2/2 M. Mashtots Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 51 07 00, 51 07 01
Web page: www.metropol.am

BEST WESTERN PLUS CONGRESS HOTEL

Congress Hotel, built in 2002 in Italian style by Renco Italian Company, is situated in the city center in Italian Street next to the Italian Embassy. The hotel is within the chain of International Best Western hotels. The hotel suggests 3 conference halls, open



air swimming pool, restaurants and bars. It is just a few minutes walk from Republic Square, Yerevan Municipality and Yerevan History Museum.

i Address: 1 Italy Str.
Tel.: +374 10 58 00 95
E-mail: congress@congresshotelYerevan.com
Web page: www.CongresshotelYerevan.com

RADISSON BLU

Radisson Blu is located near "Haghtanak" Park adjacent to the center of the city. With its modern and elegant facilities the hotel is a prestigious and comfortable place where one can have a pleasant stay. This modern structure is well known for the upper-class atmosphere and professional service which reflects the highest international standards. It has a variety of dining options: Italian Restaurant, Bar, Cigar Bar,



outdoor cafes, swimming pool, fitness centre, beauty salon, Banquet hall, Meeting rooms, etc.

i Address: 2/2 Azatutyan Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 21 99 00

Email: info.yerevan@radissonblu.com

Web Page: www.radissonblu.com/en/hotel-yerevan/

OTHER HOTELS IN YEREVAN

Hrazdan Hotel

Built in 1975 (arch. Ed. Sarapyan)

Address: 72 Dzorap Street

Tel: +374 10 53 53 32, 53 00 43

Email: info@hotelhrazdan.am

Web page: www.hotelhrazdan.com



Tufenkyan Heritage Hotels

Address: 48 Hanrapetutyan street

Tel: +374 60 50 10 30

Email: info@tufenkyan.am

Web page: www.tufenkyanheritage.com

Ararat Hotel

Since 2002

Address: 7 Grigor Lusavorich

Tel: +374 10 51 00 00

Email info@ararathotel.am

Web page: www.ararathotel.am

Europe Hotel

Since 2003

Address 32-38 Hanrapetutyan Street

Tel: +374 10 54 60 60

Email: sales@europehotel.am

Web page: www.europehotel.am

Regineh Hotel

Since 2005

Address: 235/1 Norqi Ayginer

Tel: +374 10 65 16 19

Email: hotel@arma.am

Web page: www.hotelregineh.am

Ibis Yerevan Center

Address: 5/1 Northern Avenue

Tel.: +374 10 59 59 59

Web page: www.accorhotels.com

Paris Hotel Yerevan

Address: 4/6 Amiryan Street

Tel.: +374 10 60 30 00

Email: info@parishotel.am

Web page: www.parishotel.am

Opera Suite Hotel

Address: 1/3 Raphayel Lemkin Street

Tel.: + 374 11 20 10 00, +374 10 56 60 10

Email: info@operasuitehotel.com

Web page: www.operasuitehotel.com



DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Yerevan City Centre

Address: Saint Grigor Lusavorich Street 4/2

Tel.: +374 11 55 53 33

Web page: www.doubletree3.hilton.com

National Hotel

Address: 4/3 Amiryan Street

Tel.: +374 10 57 40 00

Email: info@hotelnational.am

Web page: hotelnational.am/

Republica Hotel Yerevan

Address: 7/1 Amiryan Street

Tel.: +374 11 99 00 00

Web page: [republicahotelyerevan](http://republicahotelyerevan.com)

Imperial Palace Hotel

Address: 23 Koryun Street

Tel.: +374 10 58 80 40

Web page: www.hotelimperial.am

Hyatt Place Yerevan

Address: 26/1 Vazgen Sargsyan Street

Tel.: +374 11 22 12 34

Email: yerevan.place@hyatt.com

Web page: www.hyatt.com

The Alexander, a Luxury Collection Hotel, Yerevan

Address: 3/4 Abovyan Street

Tel: +374 11 20 60 00

Email: info@thealexanderyerevan.com

Tufenkian Heritage Hotels

Address: 48 Hanrapetutyuan Street

Tel.: +374 60 50 10 30

Email: historicyerevan@tufenkian.am

Web page: www.tufenkianheritage.com

Holiday Inn Express Yerevan

Address: 97/2 Pavstos Buzand Street

Tel.: +374 60 40 40 00

Email: info@hiexyerevan.am

Web page: www.holidayinnexpress.com

Ramada by Wyndham Hotel & Suites Yerevan

Address: 15 Pavstos Buzand Street

Tel.: +374 11 20 04 00

Web page: www.wyndhamhotels.com

North Avenue Hotel

Address: 10/1 Northern Avenue

Tel.: +374 10 50 50 55

Email: info@hotelnorthavenue.am

Web page: www.hotelnorthavenue.am

Nairi Hotel

Address: 121/7 Armenak Armenakyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 65 21 21

Email: reservations@hotelnairi.am

Web page: www.hotelnairi.am

Central Hotel Yerevan

Address: 7/1 Zakyan Street

Tel.: +374 10 60 03 00

Email: info@centralhotel.am

Web page: www.centralhotel.am

Panorama Resort

Address: 24/3 G.Hovsepyan Street

Tel.: +374 60 27 57 37

Web page: www.panoramayerevan.com

Messier 53 Hotel Yerevan

Address: 15/4 Vardanants Street

Tel.: +374 11 53 00 53

Email: info@messier53.com

Web page: www.messier53.com

Diamond House Hotel

Address: 86 Aram street

Tel.: +374 10 50 80 80

Email: info@diamondhousehotel.am

Web page: www.diamondhousehotel.am

Shirak Hotel

Address: 13a Movses Khorenatsi Street

Tel.: +374 10 52 99 15

Email: info@shirakhotel.am, tours@shirakhotel.am

Web page: www.shirakhotel.am

14th Floor Hotel

Address: 4/6 Amiryany Street

Tel.: +374 60 56 00 00

Email: info@14hotel.com

Web page: www.14hotel.com

Nova Hotel Yerevan

Address: 10/5 Sayat-Nova Avenue

Tel.: +374 10 60 00 50

Web page: www.novahotel.am

Other Hotels in Yerevan

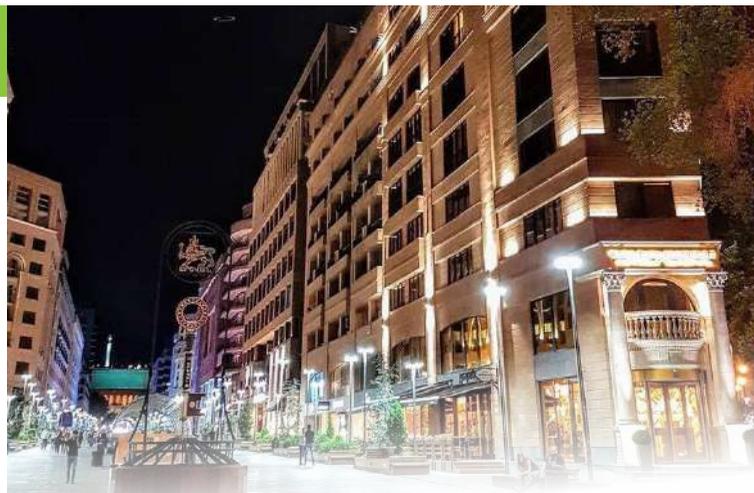
Erebuni Hotel

Address 26/1 Nalbandyan Street

Tel: +374 10 58 05 05, 56 49 93

Email: info@erebunihotel.am

Web page: www.erebunihotel.am



Bass Hotel

Address 3/1 Aygedzor

Tel: +374 10 26 10 80

Email: bassboutiquehotel@gmail.com

Web page: www.bass.am

Aviatrans Hotel

Address 4 Abovyan Street

Tel: +374 60 48 44 4

Email: www.hotel@aviatrans.am

Web page: www.hotelaviatrans.am

Olympia Hotel

Address 56 Barbus Street

Tel: +374 10 27 18 50, 27 18 26

Email: www.hotel_olympia@mail.ru

Web page: www.olympia.am

Valensia

Address 40 Myasnikyan Street

Tel: +374 10 52 40 00

Email: info@valensiahotel.am

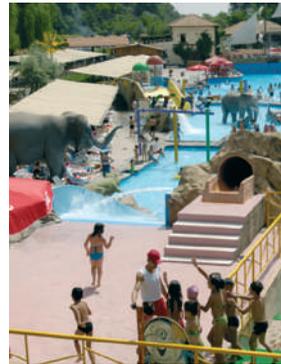
Web page: www.valensiahotel.am

ENTERTAINMENTS AND ADVENTURES IN YEREVAN

Yerevan, being a small city, has many attractive places both for children and adults. Yerevan is very beautiful especially in the evenings and at nights. Everyone can find various activities.

WATER-WORLD (JRASHKHARH)

This is a special place, where people come to spend their holidays, relax if they are fond of seaside amusements and prefer water and sunbathing to anything else. The white deck chairs placed along the



swimming pool, the tropical plants, the warm air and pleasant atmosphere will provide a complete rest in Water-world. There are swimming pools for children and adults, a special Jacuzzi with a bar, an isolated swimming pool. The brilliant combination of these unique services will surely satisfy the most demanding visitors.

 *Address: 40 Myasnikyan Ave.
Tel.: +374 10 63 89 98*

MIRZOYAN LIBRARY

Mirzoyan Library is first photobook-library in the region.

It was founded in August 10, 2014 by Karen Mirzoyan - well-known documentary photographer.

He has donated the first part of the photo books, providing an example to everyone who would like to place the books at our library. Using this approach, everyone from whole world started to gift the books to our library.

Initially, his aim was to promote photography art in Armenia, therefore he created a place where everyone deeply interested in photography finds a possibility to come and get acquainted with it.

The reading room is situated on the first floor. Once a week we have there photography lessons. Besides the professional photographers, the library's audience are students, artists and tourists.

The library contains books of different genres, primarily the art and documentary photography.

On the second floor located exhibition hall and cafe. Each month we organize several master-classes,



speeches, events, which are related not only with photography, but also with other kinds of art.

We also organize an Instagram competitions and the winners photos are placed on the yard exhibition space.

The library's reading room is open every day, except monday, from 12pm till 8pm.

 *Adress: 10 Mher Mkrtychyan Str.
Tel.: +374 96 88 83 20
info@mirzoyanlibrary.com*





HORSE RACING CENTRE AFTER H. HAYRAPETYAN

The horse race has aroused a great interest in Armenia, which is considered one of the cradles of taming this aristocrat animal. Armenia is known for its slim and excellent horse species. Today many organizations deal with horse breeding, and many sportsmen and amateurs go in for this sport. You can enjoy your time nearby racecourses of Yerevan, which have summer outdoor and winter indoor stadiums.

i *Horse Racing Centre after H. Hayrapetyan
Address: 39 Shirak Str.
(Charbakh district)
Tel.: +374 10 46 55 55*

YEREVAN ZIPLINE AIRLINES

The longest zip line in the region. Welcome to "Yerevan Zipline Airlines" – a journey to unrepeatable sensations. The zipline is the longest in Armenia. The first line is about 870 meters long. The highest point is in the beginning - 123 meters, which passes under the bridge at 87-90 meters height. The length of the



second line is 650 meters, with the height of 60 meters. You can speed up to 120-140 kilometers per hour experiencing unique and dreamlike moments, as well as a huge dose of adrenalin. You can also overcome your fear of height becoming more self-confident. By the way, this zipline is the only one in the world, passing under a bridge. This pleasure costs only AMD 14 000. Car transfer from the ending point back to the starting point is free of charge.

For group reservations
Please, contact beforehand.

i *Address: 114/1 Papazyan Str.
(Arabkir district)
Tel.: +374 43 40 90 90
Email: yerevanzipline@gmail.com*





“WINE & GRAPES SPA” CENTER

While you are in Yerevan don't miss your chance to pay a visit the Spa with Armenian wine and grapes! The first and unique spa center in Yereva, Armenia.

The grape and wine SPA shall give you an opportunity to feel the magic strength of the Ararat valley sweet grape. After you sink into the wine made of these fruit, you will feel the magic properties of the Armenian drink, feel hale and hearty, strong and young.

The wine bathing, steaming, skin peeling with the grape seeds and fresh blend, the massage with the grape oil and too many procedures shall take you to another world of Edem. You will taste the grape honey juice and wine made of it, which is a Divine drink (for free).

One and only spa center in the World
Discover the magic of wine and grapes

 Address: 36/2 Proshyan Str.
info@armwinespa.com
www.armwinespa.com



DINE SKY ARMENIA

Thinking about an original and unforgettable luxuries entertainment in Yerevan? LET'S DINE IN THE SKY.

Enjoy your unique Lunch and Dinner while gazing on the Yerevan Skyline 50 meters high!

Our flying table having venue for 22 pax awaits to welcome you with its most delicious dishes.

If you are looking for an extraordinary selfie where you will be able to show as well the beauty of the eldest city in the world, then Dine Sky is the best choice for you.

Good times are priceless and our team put the maximum effort to satisfy your awesome dining experience with breathtaking feelings.

 Address: 30/1 Arshakunyats Ave.
Tel.: +374 11 550025
Email: info@dinesky.com
Web page: www.dinesky.com





Another beloved holiday which is a unique festival is Vardavar which is a holiday not only for Yerevan citizens but it also attracts tourists who take active part in the celebration. Events dedicated to **Water fest (Vardavar)** are held in all administrative districts of the capital. In the framework of festival events the parade of water sprinkling trucks and washing of monuments are held. Celebration starts early in the morning



YEREVAN CITY TOUR

Yerevan City Tour is an official city tour in Yerevan, coordinated by tourism Unit of Yerevan Municipality. Don't miss the chance to discover Yerevan, a 2800 years old city with rich cultural and historical heritage. Yerevan with its warmest feelings is the city, where many once visited want to come back again. Many tourists acknowledged that the city boasts indescribable force of attraction, which is very often accounted for by the hospitable and friendly attitude of the city and its people. During this two-hour long Yerevan City Tour you are going to ride through Yerevan, to discover and feel the real vibes of the millennia-old city.

On board Yerevan City Tour bus you can use the multilingual audio system to learn many interesting stories on history, culture, architecture, nature and generally about everything in the life of Yerevan.

The start and end stop: France Square, next to Opera House.

Working days and hours: every day except Sundays at 11:00, 15:00, 18:00

Ticket price: 1500-3000 AMD



NIGHT YEREVAN CITY TOUR

Besides everyday regular routes the new "Night Yerevan" tour from Republic Square works. Due to this 45-minutes tour the residents and guests of the capital have the opportunity to enjoy night Yerevan, the new music program of the singing fountains of Republic Square, to have a special sightseeing tour of the capital and enjoy Yerevan panorama.

The start and end stop: Republic Square

Working days and hours: Friday, Saturday, 20:30

Ticket price: 1000 AMD

 More details call Tourism Unit: +37411 514-230
Email: tourism@yerevan.am



CITYZEN

Cityzen is children's city of professions which is the biggest interactive-developing project in Armenia, designed for children age of 4-14.

Cityzen is a small model of a city with its infrastructures, laws and establishments.

Trying themselves in role of a fireman, banker or dentist, children can get a general understanding about these professions which they can master in future. A safe, educative and at the same time entertaining atmosphere is created in Cityzen.

i Address: 35 Acharyan Str.
Tel.: +374 10 62 09 99
Email: info@cityzen.am
Web page: www.cityzen.am





PLAY CITY

Play City is the only place in Armenia, where you can enjoy karting, bowling, paintball, bumper car, mini golf and much more in one place. It was founded in 2002, with aim to provide funny, sacure and diverse entertainment services in Armenia, based on the high quality service, new technologies and unique environment. Play City is the only place in Armenia, where you can find such amount of various services for your pastime and entertainment, gathered in one place. There are avaiable Karting, Bowling, Buggy, Game Zone, 7D Cinema, Bumper-Car, Mini Golf, Paint Ball, Billiards, as well as restaurant and cafe-bar.

i Address: 35 Acharyan Str.
Tel: +374 10 62 0999
Web page: www.playcity.am

PHOTO ATELIER MARASHLYAN

Photo Atelier Marashlyan (PhAM) - first professional photo studio in Armenia, established in 2013, specialized in organizing photo sessions in Armenian traditional and vintage costumes. One can have individual, family and group photo shoots, wearing traditional Armenian costumes of different regions of historical Armenia with all its elements, ornaments and headscarves.

i Address: 10 Mher Mkrtychyan Str.
Tel.: +374 91 56 82 60, +374 94 06 94 48
Email: photo@marashlyan.am
Web page: www.marashlyan.am



SHOPPING IN YEREVAN

As Yerevan is an old city, the visitors here can do a nice shopping starting from souvenirs from open air markets up to modern supermarkets and various shops of the latest fashion.

VERNISSAGE

Vernissage is an open air market in Yerevan where the visitors can do a good shopping even spend a free time just admiring the paintings, handmade stuff and souvenirs and some antique things, carpets. Here the visitors can also buy Armenian arts and crafts, carvings, pottery, silken scarves and dolls with traditional and mixed costumes and so on. This market is mostly opened on weekends. But there are many other souvenir shops in Yerevan which are open during the week.

SOUVENIR SHOPS

In Yerevan you will have a big choice of Souvenir Shops. Most of the art and craft you will find here is made from silk, pottery and wood. Armenia has vast resources of obsidian, and objects of art are fashioned



from this dark, glassy volcanic rock. Armenians are expert makers of lace and embroidery, so keep an eye out for this handicraft.





Malls: Dalma Garden Mall, Yerevan Mall
Tashir Street, Rossia Mall, Tashir Mall, Rio Mall

There are also shopping centers (Malls) (Tashir, Sil Plaza, Armenia Trade centers and etc.) in Yerevan. Besides the shopping malls and centers you can see many small shops in the central streets of Yerevan.

A TASTE OF YEREVAN



Armenian traditional cuisine has a large variety of richly flavoured dishes. Armenian dishes are tasty because they are enriched by herbs such as parsley, tarragon, mint and others. Armenian famous dishes barbecue, dolma, kyuftah, ghapama, and harisa are the inseparable part of the Armenian cuisine. Khash (so called garlic soup) is also a very popular dish which is mostly used during cold weather in autumn and winter. Making, serving and eating this dish is a great ritual until the last moment around the table. So, Yerevan is a city of excellent restaurants and street cafes, where you can enjoy food of great quality. In Yerevan there are also many restaurants serving the dishes of different world-known cuisines.

Armenia is known for its palatable and succulent vegetable and fruit.

Most of Armenian women love cooking and they like getting groceries and markets. Cooking is a really very nice experience in Yerevan in spring, summer and early fall. All the seasonal goods that are displayed on the markets are just amazing. Fresh, local and so affordable. Winter is a bit of a harder play though. In Yerevan there used to be a very nice city market which considered to be one of the most famous and impressive ones in Yerevan. The name of that market was Pak Shuka in Armenian (in English it is Covered Market). This market was situated on the main artery of Yerevan' Mashtots. The entrance of the building still exists and it is an amazing artwork in its own right, a massive semicircular iron structure

with intricate detail – a master piece! Passing through this work of art you step inside to discover another world! You were greeted by vendors of all types asking you to sample their goods – from delicious homemade dried fruits stuffed with nuts (the stuffed orange or tomatoes for something unique!), paper thin fruit “lavash”, “sujukh” (local walnuts threaded on string and dipped in grape molasses! Simply yum!) right through to fresh “lavash” bread and organic fruit and vegetables and stalls selling herbs and spices. But recently, this market has been changed into a new modern supermarket, but the building itself has been preserved. Another that type of market is **GUM** Talking about Armenian cuisine we can state that it is one of the oldest in this area. Armenian culinary traditions date back to the ancient times and the recipes of many dishes have not changed for millennia. A lot of spices and aromatics are frequently used in Armenian food, such as black pepper, cilantro, mint, basil, tarragon, thyme, garlic and onion. Meat dishes are very popular in Armenia. The crown jewel is khorovats (barbecue). It is usually made with pork, but sometimes with lamb or beef. It's very simple just marinated meat grilled on hot coals. Despite its simple recipe, a really tasty khorovats is made only in Armenia. Another popular local dish, dolma is made from minced meat with rice and spices and herbs. In the spring, it is wrapped in a grape or cabbage leaves while in the summer and fall, it's stuffed into quinces, eggplants, peppers, tomatoes and other vegetables. All the subtleties of Armenian cuisine can be learned in numerous restaurants both in the center and in the suburbs of Yerevan.

If Armenia is known as a mountainous and stone country, Yerevan city is famous for a lot of statues and sculptures being concentrated on every stop.

In general, the Cascade with its vast green area of waterfalls and gardens and with its numerous modern sculpture, is one of the most famous places of Yerevan.



INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

EMBASSIES IN YEREVAN

	ARGENTINA (The Argentine Republic) 32 Sayat Nova Ave. +374 10 576452
	BELARUS (Republic of Belarus) 12a Nikol Duman Str., +374 10 220269
	BRAZIL (Federative Republic of Brazil) 1 Northern Ave. 7 th floor, No21, +374 11 500210
	BULGARIA (Republic of Bulgaria) Nor Aresh, 16 Sofia Str. +374 10 454582
	CHINA (People's Republic of China) 12 Baghramyan Ave. +374 10 560067
	CZECH REPUBLIC (Czech Republic) 48/1 Nalbandyan Str., +374 10 519373
	EGYPT (Arab Republic of Egypt) 6a Sepuh Str., +374 10 226755
	FRANCE (French Republic) 8 Lusavorich Str., +374 60 651950

	GEORGIA (Republic of Georgia) 2/10 Babayan Str., +374 10 200738
	GERMANY (Federal Republic of Germany) 29 Charents Str., +374 10 523279
	GREECE (Hellenic Republic) 6 Demirchian Str., +374 11 531051
	INDIA (Republic of India) 50/2 Dzorap Str., +374 10 539173
	IRAN (Islamic Republic of Iran) 1Budaghyan Str., +374 10 280457
	IRAQ (Republic of Iraq) 1 Amiryan Str., Marriott Hotel, +374 10 289699
	ITALY (Italian Republic) 5 Italia Str., +374 10 542335
	JAPAN 23/4 Babayan Str., +374 11 523010
	KAZAKHSTAN (Republic of Kazakhstan) 11, 13 Demirchyan Str., +374 10 585119
	KUWAIT (State of Kuwait) 2 Babayan Str., +374 60 508050
	LEBANON (Republic of Lebanon) 13/14 Dzoragyugh Str., +374 10 501302
	LITHUANIA (Republic of Lithuania) 2/13 Babayan Str., +374 10 297682
	Republic of ARTSAKH 17a Zaryan Str., +374 10 249928

	POLAND (Republic of Poland) 44 a Hanrapetutyán Str., +374 10 542491
	ROMANIA 15 Barbusse Str., +374 10 275332
	RUSSIA (Russian Federation) 13a St. Grigor Lusavorich Str., +374 10 567197
	SWEDEN (Kingdom of Sweden) 9 St. Grigor Lusavorich Str., +374 95 959501
	SWITZERLAND 2/1 Melik-Adamyán Str., +374 10 529860
	SYRIA (Syrian Arab Republic) 14 Baghramian Ave., +374 10 524036
	TURKMENISTAN (Republic of Turkmenistan) 52 Yerznkyán Str., +374 10 221029
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 2/2 Babayán Str., +374 11 777772
	UNITED KINGDOM 34 Baghramyán Ave., +374 10 264301
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1 American Ave., +374 10 464700
	UKRAINE (Ukrainian People's Republic) 5/1 Arabkir 29 Str., + 374 10 229727

HONORARY CONSULATES

	Consulate of AUSTRIA 29 Sayat Nova Ave., +374 60 379999
	Consulate of BELGIUM 10 David Anhaght Str., +374 10 264341
	Consulate of CANADA 17 Buzand Str., +374 10 567990
	Consulate of CROATIA 6 Deghatan Str., +374 10 529988
	Consulate of CYPRUS 1 Northern Ave., +374 10 586331
	Consulate of DENMARK 8/1 Vagharshian Str., +374 10 260964
	Consulate of ESTONIA 43 Gyulbenkyán Str., +374 10 263973
	Consulate of FINLAND 6 Tamanyán Str., +374 77 473335
	INDONESIA 37/147 Israyelyán Str., +374 10 528825
	Consulate of IRELAND 3 rd floor, 18/1 Vardanants Str., +374 10 526330
	Consulate of ISRAEL 47 Komitas Ave., +374 10 249916

	Consulate of KOREA 13 A Sepuh Str., +374 91 403191
	Consulate of KYRGYZSTAN 18/3 Amiryan Str., +374 10 539999
	Consulate of LATVIA 10 Sargsian Str., +374 10 565299
	Consulate of LITHUANIA 22/14 Parpetsi Str., +374 10 531500
	Consulate of MALTA 33-4 Pushkin Str., +374 10 518171
	Consulate of MOROCCO 33a Sayat-Nova Str., +374 60 503080
	Consulate of NORWAY 6 Tamanyan Str., +374 77 473335
	Consulate of OMAN 9 Baghramyan Str., +374 10 521353
	Consulate of PHILIPPINES 25 Charents Str., +374 10 552614
	Consulate of PORTUGAL 9 Nalbandyan Str., +374 10 522967
	Consulate of SERBIA 37 Sebastia Str., +374 93 929651
	Consulate of SLOVAKIA 26/1 Sargsyan Str., +374 10 532553
	Consulate of SLOVENIA 22 Parpetsi Str., +374 10 533265

	Consulate of SPAIN 47/1 Khanjyan Str., +374 10 547663
	Consulate of SRI LANKA 3a Arshakunyats Ave., +374 10 546549
	Consulate of THAILAND 4/1 Baghramian Ave., +374 10 560410
	Consulate of URUGUAY 7/5 Alek Manoukian Str., +374 10 559449

	UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTERS
UN House Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 60 53 00 00	
UNDP Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 60 53 00 00	
UNHCR Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 10 56 47 71	
UNICEF Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 10 58 01 74	
UN WFP Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 10 58 05 38	
UNAIDS Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 60 53 00 00	
UNDPI Address: 14 Petros Adamyan Street Tel.: +374 10 56 02 12	



YEREVAN TOURISM INFORMATION AND SUPPORT CENTERS ARE LOCATED IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN YEREVAN

The first branch is at 2/1 Nalbandyan street, near the Republic Square.

Working Hours:

May - October: Monday- Saturday 9 am - 9 pm

November-April: Monday- Saturday 10 am - 8 pm

Day off -Sunday

The second branch is at 2/5 Baghramyan street, near the Square of France.

Working Hours:

May- October: Monday- Saturday 10 am -10 pm

November - April: Monday- Saturday 10 am - 8 pm

Day off -Saturday

Visitors could pick up free bilingual maps, information brochures, museum leaflets and get guide books from Yerevan TICs.

Friendly and knowledgeable staff will not only help you make the most of your visit to Yerevan, but also give you all kinds of insider tips for discovering the area's hidden gems too.

Whether you need directions or find out what's happening in Yerevan during your trip, just pop in for friendly, reliable advice on everything.

They would provide you with up-to-date information on the latest events and festivals, guide you to the best things to do, including sightseeing places, give you useful advice on accommodation, food and drink recommendations including the best restaurants, pubs and local markets.

Any question at any stage - TICs are there to help you.

The staff speaks to your language!

Have a question? Send it to infocenter@yerevan.am



DISCOVER ARMENIA BY MEANS OF ENGLISH ALPHABET

Ararat – Mount Ararat, unique symbol of Armenia, is a snow-capped, dormant volcanic mountain. It has two peaks: Masis 5165 m and Sis 3896m. According to the Bible Noah's ark came to rest on this mountain.

Burakan – Byurakan observatory is a famous place in Armenia. It is an astronomical observatory owned and operated by Armenian Academy of Sciences. It is located on the slope of Mount Aragats in Byurakan village.

Cognac – Cognac has been produced in Armenia for many centuries, and it is a special brand that has won silver and gold medals in numerous international exhibitions. Armenian cognac (Ararat, Nairi, Yerevan, Ani, Akhtamar and etc.) has various strength and antiquity, which is shown by the stars stamped on the labels, starting with three stars. The number of stars on cognac bottles displays the number of the years it was kept in oak barrels.

Duduk – Duduk is an Armenian national musical instrument. At first duduk was made of cane, but later in the Middle Ages Armenian masters began to make it from apricot tree wood. Its melody is very sad.



Echmiadzin – Mother Seat of Holy Echmiadzin, which is considered to be the Vatican City of Armenia, is the spiritual center of Armenian Apostolic Church. Armenia is the first country in the world to adopt Christianity as a state religion in 301 AD. Echmiadzin means: "The place where the Only Begotten has descended". Echmiadzin complex is 18 km from Yerevan.

Fruitful Armenia – When you visit Armenia you can't help tasting Armenian apricot, grape and pomegranate as according to the world-wide opinion these fruits are very palatable and succulent. The secret of their unique taste is the scorching sunbeams and life-giving water of Armenia.

Garni-Geghard – Garni-Geghard is one of the most visited sights of Armenia. In Transcaucasia the historical monument Garni, which is half an hour drive from Yerevan, is one of the oldest pagan temples dedicated to God of Sun. Just a few minutes' drive from Temple Garni there is a Christian miracle: Geghard

(the 12th century) which is a church partially carved in the rock of the mountain. The name Geghard means “Holy spear”. This is the remarkable example of medieval Armenian architecture.

Hrazdan – The Hrazdan is one of the major rivers of Armenia. It starts from the northeast extremity of Lake Sevan and flows South through the Kotayk marz (province) and capital Yerevan. It joins the Araks River along the boarder with Turkey. The Hrazdan River is one of the most important rivers of Armenia because fishing operating and hydro-electric plants are located along the banks of the river.

Ishkhan – Ishkhan is a trout-like fish or prince fish which is the habitat of Lake Sevan. Ishkhan is very tasty, when it is boiled, fried or grilled. Armenian cuisine is famous for its fish products as rivers and lakes of Armenia are rich in fish. Besides Ishkhan Lake Sevan is known for its siga, bakhtak, koghak and begflu.

Jermuk – Jermuk is a town-resort in the southern Armenian province of Vayots Dzor. It is a popular destination and famous for its hot springs and brand of mineral water that is bottled in the vicinity. The mineral water has been used for its medicine properties for centuries.

Khachkar – Khachkar is typical Armenian stone carving. The word consists of 2 parts cross (khach) and stone (kar). Khachkars are free standing, rectangular cross-stones, and without exception their

central motives are crosses, elaborately and elegantly carved.

Lavash – Lavash is a national specific bread which is thin and oval. It is mostly baked in “tonir” (a stove dug in the ground). Armenians use lavash to wrap herbs, cheese, khorovats and other food.

Mesrop Mashtots – Mesrop Mashtots is the creator of the Armenian alphabet. Armenian is an Indo-European language with a distinct 39-letter alphabet.

Noravank – The name of this monastery complex comes from the words Nor (New) and Vank (Monastery). It is located 122 km from Yerevan. This is a 13th century complex which is best known for its two-storey Saint Astvatsatin Church. The Monastery was built on the high hill, and the magnificent landscape of mountains, surrounding the monastery, displays a beautiful array of colours.

Obsidian – Obsidian is a naturally occurring volcanic glass formed as an extrusive igneous rock (stone) mostly with dark black. Armenian Highland is famous for obsidian. This stone was valued especially in Stone Age culture, because like fling it could be fractured to produce sharp blades or arrowheads and other working tools. It was also polished to create early mirror.

Pakhlava – Pakhlava is a specifically multilayered, sweet, eastern cake made of nuts and honey, it is mostly baked in ovens. Pakhlava from Gavar is very famous among armenians.

Qarahunj or "Zorats Karer" – It is an archaeological site near Sisian city in Syunik province of Armenia. Qarahunj is believed to be an ancient observatory quite similar to Stonehenge in England. The columns sit like soldiers on a hill, huddled in information. The 204 stones have been ascribed with mystical, fertility and cosmic powers.

Republic Square – Republic Square, which is usually called the heart of the city, is the main Square in Yerevan. It is famous for its architecture which is designed in Armenian national style. In the evenings it has a magnificent lightening and it becomes more admirable because of the pool in front of the Museums' building as here everybody admires the changeable laser colouring show of the "Singing Fountains".

Sevan – Lake Sevan is undoubtedly one of the most exciting sights in Armenia which is situated almost 2000m above sea level. Its beauty is austere and majestic. This is a year-round vacation resort as it is a popular place for swimming, sailing and other recreational activities. Besides lovers of ancient architecture may visit Sevan Monastery built in the 9th century A.D.

Tatev – Tatev is a monastery complex of the 9th century which means "Give wings". This complex is located in the south of Armenia in a beautiful and strategically advantageous natural setting, overlooking the Vorotan River gorges. In the Middle Ages Tatev was one of the most important spiritual centres of Armenia.

Here you can find as well the longest ropeway in the world (5.7 km).

Urtartu – Urtartu is the first Armenian Kingdom. It is also known under the names Araratyan or Van's Kingdom. Urtartu rose to power in the middle of the 8th century B.C. The name of Urtartu comes from Assyrian sources.

Vernisage – Vernisage is an open air market in Yerevan. It is one of the city's most popular tourist attractions more like European outdoor market. Here, tourists can buy many souvenirs and jewelry made by local and national masters.

Western Armenia –Western Armenia is considered to be the Lost Motherland of Armenians and a part of historical Armenian land, where many religious and cultural heritages exist. Now it is a part of Turkey as at the beginning of the 20th century Armenia suffered from extremely harsh treatment by its neighbour Turkey when the West Armenians were massacred by Turkish government in 1915.

Xenophon – Xenophon was Greek philosopher, theologian and poet, who left very useful information about Armenian history. In his famous work, "Anabasis", Xenophon described daily routine of Armenians, the architectural solutions of their houses as well as wine and beer making traditions in Armenia.

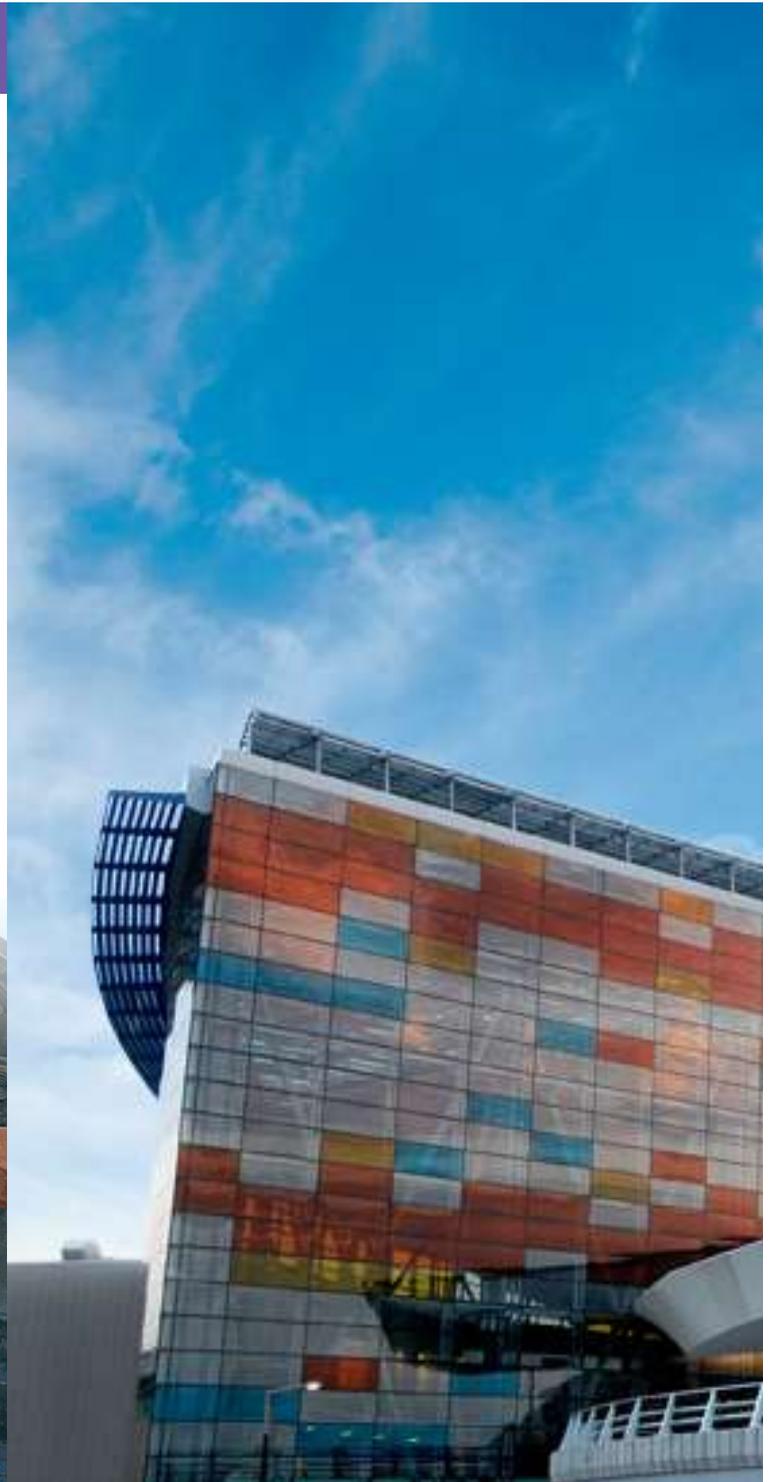
Yerevan - It is the 12th capital of Armenia and one of the biggest cities of Transcaucasia. Yerevan has a population more than one million and it is one of

the oldest cities in the world. The earliest recorded settlement here dates back to 782 B.C. King Argishti I founded Erebouni Fortress in the north-eastern part of present-day's Yerevan, with the cuneiform inscription", which says.

"With the majesty of God Khald, Argishti, son of Menua, built up this inaccessible fortress and named it Erebouni....".

Zvartnots –Zvartnots is a touristic site on the way from Yerevan to Echmiadzin. It is about 15 km from Yerevan. In Zvartnots you can see the ruins of one of the architectural wonders of Armenia, which goes back to the 7th century. It had been standing about 300 years before the earthquake destroyed it. But even the ruins of the majestic structure give us an idea of its rare and unique beauty. Some of the interesting facts are displayed in the museum nearby the Cathedral. And finally Zvartnots is the name of the international airport of Armenia.

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*Concert of "Yerevan" Symphonic Youth Orchestra,
the park of National Assembly, 2019*





YEREVAN IN YOUR POCKET

*Official
guidebook*

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