

Archaeological findings and artefacts found in Khinalig village

A page to take a break before delving into visually rich content

Stone arrowhead

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Stone cutting tool

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement





Bronze amulet

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Golden stone

Date unknown

Khinalig graveyard



Pyrite stone

Date unknown

Place unknown



Dagger head

IV-III centuries BC

Kıma Liqebriş



Fossilised cone

Date unknown

Place unknown



Bronze ornament

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Lower jawbone

IV-III centuries BC

Kıma liqebriş



Bird-shaped stone

Date unknown

Tufan Mountain



Egg-shaped stone

Date unknown

Place unknown



Archer ring

Date unknown

Place unknown



Silver bracelet

Date unknown

Khinalig village



Clay vessel

XVIII century

Khinalig village



Stone cutting tool

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Volcanic stone

Date unknown

Khinalig village



Roman phaler

Early Middle Ages

Place unknown





Ceramic piece

Date unknown

Khinalig village



Clothespin

2nd century BC

Kima ligebrish



Sun symbol

III century BC

Kıma liqebriş







Fish-like stone

Date unknown

Bazardüzü



Ammonite

Date unknown

Bazardüzü



Bronze bracelet

III centuries BC

Kıma liqebriş







Clothespin

VI century

Kıma liqebriş



Hand-shaped amulet

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



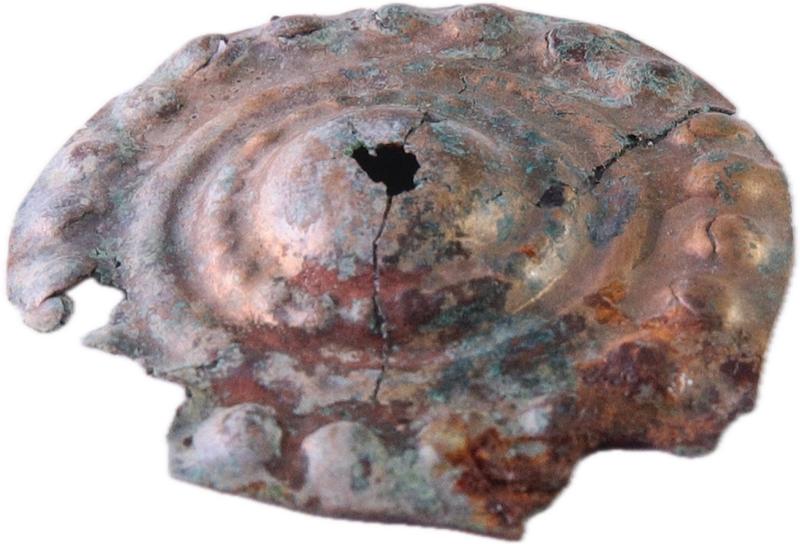
Hairpin ornament

III century BC

Kıma liqebriş







Snake amulet

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement





Bronze button

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Unknown teeth

Date unknown

Tufan Mountain



Honeycomb stone

Date unknown

Place unknown



Silver collar part

III millenium BC

Zangar settlement



Hacibala Badalov home museum collection

Hacibala Badalov is a resident of Khinalig, a hunter and a history enthusiast. He started collecting interesting things during his hunts and displays them in his living room, which has turned into the home museum. He provided the descriptions of these objects.



This is a fragment of a clay bowl. When digging the foundation for construction near our house, an old tandir (clay oven) was uncovered, and inside it, this bowl fragment was found. I picked it up and examined it—it seemed interesting. The symbol on it is the craftsman's seal. Thinking it might be significant, I added it to my collection.



This strange stone looks somewhat like a marine creature, but it could be something else. It is a very interesting stone, so I decided to keep it.



This is a fossilized fish that I brought from Bazardüzü. I still have it. It looks like an ordinary stone, but it is a fossilized fish. Both of its eyes are intact. It is part of my collection.



This is a fossilized bee hive, called a bee stone. It was found here and added to my collection.



This stone fell into the village 100 years ago. The house there collapsed, and a person died as a result. Then, 30–40 years later, when digging the foundation, this stone was unearthed. This stone was not native to our region; no such stone had ever been found in our village's territory. Visitors who see it say that it might be a meteorite, but we do not know for sure what it is.



This is a fossilized marine creature that I brought from Bazardüzü. I still have it. It is just an ordinary stone, but it is a fossilized fish. Both of its eyes are in place. It remains in my collection.



This strange stone looks somewhat like a marine creature, but it could be something else. It is a very interesting stone, so I decided to keep it.



This is a woman's bracelet. It has an agate stone on it and is made of silver. It was found in the village, but nothing has been written about its history, so its origin is unknown. It was originally crafted by artisans and later restored by craftsmen. We are preserving it.



This is a partridge egg in a fossilized form. I don't know its history or how old it is. But it is definitely a partridge egg, and it is kept in our collection.



This stone looks like a duck's head, or maybe the head of some other bird. Its eyes and beak are in place. I picked it up from Tufan Mountain. I don't know if it was created by nature or if it is really fossilized. I keep it as an exhibit.

Zangar settlement burial mound (late IV millen- nium B.C.)



A bronze ornament from the III millennium BC, discovered in 2012 at the Zangar settlement.



Stone arrowhead, III millennium BC. Found in 2012 by Idris Aliyev, Zangar settlement.

The first settlement in the Khinalig area is dated to the Early Bronze Age (late 4th millennium B.C.). Archaeological excavations in Khinalig have uncovered an ancient settlement called Zangar, as well as a Middle Bronze Age burial mound 500 metres to the east. Numerous amulets, arrowheads and various other bronze ornaments have been found at the sites.

These objects belong to the history museum of the Khinalig, identified and described by Izzet Bagirov, Khinalig Reserve scientific worker.



Bronze Button, dating back to the III millennium BC, found in the Zangar settlement in 2012 by Idris Aliyev.



Cutting tool made of volcanic material, III millennium BC, Zangar settlement.



Bronze amulet found in the Zangar settlement, III millennium BC (Early Bronze Age).



Cutting tool made of stone. Above-ground material III millennium BC Zangar settlement. Found by Hasan Aghayev in 2024.



Silver collar, a female ornament, dating back to the III millennium BC, found in the Zangar settlement in 2012 by Idris Aliyev.



Bronze amulet, decorative item with snake motif. It dates back to the III millennium BC. It was found in the Zangar settlement in 2012 by Idris Aliyev.



Hand-shaped bronze ornament, likely an amulet. III millennium BCE, Zangar Settlement. Discovered in 2012.

Kıma Liqebriş residential and burial area (VI-III centuries BC)



Dagger head dating back to the IV - III centuries BC. Found in Kıma Liqebriş, above-ground material. During the introduction of the excavation site and information about the excavation by intern Bagirov Ramin.



Sun symbol discovered on a bronze hairpin with a bell-shaped groove. Dating back to III century BC, found in Kıma Liqebriş by Idris Aliyev.

During an inspection of the Kıma Liqebriş burial and residential area in September 2024, the Khinaliq and Migration Route State Historical-Cultural and Ethnographic Reserve team observed that floodwaters, snow, and rain had eroded the grave monument.

Afterwards, they initiated archaeological work on-site with the support of the State Tourism Agency. These excavations led to the discovery of historically significant material and cultural artifacts within the Kıma Liqebriş monument, dating back to the 2nd century BCE.

These objects belong to the history museum of the Khinalig, identified and described by Izzet Bagirov, Khinalig Reserve scientific worker.



Belt decoration found in the tombs of Kıma Liqebriş, II century BC.



Part of an agate necklace dating back to the III century BC, found in Kıma Liqebriş in 2019.



An early medieval Roman decorative item. Dating back to III century BC, found in 2019 in Kima Liqebriş by Idris Aliyev.



A funerary monument from Kima Liqebriş dating back to IV - III centuries BC. A decorative item resembling a lock-etch, probably a medallion.



Bronze button. Dating back to III century BC, found in 2019 in Kima Liqebriş by Idris Aliyev.



The bronze eagle-shaped decorative object is believed to belong to Egyptian culture. Dating back to the III century BC, discovered in 2019 by Idris Aliyev from Kima Liqebriş.



Human lower jawbone, VI - III centuries BC. Was found in Kima Liqebriş funerary monument in 2019.



III century BC bronze ornament found in 2019, a decorative item that used to be a part of a hairpin.



Bronze clothespin, II century BCE, Kıma Liqebriş grave monument. Found by Idris Aliyev in 2019.



Early Middle Ages, Byzantine Culture artefacts. Kıma Liqebriş grave monument, discovered by Idris Aliyev in 2021. Material: bronze, estimated to date to the VI century.



IV century BCE, Kıma Liqebriş, eye bead. Considered a rare find. Its cultural attribution remains debated. Found by Idris Aliyev in 2019.



Clothing brooch that attributed to Byzantine culture, dated to the Early Middle Ages: VI century. Kıma Liqebriş grave monument, found by Idris Aliyev in 2021. Material: bronze, partially deformed.



Phalera, attributed to Roman culture. Discovered in 2019 by Idris Aliyev. Material: bronze, dated to the Early Middle Ages.



This artefact dated to the VI-III centuries BCE was found by Idris Aliyev in Kıma Liqebriş. This bronze bracelet's detailed engravings and precise ornamentation distinguish it from other bracelets.

Other sources



Bronze Age, donated to the museum collection of the Khinaliq Reserve by local resident Yunis Serkerov in 2022.



This stone belongs to the collection of Hakim Ahmedov, local enthusiast and researcher, who passed away and left his family his diaries and a collection of stones. This is a pyrite stone.



This stone belongs to the collection of Hakim Ahmedov. This one is believed to be found in the cemetery and has some golden marks on top.



A small clay vessel, 18th century. Donated to the Khinalig museum by a local resident in 2017.

Archaeological findings found in Khinalig
Preliminary version

Documented by Nilufer Musaeva
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