

the peak of victory

symbol of Karabakh the city of Shusha

Shusha is the cultural cradle of Azerbaijan, a symbol of our national pride, and a living witness to our history of victory. Today, Shusha is not only a mirror of our past but also a shining gem of our tourism future. With its enchanting landscapes and unique atmosphere, Shusha offers visitors unforgettable experiences.

historical architectural monuments of Shusha

1 Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque

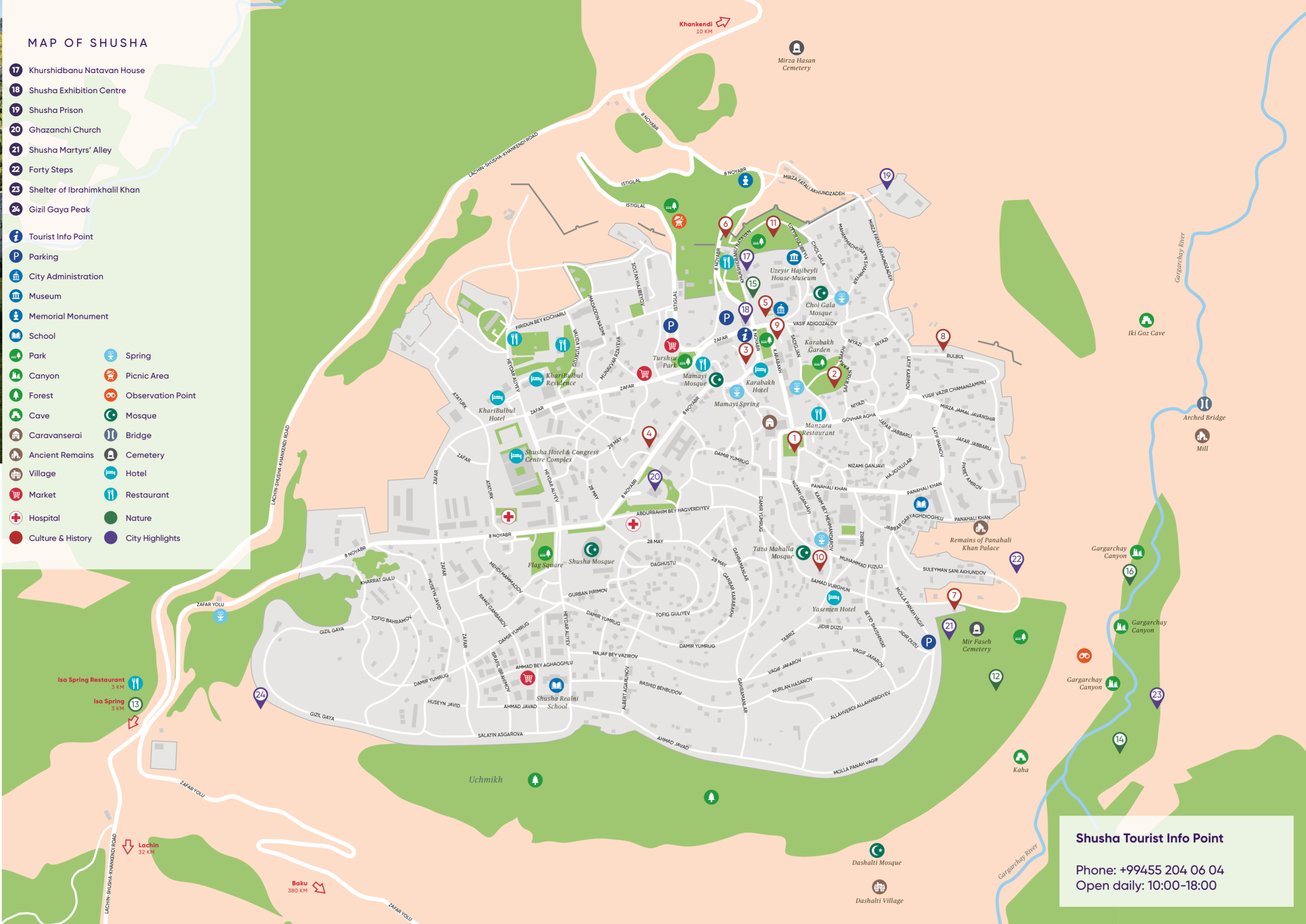
The current building of the first Juma Mosque, originally constructed of reeds during the Khanate period, was rebuilt in 1883 with the support of philanthropist Govhar Agha, daughter of Ibrahimkhaliil Khan, the second Khan of Karabakh. It was designed by the Shusha architect Karbalayi Safikhhan Karabakhi and named after Govhar Agha. The minaret ornaments of the mosque and the madrasa murals were created by the Shusha scholar and calligrapher Mir Mohsun Navvab. Following the liberation of Shusha, the mosque underwent full restoration, which was completed in 2023.

2 Ashaghi Govhar Agha Mosque

This monument, built in the 19th century based on the project of Karbalayi Safikhhan Karabakhi, was built by Govhar Agha, the daughter of Ibrahimkhaliil Khan. The mosque takes its name from its location in the lower part of the city. Currently, a public library operates in the madrasa complex of the mosque, and an exhibition in the upper halls.

3 Saatli Mosque

Rebuilt in 1883 to the design of Karbalayi Safikhhan Karabakhi, the mosque is located in Shusha's Saatli neighborhood. An earlier mosque and madrasa built by Panahali Khan once stood here, where the poet and statesman Molla Panah Vagif taught. After the liberation of Shusha, the Saatli Mosque was restored and returned to its original function as a place of worship.



MAP OF SHUSHA

- 17 Khurshidbanu Natavan House
- 18 Shusha Exhibition Centre
- 19 Shusha Prison
- 20 Ghazanchi Church
- 21 Shusha Martyrs' Alley
- 22 Forty Steps
- 23 Shelter of Ibrahimkhaliil Khan
- 24 Gizil Gaya Peak
- Tourist Info Point
- Parking
- City Administration
- Museum
- Memorial Monument
- School
- Park
- Canyon
- Forest
- Cave
- Caravanserai
- Ancient Remains
- Village
- Market
- Hospital
- Culture & History
- Spring
- Picnic Area
- Observation Point
- Mosque
- Bridge
- Cemetery
- Hotel
- Restaurant
- Nature
- City Highlights

Shusha Tourist Info Point
Phone: +99455 204 06 04
Open daily: 10:00-18:00



Shusha's natural treasures

12 Jidir Duzu

One of the most iconic places associated with Shusha, the Jidir Duzu unites the scenic beauty of the Gargachay Valley and the Karabakh Range. Historically, it was a venue for horse races and folk festivals. Since 2021, Jidir Duzu has once again become a cultural symbol of Karabakh by hosting the revived 'Kharibulbul' music festival.



13 Topkhana Forest

The enchanting Topkhana Forest of Shusha is a natural wonder, home to ancient oak, elm, and beech trees, along with meadows and springs. The forest was named Topkhana in 1795, when Agha Muhammad Shah Gajar placed his cannons here during the siege of the city. During the Karabakh conflict and the years of occupation, its trees were cut down and wildlife destroyed. Since 2021, efforts have been underway to restore the forest.

14 Isa Spring

There is a saying: "If you haven't been to Isa Spring, you haven't been to Shusha," reflects the importance of this site to the local population. This spring within the forests of Shusha is famed for its refreshing water which stays ice-cold in the summer and warm in the winter. Fully restored after the liberation of Shusha, Isa Spring has once again become a welcoming stop for visitors.

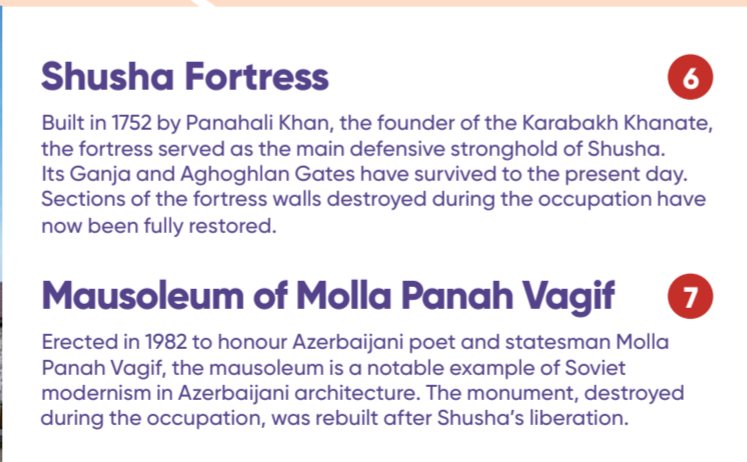


4 Shusha Branch of the Azerbaijan National Carpet Museum

The museum, established to preserve the art of Karabakh carpet weaving, is housed in a building from the second half of the 19th century. Destroyed during the occupation and restored by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation, the museum showcases Karabakh's craftsmanship and its rich traditions of daily life and culture.

5 Bullet-Riddled Monuments

Although occupiers sought to melt down the monuments of Natavan, Bulbul, and Uzeyir Hajibeyli in Shusha, they were instead taken to Baku and preserved at the initiative of national leader Heydar Aliyev. After Shusha's liberation, the monuments were restored to their original locations, standing as symbols of enduring values, with bullet marks serving as poignant reminders of war.



6 Shusha Fortress

Built in 1752 by Panahali Khan, the founder of the Karabakh Khanate, the fortress served as the main defensive stronghold of Shusha. Its Ganja and Aghoghlan Gates have survived to the present day. Sections of the fortress walls destroyed during the occupation have now been fully restored.

7 Mausoleum of Molla Panah Vagif

Erected in 1982 to honour Azerbaijani poet and statesman Molla Panah Vagif, the mausoleum is a notable example of Soviet modernism in Azerbaijani architecture. The monument, destroyed during the occupation, was rebuilt after Shusha's liberation.



8 Bulbul House-Museum

Built in 1788, this house is where the celebrated Azerbaijani singer Bulbul first began his musical journey. This building, once was the branch of the house-museum in Baku, was restored in 2021 and now serves as a museum. Admission is free.

9 Shirin Su Hammam

Designed in the 19th century by architect Karbalayi Safikhhan Karabakhi and supplied with drinking water through the efforts of Khurshidbanu Natavan, this was once one of Shusha's most renowned hammams. The historic monument has been fully restored by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation.



10 Mehmandarovs' Mansion Complex

This complex, once the residence of the influential Mehmandarov family of Shusha, later housed the National Carpet Museum for many years. Today, it welcomes visitors with an exhibition that recreates the lifestyle of Karabakh's 19th-century aristocracy. Admission is charged.

11 Uzeyir Hajibeyli House-Museum

This historic building, home to the renowned composer's house-museum since 1959, was fully restored in 2024. The statue of Uzeyir Bey, standing in the Mulberry Garden, celebrates and preserves the cultural spirit of Shusha.



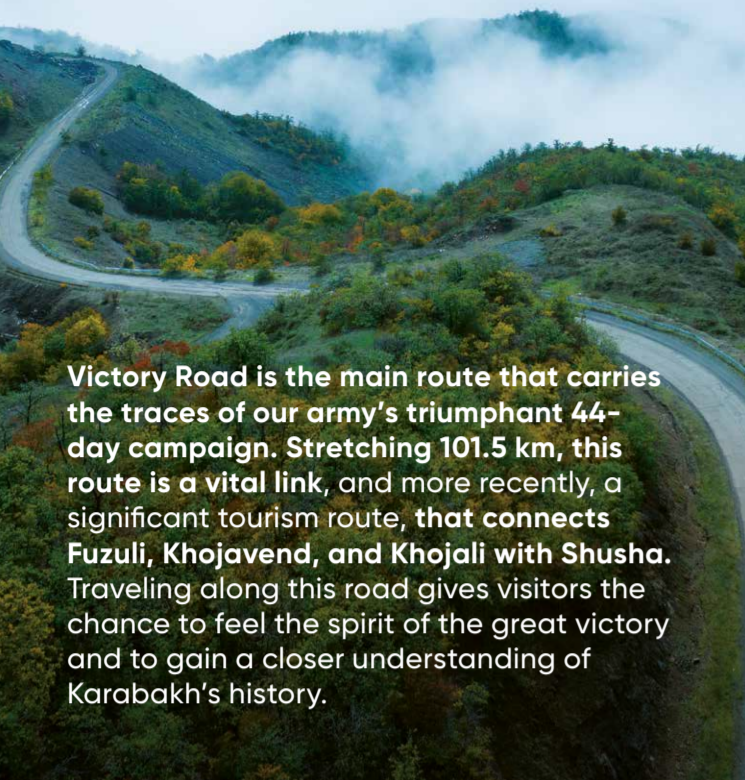
15 Khan Baghi

This historic mulberry garden, once known as Natavan's Garden or 'Khan's Garden,' was established in 1805 by Karabakh Khan Ibrahimkhaliil Khan to support the development of silk production. With mulberry trees more than 150 years old, it served as a popular recreation spot during the khanate and later under Tsarist Russia. In 1985, a statue of the great composer Uzeyir Hajibeyli was erected here, making the garden a central venue for cultural events, and his House-Museum is also located nearby.

16 Chetir Waterfall

What makes this waterfall unique is the large cave beneath it. The water cascades in an umbrella-like shape, giving the site its name. Originating in the Shusha Mountains, the stream flows over moss-covered rocks before joining the Dashalti River.

Victory Road tourism route



Victory Road is the main route that carries the traces of our army's triumphant 44-day campaign. Stretching 101.5 km, this route is a vital link, and more recently, a significant tourism route, that connects Fuzuli, Khojavend, and Khojali with Shusha. Traveling along this road gives visitors the chance to feel the spirit of the great victory and to gain a closer understanding of Karabakh's history.

towards victory

the first step to victory Ahmadbeyli Village

1

Chosen for its strategic importance and known for the traces of war it still carries, this village is remembered as the place where the first steps were taken along Victory Road. It marked the beginning of the path filled with trials and hardships that ultimately led to our triumphant victory.



honour of the martyrs rock monument

2

The rock monument, erected near Garakhanbeyli village in the Fuzuli district, is dedicated to the memory of the first martyrs of the Patriotic War. This area, once considered a neutral zone during the occupation, still bears the marks of the fierce battles that changed the course of the war.

symbol of unshakeable spirit Mardinli Mosque

3

Although this place of worship suffered heavy destruction during the occupation, it withstood the test of time to become a historic site reflecting the resilience and victorious spirit of the Azerbaijani people. Despite the severe damage, the Mardinli Mosque endures today as a lasting embodiment of our nation's unyielding will.



Karabakh's oasis Kondalanchay Reservoir

4

As one of the largest water basins in the region, this site also offers many attractions for visitors. The Victory Road tourism route winds past the reservoir, at times skimming right along its edge. Here, against the backdrop of a striking landscape, visitors can witness the renewed visage of Karabakh.



born from the ashes Fuzuli City

5

Considered the 'air gateway' of Karabakh, Fuzuli was the site of decisive battles during the Patriotic War. Standing at the heart of Victory Road, the city is now reviving as a settlement that reflects both the traces of the past and the promise of Karabakh's future.



heritage of history Tugh Village

6

The ancient village of Tugh, set amidst the enchanting nature of Karabakh, is renowned for its historical monuments such as the Church of Saint John and the Ktishvang Monastery. To preserve its heritage and promote cultural tourism, the Tugh State Historical-Architectural and Natural Reserve also operates here.

ancient Khindogni wine heritage of Tugh

7

In the 20th century, Tugh was also known as one of Karabakh's main centres of wine production. For many years, the local Khindogni grape variety was highly valued not only in domestic markets but also internationally. Since its liberation, Tugh has grown into an increasingly attractive destination for wine tourism with the revival of its winemaking traditions.



traces of Caucasian Albania Chanagchi Village

8

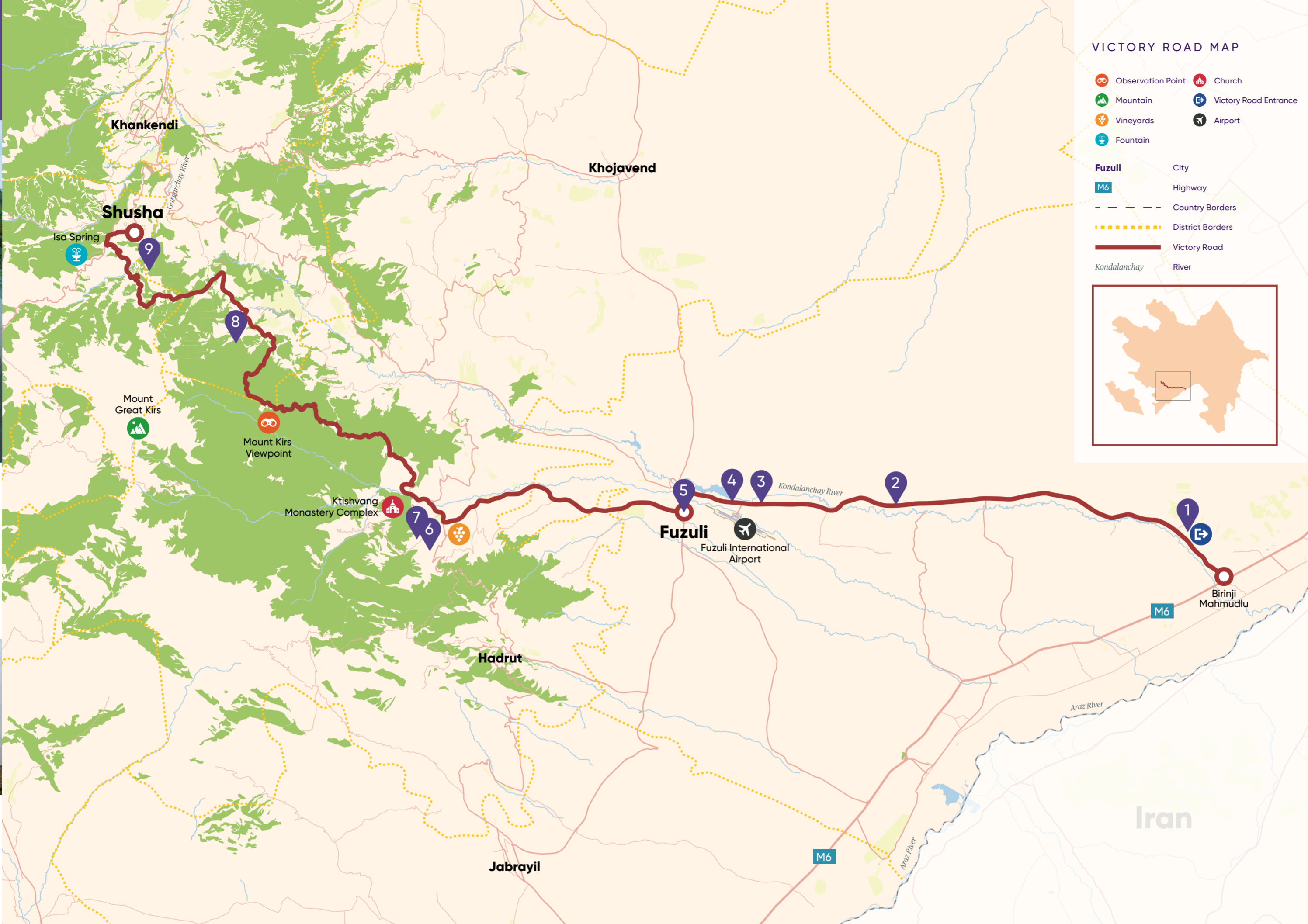
Home to the Church of the Holy Mother of God and an ancient Albanian temple, Chanagchi village of Khojali district is notable for its cultural richness. One of Karabakh's most captivating corners, the village offers visitors unforgettable experiences with its magnificent mountain views and historical monuments.



martyrs' peak Dashalti Village

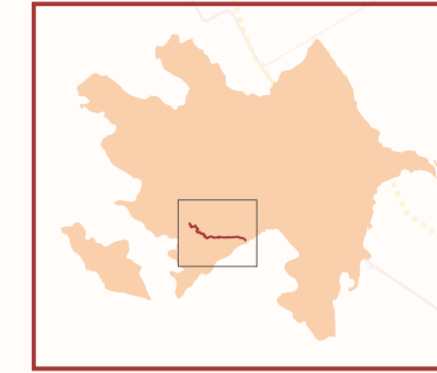
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Located near Shusha on the banks of the Dashalti River, this village is one of the symbols of the Karabakh Victory. It is no coincidence that Dashalti, one of the final stops on the road to victory, is also called Martyrs' Peak. The newly built mosque here stands as a representation of the end of occupation and a symbol of faith in the future.



VICTORY ROAD MAP

- Observation Point
- Mountain
- Vineyards
- Fountain
- Church
- Victory Road Entrance
- Airport
- Fuzuli City
- Highway
- Country Borders
- District Borders
- Victory Road
- River



practical information

currency Manat (AZN ₼)

Cashless payments are accepted at catering establishments. ATMs are available in the city centre of Fuzuli and in Shusha. Currency exchange services are available at banks situated in the city and district centres.

emergency telephone numbers

101
Fire Service

102
Police

103
Ambulance

internet

Wi-Fi is available in most hotels, cafés, and restaurants across the region. In addition, mobile service providers offer affordable internet packages.

transportation

Baku International Bus Terminal Complex
Tickets for regular bus trips can be purchased online. For more details on schedules and ticket bookings, please visit www.biletim.az

yolumuzqarabaga.az portal

Travellers planning to visit Karabakh by private vehicle can obtain the necessary permit via this portal.

To complete the process, please visit www.yolumuzqarabaga.az and submit the required information.

Azerbaijan Airlines

Regular flights operate on the Baku–Fuzuli–Baku route.

Flight tickets can be purchased online through www.azal.az

azerbaijan.travel

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