



- 1** Tbilisi /Abanotubani - The king Gorgasali (5th c.), when hunting, caught a pheasant on the wing that fell directly into one of the hot springs. King ordered the city to be built around it and called it Tbilisi, "Tbili" means "warm" in Georgian. **GE**

2 Narikala Fortress -an ancient, 4th century fortress of Tbilisi built on a steep hill, overlooking the capital of Georgia and the Mtkvari river valley. The fortress was established in the 4th century as Shuris-tsikhe (i.e.,Invidious Fort). **GE**

3 Anchiskhati Basilica (6th-18thcc) named after the treasured icon of the Sorvior of Anchi is the oldest surviving Basilica in Tbilisi. In front of entrance to the church, stands an elegant bell tower, typical of the late medieval Georgian style. **GE**

4 Jvari Monastery, the 6th century cross-shaped monastery built on the top of a cliff, overlooking the confluence of Aragvi and Mtkvari rivers. At this place St. Nino, enlightener of Georgia, erected a large wooden cross on the site of a pagan temple. **GE**

5 Svetitskhoveli, translated as "The Life-giving pillar" is the fortified cathedral dating from 11th century. It is a bright example of Georgian renaissance architecture and a sacred place, where the Robe of Christ is buried. **GE**

6 Ananuri Architectural Complex - former residence of Dukes of Aragvi region, beautifully overlooking Jinalvi reservoir. The complex includes churches and towers dating back to the 15-17thcc. **GE**

7 Gergeti Trinity Church (14th c) - Situated on the slopes of Mt. Kazbek at 2170 m, is the most important church of Khievi province. The stone decorations on the facade of the church help us to understand the ancient rituals and beliefs. **GE**

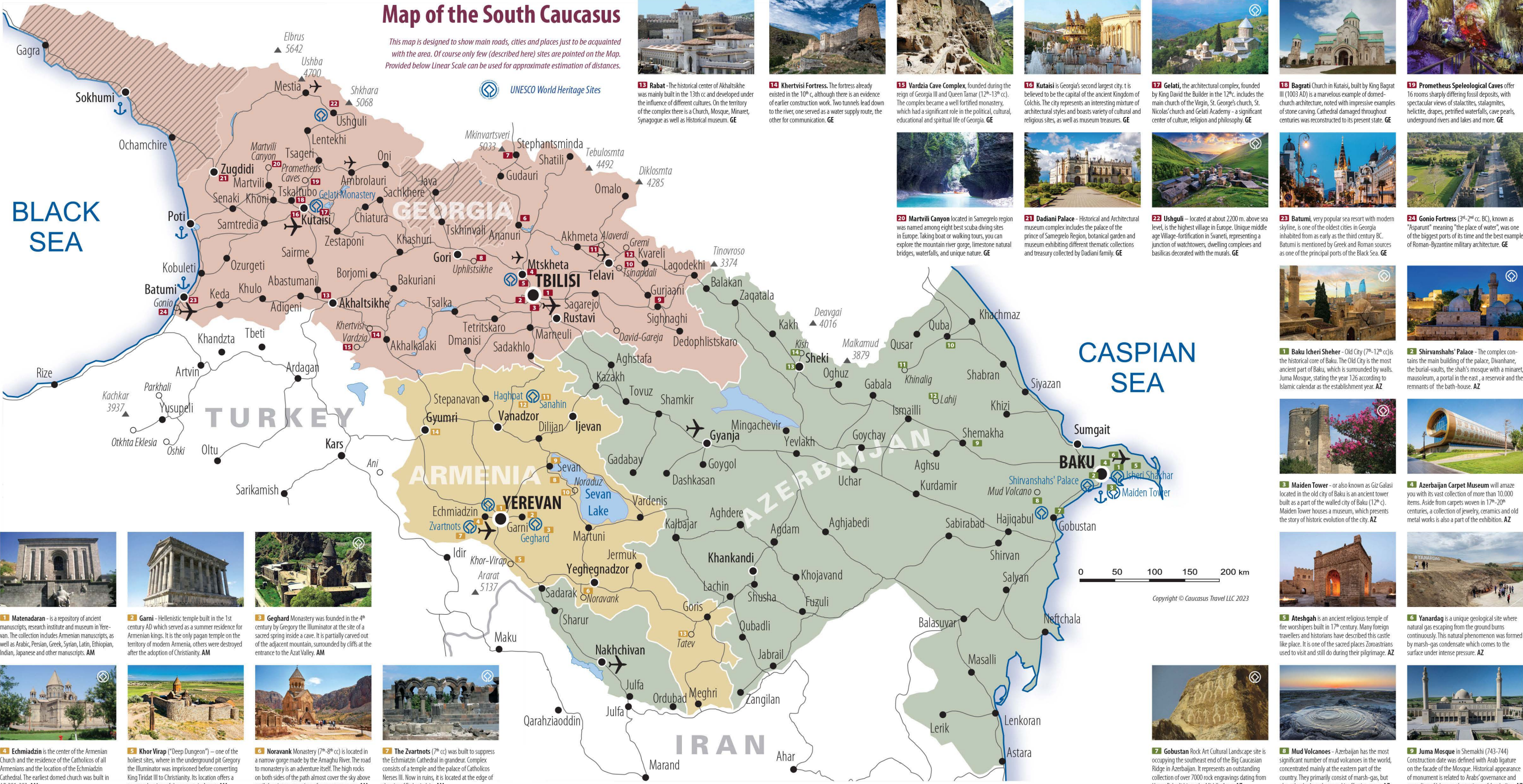
8 Uplistsikhe rock-hewn town (1st Mill. BC), which is notable for unique combination of various styles of rock-cut cultures and the co-existence of pagan and Christian architecture. Here you can see ancient city's fascinating elements. **GE**

9 Signaghi - the town is famous for its wine and carpet making culture. Enjoy breathtaking views of Kizikhi area and unusual charm of Signaghi – so called 'City of Love' which is surrounded by 18th c. fortified town wall. **GE**

10 Tsinandali Family Estate and wine cellar, which once belonged to the 19th century aristocratic poet Alexander Chavchavadze. The residence consists of summer home, garden and winery, featuring several vintages of white wine. **GE**

11 Alaverdi Cathedral (11th c) the tallest Georgian church of its time was built in Alazani Valley – holy place since pagan times. This elegant church with decor of grape vines and the sun on the facade is noted by its simplicity and monumentality. **GE**

12 Gremi is a 16th-century architectural complex representing remains from the once flourishing town destroyed during the invasion of Shah-Abas. The complex consists of royal citadel, the Church of the Archangels and archaeological museum. **GE**



- 1** Matenadaran - is a repository of ancient manuscripts, research institute and museum in Yerevan. The collection includes Armenian manuscripts, as well as Arabic, Persian, Greek, Syrian, Latin, Ethiopian, Indian, Japanese and other manuscripts. **AM**

2 Garni - Hellenistic temple built in the 1st century AD which served as a summer residence for Armenian kings. It is the only pagan temple on the territory of modern Armenia, others were destroyed after the adoption of Christianity. **AM**

3 Geghard Monastery was founded in the 4th century by Gregory the Illuminator at the site of a sacred spring inside a cave. It is partially carved out of the adjacent mountain, surrounded by cliffs at the entrance to the Azat Valley. **AM**

4 Echmiadzin is the center of the Armenian Church and the residence of the Catholics of all Armenians and the location of the Echmiadzin Cathedral. The earliest domed church was built in AD 301-303. **AM**

5 Khor Virap ("Deep Dungeon") — one of the holiest sites, where in the underground pit Gregory the Illuminator was imprisoned before converting King Tiridat III to Christianity. Its location offers a spectacular view of the mountain Ararat. **AM**

6 Noravank Monastery (7th-8th cc) is located in an old graveyard with approx. 900 khachkars from various periods and of various styles. The khachkar is unique Armenian tradition, incorporating both pagan and Christian symbols. **AM**

7 The Zvartnots (7th cc) was built to suppress the Echmiadzin Cathedral in grandeur. Complex consists of a temple and the palace of Catholics Nerses III. Now in ruins, it is located at the edge of the city of Echmiadzin. **AM**

8 Haghpat Monastery founded by Queen Khosrovaniush in 976, is one of the best examples of Armenian religious architecture, laying in a picturesque landscape. Monastery was a major center of learning in the Middle Ages. **AM**

9 Sanahin Monastery (10th-13th cc) represents a fusion of vernacular and Byzantine ecclesiastic Architecture. Sanahin was the administrative centre and family burial place of the Kyurikyan Bagratids, as well as the Episcopal residence. **AM**

10 Tatev Monastery (9th-13th cc) is located on the edge of basalt plateau in Tatev village and was center of Armenian intellectual life where philosophers, musicians, painters, calligraphers, and monks lived. **AM**

11 Gyumri - Armenia's second-largest city is country's creative capital and historical hub. City boasts old neighborhoods with characteristic black stone houses. In historical center there are number of restaurants, cafes, craft studios and galleries. **AM**

12 Quba is a small town located on the north east of Azerbaijan, offering unique culinary experiences in numerous small restaurants. The site is famous for its finest carpets. Carpet weaving is still popular among local women. **AZ**

13 Khinalig - picturesque village is located at around 2300 m above sea level. Over 380 Houses built from stones climb the mountain and resemble a multi-story building. The roof of one house is the courtyard of another house located above. **AZ**

14 Lahij is a small village with stone houses, cobbled streets, and number craft shops. Historically, there have been seven residential quarters surrounded by seven mountains, seven springs, seven mosques and seven baths in Lahij. **AZ**

15 Sheki Khan's Palace (1790-1797). The summer residence is the only remaining structure from the larger palatial complex inside the Sheki Khans' Fortress. Its facade is covered with colored tiles and beautiful mosaics. **AZ**

16 Albanian Church in village Kish is believed to be the first Christian church built in the Caucasus region. First church stood here back in the 1st cc. The site is often referred to one of the oldest spiritual centers of the Caucasian Albania. **AZ**