

RA ARMAVIR MARZ

Marz centre – Armavir town



Territory	1254 square km
Agricultural land	70049 ha
<i>including</i> arable land	39399ha
Urban communities	3
Rural communities	94
Rural settlements	95
Population as of January 1, 2003	276.8 ths. persons
<i>including</i> urban	98.5 ths. persons
rural	178.3 ths. persons

RA Armavir marz occupies the 4.2% of the territory of the Republic of Armenia. The population of the marz comprised 8.6% of RA total population in 2002. The 64.4 % of its population resides in the rural settlements.

RA Armavir region includes the regions of Armavir, Echmiadzin and Baghramyan with the towns of Vagharshapat, Armavir, Metsamor and 95 rural settlements.

Yerevan-Armavir-Karakert-Gyumri highway of republican importance runs through the territory of the marz. Yerevan-Tbilisi RA general railway intersects the territory of the marz as well.

The marz is rich in historical and cultural values such as archeological museums of Metsamor and Zvartnots, Ethnographical State museum of Armenia in Sardarapat, Zvartnots temple, Ayghrlich- the largest outfall of subterranean waters of Armenia, Bagaran- the ancient pagan center, “Musaler” and “Sardarapat” memorials, St. Echmiadzin Cathedral with its Gandzatur.

The ruins of the capitals of historical Armenia- Armavir and Yervandashat are taken in the protection zones of RA historical surroundings.

RA Armavir marz is notable for its developed agriculture and industry in the republic. The geographical position and climatic conditions of the marz are favourable for development of both plant growing (perennial grass and vegetables) and cattle breeding. In the sphere of animal husbandry farming of cattle and sheep and goats, pigs and poultry is mainly developed and in horticulture – fruit-growing and plant-growing. Cereal grains are mainly processed. Industry is specialized in exploitation of mines of electricity, food products, soft drinks, beverages and building materials.

The share of industry of RA Armavir marz in 2002 in total volume of industrial production of the republic comprised 7.1%, in the volume of gross agricultural produce - 15.9 %, in retail turnover -2.0% and in total volume of services rendered to population - 2.5 %.

48 industrial, 7 construction, 16 agriculture, hunting and forestry, 2 fishing and fish farming, 7 transport units, 74 units rendering services and 780 retail trade active units functioned in the marz in 2002, of which 78 shops, 685 kiosks, 10 public catering units, 3 markets of agricultural produce and 4 markets of consumer goods. The considerable part of freight and passenger transportations was implemented by road transport.

124 state and 1 non state schools of general education and 8 sports schools, 78 pre-school establishments, 4 (of which 1-branch) state and 1 non state secondary specialized education establishments, and 3 non state higher education establishments, 111 libraries, 2 museums, 2 hotels, 59 out-patient polyclinics and 6 hospitals, cultural and educational centres of marz importance and 9 centres of music, art, children’s art and etc. functioned in the marz in 2002 as well.

Armavir region

Arable land	16310 ha
Urban communities	2
Rural communities	37
Rural settlements	37
Population as of January 1, 2003	118.3 ths. persons
<i>including</i>	
urban	42.1 ths. persons
rural	76.2 ths. persons

18 industrial, 10 agriculture, 1 fishing and fish farming, 2 construction, 3 transport units, 39 units rendering services, 411 retail trade active units, of which 32 shops, 371 kiosks, 4 public catering units, 2 markets of consumer goods and 2 markets of agricultural produce functioned in the region in 2002. 53 schools of general education, 4 art and 4 sports schools, 45 pre-school establishments, 2 higher education establishments, 1 museum, 46 libraries, 26 out-patient polyclinics and 2 hospitals, 4 state and 1 non state secondary specialized education establishments, 2 hotels functioned in the region in 2002 as well.

The citadel of former capital of Armavir (one of the most developed cultural centres of the time) was situated on the top of a hill at a height of 80 m according to excavations. The

square of Hayk Agheghnavor (the Archer) was situated in the centre of the city, where Armenian king Yervand Sakavakyats crowned himself his son Tigran the Great.

Life in the city in the I century A.D. became to extinguish little by little and in the IV century it looked like an abandoned castle. Armavir city was entirely ruined during Mongols' invasion. Nowadays, Nor-Armavir, Janfida, Haykavan, Sovetakan, Jrashen, Nor Artagers, Nalbandyan and Armavir villages of the marz are situated in the territory of former capital of Armavir. The ruins of the citadel as a sacred place have been preserved by now.

Armavir town (formerly *Hoktemberyan*) carries the name of the first Armenian capital. It was founded on the 26th of June 1931, in the distance of 46 km to the North-West from Yerevan. **Argishtikhinili castle** was founded by Argishti I in 776 century B.C. (6 years later after foundation of Erebuni), subsequently Armavir town was constructed in the vicinity of it. It was situated in the fertile valley of Ararat, on the crossroad of international commerce roads. In the course of time the town became one of the most important administrative and economic castle-towns of the Urartu kingdom and competed with the capital of Van.

The population of **Armavir town** (marz centre since 1997) comprised 32.2 ths. persons in 2002. 15 industrial, 3 transport organizations, 12 schools of general education and 3 sports schools, 12 pre-school establishments, 1 higher and 4 state and 1 non state secondary specialized education establishments, 2 libraries, 1 hotel and 1 hospital functioned in the town in 2002.

The territory of Metsamor town (population number comprised 9.9 ths. persons in 2002) has been populated since V millennium B.C. until the XVIII century A.D. The excavations of the tombs of Metsamor castle began in 1965. Arkuni town is famous for its observatory and temple complexes consisted of 7 sanctuaries.

2 industrial, 2 construction organizations, 4 schools of general education and 3 sports schools, 3 pre-school establishments and 1 higher education establishments, 1 out-patient polyclinics and 1 hospitals functioned in the town in 2002.

Echmiadzin region

Arable land	12473 ha
Urban communities	1
Rural communities	42
Rural settlements	43
Population as of January 1, 2003	138.8 ths. persons
<i>including</i>	
urban	56.4 ths. persons
rural	82.4 ths. persons

26 industrial, 6 agriculture, 1 fishing and fish farming, 5 construction, 3 transport units, 27 units rendering services, 356 retail trade active units functioned in the region in 2002, of which 37 shops, 310 kiosks, 6 public catering units, 2 markets of consumer goods and 1 market of agricultural produce. 56 schools of general education, 5 art schools and 4 sports schools, 24 pre-school establishments, 57 libraries, 1 museum, 1 higher education establishment, 26 out-patient polyclinics, 2 hospitals and 1 hotel functioned in the region as well.

Since ancient times people had resided in the territory of Vagharshapat town. The monuments with archeological incessant strata of Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages situated in Echmiadzin and nearby gave the evidence of it. The oldest information about Vagharshapat town belongs to the Urartian king Rusa II (685-645 B.C.).

The territory of Vagharshapat was called Kuarlini according to preserved cuneiforms. After a century, at the time of Armenian king Yervand Sakavakyats, son in law of the latter-Vardkes Manuk built a large settlement on the same territory: near Shresh hill and Artimed town, in the offshore territory of Kasakh river and called it after him -Vardkesavan.

The king Vagharsh Arshakuni I fenced it in, renamed Vagharshapat and made it a capital. Until the collapse of the Armenian Arshakuni kingdom in 428; Vagharshapat played the role of the king's residence substituting the capital. The role of the town grew especially after the adoption of Christianity as the official religion in Armenia.

Vagharshapat town is situated in the distance of 16 km from Yerevan. The population number comprised 56.4 ths. persons in 2002. It is the first town in the marz by its size and importance.

18 industrial, 3 construction, 3 transport organizations, 14 schools of general education, 1 art and 1 sports schools, 10 pre-school establishments, 1 higher education establishment, 9 libraries and 1 museum functioned in the town in 2002.

Baghramyan region

Arable land	10616 ha
Urban communities	-
Rural communities	15
Rural settlements	15
Population as of January 1, 2003	19.7 ths. persons
<i>including</i>	
urban	-
rural	19.7 ths. persons

Baghramyan region formed in 1983. It occupies the territory of 45300 ha. The region formerly specialized mainly in industry. Medium and small –size industrial organizations of mixed fodder, light filling, quarrying of stone, ferro-concrete articles, pig breeding farms functioned which produced the 45% of pork of the republic.

4 industrial, 1 transport, 8 rendering services, 13 retail trade active units functioned in the region in 2002. 16 schools of general education, 9 pre-school establishments, 8 libraries, 7 out-patient polyclinics and 2 hospitals functioned as well.

The ruins of one of the most ancient capitals of Armenia – Yervandashat, the last capital of Yervandunis kingdom are situated in the confluence of Yeraskh and Akhuryan rivers, in a distance of 36 km from the marz centre. This capital of ancient Armenia was ruined in 360. The

ruins of Yervandashat, the traces of walls, the ruins of two churches and lithographic records have been preserved by now. Yervandashat village is now in the place of the town.



St. Hripsime temple in Vagharshapat town



Memorial of Sardarapat battle



Ruins of Zvartnots temple



St, Echmiadzin Cathedral

URBAN COMMUNITIES

Community name	Settlement name
Armavir	t. Armavir
Vagharshapat	t. Vagharshapat
Metsamor	t. Metsamor

RURAL COMMUNITIES

Community name	Settlement name
Aknalij	Aknalij
Aknashen	Aknashen
Aghavnatun	Aghavnatun
Amasia	Amasia
Amberd	Amberd
Aygek	Aygek
Aygeshat (region of Armavir)	Aygeshat
Aygeshat (region of Echmiadzin)	Aygeshat
Apaga	Apaga
Aratashen	Aratashen
Aragats	Aragats
Arazap	Arazap
Araks (region of Armavir)	Araks
Araks (region of Echmiadzin)	Araks
Argavand	Argavand
Argina	Argina
Armavir	Armavir
Arshaluys	Arshaluys
Artamet	Artamet
Artashar	Artashar
Artimet	Artimet
Arevadasht	Arevadasht
Arevashat	Arevashat
Arevik	Arevik
Bagaran	Bagaran
Baghramyan (region of Baghramyan)	Baghramyan
Baghramyan (region of Echmiadzin)	Baghramyan
Bambakashat	Bambakashat
Berkashat	Berkashat
Gai	Gai
Getashen	Getashen
Griboyedov	Griboyedov
Dalarik	Dalarik
Dasht	Dasht
Doghs	Doghs
Yeghegnut	Yeghegnut
Yeraskhahun	Yeraskhahun
Yervandashat	Yervandashat
Zartok	Zartok
Jdanov	Jdanov
Lenughi	Lenughi
Lernagog	Lernagog
Lernamerds	Lernamerds
Lukashin	Lukashin
Lusagyugh	Lusagyugh
Khanjyan	Khanjyan
Khoronk	Khoronk
Tsaghkalanj	Tsaghkalanj

Community name	Settlement name
Tsaghkunk	Tsaghkunk
Tsiatsan	Tsiatsan
Koghbavan	Koghbavan
Haytagh	Haytagh
Haykashen	Haykashen
Haykavan	Haykavan
Hatsik	Hatsik
Hoktember	Hoktember
Hovtamej	Hovtamej
Hushakert	Hushakert
Dserzhinski	Dserzhinski
Margara	Margara
Metsamor	Metsamor
Merdsavan	Merdsavan
Myasnikyan	Myasnikyan
Mrgashat	Mrgashat
Mrgastan	Mrgastan
Musaler	Musaler
Nalbandyan	Nalbandyan
Nor Armavir	Nor Armavir
Nor Artages	Nor Artages
Norakert	Norakert
Norapat	Norapat
Noravan	Noravan
Nor Kesaria	Nor Kesaria
Shahumyan	Shahumyan
Shahumyani trchnafabrika	Shahumyani trchnafabrika
Shenavan	Shenavan
Shenik	Shenik
Voskehat	Voskehat
Ptghunk	Ptghunk
Janfida	Janfida
Jrashen	Jrashen
Jrarat	Jrarat
Jrارات trchnafabrika	Jrارات trchnafabrika
Samaghar	Samaghar
Sovetakan	Sovetakan
Vanand	Vanand
Vardashen	Vardashen
Talvorik	Talvorik
Tandsut	Tandsut
Taronik	Taronik
Parakar	Parakar Tairov
Pshatavan	Pshatavan
Karakert	Karakert
Ferik	Ferik