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## **ARMENIAN-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION IN THE STUDY OF ARMENIAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**

**Key words:** *Armenian, Russian, History of Architecture, Theory of Architecture, Heritage*

Armenian-Russian Correlations in the study of Armenian Architectural Heritage is an integral part of the “Theory of Armenian Architecture”; which has not been studied in its general terms as yet. Certain parts of the problem have been studied by different authors, but its generalizations and systematization are the aims of the present study.

The subject of the study, includes several fields of Architectural studies such as: History of Architecture, Theory of Architecture, Architectural Analysis, Building Technique and Technology.

The scientific objectives are: 1) The study of origins and development periods of Architectural heritage in Armenia. 2) Comparative study of medieval bibliographical sources; including travel researches, topography, history of modern art related to the Armenian architecture both in world and regional realities.

The methodology of the study consists in a qualitative research of the leading works in the indicated fields, accordingly systematization of the main publications by Armenian and Russian scholars within the whole context.

The Armenian–Russian collaboration in the study of Architectural heritage represents a nice tradition of scientific co-operation. However, even after the publication of Oganess Khalpakhchyan’s study: “Armenian – Russian Cultural Correlations and Their Reflection in Architecture”<sup>1</sup>, the field remains not yet completely documented. Since most of Khalpakhchyan’s work concentrates on some Russian and Armenian architectural cases and not more; the study requires a larger scope in terms of the following fields: 1) The reflection of Armenian architecture in medieval manuscripts.

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<sup>1</sup> Халпахчян О. Х., 1957.

2) Information concerning the Armenian architecture supplied by travelers and researches or topographic studies of the New era. 3) The Armenian architecture within the formation of modern art history at the pass of XIX–XX centuries, and 4) Developments of “The History of the Armenian Architecture” on behalf of Soviet scholars in XX c. and further.

**The reflection of the Armenian Architecture in medieval manuscripts** has been indirectly touched upon in several of the following studies: “Foreign sources on Armenia, Armenians and surrounding”<sup>2</sup>; Hovhannes Hakobyan's work in six volumes concerning the travelers who have passed through Armenia in medieval times<sup>3</sup>; an article by Robert Thomson titled: “Architectural symbolism in classical Armenian literature”<sup>4</sup>. There are also multiple materials on the aspect collected in Sargis Barkhudarian's useful monograph<sup>5</sup> dedicated to the Armenian medieval craftsmanship. Even though the Architectural descriptions are rare in Armenian manuscripts, they contain valuable information, especially among them the evidences mentioned in the works of Movses Khorenatsi (V c.), Ghazar Parpetsi (V–VI cc.), Thovma Ardzrouni and Anonym (IX–X cc.), Anania Narekatsi (X c.), Grigor Narekatsi (X–XI cc.), Stepanos Taronatsi (X–XI cc.), Grigor Pahlavuni Magistros (X c.), Stepanos Orbelyan (XIII–XIV cc.), Grigor Tatevatsi (XIV c.), Zakaria Kanakertsi (XVII c.) and many others are of importance. The material supplied by bibliographers are commented by different specialists on the Armenian Architecture from the second half of XX c. until today, such as Joseph Orbeli<sup>6</sup>, Nikolai Tokarski<sup>7</sup>, Varazdat Harutyunyan<sup>8</sup>, O. Khalpakhchyan<sup>9</sup>, Constantin Hovhannisyan<sup>10</sup>, Stepan Mnatsakanyan<sup>11</sup>, Murad Hasratyan<sup>12</sup>, David Kertmenjian<sup>13</sup> etc.

The same has also been studied by the medieval geographers and travelers, writing about Armenia and the surrounding regions. These are the medieval sources and the information they have supplied has corresponding indication; the special indications are by the following authors: Ya'qubi (IX c.), Ibn al-Faqih (X c.), Istakhri

<sup>2</sup> Series of studies including Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic, Assyrian, Turkish and other sources.

<sup>3</sup> Hovhannes Hakobyan, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.

<sup>4</sup> The Journal of Theological Studies, 1979, vol. XXX, part 1, 102–125.

<sup>5</sup> Sargis Barkhudaryan, 1963.

<sup>6</sup> Орбели И. А., 1968, 5–204.

<sup>7</sup> Токарский Н., 1946.

<sup>8</sup> Varazdat Haroutunyan, 1994, No 1–2, 195–208.

<sup>9</sup> Халпахчян О. Х., 1971.

<sup>10</sup> Оганесян К. Л., 1951.

<sup>11</sup> Mnatsakanyan S. KH., 1982.

<sup>12</sup> Hasratyan M., 1992.

<sup>13</sup> Kertmenjian D., 2015, 20–32.

(X c.), Ibn Hawqal (X c.), Al Muqaddasi (X c.), Al Masudi (X c.), Nasir Khosrow (XI c.), Yacut al Hamawi (XIII c.), Rubruk (XIII c.), Marco Polo (XIII–XIV cc.), Abul-Fida (XIV c.), Al Mustawfi (XIV c.), Ibn Battuta (XIV c.), Ewliya Celebi (XVII c.), Kyatib Celebi (XVII c.) etc.<sup>14</sup>

**Information on the Armenian Architecture supplied by travel-researches or topographic studies of the New era** is distinguished as: 1) Travel descriptions, 2) Topographic information and 3) Art history studies at the establishment phase at the pass of XIX–XX centuries.

However, the travel researches and the topographies, were used as a base for the architectural studies held from the pass of XVIII–XIX cc. and on. The head of the publications by medieval travelers were those by Robert Ker Porter (1777–1842). From the point of view of the present research, Ker Porter's studies have an interesting part dealing with the Caucasian and Mesopotamian regions<sup>15</sup>. The next multivolume publication was by Frederic Deboit de Monpereux titled: “Voyage Autour du Caucase, Chez les Tcherkesses at les Abchases, en Georgie en Armenie et en Crimée” (Paris, 1839). The material of the third volume mainly concerns Armenia. Both the mentioned travelers concentrated on the description of town planning and architectural features of certain existing buildings. In difference to them, Charles Texier (1802–1871), besides the description provides chronological details as well<sup>16</sup>. The travel researches laid the ground-work for the modern industrial exhibitions and consequently contributed to the formation of Modern culture at the midst of XIX c., simultaneously they provided insight to highly skilled studies at the start of modern architecture and later periods. As usual, the activities of the travelers promoted the start of World Art History studies, which in the case of Armenia, coincided with the European, Russian, regional and Armenian efforts. Among the leading European scholars the following names could be mentioned: Karl Schnaase (1869)<sup>17</sup>, Austin Henry Layard (1853)<sup>18</sup>, John George Taylor (1865)<sup>19</sup>, H. Binder (1887)<sup>20</sup>, J. Fergus-

<sup>14</sup> The Armenian and other foreign bibliographers mentioned are properly documented in Wikipedia, that there is so no need to cited their works hereby. For more details, see: [https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/հայ\\_սլաւոնիկներ](https://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/հայ_սլաւոնիկներ) (Armenian bibliographers).

<sup>15</sup> **Porter, Robert Ker**, «*Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia*», London 1821–22.

<sup>16</sup> Charles Texier, «Description de L'Armenie , la Perse et la Mesopotamie», T-1, Paris 1842.

<sup>17</sup> Karl Schnaase, «Geschichte der Bildenden Kunste», Band III, Dusseldorf 1869. See also: **Халпахчян О. Х.**, «Средневековое зодчество Армении и его Значение в истории мировой архитектуры», [http://hpj.asj-oa.am/1276/1/1968-4\(51\).pdf](http://hpj.asj-oa.am/1276/1/1968-4(51).pdf).

<sup>18</sup> **Layard A. H.**, 1853.

<sup>19</sup> **Taylor J. G.**, 1868, vol. 38, 281–361

<sup>20</sup> **Binder H.**, 1887.

son (1893)<sup>21</sup>, Lehman Haupt (1899–1910)<sup>22</sup>, H. F. B. Lynch (1901)<sup>23</sup>, Walter Bachmann (1913)<sup>24</sup> and others.

The same above-mentioned regularity of studies could be observed in the works done by Russian scholars from the St. Petersburg school, among whom the following are the authors who contributed materials on the Armenian architecture:

**Hermann Abich (1806-1886)**<sup>25</sup> A German scholar who mainly resided in Russia. He was a member of the Russian Academy who investigated the geology of the “Armenian Highland” (this term was introduced by him) and the Caucasus. In 1844 and 1845, Abich ascended the Ararat volcano several times, studied the geological event of 1840 which concentrated on the Ararat (Akori village). All of his studies were accompanied by historical evidences of Architecture either from the Caucasus as a whole or Armenia specifically.

**Andrei Nikolaievich Muraviev (1806-1874)**<sup>26</sup> A scholar of Christian architecture, who studied early Armenian churches, analyzed their interior scheme as an important view for the development of Early Christian typological classifications.

**David Ivanovich Grimm (1823-1898)**<sup>27</sup> A Russian architect, who carried out church designs in an eclectic style. He was an educator and historian of the art of Byzantine, Georgian and Armenian cultures. Grimm belonged to the second generation of Russian Neo-Byzantine architects and was the author of orthodox cathedrals in Tbilisi, Chersonese and smaller churches in Russia and Western Europe. Grimm was a long-term professor at the Imperial Academy of Arts and chaired its Department of Architecture in 1887–1892. His graduation honors entitled him to take an Academy-sponsored study tour to Italy and France, but it was cancelled due to the revolutions of 1848 in Europe.<sup>28</sup> Rather than waiting until the end of the hostilities, Grimm opted for a study tour to the Caucasus (1849–1850), which exposed him to the wealth of the vernacular and Armenian architecture. In 1852–1855 Grimm travelled to Asia Minor, Italy and Greece, studying the Byzantine relics. These studies were summarized in Grimm's 12-volume “Monuments of Byzantine Architecture in Georgia and Ar-

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<sup>21</sup> James Fergusson's theories first appeared in 1855–1876. He has many books of which the most recent one is: «A History of Architecture», vol. 1, 1893.

<sup>22</sup> **Lehmann-Haupt C. F. F.**, 1910.

<sup>23</sup> Lynch H.F.B., vol. I, II, 1901.

<sup>24</sup> **Walter Bachmann**, 1913.

<sup>25</sup> **Herman Abich**, 3 vols., 1878, 1882, and 1887.

<sup>26</sup> **Муравьев А. Н.**, 1848.

<sup>27</sup> **Гримм Д. И.**, 1866.

<sup>28</sup> Compare the matter with [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Grimm\\_\(architect\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Grimm_(architect)).

menia” (1859–1856) and other subsequent works which are also important sources for historical Armenian Architecture.

**Nikodim Pavlovich Kondakov (1844–1925)**<sup>29</sup> studied the stylistic evolution of Eastern Romanesque art through the use of artistic ideal. His lectures influenced historians and he wrote numerous works on the art history of Ancient Greek-Byzantium, Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Eastern Roman arts, which have appropriate correlation.

**Marie-Felicité Brosset (1802–1880)**<sup>30</sup> was a French orientalist who specialized in Georgian and Armenian studies, while working mostly in Russia. He devoted the years between 1861–1868 mainly to his series on Armenian historians, but continued to work on them until 1876. Overall Brosset wrote over 250 works, contributed to the world and Armenian studies.

**The Second Half of XIX century is a very critical period for History of Architecture orientation.** The Information supplied by the travelers and topographers urged to change methodologies and the opinions about cultures and their scientific presentation. The number of travel researches increased greatly. The study will focus on the corresponding Armenian topographers and Russian authors and the activities of the Armenian minority in Russia, because the present research is concentrating on Russian–Armenian correlations. In continuation to the above-mentioned XIX c., other distinguished Russian travelers and researchers who contributed to the formation of the History of Armenian Architecture are: Count Sergei Uvarov and Alexei Uvarov, Ivan Gagarin, A.M. Pavlinov, M.B. Nikolski, A.A. Ivanovski, N. Marr and others.

**Sergei Uvarov (1786–1855)** was responsible for laying the foundations of the high-quality education in Russia and reinstating the practice of sending Russian scientists abroad. His son Aleksey Uvarov (1825–1884) co-founded the Russian Archaeological Society and the State Historical Museum in Moscow. In effect, the journals which contributed to the world culture, including materials on Armenian architecture, were also established by the Uvarovs. Materials such as the famous reviews of “Древности Восточные, труды восточной комиссии Императорского Археологического общества” (The Imperial Journal for Eastern Studies) and “Материалы по археологии Кавказа” (Materials on Caucasian Archeology), both edited by Grafinya Uvarova.

**Inseparable part of the above presented Russian works are the town planning measurements and studies held by the Russian Army in the XIX c. Caucasian Campaign.** Armenian town planning is one of the main sources of the History

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<sup>29</sup> Кондаков Н., выпуск 4, 1891.

<sup>30</sup> Marie Brosset, 1849–51.

of Armenian Architecture. The indicated activities were mainly researched by V. Harutyunyan<sup>31</sup> and some other scholars, however, its accomplishment remains for future studies yet. Actually, scholars from the Russian Army not only contributed to the measurements of Armenian towns and settlements, but also participated in the development of planning works and reflected them in several publications<sup>32</sup> by Krpe, P. Khelmitsky, S. V. Yermolaev and many others<sup>33</sup>.

A great deal of contribution to the creation of the History of Armenian Architecture by numerous topographic studies were held by Armenian scholars. The topographic studies were in terms of the foundation for the theory and history of Armenian Architecture. In most cases, the topographers were travelers and researchers who not only collected the architectural material, but also documented them in archival order. Besides the authors from Central Armenia, very important is the contribution from the diaspora and from Russia, Constantinople or the Mkhitarists of Venice, Vienna and others.

The earliest topographers and travelers from Central Armenia are Hovhannes Shahkhatunyan (1799–1849) and Archbishop Sargis Hasan Jalalyants (1819–1879)<sup>34</sup>. Other renown topographers from the region are Yervand Lalayan, Stepan Pavlovich Zelinski, Yervand Shahaziz<sup>35</sup>.

Notable early topographies conducted by the Mkhitarists are the studies by F. Ghukas Injijian (1758–1833). Among them, a work of great importance is “Descriptive Geography of Armenia” in 3 volumes (Venice 1835). Besides statistical information, there are documentations of the settlements and a brief description of the architectural monuments. The works by Nerses Sargisian, Hakobos Kosian, Soukias Eprikyan and many others, who laid the ground-work for the great works by Gh. Alishan, are also cases in point. The topographical information supplied by Ghevond Alishan (1820–1901) is more generous. It is the main sources of Armenian architectural history next to the medieval bibliographers. The topographies of Alishan are detailed and present all possible information supplied by the travelers until XX c. The most important books by Gh. Alishan are “Topographies of Armenian provinces” (Venice, 1856), “Shirak” (1880), Sisuan (1885), “Ayrarat” (1890), “Sisakan” (1893) etc.<sup>36</sup> Another very experienced topographer and scholar is Hamazasp Oskean

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<sup>31</sup> Haroutunyan V., 1977, N 3, 75–87 and N 4, 43–58. Cf. also 1988, N 1, 94–103.

<sup>32</sup> In the State Central Military Historical Archive of Russia quite a deal of Armenian city plans under the fond number 349 are gathered.

<sup>33</sup> Cf.: Krpe, 1893; Khelmitski P., 1896; Yermolaev S.V., 1902 etc.

<sup>34</sup> Hovhannes Shahkhatunyan, parts I and II, successively 1842 and 1858.

<sup>35</sup> Yervand Lalayan, 1911, 37–100; 1912, 85–100. Cf. also: [http://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yervand\\_Shahaziz](http://hy.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yervand_Shahaziz), 1931 etc.

<sup>36</sup> For more details, cf.: <http://armscoop.com/2014/12/>.

of the Viennese Mkhitarists (1895–1968). Notable contributions by him are about the documentations of Armenian architectural monuments, which are Monasteries of Van-Vaspurakan (1943–1947), Monasteries of Bardzr Hayk (1951), Monasteries of Artsakh (1953), Monasteries of Taron-Turuberan (1953), Monasteries of the Sebastya, Kharberd, Diarbekir, Trapizon regions (1962) etc.

**The topographies are more active in the case of the Constantinopolitan school, due to** Manvel Mirakhorian, Ghevond Pirghalemian, Poghos Natanyan, Gevorg Marzpetuni, Bishop Trdat Palian, Bishop Khachik Levonyan, Garegin Srvandztyants, Kh. N. Vostanikyan etc. The information supplied by them, are regarded as sufficient sources that have contributed to the descriptions of the history and theory of Armenian architecture and other fields.

It is a fact, that the contribution to the History of Armenian Architecture by Toros Toramanyan<sup>37</sup> was either carried out simultaneously or in the same decades as the works by Kuchuk Joahannesov from Russia<sup>38</sup>, Nicholas Marr's expedition materials and studies in Ani and other places<sup>39</sup>, Walter Bachmann's descriptive travel and measurements of some basic monuments of Armenian Architecture, such as Aghtamar monastery, St. Batholomeo, Varagavank, St. Karapet of Mush etc. All materials have been reflected in the famous work by Joseph Strzygowski titled: "Die Baukunst der Armenier und Europa"<sup>40</sup>. However, in the foundation of the History of Armenian Architecture, there are two Russian publications which have contributed to the mentioned subject in four books.

**Kuchuk Johannesov** not only supplied selected examples of monuments and their main epigraphic inscriptions but also created their systematization catalogue<sup>41</sup>.

**Nicolas Yakovlevich Marr (1864–1934)** Graduated from St. Petersburg University, lectured there from the beginning of 1891, then became the Dean of the Oriental Faculty in 1911 and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1912. Between 1904 and 1917, he undertook annual excavations in the ancient Armenian capital of Ani. He contributed to the study of the History of Armenian Architecture, without him, it might have been impossible to figure out the further study of the matter<sup>42</sup>.

**The passing decades of XIX–XX centuries were very dramatic for the world culture.** In fact, a new method of Art History and Architecture was created. The above described correlations found their way into the formulation of the History

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<sup>37</sup> Toros Toramanyan, Vol.s I, II, 1942 and 1948.

<sup>38</sup> Kuchuk Johannesov, series XIII, 1916, 243.

<sup>39</sup> Nikolai Marr, 1995. See also: Marr N.Ya., 1934.

<sup>40</sup> Strzygowski J., 2 vols., 1918, band I 1–455 pp., band II, 459–887 pp.

<sup>41</sup> Kuchuk Joahannesov, 200–243.

<sup>42</sup> Nikolai Marr, 1995. See also: Marr N. Ya., 1934.

of Armenian Art and Architecture, which was configured on behalf of T. Toramanyan and his following connections:

**1) Armenian-French relevancies.** T. Toramanyan being a French speaking specialist, the works of Charles Diehl, August Choisy and Julien Gaudet were in a divergent role. T. Toramanyan referred to the correlational problems of Choisy's typological method, as well as the method of compositional analysis adopted by Gaudet. He was in contact personal with Jurgis Baltrushaidis and Professor Henry Facillon who focused on the correlations of Byzantine, Romanesque and Armenian Architectures<sup>43</sup>.

**2) Armenian-German and Viennese correlations** were mainly in the face of J. Strzygowski, with whom T. Toramanyan collaborated in the preparation of the two famous volumes of "Die Baukunst der Armenier und Europa". Actually, he supplied the scholar with a great deal of portfolios about the monuments of Armenian Architecture and shared his opinions about their development.

**3) St Petersburg school of cultural studies in the face of N. Marr and other Russian specialists.** T. Toramanyan collaborated with Russian scholars such as: N. Marr, J. Orbeli and later, Boris Piotrovski, Camilia Trever<sup>44</sup>, Lidya Durnovo and others in excavation works, as well as documentation and theoretical studies. In fact, the above-mentioned specialists formulated the main bases for the History of Armenian Architecture as typological and correlational art. However it is not casual that the first methodological works on the History of Armenian Architecture, adjacently next to T. Toramanyan, were created by Sargis Barkhudaryan<sup>45</sup> and two Russian scholars Nikolai Tokarski's above-mentioned book and Anatoly Jacobson's monograph (Leningrad 1950)<sup>46</sup> are meant here.

**Thus, the established school on the history of Armenian Architecture in Soviet Armenia had the following three periods of development:**

1) foundation or establishing period from the transitional decades of XIX-XXcc. and until 1955, when the leading publications were T. Toramanyan's collection of selected works formerly published (1942, 1948), as well as works by J. Strzygowski (1918), S. Barkhudaryan (1935), N. Tokarski (1946), A. Jakobson (1950), V. Harutyunyan (1951)<sup>47</sup>.

2) The consolidation period of the History of Armenian Architecture studies which spans between the years 1955–1980, is represented by the publications of the

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<sup>43</sup> August Choisy, 1899; Julien Gaudet, Elements et theorie de l'architecture, Paris, 1902.

<sup>44</sup> See: Тревеп К. В., 1953.

<sup>45</sup> See: Sargis Barkhudaryan, 1935.

<sup>46</sup> Якобсон А. Л., 1950.

<sup>47</sup> Арутюнян В. М. и Сафарян С. А., 1951.

Institute of Arts, RA NAS (1964)<sup>48</sup>, V. Harutyunyan's unpublished post-doctoral dissertation dedicated to the study of "General History of Armenian town planning" (1964)<sup>49</sup>, O. Khalpakhchyan's part dedicated to "the History of Armenian Architecture" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> volume "Vseobshaya Istoriya Arkhitektury" (General History of Architecture) (1966)<sup>50</sup>; an Italian publication titled "Architettura Medievale Armena" (1968); "The Monuments of Armenia" published in French, Armenian and English languages by Morus Hasratyan, Varazdat Harutyunyan and Vazgen Tutunjian (Beirut, 1975); as well as another publication of the Institute of Art, RA NAS "A Glance of Armenian Architecture" in Russian (1978)<sup>51</sup>, O. Khalpakhchian's book entitled "Architectural Ensembles of Armenia" in Russian and English (Moscow, 1980).

3) The advanced period of the History of Armenian Architecture covers 1980s and on. Within these decades the History of Armenian Architecture was published in different languages. They have a perfect methodological background of which notable are the following publications: "Kunst des Mittelalters in Armeniens" by (Berlin, 1981) Richard Brentjies, Stepan Mnatsakanyan, Nona Stepanyan; V. Harutyunyan's "Каменная Летопись Армянского Народа (Stone Chronicles of Armenians)" (Yerevan 1985); Jean-Michel Thierry's "Les Arts Armeniens" where the part titled "Principaux sites Armeniens" is by Patrick Donabedian" (Paris 1987); Another important work is "Armenian Architecture Microform Collection" compiled by Professor Vazgen Parseghian, which conducts Renselaer Armenian Archives, volumes 1–8 (T.N.Y 1980–1988); Paolo Guneo in collaboration with Tomaso Breccia Frataocchi, Murad Hasratyan, Maria Adalaide Lala Comneno, Armen Zarian published a monumental work titled "Architectura Armena", Tomo I, II (Roma 1988) V. Harutyunyan's "Հայկական ճարտարապետության պատմություն, – դասագիրք" (Textbook of "the History of Armenian Architecture") (Yerevan 1992) contributed to involve the History of Armenian Architecture in pedagogical studies too; "Դիվան հայկական ճարտարապետության պատմության" (Archives of the History of Armenian Architecture), in 6 volumes, is one of the last projects in process of which 2 volumes have already been published.

Within the above-described periodization, the History of Armenian Architecture witnessed a long collaboration, both in the context of world Architecture and Russian-Armenian correlations. The latter could be described as: 1) Accumulation activi-

<sup>48</sup> Սահինյան Ա., Հովհաննիսյանի Ա., Մնացականյան Ստ. և Բարսյան Լ., 1964.

<sup>49</sup> Cf.: The summary of the dissertation «Градостроительство древней и средневековой Армении», автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора архитектуры (Ереван, 1964).

<sup>50</sup> Архитектура Армении, том 3, 1966, 197–299.

<sup>51</sup> Cf.: Мнацаканян С. Х., Оганесян К. Л., Саинян А. А., 1978.

ties of historical legacy of Armenian architecture from pre-modern centuries, as it is in the works by H. Abich, M. Brosset, J. Gagarin, J. De Crimee, Uvarov, etc. 2) Contribution of combined efforts to the creation of new Armenian architectural historiography (particularly on behalf of the Russian scholars N. Kondakoff, A. Mouraviev, D. Grimm, N. Marr and others). The names of many notable topographers from Armenia and Armenian diaspora, as well as Russia, such as S. Yeritsov, Kuchuk Ogan-esov, N. Bouniatov, K. Kostanians, Stepane Khoren, R. Martirosiants etc. can also be included here. 3) Armenian and Russian cooperation in architectural studies since Soviet times, which witnessed a tight collaboration of many famous scholars from Armenia and Russia such as: T. Toramanyan, K. Romanov, N. Brunov, J. Orbeli, K. Trever, N. Tokarski, A.L. Jacobson, O. Khalpakhchyan, S. Barkhudaryan, V.M. Harutyunyan, Yu. Yaralov, S. Hatsagordzian, U. Kirilova, M. Lisitsyan, M. Peshtimaldjyan, St. Mnatsakanyan, K. Hovhannisyan, Al. Sahinyan, Mu. Hasratyan, E. Tigrinyan and many others.

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**ՀԱՅ-ՌՈՒՍԱԿԱՆ ԳԻՏԱԿԱՆ  
ՀԱՄԱԳՈՐԾԱԿՑՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ  
ՊԱՏՄԱՃԱՐՏԱՐԱՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ԺԱՌԱՆԳՈՒԹՅԱՆ  
ՌԻՍՈՒՄՆԱՍԻՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՈԼՈՐՏՈՒՄ**

**ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ**

Ուսումնասիրությունը ընդգրկում է ճարտարապետության պատմության, հուշարձանների հորինվածքի և ձևագոյացման տեսության, քաղաքաշինության պատմության, շենքերի տիպաբանության հետ կապված հետազոտությունները: Դիտարկվող հուշարձանների ժամանակագրական սահմանները ներառում են միջնադարից մինչև մեր օրերը: Փաստորեն թեման ճարտարապետության տեսության խնդիրներից է, որ ցարդ ուսումնասիրվել է հպանցիկ և կարիք ունի մանրամասնելու: Ուսումնասիրության նպատակը հայ-ռուսական հետազոտական փոխառնչությունների զարգացման պարբերացումն է, ինչպես նաև նյութի թեմատիկ և հեղինակային համակարգումը: Գիտական խնդիրներ են՝ ակնարկվող ուսումնասիրությունների բացահայտումը, վերլուծությունն ու դասակարգումը:

Հոդվածում մանրամասնվել և հետազոտվել են՝ հայկական ճարտարապետության մասին եղած մատենագրական վկայություններն ու նկարագրությունները, Հայաստանով անցնող հայ և օտար ճանապարհորդների ու տեղագիրների փաստագրությունները, հայկական ճարտարապետության ուսումնասիրությունը և արտացոլումը միջազգային արդի արվեստաբանության էջերում, հայկական ճարտարապետության ուսումնասիրությունը խորհրդային տարիների մասնագետների կողմից:

Կատարված ուսումնասիրությունը ցույց է տալիս, որ հայկական ճարտարապետության տեսության զարգացման մեջ նկատելի է Ռուսաստանի և ռուսական դպրոցի մասնագետների ներդրումը: Այն կարելի է ամփոփել հետևյալ բաժանումներով:

1) 19-րդ դարի հեղինակների նյութերը՝ Հ. Աբիխ, Մ. Բրոսսե, Գ. Գազարին, Ջ. Դե Քրիմեն, Ս. Ուվարով և այլն:

2) Նոր շրջանի և 20-րդ դարի առաջին տասնամյակների հեղինակների ներդրումը՝ Տ. Կոնդակով, Ա. Մուրավիով, Դ. Գրիմմ, Ն. Մարր և այլն: Նույն շրջանում կան նաև Ռուսաստանյան հայկական սփյուռքի ներկայացուցիչներ՝ Ս. Երիցով, Քուչուկ Օզանեսով, Ն. Բունիաթով, Կ. Կոստանյանց, Ս. Խորեն, Ռ. Մարտիրոսյան և այլն:

3) Սովետական ժամանակաշրջանի համագործակցությունը՝ Կ. Ռոմանով, Ն. Բռունով, Ի. Օրբելի, Զ. Տրևեր, Ն. Տոկարսկի, Ի. Բալտունով, Ա. Յակոբսոն, Հ. Խալիպախյան, Ի. Կուզնեցով, Յ. Յարալով, Յու. Կիրիլովա, Մ. Լխիցյան և շատ ուրիշներ:

4) Անկախության տարիների համագործակցությունը:

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## **АРМЯНО-РУССКОЕ НАУЧНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИКО-АРХИТЕКТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ АРМЕНИИ**

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Предмет исследования затрагивает историю архитектуры, теорию композиции и формообразования, историю градостроительства, исследования типологии зданий и т. д. Временные границы охватывают период от средневековья до наших дней. Фактически эта тема одна из задач архитектурной теории, которая до сих пор изучалась поверхностно и нуждается в детализации. Цель изучения – периодизация развития армяно-русских отношений, а также тематическая и авторская систематизация материала. Научная задача – выявление обозначенных предметов изучения, их анализ и классификация.

В статье подробно рассматриваются имеющиеся письменные свидетельства и описания армянской архитектуры, факты и записи армянских и иностранных путешественников, посещавших Армению, отражение и изучение армянской архитектуры на страницах новых и актуальных научных изданий и исследования в советский период.

Отмечено, что в развитие теории армянской архитектуры наряду с многочисленными армянскими и иностранными специалистами заметный вклад внесли российские ученые и представители русской школы архитектуры. Можно предложить следующую классификацию:

- 1) материалы авторов 19 в. – Г. Абиha, М. Броссе, Г. Гагарина, де Кримее, С. Уварова и др.
- 2) вклад авторов первых десятилетий 20 века: Т. Кондакова, А. Муравьева, Д. Гримма, Н. Марра и др., а также работавших в это же время ученых российской армянской общины Н. Ханикова, С. Ерицова, Кучук-Оганесова, Н. Буниатова, К. Костанянца, С. Хорена, Р. Мартирисяна и др.
- 3) сотрудничество авторов советского времени: К. Романова, Н. Врунова, И. Орбели, К. Тревер, Н. Токарского, И. Балтунова, А. Якобсона, О. Халпахчяна, И. Кузнецова, Я. Яралова, Ю. Кириллова, М. Лисициан и многих других.
- 4) сотрудничество в годы независимости.