



THE QUBA REGION

The Quba region is located in the northeastern part of Azerbaijan, near the Russian border, on the slopes of the Greater Caucasian Ridge. The administrative centre of the region, Quba, is situated along the Kudyal River. Quba has the largest population of “Mountain Jews” in Azerbaijan, in a community called Qırmızı Qəsəbə. It also has a large population of Lezgis, who hail from Dagestan, the southern region of Russia.

Quba has a long history, dating back from the Persian Empire, right through the Soviet rule. Today, Quba’s history is evident in some of its archeological monuments, including the temple of Fire-worshippers near Khynalyg village, tombs of Aghbil village which date back to the 16th century, the Mosques Sakinekhanum, Hadjy Djafar and Djuma of Guba (from 19th century), and the Gumbazli bath house.

The region is known for its apples and forests, while Quba city is known for its carpets. The ancient art of carpet weaving is still prevalent in this northeastern corner of the Caucasus region. It is possible to visit one of these factories, the World of Carpets Association. Master Weavers can be found in the “factory” sitting in front of looms, hand crafting beautiful pieces of art from naturally died wools and silks. The craft that is still being done here is the same as it was hundreds of years ago.

Among the Quba region’s villages, the most known and popular is Khinalug village. The village is located in the middle of the Greater Caucasus Mountains that divide Russia and the South Caucasus. Khinalug is the highest, most remote and isolated village in Azerbaijan and among the highest in the Caucasus and it is considered as one of Azerbaijan's premiere destinations for hikers and adventure travelers.

