Ibrahim Bayramov • Nazim Mustafa

# THE ONOMASTICS OF THE TRUTH

Renaming and falsification of historical and geographical names in the territory of the present Republic of Armenia

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Baku International Center for Multiculturalism

Presidential Library of Administrative Department of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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> ***This book is the result of intensive research and is dedicated to one of the most obvious examples of Armenian vandalism and falsification - the deliberate alteration and falsification of more than 1,600 toponyms in present-day Armenia, historically belonging to Azerbaijani Turks, and the deliberate eradication of many settlements. The book is intended for professionals and target audience.***

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Compiled on the basis of the recommendations of the
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Ilham Aliyev

*Azerbaijani names, names of cities and villages in the territory of present-day Armenia have been changed. What year were they changed? Therefore, when we say today that present-day Armenia was established on historical Azerbaijani lands, we are telling the absolute truth. We are well aware that the Armenians were relocated to our lands, including the territory of present-day Armenia, at the beginning of the 19th century, after the Russo-Persian war…*

*In 1978 a monument was erected in one of the villages in the territory of the former Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region, marking the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Armenians to this region. We can subtract 150 from 1978, which means they arrived here in 1828. As soon as the war began, the monument was destroyed, but its fragments remain and anyone can go and see them today. Its photographs should also be seen. They, the newcomers, were removed to our lands from Eastern Anatolia and Iran. This process was going on from the beginning of the 19th century and subsequently gained even wider scope. When I say that Iravan is our ancient land, I am telling the absolute truth. Everyone knows that…*

**Ilham Aliyev,**
**President of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

*3 June 2020, Terter*

# CONTENTS

*Foreword. Geographical names - memory of ethnic history ..... 8*

*The Renamed Settlements on the Territory of the Present Republic of Armenia, Which Were Historically Inhabited by Azerbaijanis..... 18*

*The Abolished or Devastated Villages ..... 307*

*The Renamed Hydronyms..... 389*

*The Renamed Oronyms..... 398*

*The Renamed Summer Pastures and Winter Pastures ..... 416*

*The Areas (Mahals), Sultanates and Provinces of the Iravan Khanate..... 430*

*The Rulers over the Historically Azerbaijani Territories of the Currently So-called "Republic of Armenia" and the Years of Their Rule ..... 433*

*Suggested Literature ..... 438*

Abolished or destroyed villages - 499

The renamed settlements - 704

The renamed oronyms - 231

The renamed hydronyms - 116

The renamed pastures and winter pastures - 137

# Geographical names - memory of ethnic history

Dear readers, the main mission of the book we introduce to you here is to restore the truth and the historical memory associated with our ancient territories that are now called "the Republic of Armenia". The title of this book "The Onomastics of the Truth" is utilized out of necessity.

At the end of the First World War, Armenians who lived in compact form in some parts of the Azerbaijani territories of Karabagh and Zangazur made a special claim through the Armenian National Council's Independence Act of 28 May, 1918 declaring that the concentrated Armenian populations in the South Caucasus would be brought under the management obligation of their own National Council. The Muslims' National Council issued an order to concede the city of Iravan to Armenia as a political centre and the Azerbaijani National Council agreed, on the condition that the Armenians living in the territories would not make a territorial claim against Azerbaijan. This arrangement was also in keeping with the aim of Russia in removing and settling Armenians into these territories of former Azerbaijani khanates so as to create a Christian buffer strip along the borderline with Iran and Türkiye.

The notion that the current Armenian territory is based on "Ancient History" is a fraudulent, political myth inasmuch as the Armenians who have since made such territorial claims against Azerbaijan were actually the last ethnic group to have settled in the South Caucasus. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan himself, Ilham Aliyev, has repeatedly noted that the first Armenian state in history was founded in 1918 on ancient Azerbaijani lands, in the area of the former Iravan khanate and that the great majority of the toponyms in that territory belong to Azerbaijanis. He stated, **"The territory of the present-day Republic of Armenia is located upon ancient Azerbaijani soil. This is a fact, a historical fact. There is no need to make any efforts. It is sufficient to have a look at the maps published by Tsarist Russia in the early 20th century. Everyone would notice that almost the great majority of the toponyms in the entire territory of present-day Armenia are Azerbaijani by origin. I kindly ask our scholars to publish it so that everyone sees it."**

Geographical names bear undenible evidence about the historical existence of the ethnos of an area, the information on its history and culture, belief, lifestyle. The term "onomastics" in Greek expresses the notion of "giving a name", "calling". Onomastics and its related fields are associated with geographical names and this innocent and necessary act of giving a name to a place also has implications for socio-political and even interstate and international relations. This goes beyond the frames of being a discipline of linguistics and geography. In this text we see it becomes an ideological weapon, a means of memory erasure and manipulation of the social mindset in nasty hands. As the Republic of Armenia proceeded with actions of ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijanis, mass alteration of historical Azerbaijani toponyms were employed to obfuscate their territorial acquisitions, thus erasing material and cultural traces of aboriginal settlers. In this heavily referenced text, the facts point to a policy of culturocide that can no longer be concealed or distorted. The facts in this case upend the fradulent claim of "ancient history" and disclose a deliberate policy of deception.

This text, "The Onomastics of the Truth", is an encyclopedic collection written on the basis of the recommendations of the Head of State and aims to deliver the historical truth to the world community. The book incorporates information and maps which prove that, historically, Azerbaijanis lived in the territory of the present-day Republic of Armenia. It should also be emphasized that no Armenian toponyms at all have been encountered even on the 19th-century maps. Thus, today the territory of the state called "The Republic of Armenia" encompasses a part of the historical Azerbaijani lands.

It is well known that the formation of the stratum of geographical onomastics in an ethno-cultural area is a long-lasting process. The names of the settlements are formed by peoples living in that territory, which gradually even find their reflection in folklore and historical literature. The oeconyms associated with a particular geographic area and the indigenous people there (the names of settlements, towns and villages, summer and winter pastures, etc.), antrotoponyms (the geographical names originating

from personal names), hydronyms (the names of rivers, backwaters and lakes, springs, waterfalls, etc.) and oronyms (the names of mountains, valleys, hills, path, etc.) feature clearly the history, culture and ethnography of the peoples living there. These names also correspond to the geographical position, relief, the historical events and migration processes taking place there, etc.

Ancient written sources also prove that the *Huys* introduced as "the Armenian" confessionym first arrived in this region as Christian missionaries. The *Huys* took possession of the religious temples in the areas deserted by aboriginal Turkic tribes who admitted Islam during the Arab Caliphate, turned them into churches, and started their falsified history right away. Actually, in both the Medieval written sources and the official documents of the period of occupation by Tsarist Russia, the military-topographic maps clearly stated that the toponyms there belonged to the Azerbaijani Turks and to Azerbaijanis as a whole.

Formerly, the area presented as "the Republic of Armenia" was, in different time periods, within the states of Urartu, Sassanids, the Arab Caliphate, the Sajis, Salaris, Shaddadis, Ravvadis, Seljuks, Eldeniz, Ilkhanis, Taimurs, Garagoyunlus, Aghgoyunlus, Safavids, Afshars, Gajars, the Ottomon state and Tsarist Russia. The first independent Armenian state in history was created in 1918 on Azerbaijan's land, in the territory of the Iravan khanate.

According to historical sources, ***the Kimmers*** were one of the ancient Turkic tribes living in the territory of the present Republic of Armenia (722-705 B.C.). This coincided with the period of the Urartu Tsar Rusa I.[1]

***The Saaks*** are also one of the Turkic tribes that lived in the territory of Western Azerbaijan. According to Assyrian sources, the Saaks started arriving in the Caucasus from the north of the Black Sea in the 7th century B.C. Herodothus introduces this tribe as "Scythians". The inflow of the Saaks to Western Azerbaijan, the present-day Armenian territory started from the 7th century B.C., whereas the ***Gargars*** lived in this area approximately in the 7th-6th centuries B.C. They had settled around Lake Goycha and the province of Pambak.

One of the Turkic tribes settled in these territories was called "***the Shirag***". This ethnonym was registered in different phonetic forms such as "Shirak", "Sirag", "Chirag" in historical sources. The tribe of the Shirag lived around Lake Goycha, the lower flow of the Arpachay.

The territory of Western Azerbaijan was inhabited also by the Turkic tribes ***"Gargars"*** and ***"Pechenegs***". The names of these tribes have survived in many geographical names[2]. The tribe of ***Shadili*** [***Şadılı***] is associated with the State of Saga established by the Saga-Gamar tribes who inhabited the region of Vedibasar and Lake Goycha[3].

***The Kangars*** are one of the ancient Turkic tribes historically settled in the area of the present-day Armenia. The Kangars mainly lived in the valley of Aghri and the areas bordering on Georgia.

*"Mausoleum in Iravan", painted by Vanderburch, 1838*

1 Dyakonov I. Towards the Research Methodology on Ethnic History. ("The Kimmers") // The Ethnic Problems of Central Asia in Antiquities. Moscow, 1981, p.82.

2 Bayramov I. The West Azerbaijani Turkic Toponyms. Baku: Elm, 2002, p.p.162-163, 207-208.

3 Aghasioghlu F. The Ancient Turkic Tribes of the Vedibasar Area [mahal]. The newspaper "Vedibasar", Baku, 27 February 2003.

*Ashaghi Garanliq,*
*Oguz Bey in Garagoyunlu state in the present-dayprovince of Kavar*

***The Zangi*** was also one of the Turkic tribes of the South Caucasian region. The Zangis belong to the Gayi branch of the Oghuz tribes. There were tens of toponyms in Zangazur associated with the names of ***the Gajar, Baharli, Zangana, Zulgadar, Padar, Choban*** tribes of the Gayi branch. The area of present-day Armenia was historically inhabited also by ***Jinli, Sabunchu, Bayandur, Gajar, Pecheneg, Gazakh, Afshar, Khalas, Shamli, Ustajli, Turkman, Ayrim, Garapapag, Garamanli, Mughanli*** and other Turkic tribes.

Falsifying the historical realities, Armenians claim that they had allegedly been the most ancient inhabitants of the territory of the present Armenia, whereas the Turks arrived beginning from the 11th century during the inflow of the Seljuks in these lands. However, the outstanding Armenian historian Karen Yuzbashyan admits that ancient Turks had lived in the Caucasus long before the arrival of the Seljuks there. He writes that since the 4th century the Caucasus had been inhabited by the Turkic Huns, who were replaced by the Turkic Bulgars and Suvars in the 6th century. The author writes that under the Arab Caliphate the amirs of the frontline areas were, as a rule, selected from among the chiefs of the Turkic tribes[4].

The geographical scene of the ancient Turkic epos "The Book of Dede Korkut" is closely associated also with Western Azerbaijan. Hundreds of the toponyms mentioned in the Oghuz books, as well as "The Book of Dede Korkut" existed in the territory of Western Azerbaijan (present Armenia). It becomes clear from "The Book of Dede Korkut" that the basin of Lake Goycha was one of the areas ruled by Kazan Khan, the Khan of the Oghuz. The work "The Book of Diyarbakriyya" ["Kitabi-Diyarbəkriyyə"] written by Abu Bakr Tehrani on the history of the Oghuz tribes by the order of Hasan Padshah of Bayandur states that the Oghuz Khan lived in the territory of the summer pastures of Goycha where he died and was buried.[5] Beginning from the mid 7th century, Islam was disseminated in the region and the Oghuz tribes living in the area of the present-day Armenia accepted this belief. Some part of the Gipchag tribes there maintained their Christian belief.

The surviving preliminary lists featuring the names of the settlements of Western Azerbaijan, the present-day Armenian Republic, were compiled following the military-political confrontations ongoing between the Ottomon and Safavid states. The Turkic toponyms of present-day Armenia are widely manifested in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 in the territory of the Chukhur-Saad *beylerbey* and "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728[6]. The work "Jambra" written by Simeon Erivansi, who was the Echmiadzin Catholicos in 1763-1782, also provides sufficent information about the Turkic geographical names in the territory of the Iravan khanate[7].

According to the Treaty of Turkmanchay signed on 10 February 1828, after the Russian troops invaded the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates in 1827, the khanates of Iravan and Nakhchivan were annexed to Russia. By the Decree of the Tsar Nikolai I, "Armenian province" was established at the juncture of the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates on 21 March. Fifteeen areas [mahals] of the Iravan khanates were included

4 Yuzbashyan Karen. The Armenian State in the Period of the Bagratids and Byzantium. Moscow, 1998, p.p.216-217.

5 The Iravan Province Review Book. Baku: "Elm" 1996.

6 Ebu Bekr-i Tihrani. Kitab-i Diyarbekriyye. Ankara: Turkish Historical Society, 2011, p.p.30-31.

7 Erivansi Simeon. Jambra. Moscow, 1958.

in the newly established Iravan province. At that time only 62 villages out of 1,111 in the territory of "the Armenian Province" were populated by Armenians, and only 14 of those villages bore Armenian names.[8]

After the Russian troops had occupied the Iravan khanate, a cameral census was held in the territory of the khanate in 1829-1832 under the leadership of the Russian historian-statistician Ivan Shopen. According to his findings, 57,266 Armenians (10,631 families) were removed to the territory of the Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates from Iran and Türkiye[9]. İt becomes clear from the analysis of the data provided by I. Shopen that those who had been expatriated from Iran in accordance with the Treaty of Turkmanchay (1828) were settled in 119 villages of the Iravan khanate and those who had been expatriated from Türkiye in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) were settled in 128 villages of the khanate. As a result of the removals, the Iravan khanate turned out to have 50 villages where Azerbaijanis and Armenians co-existed.

*The flaq of the Iravan khanate*

According to what was written by the Armenian, Lazarev, who was a colonel in the Russian Army in charge of removing the Armenians from the territory of Iran, Armenians got **"a new motherland"** in the Azerbaijani soils[10]. Consequently, 40,000 Armenians from Iran and over 90,000 Armenians from Türkiye were settled in the South Caucasus from 1828 to 1830[11]. In general, as a result of official and unofficial removals, more than 200,000 Armenians were settled in the South Caucasus[12]. The removal of the Armenians to those territories purposely resulted in the alteration of the ethnic balance in favour of the Armenians. In the early 20th century Azerbaijanis comprised the majority in 4 uyezds out of 7 within the Iravan governorate.

In D. D. Pagirev's work "The Alphabetic Reference to the Five-verst Map of the Caucasus" [«Алфавитный указатель к пятиверстной карте Кавказского края»] (Tiflis, 1913), "The Collection of the Materials to Describe the Locations and Tribes of the Caucasus" [«Сборник материалов для описания местностей и племен Кавказа] (СМОМПК, issue: 4, 5, 13, 25, 27, 40, Tiflis, 1884, 1886, 1892, 1898, 1900, 1909), "The Caucasian Calendar" [«Кавказский календарь»] (Tiflis, 1846, 1878, 1907, 1908, 1916), "The Materials for the Study of the Economic Life of State Farmers of the Caucasian Area" [«Материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Закавказского края»] (Volumes I-IV, Tiflis, 1862-1886) and other books, in the collection of documents "The Statements Collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission" [«Акты собранные Кавказской Археографической Комиссией»] (Volumes I-XII, Tiflis, 1866-1904), E. G. Veydenbaum's "The Guidebook to the Caucasus" [Путеводитель по Кавказу], (Tiflis, 1888), S. Anisimov's "The Guidebook to the Caucasus" [Путеводитель по Кавказу], M„ 1924), Z. Gorgodyan's "Soviet Armenia's Population in 1831-1931" (İrevan, 1932,

8 Vandalism: Elimination of Historical Names. Compiled by Nazim Mustafa. Baku: "Turxan NPB", 2014, p. 4.

9 Shopen I. The Historical Monument of the State of the Armenian Territory in the Period of Its Annexation to the Russian Empire. St.Petersburg: the Printing House of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1852, p. 642.

10 Glinka S.N. The Description of the Removal of the Armenians from Azerbaijan to the Boundaries of Russia, Baku, "Elm", 1990, p.111.

11 Parsamyan V. The History of the Armenian People in 1801-1900, Book 1, Iravan, "Hayastan", 1972, p. 66.

12 Shavrova N.N. A New Threat Against the Russian Case in the Caucasus: the Forthcoming Sale of Mughan to Foreigners, Baku, «Elm», 1990, p.63.

in Armenian), K. M. Avetisyan's "The Dictionary of Toponyms" (Iravan, 1969, in Armenian), etc., the Turkic toponyms were registered as they were. Out of 2,310 settlements and other administrative units registered in Zaven Gorgodyan's book "Soviet Armenia's Population in 1831-1931", approximately 2,000 have Turkic names.

The Armenians' subsequent inflow to the South Caucasus, including into the territory of the former Azerbaijani khanates, took place in the 1890s; as a result of the suppression of the Armenian uprisings in Türkiye, about 300,000 Armenians moved to the Caucasus, the region turned into a bloodbath. Taking the advantage of the Armenian-prone stand of the ruling circles of Tsarist Russia, Armenians began to pursue a policy of ethnic cleansing in 1905-1906 in the territories where Azerbaijanis lived. A part of the Azerbaijani settlements in the present-day Armenian territory were exposed to destruction and turned into ruins in those years. It was then that enclaves consisting of only Armenians appeared.

*Huseyngulu Khan Gajar, the khan of the Iravan khanate 1742-1831*

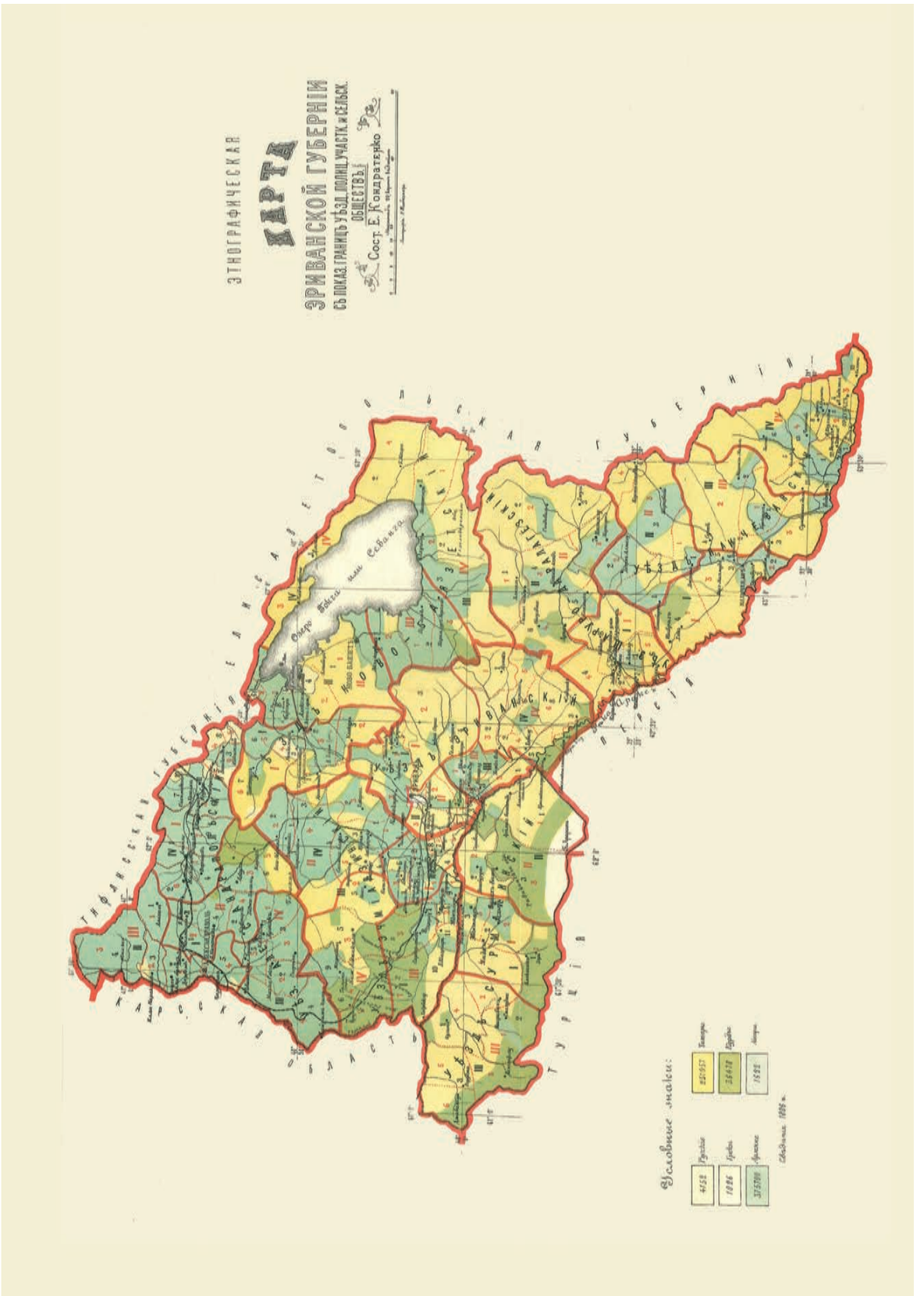
As previously noted, **on 28 May 1918 the first Armenian state, the Republic of Armenia, was established in historical Azerbaijani lands. A day later the Muslims' National Council issued an order to concede the city of Iravan to Armenia as a political centre. The Azerbaijani National Council conceded Iravan to the Republic of Armenia as a capital on condition that no territorial claim would be made against Azerbaijan**[13]**.** However, the government of Armenia not only broke its promise, but also continued the occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the policy of genocide against the Azerbaijanis in the territory of the Iravan governorate.

By completely cleansing Zangazur of Azerbaijanis, the Dashnak government of Armenia further snubbed their nose at the Paris Peace Conference decision by carrying out the Dashnak Parliament's 28 May 1919 decision to establish a United Armenia and proceeding to take possession of Karabagh and Nakhchivan.

The years 1918-1920 saw the complete devastation of over 150 villages in the mountainous part of Karabagh and 217 villages in the Zangazur uyezd, a considerable number of their inhabitants were brutally murdered by the Armenian armed forces. In the Iravan governorate alone over 300 villages were devastated, their population were exposed to massacre. Having been devastated by the Armenian armed groupings, 130 villages inhabited by Azerbaijanis in the territory of Armenia were turned into eternal ruins. In 1916 the number of Azerbaijanis registered in the Iravan governorate was 373,582. By November 1920, a mere 12,000 Azerbaijanis were registered in the Armenian SSR.

On 29 November 1920 Soviet power was established in Armenia. On 20 July 1921 the Soviet of the People's Commissariate of Armenia approved Armenia's administrative and territorial division consisting of 8 uyezds and 33 areas [nahiya]. A little later, on 31 August, a ninth uyezd – the Zangazur uyezd was created, whereas, in its turn, Azerbaijan relinquished from its administrative and territorial division the western part of Zangazur – the Gorus, Sisian and Gafan districts being established later as well as the district of Meghri. Thus, the process of occupation of the Upper Zangazur by Armenians was accomplished.

13 The State Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan, fund 970, list 1, case 1, p.p.51-52.




*Ethnographic map of the Iravan governorate, 1886*

On 23 December 1947 the USSR Cabinet of Ministers issued an order "On the Resettlement of the Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijanis from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR". That order envisaged the deportation of 100,000 Azerbaijanis from 22 districts of Armenia. From 1948-1953 this order was implemented by forceful means, approximately 100,000 Azerbaijanis from 24 districts (over 200 settlements) and from the city of Iravan were deported from their historical-ethnic lands.

The failure to prevent the Armenian separatism rising in the Nagorno-Karabagh Autonomous Oblast in 1988 resulted, first of all, in the deportation of the Azerbaijanis living in Armenia from their ancestral lands. As a result of the official Moscow's support of Armenians, 170 settlements inhabited by Azerbaijanis and 94 settlements where Azerbaijanis and Armenians co-existed in the present-day Armenian territiory were completely cleansed of Azerbaijanis in 1988-1989. In general, as a result of the last ethnic cleansing, over 230,000 Azerbaijanis and over 18,000 Muslim Kurds were deported to Azerbaijan from 22 rural districts and six towns of Armenia.

*Mohammad Rzabey, the ruler of Iravan, his visit to France in 1715 as an ambassador. 18th century French miniature*

To give a legal-political appraisal of the massacres, genocides and deportation actions committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in the 19th-20th centuries, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev signed a decree "On the Genocide Against Azerbaijanis" on 26 March, 1998, and 31 March was declared the day of the Genocide against Azerbaijanis to commemorate all the genocide tragedies.

The Armenianization process of the Turkic geographical names in Armenia took wide scope in the period of the Dashnak government. İn December 1919 a special commission was formed under the auspices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs by the decision of the Armenian government to change the names of villages, towns, rivers and mountains[14]. The names of 17 settlements were Armenianized in the present Armenian territory under the Dasknaks from 1918-1920[15]. From 1920, when Soviet power was established in Armenia, to 1935, the names of about 200 settlements in Armenia (oeconyms) were changed by the decisions of the government. After 1935 the changing of the settlement names was carried out on the basis of the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR[16].

The change of the geographical names in the territory of Armenia was the manifestation of ethno-political vandalism. The name change operations aimed at erasing the traces of Azerbaijani Turks from the land of their fathers were basically conducted as follows (the names are given on the basis of the division of the administrative districts in Soviet Armenia):

**1. First of all, special attention has been attached to changing the names of the settlements**

14 The State Archives of the Republic of Azerbaijan, fund 897, list 1, case 105; the newspaper "Word" ["Слово"], (Tiflis), 30 December 1919, № 113.

15 Bayramov Ibrahim. Western Azerbaijan: the Historical Truths or Armenia's Policy of Ethnic Cleansing. Baku: "Chirag", 2012, p.p.215-216.

16 The Armenian SSR. The Administrative and Territorial Division dated 1 August 1988. The 6th edition. Iravan: Hayastan, 1988.

**(ethnonyms) associated with the Turks' origins, their historical past.** For instance, Ashaghi Turkmanli – Lusagyugh (Echmiadzin), Gorchulu – Mrgashad, Serdarabad – Hoktember (Gurdugulu, Hoktemberyan), Bayandur – Vaghadur (Gorus), Shirvanjig – Lernakert (Artik), etc.

2. **The names of many settlements have been translated into Armenian literally (through calque).** For instance, Armudlu – Tandzut (Gurdugulu, Hoktemberyan), Dashgala – Karaberd (Aghin, Ani), Derekend – Dzoragyugh (Gugark), Derechichak – Tsakhkadzor (Akhta, Hrazdan), Gol – Lichk (Ashaghi Garanlig, Martuni), Gullubulag – Vardakhpuyr (Gizilgoch, Gukasyan), etc.

*The Serdarabad fortress, painted by G. Gagarin (1847)*

3. **The names of some settlements have been changed under the guise of "internationalism".** For instance, Garagishlag – Dostlug (Zangibasar, Masis), Sultanabad – Shurabad (Aghbaba, Amasiya), Jujakend – Gizilshafag (Voronsovka, Kalinino), Ashaghi Nejili – Sayat – Nova (Zangibasar, Masis), Chanakhchi – Sovetakert (Vedi, Ararat), etc.
4. **A part of the names of the settlements have been replaced with similar, but Armenianized names with slight alteration.** For instance, Darabas – Darbas (Garakilsa, Sisian), Deliler – Dalar (Gamarli, Artashat), Alayaz – Aragats (Talin), Gabud – Kapuyt (Pashali), Chirpili – Jrapi (Aghin, Ani), etc.
5. **The mentioned editions of "The Armenian SSR's Administrative and Territorial Division" present the initial elements of the names of Turkic settlements starting with the words "Yukhari" (upper), "Ashaghi" (lower), "Boyuk" (great), "Kichik" (small) in their Armenian translations, i.e., respectively, "Verin", "Nerkin", "Mets", "Pokr", which served to make an impression that these names are allegedly in Armenian.** For instance, Verin Zaghali – Akhpradzor (Basarkechar, Vardenis), Nerkin Zeyva – Hartashen (Echmiadzin), Mets Kepenekchi – Musaelyan (Duzkend, Akhuryan), Pokr Shishtepe – Pokr Sepasar (Gizilgoch, Gukasyan), etc.

In 1920-1988 the names of 517 Turkic settlements in the present-day Armenian territory were changed[17].

According to the surveys of Arsen Saparov, an associate professor at the American University of Sharjah, Armenia, during the years of Soviet power, the names of 71 hydronyms (out of 107 - 66%) and the names of 164 oeronyms (out of 315 - 52%) were changed[18].

After Armenia gained its state independence on 23 August 1991, the process of name change had basically been accomplished. By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the names of 31 former Azerbaijani settlements were changed and became Armenianized. In general, until recently 704 Azerbaijani administrative and territorial units have been renamed.

At the present time, 499 Azerbaijani settlements in the territory of the Republic of Armenia have been obliterated from the list by different means – by exposing their inhabitants to massacres, genocide and

17 Arzumanli Vagif, Mustafa Nazim. The Dark Pages of History. Deportation. Genocide. Being a Refugee. Baku: Gartal, 1998, p.151.

18 Saparov Arseny. The Alteration of Place Names and Construction of National Identity in Soviet Armenia. https://doi.org/10.4000/monderusse.8604

*The Sardar (Abbas Mirza) mosque, built in the early 19th century, was ruined by Armenian vandals in the late 20th century. At present, the building has been completely destroyed.*

deportation, by merging the villages artificially, etc. The information on these settlements is presented in this book under a separate title. In general, in the last 200 years when Armenians began to be resettled from Türkiye and Iran, over 2,000 Azerbaijani settlements in the present-day Armenian territory have been erased from the list in different ways (by deporting the inhabitants, by driving them out by force of arms, by exposing them to genocide, burning and turning the settlements into ruins, etc.), thus establishing a mono-ethnic Armenian state upon the historical Azerbaijani lands.

The book "The Onomastics of the Truth" studies the Turkic micro- and macro-toponyms in the territory of the present-day Republic of Armenia in the contexts of history, geography and linguistics. Also, the ethnic composition of the population is given through historical facts and statistics, along with indicating the geographical coordinates of each settlement, their names as mentioned in historical sources and the different phonetic forms of the toponyms. This text also refers to Armenian and Russian sources and archival documents and comments on how Azerbaijanis were deported, when and where Armenians were removed from and in which settlement in these areas they were settled. The work also provides the readers with systematic information on the semantic types of the Turkic oeconyms (antropo-oeconyms, ethno-oeconyms, oro-oeconyms, hydro-oeconyms, zoo-oeconyms, phyto-oeconyms), oronyms and hydronyms.

The book delivers information about the territory where the Azerbaijani toponyms are situated both according to the 37-administrative-district divisions, which had existed until the deportation of Azerbaijanis from Armenia in 1988-1989, as well as being based on the provincial (marz) division law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" adopted on 7 November 1995.

Armenians have falsified history. Likewise, they have falsified the historical maps renaming the Turkic toponyms, hydronyms and oronyms in Armenian. To prevent the Armenians' falsification of maps, the 1903 military-topographic map of the South Caucasus has been published again based on the Instructions signed by Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 18 April 2012.

Annexed to the book are the map of the territory of present-day Armenia as a part of the 1903 military-topographic map prepared by "Geodesy and Cartography" Ltd. under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the map of the Azerbaijani toponyms in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, and the map of the Azerbaijani hydronyms in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

The authors of the book have referred to over 400 works published in different languages.

Dear readers, this text as an encyclopedic dictionary presented to your judgement contains information on over 1,700 onomastic units, on the settlements, summer and winter pastures, hydronyms and oronyms, on historically Azerbaijani soils wherein, during a period of 200 years, exposure to genocide, terror and deportation wrought untold human suffering, as ancestral homes and territories were being abolished and renamed and which are now in the territory of "the Republic of Armenia".

The study of the system of toponyms and onomastics of the present-day Armenian territory plays a special part in terms of the study of the historical geography of all of Azerbaijan and it is of political importance. The disclosures compiled herein of the historical realities turns upside down the claims of Armenian political circles and their patrons, concerning Armenian historical studies, that the present-day Armenian territory is allegedly historical Armenian soil.

*The Administrative map of the Iravan governorate. Geographical description of the governorate and provinces of the Russian Empire with geographical maps. St. Petersburg. Printing house "Berejlivost", 1913*

# The Renamed Settlements on the Territory of the Present Republic of Armenia, Which Were Historically Inhabited by Azerbaijanis

## A

**Abaran (Bash Abaran)** (Azerbaijani: ***Abaran (Baş Abaran)***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate. Presently, it is the centre of the Aragatsotn province. It is situated 59 km to the north of Iravan, on the bank of the Abaran River, on the eastern foot of the Alagoz mountain [*Alagöz dağı*], at a height of 1880 m above sea level. Its name was indicated in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.174), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.33). "The Iravan Province Review Book" dating 1728 points out the existence of an area called "Abaran" (143, p.54, 109) and the village of Abaran in the Abaran area (143, p.109). Armenians were initially removed and settled there from the Khoy province of Iran in 1828-1829, and from the Turkish provinces of Van, Mush, Alashkirt and Erzurum in 1915-1920 (427, p.306). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, the Azerbaijani population gradually moved to Türkiye. The village is inhabited only by Armenians now. The toponym "apar" was coined by adding the plural ending "-an" to the Turkic ethnonym (299, p.47, 287; p.103, 197) and means "the place where the Apars (Avars) live". It is mentioned as "Aparan" in Armenian authors' works. It is an ethnotoponym. The village was annexed to the administrative-territorial division of the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Armenian SSR under the name of "Bash Abaran" [*Baş Abaran*] from 1920 to 1930 after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. On 9 September 1930 a district [*rayon*] by the name "Abaran" was established. It was renamed as "Aparan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.24).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 44°21′ E.

**Abdalaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Abdalağalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the governorate of Iravan, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [*Aşağı Qaranlıq (Martuni)*] district, in the province of Gegharkunik. The provincial centre lies 75 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [*Qavar (Kəvər)*], and at a height of 1940 m above sea level. It is mentioned as Avdalaghalu [Abdalağalu] in the works of various Armenian authors (415, p.66) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.1). In 1897, along with the Armenian residents, there were also 10 Azerbaijanis (415, p.67). In the early 20th century, the Azerbaijanis had to leave the village from pressure by the Armenians. The toponym originated from the name of the Abdalaghali tribe based on the Turkic ethnonym "Abdal" (355, p.165). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Vaghashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dating 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.185).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 45°19′ E.

**Adamkhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Adamxan***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. Another name for the village was Atamkhan [Atamxan]. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus

(348, p.22). It had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. In 1828-1829 and 1877-1878 it was settled by the Armenians, who had been removed from the villages of Alashkirt province in Türkiye (386, p.p.595-598; 416, p.189), and the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of a human name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, it was renamed "Vardadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.189).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°11′ N., longitude: 45°11′ E.

**Adiyaman** (Azerbaijani: ***Adıyaman***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 63 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, and at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (p.126), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.7). The village was originally inhabited by the Azerbaijanis who gradually deserted the place after Armenians had been settled in the region. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, it was renamed "Garnhovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.51).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°29′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Afandi** (Azerbaijani: ***Əfəndi***) – a village in the district in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Derechichak area, later in the district of Sevan, in the Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], on the northeastern shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], and at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. Other names for the village are indicated as "Rahmankend" and "Norashen" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.70). However, the ancient and initial name of the village was "Afandikend" (415, p.70). In the 1930s the village was within the former Kavar (Kamo) district. There are 12th-century historical monuments related to Azerbaijanis there. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 28 in 1831, 224 in 1873, 314 in 1886, 422 in 1897, 479 in 1904, 654 in 1914, 650 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.70-71, 144-145). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were brutally driven out by Armenian armed units. Armenians were removed there from Türkiye in 1918-1920. The surviving Azerbaijanis were obliged to co-exist together with the Armenians returning to their village after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1922, five in 1926 and 10 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.70-71, 144-145). In the 1940s the Azerbaijanis were completely deported. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name "Afandi". The village was renamed "Norashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 4 January 1938. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.152).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°30′ N., longitude: 45°01′ E.

**Afandi** (Azerbaijani: ***Əfəndi***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. Hamamli (Spitak) is located 5-7 km to the southeast, on the right branch of the Pambak River, between the village of Gursali (Arjahovit) and the village of Saral (Nor Khachakap). Until 1937 when the district of Hamamli was established, it had been within the district of Gugark (Boyuk Garakilsa). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.303). The village was inhabited only by 238 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.50-51). In 1905-1906 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units, and the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from their historical-ethnic territories. The Armenians removed from Türkiye in 1915-1918 were settled there (85, p.333). In 1926, after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-

day Armenian territory, 10 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.p.50-51). In 1930 they were ousted from the village. Now only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name "Afandi". It was renamed "Karadzor" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.30).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 44°19′ E.

**Aghaderesi** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağadərəsi***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the southwest of the town of Kotayk (Ellar), and at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. The name of the village is used in Armenian as Agadzor ("dzor" means "a rift" in Armenian) through calque (415, p.44). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 14 in 1873, 15 in 1886 and 3 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.44-45, 124). In the early 20th century, in 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic land. The toponym was coined from the words "agha" [ağa] meaning "a rich man, nobleman or landlord" in Azerbaijani and the word "dere" [dərə]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Katnakhpyur" (Milky Spring). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.104).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°15′ N., longitude: 44°40′ E.

**Aghakichik** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağakiçik***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin (Talın) district, in the Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 58 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, by the Mastara River, at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). The name of the village is mentioned mainly as Ahagchi [*Ahaqçi*] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.34; 427, p.147). The village was inhabited by 160 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 257 in 1886, 301 in 1897, 359 in 1904, 383 in 1914 and 337 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (425, p.p.34-35, 116-117). In 1918 the population of the village was deported from their historical-ethnic territories or massacred through Armenian aggression. Following this, the Armenians who were removed in 1915-1916 from the Turkish provinces of Sasun, Taron, Mush, Alashkirt, Erzurum and Kars and from the province of Khoy of Iran were settled there in 1918 (85, p.111; 416, p.133). At present the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed from the words "agha" [ağa] and "kichik" [kiçik], denoting "a village belonging to a young nobleman". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed as "Zovasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.133).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Aghbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbulaq***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, on the territory of the present Sunik province. It lies 9 km to the southwest from the Shurnukhu village, on the left bank of the Keshin River, which is the right branch of the Bazar River, at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It was marked as "Aghbulag qishlaghi (Azerbaijani: *winter pasture*) [*Ağbulaq qışlağı*]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The Azerbaijanis, who resided in the village, were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression in 1918. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the formation of the Zangazur uyezd. The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical-ethnic land after the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia on 31 August 1921. The place was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 66 in 1926, 88 in 1931 (415, p.p.28-29, 112-113; 416, 14), 146 in 1939, 187 in 1959 and 355 Azerbaijanis in 1970 (427, p.166; 416, 14). In late November

1988 the residents of the village were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "agh" meaning "of high quality, drinkable" and the hydro-term "bulag" (Azerbaijani: *spring*) [bulaq]. The village derived its name from the name of the spring of the same name in that area. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Aghbullak" [Ağbullak]. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.p.41-42).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°21′ N., longitude: 46°23′ E.

**Aghbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbulaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the northwest from the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined from the word "agh" meaning "of high quality, drinkable" and the word "bulag" (Azerbaijani: *spring*). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, it was renamed as "Lyusakhbyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.94).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°24′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Aghbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbulaq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 68 km to the northeast from the town of Gavar (Kavar), at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.119) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabited only by 136 Azerbaijanis in

*The village of Aghbulag*

1831, 422 in 1873, 575 in 1886, 940 in 1908, 982 in 1914 and 1,329 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In February-March 1919 the inhabitants of the village were ousted by Armenians. The surviving Azerbaijanis returned to their native soil after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 1,053 in 1922, 1,229 in 1926, 1,392 in 1931 (415, 31, 115; 416, p.14), 1,504 in 1939, 1,141 in 1959, 1,563 in 1970 and 1,450 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.166; 416, p.14). On 24-28 November 1988 the population of the village was brutally driven out by the Armenian state from their historical-ethnic territories between 1 and 3 AM. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined from the word "agh" [ağ] meaning "drinkable, of high quality" and the hydronym "bulag" (Azerbaijani: *spring*) [bulaq]. The 17th-18th-century historical monuments still remain upon the territory of the village. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Aghberk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.14).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°31′ 47″ N., longitude: 45°16′ 46″E.

**Aghgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağqala***) – a village in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district of the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the

present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the shore of Goycha Lake [Göyçə gölü], at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 192 in 1873, 253 in 1886, 331 in 1897, 424 in 1904, 507 in 1914 and 520 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.68-69, 144-145). In March 1918 the Azerbaijanis were ousted, having been exposed to massacre by Armenians. After the Azerbaijanis had been ousted from the village, it was settled by the Armenians removed from Türkiye. The Azerbaijani survivors returned to their native village after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis, 31 Armenians in 1922, 76 Azerbaijanis, 105 Armenians in 1926, 202 Azerbaijanis, 111 Armenians, 55 Kurds in 1931 (415, p.69, 145), 442 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1939, 287 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1959, 2,200 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1970 (427, p.179). Later on, to pressure the Azerbaijanis to move out from Aghgala [Ağqala], it was merged with the Ayrivang village [Əyrivəng kəndi], and the Azerbaijanis residing in the village

*An ancient fortification in the village of Aghgala*

were driven out and deported by the Armenian state in 1988. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] used to denote a colour and the word "gala" [qala] (a fortress). The name of the village was derived from the name of a white Alban fortress there. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Berdkunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.46).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°26′ N., longitude: 45°06′ E.

**Aghgirag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağqıraq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district. It is situated 55.5 km to the southeast of the town of Martuni, on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], at a height of 2,030 m above sea level. Although the ancient name of the village was Aghgirag [Ağqıraq] (386, p.p.595-596; 415, p.66; 427, p.180), it was later stabilized as the village of Aligirig [Əliqırıq] (415, p.66), Aligraghi [Əliqrağı], Aligrag [Əliqraq] (427, p.85) in the works of Armenian authors. The village was also called Aligrikh [Əliqrıx] in the mid 20th century (415, p.66). It was marked as Alikrikh [Əlikrıx] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.12). In 1897 along with the Armenians, there were 3 Azerbaijanis who were later deported from the village (415, p.p.66-67). Only Azerbaijanis had lived there until 1828. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1829-1830 Armenians were removed from the Alashkirt and Van areas of Türkiye to the Aghgirag village (386, p.p.595-598; 427, p.345; 416, p.25), whereas the Azerbaijanis were deported. There are 8th-9th-century historical monuments associated with Turks in the territory of the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "agh" [ağ] used in Old Turkic in the sense of "small" (359, I (1), p.96), "not very large in terms of territory" (94, p.68) and the word "girag" [qıraq] used in the sense of "coast" (359, II (2), p.161). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 November 1935, the village was renamed "Astghadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the province of Gegharkunik (416, p.25).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Aghhamzali** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağhəmzəli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It had been within the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat)

district until 1937. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), by the Girkhbulag River [Qırxbulaq çayı], at a height of 855 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). The Armenians were removed to the village from Iran in 1828 (386, p.p.547-549). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 232 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 301 in 1873, 273 in 1886, 376 in 1897, 843 in 1904, 927 in 1914 and 516 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian massacre. After Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 93 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 98 in 1926 and 207 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p. 47, 127). The Azerbaijanis of the village were deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "agha" [ağa] meaning "nobleman, sayyid, holy" (93, p.23) and the Gizilbash ethnonym "Hamzali" [həmzəli]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Marmarashen" and by decision dated 28 May 1967 was further renamed "Getazat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.134).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°03′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

*The village of Aghhamzali*

**Aghin** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağin***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) district. The provincial centre lies 22-23 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at the edge of the Arpa River. It was marked as Aghit [Ağit] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130) and as Aghin [Ağin] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. In the early 19th century, the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical land, in 1829-1830 the Armenians were removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush, Alashkert, Erzurum and in 1877-1878 from Kars to be settled in Aghin (427, p.177; 416, p.14). The toponym was coined by combining the Old Turkic word "agh" [ağ] meaning "tall, high, great" and the Old Turkic word "in" meaning "a hut, shack, cave" (299, p.209). It is a toponym of a complex structure generated on the basis of the relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 October 1961, the village was renamed "Ani". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.14).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 43°42′ E.

**Aghjaarkh** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağcaarx***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the southeast from the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad]. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (p.91), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabitated by 129 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 508 in 1873, 669 in 1886, 822 in 1897, 720 in 1904, 763 in 1914 and 709 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The Armenians removed from abroad were then settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical-ethnic territories after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabitated by Azerbaijanis - 137 in 1922, 159 in 1926 (415, p.63, 139). Under pressure, the Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported in 1930. The toponym was coined from the word "aghja" [ağca] meaning "whitish"

and the word "arkh" [arx] used in Azerbaijani to denote "an irrigation ditch". The village was called "Aghjaarkh" [Ağcaarx] owing to the transparency of the water flowing through its territory. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed "Arevik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°05′ E.

**Aghjagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağcaqala***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], to the southwest of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı] and at a height of 885 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.163), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Armenians were removed to the village in 1828-1830 from the Maku province of Iran (416, p.99). Along with the Armenians, it was also inhabited by 79 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 38 in 1873, 6 in 1886 and 31 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by Armenian aggression. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] (94, p.68) meaning in Old Turkic "small, of low size, not too high" with the suffix -ca denoting the morphological feature of high degree in Azerbaijani and the word "gala" [qala] which together mean "a village next to a small, low fortress". It is a toponym with a complicated structure formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Tsakhgalanj". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.99).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Aghjagishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağcaqışlaq***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] *(Artashat)* district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the north of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the bank of the Zangi River [Zəngi çayı], and at a height of 930 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). "The Iravan Province Review Book" states that the village was inhabited by the Turkic tribe with the name Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (143, p.49). The Armenian literature states that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.56). The Armenian researchers have falsified history because "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 indicates that the Aghjagishlag village is located in the vicinity of the Yuva village, and the population of the village originated from the Gamarli people. Their annual income comprised 3,000 *akcha*s (143, p.49). The village was inhabited by 70 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 184 in 1873, 138 in 1886, 200 in 1897, 186 in 1904, 220 in 1914 and 197 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the Armenian massacre and the village was settled by the Armenians removed from abroad. After Soviet power was established in the present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijani survivors managed to return to their homes. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 54 Azerbaiijanis in 1922, 96 in 1926 and 102 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis of the village were removed to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined from the combination of the word "aghja" [ağca] meaning "a whitish, greyish plain, field" (93, p.23) and the word "gishlaq" (winter pasture [qışlaq]). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 21 June 1948, the village was renamed "Getashen" and by decision dated 28 May 1967 was again renamed "Getazat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-

Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.56).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°33′ E.

**Aghkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkənd***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 23 km to the north of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), by the Salim River, on the right bank of the Arpa River, at a height of 1,610 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by 222 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 498 in 1873, 546 in 1886, 670 in 1897, 918 in 1904, 1,010 in 1914 and 704 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village had to desert it through massacres having been exposed to Armenian aggression. Only after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory, the survivors managed to return to their village. The place was inhabited by 106 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 126 Azerbaijanis, 172 Armenians in 1926, 167 Azerbaijanis, 297 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.91, 161), 621 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1939 (427, 185). The Armenians were removed to the village from the provinces of Khoy and Salmas of Iran in 1829 (416, p.15). The Azerbaijani inhabitants were forcibly removed to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Old Turkic word "agh" [ağ] meaning "small, little" (359, I (1), p.96) and the Old Turkic word "kend" [kənd] meaning "a settlement", "a town". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the village was renamed "Aghnjazor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.15).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 45°14′ E.

**Aghkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkənd***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 109 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at the low flow of the Takhtakorpu River, which is the right branch of the Bazarchay River, and the left branch of the Sisian River, at a height of 1,680 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians, who had been removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas, were settled in the village in 1828-1829 (427, p.295) and the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic land. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, this settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" used in the meaning "small" (94, p.68) and the geographical nomen "kend" [kənd]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 17 April 1948, the village was renamed "Ashotavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.22).

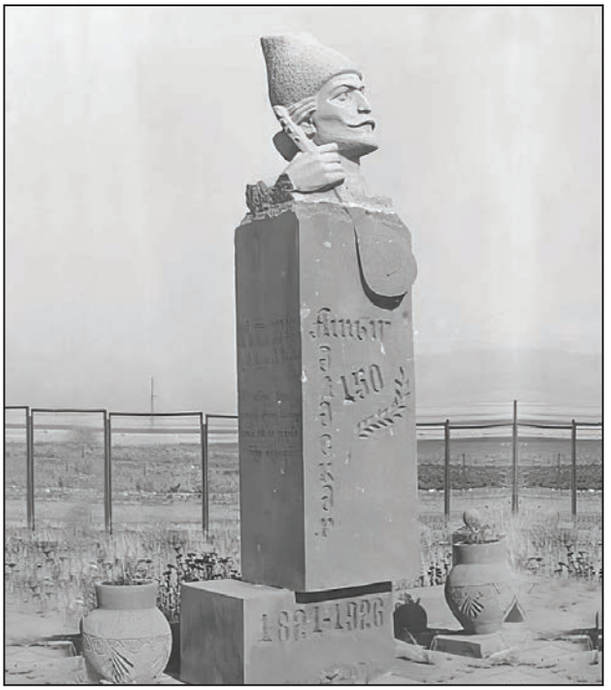
Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°28′35″ N., longitude: 45°59′ 52″ E.

**Aghkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkilsə***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara). It was within the Polad Ayrim [Polad Ayrım] village of the province. Until 1930 it had been within the administrative division of the Dilijan district. The village was inhabited by 115 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 130 in 1904 and 151 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In March 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported and exposed to massacre by Armenians. After Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijani survivors of the village managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 132 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 114 in 1926, 166 in 1931 (415, p.31, 115), 187 in 1959 and 70 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.77). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis

were deported from the village at the state level being ousted from their historical-ethnic lands. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] used as a colour and the word "kilsa" [kilsə] (church) meaning a religious temple. The name of the village was derived from the name of the white (Alban) church in the vicinity. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Jermakavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.p.41-42).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°43′N., longitude: 45°02′ E.

**Aghkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkilsə***) – a village in



*Ashig Alasgar's grave in the village of Aghkilsa*

the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 86 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), by the Garamasuyu River, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.120), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The village was inhabited by 263 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 321 in 1886, 389 in 1897, 173 in 1908, 515 in 1914 and 443 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were driven out of the village having been exposed to massacre by Armenians. The Azerbaijani survivors managed to return to their village, after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory in 1920. The village was inhabited by 198 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 244 in 1926, 307 in 1931 (415, p.27, 111), 276 in 1959 and 448 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.39). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian state. There is an Alban church attributed to the 11th-13th centuries in the village. The old settlement 2-3 km above the village and the remnants of the cemetery testify to the antiquity of the area. Proceeding from these historical monuments, one can state that the village belongs to the 2nd-3rd centuries. The name of the village originated from the Alban church there. The toponym consists of the word "agh" [ağ] denoting 'colour' and the word "kilsa" [kilsə] used to denote the religious temple. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Azad". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province. (416, p.7).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°11′, longitude: 45°52′ E.

**Aghkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). It had been within the administrative territorial division of the Leninakan district until 1937. The main and indigenous inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Kars and Erzurum areas of Türkiye in 1820-1825 (The Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 5, Iravan, 1980, p.675). Twelve Azerbaijanis lived there in 1897 (415, p.p.40-41). In the early 20th century (1905-1906) they were deported. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians.

Due to the white church on the territory of the village, the settlement was called "Aghkilsa". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Krashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province. (416, p.114).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 43°67′ E.

**Aghpara** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağpara***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta district (Azdan). It is located in the vicinity of the village of Derechichak [Dərəçiçək], at the foot of Miskhanli and Alibey Mountains [Misxanlı və Əlibəy dağları]. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.116), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). Initially, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village following the settlement of the Armenians in the region. In 1897 the village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis. The Armenians were removed from the Maku province and settled there (427, p.164). The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] used in Old Turkic in the sense of "small, tiny" (359, I (1), p.96), and the word "para" meaning "a part, an area" (339, p.429). The name of the village was Armenianized and became "Aghbyurak". Later the village was integrated into the town of Hrazdan as the Aghbyurak settlement.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°30'' N., longitude: 44°44 ' E.

**Aghudi** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağudi***) - a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district. The provincial centre lies 97 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked as Agudi [Aqudı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.6). The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 450 in 1873, 903 in 1886, 1,162 in 1897, 1,345 in 1908 and 1,070 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147; 416, p.15). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were ousted having been exposed to Armenian aggression, massacres. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, this settlement was integrated into Armenia's administrative area. The surviving Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 298 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 319 in 1926, 496 in 1931

*The medieval tombstone in the shape of a ram in the village of Aghudi*

*The village of Aghudi*

(415, p.77, 147), 828 in 1959 and 1,222 Azerbaijanis in 1970 (427, p.200; 416, p.15). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis in the village were completely ousted from their ethnic land by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] from Old Turkic in the sense of "respectful, tall, high" and the name of the Turkic Uti//Udi tribe (168, p.119). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Aghitu". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into

the administrative area of the Sunik province.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°30′ N., longitude: 46°04′ E.

**Aghyokhush** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağyoxuş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is to the southeast of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], on the plain, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. In 1953 it was annexed to the Janahmad (Sultanali gishlaghi – winter pasture) [Canəhməd (Sultanəli qışlağı)] collective farm. The village was inhabited by 192 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.110). However, as the village was abolished later, there is no data about the inhabitants in the village. Resources only indicate that 341 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1970 (427, p.184). The inhabitants of the village were ousted by the Armenian state in 1988. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] used in Old Turkic in the sense of "tall, high" (299, p.16) and the word "yokhush" [yoxuş] used in the sense of "the part of the road going up to the mountain, hill", "the ascending place" (10, p.561). It is a toponym formed in association with the relief. According to the decision dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Zariver". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.76).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 45°49′ E.

**Aghzibir** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağzıbir***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar), at the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 108 in 1831, 380 in 1873, 557 in 1886, 696 in 1897, 755 in 1904, 1,068 in 1914 and 917 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.68-69, 144-145). In 1918 the residents of

*The village of Aghzibir*

the village were driven out having been exposed to massacres by Armenians. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village only after the Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. In 1922 the village was inhabited by 327 Azerbaijanis (415, p.145). In 1922-1926 Armenians were settled in the village and the Azerbaijanis were pressured. The village was inhabited by 165 Azerbaijanis and 276 Armenians in 1926, 295 Azerbaijanis, 365 Armenians in 1931 (415, 69, 145), 600 Azerbaijanis in 1947. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan in 1948. Since then only Armenians have been living in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "agzibir" [ağzıbir] meaning "a place with only one exit", "a small mountain path" (359, I (1), p.67; 9, p.39). The name of the village was given according to its location. The formation of the toponym is associated with the peninsula, which had access to Lake Goycha only by land. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Lchap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.91).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 45°03′ E.

**Ajibaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Acıbac***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja)

governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is situated 40 km from the town of Gapan, 2 km to the northwest of the Nor Astghaberd village, on the bank of the Ajibaj River, the left branch of the Gighi River [Gığı çayı], at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. The name of the village is also used as "Ajibaji" [*Acıbacı*], "Ajibazi" [Acıbazı]. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was annexed to Armenia's administrative area. There were 202 Azerbaijanis in the village in 1886 and 34 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.54-55, 132-133). Later on, the Azerbaijanis were deported. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 77 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 90 in 1926, 115 in 1931 (415, p.55, 132-133), 134 in 1939, 190 in 1959, 227 in 1970 and 202 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.316; 416, p.24). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were again completely deported from their native land. The toponym was coined by combining the word "aji" [acı] used in the sense of "a high mountain passage" in Turkic (337, p.238) and the word "baj" [bac] which is a phonetic form of the word "bazi" [bazı] (253, p.120) meaning " a bloc, hillock, or high place on a plain" in Azerbaijani. The word "aji" is used as "azhu/azhi" [aju/ajı] in the composition of the Turkic toponyms of Mountainous Altai. This word was used in Old Turkic as "azhu" [aju] meaning "a wide valley", "rift" or "pit" (359, I (1), p.610). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Ajabaj" [Acabac]. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.24).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°15′ N., longitude: 46°05′ E.

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. It was mentioned "Ayrak" [Əyrək] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.163), as "Ayarak" [Əyərək] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.90) and as "Akarak" [Əkərək] (Aqarak) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (427, p.18). It has been referred to since the early 16th century. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 318 in 1831, 388 in 1873, 536 in 1886, 603 in 1897, 629 in 1908, 720 in 1914, 653 in 1916 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces" does not indicate which nation had lived there until the 1920s. It only indicated that 603 people lived there in 1897, yet it is not pointed out whether they were Azerbaijanis or Armenians (427, p.18). In early 1919 the inhabitants of the village were deported having been exposed to aggression of the Armenians. Armenians were removed there in 1918-1919 from the Turkish regions of Van, Kars and Bitlis. The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 72 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 74 in 1926 and 32 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.23, 107). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to move from their historical-ethnic territories to Azerbaijan. At present, only Armenians live there. Given that the historical sources dating back to the 16th (143, p.163) and 18th (143, p.90) centuries referred to the village as "Ayrak" and "Ayarak", we come to the conclusion that the toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name "Agrak" [Əgrək] mentioned in the chapters of "The Book of Dede Korkut" (the 10th chapter). At present, the official documents in Armenian indicate the name of the settlement as "Agarak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) – a village in the

Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present province of Aragatsotn. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at a height of 1,100 m above

*The remains of an ancient tomb in the village of Akarak*

sea level. Another name for the village was Kharaba Akarak (415, p.34; 427). The village was inhabited only by Azerbijanis - 70 in 1831, 301 in 1873, 367 in 1886, 482 in 1897, 284 in 1904, 301 in 1914 and 601 Azerbijanis in 1916 (415, 34-35, 116-117). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units; the original inhabitants of the village, who were Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic territories and in 1920 the Armenians, who had been removed from the Turkish provinces of Van, Mush, Bitlis, Sasun, were settled there (416, p.p.6-7). The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had left the village managed to return to their ancestral land after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, 12 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922 (415, p.117). In 1924 they were driven out of their own territories again. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "akar" [əkər] (359, I (1), p.97). At present, the name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Aqarak" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the north of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), and at a height of 1,370 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ak" [-ək] to the Turkic ethnonym "akar" [əkər] (359, p.97). At present, the name of the settlement is written as "Aqarak" in the official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the east of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,025 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was mentioned as "Aqarak" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.54; 419, p.60) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). The village is mentioned also in the 12th-13th century sources (416, 7). The village was initially inhabited by the Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The name of the settlement was coined by adding the suffix "-ak" [-ək] to the Turkic ethnonym "akar" [əkər] (359, **I** (1), p.97). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.7).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°32′ E.

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Mighri [Mığrı] (Meghri) district, in the present Sunik province.

The provincial centre lies 80 km to the southwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the River Araz, at a height of 650 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 11 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the inhabitants of the village were deported to Azerbaijan in 1948. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of a Turkic tribal name "Akar" [əkər] (359, **I** (1), p.97). At present, the name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Agarak" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°32′ E.

*The village of Akarak*

**Akhta** (Azerbaijani: ***Axta***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is situated on the bank of the Akhtachay Mountain River, which is the left tributary of the Arpa River, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.23). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 187 in 1831, 290 in 1873, 304 in 1886, 426 in 1897, 458 in 1904, 504 in 1914 and 463 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). In 1918 the residents of the village were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The survivors managed to return to their ancestral land only after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 129 in 1922, 131 in 1926, 199 in 1931, (415, p.89, 159), 268 in 1939, 202 in 1959, 379 in 1970 (427, p.122). In 1988 the residents of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "akhta" [axta] of the Turkic Padar tribe (286, p.57). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.p.10-11).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°38′ N., longitude: 45°33 E.

**Akhtakhana** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtaxana***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the Sunik province. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,150 m above sea level. After the Armenians' settlement in the village, the Azerbaijani residents gradually left their homes. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "akhta" [axta] who were involved in horse-breeding (286, p.57) and the word "khana" used in Persian in the sense of "a settlement, house, village" (339, p.590). İt is an ethnotoponym. The village was renamed "Khlatagh" in 1918 and further "Zorastan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.p.127-128).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°16′N., longitude: 46°21′E.

**Akhtala (Ashaghi Akhtala)** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtala (Aşağı Axtala)***) – a town in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. It lies 10 km to the northeast of the settlement of Allahverdi (Tumanyan), 4 km to the east of the village of Shamlig [Şamlıq kəndi]. The ancient inhabitants of the area were Azerbaijanis. In the early 19th century the Armenians from Iran and Türkiye were removed to the village. The settlement was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis and 424 Armenians in 1959, 120 Azerbaijanis and 541 Armenians in 1970. In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian state. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "akhta" comprising a branch of the Padars, who are a Turkic tribe (286, p.57). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°09′ N., longitude: 44°46′ E.

**Akhtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtala***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. It lies on the left bank of the Borchali (Debet) River [Borçalı (Debet) çayı], at the foot of Lalvar Mountain [Ləlvər dağı], the provincial centre is at a distance of 62 km from the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 740 m above sea level. It was historically the Azerbaijani settlement. In 1770 Greeks were expatriated there to exploit the copper mines. Along with the Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Greeks also lived in the village. In 1897 the village was inhabited by 69 Azerbaijanis (415, p.67). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village, Greeks were settled there along with the Armenians. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, a part of Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis, 51 Armenians, 71 Greeks in 1926, 10 Azerbaijanis, 114 Armenians, 124 Greeks in 1931 (415, p.7, 98-99), 398 Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Greeks in 1939 (427, p.115). To abolish the settlement, it was merged with Akhtala, an urban-type settlement and the Azerbaijanis were removed to Azerbaijan in 1948 according to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. Now only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the combination of the word "ashaghi" used in the sense of direction, distinction and the ethnonym "akhta" of the Turkic Padar tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°09′ N., longitude: 44°45′ E.

**Akhund Buzovand** (Azerbaijani: ***Axund Buzovand***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the bank of the Garni River [Gərni çayı], at a height of 860 m above sea level. It was marked as "Buzovand" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.23). The Armenian literature states that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.46). **"**The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 stated Buzovand too as one of the villages within the Garni area. The income of the village made up 11.500 a*kchas* (143, p.49). The village was inhabited by 137 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 210 in 1873, 254 in 1886, 341 in 1897, 322 in 1904, 385 in 1914 and 299 Azerbaijanis 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to massacre by Armenians. The Armenians removed from the Khoy and Salmas areas of Iran were settled there (416, p.46). The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory in 1922. The village was inhabited by 161 Azerbaijanis, 11 Armenians in 1926, 195 Azerbaijanis, 19 Armenians in 1931(415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). By the special decisions of

the USSR Cabinet of Ministers, the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym is the ethnonym formed by combining the ethnonym "buz" (boz) [bus (boz)] (287, p.253) reflected in the ethnonym "the Bozal", one of the Turkic Khazar tribes (286, p.45) and the Turkic ethnonym "abant" (avand) [abant (avand)] (288, p.258). The word "akhund" [axund] used at the beginning of the toponym is a word used in a religious sense. The village was renamed "Buzovand" in 1920, later renamed again "Berdik" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°00'N., longitude: 44°34' E.

**Alachiggaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Alaçıqqaya***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, by the former town of Dilijan [Dilican]. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the south of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at the low flow of the Tarsa River [Tərsa çayı], in the woodlands. Until 1930 it had been governed by the Dilijan district. It was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 118 in 1904, 166 in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In March 1919 the inhabitants of the village were exposed to Armenian aggression and deported. The surviving residents managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The place was inhabited by 97 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 94 in 1926, 119 in 1931 (415, p.31, 115), 120 in 1939, 187 in 1959, 154 in 1970 (427, p.65) and 154 Azerbaijanis in 1988 (85, p.79). In late November 1988 the inhabitants of the village had to desert their native land as a result of Armenian aggression. The toponym was coined by combining the word "alachig" [alaçıq] meaning "a hut/ temporary settlement" (365, p.p.130-131) and the word "gaya" (a rock). At present, the village is called "Alachukh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°44'N., longitude: 44°51' E.

**Alagoz** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), at a height of 915 m above sea level. After the Armenians, who had been removed from their previous location, were settled in the territory of the Iravan khanate according to the Treaty of Edirne (1829), the Azerbaijani residents of the village moved to Türkiye. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Khoy province of Iran in 1828-1829 (416, p.26). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Alagoz [alagöz] tribe (407, p.20). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 31 July 1950, the village was renamed "Aragats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°19'N., longitude: 43°39' E.

**Alagoz** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak, on the Abaran-Hamamli [Abaran-Hamamlı] (Spitak) highway, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. After the Armenians, who had been removed from their previous location, were settled in the territory of the Iravan khanate according to the Treaty of Edirne (1829), the Azerbaijani residents of the village moved to Türkiye. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Antep in 1829-1830 (427, p.56). It is mentioned also as "Alagyaz" in the works of Armenian authors (427, p.56). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Alagoz" [Alagöz]. (271, p.20; 407, p.120). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.9).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°40'N., longitude: 44°17'E.

**Alagoz (Alayaz)** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the northeast of the town of Keshishkend

*The view of the village of Alagoz (Alayaz)*

(Yeghegnadzor), by the Alagoz River [Alagöz çayı], on the bank of the Yoghun River [Yoğun çayı], which is the right tributary of the Alagoz River, at a height of 1,580 m above sea level. The name of the village was marked as "Alayaz" [Ələyəz] (143, p.58) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728, as "Alagoz" [Alagöz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.10), as "Alagoz" [Alagöz] and "Alayaz" [Alayaz] in the anthology "The Collection of Data on the Caucasus" *(in Russian)* (364, №770). It is written as "Alayaz" [Alayaz] (415, p.160), "Alagaz" [Alagəz], "Alagoz" [Alagöz] (427, p.62) in the works of Armenian authors. The original and genuine name of the village is Alagoz [Alagöz]. There are 11th-13th-century historical monuments associated with Azerbaijanis there (427, p.62). The name of the village has been referred to since the 5th century (422, p.57). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 32 in 1831, 223 in 1873, 356 in 1886, 412 in 1897, 524 in 1904, 576 in 1914, 322 in 1916 and 97 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). In 1918-1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to Armenian aggression, and Armenians were settled there. The Azerbaijani residents managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The place was inhabited by 180 Azerbaijanis, 91 Armenians in 1922, 267 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 353 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.91, 161), 499 Azerbaijanis in 1959, 884 Azerbaijanis in 1970, 963 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.359). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian state. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym "Alagoz" was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym (271, p.204; 407, p.120). Since 3 April 1991 the village has been called "Yeghegis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated to the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.71).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°51′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Alapars** (Azerbaijani: ***Alapars***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 17 km to the southwest of the town of Kotayk (Ellar [Ellər]), on the bank of the Zangi (Hrazdan) River [Zəngi (Hrazdan) çayı], at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.78), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.11). In the 18th century the village was under the subordination of the Derechichak area [Dərəçiçək mahalı] of the Iravan khanate. After the abolishment of the khanate it was integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate created in the early 19th century. It was within the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district in 1930-1964, which was brought to the subjection of the former Sevan district in 1964. A year later it was returned to the district of Akhta (Hrazdan). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The Armenians were settled there in 1829-1830 having been removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy, Maku, Salmas and the Turkish provinces of Van and Alashkirt (427, p.69; 416, p.9). Eighty three Armenians were removed from Iran to this village in 1829 (386, p.p.591-594). The village was inhabited by 182 Azerbaijanis in 1831. In 1840-1850 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical-ethnic land, and the village turned completely into an Armenian settlement.

At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "ala" [ala] denoting a colour and the Turkic ethnonym "bars" [bars] (299, p.84). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.9).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°25′ N., longitude: 44°38′ E.

**Alayaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Ələyəz***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on the bank of the Yoghunsu River, the right branch of the Alayaz River. The village was mentioned as "Alayaz" [Ələyəz] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.58), as "Alagoz" [Alagöz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.10) and as [Alagöz] and [Alayaz] in the almanac "The Collection of the Data on the Caucasus" (364, N2770). It is mentioned as "Alayaz" (415, p.160), "Alagez" [Alagəz], "Alagoz" [Alagöz] (427, p. 62) in Armenian sources. There are 11th-13th-century historical monuments related to Azerbaijanis in the village. The village was inhabited by 32 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 223 in 1873, 356 in 1886, 412 in 1897, 524 in 1904, 576 in 1914, 322 in 1916 and 97 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). In 1918-1919 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression and Armenians were settled in it. The inhabitants of the village returned to their own homes after Soviet government had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 180 Azerbaijanis, 91 Armenians in 1922, 267 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 353 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.91, 161), 499 Azerbaijanis in 1959, 884 Azerbaijanis in 1970, 963 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.359). In 1988 Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Alagoz" (271, p.204; 407, p.120). The first reference to the Turkic tribe Alagoz is encountered in Vambery's information (1863) on Turkic tribes (407, p.120). At a distance of 600-700 m from the village of Alayaz, the 14th-century Akhi Tavakkul Lodge is located (210 a, p.191).There are several tombstones with ancient Jewish and Aramite inscriptions on them in the territory of the village. The village was renamed "Yeghegis" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.71).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°51′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Alayaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Ələyəz***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Alayaz (Aragats) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, at the foot of Alagoz Mountain, at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. In Azerbaijani the name of the settlement is indicated as "Ələyəz" which is a phonetic form of "Alagöz". The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Alagoz" [alagöz] (407, p.120). The village was renamed "Aragats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.26).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°29′ N., longitude: 44°21′ E.

**Aldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Aldərə (Əldərə)***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Mighri (Meghri) [Mığrı (Meğri)] district. The provincial centre lies 86 km to the southeast of the town of Gapan, on the bank of the Araz River, at a height of 600 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia after the Zangazur uyezd had been established in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked as Alidere [Əlidərə] (348, p.12) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The remnants of the Albans' 14th-16th century historical monuments (the Alban

church, tower, etc.) still remain there. The village was inhabited only by 131 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 911 in 1873, 1,077 in 1886, 1,094 in 1897, 1,505 in 1904 and 1,987 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their historical-ethnic land in 1922-1924. The place was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 414 in 1926, 490 in 1931(415, p.67, 143), 601 in 1959, 831 in 1970 and 784 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.72). On 24-28 November 1988 the inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is populated by Armenians. The toponym was formed by combining the word "al" [al] denoting "red" in Old Azerbaijani (it still survives in the expression "üzün allanması" meaning "blushing") and the word "dere" [dərə] meaning "a canyon" ("dərin çuxur") and implies "a red valley". As the soil of the territory, where the village was founded, consists of red rocks, it was called "Aldere". By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Alvank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.9).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 38°56′ N., longitude: 44°38′ E.

**Alibeyli -** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlibəyli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 2 km to the southwest of the settlement of Uchkilsa (Vagharshabad). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.12). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were removed there from the Turkish province of Van (427, p.51). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Əlibəyli" of the great Yoruk tribe of the Oghuz (238, p.186). The village was renamed "Atarbekyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.111).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Aligulushen** (Azerbaijani: ***Əliquluşen***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 8 km to the east of the town of Gorus. Other names for the village were Aligulukend, Ashaghi Aligulu, Aliguluushaghi (427, p.40, 86). The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region in 1831. Being founded by a person named Aligulu, the village was called "Aligulushen/Aligulukend" [Əliquluşen/Əliqulukənd]. The first component of the toponym consists of Aligulu, a personal name and the second component is the word "shen" used in Turkish in the sense of "a construction, village, community, home". The village was renamed "Azatashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.26).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°29′ N., longitude: 46°25′ E.

**Alikhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlixan***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü]. Until 1870 only Azerbaijanis had lived there. In 1878 Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Erzurum were settled there (427, p.848). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Ali" and the word "khan" used in Turkish to denote a title. By decision of the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Atarbekyan" and further it was changed and became "Getik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.26).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 44°02′ E.

**Alikichik** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlikiçik***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], on the right bank of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Ali kichik" [Əli kiçik] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.111). It was marked as "Aligochag" (348, p.12) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. Armenian authors state the name of the village as "Ali kushak" (427, p.85) in their works. The Armenians were settled there in 1828-1829 from the Turkish provinces of Mush, Alashkirt, Bayazid, Erzurum and the Iranian province of Maku (416, p.208). The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Ali". Faruk Sumer points out that one of the Turkmen amirs of the Zangilar state was Zeynaddin Ali Kuchuk (kichik – I.B.) (238, p.145). We surmise that the name of the village is based on the name of that person. The village was renamed "Kuchak" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.208).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°31′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Alili** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlili***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 114 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.150), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.12). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were removed to the village in 1828-1829 from the villages of Mahlazan and Uzumchu of the Iranian province of Khoy (416, p.173). The toponym was coined from the "Alili" ethnonym of the Turkic tribe of Kangarli (386, p.538). The village was renamed "Salvard" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.173).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°27′ N., longitude: 45°55′ E.

**Allahverdi** (Azerbaijani: ***Allahverdi***) – a town in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the bank of the Borchali River, at a height of 770 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.13). A district by the name Allahverdi (Tumanyan) was established on 9 September 1930. In 1963 it was granted the status of a city governed by the republic. The Armenian literature presents it in the phonetic form "Alaverdi" (416, p.9). It was within the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and within the Lori-Pambak uyezd in 1920-1929. Its main inhabitants were Azerbaijanis. Along with the Azerbaijanis, the village was inhabited also by Greeks and Armenians. The Armenians had been removed to the village since 1828. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 143 Azerbaijanis, 70 Armenians in 1873, 132 Azerbaijanis, 46 Armenians, 989 Greeks in 1886, 187 Azerbaijanis, 104 Armenians and 1,100 Greeks in 1897 (415, p.67, 98-99). In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were ousted from their own land by Armenians. The surviving Azerbaijanis returned,

following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory on 29 November 1920. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis, 87 Armenians and 1,242 Greeks in 1922, 40 Azerbaijanis, 6,563 Armenians and 1,500 Greeks in 1926, 272 Azerbaijanis, 538 Armenians and 1,351 Greeks in 1931 (415, p.7, 99), 278 Azerbaijanis and 21,835 Armenians and Greeks in 1970 (427, p.67). In 1988 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were ousted by Armenians. The Greeks went there to work in the ore mines in 1790. In official documents it is written as "Alaverdi". The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Allahverdi" of the Turkic Borchali tribe (427, p.67). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.9).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 44°38′ E.

**Almali** (Azerbaijani: ***Almalı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district. The provincial centre lies 45 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by six Azerbaijanis in 1831, 14 Azerbaijanis in 1897, five Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.88-89, 158). At present, Armenians live in the village. Along with the provinces of Sunik, Vayots Dzor, Gegharkunik of present-day Armenia (the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor), Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo), Pashali (Vayk) and Gafan districts), one can often encounter the toponym "Almali" [Almalı] also in Azerbaijan and Türkiye (427, p.p.96-97). The toponyms called "Almali" have no association with the name of a fruit ("alma" means "apple"). This is a Turkic ethnonym. One of the tribes within the tribal union of the Halab Turkmens is called "Almali" (407, p.90). The name of the village was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Almali". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Khndzorud". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated to the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p. 97).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°33′ N., longitude: 45°24′ E.

**Alpava** – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the north of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the right bank of the Garnibasar River [Gərnibasar çayı], at a height of 880 m above sea level. It is marked as Arpavar in the works of Armenian authors (415, p 60, 419, p.129). It is indicated as "Alpevi" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99), as "Albava" (427, p.71), "Alpava", "Alpavan" (427, p.104) in "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces". The village was inhabited by 35 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 97 in 1873, 121 in 1886, 127 in 1897, 188 in 1904, 305 in 1914 and 161 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis living there were deported having been exposed to massacre by Armenians, and the village was settled by the Armenians who had been removed from abroad. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 30 in 1926 and 51 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.47, 127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949, and the village was completely Armenianized. The toponym was coined by combining the word "alp" [alp] meaning "brave, bolt, courageous" in Old Turkic (359, I (1), p.430) and the phonetic variant "ava" of the word "ova" [ova] meaning in Turkic "a lowland, a wide space" (359, I (2), p.1,166), "a pit, valley" (365, p.403) and denotes "a brave men's settlement, land, a lowland, valley". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Lusakert", and by decision dated 21 October 1967, it was changed anew and

renamed "Nshavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.146).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°01'N., longitude: 44°31' E.

**Amaghu** (Azerbaijani: ***Amağu***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the southwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), by the Amaghu River [Amağu çayı], which is the left tributary of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,660 m above sea level. It has been mentioned since the 10th century. There are some historical monuments going back to 10th-11th centuries in the territory of the village (416, p.16). In the 14th-15th centuries the village was re-built after it had been turned into ruins by the Mongols (422, p.20). There are two temples by the village, one of which was built in 1221. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.57), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 31 in 1831, 198 in 1873, 240 in 1886, 354 in 1897, 350 in 1904, 385 in 1914, 510 in 1916 and 135 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis living there were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral village only following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 97 in 1922, 104 in 1926, 131 in 1931 (415, p.91, 161), 385 in 1959, 526 in 1970 and 491 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.p.206-207; 416, p.16). In November 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym is either a variant of the toponym "Amagu" [Amagu], or "Aghuan – aghuam (Aghvan)" [Ağuan - ağuam (Ağvan)], or was coined by adding the word "am" to the beginning of the toponym "Agu" [Aqu] to diffierentiate it from the name of the Aghu [Ağu] village (143, p.57). The second part of the toponym is associated with the word "agu". "Agu (aghu)" means "generous, charitable" in Old Turkic (359, I (1) p.159). The Tatar scholar G.F. Sattarov points out the use of the word "agu" in Old Turkic as a general word denoting "benevolent, noble, greathearted" (177, p.43). Given the above-stated, it is possible to suppose that the toponym "Amaghu" denotes "the land of nobles, benevolent, greathearted people". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.15).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°40'N., longitude: 45°12' E.

**Amasiya (Hamasa)** (Azerbaijani: ***Amasiya (Hamasa)***) – a village in the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the area of Aghbaba [Ağbaba nahiyəsi], in the present Shirak province. The indigenous people called the village "Hamasa". The village provincial centre lies 23 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,870 m above sea level, at the upper flow of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. Its population had consisted of only Azerbaijanis until 1921. The Aghbaba area was integrated into the Kars uyezd of the Kars province following the 1877-1878 Russian-Turkish war. The village of Hamasa was inhabited by 274 persons in 1886, 564 persons in 1914, 645 persons in 1931, 1,527 persons in 1959, 2,773 persons in 1970, 3,175 persons in 1980 (416, p.16). The village was within the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. The

*The village of Amasiya*

village was devastated as a result of the Armenian armed attack in February 1920, its residents had to move to the villages of the Kars province. By the Treaty of Kars signed in 1921, a big part of the Aghbaba area was integrated into Soviet Armenia. Further a part of the inhabitants of the villages in the Aghbaba area, including Hamasa returned to their native village. The Armenians settled in the centre of the Hamasa area as clerks following the establishment of Soviet power. On 9 October 1930 the district of Amasiya was established on the basis of the Aghbaba area. That area was inhabited by 9,888 persons in 1926, 14,911 in 1939, 12,794 in 1959, 19,724 persons in 1972 out of which the Azerbaijanis comprised over 85%. In early 1988 out of 27 settlements in the district, the Azerbaijanis lived in 21 settlements and the Armenians lived in 5 settlements, whereas Azerbaijanis and Armenians lived together in the district centre Amasiya. Out of 3,210 persons residing in the Amasiya district centre the Azerbaijanis comprised 1,650 persons. In general, the number of the Azerbaijanis comprised 18,256 persons in the district of Amasiya with the population of 21,476 persons. The Azerbaijanis were completely ousted from Amasiya by the state of Armenia in November-December 1988. The word "Hamasa" was coined from the word "hamaset" [hamaset] or "hamasi" [hamasi] meaning "the original bravery, born heroism" in Turkic (244 b, p.63). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.16).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Amirkheyir** (Azerbaijani: ***Əmirxeyir***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the valley of Garagoyunlu, later in the Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 101 km to the north of the town of Gavar (Kavar), in the mountainous, woody area, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. The name of the village is mentioned in the works of Armenian authors as "Amirkher", "Amirkheyir", "Amirkhir" (415, p.30; 427, p.427, p.222; 419, p.54). The village was inhabited by 161

*The village of Amirkheyir*

Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 151 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In late March 1919 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or driven out having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their home following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 132 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 216 in 1926, 250 in 1931 (415, p.31, 115), 295 in 1939, 715 in 1970, 720 in 1979 (427, p.222) and 500 Azerbaijanis in 1987. On 24-28 November 1988 the Armenian state deported the inhabitants of the village from their historical-ethnic land. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Amir" and the word "kayir/kair/khayr" [ka-yır/kair, xayr] used in Turkish in the sense of "a steep, rock", "a steepy rock" (339, p.241, 589). The village was renamed "Kalavan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.105).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 45°07′ E.

**Arafsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərəfsə***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the area of Garakilsa, later in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 120 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the right bank of the River

Bazarchai, at the foot of a mountain at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was mentioned as "Arafsajik" [Ərəfsəcik] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.183), as Aravsa" [Ərəvsə] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.17). The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 169 in 1873, 148 in 1886, 123 in 1897, 168 in 1908 and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In late 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units. The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 151 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 60 in 1926, 225 in 1931 (415, p.77, 147), 478 in 1959, 551 in 1970 and 476 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.p.426-427). Although the general number of the inhabitants of the village was indicated in "The Dictionary of Armenia's Settlements" published in 2008, the ethnic composition was not indicated (416, p.32). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined of the "Arafsali" ethnonym of the Turkic Kangarli tribe (386, p.537). The village was renamed "Arevis" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.32).

*The village of Arafsa*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°24′ N., longitude: 45°54′ E.

**Aralig** (Azerbaijani: ***Aralıq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,480 m above sea level. It had been governed by the former Leninakan district until 1937. The village was inhabited by the Karapapags, one of the ethnographic groups of the Azerbaijanis (415, p.40). The village was inhabited by 300 Karapapags (Azerbaijanis) in 1886, 397 in 1897, 441 in 1908 and 510 Karapapags (Azerbaijanis) in 1914 (415, p.p.40-41, 122-123). In 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported having been exposed to massacre by the Armenians, and in 1921 Armenians were removed from the Ardon village of the Mush province of Türkiye to be settled there (416, p.74). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. Being coined by adding the suffix of location "-lıq" to the word "ara" used in the sense of "a boundary, border, a line, abutment demarcating two lands, properties, etc." (9, p.114), "a distance between two settlements", "a middle position" (339, p.52), the toponym expresses the meaning "a village situated in the middle, between two villages, at the frontline of the two villages". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, it was renamed "Yerezgavors". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.74).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Aralig Kolanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aralıq Kolanlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan province, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, on the western side of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], at a height of 840 m above sea level. It was marked as "Aralikh" [Aralıx] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.18). The name of

the village is pointed out both as Aralig [Aralıq], as well as Aralig Kolanli [Aralıq Kolanlı] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.84). The village was inhabited by only 284 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 676 in 1873, 701 in 1886, 886 in 1897, 768 in 1904, 887 in 1914, 772 in 1916 and 1,118 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.84-85, 152-153). In late 1919 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The village was resettled by the Armenians who had been removed from abroad. The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had left the village, managed to return to their ancestral land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 224 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 248 in 1926 and 294 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, 84-85, 152-153). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee to Azerbaijan from their historical-ethnic land in 1948-1949. "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces" printed in Armenian in 1986 introduces the Azerbaijani population living there as the Armenian population (427, p.962) as if Armenians had historically lived there. This is one of the Armenian falsifications. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "aralig" [aralıq] used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "the middle, between two places" and the Turkic tribal name "Kolani" [kolanı] with the Azerbaijani possessive ending "-lı" and denotes "a village in the middle belonging to the Kolani tribe". The village was first renamed "Aralig" [Aralıq], then by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was further renamed "Griboyedov" (after the Russian writer and diplomat). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.63).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Arazdeyen** (Azerbaijani: ***Arazdəyən***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 34 km southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the bank of the Araz River, at a height of 810 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.17). The village was originally inhabited by the Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were removed to the village in 1897. Along with the Armenians, Azerbaijanis also lived in the village. As the village is situated by the Araz River, it was called Arazdeyen. The toponym was coined by combining the name of the river "Araz" [Araz] and the participle "deyen" [dəyən/(döyən)] "touching/beating". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the village was renamed "Yeraskh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.74).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°43′ N., longitude: 44°50′ E.

**Arbat** (Azerbaijani: ***Arbat***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 27 km northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), by the riverlet Shiraabad which flows from the Zangi River [Zəngi çayı], at a height of 850 m above sea level. It had been within the district of Vagharshabad until the district of Zangibasar was established in 1969. It was marked as "Arebat" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.77) and as "Arbat" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.18). "The Iravan Province Review Book" refers to the village as "Arebat within the area of Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq]" (143, p.77), it also states the income from the work under Ibrahim, the son of Ahmad as 20,000 *akchas* [ağça] (143, p.77). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 391 in 1831, 671 in 1897 and 1,160

Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918, being exposed to Armenian aggression, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village which was resettled by the Armenians deported from Türkiye. Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 263 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 341 in 1926 and 263 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, p.81, 151). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950. The toponym was coined from the word "arubat" in Old Turkic used in the meaning of "tamarisk" (299, p.58). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.29).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Ardanish** (Azerbaijani: ***Ardanış***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 72 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], on the shore of Lake Goycha, and at a height of 1,975 m above sea level. It was marked as "Ardanuj" [Ərdanuc] (143, p.62) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" and as "Ardanij" [Ardanic] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.18). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 119 in 1831, 389 in 1873, 602 in 1886, 788 in 1897, 1,000 in 1908, 1,045 in 1914, 1,158 in 1916 and 1,154 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In the early 1919 (February-March) the inhabitants of the village were massacred or ousted by Armenians, and as a result fled to Azerbaijan. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 1,138 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 1,257

*The village of Ardanish*

*Azerbaijanis' wedding in the Ardanish village*

in 1926, 1,246 in 1931 (415, p.31, 115), 1,643 in 1939, 1,406 in 1959, 2,034 in 1970, 2,037 in 1979 (427, p.491) and 2,500 Azerbaijanis in 1986. On 24-28 November 1988 the inhabitants of the village were ousted from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym consists of the word "art" meaning "a mountain", "a mountainous area", "a mountainous village" in Old Turkic (299, p.55) and the word-building suffixes "-an" and "-ış" denoting location. It implies "a village located in the mountainous area". The relief of the village corresponds to this meaning. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.37).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°29′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Argov** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərqov***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 11 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], on the bank of the Galasiz [Qalasız] River, at a height of 1,630 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Argov" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.89), as "Ergov" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.302). The Armenian literature indicates that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.210). Actually, this is distorting the historical truth. Since, in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 the village of Argov was mentioned in relation to the timar under Ahmad's name within the Karpi area. The annual income of the village was indicated as 4,500 *akchas* (143, p.89), The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 54 in 1831, 237 in 1873, 337 in 1886, 380 in 1897, 280 in 1908, 721 in 1914, 646 in 1916, (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109), 280 in 1918 and 218 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (309, p.221). In 1919 Azerbaijanis were driven out of the village having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units (309, p.221). In 1919-1920 Armenians were removed there from Türkiye. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral territories after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 25 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). In 1929-1930 Azerbaijanis were completely deported. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "er" (or) used in Turkish in the sense of "brave" and the Gypchag ethnonym "gov" (kov) (287, p.55, 108) denoting "a village belonging to a brave tribe of Gov". The name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Orgov" in offical documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.210).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Arikhvali** (Azerbaijani: ***Arıxvəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan province, in the Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü]. It had been within the former Leninakan district until 1937. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.128) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The Azerbaijani residents of the village moved to Türkiye after the Armenians had been settled in the territory of the Iravan khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Arig" [arıq] and the personal name "Vali" [Vəli]. It means "a village belonging to the Vali of the Arig (Arikh) [Arıq (Arıx)] tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 21 October 1967, the village was renamed "Lernut". According to the new Law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.89).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Arjut** (Azerbaijani: ***Arcut***) – a village in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 5 km northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), 6 km northwest of the town of Boyuk Garakilsa (Kirovakan), at the foot of Bozabdal Mountain, by the Pambak River, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. It was marked as "Archut" [Arçut] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.21). The village was inhabited by 137 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 357 in 1873, 477 in 1886, 574 in 1897 and 759 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 697 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 823 in 1926, 886 in 1931 (415, p.51, 131), 1,052 in 1939, 1,295 in 1959, 2,009 in 1970 and 2,172 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.484). In November 1988 the inhabitants

of the village were massacred or ousted by the state of Armenia. The village is inhabited by Armenians now. The toponym "artuch" (ardij) [artuç (ardıc)] was coined on the basis of a plant (juniper) (299, p.57). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.37).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°51′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Armash** (Azerbaijani: ***Armaş***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan province, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]) and at a height of 830 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by the Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "armas" [armas] used in the meaning "solid, powerful" in Turkic (359, I (1), p.340). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.36).

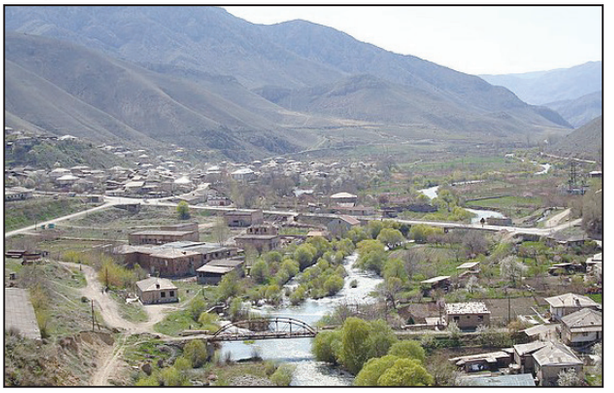
Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°46′ N., longitude: 44°48′ N.

**Armudlu** – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush in 1829-1830 (416, p.198). The toponym was coined by adding the noun-building suffix -lu denoting "abundance" to the name of a plant "armud" (pear). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, the village was renamed "Tufashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.198).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°36′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Arpa** – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the west of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), by the Arpa River, and at a height of 1,050 m above sea level. The remnants of an ancient Alban monument-temple built in 1321 are still surviving there. The sources refer to it also as Arpanyal [Arpanyal], Arbanyal [Arbanyal] (427, p.421). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.20). Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 15 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.90-91). In the 1930s the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village where only Armenians now reside. The toponym was formed on the basis of the Turkic personal name "Arpa" (238, p.156). It seems to have stabilized as the name of a tribe later. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, the village was renamed "Areni" [Areni]. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.31).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°43′ N., longitude: 45°11′ E.



*The village of Arpa*

**Artik** (Azerbaijani: ***Artik (Ərtik)***) – a town in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik [Artik] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], in the north of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It was first mentioned in the 7th century source (427, p.438). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.20). It had been under the subordination of the Aleksandropol uyezd until 1924. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 October 1938, it was called a settlement. The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish provinces of Erzurum and Kars in 1829-1830 (427, p.438). Armenians state that the toponym was built of the word "ayr" [ayr] meaning "a man" in Armenian and the word "tik" in Persian meaning "high, upper" (427, p.438). First of all, it should be noted that the word "tik" is not a Persian word, but a genuine Azerbaijani word. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-ik" to the word "art" used in the meaning of "a mountaineous passage" in Old Turkic. (359,1 (1), p.309), "a mountain, mountainous area" (299, p.55). The suffix "–ik" was also added to the nouns denoting "location" in Old Turkic which is encountered in the ancient Turkic monuments going back to the 7th-13th centuries (299, p.660). Artik is located in a mountaneous area which implies that the

*The town of Artik*

oykonym was created in correspondence with the area. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.34).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Artiz** (Azerbaijani: ***Artız***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Kotayk, Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 74 km to the southeast of the town of Kotayk (Ellar), at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.20). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 221 in 1873, 267 in 1886, 426 in 1897, 293 in 1904, 480 in 1914 and 466 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported having been exposed to the genocide by Armenians removed from the Van and Kars provinces of Türkiye and settled in the village 1915-1918 (416, p.55). The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 63 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 39 in 1926, and 74 in 1931 (415, 44-45, 124-125). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants were removed to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "artiz" [artız] used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "juniper, the bush of juniper" [ardıc, ardıc kolu] (299, p.57). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Geghard". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.55).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 44°47′ E.

**Arzakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərzəkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan, to the right of the Dallar River, the left branch of the Zangi River, at the foot of Gullu Mountain and at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Arzgan" [Ərzqan] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" " (143, p.78), as "Arzakend" [Arzakənd] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus " (348, p.19) and as "Arzakan" in the works of Armenian authors (427, p.431). The main inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. Armenians were removed there in 1828-1830 from the Iranian provinces of Maku and Khoy, and the Turkish provinces of Bayazid and Mush, as well as Tiflis (427, p.431). The village was inhabited by 33 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 239 in 1873, 312 in 1886, 255 in 1897, 528 in 1908 and 786 Azerbaijanis in 1914, whereas 1,633 Azerbaijanis and Armenians lived there in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 106-107). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted by Armenian armed units. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village after Soviet power had been established in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 16 in 1926 (415, p.17, 107). In 1928-1930 the Azerbaijanis were forced to desert their village. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed by combining the words "arz" and "kend". At present, the name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Arzakan" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.33).

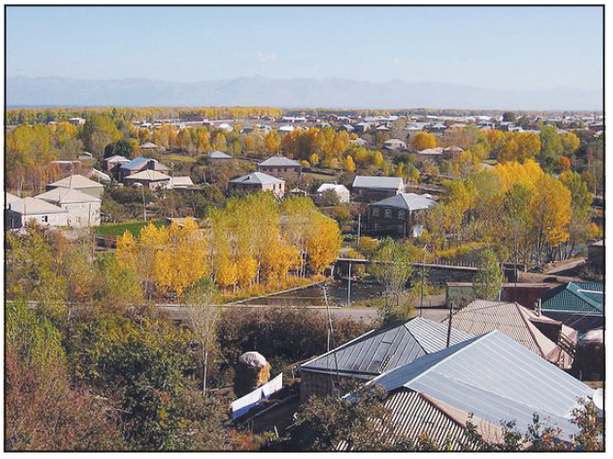
Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°26′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Arzni** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərzni***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 29 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), on the left bank of the Zangi River, at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.36) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). Another name for the village is "Sarchali" [Sərçəli] (427, p.435). It was first referred to in the 15th century. The village was inhabited by 96 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 197 in 1886, 121 in 1897 and 439 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide by Armenian armed units. Along with the Armenians, the Aysors live there now. At present, the name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Arzni" [Arzni] in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.33).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 44°35′ E.

**Ashaghi Adyaman** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Adyaman***) – a village in the Novo-bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the southwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by the Adyaman River, and at a height of 1,960 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.61), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.7). Those who had moved from the village of Adyaman called their new settlement "Ashaghi Adyaman" [Aşağı Adyaman]. The village was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.64-65). The Armenians were removed to the village from the village of Topraggala [Topraqqala] of the Turkish region of Alashkirt and the Mush province in 1828-1829 (427, p.844; 416, p.144). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Nerkin Getashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.144).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 45°15′ E.



*The village of Ashaghi Adyaman*

**Ashaghi Aghbash** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Ağbaş***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at the foot of the mountain of Chatmadagh [Çatmadağ]. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). The indigenous people of the village were Azerbaijanis. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Salmas and Khoy regions of Iran in 1828 (427, p.431). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1897, two Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.46-47). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Aghbash" (238, p.323; 92, p.24). The word "ashaghi" (lower) denotes a distinguishing feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Arevshat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°32′ E.

**Ashaghi Aghdan** (Azerbaijani: **Aşağı Ağdan**) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 11 km north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 650 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkish word "agh" meaning "small, low, not very tall" (94, p.68) with the word "dan" denoting "a field, desert, open space" (287, p.470). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Morut", and was renamed again "Aknakhbyur" by decision dated 11 November 1970. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated to the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.11).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 45°09′ E.

**Ashaghi Aghjagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Ağcaqala***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the former Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], in the southwest side of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. Another name for the village was Hajigala [Hacıqala] (415, p.34). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 53 in 1831, 398 in 1873, 502 in 1886, 617 in 1897, 315 in 1904, 334 in 1914 and 733 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression, and the indigeneous people, the Azerbaijanis, were massacred or deported from their historical-ethnic land, and the Armenians from the Arzvik, Grmav, Gdzak, Kashkshenk villages of the Sasun province and the Mush province of Türkiye were settled in the village in 1915-1918 (427, p.545; 416, p.144). As it is clear, until 1918 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. The Armenian authors state that not Azerbaijanis, but Armenians lived in the village in 1831 and 1897 in their works by falsifying the historical facts (427, p.545). The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature in the Azerbaijani toponymy and the word "gala" [qala] preceded by the word "aghja" [ağca] which was used in the meaning of "a whitish, dry, greyish field, lowland" (93, p.p.22-23) to denote "a village by the tower built on the whitish, greyish ground". By decision of the

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 September 1946, the village was renamed "Nerkin Bazmaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.144).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 44°03′ E.

**Ashaghi Akhta (Hrazdan)** (Azerbaijani: **Aşağı Axta (Hrazdan)**) – a town in the Novo-bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, the centre of the present-day Kutayk province. It is located by the Zangi River [Zəngi çayı]. It was mentioned on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.23). The village was inhabited by 119 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17). In the early 20th century, in 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village which was turned into an Armenian settlement. In 1926 three Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.p.16-17), who were later also driven out. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkish word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting distinction and the ethnonym "Akhta" [axta] of the Padars, a branch of Turkic tribe (286, p.57). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 30 June 1959, the village was renamed "Hrazdan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.88).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°30′ N., longitude: 44°46′ E.

**Ashaghi Alchali** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Alçalı***) – a village in the Novo-bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 53 km to southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], at a 2 km distance from Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], by the Alchali River, and at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until the 1920s. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians removed from the Alashkirt region of Türkiye were settled there in 1829-1830 (416, p.35). Since that time the Azerbaijanis had been driven out of the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the name of a plant "alcha" [alça] with the possessive ending "-lı". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 27 September 1968, the village was renamed "Ardzvanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.35).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°30′ E.

**Ashaghi Aylanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Əylənli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present-day Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), on the right bank of the Kasakh River [Kasax çayı] and at a height of 890 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.8). Another name for the village was Aylanli-Yasakhlu [Əylənli-Yasaxlu] (415, p.80; 348, p.8). Only Azerbaijanis had lived there until 1828. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians removed from Iran were settled in the village in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.583-586). After the 1830s it became a village of a mixed population. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 59 Azerbaijanis in 1831, eight Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.80-81, 150). In the 1890s they were forced out of their historical-ethnic land. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym "Aylanli" [Əylənli] was coined on the basis of the name of a multi-generational family. The Aylanli tribe was mentioned as "Aylanoghlu" [Əylənoğlu] in F.Sumer's book "The Oghuz" (238, p.185). The word "ashaghi" denotes a distinguishing feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 Aprel 1946, the village was renamed "Lenughi", and since 1991 it has been renamed "Khoronk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division

of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.98).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 44°14′ E.

**Ashaghi Ganlija** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qanlıca***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a 12 km distance from the Gumru-Amasiya headway, and at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the district of Leninakan until 1937. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians were removed to this place from the Injalar village of the Kars province of Türkiye in 1828-1829 (416, p.185). The toponym was coined by adding the ending "-ca" to the Turkic ethnonym "qanli" [qanlı] (393, p.p.42-53). The word "ashaghi" [aşağı] at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Vaghramaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.185).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°51′ N., longitude: 43°45′ E.

**Ashaghi Garabaghlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qarabağlar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village is Chimankend [Çimənkənd]. It had been within the administrative-territorial division of the Garabaghlar district in the present-day Armenian territory until 1950. Following the abolishment of the Garabaghlar district in 1951, its territory was transferred to the subordination of the former Vedi district. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the right bank of the Vedi River, and at a height of 1,075 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Ashaghi Garabagh" [Aşağı Qarabağ] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.172), as "Kichik Garabagh" [Kiçik Qarabağ] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.104) and marked as "Ashaghi Garabaghlar" [Aşağı Qarabağlar] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). The village was inhabited by 756 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 924 in 1886, 1,260 in 1897, 1,725 in 1904, 1,879 in 1914 and 2,026 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were massacred or ousted from the village, and after 1920 the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled there. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village following the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia. The place was

*The village of Ashaghi Garabaghlar*

inhabited by 880 Azerbaijanis, 210 Armenians in 1922, 690 Azerbaijanis, 141 Armenians in 1926, 663 Azerbaijanis, 178 Armenians and Kurds in 1931 (415, p.87, 157), 4,600 Azerbaijanis 1939 (85, p.237). In 1948-1950 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were removed to Azerbaijan, being forcibly driven out from their historical-ehtnic land according to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the ethnonym "Karabaghlar" [qarabağlar] pertinent to the Kangarli tribe (168, p.99). It is an ethnotoponym. In 1920 the village was renamed "Chimankend" [Çimənkənd], later by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was further renamed "Urtsadzor". According to the new law "On the

Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.p.200-201).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 44°49′ E.

**Ashaghi Garachiman** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qaraçimən***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The provincial centre lies at a 5 km distance from the town of Gafan, at a height of 840 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into Armenia's administrative area following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 63 in 1873, 225 in 1886, 34 in 1897 and 216 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In late December 1918 the Armenians massacred or ousted the Azerbaijani inhabitants. Only after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory, the inhabitants of the village managed to return to their land. The village was inhabited by 210 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 154 in 1926 and 212 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.57, 135). After 1926 Yukhari Garachiman [Yuxarı Qaraçimən] was abolished and merged with the village of Ashaghi Garachiman [Aşağı Qaraçimən] to form the village of Garachiman. In November 1988 the Armenians completely drove out the Azerbaijanis from the village where Armenians live now. Being coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in Turkic in the sense of "big, large" (142, p.271) and the word "chiman" (the dialectal form of the word "chaman" [çəmən]) used in the sense of "greenery, meadow", the toponym denotes "a large meadow". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Ditsmayri". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.69).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°28′ E.

**Ashaghi Garagoymaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qaraqoymaz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, on the western side of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked as "Garagovmaz" [Qaraqovmaz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 49 in 1831, 265 in 1873, 356 in 1886, 233 in 1897, 394 in 1904, 418 in 1914 and 322 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 118-119). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression and its inhabitants were deported from their historical-ethnic land. In 1915-1918 the Armenians and Kurds, who had been removed from the Turkish provinces of Sasun, Taron, Mush and Khnis (Hnis), were settled there (415, p.34; 85, p.112; 416, p.145). At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in Turkic in the sense of "big", "a hill", "the top of a mountain", "a peak" (339, p. 256) and the word combination consisting of the word "koy" which is the form of the word "koy" [köy] used in Turkish in the sense of "a village" (339, p.282) and the word "mes" (maz – I.B.) meaning "the southern steep of the mountain", "the side of the mountain without woods", "the sunny side of the mountain" (339, p.369). It denotes "a village situated in the sunny, southern part of a big mountain, hill". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Nerkin Sasunashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.145).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 43°58′ E.

**Ashaghi Garanlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qaranlıq***) – a district and the centre of the district in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present-day Armenian territory. It is a town in the Gegharkunik province now. The provincial centre lies 36 km to the southeast of the

town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], at a 130 km distance from Iravan, in the south of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], and at a height of 1,930 m above sea

*The village of Ashaghi Garanlig*

level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The village was established as a district on 9 September 1939. Being coined on the basis of the word "gara" [qara] (339, p.256) used in Turkic in the sense of "a hill", "a rock" which has received the suffix "-lıq" of a locative meaning in Azerbaijani, the toponym denotes "a rocky, mountainous, steepy place". The "n" between the word "gara" and the suffix "-lıq" functions as a linking consonant. The village actually consists of hills, mountainous area from all sides, being located on a mountainous space. The relief of the village corresponds to its name. The word "ashaghi" [aşağı] in the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature. The settlement was renamed "Martuni" in 1926. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.135).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 45°18 E.

**Ashaghi Garkhin** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qarxın***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present-day Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), by the Boyuk Garasu River [Böyük Qarasu çayı], and at a height of 825 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.37), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, P.123). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 318 in 1831, 369 in 1873, 420 in 1886, 586 in 1897, 568 in 1904, 604 in 1914 and 631 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression and its inhabitants were deported, and the Armenians, who had been removed from the Surmali [Sürməli] province of Türkiye, were settled in the village (416, p.29). The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical-ethnic land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the place was inhabited by 169 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 201 in 1926 and 212 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.83, 153). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed from their historical-ethnic land by force in 1948-1949. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the world "ashaghi" denothing a distinctive feature and the ethnonym "Garkhin", one of the Oghuz tribes (238, p.300). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the village was renamed "Araks". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.29).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°03′ N., longitude: 44°18′ E.

**Ashaghi Giratagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Girətağ***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It lies 4 km to the southwest of the village of Yukhari Giratagh [Yuxarı Girətağ], on the left bank of the Okhchu River [Oxçu çayı], at a height of 1,440 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia. It was marked as Kiratag [Kirətağ] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.134). Historically, there was a village named "Giratagh" in the Zangazur uyezd. Later a group of inhabitants of the village moved from Giratagh to build a new village in its vicinity, and the newly-built village was called "Ashaghi

Giratagh" [Aşağı Girətağ] and the village of Giratagh itself "Yukhari Giratagh" [Yuxarı Girətağ]. There lived 87 Azerbaijanis in Ashaghi Giratagh in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were deported having been exposed to Armenian massacre. The inhabitants of the village managed to return to their native land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by 82 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 87 in 1926, 127 in 1931(415, p.57, 135), 139 in 1939, 167 in 1959 and 143 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.868). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kir" used in Turkic in the sense of "a mountain range", "a field, mountain, high place, hill", "an upper land" and the word "dagh" (tagh) (359, 11 (2), p.860; 339, p.327). The word "ashaghi" preceding the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature. The name of the village is written as "Nerkin Giratagh" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.p.144-145).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°13′ N., longitude: 46°16′ E.

**Ashaghi Godakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Gödəkli***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol [Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 5 km to the north of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 820 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia. It was marked as "Gedaklu" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.127). The village was inhabited by 26 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 154 in 1873, 206 in 1886, 123 in 1897, 439 in 1904 and 153 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to massacre by the Armenians. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 42 in 1922, 60 in 1926, 74 in 1931 (415, p.57, 135), 87 in 1939, 95 in 1959, 447 in 1970 and 294 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.44). Although the "The Dictionary of Armenia's Settlements" published in 2008 indicated the general number of the inhabitants of the village, its ethnic composition was intentionally unrevealed (416, p.44). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their native land by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the name of the ethnonym "Godakli" [gödəkli], one of the branches of the Turkic Gazakhlar tribes (386, p.535). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 June 2006, the village was renamed "Bargushad". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.44).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°13′ N., longitude: 46°27′ E.

**Ashaghi Goylasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qoylasar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name of the village is "Sufla Qoylasar" (415, p.48). The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), 7 km to the south of the Kharaba Kotanli village, and at a height of 840 m above sea level. Historically, Azerbaijanis resided there. In 1828-1830 Armenians were removed to the village from Iran (386, p.p.551-554). The village was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1831, four in 1873 and 19 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.48^9, 128-129). In the early 20th century (1905-1906) the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their land. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined from the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the distorted form "goylasar" of the words "gala" [a fortress] and "hasar" [a fence]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the village was renamed "Dimitrov". According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.69).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°00′ N., longitude: 44°29′ E.

**Ashaghi Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Gözəldərə***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanliq [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 46 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) Qavar (Kəvər), on the bank of the Gozaldere River [Gözəldərə çayı], and at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.58). The place had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians were removed from the villages of the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush and settled there in 1828-1829 following the Treaty of Turkmenchay (386, p.p.595-598; 416, p.190). In 1897 there lived 108 Azerbaijanis in the village, along with the Armenians (415, p.p.66-67). The Azerbaijanis, who had been exposed to Armenian aggression in the early 20th century, i.e. in 1905-1906, were deported. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the words "gozal" [gözəl] and "dere" [dərə]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Vardenik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.190).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 45°26′ E.

**Ashaghi Gulluduzu** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Güllüdüzü***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 115 in 1873, 217 in 1886, 151 in 1904, 166 in 1914 and 407 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their ancestral land only following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The place was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 142 in 1922, 31 in 1926 and 190 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.93, 161). In 1959 it was merged with the village of "Yukhari Gulluduzu" [Yuxarı Güllüdüzü] to form the village of Gulluduzu [Güllüdüzü]. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the word "gullu" [güllü] meaning "flowery" in Azerbaijani followed by the word "duz" [***düz***] used in the sense of "without ups and downs, steeps, pits and hills". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Vardahovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.188).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°53′ N., longitude: 45°29′ E.

**Ashaghi Khatinarkh** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Xatınarx***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. It lies 39 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), by the Boyuk Garasu River [Böyük Qarasu çayı], and at a height of 834 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.262). Only Azerbaijanis had lived in the village until 1828-1829. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians were removed there from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran in 1828-1829 (427, p.778; 416, p.50). Along with the Armenians, there lived 208 Azerbaijanis in the village in 1831 (415, p.152). In the 1870s the Azerbaijanis were placed under pressure and deported from their historical-ethnic land. At present, only Armenians live in the village. Khatin [Xatın], the wife of Safi Khan [Səfi xan], the *beylerbey* of Chukhur Saad [Çuxur Səəd] had a village built at the edge of the irrigation ditch from the Garasu

River which her husband ordered to be dug in 1670-1680 (427, p.778; 327, p.55). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Qay". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.50).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°18′ E.

**Ashaghi Khotanan** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Xotanan***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 1,150 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.268). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic "Khotan" ethnonym (275, p.399). The ending "-an" at the end of the toponym denotes plurality. It implies "the village where the Khotan tribe lives". The Armenian literature presents it as "Nerkin Khotanan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.145).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°17′ N., longitude: 46°22′ E.

**Ashaghi Kilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Kilsə***) – a village in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. It lies 23 km to the southwest of the town of Gugark, between the villages of Hallavar [Hallavar] and Gulludere [Güllüdərə]. Historically, the village of Kilsa was in the district of Gugark (Garakilsa). Later those who deserted the village of Kilsa [Kilsə] founded a new village, and to differentiate it from the former they called it "Ashaghi Kilsa". The village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 110 in 1926, 128 in 1931 (415, p.p.54-55, 132-133) and 120 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.314). In December 1988 the Armenians massacred the Azerbaijanis or ousted them from the village by force, attacking the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinction and "kilsa" meaning "a religious temple". At present, the village is called "Kilisa" where only Armenians live. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.208).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°45′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Ashaghi Nejili** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Necili***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli] town, and at a height of 827 m above sea level. It had been within the former Gamarli (Artashat) district until 1969 when the former Zangibasar (Masis) district was formed. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.186). The village was inhabited by 411 Azerbaijanis and 114 Armenians in 1831, 1,183 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 1,147 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 1,178 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 1,430 Azerbaijanis in 1908, 1,573 Azerbaijanis in 1914, 1,074 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the village inhabitants were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their land only following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 555 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 726 in 1926, and 379 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.49, 129). Also, the village was inhabited by 877 Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Kurds in 1939, 1,164 Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Kurds in 1959, 1,671 Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Kurds 1970, 1,818 Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Kurds in 1979 (416, p.174). The Armenians were removed to the village in 1828 and 1946-1948 from Iran (386, p.p.547-550; 416, p.174). In October-November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the state

of Armenia from their historical-ethnic land. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature and the Turkic ethnonym "Najli" (143, p.30). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Sayat Nova". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.174).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Ashaghi Pirtikan** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Pirtikan***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies 9 km to the north of the town of Talin, 2 km to the northeast of the Mastara village, by the Mastara River [Mastara çayı], and at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. Another name for the village was Turk Pirtikani (Pirtikan Turk) [Türk Pirtikanı (Pirtikan Türk)] (415, p.36). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 65 in 1873, 112 in 1886, 140 in 1897, 153 in 1904, 166 in 1914 and 157 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression, its inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were massacred or deported, and the Armenians, who had been removed from Türkiye, were settled there. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Gipchag ethnonym "Tikan" (286, p.66). The word "ashaghi" [aşağı] at the beginning of the toponym acts as a distinguishing feature in the Azerbaijani toponymy. And the word "pir" is used in the sense of "a religious temple". It denotes "a village by the *pirr* built by the Tikan tribe". İt is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the village was renamed "Zoragyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.126).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Ashaghi Shorja** – (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Şorca***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The other names for the village were Yeni Keyti, Salman kend (415, p.26). The provincial centre of the village lies 83 km to the northwest of the town of "Qavar" [Qavar (Kəvər)], on the right bank of the Mazra River [Məzrə çayı], at a height of 2,260 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). The village was inhabited by 164 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 411 in 1873, 524 in 1886, 584 in 1897, 721 in 1908, 910 in 1914 and 843 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted by Armenians. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return following

*The village of Ashaghi Shorja*

the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 394 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 494 in 1926, 617 in 1931 (415, p.27, 113), 764 in 1939, 634 in 1959, 932 in 1970, 1,045 in 1979 (416, p.145) and 1,500 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were driven out from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, the Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the augmentative "-ca" to the word "shor" used in the meaning of "salty, saline". The Armenian literature presents it as "Nerkin Shorja". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.145).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 45°45′ E.

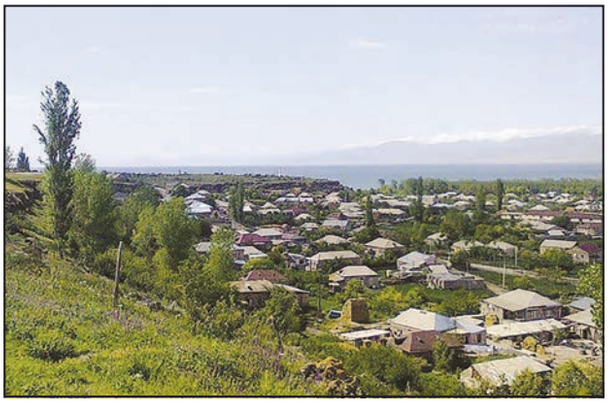
**Ashaghi Talin** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Talın***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at a height of 1,585 m above sea level. Another name for the village is "Turk Tatar Talini" (415, p.34). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 248 in 1873, 253 in 1886, 418 in 1897, 376 in 1908, 400 in 1914 and 471 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 118-119). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression and its indigenous people, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic land; the Armenians, who had been deported from Türkiye, were settled there instead (415, p.119). At present, Armenians and Yezidi Kurds live in the village. The toponym was coined from the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the word "tal" used in Turkic in the sense of "a willow tree, a willow bush" (341, p.182; 337, p.235) as well as the word "in" used in Turkic in the sense of "a hut, cave, den" (299, p.209). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Nerkin Talin". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.81).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

**Ashaghi Turkmenli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Türkmənli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), by the Boyuk Garasu River [Böyük Qarasu çayı], and at a height of 835 m above sea level. It was marked as "Turkmenli" [Türkmənli] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.248). The Armenians were removed from the Baharli village of the Surmali province of Türkiye and settled in the village in 1915-1920 (416, p.93). The toponym was coined from the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinguishing feature in Azerbaijani and the Gizilbash ethnonym "Turkmen" with the suffix of possession "-li" (175, p.18), implies "a village inhabited by the Turkmen tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Lusagyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.93).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Ashaghi Zaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Zağalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 64 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by the southeastern shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], and at a height of 1,920 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.94). The Armenians were removed from Türkiye and Iran and settled in the village of Ashaghi Zaghali in 1829-1830. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by Azerbaijanis. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the word "zagha" [zağa] used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "a cave", "a den". As the village was founded in the mountainous area, where there were dens, it was called "Zaghali" [Zağalı]. "Ashaghi" [aşağı] is a word denoting a distinguishing feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian



*The village of Ashaghi Zaghali*

SSR dated 12 December 1946, the village was

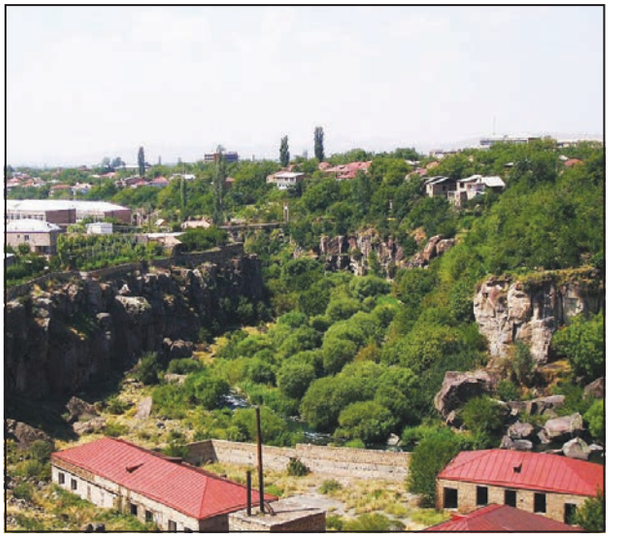
renamed "Tsovak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.103).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 45°38′ E.

**Ashnak** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşnak***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], in the southwest of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 1,420 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.85), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.303). The name of the village is also indicated as "Eshnak" [Eşnək] (348, p.303; 415, p.34; 427, p.294). The village was first referred to in the 5th century. The remnants of the 4th-5th-century Alban church, the ruins of the fortress built in the 9th-10th centuries still remain there. The ancient Ashnak village was located 5 km to the west of the present Ashnak village (427, p.294). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 62 in 1831, 363 in 1873, 469 in 1886, 744 in 1897, 477 in 1904, 507 in 1914 and 806 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression and its inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were massacred or deported from their historical land. The Armenians removed from the villages of the Sasun province of Türkiye were settled in the village in 1915-1920 (427, p.294; 416, p.22). The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had fled the village, managed to return to their ancestral land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.117). They were ousted from the village in 1924-1925. However, the historical facts are distorted in the Armenian authors' works. "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Neighbouring Provinces" states that 62 Armenians lived in the Ashnak village in 1831 and 363 Armenians in 1873 respectively (427, p.294), while actually in those years not Armenians, but only Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.116). At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-k" denoting plurality to the Turkic ethnonym "Ashina/Ashna" [aşina/aşna], implies "a village where the Ashina tribe lives" (180, p.30; 393, p.p.16-20). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.22).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°19′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Ashtarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əştərək***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], district, in the present Aragatsotn province. Now it is a town in the province of Aragatsotn and the centre of the province. It lies 20 km to the northwest of the city of Iravan, by the Kasag River. It was under the Arshakis in the 1st-5th centuries, under the Arabs in the 8th-10th centuries, under the subordination of the Seljuk Turks in the 11th-16th centuries, within the Karbibasar area in the 16th-19th centuries. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Following the Russian invasion in 1828, it was transferred to the subordination of the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, further to the subordination of the Echmiadzin uyezd. It was mentioned as "Ashtarak" [Əştərək] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162), as "Ashtarak [Aştarak] within the area of Karbi in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.75), as "Ashtarak" [Əştərək (Aştarak)] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.24). In everyday speech it is used as "Hashtarak" [Həştərək]. On 9 September 1930 it began to bear the name of the district established in the Armenian SSR. Armenian scholars state that the toponym "Ashtarak" was coined from the word "ashtarak" used in the sense of "a tower" (318, p.p.81-82; 427, p.297).



*The village of Ashtarak*

However, this toponym was coined by combining the word "ashu" [aşu] (aş - *authors*) used in Turkish in the sense of "a high mountainous passage" (339, p.61; 23, p.115) and the word "tarak" used in Turkish in the sense of "a folded mountainous peak", "broken particles of stone" (çınqıl), "a high, jagged mountain" (339, p.543; 23, p.116). At present, the name of the settlement is written in Armenian as "Ashtarak" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.23).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Askipara** (Azerbaijani: ***Əskipara***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara) and at a height of 850 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "aski" [əski] used in Turkish in the sense of "ancient, old" and the word "para" used to mean "an area of land" (339, p.428), "half part" (278, p.120). The village was renamed "Voskepar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.162).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°03′ N., longitude: 45°03′ E.

**Avan** - (Azerbaijani: ***Avan***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz (Ələyəz)], and at a height of 1,680 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.89). That book compiled in 1728 states that its population originates from the Garajalar tribe (143, p.89). The Garajalar is one of the Turkic tribes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 104 in 1831, 321 in 1873, 368 in 1886, 465 in 1897, 300 in 1908, 301 in 1914 and 556 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Neighbouring Provinces" published in Armenian in 1986 states that in 1831-1916 Armenians lived in that place and the Azerbaijanis were introduced as Armenians (427, p.356). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, who were the indigenous people of the village, were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression. In 1916 the Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Sasun, Mush, Erzurum, Van and Kars were settled in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ebani" used in the sense of "a country" in the Urartian language (317, p.70, 339; p.37). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.25).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 44°10′ E.

**Avdallar** - a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 58 km to the southwest of the town of Kotayk (Ellar), 11-12 km to the north of the city of Iravan, and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. Another name for the village is "Abdalar" [Abdalar] (415, p.44). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 59 in 1873, 112

in 1886, 115 in 1897, 131 in 1904, 194 in 1914 and 192 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression, and the Armenians removed from the province of Van of Türkiye in 1918-1919 were settled in the place. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their land only following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 29 Azerbaijanis in 1922, seven in 1926, six in 1931 (415, p.45, 125). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed from the village in 1948-1949. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ar" denoting plurality to the name of the Turkic Abdal tribe (355, p.165). It implies "a village belonging to the Abdals, the Abdal tribe". It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Hatsavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.120).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 44°39′ E.

**Avdibey** (Azerbaijani: ***Avdıbəy***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the southwest of the town of Vanadzor, and at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.40-41). Armenians were removed from the Mush and Erzurum provinces and settled in the village (416, p.99). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village where Armenians live now. The toponym was coined from the personal name "Avdıbəy". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the village was renamed "Tsakhkashen" and further on 21 October 1967 it was renamed again "Tsakhkaber". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.99).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40° 47′ N., longitude: 44°06′ E.

**Avshar** (Azerbaijani: ***Avşar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the Vedibasar area, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), by the canal flowing from the Vedi River, and at a height of 835 m above sea level. It was marked as "Avshar" [Avşar] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.172), as "Afsharyerli" [Əfşaryerli] in the Vedi area in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.51), and as "Afshar" [Avşar] in the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). In their works the Armenian authors state that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.26). Actually, the history of the village is very ancient. That is, "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" pointed out the existence of a village by the name "Avshar" in the Vedi area in the 16th century (143, p.172). The village was inhabited by 80 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 886 in 1873, 1,059 in 1886, 1,166 in 1897, 1,094 in 1904, 1,203 in 1914 and 1,160 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). In 1918-1919 the Azerbaijanis were ousted having been exposed to massacres by Armenians. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had been ousted from the village, managed to return to their land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory in 1920. Along with the Azerbaijanis, Armenians also lived in the village after 1920. The village was inhabited by 420 Azerbaijanis, 322 Armenians in 1922, 533 Azerbaijanis, 317 Armenians in 1926, 608 Azerbaijanis, 327 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.85, 155). Until 1831-1916, only Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.p.154-155). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other

Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950. At present, only Armenians live there.The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Avshar Oghuz tribe meaning "nimble and fond of hunting" (399, p.56). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.26).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°50′ N., longitude: 44°41′ E.

**Ayar** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyər***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. Although the name of the village is Ayar, it is also indicated as "Aghyar". The provincial centre lies 3 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on the bank of the Arpachay. It was under the subordination of the Amaghu temple in the 13th century (364, №736). It was first referred to in the 12th-13th centuries. Until 1828 only Azerbaijanis had lived there. Armenians were removed to the village in 1828-1829 from the Iranian provinces of Khoy, Salmas and Maku (427, p.20; 416, p.7). The village was inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 23 in 1887, three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, 90-91, 160-161). Now only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ayar" used in the sense of "a stratum of urban poor with their own organization and assisting the poor at the expense of the rich" (338, p.574). It was renamed "Agarakadzor" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.7).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°44′ N., longitude: 45°20′ E.

**Ayarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayarlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 25 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), by the tributary of the Abaran River, and at a height of 975 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.24). The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 265 in 1873, 252 in 1886, 355 in 1897, 353 in 1904, 373 in 1914 and 339 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or deported from their historical-ethnic land having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. In 1922 only 97 Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.151). They were ousted from the village in 1924-1925, Armenians and Kurds

*The village of Ayarli*

were settled in their places. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Ayarli" formed from the word "ayari" [ayarı] denoting "a stratum of the urban poor who had their own organization and were aimed at assisting the poor at the expense of the rich" (338, p.574). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Lernamerdz". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.88).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°15′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Ayasli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayaslı***) – a village in the Ararat uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the bank of the Garni River [Gərni çayı], and at a height of 865 m above sea level. It was marked as "Boyuk Ayasli" [Böyük Ayaslı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), and as "Ayasli" [Ayaslı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus" (348, p.24). Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1829 Armenians were removed from the Khoy and Salmas regions of Iran and settled in the village (427, p.228; 416, p.19). The Armenian literature states 1831 as the foundation year of the village (416, p.19). The Armenian researchers have distorted the historical truth. "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 presents a village by the name "Boyuk Ayasli" on the list of the villages annexed to the area of Karni. Its annual income comprised 28,300 *akchas* (143, p.49). Alongside with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 129 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 55 in 1873, 55 in 1886 and 37 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to genocide. A remnant of the Azerbaijanis returned to their historical land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. In 1926 five Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.47) who were ousted in 1929-1930. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Ayasli". In 1918 the village was renamed "Aygestan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.19).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°33′ E.

**Ayghirgol** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayğırgöl***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the east of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), on the Uchkilsa (Vagharshabad) - Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) highway, by Lake Ayghirgol [Ayğırgöl], and at a height of 870 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians settled in the village in 1926 (415, p.p.80-81). The name of the village orginated from the name of Lake Ayghirgol. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Aknalich". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.11).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°14′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Ayisasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayısəsi***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district. The provincial centre lies 17 km to the northeast of the town of

*The village of Ayisasi*

Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The works of Armenian authors mention the name of the village as "Ayses" [Aysəs], "Aysayi" [Aysayi], "Aysasi" [Aysası] (427, p.237). The village has been referred to since the 9th century (422, p.66). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 219 in 1873, 313 in 1886, 311 in 1897, 412 in 1904, 453 in 1914, 336 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91,160-161). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression and the surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their ancestral land only following the

establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 254 in 1922, 184 in 1926, 288 in 1931, 326 in 1939, 232 in 1959, 353 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (415, p.91, 161; 416, p.28). In 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The Alban church, other historical monuments related to Turkic life (the cross rocks) going back to the 7th, 10th and 11th centuries remain in the village even at present (422, p.p.66-69). The toponym was coined by combining the word "ayi" [ayı] used in the sense of "a beast" and the word "sas/sasi" [sas/sası] used in Turkic in the sense of "swamp", "smelly", "wet", "humid" (359, I (1), p. 395). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, the village was renamed "Gizilgul" [Qızılgül], and by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was further renamed "Arates". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.28).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 45°26′ E.

**Aylanli** (Azerbaijani: **Əylənli**) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at the southwestern foot of Mountain Alagoz, at a height of 1,730 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.8). Other names for the village are indicated as "Aynali" [Aynalı], "Aghlyanli" [Ağlyanlı] (415, p.34). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 196 in 1873, 236 in 1886, 308 in 1897, 215 in 1904, 228 in 1914, 315 in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117), and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.220). In February 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units and its inhabitants were completely driven out from their historical-ethnic territories (309, p.220). The Armenians removed from the Turkish province of Mush in 1916-1918 were settled in the village (415, p.117). At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Aylanli" [Əylənli] (143, p.30, 92-93). The village was renamed "Davtashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.66).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°22′ N., longitude: 43°58′ E.

**Aynazur** (Azerbaijani: ***Aynazur***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), and at a height of 1,610 m above sea level. The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians were removed to the Aynazur village from the provinces of Khoy and Salmas of Iran in 1828-1829 (427, p.158; 416, p.13). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1897, four Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.90-91). After 1926 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ayna" used in the sense of "jinn, satan" in Turkic (359, I (1), p.17) and the word "zur" formed on the basis of the word "car" (339, p.p.178-179) used in Turkic in the sense of "a canyon". There is a supposition that the valley was awesome, scary, hence its name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, it was renamed "Akhavnadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.13).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°47′ N., longitude: 45°13′ E.

**Ayrim** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayrım***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial

centre lies 60 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), by the Tona (Debet) River, on the Iravan-Tiflis railway, and at a height of 500 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited only by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village following the settlement of Armenians in the area. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic Ayrim ethnonym (245, p.43). The official documents present it as "Ayrum". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.20).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°13′ N., longitude: 44°55′ E.

**Ayrivang** (Azerbaijani: **Əyrivəng**) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the western bank of Lake Goycha, at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.9). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 65 in 1831, 326 in 1873, 451 in 1886, 545 in 1897, 708 in 1904, 896 in 1914, 735 in 1916 (415, p.p.68-69, 144-145) and 706 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.220). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were driven out brutally from the village by Armenian armed units (309, p.220), and the Armenians brought from abroad were settled there. There was only one Azerbaijani there in 1926 and 17 in 1931 (415, p.69,145). Being pressed by Armenians after 1931, the Azerbaijanis residing in the village moved to the village of "Aghgala" (Berdunk). Since then only Armenians have lived in the village. There is a 9th-10th-century Alban monument, a tower, in the village and the name of the village originates from the name of that tower. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ayri" used in Old Turkic in the sense of "separated, severed" (365, p.p.114-115; 337, p. 238; 339, p.42) and the word "vang" used in the meaning of "a temple". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Hayravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.118).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°26′ N., longitude: 45°05′ E.

**Azadek (Azadyer)** (Azerbaijani: ***Azadek (Azadyer)***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the northwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the right bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,625 m above sea level. The name of the village is mentioned in the works of the Armenian authors as Azatak, Azader, Azad, Azadak (427, p.39, 41). The initial name of the village was Azatak (416, p.8). The village was inhabited by the Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians were removed to the village from the provinces of Khoy and Salmas of Iran in 1828-1829 (427, p.41; 416, p.8). The village was inhabited by 33 Armenians removed from Iran in 1831, 37 Armenians removed from the Salmas province in 1842 (the camera vision of the Daralayaz area). (2017, p.110, 195). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1897, three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.88-89). In 1930 only Armenians lived there. In regards to the formation of the name of the village, the works of Armenian authors state that the Armenians who came to a village called the place "Azadegh" [Azadeğ] saying "azader" ("azad idi" [it was free] (427, p.41) which is contradicting the scientific truth. The name of the settlement was coined on the basis of the word "aza" [aza] used in the sense of "small, minimized" in Old Turkic and the word "tak/dak" used as a phonetic variant of the word "dagh" [dağ] used in Old Turkic and means "a village founded by the small mountain". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.8).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°39′ N., longitude: 45°26′ E.

# B

**Babajan** (Azerbaijani: ***Babacan***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The original name of the village is Babajan deresi (the valley of Babajan) (415, p.26; 348, p.26; 427, p.526). The provincial centre lies 87 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by

*The village of Babajan*

Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], and at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. Its name was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.82), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.26). Babajan was a village inhabited by Azerbaijanis. "The Dictionary of Armenia's Settlements" published in Armenian in 2008 presented the general number of the inhabitants of the village without indicating their ethnic composition (416, p.102). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 107 in 1873, 173 in 1886, 244 in 1897, 259 in 1908, 265 in 1914, 290 in 1916 and 265 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In the spring of 1919 the inhabitants of the village were exposed to Armenian aggression, massacred or deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijanis, who had left the village, managed to return to their ancestral land. The village was inhabited by 309 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 345 in 1926, 373 in 1931 (415, p.27, 111), 522 in 1939, 600 in 1959, 839 in 1970, 1,140 in 1979 (416, p.102), 775 in 1967 (ASE, Vol.1, 1975, p.410) and 880 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.279-280). In 1988 the Armenians ousted the Azerbaijanis from their native land. The toponym was coined in association with the name of Baybecan mentioned in "The Book of Dede Korkut". It was renamed "Gizilkend" [Qızılkənd] by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, and further changed and became "Tsapa-tagh" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.102).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°25′ N., longitude: 45°32′ E.

**Babakishi** (Azerbaijani: ***Babakişi***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 11 km to the northwest of the Hrazdan town, by the Miskhana River [Misxana çayı] and at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. Armenians were deported there from the Alashkirt province of Türkiye in 1829 (427, p.159). The village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village where Armenians were settled. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis (415, p.17) in 1926. In 1930 the three Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were also driven out. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of a male name "Babakishi" [Babakişi]. It is an anthropotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1948, the village was renamed "Aghavnadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.13).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 44°41′ E.

**Babakishi** (Azerbaijani: ***Babakişi***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district. It had been within the district of Abaran until 1972, when the Nairi district was established. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the southeast of the town of Hrazdan, by the canal flowing from the Zangi River [Zəngi çayı] and at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of

the Caucasus (348, p.26). There are 10th-14th-century historical monuments in the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 72 in 1831, 268 in 1873, 435 in 1886, 431 in 1897, 483 in 1904, 573 in 1914 and 471 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.45, 96-97). The village was exposed to Armenian aggression in 1918 and its local inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic land where the Armenians deported from Türkiye were settled (415, p.97). It is indicated that Armenians went there from Tiflis; the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Mush, Sasun and the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (427, p.747; 416, p.49) in 1829. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, four Azerbaijanis lived in the village, along with the Armenians in 1922 and 1931 (415, p.97). They were ousted from the village in the mid 1930s. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was created on the basis of the personal name "Babakishi". İt is an anthropotoponym. The village was renamed "Buzhakan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.49).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 44°14′ E.

**Babirli** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəbirli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. It lies at a 36 km distance from the town of Ani, and at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.27). Following the removal of Armenians and their settlement in the territory of the Iravan Khanate in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis residing in the village moved to Türkiye. The Armenians were removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Bitlis and settled in the village in 1915-1920 (427, p.629). The toponym was formed on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Babirli". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 November 1947, the village was renamed "Bartsrashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.44).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 43°44′ E.

**Baghchajiq** (Azerbaijani: ***Bağçacıq***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies at a 38 km distance from the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)] and at a height of 1,175 m above sea level, at the south-western foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı]. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.33). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 10 in 1831, 82 in 1873, 93 in 1886, 140 in 1897, 101 in 1904, 107 in 1914 and 152 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, who were inhabitants of the village, were massacred or deported from their own historical-ethnic land having been exposed to Armenian aggression. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Partijak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.166).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 44°00′ E.

**Bajoghlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Bacoğlu***) – a village in the area of Shorayel [Şörəyel] of the Kars province, later in the Aleksandropol uyezd, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the Leninakan district until 1937. The village was inhabited by 391 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 543 in 1897, 600 in 1904 and 698 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.40, 123). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenians' genocide. Armenians were removed from the Turkish provinces of Erzurum, Mush and Kars and settled there. (416, p.118). The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes

following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 28 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.40-41, 122-123). In 1928-1929 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from the village where only Armenians live at present. The toponym originated from the "Bozoklu" tribal name of the Oghuz. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Haykavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.118).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°48′ N., longitude: 43°45′ E.

**Balak** (Azerbaijani: ***Bələk***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik district. The provincial centre lies 116 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, on the right bank of the Bazarchay River [Bazarçay çayı], and at a height of 1,680 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" of 1590 (143, p.182). Armenians were settled in the village having been removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas in 1828-1829 (427, p.554). The Azerbaijanis were driven out of their historical land by the armed Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "balak" [bələk] used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a hill" (359, IV (2), p.1,609). The official documents indicate it as "balak" [balak]. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.p.41-42).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°32′ N., longitude: 45°56′ E.

**Bala Mazra** (Azerbaijani: ***Bala Məzrə***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 92 km to the southwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by the Mazra River, and at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. It was marked as "Mazra" [Məzrə] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.62), and as "Bala Mazra" [Bala Mazra] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.164). Another name for the village was

*The village of Bala Mazra*

Gulu aghali (348, p.164). The village was inhabited by 227 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 675 in 1873, 978 in 1886, 1,200 in 1897, 1,658 in 1908, 1,731 in 1914 and 1,375 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted from the village by Armenians. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 359 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 653 in 1926, 912 in 1931 (415, p.27, 113), 1,092 in 1959, 1,652 in 1970, 1,831 in 1979 (416, p.203) and 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.290). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were driven out from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. Presently, Armenians live in the village. There is a 10th-12th century Alban church and 4th-7th-century Oghuz cemetery in the territory of the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "mazra" (mazru) ["məzrə" (məzru)] (104, p.343) which means "a plowed place, field sowed and planted with seeds" in Arabic. "Bala" is a word denoting a distinguishing feature. It has been used as "Pokr Mazra" in Armenian through calque. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.203).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°15′ N., longitude: 45°43′ E.

**Balakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Balakənd***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in

the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the north-west of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 720 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. After 1930 the Azerbaijanis were driven out, and Armenians were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the words "bala" meaning "young" and "kend" meaning "a settlement". The village was renamed "Dovegh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.p.69-70).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°11′ N., longitude: 45°02′ E.

**Baligli** (Azerbaijani: ***Balıqlı***) – a village in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 42 km to the northwest of the town of the Gumru [Gümrü], on the northeastern shore of Lake Arpa, on the western bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay] and at a height of 2,030 m above sea level. Its relief is flat in the southern and northern parts, but hilly in the western and north-western parts. The village was founded in the late 18th - early 19th centuries. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.30). The village was inhabited by 205 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 326 in 1897, 372 in 1908 and 474 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). The village was within the Republic of South-Western Caucasus which was established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920 the village was devastated as a result of the Armenian armed forces' attack, its population moved to the Kars province. Following the Treaty of Kars in 1921, a part of the inhabitants returned to the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, in accordance with the 1921 Kars Treaty, the village was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd within the structure of the Aghbaba area. The village was inhabited by 107 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 178 in 1926, 205 in 1931 (415, p.19, 103), 300 in 1964, 440 in 1970, 472 in 1979 (427, p.556) and 432 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the inhabitants of the village were driven out from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by the Armenians who have moved from Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) of Georgia. The toponym was coined by adding the word-forming

*The village of Baligli*

suffix "-lı" to the word "balıq" (in Azerbaijani: *fish*). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Zorakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.79).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°05′ N., longitude: 43°39′ E.

**Barana** (Azerbaijani: ***Barana***) – a town in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 820 m above sea level. It is bordering Azerbaijan and Georgia. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Baranilar" which was included into the Garagoyunlu" tribal union and originated from the word "sheep", "ram" (ASE, II c, B., 1978, p. 25; 271, p. 29). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 January 1938, the village was renamed "Noyemberyan" in honour of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia in November. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.147).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°10′ N., longitude: 44°59′ E.

**Baryabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Baryabad (Bəyrabad)***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It lies to the north of the Ijevan-Krasnoselsk border, 2 km to the north of the Amir-kheyir [Əmir-xeyir] (Kalavan) village, and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. The Armenian authors mention the village as "Bayirabad", "Bayrabad", "Bayravat", "Bariyabad" [Bəriyabad] (427, p.589, 592, 625). The area of the village had been under the subordination of the Golkend village [Gölkənd] until 1897. The village was inhabited by 111 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 96 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In spring 1919 the Azerbaijanis were driven out by Armenian armed units. The inhabitants of the village found refuge in the villages of the Gazakh uyezd of Azerbaijan. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 85 in 1922, 91 in 1926, 109 in 1931 (415, p.31, 115), 102 in 1939, 205 in 1959 (427, p.625) and 380 Azerbaijanis in 1986. On 24-28 November 1988 the inhabitants of the village were driven out of their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. Presently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bair/bayır" used in the sense of "a hill, highland, barrow" in Turkic (366, p.p.37-38; 339, p.64) and the word "abad". The word "Bayır/bair" is used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "an outer side, wilderness" (2, p.328). The village was renamed "Barepat" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.44).

*The village of Baryabad*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 45°07′ E.

**Basarkechar** (Azerbaijani: ***Basarkeçər***) – a village in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 74 km to the south-east of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], and at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.61). Since 1969 it has been an urban settlement and the center of the district by the same name. Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The census of 1831 indicates that only 178 Azerbaijanis lived there (386, p.p.599-602; 415, p.110). After 1831, 1,296 Armenians, who had been deported from Türkiye, were settled there and the pressure against the Azerbaijanis started. The village was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis and 2,108 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.p.26-27). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or driven out. After Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijanis managed to return there. Armenian authors state in their works that the village was inhabited by 1 Azerbaijani (2,511 Armenians) in 1922, seven Azerbaijanis (3456 Armenians) in 1926, 19 Azerbaijanis (3,914 Armenians) in 1931 (415, p.27, 111), 150 Azerbaijanis, 9,150 Armenians in 1967 (ASE, 1975, vol.1, p.485), nine Azerbaijanis, 8,077 Armenians in 1970. In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely ousted. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the word "kechar " [keçər] (In Azerbaijani: *will pass*) used in the

*The town of Basarkechar now*

indefinite future tense form to the ethnonym "bazar/basar" of Gypchag origin (286, p.p.60-61), which denotes "a place passed by the Bazar/Basar tribe". "...when the word "bazar" is used as a name of a tribe within the complex toponyms, it takes the initial position in the toponymic name" (93, p.31). It was renamed "Vardenis" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 2 May 1969. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.190-191).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 45°43′ E.

**Bash Garni** (Azerbaijani: ***Baş Gərni***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 63 km to the south of the town of Hrazdan, and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.33). The village was built at the source of the Garni River [Gərni çayı]. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in Turkic in the sense of "the source of the river" (339, p.p.76-77) and the word "garni" "gərini" (gərni) used in the sense of "a castle" in the Urartian language (332, p. 68). It was renamed "Garni" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.51).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°43′ E.

**Bashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Başkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the south of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), by the Kavar River and at a height of 2,075 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). Armenians were removed there from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush in 1828-1829, 1914-1919 (427, p.827). The village was inhabited by 191 Azerbaijanis, 272 Armenians in 1873, 243 Azerbaijanis, 385 Armenians in 1886, 357 Azerbaijanis, 440 Armenians in 1897, 410 Azerbaijanis, 704 Armenians in 1914 (415, p.p.68-69, 144-145). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were violently driven out by the Armenian armed forces. The surviving Azerbaijanis returned to their native land after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory in 1920. The village was inhabited by 96 Azerbaijanis, 763 Armenians in 1922, 112 Azerbaijanis, 928 Armenians in 1926, 194 Azerbaijanis,1,156 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.69, 145). In the late 1930s the Azerbaijanis were deported to the Karabaghlar district of Armenia and further to Azerbaijan having been driven out from their historical-ethnic land in 1948-1950 by decision of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers after the district of Karabaghlar had been abolished. At present, only Armenians live there. The initial name of the village was Goycha Bashkendi [Göyçə Başkəndi], the Bashkend was located in the area of Goycha. Later, the word "Goycha" was omitted, the village was named "Bashkend". The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" [baş] used in the sense of "great", "basic", "senior" (339, p.77) and the word "kend". The village was renamed "Gegharkunik" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.55-56).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°15′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Bashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Başkənd***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), by the right flow of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], on the bank of the Bashkendchay, and at a height of 1,540 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). Armenians were removed to the village from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas in 1829-1830 (416, p.194). The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1897, three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.92-93). In 1928-1929 the Azerbaijanis were driven out of the

village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in the sense of "great, basic" in Azerbaijani and the geographical name "kend". It was renamed "Vernashen" by decision of the

*The view of Bashkend*

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.194).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°47′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Bashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Başkənd***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the present Sisian district. The provincial centre lies 118 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,760 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1828-1829 Armenians were settled in the village having been removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (427, p.630). The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in the sense of "great, basic" in Azerbaijani and the geographical name "kend". The village was first renamed "Mazra" and further became "Bartsravan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, and again it was changed and became "Mutsk" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.142).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°31′ N., longitude: 45°54′ E.

**Bashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Başkənd***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kechmish Ellar [Keçmiş Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 42 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bashkoy" [Başköy] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.79), and as "Bashkend" [Başkənd] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1829 Armenians were removed from the Iranian provinces of Salmas and Khoy and settled there (427, p.146). Alongside with the Armenians, 24 Azerbaijanis also lived in the village in 1897 (415, p.p.44-45). In the early 20th century, in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical land by the Armenian armed forces. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in the sense of "head", "the source of the river", "the peak of the mountain", "senior", "basic", "great" in Turkic (339, p.p.76-77) and the geographical name "kend". The village was renamed "Akunk" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.13).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Bashkoy** (Azerbaijani: ***Başköy***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a height of 2,020 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1830 Armenians were settled there having been deported from the Turkish province of Mush, and the Azerbaijanis, who were the basic inhabitants of the village, were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian armed forces. The

toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in the sense of "great, basic, senior" in Azerbaijani and the word "koy" [köy] meaning "a village" in Turkish. In the 1920s the village was renamed "Bashgyugh" being translated through calque. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.43).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 43°58′ E.

**Bashkoy** (Azerbaijani: ***Başköy***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 25 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bashkend" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.128), and as "Bash kyog" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" used in the sense of "basic, great, the peak of the mountain" in Azerbaijani and the word "koy" [köy] meaning "a village" in Modern Turkish. The village was renamed "Saralanj" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.176).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Bashnali** (Azerbaijani: ***Başnalı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 850 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1829-1832 Armenians were removed from the Iranian areas of Salmas and Khoy and settled there (427, p.578). Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 85 in 1873, 56 in 1886, 70 in 1897 and 85 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In March 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide by Armenian Bolshevik units. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to the village following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 10 in 1926 and seven Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.47, 127). In the 1940s the Azerbaijanis were completely driven out from Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic "Bashnali" tribe. The village was renamed "Baghramyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.42).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°58′ N., longitude: 44°31′ E.

**Bayandur** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayandur***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,480 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the Leninakan district until 1937. It was mentioned as "Bayandirli" [Bayandırlı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.131). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830 Armenians were removed from Kars, Mush and Erzurum and settled there (415, p.40; 416, p.43). At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Old Turkic "Bayandur" tribe (399, p.56), denotes "a village inhabited by the Bayandur tribe". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.43).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Bayandur** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayandur***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 87 km to the north of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). In their works the Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Bayandur I" and "Bayandur II" (415, p.22). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 101 in 1831, 514 in 1873, 869 in 1886, 363 in 1897, 830 in 1904 and 409 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 112-113). In 1916 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression, and the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their historical-ethnic land. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. Since 1918 the village has been inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Bayandur" (399, p.56; 299, p.79). The village was renamed "Vaghatur" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 May 1969. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.186).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°36′ N., longitude: 46°22′ E.

**Baysiz (Bashsiz)** (Azerbaijani: ***Baysız (Başsız)***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, to the south of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], on the right side of the Iravan-Gumru highway, and at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. The name of the village is also indicated as "Baysiz" [Baysız] (415, p.34; 427, p.590). In 1831 only 12 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (427, p.590). Later, in the 1940s-1950s the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical land and the Yezidi Kurds removed from Türkiye were settled there (415, p.p.116-117). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-sız" used in Azerbaijani to the word "bash" [baş] used in toponymy in the meaning of "the peak of the mountain, jutting rock, cliffs", "a hill", "the upper flow of a river", "the source of a river", "great", "basic" in Turkic (339, p.p.76-77). At present, the village is inhabitated by Yezidi Kurds and Armenians. By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Otevan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.208-209).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 44°03′ E.

**Baytar** (Azerbaijani: ***Baytar***) – a village in the area of Gizilgoch in the Aleksandropol uyezd, later in the district of Amasiya, presently, in the Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, on the left bank of the Arpachay, and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 231 in 1873, 167 in 1886, 188 in 1897 and 363 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or driven out by the Armenian armed groups. Armenians were removed from the Guleyban village of the Turkish province of Kars and settled in the village in 1918-1920 (427, p.588; 416, p.p.123-124). The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Turkic Baytar (baydar) tribe (222, p.42). The village was renamed "Hovtun" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.123-124).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°58′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Bazarchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Bazarçay***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 131 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at the upper flow of the Bazarchay River, on the lowland, and at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August

1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.28). The village was inhabited by 469 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 631 in 1897, and 635 Azerbaijanis in 1908 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). After 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village where the Armenians removed from abroad were settled. In 1926 three Azerbaijanis lived there, along with the Armenians (415, p.77). In 1929 those Azerbaijanis were also driven out. Presently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic tribal name "Bazar" (286, p.61) and the word "chay". After 1991 the village was renamed "Gorayk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.63).

*The view of Bazarchay*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°40′ N., longitude: 45°48′ E.

**Bazarjig** (Azerbaijani: ***Bazarcıq***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 13.5 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the left side of the Iravan-Abaran highway, on the right bank of the Abaran River and at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.113), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.28). The village was initially populated by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were removed to the village from Mush, Alashkirt and Bitlis in 1829-1830 (427, p.389; 416, p.28). The toponym was created by adding the diminitive suffix "-cıq" to the Turkic ethnonym "Bazar (Basar) (286, p.61). The village was renamed "Arayi" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 June 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.28).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Bazirkhana** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəzirxana***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former district of Aghin [Ağin (Ani)], in the present Shirak province. It lies 37 km to the south of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], by the Arpachay [Arpaçay], by the Canal of Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq], and at a height of 1,740 m above sea level. The toponym was formed by adding the word "khana" to the word "bazir" – a plant oil, extracted from the seeds of flax grown in that area (35, p.159). The village was renamed "Dzitankov" in 1924. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.125).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°30′ N., longitude: 43°48′ E.

**Bejayazli (Bekjigazli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Becəyəzli (Bekciqazlı)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It lies 500 m to the northeast of the Artashat town, at a height of 835 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bekjigazli" [Bekciqazlı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.36). The name of the village was fixed as Bejazli [Becazlı] (266, p.264). Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Armenians were removed to the village from the Iranian areas of Khoy and Salmas in 1823-1830 (386, p.p.551-554). Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 102 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 22 in 1873, 19 in 1886 and 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported having been exposed to genocide committed by Armenian armed units. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village in 1920-1924 following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 11 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p. 47, 127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective

Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948. Presently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bek" used in Turkic in the meaning of "firm", "solid" and the Turkic ethnonym "qaz" (kas) (299, p.92). The "-lı" in the final position of the toponym is a suffix denoting possession. The village was renamed "Vostan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 July 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.163).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°57′ N., longitude: 44°33′ E.

**Beydagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəydağ (Baydaq)***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It lies at a 5 km distance from Gafan, on the left bank of the Okhchu River. The village was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 51 in 1873, 68 in 1886, 118 in 1897, 193 in 1904 and 58 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.54-55, 134-135). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or driven out having been exposed to Armenian aggression. The Azerbaijanis, who left the village, managed to return to their own homes in 1923-1924 following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 32 in 1931 (415, p.55, 135) and 37 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.588). Armenians were removed to the village in 1929-1930. In 1959 the village was integrated into the town of Gafan. Later the former inhabitants of the village were registered in the census as the inhabitants of the town of Gafan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bey (bak)" ["bəy" (bək)] used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "tall, great" (359, VI (1), p.754; 278, p.35) and the word "dagh" (a mountain) and denotes "a village by the high, great mountain". It should also be added that "the word "bey" was used in Old Turkic as "bek" in the sense of "a hill" (287, p. 468). In the initial position of the toponyms, the word "bey" means "tall, great", "a hill", whereas in the final position "agha" denotes "a rich man".

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°24′ E.

**Beykend** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəykənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. Armenian authors mention the village as "Bekyand", "Kichik Bekyand" in their works (427, p.287). The provincial centre lies 23 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], to the northwest of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Beykend" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.126), and as "Kichik Bekand" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.36). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it following the removal of the Armenians from Türkiye and their settlement in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was coined by combining the word "bey (bak)" used in the meaning of "a hill, upperland" in Old Turkic (278, p.35) and the word "kend", denotes "a village located on the hills, mountainous place". It is an orotoponym. It was renamed "Pokr Parni" in 1920 and further changed by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 May 1969 again and became "Anushavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.22).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 43°58′ E.

**Beykend** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəykənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 33 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), by the Garangu River, and at a height of 1,680 m above sea level. Although it was mentioned as "Beykend" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" which is the Ottoman source from 1728 (143, p.126), the 19th-century Russian sources (348, p.36, 364, №1125) and the works by the Armenian authors (415, p.42) mentioned it as "Bekant". In accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the original inhabitants of the

village, the Azerbaijanis, moved to Türkiye following the removal of Armenians and their settlement in the territory of the Iravan Khanate. Armenians were removed from the Turkish province of Mush, and Iran and settled in the village (416, p.136). The toponym was coined by combining the word "bey" (bek) used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "a hill, upperland, peak" (278, p.35) and the word "kend". It is an orotoponym. It was renamed "Mets Parni" in 1920. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.136).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 44°06 E.

**Birali** (Azerbaijani: ***Birəli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. The other name of the village was Pirli (415, p.84). The provincial centre lies 43 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 1,815 m above sea level. It was marked as "Pirilar" [Pirilər] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.173), as "Yukhari Pirli" [Yuxarı Pirli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.107), and as "Birali" [Birəli] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.39). The toponym "Birali" is a modified form of the toponym "Pirilar/Pirli". Given that the ancient name of the village was "Pirilar/Pirli", one can come to a conclusion that the toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Pirilar/Pirli". The village was renamed "Lanjar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.86).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°49′ N., longitude: 44°59′ E.

**Bittija** (Azerbaijani: ***Bittica***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northeast of the town of Gamarli (Artashat), at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.39). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 246 in 1897, 198 in 1914 and 195 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to aggression of the Armenian armed units, and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia. Alongside with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 73 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 60 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 85 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.45, 127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed to Azerbaijan driven out from their historical-ethnic land in 1948-1950. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-ja" [-cə] to the Turkic ethnonym "Bitli" (271, p.33). The village was renamed "Bartsrashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1954. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.44).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°34′ E.

**Bjni** (Azerbaijani: ***Bcni***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, on the right bank of Zangi River [Zəngi çayı], at the foot of Zinjirli Mountain [Zincirli dağı], and at a height of 1,610 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bechni" [Beçni] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.36), as "Bijni" [Bicni] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). The local inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. In 1829-1830, as well as 1915-1927 Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish regions of Bolis and Van, following the 1828 Treaty of Turkmenchay (427, p.737). The village was inhabited by 232 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 685 in 1873, 826 in 1908, 1,176 in 1914 and 1,309 Azerbaijanis in 1916, along with the

Armenians there (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village by Armenian armed units. The Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory beginning from 1922. The village was inhabited by 48 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 64 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.17, 101). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to leave for Azerbaijan in 1948. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Turkic tribe "Bechenek" (399, p.488). "Bjni" is the Arabic spelling of the ethnonym "Bechenak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.49).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 44°38′ E.

**Boghazkesen** (Azerbaijani: ***Boğazkəsən***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former district of Aghin [Ağin (Ani)], in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the south of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], in the left flow of the Garangu River [Qaranqu çayı], and at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.40). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been removed from Türkiye and settled in the territory of the Iravan Khanate in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Alashkirt were settled there (416, p.127). The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the tribe "Boghazkesen". The village was renamed "Dzorakap" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.127).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°34′ N., longitude: 43°52′ E.

**Boghutlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Boğutlu***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 63 km to the west of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)] and at a height of 1,200 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bugiti" [Buqıtı] (N1109) in the almanac "The Collection of Statistic Data on the Population of the Transcaucasian Area" in Russian, as "Bughutlu" ["Buğutlu"] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.44). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were settled in the village having been removed from the Turkish province of Kars. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lu" to the word "bughut" used in Turkish in the meaning of "a mountain deer" (323, p.73). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 July 1950, the village was renamed "Arteni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.38).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 43°45′ E.

**Boyuk Arikhvali** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Arıxvəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 29 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,960 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.128), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the removal of Armenians from Türkiye and their settlement in the territory of the Iravan Khanate. The toponym was coined by combining the name of the tribe "Arikh" and the personal name Vali (35, p.160), means "a settlement belonging to Vali of the Arikh tribe". The word "boyuk" in the initial position of the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature which is pertinent to the Azerbaijani toponymy. The ethnonym "Arikh" [Arıx] is reflected in the sources

as "Arikhli" ["Arıxlı"] (142, p.39). It was renamed "Mets Mantash" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 November 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.136).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 44°03′ E.

**Boyuk Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Armudlu***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 11 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad], and at a height of 855 m above sea level. The village was populated by 129 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (386, p.p.579-580) and 52 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.138-139). In 1930 Azerbaijanis were driven out of the village by the state of Armenia. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was created by adding the suffix "-lu" to the word "armud" and denotes "a place where there are pears". The word "boyuk" (in Azerbaijani: *great, big*) in the initial position of the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature. The village was renamed "Tandzut" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.p.195-196).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

**Boyuk Ayrim** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Ayrım***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 69 km to the southeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), on the left side of the Iravan-Tiflis highway, and at a height of 690 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 171 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 223 in 1897, 390 in 1908 and 381 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, 67, 98-99). In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were ousted by the Armenian Bolshevik units. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village only after Soviet power had been established in present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 454 in 1922, 282 in 1926, 391 in 1931 (415, p.7, 99), 530 in 1939, 550 in 1959 and 815 Azerbaijanis in 1970 (427, p.244). In different years (1873, 1886, 1908, 1897, 1922, 1926, 1931) the census states

*The village of Boyuk Ayrim*

that only Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.67, p.p.98-99). However, this historical fact has been distored and the "The Dictionary of the Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces" presents the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village as an Armenian population (427, p.244). In 1950 the village was merged with the Shnogh fruit-growing Sovkhoz. In November 1988 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were ousted by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the ethnonym "Ayrim" which is a phonetic variant of the name of the Oghuz tribe Eymur (Eymir, İmir) (238, p.324; 178, p.204). M. Valili (Baharli) considers the tribe of Ayrim as a branch of the Seljuks (245, p.43). At present, the village is called "Mets Ayrum". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.136).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°10′ N., longitude: 44°49′ E.

**Boyuk Deliler** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Dəlilər***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It lies 24 m to the northwest of the town of Artashat

(Gamarli), by the canal flowing from the Garni River, and at a height of 835 m above sea level. It was marked as "Deliler" [Dəlilər] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), and as "Boyuk Deliler" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). Armenian authors refer to it as "the village of Deliler" [Dəlilər kəndi] in their works (415, p.48). The Armenian literature states that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.64). Actually, the historical truth has been distorted. Since, "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 mentions the village of Deliler with an annual income of 20,000 *akchas* (143, p.49) among the villages included in the Karni area. Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). Armenians were settled in the village having been removed from the Khoy province of Iran in 1828-1829. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 46 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 115 in 1873, 124 in 1886 and 134 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide of Armenian armed units. Few Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1922, four in 1926 and four Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In the mid 1930s the Azerbaijanis living in the village were completely driven out by the order of the Armenian state. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lər" denoting plurality to the "Tele (Deli)" ethnonym of the Old Turkic tribe (180, p.21). The word "boyuk" [böyük] in the initial position denotes a distinguishing feature. It was renamed "Dalar" by decision of the Armenian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.64).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°58′ N., longitude: 44°32′ E.

**Boyuk Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Qarakilsə***) – a town in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the Pambak region, the present centre of the Lori province. It is the first name of the former Gugark district. It lies at a distance of 104 km from the city of Iravan, and at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Alban temple. Being built of the black stone, the temple in that area was called "Garakilsa" (a black temple) and later "Garakilsa" turned into a toponym. The word "boyuk" denotes a distinguishing feature. The settlement was first renamed "Martunashen" in 1926 and further by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was changed and became "Kirovakan", and for the third time renamed "Vanadzor" by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 25 June 1992. In 1988 Armenians committed murders against the Azerbaijanis in this city. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.187).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°48′ N., longitude: 44°29′ E.

**Boyuk Garagoyunlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Qaraqoyunlu***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, presently, in the Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 86 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], to the right of the highway leading to the village of Zod and at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Yellija" [Yellicə] (427, p.46). It was marked as "Yellija Garagoyunlu" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 379 in 1831, 408 in 1873, 591 in 1886, 447 in 1897, 505 in 1908, 655 in 1914 and 516 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In 1919 the inhabitants of the village were exposed to the Armenian armed units' attack and left the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their land, following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 392 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 374 in 1926, 488 in 1931 (415, p.27, 111), 562 in 1939, 746 in 1959, 1,130 in 1970 and 1,407 Azerbaijanis

in 1979 (427, p.46). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were ousted by the Armenian state. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Garagoyunlu". The word "boyuk" denotes a distinguishing feature. It was renamed "Azizli" [Əzizli] by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, and further it was changed again and became "Norabak" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.150).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°52′ E.

**Boyuk Jamishli** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Camışlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz) [Alagöz] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the bank of the Abaran River, and at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It had been within the former Abaran district until 1972; after the Aragats district was established on 15 March 1972, the village was integrated into it. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.80). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Following the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Yezidi Kurds removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Subsequently, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "boyuk" [böyük] denoting a distinguishing feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the name of the Turkic tribe "Jamishli" [Camışlı] (142, p.29). It was renamed "Alagyaz" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 January 1938. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.9).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Boyuk Kapanak** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Kəpənək***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the east of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 2,045 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the former Leninakan district until 1937. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.113). The original inhabitants were Azerbaijanis who were driven out of it by the Armenian armed units after Armenians had been removed from the Erzurum province of Türkiye in 1877-1878 and settled in the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "kapanakchi" (195, p.159) derived of the word "kapanak" used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "a felt cloak". The word "kapanak" in the sense of "a felt cloak" is also encountered in "The Book of Dede Korkut". "Boyuk" denotes a distinguishing feature. It was renamed "Musaelyan" by decision of the Armenian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated 3 January 1935. At present, the village is called "Erzurum". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p. 142).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°45′ N., longitude: 43°59′ E.

**Boyuk Keyti** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Keyti***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the north of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,740 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the former Leninakan district until 1937. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.128). The other name for the village was Keyti or Kayti [Kaytı] (415, p.44). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region in accordance with the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828). The Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish provinces of Kars, Mush and Erzurum in 1828-1829 (416, p.p.207-208). The toponym was coined from the word "kat" [kət] used in Turkic in the meaning of "the sunny

side of the woodless mountain slope" (339, p.264) and the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature. It was renamed "Keti" by decision of the Armenian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.207-208).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°53′ N., longitude: 43°50′ N.

**Boyuk Mazra** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Məzra***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar

*The village of Boyuk Mazra*

[Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 86 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], on the bank of the Mazra River, and at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.62), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.164). Another name for the village was Kaliaghali [Kalıağalı] (415, p.26). The village was inhabited by 293 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 956 in 1873, 1,379 in 1886, 1,652 in 1897, 1,842 in 1908, 1,970 in 1914, 1,792 in 1916 and 220 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). After Armenian armed groups had attacked the village of Boyuk Mazra and massacred or deported its inhabitants from their historical land in March 1919 (309, p.305), 572 Armenians were settled there in 1922 (415, p.113). The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had left the village, managed to return to their ancestral land, following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 572 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 594 in 1926, 867 in 1931 (415, p.27, 113) and 2,500 Azerbaijanis in 1988 (85, p.p.281-282). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their own land by the state of Armenia with the participation of the Armenian inhabitants. At present, only Armenians live in the village. There is a 9th-century Alban historical monument in the village with a writing "The year of 881" on it. There is also an Oghuz cemetery by the village. All this testifies to the fact that historically, Azerbaijanis have lived there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Azerbaijani word "boyuk" and the word "mazra" used in Arabic in the sense of "a plowed land, a field sowed with seeds" (104, p.343) It was renamed "Mets Masrik" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.136).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°13′ N., longitude: 45°46′ E.

**Boyuk Sariyal** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Sarıyal***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. It had been under the subordination of the former Leninakan district until 1937. Another name for the village was Saral (415, p.44). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been removed from Türkiye and settled in the village in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature with the word "sara" (sarı) used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a low land, field, area" (359, IV (1), p.315) and the word "yal" in the meaning of "the slope of a mountain", "a mountain passage, hill" (339, p.648), used in Modern Literary Azerbaijani in the sense of "the top of a high place", "a hillock", "the top of a slope" (10, p.479). The village was renamed "Mets Sariar" by decision of the Armenian SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dated

2 March 1940. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p. 136).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°53′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Boyuk Shahriyar** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Şəhriyar***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad], by the canal where the Hrazdan flows, and at a height of 870 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.290). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it, after Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians were removed from the Turkish provinces of Van, Ighdir, Tuzluja and the Iranian province of Salmas in 1915-1922 and settled in the village (416, p.143). The toponym was created by combining the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature and the personal name "Shahriyar". It is an anthropotoponym. It was renamed "Nalbandyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.143).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 43°59′ E.

**Boyuk Shishtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Şiştəpə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan), on the left side of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], opposite the village of Kichik Shishtepe, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the north of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. "The Iravan Province Review Book" points out that the village of Shishtepe in the liva of Shorayel (Shryuegel) is a timar under the name of Osman with an income of 4,000 *akchas* (143, p.154). In May 1918 the Armenian armed groups led by Andranik committed genocide in the village of Shishtepe. Few people managed to survive from the massacres (7, p.75). Since 1920 the Armenian families coming from Türkiye had been settled in the village. The Turkish cemetery had survived until recently at the foot of Shishtepe Mountain. The toponym was formed by combining the word "shish" used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "the peak, the highest point of a mountain, hill" (196, p.42) and the word "tepe" used in the sense of "a small mountain". It was renamed "Mets Sepasar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.137).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Boyuk Shollu Damirchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Şöllü Dəmirçi***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It lies 28 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 830 m above sea level. It had been within the district of Vagharshabad (Echmiadzin) until the district of Zangibasar was established. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 338 in 1831 (386, p.p.547-548), 1,318 in 1886 (The Collection of the Statistical Data on the Population of the Transcaucasian Area, Tiflis, 1893, №101, *in Russian*), 238 in 1922, 417 in 1926 and 453 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, 82-83, 152-153). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950, at the same time, the Armenians brought from abroad were settled in the village. In 1988 the Armenian state deported 3,540 Azerbaijani families living there. Presently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "chol" ("shol") with the identifying suffix "-lu" (287, p.p.112-114) and the Turkish ethnonym "damirchi" (271, p.

466). The word "boyuk" in the initial position of the toponym denotes a distinguishing feature. The village was renamed "Shorlu Damirchi" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, and further changed into "Dashtavan" by decision dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.65).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Boyuk Vedi** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Vedi***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the area of Vedibasar, a town in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli),

*The village of Boyuk Vedi*

by the Vedibasar River, at a height of 880 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.172), in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.51), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.50). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 799 in 1831, 1,743 in 1873, 2,110 in 1886, 2,792 in 1897 and 2,672 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis had to desert the village as a result of the massacres committed by the Armenian armed units, and found refuge in the territory of Iran for a while. In the 1920s the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. The village was populated by 1,504 Azerbaijanis, 453 Armenians in 1922, 1,545 Azerbaijanis, 261 Armenians in 1926, 1,254 Azerbaijanis, 214 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.85, 155). In 1972 there were 5,624 Azerbaijanis and Armenians living together there. In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or driven out by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature and the word "vadi" used in Arabic in the sense of "a long canyon between two mountains", "an estuary", "a field, desert", "an area", "space, place" (104, p.83). The name of the settlement has been used as "Mets Vedi" in Armenian through calque. It was renamed "Vedi" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.p.191-192).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 44°43′ E.

**Boyuk Zeyva** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Zeyva***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. It lies 5.5 km to the southwest of Echmiadzin. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.97). The indigenous people of the village were Azerbaijanis. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1828-1829 the Armenians removed from the Iranian provinces of Salmas and Khoy and in 1915-1916 the Armenians from the Turkish province of Alashkirt were settled in the village (427, p.320). Along with the Armenians, the village was populated by 29 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.82-83). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical-ethnic land by the Armenian armed units. Presently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" denoting a distinguishing feature and the word "zaviya" used in Arabic in the meaning of "a nook, corner, angle" (104, p.207). The word "zaviya" is associated with Islamic studies and is a synonym of the word "a khanagah" in Persian and implies "a place where the dervishes live and perform prayers under one particular sheykh or murshid's management". Under the Safavids the religious people ranked the second

after the feudals among the previliged strata. The religious people included sheikh-ul-Islam in every province, vaiz (preachers) and the sheikhs in the mansions of the dervishes (khanagahs and zaviyas). Houses built on a corner, in any angle, out of the people's reach, for the religious men who spent their life in prayers and ascets were called zaviya, later those places turned into settlements. (93, p.54). Thus, the names of the Zeyva villages were formed on the basis of the word "zaviya". On the other side, this indicates again those areas used to be under the Safavids. The village was renamed "Aratashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.24).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Bozabdal** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozabdal***) – a village in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), on the left bank of the Pambak River [Pəmbək çayı], at the foot of Bozabdal Mountain [Bozabdal dağı], and at a height of 1,615 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Bzovdal" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.130; 427, p.548), as "Bzobdal", "Bzovdere" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.35). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonyms "boz" (287, p.254) and "abdal" (355, p.16). It was renamed "Bazum" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.41).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 44°26′ E.

**Bozdoghan** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozdoğan***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at an eight-verst distance from the Arpachay, and at a height of 1,570 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.96), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been removed from Türkiye and settled in the territory of the Iravan Khanate in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of a Turkic Oghuz tribe "Bozdoghan" (303a. p.11; 238, p.p.188-189, 332). It is an ethnotoponym. The village was renamed "Sarakap" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.176).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°33′ N., longitude: 43°43′ E.

**Bozyokhush** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozyoxuş***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the east of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 2,045 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been removed from Türkiye and settled in the territory of the Iravan Khanate in accordance with the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was formed by combining the word "boz" used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "grassless, bare, woodless" (278, p.p.38-39; 339, p.p.87-88) and the word "yokhush" meaning "an uphill, upward slope". The village was renamed "Musaelyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946. According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.142).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°59′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Bughdashen** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğdaşen***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 41 km southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the highway of Gumru-Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan), by the Arpachay, and at a height of 1,460 m above sea level. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until the 1830s. The Armenians were removed to the village in 1828-1829 from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Erzurum, Bitlis and Mush (427, p.535). The toponym was formed by combining the word "bughda" [buğda] meaning "wheat" and the word "shen" [şen] meaning "shenlik", i.e. "a village", as used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a village", "a place of residence". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 December 1947, it was renamed "Bagravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.40).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 43°43′ E.

**Bulkheyir** – (Azerbaijani: ***Bulxeyir***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the right branch of the Abaran River, at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı] and at a height of 1,875 m above sea level. It was marked as "Bulkheyir" [Bulxeyir] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.174), as "Abulkheyir" [Əbülxeyir] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.54), as "Blkher" [Blxer] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.40). In their works the Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Plkher" [Plxer], "Bulkhayir" [Bulxayır] (415, p.4). The ethnonym "Bulkher" was formed by adding the word "er" used in Turkish as "brave" to the ethnonym "Bulkhi". "Bulkher" is a phonetic variant of the ethnonym "Bulgar". The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Bulkher". The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye following the settlement of Armenians in this region. It was renamed "Shenavan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.157).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Burun** (Azerbaijani: ***Burun***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Ganja governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 73 km to the north of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined from the word "burun" used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "a dry land forthcoming or extending towards the water" (253, p.99), "a mountainous, rocky part of the dry land indenting into the sea" (9, p.330), "a part of a mountain or rock protruding as a sharp angle" (198, p.151), as well as used in other Turkic languages as "a mountainous indention, a sandy range, a sandy hill", "a branch of mountain isolated from the mountainous range, a tongue" (339, p.p.103-104). By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Akner". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.12).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°32′ N., longitude: 46°18′ E.

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**Chakhirli -** (Azerbaijani: *Çaxırlı*) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 76 km to the southeast of the town of Qavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], on the southeastern shore of Lake Goycha, and at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.281). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 212 in 1831, 770 in 1873, 1,020 in 1886, 1,204 in 1897, 1,349 in 1908, 1,653 in 1914, 1,501 in 1916 and 85 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In spring 1918 the Azerbaijanis left their settlement having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed men. In September-October 1919 the Azerbaijanis residing in the village were deported from their ancestral land to the last person. In 1915-1918 the Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush, Van and Erzurum were settled there (416, p.95). The surviving Azerbaijanis, who had left the village, managed to return to their own land following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 679 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 763 in 1926, 975 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113), and 1,500 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis residing in the village were deported from their historical-ethnic land as a result of the policy pursued by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym "chakhirli" was coined on the basis of a Turkic ethnonym (272, p.22). F. Sumer states that one of the main branches of the Turkic Garagoyunlu tribes was also "Chakurlu" [çəkürlü] (238, p.158). Thus, the toponym "Chakhirli" was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Chakhirli/ Chakurlu" [çaxırlı/ çəkürlü], and "Chakhirli" is a phonetic form of the ethnonym "Çakırlı/ Çəkürlü". The village was renamed "Sovetakert" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. Further, it changed again and became "Khachakhbyur" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.95).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ E., longitude: 45°41′ E.

**Chakhmag** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaxmaq***) – a village in the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya (Aghbaba) [Ağbaba], in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 14 km of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the border of Türkiye, and at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors the residents of the village were mentioned as "Garapapaglar" (415, p.20, 105). The Garapapags are an ethnographic group of the Azerbaijanis and one of the Turkic tribes. The village was inhabited by 222 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 282 in 1897, 360 in 1908, 406 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p. 20-21, 104-106). In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were deported. They managed to return to their land after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 82 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 111 in 1926, 89 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 197 in 1970 and 400 Azerbaijanis in 1987. The Armenian families were removed to the village in 1922. In the summer and autumn months of 1988-1989 the Azerbaijanis were driven out by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethronym "Chakhmag" attributed to the Turkish Shahsevan tribe (95, p.p.192; 93, p.p.87-88). The village was renamed "Kamkhut" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p. 106).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°54′ E., longitude: 43°42′ E.

**Chapni** (Azerbaijani: ***Çəpni***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 1,050 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia after the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.280). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Chapni" of the Old Oghuz tribe (399, I, p.59; 228, p.40). The name of one of the Gizilbash tribes is also "Chapni" (175, p.14). In official documents it is written as "Chapni" [Çapni]. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.164).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°16′ N., longitude: 46°27′ E.

**Chatgiran** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatqıran***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the south of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), and at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Chatgiran where Moslems reside" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.82), as "Jadgran" [Cadqran] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81) and as "Chatigran" [Çatıqran] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.46). In 1828-1830 Armenians were removed from the Iranian province of Khoy and the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush and settled in the village (427, p.824; 416, p.54). Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.126). In 1840 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenians. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chat" [çat] used in Turkish in the meaning of "the spine of the mountain, the indent of the mountain, rocky height, a place merging two valleys, a canyon, a mountain ridge with downland", "a space between two rivers" (359, III (2), p.1893; 339, p.608) and the word "kuren" (quran, qıran, qran) used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a hedge, fence", "a camp", "a cattle shed", "a settlement", "a nomad tent" (339, p.3, 173, 18) to express "a place of residence, village in the rocks, between two rifts, between two rivers". The village was renamed "Hrazdan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935 and further "Gekhashen" by decision dated 21 October 1967. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.54).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°14′ N., longitude: 44°43′ E.

**Chaykend** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaykənd***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 97 km to the north of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the bank of the Tarsa River [Tərsa çayı], on the highway of Krasnoselsk-Dilijan-Ijevan, and at a height of 1,240 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.278).The foundations of the village were laid in 1778. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 754 in 1897, 660 in 1904, 677 in 1914, 772 in 1916 and 847 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.32-33, 116-117). In spring of 1919 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were driven out by Armenian armed units. The surviving Chaykend inhabitants managed to return to their village only after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 569 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 616 in 1926, 662 in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117), 893 in 1939, 809 in 1959, 1,140 in 1970, 1,112 in 1979 (416, p.70) and 1,110 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.90-91). In November-December 1988 the residents of the village were deported from their historical territories by the state of

*Chaykend*

Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. Being founded by the river, the village was called "Chaykend". The village was renamed "Dprabak" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.70).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 45°07′ E.

**Chilovkhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çilovxanlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,540 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. Other names for the village are stated as "Chilovkhan, Chlovkhanli, Chlovkhan, Jelokhan" [Çilovxan, Çlovxanlı, Çlovxan, Celoxan] in various sources (427, p.654). The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Chilovkhanli" of the Mughanli tribe (286, p.72). The village was renamed "Beniamin" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.45).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

**Chimankend** (Azerbaijani: ***Çimənkənd***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 1,075 m above sea level. It had been the centre of the district of Garabaghlar which had existed earlier. In connection with the abolishment of the district of Garabaghlar in 1948-1949 the village was given to the subordination of the former Vedi district. It was marked as "Jmankend" [Cmankend] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.286). The village was inhabited by 756 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 924 in 1886, 1,260 in 1897, 1,725 in 1904 and 1,879 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed units and the survivors were forcibly driven out from the village. The Armenians, who were removed from Türkiye after 1920, were settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village, after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was populated by 880 Azerbaijanis, 210 Armenians in 1922, 690 Azerbaijanis, 141 Armenians in 1926, 663 Azerbaijanis, 178 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In the subsequent years the population of the village were registered in general form (Armenians and Azerbaijanis were indicated together). In 1972 there were 1,917 residents there, out of which 90% were Azerbaijanis. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chiman" denoting "a meadow", "a sward" ("chaman" is used as "chiman" in Azerbaijani dialects) and the word "kend" used in the sense of "a settlement". The village was renamed "Urjadzor" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.p.200-201).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 44°49′ E.

**Chinarlı** (Azerbaijani: ***Çinarlı***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamsaddin (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 78 km to the east of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 750 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Along with the Armenians, four Azerbaijanis lived there in 1926 (415, p.p.74-75). At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the name of a plane tree "chinar". It is mentioned as "Chinari" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.74; 266, p.225). At present, the name of this settlement is indicated as "Chinari" in the official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.164).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 45°34′ E.

**Chinchin** (Azerbaijani: ***Çinçin***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamsaddin (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the northeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 1,290 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chin" [çin (çın)] used in Turkish in the sense of "a steep mountainous canyon", "an unattainable, steep mountain" (337, p.239). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.164).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°54′ N., longitude: 45°21′ E.

**Chiragli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çıraqlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,820 m above sea level. It had been within the district of Leninakan until 1937. The Armenians were removed to the village from the Turkish provinces of Erzurum, Khnis (Hnis) and Mush in 1828-1829 (416, p.171). It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.125), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.285). The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-lı" to the ethnonym "Chirag" (235, p.p.23-24, 38, 48-56; 287, p.p.336-337, 350-351) implying "a settlement, village belonging to the Chirag (Shirak-Sirak) tribe. One of the Gizilbash tribes is also "Chiraglar" (ASE, V.10, B., 1987, p.364). The village was renamed "Jrarat" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.171).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Chirchir** (Azerbaijani: ***Çırçır***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Kəvər], on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü], by the Zangi River, and at a height of 1,915 m above sea level. The village had been within the former district of Akhta (Hrazdan) until the former Sevan district was established, i.e. 31 December 1931. Another name for the village was Sutokulan [Sutökülən] (143, p.18). It was noted as Chirchir" [Çirçir] in the works of Armenian authors (419, p.121), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.285). In Azerbaijani dialects and local idioms and Turkic languages the sound replacement ş~ç is normal. The village was renamed "Varser" by decision of the Presidium of the

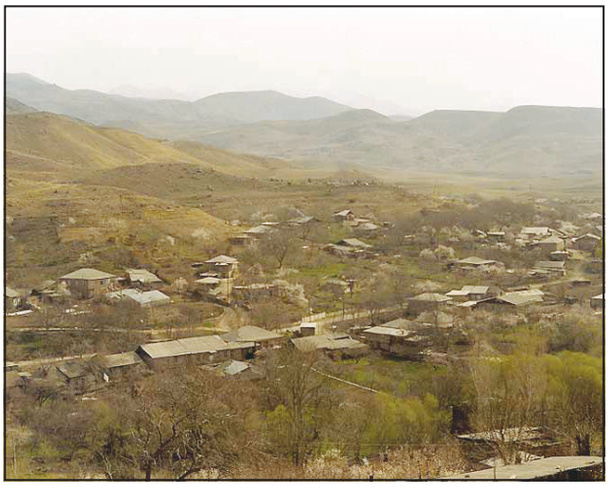
Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.191).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°33′ N., longitude: 44°54′ E.

**Chirpili** (Azerbaijani: ***Çırpılı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. It was noted as "Chirpili" [Çirpili] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.285). The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-lı" to the word "chirpi" [çırpı] used in the sense of "a withered branch, fragments of bush" (12, p.441). The village was renamed "Jrapi" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.171-172).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°33′ N., longitude: 43°40′ E.

**Chiva** (Azerbaijani: ***Çiva***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the west of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on both the banks of the Yelpin River, which is the right branch of the Arpachay, at a height of 1,250 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.57), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.284). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 29 in 1831, 294 in 1873, 431 in 1886, 689 in 1897, 562 in 1904, 612 in 1914, 758 in 1916 and 1,200 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). In late 1919 the village was exposed to the aggression of the Armenian armed units, and its inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were deported. The surviving village residents managed to return to their ancestral land, after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 391 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 367 Azerbaijanis, 94 Armenians in 1926, 367 Azerbaijanis, 221



*The village of Chiva*

Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). Armenians have settled there in a mass form since 1926. By decision of the USSR government, in 1948-1950 the inhabitants of the village were forced to move to Azerbaijan. Although after 1953 part of them had returned to the village, in November 1988 the Azerbaijanis, who were living there, were deported by the state of Armenia (211, p.203). At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Chiva" which is a phonetic form of the name of the Turkic tribe "Yiva" (399, I, p.56). The "y~ç" parallels manifest themselves widely in the Turkic languages (70, p.529; 87, p.170). The "y~ç" replacement in the words "yar" "char" used in the meaning of "a canyon", "a high rock", "a steep shore" is a bright example of it. At present, in the official documents in Armenian the name of the settlement is written as "Chiva". According to the new law "On the Administrative-territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.164).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°46 E., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Chivinli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çivinli***) – a village in the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya (Aghbaba) [Ağbaba] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 37 km of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the border between Türkiye and Georgia, and at a height of 2,125 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.284). The village was inhabited by the Garapapags, one of the ethnographic groups of the Azerbaijanis (415, p.20). In the historical literature the name of the village is mentioned as Guluseyran [Gülüseyran]. The village was inhabited by 270 Azerbaijanis in 1905 and 350 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.104-105). The village was within the South-western Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920 the village was devastated as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, its population had to move to the villages of the Kars province. Following the Treaty of Kars, a part of the inhabitants returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 234 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 294 in 1926, 324 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 349 in 1939, 301 in 1959, 522 in 1970, 566 in 1979 (416, p.p.72-73) and 534 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In winter 1989 the Azerbaijanis were driven out by the government of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The name of the settlement was formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Jinli" [cinli] (the ancient form is "jen" [cen],which constitutes a branch of the Kangarli tribe (286, p.p.62-63). The sound combination "vi" has probably been added later on and the word acquired a form "chivinli". The village was renamed "Yeghnajur" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.72-73).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°05′ N., longitude: 43°33′ E.

**Chiydamal (Chikdamal)** (Azerbaijani: **Çiydəməl (Çikdamal)**) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), by the Pambak River, at the foot of Chubukhlu Mountain, at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. The village had been within the district of Gugark until 1931. It was integrated into the administrative area of the district of Hamamli (Spitak), which was established in 1937. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.284). There are the remnants of fortress walls going back to the 1st millenium B.C. in the village. Armenians moved to the area in 1828-1829 from the Iranian province of Maku (427, p.424). Along with the Armenians, seven Azerbaijanis lived there in 1897. The Azerbaijanis were forced to desert the village in the early 20th century. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chik" used in Turkish in the sense of "a border, demarcation" (339, p.615) and the word "dam" used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a house, building", "a construction with one or two sides open and the top closed" (10, p.26; 339, p.p.170-171). The ending "-al" at the end of the toponym is a topoformant. The word "chik" is also used in the sense of "a narrow valley" in Turkish (359, III (2), p.2,111). The name of the village denotes "a house, settlement or village located on the border". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. The village was renamed "Arevashog" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.32).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°51′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Chiydamli (Jighdamli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Çiydəmli (Ciğdamlı)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the

northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), and at a height of 830 m above sea level. Another name for the village is "Jilchay" (143, p.99). The village is referred to as "Chidamli" [Çidəmli] (415, p.50), "Jidamli, Jifdamli" [Cidamlı, Cifdamlı] (427, p.41) in the works of Armenian authors. The village was noted as "Jighdamli" [Ciğdəmli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Jighdamli [Ciğdamlı] (348, p.284). Until 1828 only Azerbaijanis had lived in the village. Armenians were removed there from the Iranian province of Salmas in 1828-1829 (427, p.41). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 166 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 155 in 1873, 161 in 1886 and 135 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to massacre by Armenian armed units. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "jig" [cıq] used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a bright, pleasant river plant used in "hasir" [həsir] (a kind of straw mat) weaving" (299, p.147) and the word "dam" denoting "a house, building, construction" with the identifying suffix "-lı" (10, p.26; 339, p.p.170-171). The village was renamed "Azatavan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.8).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°59′ N., longitude: 44°30′ E.

**Chobanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çobanlı***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia after the Zangazur uyezd had been established in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 195 in 1873, 96 in 1886, 152 in 1897, 130 in 1904 and 156 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to massacre by Armenian armed units (309, p.205). Those who left the village managed to return to their homes after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 49 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). Later on, the village was merged with the village of Norshenik of the Gafan district. In 1988 there were 18 Azerbaijani families in the village. In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the state of Armenia (244 a, p.96). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Oghuz' ethnonym "Chapanlu" [çapanlu] (*authors:* çobanlı) (238, p.186). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.8).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°16′ N., longitude: 46°22′ E.

**Chobanmaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Çobanmaz***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz) [Alagöz] district. The provincial centre lies 49 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak, at the foot of Hadis Mountain, by the village "Goykilsa (Kaputan), and at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. Until the establishment of the former Aragats (Alagoz) district on 15 March 1972, it had been within the administrative-territorial division of the former Abaran district. In the works of Armenian authors, the name of the village was mentioned as Chobangormaz, Chobangorukmaz, Chobangarakmaz" [Çobangörməz, Çobangörükməz, Çobangərəkməz] (415, p.5). It was marked as "Chobangarakmaz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.286). The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 36 in 1886, 77 in 1897, 88 in 1905, 97 in 1914 and 96 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.45, 96-97). In 1850 the Armenians from Kars were removed and settled in the village, followed by the Kurds during the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish war (427, p.367). In spring of 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian

armed units. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the phonetic variant "maz" of the word "mar" used in the sense of "a hill" (237, p. 473) to the Turkic ethnonym "choban" (ASE, V.10, B., 1987, p.369; 286, p.41). The sound replacement "r~z" (gör~göz, yor (maq)-yoz (maq)) in the final position of the word in the Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani is normal (2, p.p.234-248; 70, p.p.116-122). Given the above stated, we come to a conclusion that "mar" and "maz" are synonyms. The village was renamed "Avshen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.26).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°43′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Chorlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çorlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The name of the village is also mentioned as "Chirpili" [Çırpılı], "Bostanchi kharaba" (415, p.20). The provincial centre lies 25 km to the north of the town of Gumru, and at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. Until 1937, it had been under the subordination of the

*The village of Chorlu*

Aghbaba district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.287). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually moved to Türkiye after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-lu" to the Turkic ethnonym "chor" (287, p.p.106-107) denoting "the village, settlement where the tribe Chor resides". The village was renamed "Lernatsk" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946 and further changed and became "Lernagyugh" by decision dated 21 October 1967. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.87).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Chotur** (Azerbaijani: ***Çotur***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), at a height of 1,770 m above sea level. The village had been within the district of Gugark (Garakilsa) until the district of Hamamli (Spitak) was established (1937). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it, after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians were removed to the village in 1828-1829 from the Turkish provinces of Khnis (Hnis) and Mush (416, p.176). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chotur" used in Turkish in the meaning of "an edge, outside" (359, III (2), p.p.20-25). The village was renamed "Saramech" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.176).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°46′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Chubukhlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çubuxlu***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the

present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 46 km to the northwest of the town of Qavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by Lake Goycha, on the highway of Iravan-Dilijan, and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The village was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.53), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.288). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of a Turkic ethnonym "Chubuglu" (193, p.160). The village was renamed "Tsovagyugh" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.102-103).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 44°57′ E.

**Chubukhlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çubuxlu***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu (Stepanavan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies at 27 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 1,050 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p. 288). Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the area where the village is located had been occupied by Russia, in the early 19th century Russians were deported there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Chubuglu" (193, p.160). Faruk Sumer states, "The Chubuks are definitely Turkmen" (238, p.148). Chubuklu is a Turkic tribe, and this tribe lived in the territory now called Armenia. The tribe has maintained its trace in numerous toponyms of the area now called Armenia. The name of the village is an ethnotoponym. After Russians had been moved to the village (1830-1840), it was renamed "Pakrovka" in 1840. It was renamed "Kuybishev" in honour of Bolshevik V.Kuybishev by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939 and changed again and became "Haghartsin" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.116).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Chubukhchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çubuxçu***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], in the vicinity of the Araz River, by the Boyuk Garasu River, and at a height of 840 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.288). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians were removed to the village from the villages of the Turkish province Surmali (416, p.189). The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Chubukhchu" which is a phonetic form of the Turkic ethnonym "Chubukhlu" (193, p.160). The suffixes "-lı" and "-çı" are synonymous. It was renamed "Vardanashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.189).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°03′ N., longitude: 44°11′ E.

# D

**Daharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Daharlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,460 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. It had been within the district of Leninakan until 1937. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.73). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Duharli", one of the branches of the Turkic Garagoyunlu tribe (238, p.158). The village was renamed "Getk" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.59).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°44′ N., longitude: 43°47′ E.

**Dallakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlləkli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 55 km to the southeast of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 201 in 1873, 317 in 1886, 374 in 1897, 396 in 1904, 445 in 1914, 466 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44^5, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide of Armenian armed units, and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their hearths after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 33 in 1926, 40 Azerbaijanis in 1931(45, p.p.44-45, 124-125). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories and forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of one of the branches of the Marzili tribe, "Dallakli" (286, p.74). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 21 June 1948, the village was renamed "Zovashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.28).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 44°44′ E.

**Damirchilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəmirçilər***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), and at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The village had been within the former district of Jalaloghlu (Stepanyan) until 1937. In their works the Armenian authors referred to the village as "Demirchilar" (415, p.78). The village was inhabited by 89 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 420 in 1908 and 105 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In 1916-1918 the inhabitants of the village were deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. The survivors managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 89 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 128 in 1926, 144 in 1931 (415, p.p.79-149), 181 in 1939, 159 in 1959, 203 in 1970 and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.61). The village was merged with the stock-raising state farm "Evli" in the late 1950. In 1988 the Azerbaijanis there were deported. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Damirchilar" constituting a branch of the Turkic Shahsevan tribe (ASE vol.3, P 466; 245, p. 46). The book "Azerbaijan's Geographical Names" states that the tribe "Damirchi" belongs to the Shahsevan clan (254, p.40). The village was renamed "Gogavan" by decision of the Presidium

of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.61).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41° N., longitude: 44° E.

**Damjili** (Azerbaijani: ***Damcılı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], on the right bank of the Abaran River, at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.110). The 19th-century Russian sources referred to the village as Tamjeli/Damjalu ("The Collection of the Data on the Caucasus", vol. 5 Tiflis, 1879, N329). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. Armenians moved to the village from Iran after 1828 (386, p.p.587-590). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the word "damji" used in the sense of "a spring with little water", "the water produced by a well-type water resource (339, p.171, 543). It was renamed "Mravyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. At present, the village is called "Yeghipatrush". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.72).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°32′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Danagirmaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Danagirməz***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at the foot of Alagoz Mountain, and at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. Other names for the village were Damagirmaz, Danadamagirmaz (415, p.4). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). Armenians were removed from the Turkish provinces of Erzurum and Mush, as well as from Iran and settled in the village (381, p.p.587-590; 416, p.146). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 387 Azerbaijanis in 1905, 474 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.96-97). The Azerbaijanis residing in the village were massacred or deported through the Armenian aggression of 1918. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the name denoting a calf [Azerbaijani: dana] and the verb 'girmaz" used in the indefinite future tense form. The village was renamed "Hovit" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, further changed again and became "Nigavan" by decision dated 21 October 1967. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.146).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Darband** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərbənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the north of the Gumru town, at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled there. The village had been governed by the former Leninakan district until 1937. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.134). The toponym was coined by combining the words "dar" and "band" used in Persian in the sense of "a passage, gulf, boundary; frontline regions, a hard passage between mountains" (397, p.162). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenia SSR dated 26 April 1946, it was renamed "Karmrakar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.111).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 43°53′ E.

**Darghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Darğalı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 6.5 km to the east of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), by the canal flowing from the Garni River, by the Araz River at the edge of the village of Yuva, at a height of 870 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.100), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.75). Historically, the village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. In 1828-1830 Armenians were removed to the village from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (427, p.226). The Armenian literature states that the village was founded in 1831 (416, p.17). Here the Armenian researchers have falsified the historical truth, since, in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 the name of the village of Darghali subordinated to the area of Garni is mentioned in the *timar* under Mustafa's name. The income of the village of Darghali constituted 6,000 *akchas* (143, p.100). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 125 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 22 in 1873, 36 in 1886 and 11 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani identifying suffix "-lı" to the word "dargha" used in the Turkic languages in the sense of "a judge of a town, uyezd, mahal, province" (10, p.36). The word "Ashaghi" denotes a distinguishing feature. The village was renamed "Anastasavan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949 and further changed and became "Aygezard" by decision dated 30 December 1957. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.17).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°56′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Dashgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşqala***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. It lies at a 32 km distance from the town of Gumru, and at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dash" used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a rock, mountain" (278, p.p.59-60; 339, p.173) and the word "gala" used in the sense of "a strong defence construction, fortress". It is an orotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947, the village was renamed "Karaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.206).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°54′ N., longitude: 43°82′ E.

**Dashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 80 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], and at a height of 2,155 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.120), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.76). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 357 in 1831, 560 in 1873, 816 in 1886, 1,004 in 1897, 816 in 1908, 1,389 in 1914 and 1,054 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27,110-111). On 20-23 January 1919 Armenian armed units committed massacres (309, p.249). After Soviet power had been

*Dashkend*

established in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village. The village was populated only by Azerbaijanis - 882 in 1922, 984 in 1926, 1,230 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111) and 2,100 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.284-285). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were again driven out from their historical-ethnic territories. At present, only Armenians live there. There is an Oghuz cemetery dating back to the 6th-7th centuries, the ruins of the Alban church dating back to the 9th-12th centuries in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dash" meaning in Old Turkic "foreign, external", "far away" and the word "kend", denoting together "a village located far away, outside". The village was renamed "Ayrk" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" date 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.20).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 45°47′ E.

**Dashkorpu** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşkörpü***) – a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It is at a 2 km distance from the centre of the district, the provincial centre lies 25 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 246 in 1886, 396 in 1908 and 431 Azerbaijanis in 1914. The geographical area was within the Republic of South-Western Caucasia established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920 the village was devasted as a result of Armenian armed forces' attack and its population moved to the villages of the province of Kars. Following the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia within the structure of the area of Aghbaba. Later, a part of its population returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 220 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 303 Azerbaijanis in 1931. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the inhabitants of Dashkorpu were deported in 1950 by being loaded into freight cars in Gumru (the former Leninakan). After I. Stalin's death in 1953, a part of the population managed to return to the village. In 1988 the village was inhabited by 680 Azerbaijanis, 125 families, who were then ousted from their native land during the 1988 genocide. The toponym was formed on the basis of a bridge of stone built in the territory of the village. At present, the village of Dashkorpu was integrated into the community of the village of Amasiya.

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Dashli** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), by

*Dashli*

the Vedi River, at a height of 970 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.100) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.239). In "The Iravan Province Review Book" the name of the village was included in the list of settlements within the areas of Garni (Karni) and Vedi (143, p.p.98-100). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 84 in 1831, 147 in 1873, 135 in 1886, 184 in 1897, 238 in 1904, 261 in 1914 and 171 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). In 1918 Azerbaijanis were driven out by Armenian armed

units, and Armenians were removed from abroad to be settled in the village. A part of the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 93 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 95 in 1926, 117 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p. 85, 153). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants were removed to Azerbaijan from their historical-ethnic territories. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" denoting plurality to the word "dash" used in Azerbaijani. The village was renamed "Dashtakar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.65).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°55′ N., longitude: 44°45′ E.

**Dastagird (Dastakert)** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəstəgird (Dəstəkert)***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 122 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at the feet of the mountains of Bargushad, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.183). The name of the village was Armenianized and became "Dastakert". (419, p.79; 416, p.65). Armenians committed massacre in the village in 1905-1906. The village was inhabited by 555 Azerbaijanis in 1908 and 400 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.146-147). In 1918 Armenian armed units massacred or ousted the Azerbaijanis. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis-358 in 1922, 338 in 1926 and 434 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In

*The village of Dastagird*

the 1950s Armenians were removed there in connection with the construction of copper-molybdenum enterprises in the area. In 1987 there were 1,700 people out of which 80% were Azerbaijanis. In November 1988 Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic land by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym of "Dastagird" belonging to the Bargushad Turkic tribe (286, p.73). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.65).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°22′ N., longitude: 46°02′ E.

**Daylakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Daylaxlı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), and at a height of 1,630 m above sea level. It was mentioned as Daylagan [Daylaqan] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59), as "Daylakhli" [Daylaxlı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.73). The village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 184 in 1886, 60 in 1897, 218

in 1904, 240 in 1914 and 209 Azerbaijani in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). In 1918 the village was exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed forces, its inhabitants were deported and Armenians were settled in the village. In 1926 only six Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.p.88-89), and they were forced to desert the village in 1928-1929. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the tribe "Daylakhli". It was renamed "Arin" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.34).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°43′ N., longitude: 45°29′ E.

**Daymadaghli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəymədağlı***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the north of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym of "Daymadaghildilar" belonging to the Kabirli Turkic tribe (286, p.71). The village was renamed "Shrvenants" in 1920. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.160).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°17′ N., longitude: 46°23′ E.

**Dedegishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Dədəqışlaq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan, by the Miskhana River [Misxana çayı] and at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.73). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 23 in 1831, 196 in 1873, 278 in 1886, 341 in 1897, 428 in 1908, 541 in 1914 and 442 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted by Armenian armed units. The survivors managed to return to their homes after Soviet power had been established in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 186 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 237 in 1926, 305 in 1931 (415, p.17, 101), 401 in 1939, 455 in 1959, 814 in 1970 and 925 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.124). In late November 1988 the inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were either massacred or forced to leave the place. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed by combining the ethnonym "dede" [dədə] which is one of the clans of the Turkic Taka tribe (271, p.65) and the word gishlag (in Azerbaijani: *winter pasture*) to denote "a winter pasture belonging to the tribe "Dede". It is an ethnotoponym. Another name for the village was Gaygojali. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" denoting identity to the personal name "Gaygoja" and meant "an area, settlement belonging to Gaygoja". The first part of the toponym "Gaygoja" consists of the ethnonym "Gayi", one of the Turkic tribes (399, p.158; 238, p.228) and the personal name "Goja". Gaygojali was coined in direct association with the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the village was renamed "Akhundov", and further changed to become "Pyunik" by decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 May 2006. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.202).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°36′ N., longitude: 44°35′ E.

**Dedeli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dədəli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 49 km to the northeast of the town

of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at the western foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı] and at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Being removed from Türkiye, Armenians were settled there after 1828 (386, p.p.575-578). The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-li" denoting identity to the ethnonym "Dede" [Dədə] which is one of the clans of the Turkic Taka tribe (271, p.65). It means "a village resided in by the Dede tribe". A branch of the Javanshir tribe was called "Dedeli" (119, p.439). This tribe would spend their winter in the Arasbar sanjak, by the Khan canal and their summer on the border of the Iravan province (119, p.439). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Yekhnik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.73).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°24′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Dere** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərə***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 99 km to the east of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], and at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. Once that area belonged to Samad Agha and the village founded there was called "Samadagha Deresi" (Samad Agha's Valley). During Soviet period the first component in the name of the village – "Samadagha" was omitted, and the village got stabilized in official documents as "the village of Dere". In regard to the 1918-1920 event, the Azerbaijanis, who were the original inhabitants of the villages of Aghzibir, Haji Mukhan, Aghgala, Ayrivand in the region of Kavar (later on, the district of Kamo) within the uyezd of Novo-Bayazid were massacred or ousted by Armenians. Crossing Lake Goycha, the Azerbaijani refugees found shelter in the village of Dere in the district of Basarkechar. The village was inhabited by 235 Azerbaijanis in 1939, 320 in 1959, 364 in 1970 and 411 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.66). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were driven out from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "dere" used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "a long deep canyon between two mountains as well as on the plain" (10, p.74). Being located in the canyon, the village was called "Dere". The village was renamed "Daranak" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.66).

*The village of Dere*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°22′ N., longitude: 45°34′ E.

**Derebas** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəbas***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 107 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked as "Darabaz" [Dərəbaz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). The village was inhabited by 164 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 515 in 1873, 553 in 1886, 730 in 1897 and 440 Azerbaijanis in 1908 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Armenians were settled in the village in 1828-1829 having been removed from Türkiye. In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or driven out from

their historical-ethnic territories by Armenian armed units. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" denoting in Azerbaijani "a canyon between two mountains" (10, p.74) and the word "bash" in Turkic languages meaning "the top of the mountain", "a peak" (359, IV (2), p.152). The village was renamed "Darbas" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.66).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°26′ N., longitude: 46°07′ E.

**Derechichak** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəçiçək***) **–** an urban settlement in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan, at a height of 1,710 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.53), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.75). Derechichak used to be the place of Iravan Khans' summer houses. Along with the Russians and Armenians, ten Azerbaijanis also lived there in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported by armed Armenians, and only Armenians and Russians began to live there. Later, the Russians were also deported. Presently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" used in Azerbaijani in the meaning of "a deep valley between two mountains" and the word "chichak" meaning "a plant with blossoms", "a flower" (12, p.438). As the settlement was located in a canyon with flowers and pleasant scenery, it was called "Derechichak" The village was renamed "Konstantinovka" in 1847. The name of the village was calqued as "Tsakhgadzor" in 1920. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.99).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°31′ N., longitude: 44°43′ E.

**Derekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkənd***) – a village in the Pambak region of the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), on the bank of the Chakhchakhli River, at the foot of Mountain Chubukhlu, and at a height of 1,250 m above sea level. It was

*The Derechichak settlement*

mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.135). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" used to denote "a deep burrow between two mountains or hills, on the plain" (278, p.62; 10, p.74) and the geographical nomen "kend". The village is located in the burrow, hence its name "Derekend". The name of the geographical area was calqued into Armenian as "Dzoragyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.p.126-127).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Derekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkənd***) **–**a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 41 km to southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the highway of Gumru-Serdarabad (Hoktemberyan), and at a height of 1,460 m above sea level. The village

was inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had settled in the region. Armenians were removed there in 1828-1829 from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Bitlis and Mush of Türkiye (427, p.535). The toponym was formed by combining the word "dere" used to denote "a deep burrow between two mountains" and the geographical nomen "kend". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947, it was renamed "Bagravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.40).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 44°40′ E.

**Derekoy** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəköy***) – a village in the Aleskandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 49 km from the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the 1840s Armenians settled there (415, p.104). The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" used to denote "a deep burrow between two mountains" in Azerbaijani and the word "koy" [köy] meaning "a village" in Turkish. It is an orotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, it was renamed "Saragyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.175).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°09′ N., longitude: 43°53′ E.

**Deligardash** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəliqardaş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the south of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by the Kavar River, and at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.55), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). Only Azerbaijanis had lived there until 1828. The Armenians, who had been removed from the Bayazid province of Türkiye, were settled in the village in 1828-1830 and 1877-1878 (386, p.p.595-598; 416, p.178). In 1897 along with the Armenians, the village was also inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.70-71). In 1905-1906 all the Azerbaijani inhabitants were completely driven out. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the word "gardash" to the ethnonym "Tele" (dəli), one of the Old Turkic tribes (180, p.21, 25). In 1920 the village was renamed "Sarukhan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.178).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Delikdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlikdaş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 29 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Qavar (Kəvər)], by the Dalikdash River, on the shore of Lake Goycha, and at a height of 1,960 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.56), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). The Armenian literature states that the village was founded in 1828 (416, p.99). Actually, the Armenian researchers have falsified the historical truth. Since, in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728, Delikdash was mentioned as one of the villages in the Goycha area (143, p.56). Following the occupation of the Iravan Khanate by the Russian troops, Armenians settled in the village having arrived from the Turkish regions of Mush and Alashkirt. The toponym was coined by combining the word "delik" used in the meanings of "a deep, narrow pit" (10, p.62, 53), "a cave" (278, p.61) and the word "dash" used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a mountain, rock". It is a complex toponym created on the basis of a relief. In 1920 the name of the village was changed to be "Tsakhkar" through

a literal translation. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.98-99).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 45°11′ E.

**Develi** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvəli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), by the canal flowing from the Vedibasar River, and at a height of 818 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.51), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.72). Until 1828 only Azerbaijanis had lived there. According to the Treaty of Turkmanchay, the Armenians, who were removed from the Iranian areas of Maku and Salmas in 1828-1829, were settled in Develi (386, p.p.555-558). The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis and 633 Armenians in 1831, 207 Azerbaijanis and 1,760 Armenians in 1873, 263 Azerbaijanis and 1,975 Armenians in 1886 and 686 Azerbaijanis and 2,650 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In 1918-1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or driven out from their historical-ethnic territories by the Armenian armed units. In 1922 the village was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis along with Armenians (415, p.p.154-155). Later on, the Azerbaijanis were driven out from the village where only Armenians were left. The toponym is an ethnotoponym coined on the basis of the ethnonym of "Develi", one of the branches of the Gajars (394, p.p.44-45). The village was renamed "Ararat" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.28).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°49′ N., longitude: 44°42′ E.

**Dian** (Azerbaijani: ***Dian***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, at the southwestern foot of Mountain Alagoz and at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 32 in 1831, 216 in 1873, 242 in 1886, 304 in 1897, 272 in 1904, 290 in 1914 and 380 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). Following the massacres committed by the Armenian armed groups in 1918, the surviving inhabitants of the village had to move to Türkiye (309, p.221). The Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Taron and Mush were settled in the village (85, p.113) where only Armenians live at present. The toponym "Dian" was formed on the basis of the dynasty called "Diau" (402, p.41, 51). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.68).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

**Dilijan** (Azerbaijani: ***Dilican***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, a town under the subordination of the present Tavush province. It lies 36 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), on the bank of the River Aghstafa, at a height of 1,350 m above sea level. In 1826 there were 60 farms in Dilijan, one of the 82 villages of the Gazakh area (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 3, Iravan, 1977, p.386). The district of Dilijan was abolished in 1930 and became a town. Since 1958 it has become a town under the subordination of the republic.The name of the settlement has been stabilized and officialized. Nevertheless, the sources indicate its name also as "Delijan" [Delican] (314, p.64), Yeni Delijan [Yeni Delican], "Kohne Delican" [Köhnə Delican] (The Caucasian Calendar, Tiflis, 1908, p. 30), "Delejan [Delecan] (257, p.26), "Delijan deresi" [Delican dərəsi] (AKAK, V.5, Tiflis, 1873, p. 891), "Delican" [Delican] (279, p.389; 283, p.49; 264, p.p.347-348). While travelling in the territory of present-day Armenia, the 17th-century French traveller Jan Charden visited the town Dilijan as well. He wrote in reference to the town, "The town of Dilijan, the entire area surrounding it for 6 *lieues* (the country surrounding Dilijan in the north and

south, also extremely forthcoming from east and west) belongs to Gamchi Khan [Qamçı xan] and is called the land of Gazakh. Like Georgia, it also depends on the Safavids as its subordinate" (152, p.20). Along with the Armenians and Russians, the settlement was inhabited by 54 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 119 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to Armenians' agression and deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their home following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory. The settlement was inhabited by 5 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 38 in 1926 and 5 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.30-31, 115). In the subsequent censuses the number of Azerbaijanis was not separately indicated. Until 1988 Azerbaijanis had also lived there. At present, only Armenians live there. Proceeding from the forms "Delijan", "Delejan" of the toponym "Dilijan", we come to a conclusion that the toponym "tele" was formed on the basis of the name of an ancient Turkic tribe (180, p.21). The "jan" in the end of the toponym is a phonetic form of the word "kan, qan, kaan, khan" meaning "created, superior, respectful, famous, a possessor of fame" (147, p.4). Considering the word "jan" a modified phonetic form of the word "gan", M.Seyidov points out that it is in the sense of "a father, ruler" (235, p.p.18-19). Thus, Dilijan (Delijan, Delejan) expresses the meaning of "a settlement of a ruler, father from the "tele" tribe (in the sense of respectful, famous)". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.68).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°44′ N., longitude: 44°51′ E.

**Diraklar** (Azerbaijani: ***Dirəklər***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,570 m above sea level. It had been within the district of Leninakan until 1937. The village was mentioned as "Dirakli" [Dirəkli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.135), as "Diraklar" [Dirəklər] on the five-verst map (348, p.86). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Armenians moved to the village from the Turkish provinces of Terjan and Kars in 1828-1830 (416, p.108). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the ancient Turkic tribe "Terekler" (Diraklar). The Terekler (Direkler) used to live in the 13th-14th centuries on the Anatolian peninsula (210, p.53). The village was renamed "Karnut" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.108).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°47′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Doghs** (Azerbaijani: ***Doğs***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies at a 21 km distance from the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), on the bank of the Kasakh River (Gazakh), at a height of 915 m above sea level. It was marked as "Tos" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.246). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. After the Treaty of Turkmanchay, Armenians from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas and from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Khnis (Hnis), Mush and Van were removed to the village to be settled there respectively in 1828-1829 and 1915-1916. (85, p.99; 416, p.69). The village was inhabited by 48 Azerbaijanis and 63 Armenians in 1831, 249 Azerbaijanis, 156 Armenians in 1873, 330 Azerbaijanis, 171 Armenians in 1886, 480 Azerbaijanis, 189 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). Azerbaijanis had been there until 1918 when the village was exposed to the aggression of armed Armenians who deported the inhabitants, Azerbaijanis, from their historical-ethnic land. At present, only Armenians live there. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.69).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°13′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Dogguz** (Azerbaijani: ***Doqquz***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 49 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), by the Garni River, at a height of 2,070 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Dogguz" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.100), and as "Dokkuz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.88). Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1829 Armenians were removed to the village from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (386, p.p.551-554). Until 1828 there had been all in all 8 local Armenians in the village of Dogguz (386, p.p.551-553). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 127 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 159 in 1873, 178 in 1886 and 161 Azerbaijani in 1897 (415, p.p.48^9, 128-129). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide committed by Armenian armed units (309, p.216). The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 78 in 1926 and 97 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed from their historical-ethnic territories to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Dogguz" of the Oghuz Dulgadirli tribe (238, p.301). The village was renamed "Kanachut" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.107).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°00′ N., longitude: 44°32′ E.

**Donuzyeyan (Donuzgiran)** (Azerbaijani: ***Donuzyeyən (Donuzgirən)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the left bank of the Zangi River, at a height of 830 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Donuzyeyan" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.161) compiled in 1590, and as "Donuzpayan" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.36) and as "Donguzian" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.88). In their works Armenian authors point out that the village was founded in 1712 (416, p.78). In fact, the name of the village was registered as a "Donuzyeyan" settlement under the subordination of the Iravan area of the Iravan province in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.161). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 355 in 1831, 905 in 1873, 1,012 in 1886, 1,077 in 1897, 1,131 in 1908, 1,464 in 1914 and 864 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village, who were exposed to the aggresssion of Armenian armed units, were deported, but managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 399 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 493 in 1926 and 518 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). The village was inhabited by 738 Azerbaijanis in 1939, 868 in 1959, 1,266 in 1970 and 1,472 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.p.78-79), the Azerbaijanis constituted over 90% of the entire population of the village. In 1987 the number of the Azerbaijani inhabitants was 2,050. In November-December 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the Armenian state. Presently, Armenians live there. The toponym was formed by adding the participle "giran" to the name of an animal "donuz". The village was renamed "Zangilar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935 and was further renamed and became "Zorak" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.p. 78-79).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Dordnu (Dorni)** (Azerbaijani: ***Dordnu (Dornı)***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,280 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.88). The village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 181 in 1897, 363 in 1904 and 327 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137; 416, p.22). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled there beginning from 1918-1919. According to the Turkish historian Fahrettin Kirzioghlu, the people who spent winter in the Ganja sanjak and summer in Zangazur in 1588 was called "Dordnu" [Dördnu] (62, p.240). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "durt" (dort – I.B.) of the Gypchag origin (286, p.50). The village was renamed "Antarashat" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 June 1949. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.22).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°18′ N., longitude: 46°19′ E.

**Dovrus** (Azerbaijani: ***Dovrus***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked as "Dovruz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.87). The Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Tovruz" too (415, p.56). The village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 74 in 1873, 184 in 1886, 303 in 1897, 268 in 1904, 297 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415 p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were deported having been exposed to the genocide of Armenian armed units. They managed to return to their homes following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 88 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 144 in 1926 and 171 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.57, 135). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers "On the Resettlement of the Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, two families (9 people) from the village were forced to deport to Azerbaijan in 1948. And in November 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Tavris" of the Turkic Khazar tribe (286, p.44). At present, the name of the settlement was indicated in Armenian as "Davrus" in official documents. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.196).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°17′ N., longitude: 46°21′ E.

**Dovshangishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Dovşanqışlaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin (Ani)] district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, by the Arpachai, and at a height of 1,510 m above sea level. The Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye after 1828 were settled in the village. The original inhabitants of the village were ousted stage by stage. In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from the village by armed Armenians. In 1926 one Azerbaijani lived there. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dovshan" and "gishlag". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the village was renamed "Shirakavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.159).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 43°44′ E.

**Duzkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın (Talin)] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak [Aştarak (Əştərək)], at a height of 1,475 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.90). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dyuz" [düz] used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a plain, field, lowland" (10, p.168; 339, p.195) and the word "kend" used in Turkish in the sense of "a town, settlement" (359, II (2), p.p.1,079-1,080; 299, p.290; 339, p.p.270-271). The village was renamed "Barozh" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, and further "Arevut" by decision of the Parliament of the Armenian Republic dated 4 July 2006. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.33).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°22′ N., longitude: 43°47′ E.

**Duzkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a height of 1,540 m above sea level. It became the name and centre of the district formed on 31 December 1937 after Soviet power had been established in the territory now called "Armenia". The 18th-century source, "The Iravan Province Review Book", states the name of two villages named "Boyuk Duzkend" and "Kichik Duzkend" (143, p.132). In the works of Armenian authors "Boyuk Duzkend" is stated as another name for the village of Duzkend (415, p.42). Boyuk Duzkend and Kichik Duzkend seem to have merged later on. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.90). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Armenians were removed there from Türkiye in 1828-1829. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the geographical nomen "kend" to the word "dyuz" [düz] used in Turkish in the sense of "a plain, field, lowland" (253, p.70; 339, p.195). The village was renamed "Akhuryan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.11).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°65′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Duzkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzkənd***) – a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the right bank of the Arpachai, at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.132) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.90). Historically, there were two villages named Duzkend in the district of Amasiya: Boyuk Duzkend and Kichik Duzkend (415, p.20). In the early 19th century Boyuk Duzkend and Kichik Duzkend were merged and registered as the village of Duzkend. The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. In their works Armenian authors indicate that the Garapapags lived in the village (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 348 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 520 in 1897, 636 in 1908 and 722 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21,104-105). In May 1918 Andranik's troops, who had to retreat to avoid confronting the Turkish Army, committed massacre in Duzkend; a part of the survivors fled to the province of Kars. In 1918-1919 the village was within the Republic of South-Western Caucasia established in Kars. In February 1920 the village was devastated as a result of the attack of the Armenian armed groups, a part of the population moved to the province of Kars and

another part to the provinces of Urmiya and Salmas through the consulate of Iran located in Gumru. Following the Treaty of Kars dated 1921, a part of the village population returned to it.

*Duzkend*

After the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, according to the 1921 Treaty of Kars, the village was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd within the area of Aghbaba. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis 359 in 1922, 402 in 1926, 468 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 366 in 1959, 528 in 1970, 630 in 1979 (416, p.10) and 580 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.168). In November-December 1988 and January 1989 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dyuz" [düz] used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a plain, field, lowland", "a place without ups and downs, rifts" (253, p.70; 278, p.68; 10, p.168; 339, p.195) and the word "kend" used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a settlement, town" (359, II (2), p.p.1,079-1,080; 299, p.290; 339, p.p.270-271). The village was renamed "Alvar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41 °03′ N., longitude: 43°44′ E.

# E

**Ellar** (Azerbaijani: ***Ellər***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, now the town of Abovyan in the Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies at a 37 km distance from the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), in the northeast of the city of Iravan, at a height of 1,360 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. It became the centre of the district of Ellar established on 9 September 1930. In 1961 it was called "Abovyan" in honour of the Armenian writer Khachatur Abovyan. In 1963 it received the status of a town. It was mentioned as "Eylayar" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.320), as "Eylar" (415, p.44), "Elar" (419, p.107, 416, p.6) in the works of Armenian writers. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix of plurality "-lar" to the word "el" denoting "people, tribe", "a tribal unit, tribal union" in Turkish (299, p.168; 278, p.163; 339, p.638). The word "el" is also used as "il" in Turkish (299, p.207; 365, p.339-343). The settlement was renamed "Abovyan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 October 1961. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 44°37′ E.

**Ellarkend (Ellaroyughu)** (Azerbaijani: ***Ellərkənd (Ellərоyuğu)***) – a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, later on in Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 43 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at the point where the borders of the states of Türkiye, Armenia and Georgia intersect, at a height of 2,170 m above sea level. The name of the village was indicated as "Elyaroyughu" on

the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.301), as "Ellaroghlu, Ellar, Ellaroyughu, Yellaryugh, Ellaryugh" [Ellərоğlu, Ellər, Elləroyuğu, Yelləryuğ, Elləryuğ] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.20). Later on, the name of the village was officialized as "Ellarkend" in documents. The village was inhabited by the Garapapags, one of the ethnographic groups of Azerbaijanis (ASE, Vol.3, B., 1979, p.64). In their works Armenian authors point out the Garapapag tribe residing in the village as a special people (415, p.20). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 232 in 1886, 361 in 1897, 363 in 1908 and 437 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). In 1918-1920 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units. The surviving Azerbaijanis who had left the village managed to return to their ancestral land following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The Azerbaijanis surviving the massacre committed by the Armenians in the town of Gumru also settled in the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 222 in 1922, 284 in 1926, 294 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 165 in 1959, 305 in 1970 (416, p.92), 328 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.169). In November-December 1988, and in January 1989 the original inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, the Armenians who came from the Georgian district of Akhilkalak live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "el" used in Turkish in the sense of "a tribal union, tribal organization", "people, tribe" with the plural suffix "-lar" (299, p.p.168-169, 207; 365, p.p.339-343; 339, p.638) and the word "oghlu" used in the 3rd person singular. The village was renamed "Lorasar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.92).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41 °05′ N., longitude: 43°33′ E.

**Evjilar** – (Azerbaijani: ***Evcilər***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], and at a height of 845 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.300). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The Armenians there had been deported from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (416, p.27). The toponym was created by adding the plural suffix "-lar" [-lər] to the ethnonym "avcı" (evci – *author*) of the Turkic Dulgadirli tribe (238, p.185) to denote "a village belonging to the Evjilar Tribe". "Evci" is the phonetic variant of the ethnonym "avçı". It is an ethnotoponym. The village was renamed "Arazap" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 April 1947. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.27).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°08′ E.

# G

**Gabakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaxlı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It lies 16 km to the northeast of the Yeghegnadzor settlement, on the left bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.106). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 45 in 1831, 268 in 1873, 429 in 1886, 566 in 1897, 614 in 1904, 675 in 1914 and 763 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the villagers exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces were deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, some Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 59 in 1922, 217 in 1926 and 330 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In late November 1988 the villagers were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Gokhtanik". The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the name of the Turkic Gabag tribe (407, p.p.94-95), and means "a place, village belonging to the Gabag tribe". It was one of the Turkic tribes called "Gabag" living in Armenia and spending winter in Karabakh (62, p.171). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.61).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°52′ N., longitude: 45°28′ E.

**Gabagtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaqtəpə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 61 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,380 m above sea level. According to the Treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the Azerbaijanis living there moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gabag" used to mean "front, anterior" (9, p.381; 339, p.239) and the word "tepe" [*təpə*] used in the Azerbaijani language in the meaning of "a small mountain, hill", and means "a village adjacent to the front hill". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Ddmasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.67).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 43°50′ E.

**Gabud** (Azerbaijani: ***Gabud***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located 16 km to the southeast of the Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) settlement, adjacent to the Akhtachay [Axtaçay] River, the left tributary of Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,840 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60). Although the name of the village was first marked in the 13th century, the historical monuments in the area testify to its being even more ancient. Thus, the village had been founded before the 10th century (422, p.p.88-89). Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Gyabut" or "Gyabud" (415, p.90; 427, p.874). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 35 in 1831, 116 in 1873, 113 in 1886, 159 in 1897, 140 in 1904, 154 in 1914 and 107 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces and its residents were deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. Again, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 33 in 1922, 120 in 1926, 181 in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159) and 468 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.344). At the end of November 1988, the residents of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were completely expelled from their ancestral lands by the Armenian state. At present,

Armenians reside in the village. The name of the village was formed by adding the suffix "-ud" to the Azerbaijani word "gab", which implies "a road through the rocks", "an abyss", "a stony place" (253, p.126). The name of the village was adapted to the Armenian language and named "Kapuyt". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.108).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°37′ N, longitude: 45°35′ E.

**Gachaghan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaçağan***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the southwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), adjacent to the Dashbulag [Daşbulaq] River, at the foot of Devedashi [Dəvədaşı] Mountain, at a height of 1,270 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.125). Following the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijani population of the village gradually left their lands. The toponym was coined from the name of the Gachaghan [Qaçağan] Turkic tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Arevatsag". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.31).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°58′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Gadikvang** (Azerbaijani: ***Gədikvəng***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, the Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the northeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on the banks of the Erdapin [Erdəpin] River, adjacent to the Alayaz River, at a height of 2,210 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.138). Although the name of the village is given as "Goturvang", "Godukhvang", or "Gedikvang" (211, p.212), its original name is Gadikvang [Gədikvəng]. The name of the village was marked in the 10th-century source (422, p.69). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 142 in 1873, 201 in 1886, 206 in 1897, 126 in 1904, 138 in 1914 and 273 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93,162-163). In 1918 the village residents were attacked by Armenian armed forces and deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 71 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 139 in 1926, 171 in 1931 (415, p.93, 163), 313 in 1939, 396 in 1970, 537 in 1979 (427, p.875; 416, p.58) and 600 Azerbaijanis in 1987. The Azerbaijanis were again expelled from their ancestral lands by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed by combining the Azerbaijani word "gadik" (198, p.115) meaning "a mountain ridge, passage" (11, p.149), "a sunken place on the mountain ridge, passage, mountain pass", and the word "vang" meaning "a religious temple, church, monument". The name of the village was adapted to the Armenian language and called "Getikvank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.58).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°55′ N., longitude: 45°28′ E.

**Gafan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qafan***) – a town in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the Sunik province. It is located on the banks of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River, at a distance of 320 km from the city of Iravan, at a height of 910 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The district of Gafan was established on 9 September 1930. It has been a town subordinated to the republic since 1938. It has been called "the district of Gafan" since 1990. It is currently the centre of the Sunik province. Since the Middle Ages, copper-molybdenum mines have been discovered in

Gafan and copper production has expanded. In the middle of the 19th century, the French built in Gafan a copper plant equipped with advanced machines. Melted copper was sold to many European countries. The city was inhabited by 132 Azerbaijanis and 388 Armenians in 1873, and 270 Azerbaijanis and 785 Armenians in 1886. In 1918-1920 Armenian armed groups committed massacres there, and the surviving Azerbaijanis left the village. It was inhabited by 70 Azerbaijanis and 1,047 Armenians in 1922, and 101 Azerbaijanis and 2,895 Armenians in 1931. To grant Gafan the status of a town subordinated to the republic, four surrounding Armenian villages, as well as the Azerbaijani villages of Shaharjik [Şəhərcik] and Achagu [Açağu] were merged to Gafan, consequently, the Azerbaijani population of the town numbered about 5,000 people (85, p.140). "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, three families (12 people) were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan from Gafan in 1948 (294 a, p.244). The name of the town is associated with the name of the Gafan (Gapan [Qapan]) village located on the right bank of the Okhchu River, 10 km to the northwest of the present-day town of Gafan (85, p.140). In their works Armenian authors referred to it as "Ghapan" (415, p.134; 419, p.60). The toponym originated from the ethnonym "Kapan" (286, p.p.41-42) attributed to the Turkic Pecheneg tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was approved as the administrative centre of the Sunik province.

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°24′ E.

**Gajaran (Gecalan, Gecanan)** (Azerbaijani: ***Qacaran***) (*Gecalan, Gecanan*) – a town in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) province, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southwest of the Gapan [Qapan] town, on the banks of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. Copper-molybdenum has been mined there since the 18th century (244 a, p.184). Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked as "Kajaran" [Kacaran] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107), and as "Gajarans" [Qacarans**]** in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.62). The Armenians relocated from Iran, Syria and Cyprus were settled in the village in 1946 (416, p.205). Along with the Armenians, it was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.136). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-an" (synonymous with the plural suffix "-lar") in the Azerbaijani

*The village of Gajaran*

language) to the ethnonym "Gajar" (245, p. 48) of the Turkic tribe. One of the Gizilbash [ *Qızılbaş*] tribes was called "Gajar" (175, p.36). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 July 1951, the village was renamed "Kajaran". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.205).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°09′ N., longitude: 46°09′ E.

**Galajig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalacıq***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 115 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan [Qapan], on the right bank of the Bazarchay [Bazarçay], 4 km to the northeast of the Bazarchay village, at a height of 1,530 m above sea level. Following the establishment of

the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.110). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "***-cıq***" to the word "gala" [*qələ*] (a fortress). The village was unofficially renamed "Spandaryan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.183).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°37′ N., longitude: 45°54′ E.

**Galacha** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalaça***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 54 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 650 m above sea level. Following the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijani population gradually left their lands. In 1926, three Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.p.10-11). The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "-ça" to the word "gala" (a fortress), which implies "a village near a small fortress". The ruins of the 12th-13th-century fortress related to the life of Azerbaijanis still remain in the southeast of the village. The village derived its name from that fortress. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Berdavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.46).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°12′ N., longitude: 45°00′ E.

**Galaderesi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaladərəsi***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 21 km to Gorus, at a height of 1,350 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.109). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region in accordance with the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Arabic word "gala", which implies "a fortified place, town" (299, p.410), and the word "dere" [*dərə*], which implies "a long, deep valley between two mountains or hills, on the steppe" (10, p.74) in Azerbaijani, and means "a village adjacent to the fortress located in the valley". The current village built on the territory of that village is now called "Halidzor". According to the new law "On Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.116.)

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°24′ N., longitude: 46°17′ E.

**Galakh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalax***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gorus region, in the present Sunik province, at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. It is located adjacent to the previously existing village of Bayandur II in the territory of the province (427, p.770). Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. In their works Armenian authors mention the "Galakh" village as an ancient name of the village Bayandur II (415, p.28). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Azerbaijani word "galakh", which implies "plenty, mass". Currently, the village is called "Vaghatur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial

Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.186).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°36′ N., longitude: 46°22′E.

**Galaser** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalaser***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It lies to the west of the Aysasi valley [Aysəsi], at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 108 in 1873, 154 in 1886, 184 in 1897, 154 in 1904, 170 in 1914 and 248 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the villagers were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 46 in 1922, 104 in 1926, 142 in 1931 (415, p.p.93, 161), 195 in 1939, 140 in 1959, 222 in 1970 and 252 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.105). In late November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by the Armenian government. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gala" (a fortress) and the word "sar" (339, p.496) used in Turkish toponymy to mean "main, head, upper, greater". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.105).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°53′ N., longitude: 45°25′ E.

**Galtakhchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaltaxçı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Hamamli [*Hamamlı*] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), at a height of 1,730 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.111). Initially, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the

*The village of Galtakhchi*

settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-çı*" to the ethnonym "Galtakh" (koltak) (303 a, p.11). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Hartagyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.119).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 44°02′ E.

**Gamishgut** (Azerbaijani: ***Qamışqut***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the right bank of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,000 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combing the name of the plant "gamish" [qamış] (reed) and the "kotan" (gut - author) (359, II (1), p.p.606-607) used in Old Turkic to mean "a place where sheep are kept nearby the village, settlement". It means "a place made of reeds for keeping sheep". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Yeghegnut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division

of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.72).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°54′ N., longitude: 44°37′ E.

**Gamishli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qamışlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southeast of the town Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), nearby the Boyuk Garasu River [*Böyük Qarasu*], at a height of 845 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.112). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-lı*" to the name of the plant "gamish" [*qamış*] (reed) used in the Azerbaijani language. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Zartonk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.76).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°09′ E.

**Ganli (Ganli Allahverdi)** (Azerbaijani: ***Qanlı (Qanlı Allahverdi)***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The initial name of the village was "Ganli Allahverdi" (415, p.26). Later, the name "Allahverdi" was abbreviated and the village was renamed "Ganli". The village lies 3 km to the southeast of Basarkechar, nearby the river, on the shores of Lake Goycha [*Göyçə*]. It was marked as "Ganli Allahverdi" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus, (348, p.113). The remains of the Oghuz cemetery dating back to the 7th-8th centuries and the Alban church dating back to the 11th-12th centuries still remain in the village. (The Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol. 11, Yerevan, 1985, p.7). The village was inhabited by 99 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 244 in 1873, 317 in 1886, 397 in 1897, 445 in 1908, 476 in 1914 and 403 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In January 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled by Armenian armed groups and the village was burned out (309, p.249). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native villages. The village was inhabited by 165 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 218 in 1926 and 287 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees later managed to return to their native village. In 1987, 800 Azerbaijanis (85, p.282) lived in the village. In 1988 the residents were forcibly expelled from their native lands by the Armenian government for the third time. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Ganli", one of the Turkic tribes (245, p.41; 393, p.42-53) and the personal name "Allahverdi". It means "a village belonging to Allahverdi from the Ganli tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 August 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Gamishli". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 9 April 1991, the Turkic land called "Ganli" was merged with the neighboring village of Karkibash [*Kərkibaş*] in an administrative unit and the merged village was named "Vanevan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.197).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 45°41′ E.

**Gapili** (Azerbaijani: ***Qapılı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aghin [*Ağin*] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the southwest of

the town of Gumru, adjacent to the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], on the Iravan-Gumru highway, at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.131) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate, the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. Armenians were removed from Alashkirt, Erzurum and Mush provinces of Türkiye and settled in the village in 1829-1830 (416, p.64). The fortress remnants and walls dating back to the Urartu reign still remain nearby the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-lı*" to the word "gapi" (339, p.253), which is used in Turkish to mean "an upper part of a narrow ravine divided into cracks" "a valley on a mountain slope". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947, the name of the village was changed to "Gusanagyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.64).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 43°47′ E.

**Garaboya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraboya***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Hamamli [*Hamamlı*] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), nearby the Beykend [*Bəykənd*] River, at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the "Garaboya" tribe and means "a village belonging to the Garaboya tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Khnkoyan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.97).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Garabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarabulaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aghin [*Ağin*] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 25 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, adjacent to the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 1,470 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.131) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate, the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The name of the village was coined from the name of a spring in the village. It was coined from the words "gara" (black) and "bulag" (a spring), meaning "poor quality, non-drinkable". It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 30 June 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Isahakyan" (the surname of the Armenian writer Avetik Isahakyan). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.84).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 43°43′ E.

**Garabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarabulaq***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], on the left bank of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.114) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). Another name for the village was "Yukhari Gapili" [*Yuxarı Qapılı*] (143, p.114). According to the Treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the

village, the Azerbaijanis living there moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the words "bulag" (a spring) and "gara" (black) meaning "less suitable for drinking or use", "heavy, low-quality water", "dirty, muddled water" in the Azerbaijani language, and means "a village near Garabulag". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Yerinjatap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.75).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 44°27′ E.

**Garabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarabulaq***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area in the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 41 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, to the west of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.131) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). The village was inhabited by 185 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 295 in 1905, 352 in 1908 and 382 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.102-103). The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920 the village was destroyed being attacked by Armenian armed forces, and the population moved to the Kars province. After the Kars Treaty of 1921, some villagers returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 179 Azerbaijanis in 1931, (415, p.103), 215 in 1970 and 293 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.162). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were once again expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by the Armenians the Georgian districts of Akhilkelek [*Axılkələk*] and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda). The toponym was coined from the hydrothermal terms "bulag" (a spring) and "gara" (black) meaning "less suitable for drinking or use", By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Shaghik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.155).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 43°35′ E.

**Garaburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraburun***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 56 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at the foot of Alagoz [*Alagöz*] Mountain, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" (94, p.70) used in the Turkish language to mean "big, large" and the word "burun", which implies "protruding or extending towards the water" (253, p.99), "a mountain ridge, mountain branch, steep rock" (339, p.103). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 July 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Karmrashen", and by decision of 21 January 1965, it was renamed "Karakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.110).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°26′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Garajoran** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaracoran***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 30 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, nearby the Garni [*Gərnı*] River, on the right bank of the stream flowing from the Zangi [*Zəngı*] River, at a height of 1,630 m above sea level. It had been subordinated to Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district until the Nairi district was established on 15 March 1972. The Armenian authors mark the name of the village as "Garajeyranli" [*Qaraceyranlı*], "Garajaviran" [*Qaracaviran*], "Garajaveran" [*Qaracaveran*], and

"Garajeyran" [*Qaraceyran*] (427, p.381). It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" as "Garaja aran" [*Qaraca ərən*] (143, p.77), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Garajaran" [*Qaracaran*] (348, p.116). Until 1878 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Being relocated from Beyazid, Kars, and Ighdir regions of Türkiye, the Armenians were first settled in the village in 1878, then in 1915-1921 (427, p.381). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 162 in 1831 and 233 in 1873 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). Following the settlement of Armenians in the area in 1878, 275 Azerbaijanis and 424 Armenians lived in the village in 1886, and 307 Azerbaijanis and 563 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). Sources indicate that Azerbaijanis and Armenians lived together in the village in 1908, 1914 and 1916. The Azerbaijanis were deported in February 1918 following the aggression by Armenian armed forces (309, p.219). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands in 1922-1925. The village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926-1931 (415, p.23, 107). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly relocated to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed by adding the plural suffix "-an" to the Khazars' Turkic ethnonym "Garachor" (286, p.46), which implies "the place where the Garachor (Garajor) [*qaraçor (qaracor)*] tribe lived". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Aragyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.27).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°24′ N., longitude: 44°32′ E.

**Garachanta** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraçanta***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area in the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya region, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, on the left side of the Gumru-Amasiya highway, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.121). 348 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1886, 440 in 1897, 665 in 1908 and 729 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21,104-105). Until 1937 the villagers had been registered as "Garapapags". The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919.

In February 1920 the village was destroyed by Armenian armed groups, and a part of the population moved to the Kars province and another part to the Urmia and Salmas provinces of Iran through the Iranian consulate in Gumru.

*The village of Garachanta*

According to the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was incorporated into Soviet Armenia within the Aghbaba area. Only after that, some village population returned to the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 547 in 1922, 670 in 1926, 688 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 774 in 1939, 803 in 1959, 1,442 in 1970, 1,490 in 1980 (427, p.45) and 1,600 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.164). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Now the village is inhabited mainly by Armenians from the Akhilkalak [*Axılkələk*] and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the "Garachanta" multi-generational family. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the name of the village was changed to "Azizbeyov", and by

decision of 3 April 1991, it was changed to "Aregnadem". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.30).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 43°45′ E.

**Garadaghli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaradağlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.116). Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Armenians were settled there from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.547-549; 415, p.14), from the Alashkirt and Diadin provinces of Türkiye in 1829, and from the Mush and Sasun provinces in 1870 (416, p.100). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 128 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 331 in 1873, 286 in 1886, 364 in 1897 and 360 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In late 1919, the Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, massacred and deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their homeland. The village was inhabited by 152 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 163 in 1926 and 105 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Garadaghli [*Qaradağlı*] tribe of the Gizilbash [q*ızılbaş*] (354, p.92). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Tsakhkashen", and by decision dated 20 October 1967, it was renamed "Mrgavet". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.100).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Garadash** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaradaş***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 800 m above sea level. The remnants of historical monuments dating back to the 17th-18th centuries, as well as the Oghuz cemetery related to the life of Azerbaijanis still remain in the village (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol.10, Yerevan, 1984, p.329). Following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the Azerbaijani population gradually left their lands. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "gara" (black) denoting color and "dash", which implies "a rock". The name of the village was literally translated into Armenian and changed to "Sevkar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.179).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°01′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Garadigha** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaradığa***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gafan [*Qafan*] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the northeast of Gapan, at a height of 1,225 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The name of the village is also marked as "Garaunlu", "Garanka", and "Gardagha" (415, p.56). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Garadigya" (348, p.116). There are Alban monuments dating back to the 9th-10th centuries in the village. The village was inhabited by 25 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 200 in 1873, 332 in 1886, 213 in 1897, 198 in 1904 and 184 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the villagers were deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed

groups, and managed to return to their lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1923-1924. The village was inhabited only by 95 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 125 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.57, 135). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, five Azerbaijani families (28 people) were forcibly deported from their village to Azerbaijan in 1948 (294 a, 244). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians and called "Vanek". The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara", which implies "big, large", and a phonetic form of the word "tigey" (339, p.552) used in the Turkish language to mean "a hill, peak" (339, p.552). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.188).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°17′ N., longitude: 46°21′E.

**Garahamzali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarahəmzəli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 4.5 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), at a height of 830 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Tamamli" [*Tamamlı*]. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). Historically, the village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Armenians were settled in the village from Iran after 1828 (386, p.p.551-553). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 55 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 192 in 1873, 247 in 1886 and 269 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.46-47,126-127). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide committed by Armenian armed groups (309, p.216). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their villages. The village was inhabited by 143 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 157 in 1926 and 167 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the "Garahamzali" multi-generational family. In 1920 the name of the village was changed to "Tamamli", then to "Burastan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.50).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°59′ N., longitude: 44°29′ E.

**Garakhach** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraxaç***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. It lies 48 km to the southeast of the provincial centre, at the foot of Mount Dibakli [*Dibəkli*], on the banks of the Chapan [*Çapan*] River, on the left tributary of the Vedi River, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.98), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.119). In 1831, only 94 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (386, p.p.555-556; 415, p.156). After the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828, the Armenians relocated from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. After 1831, Armenians also lived in the village along with the Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited by 324 Azerbaijanis and 276 Armenians in 1873, 498 Azerbaijanis and 288 Armenians in 1886, and 589 Azerbaijanis and 416 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). "The Dictionary of Armenian Settlements" published in Armenian in 2008 provides the total number of people living in the Garakhach village without specifying the ethnic composition (416, p.94), which is a falsification of historical facts. In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia,

the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 31 in 1926 and 13 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. By the special decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands and forcibly relocated in Azerbaijan. The village is currently inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "gara" (278, p.p.80-81) used in Turkish to mean "big, tall, high" and the distorted form of the word "arkhaj". The toponym means "great arkhaj". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Lusashogh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.94).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°50′ N., longitude: 44°58′ E.

**Garaiman** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraiman***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 92 km to the southeast of the town od Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), at the foot of the mountain, at a height of 2,200 km above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.116). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 207 in 1831, 418 in 1873, 569 in 1886, 775 in 1897, 1,033 in 1908, 1,079 in 1914 and 650 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). On 13-20 April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and expelled from their native villages by Armenian armed forces (309, p.305). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the Garaiman village. The village was inhabited by 478 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 527 in 1926, 652 in 1931 (415, p.p.26, 27, 112-113), 819 in 1939, 564 in 1959, 823 in 1979 (416, p.105) and 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.282-283). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were again expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Garaman Turkic tribe (31, p.25). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Sovetkend", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Kakhakn". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.105).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 45°47′ E.

**Garaisa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraisa***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 47 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*). Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the former Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) district. It was integrated into the Kalinino district on 31 December 1937. The village was inhabited by 128 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 163 in 1926, 196 in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149), 197 in 1939, 107 in 1959, 228 in 1970 and 173 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.p.137-138). In the late 1950s, the village was subordinated to the Ilmazli [*İlməzli*] Soviet (a rural council). In late 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Garaisali **[***Qaraisalı*] Turkic tribe attributed to the "Uchokh" branch of the Oghuz (238, p.185). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Meghvahovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.p.137-138).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°07′ N., longitude: 44°09′ E.

*The village of Garakilsa*

**Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarakilsə***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at the foot of Alagoz [ *Alagöz*] Mountain, on the right tributary of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,870 m above sea level. It was marked as "Garakilsa" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.111), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The village was initially inhabited only by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye, following the settlement of Armenians in the area. Armenians were removed to the village from Alashkirt [*Əlaşkirt*] province of Türkiye (416, p.120). The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Alban church built of black stones in the village. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Hartavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.120).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarakilsə***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) [*Böyük Qarakilsə*], at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Garakilis" [*Qarakilis*] (348, p.117). There were two villages called "Garakilsa" in that area: Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*] and Kichik Garakilsa [*Kiçik Qarakilsə*] (415, p.148). Along with the Armenians, Boyuk Garakilsa was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.p.148-149). Kichik Garakilsa was inhabited by 106 Azerbaijanis in 1886 (415, p.148). In the 1990s the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Lernahovit", and by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 4 December 1995, it was renamed "Lernovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.87).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°09′ N., longitude: 44°26′ E.

**Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarakilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Duzkend [*Düzkənd*] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the south of town of Gumru [*Gümrü*], at a height of 1,490 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Kichik Garakilsa" [*Kiçik Qarakilsə*] (427, p.40). Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village as a result of the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828, and in 1829-1830 Armenians were relocated from the Kars and Alashkirt provinces of Türkiye and settled in the village (427, p.40). The name of the settlement was originated from the name of the black church belonging to the Kipchak Turks in that area. The name of the village was changed to "Azatan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.7).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°43′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarakilsə***) – a town in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was the centre of the former Sisian district. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.183), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 63 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 197 in 1873, 297 in 1886, 481 in 1897 and 866 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis fell victim to the aggression of Armenian armed forces. Very few people survived. The village was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1926, and six Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.77, 147). In the mid 1930s, the Azerbaijanis were completely deported. It was the centre of the Garakilsa district in 1930-1935, and of the Sisakan district in 1935-1940, and of the Sisian district in 1940-1995. Currently, the town is inhabited only by Armenians. The name of the settlement was coined from the name of a black church in that area belonging to the Albans. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the name was changed to "Sisian". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.180).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°31′ N., longitude: 46°01′ E.

**Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqala***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Ellar [*Ellər*] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 53 km to the southeast of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [*Axta*]), at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.80). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 403 in 1873, 510 in 1886, 599 in 1897, 759 in 1904, 860 in 1914 and 899 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, massacred and deported. The Armenians relocated from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Van in 1918-1920 were settled in that village (416, p.178). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. Along with th Armenians, the village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 45 in 1926 and 60 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, 44-45, 124-125). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" meaning color (black) and the word "gala" (a fortress), and means "a village next to a fortress built of black stone". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 21 June 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Sevaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.178).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 44°47′ E.

**Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqala***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. It is located at a height of 1,710 m above sea level. The villages of Yukhari Garagala [*Yuxarı Qaraqala*] and Ashaghi Garagala [*Aşağı Qaraqala*] were united in the 1930s and renamed "Garagala". There are monuments, castles and cemeteries related to the history of medieval Azerbaijanis in the village. The village was inhabited by 183 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 273 in 1897 and 244 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, the main inhabitants of the village, were deported by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the deported Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 266 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 281 in

1926, 175 in 1931 (415, p.p.79, 149), 127 in 1939, 192 in 1959, 281 in 1970 and 240 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.151). The residents of the village were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands in November-December 1988. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" meaning color (black) and the word "gala" (a fortress), and means "a village next to a fortress built of black stone". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Noramut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.151).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°06′ N., longitude: 44°07′ E.

**Garagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqaya***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 99 km to the north of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), on the banks of the Tarsa [*Tərsa*] River, at a height of 1,160 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). Until 1937 it had been integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the

*The village of Garagaya*

Dilijan district (415, p.32). The village was inhabited by 215 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 248 in 1904, 265 in 1914, 516 in 1916 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). In early 1919 the villagers were massacred and expelled by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the surviving villagers managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 170 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 169 in 1926, 205 in 1931 (415, p.33, 117), 242 in 1939, 365 in 1959, 425 in 1970, 335 in 1979 (416, p.128) and 350 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.87). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the oroterm "gaya" (a rock) to the word "gara", which implies "high, tall, peak" in ancient Turkic (94, p.71), and means a village located on a high rock. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Dzorvank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.128).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 45°06′ E.

**Garagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqaya***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [*Şərur-Dərələyəz*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [*Keşişkənd*] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It lies adjacent to the village of Erdapin [*Erdəpin*], on the right bank of the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 2,200 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 141 in 1873, 214 in 1886, 259 in 1897, 177 in 1904, 194 in 1914 and 303 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the villagers were deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 193 in 1922, 97 in 1926, 140 in 1931 (415, p.93, 161), 161 in 1939, 152 in 1959, 133 in 1970, 208 in 1979 (416, p.p.178-179) and 400 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.355). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village

is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "gara" used in the Azerbaijani language to mean color (black) and the word "gaya" used to mean "a mountain". The name of the village was changed to "Sevajayr". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.p.178-179).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 45°28′ E.

**Garagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqaya***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It lies 99 km to the north of the provincial centre, on the banks of the Tarsa [*Tərsa*] River, at a height of 1,160 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). Until 1937 it had been integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the Dilijan district (415, p.32). The village was inhabited by 215 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 248 in 1904, 265 in 1914, 516 in 1916 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). In early 1919 the villagers were expelled by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the survivors managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 170 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 169 in 1926, 205 in 1931 (415, p.p.33, 117), 242 in 1939, 365 in 1959, 425 in 1970, 335 in 1979 (416, p.128) and 350 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.87). In late November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands by the Armenian government. Now, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the oroterm "gaya" (a rock) to the word "gara" (94, p.71) used in Old Turkic to mean "high, tall, peak", and means "a village located on a high, tall rock". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Dzorvank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.128).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°42′10″ N. Longitude: 45°06′ 02″ e.

**Garagishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqışlaq***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [*Zəngibasar*] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), on the right bank of the Zangi [*Zəngi*] River, at a height of 835 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.161) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The village was inhabited by 151 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 735 in 1873, 1,007 in 1897, 832 in 1904, 1,123 in 1914 and 1,052 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed forces, massacred and deported. Only following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, some of the villagers managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 514 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 753 in 1926, 850 in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153), 1,179 in 1959, 1,843 in 1970 and 1,896 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.117). In October-November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara", which implies "big, large" in Old Turkic (93, p.42), and the word "gishlag", which implies "a place where animals live in winter". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Dostlug", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Hayanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.117).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Garagula** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqula***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the territory of the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 71 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], 10 km to the northwest of Alagoz [*Alagöz*] Mountain,

at a height of 1,315 m above sea level. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" (94, p.71) used in Old Turkic to mean "big, large, tall" and the word "gula" (339, p.164) used to mean "the northern, slope of the mountain where the rays of the Sun do not reach". It is structurally a compound toponym coined on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Getap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.57-58).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°23′ N., longitude: 43°37′ E.

**Garal** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaral***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Hamamli [*Hamamlı*] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the west of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), adjacent to the Beykend [*Bəykənd*] River, at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population moved to Türkiye. Armenians were relocated from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Kars in 1828-1830 and settled in the Garal [*Qaral*] village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "garael" (garal) and means "great people, tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Katnajur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.p.104-105).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°49′ N., longitude: 44°08′ E.

**Garalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaralar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), adjacent to the Vedi River, at a height of 850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The village was inhabited by 443 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 387 in 1886, 570 in 1897, 252 in 1904, 256 in 1914 and 546 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). However, the "Dictionary of Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces" distorts these facts and shows that the village was inhabited by Armenians, not Azerbaijanis in 1873-1916 (427, p.383). In 1918-1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and expelled by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians relocated from Iran in late 1920, from the Van, Shatakh and Bayazid provinces of Türkiye in 1920-1921, from Ashaghi Garanlig [*Aşağı Qaranlıq*] (Martuni) and Sisian districts of present-day Armenia in 1940-1950, and from Iran and Lebanon in 1946, were settled in the Garalar village (427, p.383). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 241 Azerbaijanis and 273 Armenians in 1922, 280 Azerbaijanis and 252 Armenians in 1926, 297 Azerbaijanis and 292 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.87, 157), and 780 Azerbaijanis in 1939. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 1,181 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1955, 1,794 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1970, and 1,942 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1979 (427, p.383). In November-December 1988, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Garalar" (245, p.57). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Aralez". According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.27).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 44°39′ E.

**Garamahammad** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraməhəmməd***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] (Lori-Pambak [*Pəmbək*]) uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. It lies 6 km to the northeast of the centre of the Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) settlement. The name of the village is also used as "Garamammad" **[***Qaraməmməd*]. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until the beginning of the 19th century. After the Russian occupation of the settlement in the early 19th century, the Azerbaijanis were forced out of the village, and the Russians from the Saratov and Kursk districts of Russia were settled there (85, p.335). The village was inhabited only by 18 Azerbaijanis in 1831, whereas in 1926 and 1931 six Azerbaijanis lived there, along with the Russians (415, p.p.78-79, 156-157). In the late 1930s, Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Until 1988 the village had been inhabited only by Russians. After 1988 the Russians were also pushed out of the village by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Garamahammad". The name of the village was changed to "Aleksandrovka" in the honor of the Russian tsar in 1801. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 22 February 1939, the name of the village was renamed "Gorky" in the honor of the Russian writer Maxim Gorky. By decision dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Bovadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.49).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Garamammad** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraməmməd***) – a village in the Shorayel [*Şörəyel*] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present territory of the Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118).

*The village of Garamammad*

Armenians were settled in the village following the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878. In 1897 the village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis and 437 Armenians (415, p.p.20-21). The Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical lands by Armenian armed forces in 1919. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Garamammad". It is an anthropo-toponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Meghrashad". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.138).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°51′ N., longitude: 43°42′ E.

**Garanamaz (Yeniyol)** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranamaz (Yeniyol)***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It lies 27 km to the northeast of the district centre, at a height of 2,027 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 285 in 1886, 406 in 1897, 559 in 1908 and 541 Azerbaijanis in 1914. In May 1918 an Armenian armed group led by Andranik, who retreated to avoid the encounter with the Turkish army, committed a massacre in

the village of Garanamaz. The survivors of the massacres (7, p.75) fled to the Kars province. The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, the village was destroyed again being attacked by Armenian armed forces, consequently, a part of the population moved to the Kars province, and another part to the Urmia and Salmas provinces through the Iranian consulate in Gumru. After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, part of the population returned to the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia according to the Treaty of Kars signed in 1921, the village was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd within the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area. The village was inhabited by 476 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 451 Azerbaijanis in 1926, and 471 Azerbaijanis in 1931. In 1988 1,272 Azerbaijanis lived in the village and were also exposed to aggression that year and expelled from their native village by Armenian armed groups. On 3 January 1935 the village was renamed "Yeniyol", and on 19 April 1991, it was renamed "Aghvorik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.15).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°04′ N., longitude: 43°45′ E.

**Garanlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranlıq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Garanlig (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), at a height of 2,060 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-lıq*" to the word "gara" (339, p.256), which implies "a mountain, hill". It is an orotoponym. The toponym is structurally derivative. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 5 July 1968, the name of the village was changed to "Geghhovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.53).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 45°17′ E.

**Garanlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranlıq***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], on the banks of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.109) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-lıq*" to the word "gara" (339, p.256), which implies "a mountain, hill, peak" in Turkish, and means "a village in the mountains". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Lusagyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.92-93).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°36′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Garanligdere** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranlıqdərə***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 720 m above sea level. Following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the Azerbaijani population gradually left their lands. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" [*dərə*] (a valley) and the word "garanlig" [*qaranlıq*] (9, p.432) used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "a place without light where nothing is visible", "darkness". It is

an orotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Lusadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.93).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Garashamb** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraşamb***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. It lies at a distance of 5 km from the Nairi settlement. It had been within the Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district until the Nairi district was established in 1972. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 28 in 1831, 207 in 1873, 192 in 1886, 306 in 1897, 363 in 1908, 417 in 1914 and 381 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). In 1918 the population of the village was deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" in the meaning of "big" in Old Turkic and the word "sham" used in the Turkish language to mean "a watery place on the banks of rivers, at the confluence of two rivers where reeds, tamarix, glycyrrhiza, etc. grow, and wild animals and birds nest" (129, p.63). The word "sham" is used in the Armenian language as "shamb" to mean "reed" (30, p.413). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Karashamb" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.207).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°24′ N., longitude: 44°35′ E.

**Gard** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərd***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 33 km to the west of the town of Gapan [Qapan], on the left bank of the Gard [Gərd] River, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. Following the establishment of Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Gird", "Kart", "Karti" (415, p.56; 427, p.882). There are 16th-17th-century Turkic historical monuments in the village. In 1918 Andranik's army committed a massacre in the village, and the survivors fled to Ordubad. Following the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, part of the population returned to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 71 in 1922, 71 in 1926, 115 in 1931 (415, 56-57 p.p., 134-135), 170 in 1939, 250 in 1959, 195 in 1970 and 61 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.882). In 1988 all the residents of the village were deported from their historical and ethnic homeland by the Armenian state. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is based on the Persian word "kard" [kərd] (104, p.284), which implies "plant beds", "a planted field". After the earthquake in 1968, the population was relocated to Zeyva village. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Kard". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.58).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°13′ N., longitude: 46°07′ E.

**Gargar** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərgər***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located at a distance of 15 km from the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]) at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. The name of the village was marked by Armenian authors as Russian Gargar [Gərgər rus] (415, p.78). The word "Rus" (ethnonym) was added to the toponym following the settlement of the Russians in the area in the early 19th century, and specified as "Russian Gargar" in official documents. Along with the Russians, the village was inhabited by six

Azerbaijanis in 1897, seven Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 16 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In the 1940s the Azerbaijanis were displaced from the village. After 1988 the Russian residents of the village were also expelled as a result of Armenian pressure. Now the village is mainly inhabited by Armenians. The toponym "Gargar" is coined on the basis of the name of the Gargar [Gərgər] Turkic tribe (211, p.p.184-186), which is a phonetic form of the ancient Turkic tribe "Gargar" [qarqar] (377, p.479). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 14 February 1937, the village was renamed "Pushkino" in honor of the Russian poet Pushkin. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.168).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Gargar** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərgər***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, the Lori province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the banks of the Gargar [Gərgər] River, at a height of 1,400 m. Armenian authors mention the name of the village as "Gargar", "Gyargyari hay", or "Herher" (415, p.78; 427, p.79). In 1897 the village was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis along with the Armenians (415, p.p.78-79). In the early 20th century, in 1905-1906, they were forced out of the village. Now only Armenians reside there. The toponym was coined from the ancient Gargar Turkic ethnonym (377, p.479; 24, p.19) marked in the work of the Greek historian Strabo "Geography". "Gargar" is a phonetic version of the Turkic ethnonym "Gargar". The ethnonym "Gargar" is also found in Azerbaijani toponymy in the phonetic versions of "herher, kherkher" (211, p.p.184-186). Now the village is specified in the documents as "Gargar" [Qarqar] (416, p.52). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.52).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 44°26′ E.

**Garghabazar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarğabazar***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [*Üçkilsə*] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), on the banks of the Garasu [*Qarasu*] River, at a height of 830 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.121). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 574 in 1873, 602 in 1886, 569 in 1897, 688 in 1904, 728 in 1914, 615 in 1916 and 600 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In late 1919 the villagers were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, and the residents were massacred and expelled from the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis who had fled the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 192 in 1922, 190 in 1926 and 168 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The Armenians removed from abroad in 1946-1947 were settled in the village. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the word "bazar" (bazaar), which implies "a place of purchase" to the Turkic ethnonym "Gargha" [qarğa] (286, p.63), and means "place of purchase of the Gargha tribe" (93, p.31). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1965, the name of the village was changed to "Haykashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.p.117-118).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°18′ E.

**Garghavang** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarğavəng***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former

Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district, in the present Kotayk province, at a height of 1,583 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.121). In 1897 the village was inhabited only by 182 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.22-23). In 1905-1906 the Armenian armed groups committed massacres in the village. Later, the Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Gargha" (286, p.63; 93, p.43) and the word "vang" used to mean "a temple". The name of the village was later changed to "Zoravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.79).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 44°31′ E.

**Gasimali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qasıməli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It was marked as "Gasimkend" [*Qasımkənd*] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.134), and as "Gasimali kendi" [*Qasıməli kəndi*] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.123). Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Gasimali". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Getap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.58).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 44°00′ E.

**Qashqa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaşqa***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The centre of the province lies 56 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), in the Aghdere [*Ağdərə*] valley, adjacent to the Chalakhchi [*Çalaxçı*] River, at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.125). In 1831 the village was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis (415, p.156). Later, the Armenians relocated from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran were settled in the village (416, p.189). Consequently, the village became an Armenian settlement as a whole. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Gashqay" [*Qaşqay*] (142, p.p.72-95; 235, p.p.20-21; 17, p.p.187-188), one of the ancient Turkic tribes. "Gashqa" is a phonetic form of the ethnonym "Gashqay". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Vardashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.189).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°49′ N., longitude: 45°01′ E.

**Gayabashi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qayabaşı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the present Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 83 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), adjacent to the Mazra [*Məzrə*] River, at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.125). The village is also mentioned as "Gaya Bashi Haji Garib" [*Qaya Başı Hacı Qərib*] (309, p.305). The village was inhabited by 131 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 181 in 1886, 219 in 1897, 219 in 1908, 240 in 1914 and 234 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). On 13-20 April 1919, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian militants (309, p.305). Some Azerbaijanis, who fled the village, managed to return to the native lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Muslim Kurds started to live there after 1926. The village was inhabited by 149 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 129 Azerbaijanis and 113 Kurds in 1926, 181 Azerbaijanis and 175 Kurds in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113), 408 Azerbaijanis and Kurds in 1939, 371 Azerbaijanis and Kurds in

1959, 522 Azerbaijanis and Kurds in 1970, and 663 Azerbaijanis and Kurds in 1979. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis and Kurds were expelled from the village by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the oroterm "gaya" (rock) and the word "bash", which implies "the top of a mountain, the peak,". It means "a village at the top of a rock". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Keghamabak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.53).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°48′ E.

**Gaygulu Jiftali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qayqulu Ciftəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. In their works Armenian authors referred to the village as "Jiftali" [*Ciftəli*] (415, p.20). The provincial centre lies 36 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,010 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.125). Following the settlement of Armenians in the area according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijani population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the Oghuz ethnonym "Gayi" (399, p.158), the personal name "Gulu", and the word "jift" with the identifying suffix "-li" (35, p.187), used to mean "a place to breed cattle and sheep", and means "a place to breed the cattle and sheep belonging to Gulu from the Gayi tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Zuygakhpyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.79).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°01′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Gaygulu Duzkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Qayqulu Düzkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,030 m above sea level. Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The name of the village was changed following the settlement of Armenians and marked as "Duzkharaba" [*Düzxaraba*] (415, p.18). It is also marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Duzkharaba" (348, p.90). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Gulu", the words "duz" [düz] and "kend" denoting a relief, and the ethnonym "Gayi" from the ancient Oghuz tribes (399, p.158; 238, p.p.222-223), and means "a village established by Gulu from the Gayi tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Hartashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.119).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Gazanchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazançı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. In their works Armenian authors (415, p.p.20, 104) and Azerbaijani researchers also referred to it as "Gayi" [*Qayı*], "Gulu" [*Qulu*], "Gazanchi" [*Qazançı*] (35, p.162). The provincial centre lies 41 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,030 m above sea level. Following the settlement of the Armenians relocated from Türkiye in the region according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107). The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Gazanchi", one of the Turkic Bulgar tribes, which is formed by adding the suffix "*-çı*" to the ethnonym "Gazan" (273, p.235).

Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Ghazanchi" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.128).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°04′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Gazanchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazançı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107). Following the settlement of the Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Kars and Erzurum in the region according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "*-çı*" to the name of the Gazan tribe (273, p.235; 286, p.35), one of the Bulgar tribes of ancient Turkic origin. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, it was renamed "Meghrashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.138).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Gadili** (Azerbaijani: ***Qədili***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 43 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), at the foot of Varsag Mountain, on the banks of the Chapan [*Çapan*] River, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was marked as "Gadli" [*Qədli*] (143, p.173) in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 and as "Gadilu" [*Qadılu*] (348, p.107) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. In their works Armenian authors also marked the name of the village as "Gadirli" [*Qədirli*] (415, p.154). In "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590, it was marked as "Gadli village" on the list of settlements within the Vedi area (143, p.173). Although the historical name of the village is "Gadili", it was formalized as "Gadirli" during the Soviet period. The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 389 in 1873, 497 in 1886, 588 in 1897, 827 in 1904, 839 in 1914 and 697 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were expelled as a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed forces. Beginning from 1926 only Armenians started to live in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Turkic Gadili tribe. The Gadili tribe was one of the branches of the Qashgais (90, p.281). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the name of the village was changed to "Lanjanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.85).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°52′ N., longitude: 44°57′ E.

**Gamarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qəmərli***) – a town in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Until 1930 it had been a village, then a settlement, and since 1961 it has been a town subordinated to the republic. Gamarli was the name of the district (established on 9 September 1930) and the district centre. It lies 28 km to the southeast of Iravan, at a height of 830 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.111). The village was inhabited by 167 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 563 in 1873, 668 in 1886, 757 in 1897, 957 in 1914 and 903 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1905 and 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces (309, p.219). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 248 in 1926 and 267 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and

Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the area is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is derived from the ethnonym "Gamarli" (143, p.49) formed on the basis of the the name of the ancient Kimmer tribe (377, p.469; 71, p.p.81-83), and means "a place where the Kimmers/Gamari tribe live". It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 September 1945, it was renamed "Artashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it is the administrative centre of the Ararat province (416, p.38).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°57′ N., longitude: 44°33′ E.

**Gamarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qəmərli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [*Üçkilsə*] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 38 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), adjacent to the Boyuk Garasu [*Böyük Qarasu*] River, at a height of 855 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.111). Another name for the village was "Gozlu Gamarli" [*Gözlü Qəmərli*] (415, p.82). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 127 in 1831, 295 in 1873, 347 in 1886, 408 in 1897, 411 in 1904, 436 in 1914 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, the Azerbaijani residents were deported from their historical and ethnic lands and the Armenians relocated from Türkiye were settled there (415, p.153). Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" to the Turkic tribal name "Gamar" ("Kimmer" in ancient sources) (377, p.469; 71, p.p.81-83; 287, p.p.317-321), and means "a village inhabited by the Gamar (Kimmer) tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Metsamor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.137).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Gazanfar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qəzənfər***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 49 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at the foot of Alagoz [*Alagöz*] Mountain, on the right tributary of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,968 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.112) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population moved to Türkiye. In 1828-1829 the Armenians displaced from the Alashkirt, Mush and Sasun provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (427, p.378). The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Aragats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.26).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°29′ N., longitude: 44°21′ E.

**Gighi** (Azerbaijani: ***Gığı***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 26 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan [Qapan], on the banks of the Gighi [Gığı] river, at a height of 1,580 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The 10th-century Gighi fortress associated with Azerbaijanis exists there. The village was inhabited by 131 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 191 in 1873, 254 in 1886, 215 in 1897, 569 in 1904 and

190 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1905 and in autumn of 1918, Armenian armed forces committed massacres in the Gigi valley and expelled the population. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, some Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 335 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 265 in 1926, 380 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135), 491 in 1939, 570 in 1959, 923 in 1970 and 1,115 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.829). In November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Kighi/Kighili" of Turkic origin (305, p.24). The name of the village is changed to "Geghi" as an Armenian literal translation. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.56).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°13′ N., longitude: 46°09′ E.

**Gilijyatag (Birinji Gilijyatag)** (Azerbaijani: ***Qılıcyataq (Birinci Qılıcyataq)***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 66 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at a height of 1,575 m above sea level. Another name for the village was Birinji Gilinjyatag [*Birinci Qılıncyataq*] (415, p.34). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.137). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of the Armenians in the area, the population moved to Türkiye. The name of the village was coined by combining the word "birinci" (first) denoting a distinguishing feature in Azerbaijani toponymy, and the word "gilij" in the Azerbaijani language meaning "the top of a high hill", "the peak, the beginning of the road" (118, p.18; 253, p.16; 278, p.53) followed by the word "yatag" (a bed) (10, p.510; 278, p.168), which implies "a place where sheep and cattle are kept in autumn and winter". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, it was renamed "Suser". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.184).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 43°44′ E.

**Gipchak** (Azerbaijani: ***Qıpçaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,020 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143. p.124) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.134). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the population gradually left the village. Armenians were relocated to the village from the Erzurum, Bayburd and Mush provinces of Türkiye (416, p.119). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Kipchak" (228, p.18; 286, p.46-48; 66, p.34-37), one of the ancient Turkic tribes. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, the village was renamed "Harij" ("Foreigners" in honour of the Armenians emigrated from Iran). There are several medieval Kipchak temples in the village. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.119).

*The village of Gipchag. Aruch Cathedral*

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 44°00′E.

**Girkhbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırxbulaq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 77 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), southeast of Lake Goycha [*Göyçə*], at a height of 1,960 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.61). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 247 in 1831, and along with the Armenians, 23 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1897 (415, p.p.26-27, 112). After 1831 the Armenians relocated from the Bayazid region of Türkiye were settled in the village (427, p.146). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were oppressed by Armenians and completely expelled from the village. After 1906 the village was inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the words "girkh" [*qırx*] (forty) used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "plenty", and "bulag" (a spring). The village was named "Girkhbulag", as there were many springs in the area. There were summer pastures of the Iravan khans in the territory of Girkhbulag. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Akunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.12).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°43′ E.

**Girkhdayirman** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırxdəyirman***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Alayaz [*Ələyəz*] (Aragats) district, in the Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 57 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), adjacent to the Garabulag River [*Qarabulaq*], at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz*], at a height of 2,150 m. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.153). Following the establishment of the Alayaz [*Ələyəz*] (Aragats) district on 15 March 1972, it was excluded from the administrative-territorial division of the Abaran district and integrated into the Alayaz [*Ələyəz*] (Aragats) district. Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. Considering that the word "girkh" (forty) in the combination also means "small" in Turkic ([*kırk anbar*] (359, I (1), p.746), one can conclude that Girkhdayirman implies "a small mill". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Hnaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.122).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 44°08′ E.

**Giziljig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılcıq***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 99 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan [*Qapan*], at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.132). The village was inhabited by 165 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 287 in 1886, 407 in 1897, 450 in 1908 and 441 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces, being exposed to aggression. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 189 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 122 in 1926, 292 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147), 441 in 1939, 587 in 1959, 651 in 1979 (416, p.84) and 466 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.184-185). In November 1988, the villagers were expelled from the territory by the Armenian government. Now, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "*-cıq*" to the word "gizil", which denotes the colour of the soil and means "red". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Ishkhanasar". According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.84).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°33′ N., longitude: 46°02′ ′E.

**Gizildamir** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızıldəmir***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district, in the Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at a height of 1,040 m above sea level. It is marked in the works of Armenian authors as "Giziltamur" [*Qızıltamur*] (415, p.22, 106). The Azerbaijani sources erroneously indicate it as "Gizil Teymur" [*Qızıl Teymur*] (85, p.104). It is marked as "Gizildamir village" [*Qızıldəmir kəndi*] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162) and in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.88). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis (386, p.p.583-584). The Armenians deported from Iran were settled in the village in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.583-584). In 1831, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 120 Azerbaijanis (415, p.106). In the early 1870s, the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. In 1897 the village was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.22-23). They were also expelled in the early 20th century. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" (denoting the colour of the soil rock) used to mean "red" and the word "tamir" [*"təmir" (dəmir)*] (299, p.330) used in Old Turkic to mean "a canal" [*arx*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Voskevaz". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.162).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Gizilkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılkilsə***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. In 1930 it was subordinated to the former Stepanavan (Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*]) district. The provincial centre lies 55 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), adjacent to the Damirchilar village [*Dəmirçilər*], at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.132) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.132). Another name for the village was "Dagh Garakilsa" [*Dağ Qarakilsə*] (415, p.78). The village was inhabited by 106 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 202 in 1897, 215 in 1908 and 490 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In 1918 the inhabitants left the village having been exposed to attacks by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis returned to their village. The village was inhabited by 373 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 409 in 1926, 437 in 1931 (415, p.79, 149), 548 in 1939, 577 in 1959 (416, p.34) and 1,500 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.322). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" [*qızıl*], which implies "red", and the word "kilsa" [*kilsə*] (a church). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Gizildash", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Archni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.34).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°12′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Gizilkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılkilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. The name of the village is marked as "Gizilkilsa qarapapag" [*Qızılkilsə qarapapaq*] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.20, 104), and as "Gizilkilsa" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.132) and on the five-verst map of

the Caucasus (348, p.132). Since the Garapapak tribe lived in the village, the settlement was also called "Garapapak Gizilkilsasi" [*Qarapapaq Qızılkilsəsi*] and "Turkic Gizilkilsa" [*Türk Qızılkilsəsi*] (415, p.20). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 210 in 1886, 279 in 1897, 293 in 1908 and 339 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). In May 1918 the villagers were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. The surviving Azerbaijanis who fled the village managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 148 in 1926 and 168 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.20, 105). Later, the Azerbaijanis left the village completely. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" [*qızıl*], which implies "red", and the word "kilsa" [*kilsə*], which implies "a religious temple". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Karmravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.111).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 43°52′ E.

**Gizilgoch** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqoç***) - an urban settlement in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the north of the town of Gumru, on the Gumru-Akhilkalak highway, at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" [*qızıl*] meaning "red" (a red rock), and the word "kosh" [*koş (qoç)*] meaning "a camp, headquarters" (359, III (1), p.636). It is a structurally-compound toponym denoting a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 January 1938, it was renamed "Verin Gukasyan", and by decision dated 12 October 1956, it was renamed "Gukasyan". On 14 November 1990, it was renamed "Ashosk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.15).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

**Giziloran** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılörən***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Hamamli [*Hamamlı*] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), at the south-western foot of the Chubukhlu Mountain range [*Çubuxlu*], at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.133). Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the former Gugark district. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 41 in 1831, 168 in 1873, 212 in 1886, 220 in 1897, 250 in 1908, 273 in 1914 and 276 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.52-53, 132-133). The village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces. In 1918 the residents were deported or massacred, and the Armenians deported from abroad in 1918-1920 were settled there. The surviving Azerbaijanis who left the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 92 Azerbaijanis and 54 Armenians in 1922, 107 Azerbaijanis and 105 Armenians in 1926, and 140 Azerbaijanis and 226 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.53, 133). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native village. In 1987, 268 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (35, p.165). In November 1988 they were also deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by

combining the word "gizil" [*qızıl*] meaning "red" (colour of the soil rock) in the Azerbaijani language and the word "oran" [*örən*] used in Turkic to mean "ruins, a destroyed wall" (359, I (2), p.1,299; 407, p.105). These ruins were called "oran" [*örən*] or "viran" (ruins), as they were located nearby the ruins of ancient villages and towns. This name was combined with the name of the tribe, land and village which they belonged to, or the words such as "white", "black", "gold" according to the colour of the soil, and new names were created (407, p.105). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Shenavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.157).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 44°14′ E.

**Gizilvang** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılvəng***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 67 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), adjacent to the Alagoz River [*Alagöz*], at a height of 2,200 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.116) and on the five-verst map of the

*The village of Gizilvang*

Caucasus (348, p.131). The village was inhabited by 429 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 469 in 1886, 563 in 1897, 733 in 1908, 812 in 1914 and 807 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In 1828-1829 the Armenians from the Van, Mush and Kars provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (416, p.135). In 1918 the villagers were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 168 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 241 Azerbaijanis in 1926, and 282 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.27, 113). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" [*qızıl*] meaning "red" and the word "vang" [*vəng*], which is synonymous with the word "a church". It is called "Gizilvang" (Gizilkilsa) [*Qızılvəng (Qızılkilsə)*], as there was an Alban red church in the area. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 24 July 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Chichakli", and by decision dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Makenis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.135).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 45°36′ E.

**Gizgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızqala***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 2 km to the southeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), at a height of 1,470 m above sea level. It is marked in the works of Armenian authors as "Gizgala" [*Qızqala*] (415, p.148). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of the Armenians in the area, the population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gala" [*qala*] (fortress) and the ethnonym "Giz" (ghuz) [*qız (ğuz)*] (238, p.48), which reflects the ethnonym "Oghuz" in Arabic, and means "a village adjacent to the Oghuz fortress". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet

of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Getavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.57).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°03′ N., longitude: 44°20′ E.

**Godakbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Gödəkbulaq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 60 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), to the southeast of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. Until the early 19th century, it had been inhabited only by Azerbaijani Turks. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1828-1829 the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled there. In 1886, 26 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.110). In the 1890s, the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled, only Armenians remained there. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani word "gödək", which implies "short, not long", and the hydro-term "bulag" (a spring). It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 June 1946, the the village was renamed "Garjakhpyur" through literal translation. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.109).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°34′ E.

**Godaklar** (Azerbaijani: ***Gödəklər***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the district of Krasnoselsk, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 83 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been within the administrative territorial division of the former Dilijan district. After the Krasnoselsk district was formed on 31 December 1937, it was excluded from the Dilijan district and integrated into the Krasnoselsk district. Until 1918 it had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Armenians from Türkiye were settled there in 1919-1920 (415, p.32, 117). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Godaklar" [Gödəklər] (386, p.535). Following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the village was renamed "Martuni" in 1924. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.135).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 45°15′ E.

**Godekli** (Azerbaijani: ***Gödəkli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village is indicated by Armenian authors as Goydaghli [Göydağlı], Kichik Deliler [Kiçik Dəlilər] (415, p.48). The provincial centre is located 9 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 845 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.57). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the district, its original inhabitants left the village. Armenians were removed from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran and settled in the village in 1828-1829 (416, p.141). The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Godakli" [Gödəkli] (386, p.535) of the Gazakhlar Turkic tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Mrgavet". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.141).

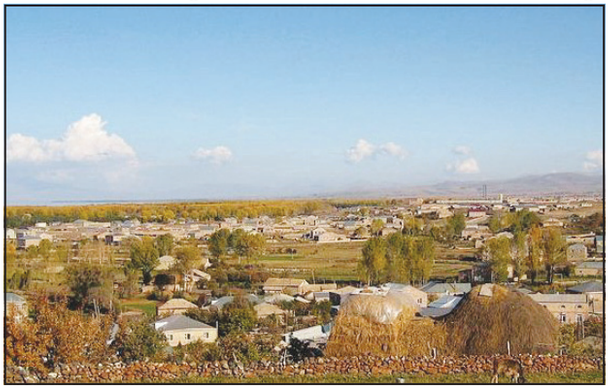
Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°57′ N., longitude: 44°32′ E.

**Golgat** (Azerbaijani: ***Qolqat***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 870 m above sea level. It is marked on the

five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.64). Another name for the village was "Govlugat" [*Qovluqat*] (415, p.24). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. In 1828-1829 the Armenians relocated from Mush, Khnis (Hnis) and Alashkirt provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (416, p.54). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 13 in 1873, and 18 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.24-25, 110). At the beginning of the 20th century, in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by Armenian armed forces. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gol" [*qol*] used in Turkic to mean "a waterless valley", "a river bed", "a stream", "a river" (2, p.297), "a valley" (299, p.453), and the word "gat" [*qat*] meaning "a swamp" (339, p.141). The toponym was coined in association with a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Sovient of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Geghanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.54).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 44°01′ ′E.

**Golkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Gölkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ashagi



*Golkend*

Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 30 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar [Kavar], on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.57), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.59). In the works of Armenian authors the geographical nomen "kend" (village) within the oeconym "Golkend" was later abbreviated and it was marked as "Gol" (lake) (415, p.66; 419, p.113).

*Golkend*

Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the 1828 Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1829-1830 Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush were settled in the village (416, p.90) and the Azerbaijanis were expelled. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.66-67). As a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian forces. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "Gol" [göl] (lake) (11, p.194) and "kend" [kənd] (village), meaning "a natural water basin with no direct connection with the sea". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Lichk" through a loan translation into Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.41-42).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°14′ E.

**Golkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Gölkənd***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the district of Krasnoselsk, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 93 km to the

northeast of the Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]) town, on the right bank of the Tarsa [Tərsa] River, at a height of 1,420 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.56), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.59). There are seven ponds (lakelets) to the north of the village. Therefore, the village was named Golkend [Gölkənd] (the lake village). In their works of Armenian authors Garagoyunlu is also mentioned as another name for the village (415, p.30). The village was inhabited by 357 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 1,567 in 1873, 2,157 in 1886, 1,555 in 1908, 1,866 in 1914, 1,486 in 1916 and 1,376 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In the spring of 1919, the Azerbaijanis were ousted by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the villagers managed to return to their historical homeland. The village was inhabited by 1,015 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 1,055 in 1926, 1,279 in 1931 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115), 1,123 in 1959, 1,880 in 1970, 2,022 in 1979 (427, p.p.892-893; 416, p.20) and 2,700 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.89). In November-December 1988, the residents of the village were completely expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, Armenians live there. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Aygut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.20).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 45°10′ E.

**Gollu** (Azerbaijani: *Göllü*) – a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, later in the district of Amasiya, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 46 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, 10-11 km to the north of Lake Arpa, at a 6 km distance of the Sultanabad-Gazanchi highway, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. The residents of the village were Azerbaijanis. In their works of Armenian authors the Garapapaks are indicated as the people living in the village (415, p.20) who are presented as a separate people. The Garapapaks are one of the Turkic tribes and an ethnographic group taking part in the formation of the ethnogenesis of Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited by 204 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 284 in 1897, 313 in 1908 and 403 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.118-119, 104-105). In 1920 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia after 1920, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native villages. The village was inhabited by 242 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 316 in 1926, 334 in 1931 (415, p.p.18-19, 104-105), 416 Azerbaijanis in 1939, 470 in 1959, 698 in 1970, 757 in 1979 (427, p.891; 416, p.30) and 760 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In January-February 1989 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands by Armenians. At present, the village is inhabited by the Armenians removed from the Georgian district of Akhilkalak. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "*-lü*" to the word "göl" (lake). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Ardenis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.30).

*The village of Gollu*

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°04′ N., longitude: 43°43′ E.

**Gomaran** (Azerbaijani: ***Gomaran***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It is located 2 km to the northwest of the Gudgum [Güdqum] (Geghanush) village, on the right bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River, at a

height of 1,000 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 169 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 158 in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces (309, p.206). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1922-1924, the villagers managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 68 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135), 91 in 1939, 97 in 1959, 183 in 1970 and 163 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.937). The residents of the village were completely expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government in November 1988. At present, Armenians reside there. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "*-an*" to the ethnonym "Komar" (kumar), a branch of the Turkic Seljuk tribe, meaning "a village, place of residence of the Komars". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.61).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°10′ N., longitude: 46°24′ E.

**Gomur** (Azerbaijani: ***Gomur***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 32 km to the southwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the bank of the Akhtachay [Axtaçay], the left tributary of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. The name of the village was marked as "Komur" [Kömür] (143, p.60) in "The Iravan Province Review Book". In their works Armenian authors stated its ancient name in the phonetic form of "Gomer" which was first marked in the 13th century (422, p.89). The name of the village is also indicated as "Gyumur" or "Gomk" (415, p.88). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 27 in 1831, 285 in 1873, 293 in 1886, 353 in 1897, 365 in 1904, 400 in 1914 and 388 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces and its residents were deported. The Azerbaijani survivors managed to return to their native lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 155 in 1922, 200 in 1926, 316 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159), 386 in 1939, 381 in 1959, 590 in 1970 and 745 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.942). From ancient times until 1988, the village of Gomur had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Azerbaijanis were deported by the Armenian government in late November 1988. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "komur" [kömür] (coal) (359, II (2), p.1,321), which implies in Old Turkic "a narrow, ravine place at the top of a mountain". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Komk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.62).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°37′ N., longitude: 45°34′ E.

**Gonaggiran** (Azerbaijani: ***Qonaqqıran***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend [*Düzkənd*] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the former Leninakan district. It is marked as "Gonaggiran" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.135) and as "Gonakh Gran" [*Qonax Qran*] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.139). The toponym was coined by combining the word "gonag" [*qonaq*] (299, p.455) used in Turkic to mean "a place for temporary stay", "a resting place", and the word "kuren/kran" used to mean "a camp", "a place for temporary stay of cattle-breeders" (339, p.317). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Shirak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia"

dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.p.158-159).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Gonjali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoncalı***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the north of the town of Gumru, 7-8 km to the southeast of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors it is referred to as "Khanjalli" [*Xancallı*] (415, p.20). It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.140). The main inhabitants of the village were the Turkic Garapapag tribes contributing to the ethnogenesis of Azerbaijanis. In censuses, the Garapapags are listed as a people (415, p.p.20-21). The village was inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 253 in 1897, 303 in 1908, and 392 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed and the population became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia within the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area. Only after that, some inhabitants returned to the village. At present, the village is mainly inhabited by the Armenians from the Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia. In late November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were again expelled from the village by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Ganjali" (Gonjali) [*gəncəli (qoncalı)*] (92, p.12). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Zarishat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.77).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 43°39′ E.

**Goran** (Azerbaijani: ***Goran***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 30 km to the northwest of the Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]) town, adjacent to the Chichkhan [Çiçxan] River, at the foot of Mount Chubukhlu [Çubuxlu], at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis; however, the population gradually left the village following the settlement of Armenians in the district. Until 1937, it had been within the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district. The other names for the village are also indicated as "Gogaran" [Gögəran], "Goyarchin" [Göyərçin] (415, p.50). The toponym was formed on the basis of ethnonym "Goran" (254, p.41) of the Shahsevan Turkic tribe**.** It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, it was renamed "Gogaran". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.61).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°53′ N, longitude: 44°11′E.

**Goravan** (Azerbaijani: ***Goravan***) – a village in the Iravan [İrəvan] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 19 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the banks of the Vedi River, to the south of the Vedi village, at a height of 925 m above sea level. It was marked as "Kuravan" [Kürəvan] (143, p.51) in "The Iravan Province Review Book", and as "Goravan" (348, p.61) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The village was inhabited by 59 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 244 in 1873, 325 in 1886, 530 in 1897, 634 in 1904, 697 in 1914 and 614 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.84-85, 154-155). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians removed from the Turkish regions of Mush, Chatakh and Van were settled there. The village was inhabited by 393 Azerbaijanis and 164 Armenians in 1922, 403 Azerbaijanis and 132 Armenians in 1926, 466 Azerbaijanis and 135

Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155), and 706 Azerbaijanis and 145 Armenians in 1939. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population of the village was deported to Azerbaijan. At present, only Armenians reside in the village. The toponym is formed by adding the word "avan" (van), which is a phonetic form of the word "abani" or "ebani" in the Urartian language meaning "a country, place" (332, p.68; 258, p.75), to the ancient Turkic word "kora" (359, II (1), p.551), which implies "a shed for cattle", "a yard". The word "kura" [kürə] constitutes the root of the "Kuravan" [Kürəvan] form of the toponym. This word also means "a cattle shed" in the form of "kura" in Old Turkic (359, II (1), p.920). "Kora" and "kura" are the words with different phonetic forms, yet denoting the same meaning. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1944, the village was renamed "Yenikend". Later, by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the name of the village was changed to "Goravan" again. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.62).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°54′ N., longitude: 44°44′ E.

**Gorchulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qorçulu***) is a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [*Axta*] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It is located on the right tributary of the Miskhana (Marmarik) River [*Misxana (Mərmərik)*], on the right and left banks of the Boyukchay [*Böyükçay*], a tributary of the Zangi River [*Zəngi*], at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 82 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 170 in 1873, 257 in 1886, 279 in 1897, 300 in 1908, 440 in 1914 and 342 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 102-103). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed forces and massacred or deported from the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. Armenians were settled in the village in 1918-1920. The village was inhabited by 142 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 148 in 1926, 195 in 1931 (415, p.17, 103) and about 250 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the possesive suffix "-lu" to the word "gorchu" [*qorçu*], which denotes the Shah's guard during the Safavid period (ASE, Vol. 3, p.215). It means "a village belonging to the Gorchus and inhabited by the Gorchus". Later "Gorchulu" acquired also the meaning of "a multi-generational family". By the law of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the name of the village was changed to "Gorgoch". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.62).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°36′ N., longitude: 44°37′ E.

**Gorus** (Azerbaijani: ***Gorus***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, a town of the same name in the former Gorus district, in the present

*The village of Gorus*

Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 69 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the left bank of the Bazarchay [Bazarçay] River (Vorotan), at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the district of Zangazur in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory

of Armenia. In their works Armenian authors state that Gorus was first mentioned in the 13th century (427, p.953). Armenian literature referred to it as "Gorus", "Gerusi", "Gorus" (415, p.28). The village was inhabited by 228 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 51 Azerbaijanis in 1926, and 13 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.28-29, 112-113). The district of Gorus was established in Zangazur on 9 September 1930. The Azerbaijanis residing in the town of Gorus were completely deported by the Armenian government in the 1940s. Currently, it is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym "gorus" (goros, khoros) was formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym (168, p.p.10-11). At present, the name of the settlement is specified as "Gorus" in official documents in the Armenian language. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.63).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°31′ N., longitude: 46°20′ E.

**Gosh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoş***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]). It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1590 (143, p.162) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.144). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. The Armenians deported from Türkiye in 1858-1870 were settled in the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 211 in 1873, 566 in 1886, 323 in 1897 and 427 Azerbaijanis in 1908 (415, p.p.22-23,106-107). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by ten Azerbaijanis in 1922 and nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gosh" [*qoş*] used in Old Turkic to mean "a camp, tent, temporary residence of shepherds" (359, II (1), p.636; 339, p.p.298-299). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Kosh" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.113).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 44°09′ E.

**Gosh [Qoş]** - a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, now subordinated to the town of Dilijan. The provincial centre lies 30 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), 10 km to the east of the town of Dilijan, at a height of 1,080 m above sea level. Now it is subordinated to the Tavush province. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic word "gosh" [*qoş*], which implies "a camp, a place for shepherds' temporary stay" (359, II (1), p.p.636; 339, p.p.298-299). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Gosh" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.62).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°43′ N., longitude: 45°00′ E.

**Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşabulaq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [*Basarkeçər*] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 82 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), nearby the Mazra River [*Məzrə*], at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.143). There are historical monuments and cemeteries dating back to the 15th-16th centuries related to Azerbaijanis in the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 117 in 1831, 316 in 1873, 419 in 1886, 456 in 1897, 596 in 1908, 672 in 1914 and 553 Azerbaijanis in 1916

(415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). On 13-20 April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native village, being exposed to massacres committed by Armenian armed forces (309, p.305). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, they managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 337 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 291 in 1926, 383 in 1931, (415, p.p.26-27,112-113), 629 in 1939, 638 in 1959, 1,440 in 1979 (416, p.156) and 1,800 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.283). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gosha" [qoşa] used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "pair, not alone" and the word "bulag" [*bulaq*] (a spring). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Shadjrek". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.156).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°48′ E.

**Goshavang** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşavəng***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aghin [*Ağın*] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the southwest of the

*The village of Goshavang*

town of Gumru [*Gümrü*], at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.143). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The Armenians relocated from the Mush, Erzurum and Malazgirt provinces of Türkiye in 1829-1830 (416, p.117) were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gosha" [qoşa] meaning "pair, side by side" in the Azerbaijani language and the word "vang" [*vəng*] meaning "a fortress, fort, place of residence, church". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Haykadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.117).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°31′ N., longitude: 43°39′ E.

**Goturbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoturbulaq***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the west of the town of Vanadzor (Boyul Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of the Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined from the words "gotur" [*qotur*] (itch) and "bulag" [*bulaq*] (a spring) used in the Azerbaijani language. The village was named "Goturbulag", as it was built nearby a curative spring (the water of this spring was mainly used for scabies). It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Katnakhbuyr". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.p.104-105).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Goturbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoturbulaq***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present

Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 79 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), at a height of 1,740 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The village was named "Goturbulag", as it was built nearby a curative spring. Sick people would use that water. It is a hydrotoponym. Later, the name of the village was changed to "Ttujur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.82).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 45°18′ E.

**Govshud** (Azerbaijani: ***Qovşud***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. Other names for the village were "Govshug" [*Qovşuq*], "Govshutlu" [*Qovşutlu*] (415, p.56). It is located adjacent to the Zeyva fortress [*Zeyvə*], where the Gighi [*Gığı*] and Okhchu [*Oxçu*] rivers merge, at a height of 1,525 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 163 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 320 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the villagers were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 108 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 109 in 1926, 123 in 1931, (415, p.57, 135), 208 in 1939, and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.140). In 1988 the villagers were deported by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Govshud" (231, p.p.71-72). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Kavchut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.108).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°14′ E.

**Govushug** (Azerbaijani: ***Qovuşuq***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [*Şərur-Dərələyəz*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [*Keşişkənd*] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It lies 10 km to the northeast of the Keshishkend [*Keşişkənd*] (Yegegnadzor) settlement, on the banks of the Alayaz River [*Ələyəz*]. It is marked as "Govshug" [*Qovşuq*] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.138), and as "Gavushug", "Kavushug" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.92). It has been mentioned in historical sources since the 10th century and was restored in the 17th century (422, p.64). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 96 in 1831, 158 in 1873, 190 in 1886, 232 in 1897, 172 in 1904, 190 in 1914 and 376 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and the population was deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited only by 138 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 260 in 1926, 325 in 1931 (415, p.93, 161), and 800 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.356-357). In late November 1988, the residents of the village of Govushug were forcibly deported from their ancestral lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffixes "-ush" and "-uq" to the ethnonym "gov" (287, p.55) from the Kipchak Turkic tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Hermon". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.121).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°52′ N., longitude: 45°25′ E.

**Goykilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Göykilsə***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Kotayk, Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It is located 47 km

to the southeast of the provincial centre, at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.80), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.59). Until 1828 it had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Armenians were moved there from Türkiye in 1828-1829. The village was inhabited by 293 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 333 in 1886, 424 in 1897 and 890 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces and deported. It was inhabited by 94 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 100 in 1926 and 170 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, its inhabitants were deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the words "göy" (the sky) and "kilsə" (a church). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Kaputan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.108).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°19′ N., longitude: 44°41′ E.

**Goykumbat** (Azerbaijani: ***Göykümbət***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), adjacent to the Zangi [Zəngi] River, towards the Mount Zarinja [Zərincə], at a height of 870 m above sea level. In "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 it is marked as "Goygunbaz" [Göygünbəz] (143, p.159), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Goy-Kumbat" [Göy-kümbət] (348, p.59). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 21 in 1831, 166 in 1873, 200 in 1886, 230 in 1897, 252 in 1908, 280 in 1914 and 241 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918 the residents of the village were deported by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled there. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 98 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 162 in 1926 and 174 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the inhabitants of the village were relocated in Azerbaijan by force. Although a small number of families who were deported in the 1950s returned to their homelands, they were again completely deported in the 1970s. At present, only Armenians reside in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani word "goy" [göy] meaning (blue) color, and the Persian word "kümbəd" meaning "a roof in the shape of a hemisphere, dome" (11, p.127). In the Azerbaijani language the sound substitution of d~z is typical. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the village was renamed "Geghanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.54).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 44°26′ E.

**Goysu** (Azerbaijani: ***Göysu***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 97 km to the east of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), at a height of 2,075 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.59). The village was inhabited by 187 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 233 in 1908, 360 in 1914, and 284 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, in 1922-1924 the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 227 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 215 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111), 314 in 1939, 264

in 1959, 396 in 1970 and 531 Azerbaijanis in 1979. (427, p.896; 416, p.25). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic homeland by the Armenian government again. At present, Armenians reside there. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani word "göy" (the blue color) and the ancient Turkic word "su" meaning "a river". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Avazan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.25).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N, longitude: 45°42′ E.

**Goytur (Goytul)** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoytur (Qoytul)***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [*Şərur-Dərələyəz*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [*Keşişkənd*] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the west of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [*Keşişkənd*]), by the Goytul River [*Qoytul*], the right tributary of the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 1,170 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.58) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.138). In the works of Armenian authors the name for the village is also indicated as "Goytul", "Kotur" (415, p.92). The Armenians deported from Iran in 1828-1830 were settled in the village (386, p.p.615-618). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and eight Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.92-93). In 1928-1930, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "koy" (qoy) used in Old Turkic to mean "the bottom of the valley" (399, p.142) and the word "tur", which implies "a fortified residence, fortress" (299, p.587), "a fenced hill" (359, III (1), p.1,466). In historical and geographical literature, the word "tur/tura" is used as "dur" to mean "a valley", "a passage", "a mountain pass" (339, p.194). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Getap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.58).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°45′ N., longitude: 45°18′ E.

**Goyyokhush** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyyoxuş***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 35 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the tributary of the Beykend [Bəykənd] River, adjacent to the road between the Aghbulag [Ağbulaq] and Nalband [Nalbənd] villages, at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, however, following the settlement of Armenians in the district, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani word "göy" meaning "greenery" and the word "yoxuş" meaning "a steep, place difficult to climb" (10, p.561). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Saralanj". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.175).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 44°05′ E.

*The village of Gozaldere*

**Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəldərə***) a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alayaz [Ələyəz])

district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 55 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], nearby the Ginkhdayirman [Qınxdəyirman] village, at a height of 2,190 m above sea level. It had been within the district of Abaran until the district of Aragats was established on 15 March 1972. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 63 in 1831, 413 in 1873, 509 in 1886, 618 in 1897 and 413 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.45, 96-97). The Azerbaijanis, the main inhabitants of the village, were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces in 1918 and deported from their historical and ethnic lands, and in 1919-1920 the Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Bitlis, and the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas were settled in the village. At present, Armenians reside in the village. The toponym was formed by combining the word "gözəl" used in Azerbaijani toponymy to mean "a graceful, attractive, charming, beautiful natural landscape" and the word "dərə" meaning "a valley between two mountains, a deep hole in the plain" in Azerbaijani. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, it was renamed "Gekhadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.53).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°37′ N., longitude: 44°10′ E.

**Grampa** (Azerbaijani: ***Qrampa***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [*Üçkilsə*] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), on the right bank of the Kasakh River [*Kasax*], at a height of 880 m above sea level. In "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590, it was marked as "Karanpa village" [*Kəranpa kəndi*] (143, p.162). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828-1830, the Armenians deported from Türkiye were settled in the village (386, p.p.583-586). The village was inhabited by 90 Azerbaijanis and 25 Armenians in 1831, 120 Azerbaijanis and 273 Armenians in 1873, 112 Azerbaijanis and 337 Armenians in 1886, and 129 Azerbaijanis and 401 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.80-81, 150-152). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis living in the village were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and deported from their historical and ethnic lands. The surviving Azerbaijanis who left the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. In 1922 the village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis (145, p.p.80-81). In 1923-1924 they were expelled from their ancestral lands again. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "karampa" [*kərampa*] (238, p.186) from the Ulyuyoruk tribe of the Oghuz. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Tsiatsan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Manistan" 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.102).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°11′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Gudgum** (Azerbaijani: ***Güdqum***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present territory of the Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 4 km to the south of the town of Gapan [Qapan], at a height of 900 m above sea level. Following the establishment of Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the district, its inhabitants gradually left the village. In 1897, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.56-57). At the beginning of the 20th century, in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 29 June 1949, the village was renamed "Geghanush". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.54).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 43°10′ N, longitude: 46°25′E.

**Gulabli** (Azerbaijani: ***Gülablı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 39 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the foot of the Mount Ortulu [Ortülü], at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. In their works Armenian authors mention the village as "Gulapli", "Gulab", "Gulabdi" (415, p.4). It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" as "Gulabdi" [Güləbdi] (143, p.110), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Gulabli" [Gülablı] (348, p.70). The village was first

*The village of Gulabli*

inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it following the settlement of Armenians in the district. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Gulabli". It is a patronymic toponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated on 15 June 1946, the village was renamed "Dzoraglukh" through literal translation. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.126).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°34′49″ N., longitude: 44°29′ 07″ E.

**Gulakarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Güləkərək***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloglu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 17 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the district, its inhabitants left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "akar" [əkər] (plant) (359, I (1), p.97), which adopted the suffix "-ek", and the word "gül" (flower). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.59). At present, the name of the settlement is specified in Armenian as "Gyulagarak" in official documents.

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Gulali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qulalı***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [*Şəmşəddin*] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 75 km to the southeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 910 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.147). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.72-73). In 1930 the Azerbaijanis were forced out of the village by Armenians. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Kipchak Turkic tribe ethnonym "Gul" [*qul*] (273, p.235; 286, p.50) and the personal name "Ali" [*Alı*], and means "a village belonging to Ali from the Gul tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the name of the village was changed to "Haykedzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.18).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°49′ N., longitude: 45°32′ E.

**Gulali** (Azerbaijani: ***Quləli***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Kavar [*Kəvər*] (Kamo) district, in the Gegharkunik province. The

provincial centre lies 2 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar), at the foot of Gulali Mountain [*Quləli*], at a height of 1,975 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.147). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The Armenians removed from the Bayazid region of Türkiye in 1828-1830 were settled in the village (386, p.p.595-598). In 1897, 27 Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.p.70-71). In 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis living in the village were completely expelled by Armenian militants. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Gul" [*qul*] of the Turkic Kipchak tribe (273, p.235) and the personal name "Ali" [*Alı*], and means "a village belonging to Ali from the Gul tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Karmirgyug". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.110).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Guldarvish** (Azerbaijani: ***Quldərviş***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 57 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at the southeastern foot of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz*], at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 190 in 1873, 243 in 1886, 261 in 1897, 327 in 1904, 346 in 1914 and 368 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119). In January-February 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands, and the Armenians relocated from Türkiye were settled there. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "darvish" [*dərviş*] and the ethnonym "Gul" [*qul*] of the Kipchak tribe (273, p.235). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Vosketas". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.161).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 43°57′ E.

**Gullubulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllübulaq***) – a village in the Shorayel [Şörəyel] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the Amasiya (Aghbaba [Ağbaba]) district, which became a part of Armenia after the Kars agreement dated 1921, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 13 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. The population consisted only of Azerbaijanis. In order to differentiate Gullubulag in the area of Gizilgoch from the Gullubulag in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area, this village was written in official documents as "Turkic Gullubulag" or "Garapapag Gullubulag". The village was inhabited by 673 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 958 in 1897, 1,137 in 1914, 1,142 in 1926, 1,388 in 1939, 2,459 in 1970 and 2,580 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (415, p.p.104-105, 416, p.48). In 1987, 2,985 Azerbaijanis lived in the village. Until 1937 the population had been registered as Garapapags. The village was part of the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed forces, the village was destroyed, part of the population moved to the Kars province, and another part to Urmia and Salmas provinces through the Iranian consulate in Gumru. According to the Treaty of Kars, in 1921 the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia as part of the area of Aghbaba. Following this process, some villagers returned to their homes. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gullu" (flowery) and "bulaq" (spring). The inhabitants of the village were deported from Armenia in December 1988. At present, the village is inhabited mainly by the Armenians removed from the Georgian districts of Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda). By the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 4 July 2006, the village

*The village of Gullubulag*

was renamed "Byurakn". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.48).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 43°42′ E.

**Gullubulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllübulaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 27 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,040 m above sea level. In official documents the village is specified as "Turkic Gullubulag" or "Garapapag Gullubulag". It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.127). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who left it following the settlement of Armenians in the district. Armenians were settled there from the Turkish provinces of Erzurum and Kars in 1828-1829 (416, p.189). The toponym was coined by combining the words "gullu" (flowery) and "bulaq" (a spring), which implies "a village near a flowery spring". It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, it was renamed "Vardakhbyur" being literally translated. Until then, the name of the village had been marked in the documents as "Armenian Gullubulag". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.189).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°57′ N., longitude: 43°55′ E.

**Gulluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllücə***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 45 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, on the northern shore of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,060 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.124), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.70). The main inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. In their works Armenian authors mention the Garapapags residing in the village. The Garapapaks are one of the Turkic tribes taking part in the formation of Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 193 in 1886, 288 in 1897, 324 in 1908 and 378 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.18-19, 104-105). The village was part of the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed forces, the village was destroyed and the population moved to the Kars province. After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, some inhabitants returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 517 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 553 in 1926, 576 in 1931 (415, p.p.18-19, 104-105), 624 in 1939, 594 in 1959, and 985 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.978). In January 1989 the Armenian government deported the villagers from their historical and ethnic land. At present, the Armenians moved from the Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia live in the village. The toponym is formed by adding the adjective-building suffix "-lu" and the suffix "-cə" to the word "gul" (flower). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Tsakhkut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak district (416, p.p.101-102).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°05′ N., longitude: 43°36′ E.

**Gulluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllücə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı]

(Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 27 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), adjacent to the Chichkhan [Çiçxan] River, at the foot of Mount Chubukhlu [Çubuxlu], at a height of 1,725 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village had been within the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district until 1937, when the former Hamamli district was established. Following the settlement of the Armenians in the district, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village gradually left their land. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 2 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 8 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.50-51, 130). Only Armenians have lived there since the early 20th century. The toponym is formed by adding the suffix "-cə" to the Azerbaijani word "gullu" [güllü], meaning "a village established on a flowery land". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, it was renamed "Sarahart". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.176).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N, longitude: 44°12′ E.

**Gulluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllücə***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 16 km to the north of the Ashtarak [Əştərək] town, on the banks of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.109), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the district, the inhabitants moved to Türkiye. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-cə" to the word "gullu" [güllü] and means "a village located in a flowery area". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 June 1946, the village was renamed "Vardenis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.191).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°34′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Gulluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Güllücə***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre is located 50 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [*Axta*]). It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.80) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village was inhabited by 273 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 397 in 1886, 524 in 1897, 516 in 1904 and 846 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were subjected to the genocide of Armenian armed forces and deported. Armenians from Türkiye were settled there. Later, a small number of Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. In 1926, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 21 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.46-47). In 1929-1930 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym is formed by adding the suffix "-cə" to the word "güllü" meaning "flowery". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Zovk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.175).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 44°41′ E.

**Gulujan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qulucan***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [*Gümrü*], at a height of 1,825 m above sea level. In the Urartu inscription it is marked as "Kuliaini" (269, p.116). It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.147). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by

22 Azerbaijanis in 1831, and 16 Azerbaijanis in 1873 (415, p.p.110-111). In 1878 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed forces. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Guligan" [*quliqan*] (286, p.38) mentioned in Chinese sources dating back to the 6th-7th centuries. The substitution of the sounds "q-c" (qan ~ can) is typical for the Azerbaijani language. It is manifested itself in the toponym "Azerbaijan" [*Azərbaycan*] (Adərbadqan-Adirbadqan-Adərbayqan-Azərbaycan) (235, p.p.15-20; 23, p.189). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Spandaryan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.182).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Gulujan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qulucan***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [*Zəngibasar*] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It is located at the confluence of Araz and Zangi [*Zəngi*] Rivers. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 75 in 1894, 63 in 1905, and 81 Azerbaijanis in 1914. The population of the village emigrated to the other side of the Araz River, that is to Türkiye, together with the population of neighboring Azerbaijani villages having been exposed to Armenian aggression in 1917-1918, and returned to their native village following the establishment of Soviet power in the region. 67 Azerbaijanis returned to the village in 1922, but the number of the inhabitants of the village decreased to 59 people in 1931. The village was subordinated to the Seyidkend [*Seyidkənd*] Soviet ( a rural council). The population of the village, which was once again exposed to genocide in 1950, was completely deported to Azerbaijan, and the village was abolished and its territory was integrated into the Kalinin sovkhoz-settlement newly established on the basis of the Habilkend [*Həbilkənd*] village. Although the Gulujan population, who returned a few years later, lived in their native village, the official documents listed them as the residents of the Kalinin settlement. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name. The shrine of Aghadede, the sacred temple of the Zangibasar [*Zəngibasar*] people, was located adjacent to the Gulujan village.

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Gundakhsaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Qundaxsaz***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies 11 km from the district centre, on the banks of the Abaran River, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. Until 15 March 1972, it had been subordinated to the Abaran district until the Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) district was formed. Following the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Yezidi Kurds removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Afterwards, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. In the works of Armenian authors it is marked as "Gondaksaz" [*Qondaksaz*] (415, p.4), "Gondakhsaz" [*Qondaxsaz*] (419, p.28), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Kondakhsaz" [*Kondaxsaz*] (348, p.140). The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic word "kundak" used to mean "a weapon stock" (277, II, p.95; 359, II (1), p.544) and the Turkic word "saz" used to mean "a swamp, swampy area of groundwater, clay" (359, IV (1), p.397; 339, p.491). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Rya Taza". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.73).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 44°18′ E.

**Gurdgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurdqala*)** – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. It lies at a distance of 11 km from the Kalinino settlement. Earlier it was subordinated to the former Jalaloglu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) district. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and in the early 19th century, following the settlement of the Russian

army officers with their families in the village, the local inhabitants gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Gurd" [*qurd*] of Turkic origin (286, p.61) and the word "gala" [*qala*] (a fortress), and means "a village established near a fortress belonging to the Gurd tribe". The name of the village was changed to "Petrovka" in the 1960s. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.p.166-167).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°09′ N., longitude: 44°19′ E.

**Gurdgalag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurdqalaq***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) province, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 26 km to the southeast of the town of Gorus, on the right side of the Gorus-Gafan highway. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 30 in 1897, 54 in 1904 and 44 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 144-145). In 1918 the villagers were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. The Azerbaijanis who left the village returned to their historical and ethnic lands after 1922, following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 49 in 1931 (415, p.29, 145), and 248 Azerbaijanis in 1979. In late November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Gurd" [*qurd*] (286, p.61) and the word "kulak" (qulaq) (339, p.310-311) used in Turkish to mean "a valley, hollow, depression". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Ghurdgullag", and by decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006 it was renamed "Vanand". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.187).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°20′ N., longitude: 46°26′ E.

**Gurdlubulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurdlubulaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [*Qızılqoç*] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. Another name for the village is "Gurdbulag" [*Qurdbulaq*] (415, p.20). The provincial centre lies 34 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,995 m above sea level. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1880. The Armenians removed from Türkiye in 1879-1880 were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gurd" [*qurd*] followed by the ending "-lu", which implies "a soft-bodied, elongated, legless, creeping animal", and the word "bulag". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 January 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Krasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.114).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°01′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Gurdugulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurduqulu***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the south of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz*], 6-8 km to the south of the district centre, at a height of 855 m above sea level. It used to be the centre of the Gurdugulu district, later the Hoktemberyan district, and currently, it is the centre of the Armavir province. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the local inhabitants gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym

"Gurd" [*qurd*] (286, p.61) and the personal name "Gulu" [*Qulu*], and means "a village built by Gulu from the Gurd tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Armavir". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.36).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°02′ E.

**Gursali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qursalı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Hamamli [*Hamamlı*] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the northwest of the Vanadzor town (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), adjacent to the Pambak River [*Pəmbək*], at the foot of Kamarli Mountain [*Kəmərli*], at a height of 1,580 m above sea level. It had been subordinated to the Gugark (Garakilsa [*Qarakilsə*]) district until the Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district was established in 1937. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 73 in 1831, 445 in 1873, 545 in 1886, 713 in 1897, 824 in 1904, 999 in 1914, and 877 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.52-53, 132-133). In 1918 the inhabitants were attacked by Armenian armed forces and left the village. The Azerbaijanis who left the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 839 in 1922, 954 in 1926, 1,033 in 1931 (415, p.p.52-53, 132-133), 1,215 in 1939, 1,271 in 1959, 1,998 in 1970, 1,978 in 2002 (416, p.129) and 2,700 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (25, p.167). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Ali" [*Alı*] and the ethnonym "Khurs" [*xurs*] (168, p.p.101-104) from the Turkic Kangar [*kəngər*] tribe. It means "a village belonging to Ali from the Khurs (Gurs) [*Xurs (qurs)*] tribe". Currently, the village is named "Arjahovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.129).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°49′ N., longitude: 44°20′ E.

**Guru Araz** (Azerbaijani: ***Quru Araz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), at a height of 840 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the local residents gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Araz River and the Azerbaijani word "guru" (dry). It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Yeraskhaun". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.74).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°12′ E.

**Guruboghaz** (Azerbaijani: **Quruboğaz**) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies at a distance of 15 km from the Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) settlement, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Until 1972 it had been within the Abaran district, but following the establishment of the Aragats district in 1972, it was excluded from the administrative-territorial division of the Abaran district and integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the Aragats district. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Yezidi Kurds removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Afterwards, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic word "guru" [*quru*] used to mean "dry, bare,

without greenery" (9, p.582), "a dry, rocky plain" (339, p.320) and the Azerbaijani word "boghaz" [*boğaz*] used to mean "a head of valleys, rivers, river source", "a narrow passage between two mountains" (9, p.295; 253, p.99; 339, p.p.86-87). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Ortachya", and by decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Mijnatun". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.139).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 44°21′ E.

**Gurumsulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurumsulu***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at 720 m above sea level. The village borders with the Gaymagli [*Qaymaqlı*] village in the Gazakh district of Azerbaijan. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the inhabitants gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gurum" [*qurum*] used in Turkic to mean "stone fragments, a piece of rock on the slope and the flat top of the highland" (339, p.320) and the word "su" (water) followed by the ending "-lu". The word "gurum" was used in Old Turkic in the form of "korum" (qorum) meaning "a piece of rock" (299, p.46). The name of the village corresponds to a relief. Thus, the village is located in a rocky, gravelly, mountainous area. The name of the village was changed to "Baregamavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.44).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°10′ şm. e., longitude: 45°06′ E.

**Gushchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçu***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [*Şərur-Dərələyəz*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Pashali [*Paşalı*] (Vayk) district, in the Vayots Dzor province. It lies 3 km to the south of the town of Jermuk, on the left bank of the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. It is marked as "Gushchu kharabasi" [*Quşçu xarabası*] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60), and as "Gushi" [*Quşi*] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.152). The village was inhabited by 631 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.90-91). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were massively deported from the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ancient Turkic ethnonym "Gushchu" [*quşçu*] (245, p.39). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Kechud". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.112).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°47′ N., longitude: 45°39′ E.

**Guzugudan** (Azerbaijani: ***Quzugüdən***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), near the Araz River, at a height of 950 m above sea level. The original, older name for the village was "Guzukutan" [*Quzukutan*] (427, p.228). In "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 the name of the village is marked as "Guzugudanli" [*Quzugüdənli*], and it is indicated that "the population of the village is from the Mursalli [*mürsəlli*] community" (143, p.70). In the works of Armenian authors the name of the village is marked as "Guzigeden", "Guzigedan", "Kuzikutan" (427, p.228), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Kuzikuden" (348, p.146). Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands, and in 1828-1830 the Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Surmali and Mush were settled in that village (427, p.228). The toponym was coined

on the basis of the ethnonym "Guzugudanli" [*quzugüdənli*] of the Turkic Afshar tribe (238, p.275). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Aygeshad". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.p.18-19).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

**Guzukend** (Azerbaijani: *Quzukənd*) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area (*nahiyə*) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, northwest of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors, the name is marked as "Kuzikend" [*Kuzikənd*], "Khozikend" [*Xozikənd*], "Khozulu" [*Xozulu*] (415, p.20). In the works of Armenian authors, the inhabitants of the village are described as the Garapapags from the Azerbaijani ethnic groups (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 222 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 382 in 1897, 379 in 1908 and 455 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic founded in 1918-1919 in Kars. In February 1920 the village was attacked and destroyed by Armenian armed groups, and its inhabitants became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia within the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area. After that, some inhabitants returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 439 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 463 in 1926, 497 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 577 in 1939, 546 in 1959, 856 in 1970, 996 in 1979 (416, p.51) and 984 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 and in January 1989 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited mainly by Armenians relocated from Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Guz" (a form of the Oghuz ethnonym used in Arabic) (359, II (2), p.1,631; 238, p.50), and the word "kend" [*kənd*] used in Turkish to mean "a settlement, town". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Garnarich". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province. (416, p.51).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°04′ N., longitude: 43°36′ E.

**Gozlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözlü***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 53 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz], at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. The village was subordinated to the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd in the 1830s-1840s (427, p.146). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.59). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, in 1829-1832 Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush, Alashkirt and Kars, and the Iranian provinces of Qazvin and Khoy were settled there, and the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian forces (427, p.146). The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Gyozlu" [gözlü]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, it was renamed "Akunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.12).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°25′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Guluduzu** (Azerbaijani: ***Gülüdüzü***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yegegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 31 km to the northeast of the

town of Yegegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the left bank of the Erdapin [Erdəpin] River, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It dates back to the 13th century. 1291 is indicated as the year of foundation of the village on a stone in the area (422, p.70). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.70). There are historical monuments dating back to the 13th-14th centuries in the village. The ruins

*The village of Guluduzu*

of the Azerbaijani village of Jani [Cani] are located 4 km to the east of the settlement. The village was established in 1959 as a result of merging the Ashagi (lower) Gulluduzu [Aşağı Güllüdüzü] and Yukhari (higher) Gulluduzu [Yuxarı Güllüdüzü] villages in the province. It was inhabited by 256 Azerbaijanis in 1959, 362 in 1970 and 369 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.907). In November-December 1988, the Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "güllü" meaning "flowery" and the word "düz" (10, p.168) meaning "a field, plain", "without descents and ascents". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Vardahovid". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.188).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°53′ N., longitude: 45°29′ E.

**Gumru** (Azerbaijani: ***Gümrü***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, a town in present-day Republic of Armenia. It is located in the Shorayel [Şörəyel] region, at a distance of 135 km from the Iravan city, at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. This geographical area, which was within the Shorayel sultanate of the Iravan khanate, was occupied by Russian troops in 1804. According to the agreement signed between General Sisianov and Budag Sultan of Shorayel on 20 October 1805, it was annexed to Tsarist Russia and integrated into the Pambak-Shorayel division. After the Treaty of Gulustan (1813), it became a part of Russia forever. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), Armenians were massively removed from Türkiye and settled in the village, and the local Azerbaijanis were deported, and the demographic situation changed in favor of the Armenians. It was marked as "the village of Gumru [Gümrü] in Shuregel [Şüregel] *liva (sanjak)"* (143, p.124) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728, and as "Gomru" [Gömrü] in "Akinchi" newspaper (#2, 5 August 1875). The village was inhabited by 250 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 604 in 1873, and 1,263 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.23, 94-95). As a result of the massacres committed by Armenians in the city in 1918, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical lands. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, a small part of the Azerbaijani population of the town managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 47 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 54 in 1926 and 116 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.23, 94-95). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from Gumru. Currently, the town is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "kimmer" of ancient Turkic origin (377, p.469; 245, p.p.33-34; 287, p.p.317-318). The oeconym was renamed "Aleksandropol" in honour of the Russian Tsar Alexander in 1837. By decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Armenian SSR dated 1924, the settlement was renamed "Leninakan". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated

3 April 1991, the historical name was restored and became "Kumayri" (the adapted form of the word "Gyumri" in accordance with the rules of the Armenian language), by the decree of the President of Armenia dated 13 March 1992, it was changed to "Gumru". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.60).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°47′ N., longitude: 43°50′ E.

**Gumush** (Azerbaijani: ***Gümüş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre is located 16 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), adjacent to the Zangi [Zəngi] River, near the Alapars village, at a height of 1,480 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.79), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village was inhabited by 48 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 295 in 1873, 311 in 1886 and 796 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled by Armenian armed forces. Armenians were settled in the village. The village was named Gumush [Gümüş] (Silver) due to silver and ore deposits in the area. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Karenis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.109).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°23′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Guney** (Azerbaijani: ***Güney***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 24 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 720 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the village. The toponym is based on the Azerbaijani word "guney" meaning "south, a sunny place". The village was renamed "Getashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935 and then "Kirants" by decision dated 25 May 1967. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.112).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°03′ N., longitude: 45°06′ E.

**Gurjuyolu** (Azerbaijani: ***Gürcüyolu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present territory of the Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 21 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye following the settlement of Armenians in the region. Until 1937, it had been subordinated to the former Aghbaba [Ağbaba] district. Armenian authors mention it as "Gurjuyel" [Gürcüyel] in their works (415, p.20), and it was marked as "Gurjuel" [Gürcüel] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.72). The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Gürcü" (Georgian) and the Azerbaijani word "yol" (a road, way). The village is located on the highway from Gumru to Georgia. The village was renamed "Torosgyugh" on 30 July 1980. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.83).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 43°52′ E.

# H

**Habilkend (Bulagli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Həbilkənd (Bulaqlı)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It is located 8 km to the south of the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) settlement. Until 1969, before the establishment of the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, it had been subordinated to the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. The village was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 183 in 1873, 222 in 1886, 234 in 1897, 256 in 1908, 376 in 1914, and 228 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed groups, and the surviving villagers managed to return to their homeland only in 1922-1925 following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 75 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (145, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly relocated to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. In the 1950s some of them returned to their village. Several Muslim Kurdish families also settled in the village. In November 1988 the Armenian state forcibly deported them from their native land. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is associated with the existence of springs in the area. It means "a place with springs". The name of the village was changed in the 1920s to "Habilkend" [Həbilkənd]. Then the village was merged with the newly-created settlement "Kalinin". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the settlement was renamed "Noramarg". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.149).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Hachakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Haçakilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol district of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 23 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,020 m above sea level. It was marked as "Khachkilsa" [Xaçkilsə] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.127). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "hacha" (khacha) meaning "double, couple", "two physical-geographical objects with a pointed tip or hill close to each other" and the word "kilsa" (278, p.147) meaning "a religious temple". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Paros", and by decision dated January 30, 1961, it was renamed "Nahabetavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.143).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°36′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Hachaparag** (Azerbaijani: ***Haçaparaq***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 25 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the right bank of the Zangi [Zəngi] River, at a height of 847 m above sea level. Before the establishment of the Zangibasar district (14.01.1969) it had been within the Vagharshabad district. Armenian authors wrote the historical name of the village as "Khajaparak" in their works (415, p.82), whereas in Azerbaijani sources, it was mentioned as "Khojaparak" (Xocəparak) (243, p.98). It was also marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.36) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.263). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 326 in 1831, 716 in 1873, 753 in 1886, 1,059 in 1897, 992 in 1904, 1,135 in 1914 and 1,113 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed forces and deported

from the village. The survivors managed to return to their villages following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 492 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 670 in 1926, 759 in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153) and 2,893 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, it is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani word "hacha" (12, p.359) meaning "a place where separation starts" and the ancient Turkic word "parakh" [parax] (284 a, p.10) meaning "a fenced place to keep animals at night". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935 it was renamed "Zahmat" [Zəhmət]. The village was renamed "Khachpar" and by decision of 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.96).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Hachasu** (Azerbaijani: ***Haçasu***) a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 14 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 750 m above sea level. The toponym was coined by combining the word "hacha" (12, p.359) meaning "a place of separation" and the Turkic word "su" (359, IV (1), p.745; 339, p.528-529) meaning "a river". The village is called "Hachasu", as the main river is divided into several branches. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The name of the village was literally translated into Armenian in 1920 and became "Achajur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.23).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°59′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Hachati (Hajati)** (Azerbaijani: ***Həçəti (Hacatı)***) is a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 28 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan, on the right bank of the Gighi [Gığı] River, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It was marked as "Hajati" [Hacatı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.149), as "Hachaati" («Гачааты») on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.57), as "Hajati" [Həcəti] in Azerbaijani sources (85, p.155), and as "Hajatin" in Armenian sources (419, p.62). In 1918 Armenian armed groups destroyed the village of Hachati, and the villagers crossed the mountains and took refuge in Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan]. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in the Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement

*The village of Hachati*

was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 30 in 1897, 41 in 1922, 51 in 1926, 71 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135), 95 in 1939, 125 in 1959, 148 in 1970, 165 in 1979, (416, p.161) and 160 Azerbaijanis in 1988. In 1939 the villagers were relocated to the Gihgi [Gığı] village. The people of Hajat reestablished their villages in 1946 (244 a, p.148). The Azerbaijanis living there were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government in November 1988. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-ti" to the Azerbaijani word "hacha" (12, p.359) meaning "separated as an angle, cross". The village was renamed "Vochetin" by decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia"

dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.161).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°12′ N., longitude: 46°08′ E.

**Haggikhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Haqqıxlı***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former

*The village of Haggikhli*

Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 11 km to the northeast of the town Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. Until the end of 1930 it had been subordinated to the Dilijan district. The village was inhabited by 188 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 372 in 1897, 347 in 1904, 450 in 1916 and 121 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.32-33, 114-115). In March 1919 the Azerbaijanis, the main inhabitants of the village, were attacked by Armenian armed forces and deported. The surviving Haggikhli inhabitants managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 306 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 331 in 1926, 412 in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 114-115), 578 in 1939, 707 in 1959, 869 in 1970 and 748 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.124). In late November 1988, Armenians attacked the village and deported its residents. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Haggikhli". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Vurghun" (in honor of the Azerbaijani poet S. Vurghun), and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Hovk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.124).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°47′ N., longitude: 45°01′ E.

**Haji Bayram** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Bayram***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 39 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), adjacent to the Araz River, at a height of 990 m above sea level. It was marked as "Haji Bayram gishlaghi" [Hacı Bayram qışlağı] (winter camp) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.48), and as "Haji Bayram" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.54). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 332 in 1831, 447 in 1873, 434 in 1886, 476 in 1897, 436 in 1908, 815 in 1914 and 444 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces, and its inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from their historical and ethnic lands through massacres. The Azerbaijanis expelled from the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 325 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 334 Azerbaijanis and 13 Armenians in 1926, and 403 Azerbaijanis and 8 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported from their historical and ethnic lands to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The village was named after its founder Haji Bayram. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Bakhchalar" [Baxçalar] (Gardens), and by decision dated 3 July 1968, it

was renamed "Bagaran". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.40).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°08′ N., longitude: 43°39′ E.

**Hajidur** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacıdur***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 60 km to the northeast of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Haji" and the word "tur" (359, III (2), p.1446, 1787-1788) meaning "a house, place of residence". It is an anthropotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Tsakhkashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.100).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°04′ N., longitude: 44°44′ E.

**Haji Elyaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Elyaz***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 23 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 840 m above sea level. It was marked as "Haji Ilyas" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.36) and as "Haji Elyaz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.55). Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Haji Eylaz" (415, p.48) and "Eylas" (419, p.129) in their works. The name of the village was used as "Haji Ellaz" [Hacı Elləz] among the local inhabitants. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 445 in 1831, 1,095 in 1873, 1,073 in 1886, 1,457 in 1897, 1,097 in 1908, 1,187 in 1914 and 1,467 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces, and Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 582 Azerbaijanis and 71 Armenians in 1922, 586 Azerbaijanis and 50 Armenians in 1926, 680 Azerbaijanis and 9 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly relocated to Azerbaijan, and the Armenians from Iran, Lebanon, Syria and Türkiye were settled in the village. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. The village was renamed "Ipakli" [İpəkli]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed the settlement "Masis sovkhoz". At present, it is called "Darakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.66).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Haji Gara** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Qara***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 5 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the right bank of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.91), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.54). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the word "Haji" denoting a multi-generational family name in Azerbaijani, and the personal name "Gara". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian

SSR dated 1 March 1946, the village was renamed "Makarashen", and by decision dated 26 October 1957, it was renamed "Lernapat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.88).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°49′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Haji Gara** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Qara***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 32 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), on the banks of the Abaran River, at a height of 950 m above sea level. It was marked as "Haji Garali" [Hacı Qaralı] (143, p.162) in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590, and as "Haji Gara" (348, p.54) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Armenians were moved there from the Khoy province of Iran after the Treaty of Turkmenchay, 1829 (427, p.228). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and eight Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by Armenian armed forces in the early 20th century. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym "Gara Hajili" was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym (238, p.16). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Aygeshad". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.19).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°14′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Haji Khalil** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Xəlil***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 51 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz], near the Duzkend [Düzkənd] village, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Before the formation of the former Aragats [Alagöz] district (15 March 1972), it had been within the administrative-territorial division of the former Abaran district. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.p.109-111) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.55). "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 indicates the Abaran area as the location of the village. The residents of the village were Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians removed from abroad in the 1830s were settled in the village (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol 5., Iravan, 1976, p.110). The toponym is an anthropotoponym formed on the basis of the personal name "Haji Khalil". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, it was renamed "Tsakhkahovid". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.99).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Hajilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacılar***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 28 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), on the left bank of the Kasakh [Kasax] River, at a height of 900 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.54). Until 1828, the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Following the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians from Maku, Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran were settled there in 1828-1829 (416, p.141). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 61 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 112 in 1873, 144 in 1886 and 180 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (386, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The number of the Azerbaijanis and Armenians living in the village in 1904 and 1914 is indicated together. In 1918, 248 Azerbaijanis lived

in the village (309, p.221). The Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported from their historical and ethnic lands in 1919 through the aggression of Armenian armed forces (309, p.221). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, seven Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922 (415, p.p.152-153). In 1923 they were expelled from their ancestral lands again. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Hajilar" belonging to the Kangarli Turkic tribe (386, p.537). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Mrgastan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.141).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Haji Mukhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Muxan***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 18 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]) on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,920 m above sea level. The initial name of the village was Haji Mumukhan (415, p.68). The first syllable (mu-) of the second component of the toponym was abbreviated and marked as "Haji Mukhan" in the sources (415, p.68). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.54). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 437 in 1876, 610 in 1886, 882 in 1897, 1,034 in 1904, 1,080 in 1914 and 1,255 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.70-71, 144-145). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenian armed forces through massacres (309, p.220). The surviving Azerbaijanis returned to their native villages following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Armenians from the villages of the Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) and Ashagi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) districts were settled in the village. The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis and 339 Armenians in 1922, 115 Azerbaijanis and 682 Armenians in 1926, and 195 Azerbaijanis and 1,064 Armenians lived there in 1931 (415, p.p.70-71, 144-145). In 1948-1953 the Azerbaijanis were forcibly removed from the village. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Haji Mumukhan" (Haji Mukhan). The name of the village was changed to "Mukhan" in 1924. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Tsovazard". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.103).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°28′ N., longitude: 45°02′ E.

**Haji Nazar** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Nəzər***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 9 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The name of the village is also marked as "Haji Nazar gulu" in Armenian (415, p.42) and Russian (348, p.54) sources. The Armenians were removed from the Turkish province of Mush and settled in the village in the 19th century (416, p.106). The toponym is an anthropotoponym coined on the basis of the personal name "Haji Nazar". It was founded by a person named Haji Nazar. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Kamo". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.106).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°49′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Hakhis** (Azerbaijani: ***Haxıs***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək],

at a height of 1,250 m above sea level. It was marked as "Akhis" [Əxis] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.162), and as "Akhis" (348, p.23) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 93 in 1831, 182 in 1873, 302 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 404 in 1897, 365 in 1908, 920 in 1914, 365 in 1918 and 997 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107; 309, p.219; 416, p.15). In late 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral lands. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 18 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In 1928-1929 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from their ancient lands. At present, it is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "aghis", "akhiz" (aqis, hakhis, haxis) (299, p.21; 339, p.38) meaning "a river basin, source", "a passage". The sound "h" was added at the beginning of the toponym and the toponym was registered in accordance with its pronunciation. In the Azerbaijani language, it is typical to add the consonant "h" in the pronunciation of some words beginning with a vowel ("araba-haraba", "açar-haçar", "elə-helə"). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Dzorab", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Aghtsk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.15).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 44°15′ E.

**Hallavar** (Azerbaijani: ***Hallavar***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 10 km to the southwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), between the villages of Yukhari Kilsa [Yuxarı Kilsə] and Haydarli [Heydərli], near the Hallavar River, on the right bank of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.55). The village was inhabited by 111 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 625 in 1873, 664 in 1886, 913 in 1897, 1,062 in 1908, 445 in 1914, 781 in 1916 and 455 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131). In March 1919 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces and the Azerbaijanis were massacred and completely deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 644 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 709 in 1926, 902 in 1931 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131), 951 in 1939, 1,020 in 1959, 1,838 in 1970 and 2,181 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.116). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and expelled from the village. At present, it is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic word "ala" (365, p.p.129-130; 339, p.44) meaning "a plain with plants and soil of different colors" (365, p.p.129-130; 339, p.44) and the word "var" meaning "a village, fortress, dam with fortifications" (339, p.113). The sound "h" is added to the beginning of the toponym. Thus, in Azerbaijani pronunciation, the sound "h" is added to the words beginning with some vowels: ("araba-haraba", "açar-haçar", "elə-helə"), etc. Armenian literature presents the name of the village in the phonetic form "Halavar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.116).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°46′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Hamamli** (Azerbaijani: ***Hamamlı***) – a town currently called Spitak in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 15 km to the west of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), in the upper reaches of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,530 m above sea level. It was integrated into the Pambak-Shorayel region invaded by Russia

in 1801. In the 19th century, according to the newly-established administrative division, it was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, it was subordinated to the Lori-Pambak uyezd (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, vol.2, Iravan, 1985, p.75; 85, p.331). It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.132) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village was initially inhabited by the Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. Until 1937, it had been subordinated to the Garakilsa [*Qarakilsə*] (Gugark) district. The toponym "Hamamli" was formed by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the personal name "Hamam". On 31 December 1937, a district called "Hamamli" was established. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 September 1949, the town was renamed "Spitak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.183).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°50′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Hamzachiman** (Azerbaijani: ***Həmzəçiman***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 15 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. The name of the village was later stabilized under impact of the dialect as "Hamzachiman" ("chiman" [çimən] is used in the meaning "meadow" in the dialects of the western group of the Azerbaijani language). It lies 19 km to the east of the town of Gugark. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. It was marked as "Hamzachaman" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590, and as "Hamzachiman" (143, p.181) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.56). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Hamza" and the word "chaman" [çəmən] meaning "a field covered with green grass", "greenery" (12, p.429). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Margahovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.133).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°44′ N., longitude: 44°41′ E.

**Hasankend** (Azerbaijani: ***Həsənkənd***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yegegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The regional centre is located 13 km to the northwest of the town of Yegegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the banks of the Alayaz [Ələyəz] River, at a height of 1,270 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.57). Following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village gradually left their land. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. It is an anthropotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Shatin". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.156).

*The village of Hasankend*

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°50′ N., longitude: 45°18′ E.

**Haydarli (Heydarli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Haydarlı*** (***Heydərli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. It is located 2 km to the northwest of the Hallavar village, on the banks of small rivers called "Hallavar" and "Boyuksu", at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.55). The village was inhabited by 26 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 158 in 1873, 175 in 1886, 265 in 1897, 357 in 1908, 461 in 1914, 343 in 1916 and 1,328 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131). In 1919, the villagers, the Azerbaijanis, were attacked by Armenian armed forces and deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. It was inhabited by 294 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 324 in 1926, 398 in 1931 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131), 496 in 1939, 448 in 1959, 994 in 1970 (416, p.117) and 1,350 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Heydarli tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.117).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°47′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Herher** (Azerbaijani: ***Herher***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 32 km to the east of the town of Yegegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), near the Herher River, the right tributary of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,680 m above sea level. It was marked as "Harhar" [Hərhər] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.59), as "Gerger" (Herher) (348, p.61) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The Alban temple in the village was built in 1291. In 1831 it was inhabited only by 213 Azerbaijanis (415, p.158). In 1850-1870 the Armenians relocated from the Salmas province of Iran were settled in the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 647 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 656 in 1886, 1,047 in 1897, and 1,220 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces, and the Azerbaijanis were deported. The survivors returned to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 156 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 220 in 1926 and 278 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). By the special decision of the USSR government, the Azerbaijanis living in the village were forcibly relocated to Azerbaijan in 1948-1953. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Gargar tribe mentioned in Strabo's "Geography" (377, p.5). The Gargar tribe is one of the ancient Turkic tribes (287, p.p.77-82; 172, p.p.196; 211, p.p.183-187). The sound "g" in the ethnonym "Gargar" [Qarqar] changed to "h" and became "Herher". The vowel substitution of q ~ h is typical for the Azerbaijani language: the vowel substitution of q ~ h is clearly represented in some words as "qamu-hamı", "qansı-hans". The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "herher" used in the Azerbaijani language as a phonetic form of the Gargar Turkic tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.121).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°46′ N., longitude: 45°32′ E.

**Heydarbey** (Azerbaijani: ***Heydərbəy***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloglu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 46 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 4 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 16 in 1886 and 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). At the beginning of the 20th century, in 1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by Armenian armed forces. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Heydar bey". That is, the village was

named after its founder Heydar bey. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, the village was renamed "Sverdlov". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.183).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°06′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Horbadigh** (Azerbaijani: ***Horbadığ***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yehgegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 20 km to the north of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), near the Erdapin [Erdəpin] village, at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. Armenian authors mentioned the name of the village as "Khorvadegh" (415, p.92) in their works. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 35 in 1831, 263 in 1873, 342 in 1886, 406 in 1897, 592 in 1904, 651 in 1914 and 503 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces, the Azerbaijanis, the main inhabitants of the village, were deported, and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled there. The survivors managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 65 in 1926 and 100 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the inhabitants of the village were forcibly relocated in Azerbaijan. At present, Armenians live there. The name of the village was coined by combining the Turkic word "or" meaning "a groove, trench, ravine" (365, p.p.466-467) and the Persian word "degh" [dekh] meaning "a village, winter camp" (339, p.177); 104, p.139). The word "or" (hor) meaning "a groove, trench, ravine" in Turkish, is used as "khor", "khorf" in Armenian (339, p.596). The consonant "h" at the beginning of the toponym is an added sound. The "ba" between the words "or" (hor) and "degh" is a buffer. At present, the name of the settlement is written as "Horbategh" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.124).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°53′ N., longitude: 45°20′ E.

**Hors** (Azerbaijani: ***Hors***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor district. The provincial centre is located 24 km to the northwest of the town of Yegegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), near the river running through the Hors valley, at a height of 1,660 m above sea level. It was marked as "Khors" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.59). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 26 in 1831, 649 in 1873, 904 in 1886, 1,136 in 1897, 971 in 1904, 958 in 1914, 1,337 in 1916 and 664 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis living in the village were completely expelled in late 1919 after being attacked by Armenian armed forces. The Armenians relocated from Iran were settled there. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 192 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 172 in 1926 and 234 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were expelled by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. There are a lot of historical monuments dating back to the 12th-14th centuries, the remains of the Alban Church, the Oghuz cemetery, the remains of the buildings of the ancient Oral Malukh and Gushkhana villages (13th -14th centuries) (422, p.71) in this ancient Azerbaijani village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "khors" (hors) (168, p.103; 211, p.189). The substitution of q ~ x ~ h sounds is

typical for the Azerbaijani language (216, p.20, 117). The ethnonym "khors" is also marked as "gors", "khoros", "khurs" (168, p.p.10-11; 287, p.p.129-132). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.124).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°51′ N., longitude: 45°13′ E.

**Hunaberd** (Azerbaijani: ***Hunaberd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 57 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. It is indicated as "Hnaber" in the "Dictionary of Toponyms of Armenia and Surrounding Provinces" (427, p.379). The toponym was coined by adding the Turkic word "berd/bert" meaning "a fortress, fortification" (339, p.81), "a difficult place to pass", "an inaccessible place" (339, p.83; 337, p.239) to the ethnonym "Hun" of the ancient Turkic tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.121).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 44°08′ E.

**Hunut (Hunud)** (Azerbaijani: ***Hünüt***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 15 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan [Qapan]. The name of the village is also marked as "Hunud". The village was initially inhabited by the Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the district. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is an ethnotoponym coined by adding the plural suffix "-ud" to the ancient Turkic ethnonym "Hun" (245, p.p.37-38; 174, p.p.49-66; 287, p.p.124-126, 351-352). In 1988 about 120 Azerbaijanis lived in the village. The population was deported by Armenians in November 1988 (244 a, p.152).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°15′ N., longitude: 46°23′ E.

**Huseynguluaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Hüseynquluağalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 83 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), nearby the Mazra [Məzrə] River, at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.70). The village was inhabited by 636 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 760 in 1886, 877 in 1897, 778 in 1908, 1,207 in 1914 and 1,079 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-.113). On 13-20 April 1919 the Azerbaijani population of the village was massacred or expelled by Armenian armed forces (309, p.305). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the villagers managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 527 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 605 in 1926, 719 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113), 873 in 1939, 976 in 1959, 1,577 in 1970, 1,855 in 1979 (416, p.156) and 3,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.292). The population of the village was deported by Armenians in November 1988. At present, Armenians live there. The name of the village was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the personal name "Huseyngulu agha" (here [ağa] denotes a title). However, this name was changed in 1924 to "Narimanli" in honor of the Azerbaijani writer and public figure N.Narimanov. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Shatvan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.156).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 45°49′ E.

# I

**Ibish** (Azerbaijani: ***İbiş***) – a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located at a distance of 40 km from the town of Gumru, on the Turkish border, to the south of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,120 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.100). Another name for the village was "Aychingili" [Ayçınqılı] (415, p.20). The residents of the village were only Azerbaijanis. In their works Armenian authors stated that the Garapapags lived in the village (415, p.20). The Garapapags are one of the ethnographic groups of Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 118 in 1897, 460 in 1906 and 568 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was part of the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed and the population became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia as part of the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area. Later, some inhabitants returned there. The village was inhabited by 221 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 300 in 1926, 275 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21,104-105), 278 in 1939, 219 in 1959 (416, p.75), 382 in 1970 and 580 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.171). In January 1989, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands by Armenians. At present, the village is inhabited mainly by Armenians from the Georgian districts of Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda). A toponym is an anthropotoponym coined on the basis of a personal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Yerizak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.75).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°59′ N., longitude: 43°39′ E.

**Ilanchalan** (Azerbaijani: ***İlançalan***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 8-9 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,611 m above sea level, on the right bank of the Abaran River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.101). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the noun "ilan" (a snake) and the participle "chalan" (stung by) in the Azerbaijani language. In 1920 the village was renamed "Artashavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.37-38).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°23′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Ilanli (Chaybasar)** (Azerbaijani: ***İlanlı (Çaybasar)***) – a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 33 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, on the right bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.101). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In their works Armenian authors mention the Garapapags as the inhabitants of the village (415, p.20). The Garapapags living in the district of Amasiya are a tribe related to the Azerbaijani Turks (ASE, Vol. 3, B., 1979, p.64). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 137 in 1886, 206 in 1897, 240 in 1908 and 276 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105; 416, p.28). In May 1918 the Armenian armed groups under the command of Andranik committed genocide in the village of Tezekend [*Təzəkənd*]. Several people escaped the massacres (7, p.75). The village became a part of the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. It was destroyed by Armenian armed forces in February 1920, a part of its inhabitants moved to the Kars

province, and another part to the Urmia and Salmas provinces through the Iranian consulate in Gumru. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia as part of the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area. Later, some inhabitants returned to the village. At present, the village is inhabited mainly by Armenians from the Georgian districts of Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda). The village was inhabited by 146 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 160 in 1926, 201 in 1931, 261 in 1939, 283 in 1959, 507 in 1970, 547 in 1979 (415, p.21, 105; 416, p.28) and 505 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.171). In late 1988 and early 1989, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Ilanli" (92, p.15). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Chaybasar", and then by decision of 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Aravet". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.28).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Ilkhiyabi** (Azerbaijani: ***İlxıyabı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 10 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been within the former Leninakan district. It was marked as "Ilkhiabi" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102) and in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.122; 427, p.226). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The Armenians deported from the Turkish province of Erzurum in 1830 were settled there (416, p.17). Following the settlement of the Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijani population of the village gradually left their lands. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "ilkhi" and "yabi" meaning "a horse". It means "a place of horse bridle". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Aygabats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.17).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Illi (Illi Garakilsa)** - (Azerbaijani: ***İlli (İlli Qarakilsə)***) – a village in the Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] area (nahiyə) of the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, and later, in the Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,800 m above sea level, in a valley called "Yelli Dere" (35, p.168). It is specified as "Illi Garakilsa" or "Garakilsa Illi" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.104) and official documents (266, p.263). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until the 1930s, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population moved to Türkiye. The Armenians relocated from Türkiye were settled there. The toponym was coined by combining the toponym "Garakilsa" and the word "il" meaning "a land, territory belonging to a bey" (299, p.169; 399, p.48) with the suffix "-li". The word "il" was used in Old Turkic as a synonym for the word "land" (299, p.207). In general, this toponym consists of three components: il (land) + gara (black) + kilsa (a church). In the 1920s the village was renamed "Illi", which was later changed to "Hogmik" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak district (416, p.122).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Ilmazli** (Azerbaijani: ***İlməzli***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 53 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,660

m above sea level. Before the establishment of Kalinino district, it had been part of former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district. The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 212 in 1886, 301 in 1897, 195 in 1908, 188 in 1914 and 479 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces. The surviving villagers managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 431 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 462 in 1926, 565 in 1931 (415, p.79,149), 653 in 1939, 852 in 1959, 1,037 in 1965, 1,213 in 1979 (416, p.65) and 3,126 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In 1988 the Ilmazli people were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, it is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic word "il/el" meaning "a tribe" and the word "maz", a phonetic form of the ancient Turkic word "mar" (359, II (2), p.2025) meaning "a hill". The "r ~ z" sound substitution (yor ~ yoz, yar ~ yaz, gör ~ göz) is a typical phonetic phenomenon in the Azerbaijani language. "Maz" is the phonetic form of the word "mar". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, the village was renamed "Dashtadem". According to the new Law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.65).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°08′ N., longitude: 44°10′ E.

**Imanshahli** (Azerbaijani: ***İmanşahlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 7 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), to the south of Iravan, adjacent to the canal flowing from the Garni River, at a height of 845 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Imanshali" (415, p.48). It was marked as "Imanshahli" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), as "Imanshalu" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). Historically, it was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. Armenian sources indicate that the Imanshahli village was established in 1831 (416, p.139). In fact, the historical truth is falsified. Thus, "Imanshahli village" was marked on the list of villages integrated into the Garni area in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728. In 1828-1830 Armenians were relocated from Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran and settled in the village (386, p.p.551-554). Along with the Armenians, it was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 17 in 1873, 12 in 1886, and six Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49,128-129). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. At present, Armenians reside there. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name "Imanshali/Imanshahli" multi-generational family, which implies "shah's followers". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Mkhchyan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.139).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°29′ E.

**Imirkhan** (Azerbaijani: ***İmirxan***) – a village

*The village of Imirkhan*

in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 17 km to the west of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,560 m above sea level. Another name for the village was marked as "Amirkhan" or "Imirkhanli" (415, p.24). It was marked as "Imirkhanli" in "The Iravan Province Review Book"

(p.129) and as "Imirkhan" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). Azerbaijanis used to live there, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population left for Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the name of the Turkic tribe "Imir" (phonetic form of "eymur") (238, p.324) and the word "khan" and means "a village belonging to the khan from the tribe Eymur/Imir". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, it was renamed "Saratak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.177).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

**Imirli** (Azerbaijani: ***İmirli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the

*The village of Imirli*

present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the left bank of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,910 m above sea level. In their works Armenian authors indicate the name of the village as "Amirli" (415, p.4). Sources indicate that the village was established in the 17th century (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol. 4, Yerevan, 1978, p.186). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). Following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijani population of the village gradually left their lands. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the Oghuz ethnonym "Eymur" (399, I, p.167; 238, p.p.324-325), and means "a village inhabited by the Eymurs (emirs)". The name of the Oghuz tribe "Eymur" is also marked as "Imir" (238, p.324, 326). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Ttujur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.82).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°34′ N., longitude: 44°27′ E.

**Inakdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***İnəkdağ***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 90 km southeast of the town of Gavar [Kavar], at the foot of Inekdagh [İnəkdağ] Mountain, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). The village was inhabited by 317 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 469 in 1886, 517 in 1897, 520 in 1908, 674 in 1914 and 423 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26,27, 112-113). In February 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces (309, p.249). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 297 in 1922, 281 in 1926, 383 in 1931 (415, p.27, 113), 379 in 1939, 444 in 1959, 633 in 1970 and 738 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.198). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were once again expelled from their native village by the Armenian government. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Inak", one of the Oghuz tribes, and the word "dagh" (a mountain) (321, p.57). The word "inak" is of ancient Turkic origin, meaning "reliable, trusted", "dear, beloved". The word was used in ancient times to mean "a tribal chief" (321, p.99). It was renamed "Yenikend" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978 and later "Tretuk" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new

law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.198).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°14′ N., longitude: 45°51′ E.

**Inakli** (Azerbaijani: ***İnəkli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 12 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, on the right bank of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It was marked as "Inakli mazrasi" [İnəkli məzrəsi] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.88), and as "Inakli" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). In their works Armenian authors also indicate the name of the village as "Enakli", "Inoghlu" (427, p.284). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830 the Azerbaijanis were deported, and being removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas and the Turkish province of Van, Armenians were settled there (427, p.284). The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the ethnonym "Inak" (321, p.57), one of the Oghuz tribes, and means "a place of residence belonging to the tribe Inak". The ancient Turkic word "inak" means "trusted", "dear, beloved". In Khiva and Bukhara dialects, the word "inak" was used as "fatherhood" to mean "a tribal chief", "a secret adviser to the khan", "a leader of a province or city" (321, p.99). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1948, the village was renamed "Antarut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.22).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Ipakli** (Azerbaijani: ***İpəkli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 3 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 840 m above sea level. Before the establishment of the Zangibasar district in 1969, it was a part of the Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (339, p.103). The village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 117 in 1873, 70 in 1886, 102 in 1897, 185 in 1908, 204 in 1914 and 123 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.48-49, 128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.49, 129). In 1930 the inhabitants of village were removed to the Arpavar village, and Armenians were settled there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the multi-generational "Ipakli" family. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Masis settlement". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat district (416, p.132).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°24′ E.

**Iravan** (Azerbaijani: ***İrəvan***) – The territory of the city of Iravan was subordinated to the states of Urartu, Sassanid, Arab caliphate, Sajids, Shaddadis, Seljuks, Eldenizs, Ilkhanids, Teymurids, Garagoyunlu, Aghgoyunlu, Safavids, Afshars, Gajars, Ottomans and Tsarist Russia at different times. Only following the establishment of the first Armenian state in the South Caucasus in 1918, the city of Iravan became the capital of Armenia. The city of Iravan is located in the northeastern part of the Aghri [*Ağrı*] Valley, at 40°11′ north latitude and 44°31′ east longitude, at a height of about 850-370 meters above sea level, on the Zangi [*Zəngi*] River.

Most of the oeconyms (settlements), godonyms (street names), agoronyms (square names), anthroponyms (geographical names coined from personal names), hydronyms (the names of rivers, lakes, springs, etc.), oronyms (the names of mountains, valleys, passages, plains, etc.) there, being in Azerbaijani Turkic, once again

shows that this area had been one of the ancient settlements of Azerbaijanis. Not any material culture samples belonging to Armenians have been discovered during the excavations in the city of Iravan so far.

Being located on trade routes and formed as a city in the Middle Ages, this fortress-city inhabited only by Azerbaijani Turks had once been one of the richest cultural centres of Azerbaijan. The city of Iravan developed dramatically as a socio-economic centre during the Chukhur-Saad [Çuxur-Səəd] beylerbeyi and Iravan khanate.

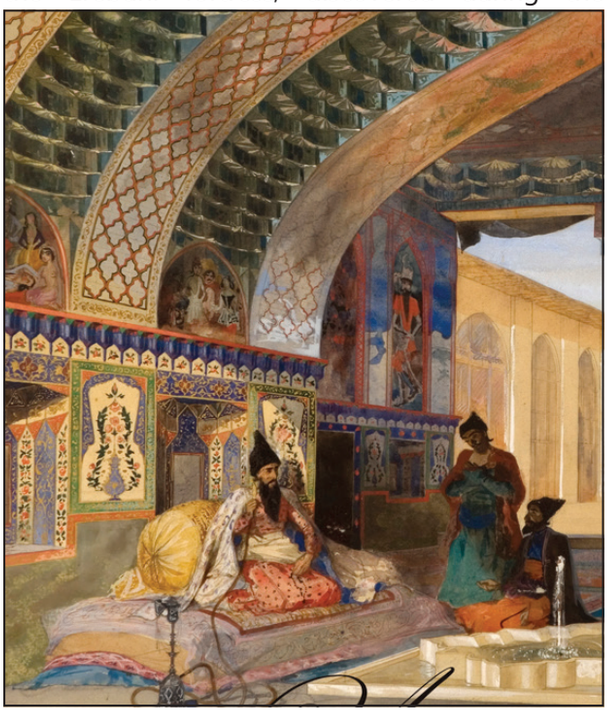
From ancient times, the name of this city, inhabited only by Azerbaijani Turks, was marked in medieval sources as "Ravan", "Iravan", "Ervan", and "Irivan". After being invaded by the Russian troops in the early 19th century, the name of the city was written as "Erivan" (Эривань**).**

Armenian historians tried to relate the name of the city to the name of the Erebuni (Irpuni) fortress built during the reign of Urartu Tsar Argishti I (782 BC). The Erebuni Fortress was built only for military purposes and no urban infrastructure was ever formed around it. Just as the Urartians had nothing in common with the Armenians, the

*The plan of the city of Iravan. Painted by Jean-Baptiste Tavernier,1655.*

ancient fortress of Erebuni had no spatial or temporal relation to present-day city of Yerevan. The hill, called "Arinberd" (Ganligala [Qanlıqala]) by Armenians now, is located to the southeast of Iravan. In 1879, the Russian archaeologist A. Ivanovsky discovered a basalt stone in the village of Cholmekchi [Çölməkçi] in the vicinity of Iravan with cuneiform inscriptions, representing the text attributed to the reign of Urartu Tsar Argishti I. Later, some more stones with cuneiform inscriptions were found in the area.

There was a considerable distance between the Erebuni fortress, discovered during the



*Reception Room of the Khan of Iravan. Painted by G.Gagarin*

archeological excavations in 1950, and the ancient settlement of Iravan. Only in the second half of the 20th century, the hill, Ganli [Qanlı], where the Erebuni fortress was located, was integrated into the suburban area. The cuneiform inscriptions attributed to the Urartian period, show that area had been the country of the Aza people until the Aghri [Ağrı] valley (the left bank of the Araz River and the lower part of the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*]) was invaded by the Urartians in the first quarter of the 8th century BC (286 a, 423).

The identification of Iravan with the Erebuni (Irpuni) fortress, founded by the Urartu Tsar Argishti I, is the bright example of falsification of history by Armenians.

The primary sources confirm that Armenians (Hays) moved for the first time to the area of present-day Armenia (Hayastan) as missionaries after the rise of Christianity as a state religion. During the Arab Caliphate, the Hays took possession of the religious temples abandoned by the aboriginal Turks, who converted to Islam. The Armenians turned those temples into churches, and installed historical falsifications there.

The troops of the Arab Caliphate first entered the territory of present-day Armenia in 642 through

South Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan. During the reign of the caliphate, the administration of the emirates in the South Caucasus was entrusted to the Turks, as a rule. Armenian historian A. Ter-Gevondyan writes, "If Yerevan (Iravan) had existed as a city during the Arab Caliphate, the trade route would have passed through it. However, Armenian authors dealing with the Arab Caliphate marked that the caravan route led to Asia Minor from Iran through Nakhchivan-Dvin (Dabil [*Dəbil*])" (380 a, 63).

The Armenians' settlement around Iravan began in 1441 after the relocation of the residence of the Armenian Catholicosate from Cilicia to the Church of Uchmuazzin (Uchkilsa) in the village of Valarshabad, with the consent of the Garagoyunlu ruler Jahan Shah.

Being formed as a city in the Middle Ages, this fortress-city was also one of the richest cultural centres of Azerbaijan. The city of Iravan, as a centre, developed rapidly from the socio-economic point of view during the Chukhur-Saad beylerbeyi and Iravan khanate.

The Turkish traveller and geographer Evliya Chalabi [*Övliya Çələbi*] ascribed Iravan to the early 15th century as a settlement. He believed that in 810 (1407-1408) by Hijri calendar, Khaja khan Lahijani, one of the merchants of Amir Teymur, stepped onto a very fertile land of Ravan [*Rəvan*], lived there with his family members and became richer day by day by planting rice and founded this large village. Evliya Chalabi further adds that the Safavid state ruler Shah Ismail I ordered his vizier Ravangulu khan [*Rəvanqulu xan*] to build a fortress in 915 AH (1509-1510), and having the fortress built for seven years, he named it "Ravan" (66, 50).

Under the Safavids the Chukhur-Saad beylerbeyi was mainly governed by the Rumlu and Ustajli Gizilbash emirs. As a result of the wars between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires, over time the city of Iravan had 14 different rulers. Each time it was subjected to some destruction, and then rebuilt. In 1554 the Ottoman troops destroyed Iravan and captured it. In 1580 the Ottoman vizier Lala Mustafa Pasha [*Lələ Mustafa Paşa*] reinvaded Iravan. The Iravan Fortress described by many travelers and historians was built on the place of the old fortress by Farhad Pasha in 1582-1583 during the Ottoman invasion. The 850 m long and 790 m wide castle was approximately square in shape and covered 7 ha. The height of the double walls of the fortress was 10.5-12 m. A single wall of the fortress passed across the rock whose walls were washed by the Zangi River. The fortress had three gates, namely the Tabriz Gate in the south, the Shirvan Gate (or Square Gate) in the north, and the Bridge Gate. A bridge called the "Girmizi Korpu" [*Qırmızı körpü*] (Red Bridge) was built over the Zangi [*Zəngi*] River between the Square Gate and the Old City in 1679.

In their works, European and Russian travelers and researchers, including Jean Tavernier, Jean

*The Iravan Khanate. Zal Khan Mosque*

Chardin, James Morier, Ivan Chopin, Dubois da Montpellier, Countess Praskovya Uvarova, Henry Lynch, Academician Nikolai Marr, artist Grigory Gagarin and others visited Iravan at various times and described the palace of the khan, its mirror hall, summer pavilion, the mosques, caravanserais, pools and baths in the castle and city.

The fact that the names of residential areas, historical and architectural monuments, urboniums, streets and squares, caravanserais, irrigation networks, gardens in the Iravan city are all in Azerbaijani Turkish proves that the ancient inhabitants of the city were Azerbaijanis.

The city of Iravan included 4 residential areas: Gala [Qala] (Fortress), Shahri [Şəhri] (or Old City), Tepebashi [Təpəbaşı] (currently called Kond) and Damirbulag [Dəmirbulaq] (currently called "Karanki Tagh" [Karanki tağ]). There was a bazaar square and gardens between the castle and other residential areas. The Shahri urburn dwelling stretched along the right bank of the Girkhbulag River to the Iravan fortress. The central bazaar of the city and all the squares, many caravanserais and baths were located in that part of the city.

The Tepebashi urbonium was located on a hill between the Zangi River and Shahri urbonium. The Tepebashi urbonium was separated from the Shahri urbonium by numerous famous people's gardens living in Iravan. The famous Khan's Garden and Summer Pavilion belonging to Huseyngulu Khan [Hüseynqulu xan] were located on the right bank of the Zangi River. The Damirbulag urbonium was located to the southeast of the Shahri urbonium, in the east of the Iravan fortress.

About 50 Armenian Gypsy families (Boshalar) from India settled in the Tepebashi residential area in the west of the city. Only Azerbaijanis lived in the Damirbulag residential area located in the south of the city (currently called Karanki Tagh). Only pure-blood Safavids (i.e., Azerbaijanis) lived in the Iravan fortress, as noted by the French traveler J. Chardin (238a, 21).

*Blue Mosque in Iravan. Painted by Frédéric DuBois de Montperreux*

Formed between the Zangi [Zəngi] and Gedar [Gedər] rivers and located in a dry subtropical climate zone, the city of Iravan is surrounded by very fertile and productive soils. Famous Iravan gardens and orchards are irrigated by canals built by Iravan khans from the Zangi and Gedar rivers at different times. The canals from Lake Tokhmaq [Toxmaq] built by Tokhmak khan [Toxmaq xan] and named after him, as well as the Mamra [Mamrə], Abuhayat [Abuhəyat], Dalma [Dəlmə] and Tezekend [Təzəkənd] canals from the Zangi River were enough to irrigate the gardens in the city and around it (359 a, 183). The gardens to the south of the city were irrigated by the canals and ditches drawn from the Gedar River. Until the early 20th century, the city of Iravan had been supplied with drinking water from four sources - the Zangi River, numerous springs in the area called Soyudluk [*Söyüdlük*], a reservoir built in the part of the Gedar River crossing the city gardens, and the wells (underground water supply) dug in various places (259a, 269-273).

In the modern city of Yerevan, there is not a single example of material culture attributed to Armenians which can be older than 250 years. The Armenians were gradually moved from Iran and Türkiye to the city of Iravan after the Russian invasion of the Iravan Khanate in the early 19th century.

Historical and architectural monuments in Iravan were built in the style of Oriental architecture. The travelers and chroniclers have described Iravan as a typical Muslim city.

Since the Middle Ages, the city of Iravan was located at the crossroads of caravan routes, and therefore, many caravanserais and trade squares were built there. Caravanserais built of stone, with four-sided squares and water pools in the middle were considered to be the most beautiful buildings in Iravan. At the beginning of the 19th century, there were 7 caravansarais in Iravan. There were 851 kiosks one over the other in the Julfa [Culfa], Gurju [Gürcü], Zarrabi khan [Zərrabi xan] (Sarrafkhana [Sərrafxana]), Tahir, Sulu, Susuz, and Haji Ali [Hacı Əli] caravanserais (386, 468-469).

A square of 400x400 m called "Boyuk Meydan" [Böyük Meydan] (Great Square) was located in the centre of the city.

The Qatar scales for heavy loads and the Mizan scales for light loads were set in this square. Other squares included the squares of Khan Baghi [Xan bağı], Zal khan, Huseynali khan, and Fahla bazari [Fəhlə bazarı] (386, 87). Until recently, the area of Panah khan Makinsky's residence had been called Panah khan square or Panah khan boulevard.

There were 10 baths in the Oriental architectural style in Iravan, namely Shahar [Şəhər], Zal khan [Zal xan], Sheikhulislam [Şeyxülislam], Mehdi bey [Mehdi bəy], Haji Beyim [Hacı Bəyim] (daughter of the last Iravan khan's brother Hasan khan [Həsən xan]), Tepebashi [Təpəbaşı], Haji Ali [Hacı Əli], Haji Fatali [Hacı Fətəli], Karim bey [Kərim bəy], and Hasanali [Həsənəli] baths (143a, 160). The Zal khan bath complex used to be located on the current Republic Square in the centre of present-day Iravan, and had an underground teahouse and a special room for mugham gatherings.

By the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, in Iravan there were dozens of streets named in Azerbaijani. The streets famous in ancient Iravan included Shariat [Şəriət], Karvansara, Gala [Qala], Sultan, Cholmakchi [Çölməkçi], Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan], Bazar, Dashli [Daşlı], Pasha khan [Paşa xan], Gariblar ojaghi [Qəriblər ocağı], Dayirmanli [Dəyirmanlı], Masjid [Məscid], Fahla bazari [Fəhlə bazarı], Tepebashi [Təpəbaşı],

*Occupation of the fortress of Iravan by Tsarist Russia. Painted by Franz Roubaud*

Gabiristan [Qəbiristan], Naib, Mir Jafar [Mir Cəfər], Rustam khan [Rüstəm xan], Imamra [İmamrə], Korbulag [Korbulaq], Bey [Bəy], Katan [Kətan], Dukanli [Dükanlı], Sallakhlar [Sallaxlar], etc. (359 a, 356-357).

There used to be 1473 gardens within and around Iravan, the land of gardens, out of which 772 were within the city. The names of Sardar Baghi [Sərdar bağı], Dalma [Dəlmə], Abbas-deresi [Abbas-dərəsi], Abuhayat [Abuhəyat], Keshaghli [Keşağlı], Gizilgala [Qızılqala], Dere baghi [Dərə bağı], Savzikari [Səvzikəri], Khosrovabad [Xosrovabad], Soyudlu [Söyüdlü], Gul deresi [Qul dərəsi], Kankan [Kənkan], Karpijkhana [Kərpicxana] gardens were famous even beyond Iravan (386,471).

There were 45 mills within and around the city. Hajibeyim [Hacıbəyim], Mohammad khan [Məhəmməd xan], Subhangulu khan [Sübhanqulu xan], Gala [Qala], Khan [Xan], Dogguz [Doqquz] mills, which belonged to Azerbaijanis, were the largest mills of the city (386, 475).

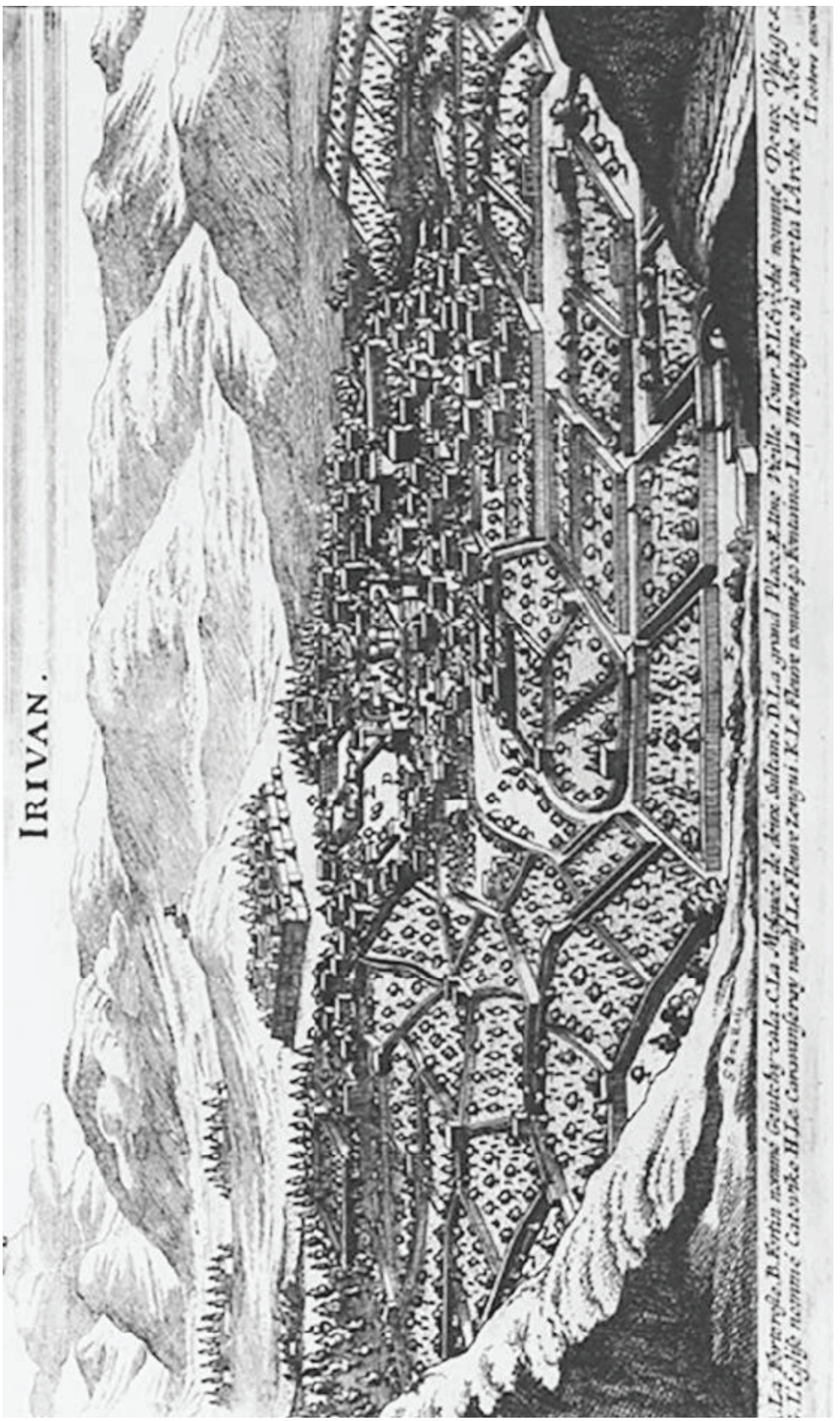
The historical literature mentions the names of about 15 mosques and two Armenian churches in Iravan. The minarets of Blue Mosque [Göy məscid] (or Huseynali khan [Hüseynəli xan]), Tepebashi [Təpəbaşı], Zal khan [Zal xan] (or Shahar [Şəhər]), Sartib khan [Sərtib xan], Haji Novruzali bey [Hacı Novruzəli bəy], Gala Mosque [Qala məscidi] (Sardar [Sərdar] or Abbas Mirza [Abbas Mirzə]), Damirbulag [Dəmirbulaq], Haji Jafar bey [Hacı Cəfər bəy], Rajab pasha [Rəcəb paşa], Mahammad Sartib khan [Məhəmməd Sərtib xan], Haji Inam [Hacı İnam] mosques proved from a distance, that the city of Iravan was a Muslim city (143a, 158-159). The Poghos-Petros [Poğos-Petros] and Katoghke [Katoğke] churches around the city were once built at the expense of Christian missionaries, with the aim of ensuring the influx of Armenians into the city.

On the eve of the Russian occupation in 1827, the city of Iravan was surrounded by the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar], Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), Kirkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] and Karpibasar (Ashtarak [Əştərək]) areas.

After the signing of the peace treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), the

*The city of Iravan*

dark days of the Azerbaijanis of Iravan began. In the new administrative territory created after the




*Panorama of the city of Iravan. French explorer Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, 1763*

invasion of Iravan and Nakhchivan khanates, i.e., in the Armenian province in 1829-1832, Ivan Chopin conducted a chamber census on the population of Iravan. His statistics shows that 2,751 families (11,463), including 1,807 Muslim families (7,331 people) and 567 local Armenian families (2,369 people), and 366 Armenian families (1715 people) displaced from Iran and 11 Armenian families (48 people) displaced from Türkiye, as well as 46 bosha (Christian Gypsy) families (195 people) lived in the city (386, 543-546). Statistics show that 5,805 Azerbaijanis and 5,959 Armenians resided in the city in 1873; 7,228 Azerbaijanis and 7,142 Armenians in 1886, 12,516 Azerbaijanis and 12,529 Armenians in 1897 respectively (415, p.p.164-167).

Thus, after the suppression of the Armenian uprisings in Türkiye in late 19th century, the influx of Armenians into the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate and the massacres of the Azerbaijanis in 1905-1906, the Armenians gained a quantitative advantage in the Iravan city.

When three independent states, namely Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, were established in the South Caucasus on 28 May 1918, the National Council of Azerbaijan passed a resolution on May 29 on the concession of the city of Iravan to the Armenians as their capital. On 29 May Fatali khan Khoyski [Fətəli xan Xoyski], the Prime Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan, wrote to Mahammadhasan Hajinsky [Məhəmmədhəsən Hacınski], the Foreign Minister of his government, "We have resolved all the disputes with the Armenians, they will accept the ultimatum and end the war. We have made a compromise with them concerning Iravan" (225, p.6).

In the period prior to the establishment of the Republic of Armenia, only a few Azerbaijani settlements in the territory of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate were renamed. The city was renamed "Yerevan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 June 1936.

Iravan was inhabited by 5,124 Azerbaijanis and 40,396 Armenians in 1922, 4,968 Azerbaijanis and 57,295 Armenians in 1926, 5,620 Azerbaijanis and 80,327 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.164-167), and 2,721 Azerbaijanis and 738,045 Armenians in 1970.

On 23 December 1947, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR". The decision stated that 100,000 collective farmers and other Azerbaijanis living in the Armenian SSR should be voluntarily relocated to the Kur-Araz lowland of the Azerbaijani SSR in 1948-1950. Although the category of "other Azerbaijanis" was not clarified, obviously this category envisioned the resettlement of Azerbaijani non-workers and non-collective farmers living in Armenian cities, including Iravan. Hence began the deportation of the Azerbaijani population primarily from Iravan and surrounding areas.

The fact that the Azerbaijani university and technical school teachers in Iravan were compelled to leave the city with their families caused serious problems in the general education process. Many Azerbaijani families were forced to move to different parts of Azerbaijan to provide their children with normal education. In general, 541 families (2,294 people) were deported from Iravan to Azerbaijan in 1948-1953.

The name of the city was marked as "Ruan" (265, p.6), as "Ravan" [Rəvan] or "Iravan" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.159), as "Ravan" in the source of the 17th century (86, p.50), as "Ayravan", "Aravan", "Ervan", "Errevant", "Ravant" [*Rəvant*], or "Irvan" in the works of Russian and Armenian authors of the 19th century (386, p.p.260-261; 423, p.662) (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol.3, 1977, p.550), and as "Irivan" in European sources (152, p.21).

Researchers have given different interpretations of the toponym "Iravan", however, there is no consensus on it. The 19th-century Russian archaeologist M.V. Nikolsky states that the toponym Iravan/Erivan was coined on the basis of the name of the tribe "Eri" and mentions that the settlement was called Erivan, since the Eri tribe lived there (426, p.30). As for B. Budagov and G. Geybullayev, the toponym Iravan was coined from the word "ir" meaning "the sunny side of the mountain", "the wavy mountain peak" in the Turkic language and the word "van" meaning "place" in Persian (62, p.270). When considering phonetic variants "Iravan, Erivan, Arevan, Ervan, Irvan, Errevant,

Irivan" of the toponym "Iravan", it becomes clear that the root of all of them includes the particle "ar", "er" or "ir". In Turkic "ar", "er", "ir" are used to mean "a man", "a brave man" (359.1 (2), p. 456; 235, p.p. 43, 45).

There is a word "ebani" meaning "a country" in the Urartian language (332, p.13). As for Hr. Kapansyan, "avan" (avvan/avan) meaning "a village, city" was coined from the word "abani/ebani" meaning "a country, place" in the Urartian language (426, p.p.30-31) and the word "avan" does not belong to Persian (318, p.89). Thus, the second component of the toponym "Iravan", i.e., "avan", is one of the variants of the word "abani/ebani" used in the Urartian language meaning "a country", "a place", "a village", and "a city". More precisely, the sound "b" in the word "abani" was replaced by the sound "v" and the word "abani" turned to be "avan". Thus, the toponym "Iravan" was coined from the Turkic word "ir" meaning "man", "brave" and the word "ebani" (avan) meaning "a country", "a land", "a village" and "a city", and means "a land of brave men".

From December 1988, the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from Iravan.

During the Soviet era, according to the regional division, the city of Iravan covered Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis), Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashad), Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin], Ashtarak [Əştərək], Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) and Nairi districts. In 1995 a new administrative-territorial division was introduced in Armenia. This time, the Iravan province (*marz*), which included the city of Iravan, covered the provinces of Ararat, Kotayk, Armavir and Aragatsotn (416, 74-75).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 44°30′ E.

**Istisu** (Azerbaijani: ***İstisu***) – a town in the Sharur-Daralayaz [*Şərur-Dərələyəz*] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [*Paşalı*] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located by the Arpachay [*Arpaçayı*], 173 km from the city of Iravan. Although the name of the village was marked in the 13th-century historical sources, the remains of the 7th-century buildings (422, p.94) are also available there. In 1961 an extensive construction work was carried out in Istisu which received the status of a city and operates as a resort city. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.105). The town was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 114 in 1831, 117 in 1886, 163 in 1897, 214 in 1904, 235 in 1914 and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces and its residents were deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, i.e., in 1920, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The town was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 118 in 1922, 60 in 1926 and 215 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye in the 1940s were settled there. It was inhabited by 329 Azerbaijanis in 1959, and 627 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1970. The Azerbaijani residents of the city were deported from their historical and ethnic lands in November 1988. Currently, the town is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the name of mineral water naturally coming from the earth in a hot form, and consists of the components "isti" (hot) and "su" (water). It is a hydrotoponym. The name of the settlement was literally translated into Armenian and changed to "Jermuk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.169).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°51′ N., longitude: 45°41′ E.

**Itgiran (Gulustan)** (Azerbaijani: ***İtqıran (Gülüstan)***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 42 km to the southeast of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), at a height of 1,580 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 157 in 1831, 257 in 1873, 364 in 1886, 235 in 1897, 490 in 1904, 539 in 1914 and 442 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91,158-159). In 1918 the village

was invaded by Armenian armed forces and the Azerbaijanis living in the village were massacred or expelled. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the survivors managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -103 in 1922, 88 in 1926, 127 in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159), 202 in 1939, 148 in 1959 and 253 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.910). In November 1988 all residents of the village were deported from their historical and ethnic homeland. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "it" reflected in the name of the "Itbarak" tribe mentioned in historical sources (228, p.p.16-18; 321, p.p.43-45) and used as an ethnonym and the word "kuren/kuran" (giran) meaning "a temporary shelter for cattle-breeders" in Old Turkic (339, p.p.317-318). It is an ethnotoponym. It was renamed "Gulustan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935 and later "Nor Aznaberd" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.147).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°32′ N., longitude: 45°25′ E.

**Iydali** (Azerbaijani: **İydəli**) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 14 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), on the left bank of the Araz River, at a height of 855 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.100). In the 1930s, it was part of the former Gurdugulu district (415, p.62). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 113 in 1831, 562 in 1873, 629 in 1886, 706 in 1897, 880 in 1904, 934 in 1914, 637 in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139) and 880 Azerbaijanis in early 1918 (309, p.219). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their ancestral lands by Armenian armed forces (309, p.219). The Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Beyazid, Samsun, Erzurum and Mush were settled in the village (416, p. 202). The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 55 in 1926, and 80 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 23 December 1947 on the resettlement of the Azerbaijani population from the territory of Armenia to the Kur-Araz lowland of Azerbaijan, the population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" to the Azerbaijani name of the tree "iyda" (Elaeagnus). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 April 1947, the name of the village was changed to "Pshatavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.202).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

*The village of Iydali*

# J

**Jabajali** (Azerbaijani: **Cəbəcəli**) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 830 m above sea level. It had been within the former Gamarli (Artashat) district until the district of Zangibasar was established. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.160) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.78). The sources indicate the name of the village as "Jabachalli" [Cəbəçəlli] as well (415, p.50). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 275 in 1831, 252 in 1873, 254 in 1886, 264 in 1897, 355 in 1904, 575 in 1914, 355 in 1918 and 240 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131; 309, p. 216). In 1918-1919 the village was exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units, and its inhabitants, the Azerbaijanis, were deported completely in 1919 from the village where the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 101 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 115 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 131 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). By the special order of the USSR government, the Azerbaijanis were deported in 1948-1949 from their historical-ethnic land to Azerbaijan and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled there. Presently, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the name of the multi-generational family from the Turkic tribe "Gapigulu" (İslam Ensiklopedisi, İstanbul, 1993, vol.7, p.182). The village was renamed "Jrahovid" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 27 February 1960, According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.170).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Jafarabad** (Azerbaijani: **Cəfərabad**) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], on the left bank of the Araz River, and at a height of 880 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). Historically, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Armenians were removed to the village basically in 1917-1918 from the Iranian province of Khoy and from the Turkish provinces of Surmali and Mush (427, p.844). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Jafar" and the Persian borrowing "abad" denoting "an organized place with a lot of constructions and all kinds of living conditions". It is a toponym. It was renamed "Getashen" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.57).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Jafarabad** (Azerbaijani: **Cəfərabad**) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 877 m above sea level. There is Amir Saad Mausoleum in the village of Jafarabad situated in the vicinity of the city of Iravan. The mausoleum built in 1413 was constructed of red stones. Emir Saad, the first ruler of Chukhur Saad, one of the Garagoyunlu emirs, was buried in the mausoleum. The village had been within the district of Vagharshabad (Echmiadzin) until the district of Zangibasar was established in 1937. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Jafar" and the Persian borrowing "abad" denoting "an organized place with a lot of constructions and all kinds of living conditions" (9, p.25). It is an antropotoponym. It was renamed "Argavand" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian

SSR dated 4 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.29).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 44°26′ E.

**Jalakend** (Azerbaijani: **Calakənd**) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by adding the word "kend" used in the meaning of "a settlement" to the word "jala" used in the Western group of Azerbaijani dialects in the sense of "a small wood, forest", "a brushwood, a thick forest round the river" (8, p.453). "Jala" [cala] also means "a constantly watery, grassy place" in dialects. It is a toponym with a complex structure formed on the basis of a relief. The village was renamed "Lichkazor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.91).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°10′ N., longitude: 44°55′ E.

**Jalaloghlu** (Azerbaijani: **Cəlaloğlu**) – a town in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu (Stepanavan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 26 km from the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. The area of the district was transferred to the subordination of Russia within the Tiflis governorate upon the integration of Georgia into Russia in 1801. From 1919 to November 1920, it was within Lori and following the establishment of Soviet power on 29 November 1920 in the present-day Armenian territory, it was transmitted to the subordination of Armenia within the uyezd of Lori-Pambak. On 9 September 1930 the former Jalaloghlu district was formed. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of Amir Mohammad bey Jalaloghlu from the Gizilbash tribe (176, p.14). That settlement was called "the village of Jalaloghlu", as it belonged to the Amir Mohammad bey Jalaloghlu from the Turkic tribe "Chapni". The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. It is an anthropotoponym. It was renamed "Stepanavan" in honour of Stepan Shaumyan, who had organized genocide against the Azerbaijanis by the 1923 decision of the present-day Armenian Land Committee. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.p.183-184).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°00′ N., longitude: 44°23′ E.

**Jamishli** (Azerbaijani: **Camışlı**) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz) [Alagöz] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 45 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], and at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. Following the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish war, the Yezidi Kurds, who had been removed from Türkiye, were settled in the village. Further, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The villages of Boyuk Jamishli and Kichik Jamishli were merged and the village of Jamishli was formed. Until the former district of Aragats (Alagoz) was established, i.e. till 15 March 1972, it had been within the administrative-territorial division of the Abaran district. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the Turkic tribe "Jamishli" (142, p.29). The Armenian literature presents it in the phonetic form of "Jamshlu". At present, along with the Yezidi Kurds, Armenians also live in the village. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.168).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°41′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Janfada (Janfida)** (Azerbaijani: **Canfəda (Canfida)**) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu

(Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the south of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], on the left bank of the Araz River and at a height of 865 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Janfada" [Canfəda] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.47), and as "Janfida" [Canfida] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The 18th century source states (143, p.47) that the village was inhabited by the Oghuz tribe "Reyhanli" [reyhanlı] (238, p.187). The village was populated only by Azerbaijanis - 283 in 1831, 999 in 1873, 1,165 in 1886, 1,071 in 1897, 1,172 in 1908, 1,244 in 1914, 1,384 in 1916 (415, p.p.64-65, 140-141), 1,318 in 1918 (309, p.221) and 1,815 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.140-141). In late 1919 the village was exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. The inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were massacred or deported from their historical-ethnic land. The Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt, Sasun, Mush, Malazgird were settled in the village (85, p.120; 416, p.168). Presently, only Armenians live in the village. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.168).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Jangitepe** (Azerbaijani: **Cəngitəpə**) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], by the Abaran River, and at a height of 2,075 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. It had been within the former Abaran district until 15 March 1972. After the former Aragats (Alagoz) district had been established, it was removed from the structure of the Abaran district and integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the Aragats (Alagoz) district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The toponym was coined by combining the word "jangi" used in the meaning of "a mountain without a forest cover", "a mountain without woods" (339, p.178) and the word "tepe" (*a hill*). It was renamed "Vardablur" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.186).

*The village of Jangitepe*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Jannatli** (Azerbaijani: **Cənnətli**) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the bank of the Garni River, and at a height of 965 m above sea level. The village was referred to as "Jahadlu" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.50). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis: 59 in 1831, 173 in 1873, 189 in 1886, 219 in 1897, 184 in 1904, 228 in 1914 and 260 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to genocide by the Armenian armed units. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled there. The village was inhabited by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 100 in 1926 and 114 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). By decision of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers, in 1948-1949 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forced to move from their historical land to Azerbaijan. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family. The village was renamed "Zovashen" by decision of the Presidium

of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, and was again renamed "Lanjazat" by decision 21 October 1967. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.85).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°03′ N., longitude: 44°34′ E.

**Jarjarchi (Jarjaris)** (Azerbaijani: **Carcarçı (Carcaris)**) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz) [Alagöz] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies at a distance of 12 km from the Aragats (Alagoz) settlement, and at a height of 2,180 m above sea level. Until 1972 it had been within the former Abaran district. It was mentioned as "Jarjeyis" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.175). Following the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish war, the Yezidi Kurds, who had been removed from Türkiye, were settled in the village. Further, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. It was given to the subordination of the former Aragats (Alagoz) district created on 15 March 1972. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the topo-formant "-is" to the word "jarjar" used in the Nakhchivan dialect of the Azerbaijani language in the sense of "a ragged iron agricultural tool used in the stack-yard instead of a threshing board" (8, p.455). This threshing tool was mainly characteristic for the lowland and had been used prior to the threshing board in the process. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "jarjaris" used in the meaning of "trade, art". The village was renamed "Derek" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1957. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.128).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., longitude: 44°19′ E.

**Jil** (Azerbaijani: **Cil**) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 82 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Kəvər], on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə gölü] and at a height of 2,040 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.82). The Turkish historian Fahrettin Kirzioghlu mentions it as "Jilkandi" [Cilkəndi] (160 a). It had been within the former district of Basarkechar until the district of Krasnoselsk was established (31.12.1937). The historical sources ascribe the village to the 12th century (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 9, Iravan, 1983, p.514). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 265 in 1831, 287 in 1873, 587 in 1886, 736 in 1897, 975 in 1904, 1,035 in 1914, 893 in 1916 and 888 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In spring 1919 the inhabitants of the village were driven out having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. They managed to return to their native land after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 697 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 824 in 1926, 1,041 in 1931(415, p.p.26-27), 1,226 in 1939, 1,170 in 1959, 1,606 in 1970 and 1,519 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.169). In November-December 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "jil" ["cil"] used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a kind of broom-like grass covering the ground" (12, p.480, 484) According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.169).

*The village of Jil*

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°27′ N., longitude: 45°27′ E.

**Jivikhli** (Azerbaijani: **Cıvıxlı**) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district. The name of the village is pointed out also as Chivikhli, Chibukhli, Chibikhli" [Çivixli, Çibuxli, Çibixlı] (415, p.32). It lies 13 km to the northwest of Chambarak, and at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. It was under the subordination of the Kolkend village Soviet (a rural council of people's deputies). The village was inhabited by 80 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.32-33). In March 1919 the inhabitants of the village were driven out having been exposed to the aggression of Armenians. The surviving inhabitants managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The place was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis: 137 in 1922, 132 in 1931 (415, p.p.116-117), 364 in 1970 and 351 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.92). In November-December 1988 the inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported by the state of Armenia. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribe "Chubukhlu" [çubuxlu] (193, p.160). Jivikhli [Cıvıxlı] is a dialectual variant of the ethnonym "Chubukhlu". It is an ethnotoponym. The village was renamed "Tsapkut" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 July 2006. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.169).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 45°14′ E.

**Jizikhlar** (Azerbaijani: *Cızıxlar*) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. It lies at a distance of 15 km from the Ashosk settlement. It is mentioned in "The Book of Dede Korkut" (158, p.166). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who moved to Türkiye after Armenians had been settled in the region. In 1828-1830 the Armenians coming from the region of Sebastiya of Türkiye got settled there. Until 1937 it had been within the former Aghbaba district. The toponym was coined from the word "jizig" [cızıq] used in Turkish in the meaning of "a border", "the limit", "a boundary" (359, III (2), p.2,096). The village was renamed "Tsoghamarg" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.199).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

**Joghaz** (Azerbaijani: *Coğaz*) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The ancient name of the village was Jughaz (415, p.40). The provincial centre lies 22 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 700 m above sea level. The toponym was coined by combining the phonetic form "ju" of the word "su" in Old Turkic (339, p.181; 210 a., p.109) and the variant "ghaz" [ğaz (xaz, qaz, qas)] of the Old Turkic ethnonym "Ğas/Qaz/Xaz" (78, p.p.29-36). This ethnonym has maintained its trace clearly in the Gazakh and Caucasian toponyms. The word "ju" used in the sense of "su" (water) manifests itself as "ju" in the word "juvar", as well as in Armenian "jur" (water). Also, the initial component "ju" [cü] of the word "jurdak" [cürdək] (12, p.492) used in the sense of a narrow-necked water jug made of clay, earthenware, glass is the phonetic form of the word "su" (water). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Berkaber". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.p.46-47).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°03′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Jomardli** (Azerbaijani: *Comərdli*) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 118 km to the north-west of the town of Gapan, and at a height of 1,975 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative area of Armenia following the establishment of

the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.83). The village was inhabited by 208 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 244 in 1886, 333 in 1897, 410 in 1908, 405 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77,146-147). In 1916-1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by

*The village of Jomardli*

Armenian armed units. The surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their village after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 87 in 1922, 87 in 1926, 149 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147) and 860 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.191). In November 1988 the inhabitants of the village were deported by the state of Armenia. Presently, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Jomard", who laid the foundations of the village. The village was renamed "Tanahat" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.81).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°26′ N., longitude: 45°58′ E.

**Jrvezh** (Azerbaijani: *Crvej*) – a village in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Kotayk, Abovyan) district in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the north-west of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), and at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. It was presented as "Jevrish" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.159). In their works the Armenian authors state that the ancient name of the village was "Chivresh" (415, p.46). Historically, only Azerbaijanis lived in the village. Armenians were settled there in 1828-1829 having been removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas (416, p.172). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited also by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 31 in 1886 and 58 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.147, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis in the village were deported having been exposed to aggression of Armenians. At present, Armenians live there. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.172).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 40°11′ N., longitude: 44°35′ E.

**Jujevan** (Azerbaijani: **Cucevan**) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 42 km to the northwest of the town of the Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. Armenian authors indicate in their works that the village was founded in 1873 (The Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Volume 9, Iravan, 1983, p.551) which is not true. That is, there are historical monuments (the Turkic tombs, the fortress walls) dating back to the 12th-13th centuries in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "juje" reflecting the name of the people founded in association with the name of Juji, Tengiz Khan's eldest son (ASE, V.10, B., 1987, p.449; 66, p.36) and the word "van" (ban) formed on the basis of the word "ebani" (ubani) denoting "a country", "a place" in the Urartian language (332, p.68) expresses the meaning "the country, the dwelling place of the Juji tribe". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.172).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°07′ N., longitude: 45°00′ E.

**Jujakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Cücəkənd***) – a town in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. Until 1937 it had been within the district of Jalaloghlu (Stepanavan). The provincial centre lies at a distance

of 52 km from the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), and at height of 1,590 m above sea level. It is on the three closely-related hills by the village Ilmazli, a small part of it lies 1,590 m above sea level. During the Mongol invasion the name of the village was Juyjikend, and later the toponym was exposed to a phonetic change. The sound "y" was omitted, Juyjikend acquired the form "Jujakend" as a result of the sound replacement "i~ə". The village was inhabited by 205 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 237 in 1897, 210 in 1904, 468 in 1914 and 399 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to deportation. The

*Jujakend*

inhabitants of the village managed to return to their own land after the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 474 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 498 in 1926, 623 in 1931 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151), 746 in 1939, 873 in 1959, 1,334 in 1979 (416, p.126) and 1,500 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the inhabitants of the village were massacred or ousted by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. It was renamed "Gizil Shafag" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935. Further, it changed again and became "Jyunashogh" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.126).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 41°11′ E., longitude: 44°11′ E.

**Jul** (Azerbaijani: ***Cul***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), by the Julchay, the right tributary of the Arpachay, at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60), in the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.84). The historical sources have referred to it since 13th century (422, p.91). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 117 in 1831, 708 in 1873, 899 in 1886, 1,214 in 1897, 1,222 in 1904, 1,344 in 1914 and 1,607 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, who had been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units, were deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical-ethnic village, after Soviet power had been established in the present-day Armenian territory. The village was inhabited by 717 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 431 in 1926 and 950 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). By

*The village of Jul*

the special order of the USSR government, the inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were forced to move to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. Since 1950 Armenians have lived there. The toponym was formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Chul" (287, p.p.111-114; 211, p.p.190-194). It is an ethnotoponym. It was renamed "Hartavan" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dating 19 April 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.38).

Geographic coordinates: latitude: 39°39′ E., longitude: 45°37′ E.

# K

**Kaftarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kaftarlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. Until 1972 it had been within the former Abaran district. It was marked in the "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.136), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.124). Until the early 19th century the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the the Treaty of Turkmenchay was signed in 1828, the Armenians removed from the Alashkirt [Ələşkirt] province of Türkiye were settled in the village (Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol. 12, Yerevan, 1986, p.p.306; 416, p.p.201-202). The toponym originated from the name of the Kaftarli dynasty. By decision of the Land Committee of Armenia in 1924, the name of the village was changed to "Panik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.202).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Kalakarkh** (Azerbaijani: ***Kələkarx***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 17 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), adjacent to the stream flowing from the Araz River, at a height of 890 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "arkh" [arx] with the word "kalak" [kələk] (8, p.256), which is used in the southern dialect of the Azerbaijani language to mean "a shed with stone walls, a place where animals are kept". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Shenavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.157).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°03′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Kalara** (Azerbaijani: ***Kələrə***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It lies at a distance of 11 km from the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) settlement. The ancient name of the village was "Kalali/Kalaley" (415, p.50). It was marked as "Kelare" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.159). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1897 and five Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.50-51). In 1928-1929, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkish word "kol" (kal) meaning "a shallow valley" (359, II (1), p.p.582-583) and the word "ara" meaning "a limit", "a border" (9, p. 114). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Gukasavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.129).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Kankan** (Azerbaijani: ***Kənkan***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 53 km to the south of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [Axta]), at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.155). The village was inhabited only by

Azerbaijanis - 548 in 1873, 772 in 1886, 740 in 1897, 939 in 1904, 1,144 in 1914 and 1,231 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed groups and deported, and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homeland. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 72 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 98 in 1926, and 147 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed from the Persian word "kankan" (104, p. 273) meaning "a well-digger". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Hatis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.119).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°20′ N., longitude: 44°43′ E.

**Karimarkhi** (Azerbaijani: ***Kərimarxı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 7 km to the south of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), at a height of 855 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 311 in 1831, 1,215 in 1873, 1,357 in 1886, 1,474 in 1897, 1,700 in 1904, 1,802 in 1914 (415, p.p.64-65, 140-141) and 1,840 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (309, p.221). In late 1919 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and deported (309, p.221). The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijani villagers managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 239 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 303 in 1926, and 268 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.64-65, 140-141). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "arkh" [*arx*] and the personal name "Karim" [*Kərim*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Arpunk", and by decision dated 7 April 2006, this name was changed to "Alashkert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p. 9).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°03′ E.

**Karimkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Kərimkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]**)**, at a height of 2,160 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Karim" [Kərim] and the geographical name "kend" [kənd] (a village). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Tsakhkashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.157).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°18′ N., longitude: 45°03′ E.

**Karkibash** (Azerbaijani: ***Kərkibaş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 69 km to the southwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), near Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 183 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 255 in 1886, 301 in 1897, 306 in 1908 and 369 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces (309, p.249). Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the surviving villagers managed to return to their native villages. The village was inhabited by 166 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 174 in 1926, 224 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113) and 315 Azerbaijanis in 1939. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native villages. The village was inhabited by 431 in 1959, 635 in 1970 and 725 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.p.187-188). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native village by the Armenian state again. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was derived from the ethnonym "Karkibashli" attributed to the Qazakh tribe (386, p.535). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Shafag", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Vanevan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.187-188).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 45°41′ E.

**Karpi** - a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district [Əştərək], in the present Aragatsotn province. The centre lies 2 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,310 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162) and in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.37). Historically, the villages of Kichik Karpi [Kiçik Karpi] and Boyuk Karpi [Böyük Karpi] were located in this area, later these two villages were merged and formalized as the Karpi village (415, p.22). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-pi" to the word "kar" (339, p.254) meaning "a city", "a fortress", "a fortified place" in Turkish. The suffix "pi" means plural in the Elamite language. The toponym "Karpi" means "a people", "a community", "a tribe", "a land", "a country" (78, p.29). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.108-109).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40° 19′ N., longitude: 44° 22′ E.

**Karpijli** (Azerbaijani: **Kərpicli**) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 54 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [Axta]), 11 km to the east of the city of Iravan, at a height of 1,880 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 141 in 1873, 172 in 1886, 250 in 1897, 188 in 1904, 316 in 1914 and 307 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces and deported, and in 1928-1930 the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. The surviving Azerbaijani villagers managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village

was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.126-127). In 1924-1925 the villagers were again expelled from their native lands. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The name of the settlement is based on the name of the tribe "Karpijli" [*kərpicli*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Geghadir". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.52).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 44°39′ E.

**Karvansara** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara***) – a town in the northeast of present-day Armenia, in the administrative area of the Tavush Province. It lies at a distance of 142 km from the city of Iravan, on the Iravan-Tiflis highway, on both the banks of the Aghstafa River, at a height of 700 m above sea level. It is the centre of the Tavush province. As one of the ancient trade routes passed through the valley of the Aghstafa [Ağstafa] River, a caravanserai was built on the road, therefore the area was called **"**Karvansara**".** Archaeological excavations show the referred caravanserai to be located 10 km to the south of the present-day town of Ijevan, on the left bank of the Aghstafa River. So far, the remains of the caravanserai bath have been preserved there. In 1801 the area was occupied by Russian troops. Until 1921 it had been within the Gazakh [Qazax] district of the Yelizavetpol province. It has been officialized as "Ijevan" since the 1920s. In 1930-1995 it functioned as the centre of the region called "Ijevan". It has been a town since 1961. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "caravanserai" (11, p.18) meaning "a special building with a large yard for the temporary stay of caravans and travelers from other places, to keep trailer animals and vehicles." According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the city was given the status of the centre of the Tavush province (416, p.84).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Karvansara** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present territory of the Aragatsotn province. Earlier, it was part of the former Artik and Abaran districts. It was integrated into the Alagoz district by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 March 1972. The provincial centre lies 51 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], to the southern side of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Azerbaijani residents of the village were expelled, and Yezidi Kurds and Armenians were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "karvan" (a caravan) and the word "saray" (a palace) (339, p.p.496-497) used in Turkish to mean "a house", "a farm building", and means "a village built next to a building with a large yard for temporary accommodation of passengers, travelers and caravans from other places and storage of vehicles." By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Amre Taza", and by decision of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Satunts". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.173).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 44°11′ E.

**Kasaman** (Azerbaijani: **Kəsəmən**) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 95 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), at the foot of the mountain, at a height of 2,060 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.156). The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 166 in 1831, 379 in 1873, 492 in 1886, 671 in 1897, 713 in 1908, 966 in 1914 and 894 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27,112-113).

On 13-20 February 1919 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces (309, p.p.249, 305). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of the present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 249 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 414 in 1926, 569 in 1931 (415, p.567) and 1,200 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.280). In 1988

*The village of Kasaman*

the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Kasaman" [Kəsəmən] (281, p.393), one of the Kazakh Turkic tribes. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 27 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Bahar", and by decision of 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Arpunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.39).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°17′ N., longitude: 45°44′ e.

**Kasikbash** (Azerbaijani: ***Kəsikbaş***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ashagi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located adjacent to the village of Madina [Mədinə], 4 km to the southwest of the village of Ashagi Garanlig, at a height of 2,125 m above sea level. The Azerbaijani population of the village gradually left their lands following the settlement of Armenians in the area from Iran and Türkiye. The toponym was coined from an ethnotoponym based on the name of the Kasikbash tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Lernakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.87).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 45°17′0″ E.

**Kavar** (Azerbaijani: ***Kəvər***) – a settlement in the Goycha area of the Iravan khanate, in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district. It lies to the north of present-day Armenia, 8 km away from Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,985 m above sea level. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828, the Armenians removed from the Bayazid [Bəyazid] province of Türkiye were settled there (386, p.p. 596-598) and the settlement was renamed "Novo-Bayazid" in 1830. The Armenian authors mention the name of the settlement as "Nor Bayazed". "Nor" means new. It has been the centre of the former Kamo district since 1930. Along with the Armenians, it was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 12 in 1922, 15 in 1926 and 69 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.70-71, 150-154). In 1948 the Azerbaijanis were deported. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Kabar" [*kəbər*] (286, p.44), known as a branch of the Khazar Turkic tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 13 April 1959, it was renamed "Kamo", and by decision of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 4 December 1995, it was renamed "Gavar". "Gavar" is a form of "kavar" adapted to the Armenian language. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province as the regional centre (416, p.52).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°22′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

**Kechili** (Azerbaijani: ***Keçili***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), adjacent to the Araz River, at a height of 900 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.61). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Kechili" (ASE, V c, B., 1981, p.331) which is a branch of the ethnonym "Gayi" of the Oghuz Turkic tribe. A branch of the Kangars is called "Kechili" (286, p.69). The "Kechilis" living on the right bank of the Araz River crossed into Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan] during the Safavids period and joined the Kangar [Kəngər] people (ASE, Vol 5, B., 1981, p. 331). Also, another branch of the Oghuz Gayi tribe was called the "Gara kechili" (238, p.227). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Mrgashat". According to the new law "On Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.141).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°04′ E.

**Kefli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kefli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the former Aghbaba [Ağbaba] district. Its centre lies 32 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.130). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population moved to Türkiye. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Kakavasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.111).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 49°55′ N., longitude: 44°02′ E.

**Keshishkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Keşişkənd***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate. This was the name of the district of Keshishkend established on 15 October 1931 in the area of present-day Armenia, as well as the regional centre. It is now called "Yeghegnadzor" and is the capital of the province of Vayots Dzor. It lies 120 km to the northeast of Iravan, adjacent to the Bashkend [Başkənd] River, 2.5 km from the Shordere [Şordərə] valley, at a height of 1,240 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.59), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.131). The name of the village was first mentioned in the 5th century (422, p.45). Armenians removed from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas in 1829-1830 were settled in Keshishkend. Along with the Armenians, it was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis in 1897, 11 in 1922, 21 in 1926 and 5 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). In the 1940s, the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenian armed groups. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kechish" [keçiş] (a passage) (the sound "ch" in the first syllable of the word was replaced by the sound "sh" and the word took the form of "keshish". The sound replacement "ch-sh" is typical for the Azerbaijani language, meaning "a passage, ferry, bridge" (299, p.291) in old Turkic and the word "kend" (299, p.290; 339, p.270) used in the Turkish language to mean "a city", "a settlement". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Mikoyan", and by decision of 6 December 1957, it was renamed "Yeghegnadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was approved as the centre of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.p.71-72).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°45′ N., longitude: 45°20′ E.

**Keshishkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Keşişkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the

Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies 15 km to the south of Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) settlement. Until 1972 it had been subordinated to the former Abaran district. On 15 March 1972, in connection with the establishment of the Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, it was excluded from the Abaran district and integrated into the Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kend" (a village) and the ancient Turkic word "kechish/keshish" (299, p.291) meaning "a passage, ferry, bridge" (the substitution of "ch ~ sh" is typical for the Azerbaijani language), and means "a passage, village near the ferry." It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Gekharot". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.55-72).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°42′ N., logitude: 44°13′ E.

**Keshishviran** (Azerbaijani: ***Keşişviran***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 53 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), in a valley, on the right bank of the Chanakhchi [Çanaxçı] River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.131). The toponym was coined by combining the ancient Turkic word "keshish" and the word "viran", which is a synonym of the word "oran" meaning "a ruin, ruined wall" (359, 1 (2), p.p.12-19). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Zovashen", and by decision of 21 October 1967, it was renamed "Urtsalanj". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.200).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°51′ N., logitude: 44°59′ E.

**Keypashin** (Azerbaijani: ***Keypəşin***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, the territory of present Sunik province. It lies 38 km to the northeast of Gafan, in the upper reaches of the Gighi [Gığı] River, at the confluence of the Gard [Gərd] River and the Gighi River (85, p.146). Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. When the kolkhoz structure was established in 1930, it was subordinated to the Pahyan [Pəhyan] farm, and after the abolition of the kolkhozes in the 1950s, it was subordinated to the Gighi [Gığı]

*The village of Keypashin*

livestock state farm. The village was inhabited by 68 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 85 in 1922, 45 in 1926, 136 in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137) and 1,372 Azerbaijanis in 1959 (85, p.146). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the topoformant "shen", which is a phonetic form of the word "shenlik" meaning "a settlement" in Turkish and the word "kap" (253, p.19, 125) used in the Azerbaijani language meaning "a stepped rock". The village is currently integrated into the Nor Astghaberd village community of the Sunik central administrative-territorial unit of the Republic of Armenia. Except a few houses, no housing exists in the village, it has been destroyed.

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°14′ N., longitude: 46°06′ E.

**Kichik Arikhveli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Arıxvəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,960 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.128), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Kars, Mus and Khnis (Hnis) were settled in the village in 1828-1829. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" [*kiçik*] (small) of Azerbaijani toponymy denoting a distinguishing feature and the combination of the word "arikh" [*arıx*] reflecting the name of the Arikhli tribe and the personal name "Vali" [ *Vəli*], and means "the village belonging to Vali from the Arikhli [*Arıxlı*] tribe" (193, p.159; 76, p.34). Over time, "Arikhveli" itself became an ethnonym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Pokr Mantash". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.203).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 44°03′ E.

**Kichik Ayrim (Bala Ayrim)** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Ayrım (Bala Ayrım)***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the southwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) [Böyük Qarakilsə], on the left bank of the Borchali River (Debet), at a height of 700 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 88 in 1926, 154 in 1931, 207 in 1939, 233 in 1959, 420 in 1970 and 388 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.244; 416, p.203). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. The village is currently inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "kichik" (small), which implies a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the name of the Ayrim Turkic tribe (245, p.p.43-44; ASE, vol.1, B., 1976, p.97). The Ayrim are the successors of the Eymurs, one of the Oghuz tribes (178, p.202). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.203).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°10′ N., longitude: 44°49′ E.

**Kichik Jamishli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Camışlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.80). It is located on the banks of the Abaran River. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1877-1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, the Yezidi Kurds removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following that, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. Until 1972 it had been within the former Abaran district. On 15 March 1972, in connection with the establishment of former Aragats (Alagoz) district, it was integrated into the administrative-territorial division of that district. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" (small), which implies a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy, and the name of the Jamishli [camışlı] tribe of the Zulgadars [zülqədər] (142, p.29). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.168).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Kichik Kapanak** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Kəpənək***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,670 m above sea level. It was

marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.113). Until 1937 it had been within the former Leninakan district. According to the treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijanis living there moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Kapanakchi" [Kəpənəkçi] (193, p.p.159-160) derived from the word "kapanak" [kəpənək] (157, p.34) used in Old Turkic to mean "a shepherd's outer garment" (the suffix "-chi" in the ethnonym was abbreviated when the toponym was created). "Kichik" [kiçik] (small) means a distinctive feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Hovit". According to the new Law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.122).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°46′ N., longitude: 44°00′ E.

**Kichik Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Qarakilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,490 m above sea level. The name of the village was marked as "Khilgarakilsa" [Xılqarakilsə], "Khli-Garakilsa" [Xli-Qarakilsə] (427, p.39), and as "Kichik Garakilsa" [Kiçik Qarakilsə] (348, p.117) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians relocated from the Kars and Alashkirt provinces of Türkiye in 1829-1830 were settled in the village (427, p.40). Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined from the name of a black church-temple adjacent to the village. The word "kichik" [kiçik] (small) at the beginning of the toponym means a feature of distinctiveness. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Azatan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.p.7-8).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°43′ N., longitude: 43°49′ E.

**Kichik Keyti** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Keyti***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the former Leninakan district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.128). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" (small), which implies a distinctive feature, with the Turkic word "kat" [*kət*] (339, p.264), which implies "the side of the mountain where the rays of the Sun does not reach". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 October 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Lernantsk", and by decision of 21October 1967, it was renamed "Pokrashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.204).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°54′ N., longitude: 43°53′ E.

**Kichik Sariyal** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Sarıyal***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 30 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. In their works Armenian authors marked the name of the village as "Sariyar" [Sarıyar] (415, p.20). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who moved to Türkiye following the settlement of Armenians in the region. Armenians were settled in the village in 1828-1832. The toponym

was coined by combining the word "sari" [ sarı] (94, p.74), which implies "large, huge, lofty, high, sharp" (10, p.74) and the word "yal", which means "the top of a high place, steep, the top of a hill" (10, p.479; 339, p.648). The word "kichik" [*kiçik*] (small) in the toponym means a sign of distinctiveness. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Pokr Sariar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.203).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 44°01′ E.

**Kichik Shahriyar** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Şəhriyar***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), on the banks of a stream flowing from the Araz River, at a height of 865 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p. 290). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village, following the settlement of Armenians in the region according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Shahriyar" [*Şəhriyar*] and the word "kichik" [kiçik] (small) denoting a sign of distinctiveness. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the name of the village was changed to "Nor Artagers". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.148).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 44°00′ E.

**Kichik Shishtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Şiştəpə***) – a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,990 m above sea level, on the banks of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 177 in 1897, 189 in 1908 and 253 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was subordinated to the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. As a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups in February 1920, the village was destroyed and its inhabitants became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia as part of the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area. The village was integrated into the Gizilgoch area of the Aleksandropol uyezd, and the Armenians relocated from the Alashkirt, Erzurum and Mush provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (416, 203-204). Another name for the village was "Turkish Shishtepesi" (415, p.20). The toponym was coined from the word "kichik" [*kiçik*] meaning "small" and the word "shish" (339, p.629; 196, p.42) meaning "the top of a mountain, a hill, a peak" (339, p.629; 196, p.42) and the word "tepe" [*təpə*], which implies "a hill not exceeding 200 meters" (196, p.42). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Pokr Sepasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.p.203-204).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°02′ N., longitude: 43°48′ E.

**Kichik Shollu Damirchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Şollu Dəmirçi***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was marked in official documents as "Shorlu Damirchi" [Şorlu Dəmirçi] (415, p.50; 419, p.134). The provincial centre lies 23 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), adjacent to the Zangi River [Zəngi], at a height of 830 m above sea level. It was marked as "Damirchiliye-Shollu" [Dəmirçiliye-Şollu] (143, p.36) in "The Iravan Province Review Book", and as "Kichik Shorlu Damirchi" [Kiçik Şorlu

Dəmirçi] (348, p.297) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. Before the formation of the Zangibasar district, it had been within the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district until 1969. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 338 in 1831, 1,400 in 1873, 1,318 in 1886, 1,360 in 1897, 1,432 in 1904, 2,216 in 1914 and 2,263 Azerbaijanis in 1916 ((415), p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis, 492 in 1922, 687 in 1926, 601 in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131) and 626 Azerbaijanis in 1939. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native lands. 654 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1959, 560 Azerbaijanis in 1970 (416, p.67). In October-November 1988 the population of the village was deported from their historical-ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym entails three components, namely the word "kichik" (small) denoting a sign of distinctiveness, the ethnonyms "Shollu" and "Damirchi". "Shollu" denotes the ethnonym "Chol" (*şol* - author) of Turkish origin, which adopted the suffix "-lu" (287, p.p.56, 112-114), and "damirchi" denotes the ethnonym "Damirchi" of the Shahsevan Turkic tribe (245, p.46; 254, p.40). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Damirchi", and by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Darbink". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.67).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°22′ E.

**Kichik Vedi** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Vedi***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 825 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.51), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.50). The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis, 166 in 1831, 639 in 1873, 599 in 1886, 971 in 1897, 960 in 1904, 1,056 in 1914 and 1,034 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenian armed forces, and in 1918-1919 the Armenians relocated from the Shatakh and Bolu provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 286 Azerbaijanis and 193 Armenians in 1922, 256 Azerbaijanis, 256 Armenians and 15 Kurds in 1926, and 373 Azerbaijanis and 295 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were gradually expelled from their historical and ethnic lands in 1948-1953 and in November 1988. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" (small), which denotes a sign of distinctiveness, and the Arabic word "vadi" (104, p.83), which implies "a field, desert", "space, place". The name of the village is literally translated into the Armenian as "Pokr Vedi". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.204).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°53′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Kichik Zeyva** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Zeyvə***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] (Vagharshapad) district, in the present Armavir province. It lies 5 km to the southeast of the Echmiadzin settlement. The other names for the village were "Turk Zeyvasi" (415, p.82), "Tatar Zeyvasi" (The Collection of

Data on the Caucasus, Volume 5, Tiflis, 1892, 393). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p. 97). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 234 in 1831, 492 in 1873, 516 in 1886, 580 in 1897, 550 in 1904, 598 in 1914 and 491 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 150-151). In 1920 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" (small), which denotes a sign of distinctiveness in the Azerbaijani language, and the word "zaviye" (104, p.207) meaning "a nook, corner, angle" in Arabic. It is a toponym with a complex structure on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Aratashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p. 24).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°07′ N., longitude: 44°11′ E.

**Kilsakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Kilsəkənd***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the southwest of Gapan [Qapan], at a height of 1,025 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.133). Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of the Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kilsa" [*kilsə*] used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "a religious temple" and the word "kend" [*kənd*] used to mean "a settlement", and means "a village built adjacent to a church". In 1924 the village was renamed "Srashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.184).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°04′ N., longitude: 46°29′ E.

**Kirs** (Azerbaijani: ***Kirs***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 2 km from the village of Kurud, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 130 in 1886 and 56 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63, 136). In 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenians. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the villagers managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 78 in 1922, 77 in 1926, 104 in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137), 131 in 1939, 220 in 1959, 299 in 1970 and 314 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.112). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, there is no housing in the village (416, p.112). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "kir" [kır] (kir - author) used in the Turkish language to mean "a steppe, border, plateau, mountain" (339, p. 327). The "s" at the end of the toponym is a topo-formant. The name of the village corresponds to the relief where it is located. Thus, the village is located at the foot of a mountain, in a meadow. By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the name of the village was changed to "Kisk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.112).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°17′ N., longitude: 46°06′ E.

**Khachkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Xaçkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present

Lori province. The provincial centre is located 20 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "khach" (a cross) and "kend" (a village). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it following the settlement of Armenians in the region. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Debet". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.67).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 44° 38′ E.

**Khalisa** (Azerbaijani: ***Xalisa***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 13 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), adjacent to the canal separated from the Vedi River, at a height of 820 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.259). Sources indicate "Khalisa Guleyyurd" [Xalisa Güleyyurd] as another name for the village (415, p.86). The village was inhabited by 149 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 864 in 1873, 960 in 1886, 1,165 in 1897, 957 in 1904, 1,053 in 1914, and 1,159 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and expelled by Armenian armed forces. The Armenians relocated from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 311 Azerbaijanis and 290 Armenians in 1922, 331 Azerbaijanis and 240 Armenians in 1926, and 588 Azerbaijanis and 276 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population of the village was relocated in Azerbaijan. Later, some villagers returned to their native lands. In 1972 more than 1,500 Azerbaijanis and about 600 Armenians lived in the village. The Azerbaijani population was deported by Armenians in November 1988. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Arabic word "khalisa" (104, p.683) meaning "a state land, a place belonging to the state". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Noyakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.147).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°49′ N, longitude: 44°40′ E.

**Khalaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Xələc (Xalac)***) is a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 8 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan [Qapan], on the left bank of the Khalaj [Xələc] River, at a height of 910 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.258). Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 34 in 1873, 308 in 1886, 329 in 1897, 319 in 1904 and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred and deported by Armenian armed forces (309, p.205). The Azerbaijani inhabitants, who left the village, managed to return to their homeland following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 132 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 94 in 1926, 114 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135) and 780 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (85, p.155). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, 11 families (48

people) were forcibly deported from the village to Azerbaijan in 1948. (294a, p.244). The remaining residents of the village were deported by the Armenian government in late November 1988. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym "Khalaj" was coined on the basis of the name of the ancient Turkic tribe (228, p.35; 299, p.635). By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Ajanan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.p.15-16).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°14′ N., longitude: 46°25′ E.

**Khanazakh** (Azerbaijani: ***Xanazax***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It is located at a distance of 37 km from the town of Gorus. Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1873 (415, p.112). In 1877-1878 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "khana" (339, p.590) of Persian origin meaning "home", "a village" and "a place of residence" in

*The village of Khanazakh*

Turkic. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.6).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°36′ N., longitude: 46°23′ E.

**Khanjighaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Xancığaz***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 4 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at the foot of Bozabdal Mountain, on the left bank of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,675 m above sea level. Armenian authors referred to the village as "Khanjughaz" [Xancuğaz] in their works (415, p.52), whereas it was marked as "Khanjugaz" [Xancuqaz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.260). The village belonged to Ibrahim khan. Therefore, it was also called "Ibrahimli" (415, p.52). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 33 in 1831, 295 in 1873, 345 in 1886, 393 in 1897, 523 in 1908, 650 in 1914, 576 in 1916 and 582 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131). In the spring of 1919, the Azerbaijanis were attacked deported by Armenian armed forces. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the villagers managed to return to their ancestral lands in late 1921. The village was inhabited by 712 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 697 in 1926, 880 in 1931 (415, p.p.52-53, 130-131), 822 in 1939, 624 in 1959, 1,041 in 1970, 1,091 in 1979 (427, p.837) and 1,220 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In late November 1988, the Armenian government deported the villagers through massacres and settled Armenians in the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "-jigaz" to the word "khan" meaning "rich", "a lord", "agha", and implies "a village belonging to a younger khan". The village was renamed "Gozaldere" [Gözəldərə] by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, and then "Aznavadzor" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.8).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°52′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Kharratli** (Azerbaijani: ***Xarratlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 16 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 830 m above sea level. Before the establishment of the Zangibasar district (14.01.1969), it was a part of Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.261). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 183 in 1831, 303 in 1873, 245 in 1886, 202 in 1897, 373 in 1908, 571 in 1914, 192 in 1916, (415, p.48-49, 128-129), 496 in 1918 (309, p.216) and 160 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.128-129). In the autumn of 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces (309, p.p.216, 222). The surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their villages following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 61 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 102 Azerbaijanis and 62 Armenians in 1926, 136 Azerbaijanis and 59 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The Armenians removed from Iran, Türkiye and Lebanon were settled there. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the "Harratli" Turkic tribe meaning an art. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Arevabuyr". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.31).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°28′ E.

**Khaznavar (Khoznavar)** (Azerbaijani: ***Xəznəvar (Xoznavar)***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 90 km to the northeast of the Gapan [Qapan] town, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. The ancient name of the village was Khaznavar [Xaznavar], Khandzaberd [Xandzaberd] (415, p.28). Following the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), the Armenians relocated from abroad were settled in the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 86 Azerbaijanis in 1873, and 180 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.28-29, 112-113). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis residing in the village were massacred or expelled being exposed to aggression by Armenian militants. After 1918 it has been inhabited only by Armenians. Based on the original, ancient form of the toponym (Khaznavar/Khandaberd), we conclude that the name of the village was coined by combining the ethnonym "Genjak" (Khazna, Khandza), one of the ancient Turkic tribes, and the Azerbaijani word "var" meaning "a fortified village", "a fortress" (339, p.113). It is an ethnotoponym. It is a toponym with a complex structure. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.97).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°37′ N., longitude: 46°21′ E.

**Kheyirbeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Xeyirbəyli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 43 km to the southwest of the Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]) town, on the left bank of the Araz River, at a height of 975 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.264). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 301 in 1831, 342 in 1873, 379 in 1886, 466 in 1897, 414 in 1908, 438 in 1914 and 416 Azerbaijanis in 1916

(415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). In 1918 the village was invaded by Armenian armed forces, its residents were deported and Armenians were settled to the village. The surviving villagers managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 334 Azerbaijanis and 11 Armenians in 1922, 266 Azerbaijanis and 116 Armenians in 1926, 327 Azerbaijanis and 119 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the multi-generational family "Kheyirbeyli" and means "the village where the Kheyirbeyli multi-generational family lives". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Yervandashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.75).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 43°40′ E.

**Khiznauz** (Azerbaijani: ***Xıznauz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northeast of the Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]) town, at a height of 915 m above sea level. It was marked as "Khazaviz" [Xəzaviz] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.163), and as "Khiznauz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.265). The other names for the village were "Khenaniz", "Khiznavuz", "Khznavuz", "Kiznauz". (427, p.378). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian militants, and in 1828-1829 the Armenians relocated from Khoy province of Iran were settled there (427, p.378). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "-uz" (avuz, vuz) to the ethnonym "khiz" (ghiz, ghuz) (referred to as the Oghuz ethnonym "ghiz, ghuz" in Arabic sources (238, p.138; 238, p.50)) (399, II, p.459). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1946, the village was renamed "Aragats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.26).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°13′ N., longitude: 44°13′ E.

**Khoshkotan** (Azerbaijani: ***Xoşkotan***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush district. The provincial centre is located 31 km of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 850 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the district, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the ancient Turkic word "kosh" (khosh) meaning "a camp", "a land", "a community", "a small land" (359, II (1), p.636) and the word "kotan" meaning "a place where cattle is kept, a town, fortress walls" (339, p.295, 296), "a stable", "a place where sheep are kept in the evenings near the settlement (aul)" (359, II (1), p.p.606-607), and means "a place where sheep are kept, a village near the yurd". The word "kotan" is used in Turkic languages as "kutan" meaning "khutor, mountain meadow of nomadic shepherds" (339, p.323). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Voskevan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.162).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°07′ N., longitude: 45°03′ E.

**Kochbak** (Azerbaijani: ***Köçbək***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located on the bank of the Kochbekchay River [Köçbəkçay], the right tributary of the Jul [Cul], on the Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk)-Sisian highway, at a height of 2,025 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Gochubey" [Qoçubəy] in the "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 25 in 1831, 226 in 1873, 312 in 1886, 417 in 1897, 425 in 1904, 470 in 1914 and 537 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, and as a result of the massacres, the Azerbaijanis were expelled. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, those, who had fled the village, managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 103 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 179 in 1926, 365 in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161) and 446 Azerbaijanis in 1939. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, part of the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees later returned to their native village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 281 in 1959, 575 in 1970 and 579 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.199). On 24-28 November 1988, 1,002 Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported by the direct order of the Armenian government (244 a, p.277). Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is derived from the word "kosh" (koch) used in the Turkish language to mean "a camp, temporary residence of shepherds, country" (339, p.p.298-299) and the word "bak" (bek) used in Old Turkic to mean "a hill". (359, IV (1), p.754), and means "a nomads' settlement, camp, shepherd's residence on a hill." By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Ughedzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.199).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°41′ N., longitude: 45°40′ E.

**Kolagiran** (Azerbaijani: ***Kolagirən***) – a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. Armenian sources indicate that the village was founded in 1870 (427, p.283). The walls of the ancient fortress associated with the Azerbaijanis and the ruins of the cemetery still remain in the village. Following the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijani population gradually left their lands. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Kolagiran" (406, p.216) engaged in cattle breeding. This proves the village to be founded not in 1870, but much earlier. Thus, the Kolagiran tribe is one of the tribes living in Karabakh in the 16th century. It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the name of the village was changed to "Antaramut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.21).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°56′ N., longitude: 44°33′ e.

**Kolagiran** (Azerbaijani: ***Kolagirən***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Ashagi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 50 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. In their works Armenian authors mentioned the village as "Kolagran" [Kolaqran], "Ashagi Kolagiran" [Aşağı Kolagirən], "Kolani girilan" [Kolanı qırılan] (415,

p.66); it was marked as "Kyolani gran" [Kyolanı qran] (348, p.128) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. Armenians were settled in the village from Türkiye in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.595-598). In 1897, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 88 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.66-67). As a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed groups in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the Turkic ethnonym "Kolagiran" [Kolagirən] (406, p.216). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Tsovinar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.104).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°09′ N., longitude: 45°27′ E.

**Korbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Korbulaq***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. Until 1972 it had been within the former Abaran district. Following the establishment of the Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district on 15 March 1972, it was excluded from the administrative-territorial division of the Abaran district and integrated into the Aragats district. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the northwest of the city of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 2,135 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population moved to Türkiye. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.129). The toponym was coined by combining the word "kor" (blind) and the word "bulag" (a spring), which implies "a spring without basin, half-dried". The word "kor" is used in the hydronym "Kor chay" [Kor çay] to mean "a river that dries up in half without flowing into any basin" (11, p.95). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Shenkani". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.158).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., longitude: 44°16′ E.

**Korbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Korbulaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,075 m above sea level. According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), following the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijanis moved to Türkiye. In their works Armenian authors mention the village as "Koraghbyur" (Korbulag [Korbulaq]) (415, p.20). The toponym was coined by combining the word "kor" (blind) and the word "bulag" (a spring) in the Azerbaijani language, which implies "a spring without a wayout, basin, half-dried". The name of the village was derived from the spring by the same name in that area. It is a hydrotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Sakhkashen", and by decision dated 21 October 1967, it was renamed "Sizavet". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.180).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°06′ N., longitude: 43°50′ E.

**Korpali** (Azerbaijani: ***Körpəli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 14 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]), at a height of 860 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.163), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.130). The village had been

inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, that is in 1828-1829, the Armenians relocated from the Khoy province of Iran were settled in the village (427, p.476). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the name of the Korpali [Körpəli] tribe. It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Arshaluys". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.36).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°10′ N., longitude: 44°12′ E.

**Kosamammad** (Azerbaijani: ***Kosaməmməd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), on the banks of the Kavar River [Kəvər], at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.141). Another name for the village was "Ashaghi Ganzak" [Aşağı Qanzak] (415, p.70). The name of the village was marked as "Kanizak" [Kənizək] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.55). In 1897, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.70-71). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. The village is currently inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the nickname "kosa" and the personal name "Mammad" [*Məmməd*]. The name of the village was changed to "Batikyan" in 1924. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, the village was renamed "Ganzak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.50).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°19′ N., longitude: 45°06′ E.

**Kotanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kotanlı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the northeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the banks of the Kotanlichay River [Kotanlıçay], the right tributary of the Arpa, at a height of 2,030 m above sea level. It was marked as "Kotani" [Kotanı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59), as "Kotanli" [Kotanlı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.142), and as "Kyotanlu" in the Armenian language (422, p.101). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 256 in 1873, 392 in 1886, 456 in 1897, 611 in 1904, 672 in 1914 and 532 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and the residents were deported, and the Armenians relocated from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their ancestral lands. Later, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis 61 in 1922, 193 in 1926, 351 in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159), 776 in 1939, 590 in 1959 and 1,157 Azerbaijanis in 1970. On 28 November 1988, the Armenian government forcibly expelled the Azerbaijani villagers from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the ethnonym "Kotan" (286, p.50) of the Kipchak Turkic tribe, meaning "a place of residence belonging to the Kotan tribe". It is an ethnotoponym. Structurally, it is a derivative toponym. The name of the village was changed to "Karmrashen" in 1924. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.111).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39° 48′, longitude: 45° 31′

**Kurud** (Azerbaijani: ***Kurud***) – a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [Gəncə]) province, in the former Gafan

[Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 36 km to the northwest of Gapan [Qapan], on the banks of the Shotali [Şotalı] River, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis - 145 in 1897, 172 in 1922, 185 in 1926, 220 in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137), 216 in 1939, 356 in 1959, 440 in 1970, 274 in 1979 (416, p.207) and 600 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.147). In November 1988 about 500 residents of the village were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government (244 a, p.181). Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ud" to the word "kur" (123, p.30), which was used prior to written records of the Azerbaijani language to mean "a mountain", and implies "a mountainous, high, high-altitude village, place of residence". The Kurud village is located in a high, mountainous place. There is a correspondence between the name of the village and its location. By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Karut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.207).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°16′ N., longitude: 46°07′ E.

**Kutnigishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Kutniqışlaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. It was marked as "Gutbi Gishlaghi" [Qütbi qışlağı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.125). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and in 1830, following the settlement of the Armenians from the Kars Pashalig, the population moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kut" (339, p.320), which implies "a mount ridge, a mount area", and the word "gishlag" meaning "a moderately windy and grazing wintering place where sheep and other animals are taken to be kept" in the Azerbaijani language (9, p.531), and implies "a wintering place near a mount ridge". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Hovtashe". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.123).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 43°54′ E.

**Kuzajik** (Azerbaijani: ***Küzəcik***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the north of the town of Gavar (Kavar), adjacent to the Kavar River, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.153). Historically, Azerbaijanis lived in the village. The Armenians deported from the villages of the Beyazid province of Türkiye in 1828-1830 were settled in the village (386, p.p.595-598; 416, p.85). In 1905 Armenian armed groups committed massacres in the village of Kuzajik. The village was inhabited by 119 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.216), and only one Azerbaijani in 1926. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Guzujakli" [*güzücəkli*] (238, p.233) from the Bayat Branch. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the name of the village was changed to "Lanjakhpyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.85).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°16′ N., longitude: 45°08′ E.

# L

**Lalakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ləlakənd***) – a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 750 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the inhabitants gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kend" [kənd] (339, p.p.270-271) used in Old Turkic to mean "a settlement" and the word "lala" [*lələ*] meaning "a great mentor". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Vazashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.184).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°59′ N., longitude: 45°17′ E.

**Lambali** (Azerbaijani: ***Ləmbəli***) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 73 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), on the right bank of the Tona (Debed) River, at a height of 450 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 292 in 1886, 376 in 1897, 400 in 1908 and 493 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.89, 98-99). In 1918, as a result of the aggression of Armenian armed forces, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands. Following the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 783 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 857 in 1926, 1,034 in 1931(415, p.89, 98-99) and 1,289 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.535). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population was forcibly deported in the summer of 1949. An olive state farm was established in the village and the Armenians relocated from abroad were settled in Lambali. After a long struggle, most of the deported Lambali inhabitants managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 1,151 Azerbaijanis in 1959, 2,000 in 1970 (427, p.535) and more than 1,500 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.331). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled and Armenians were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "lam" [*ləm*] used to mean "a building typical for humid and rugged areas" (109, p.16) and the word "pila/pala" (bali [bəli]) used to mean "a plain, openness, open space", "a narrow plain" (359, IV (2), p.1 162). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 23 February 1972, the name of the village was changed to "Bagratashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.p.40-41).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 41°14′ N., longitude: 44°49′ E.

**Lehvaz** - a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Mighri [*Mığrı*] (Meghri) district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 61 km to the southwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Migri (Megri) River, at a height of 930 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.158). There were two villages called Lehvaz in the Mighri (Megri) district: Lehvaz One, Lehvaz Two (415, p.68).

Later, these villages were merged under the

name "Lehvaz". The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 15 in 1831, 172 in 1873, 375 in 1886, 346 in 1897, 525 in 1904 and 836 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, and its residents

*The remains of an ancient tomb in the village of Lehvaz*

were deported or massacred (309, p.206). The Azerbaijanis who fled the village managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 189 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 145 in 1926, 171 in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143) and 1,002 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Leh" (24, p.18) from the Scythian tribes mentioned in Strabo's "Geography" and the word "bayz/bays" (vaz) used in the Turkish language meaning "a steep rock, a mountain near a river flowing in a narrow ravine at the foot of a swollen rock" (339, p.65). This word is also used in Azerbaijani toponymy to mean "a high hill, ridge on the plain" (253, p.120). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.86).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 38°56′ N., longitude: 46°12′ E.

**Lyok** (Azerbaijani: ***Lök***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Meghri [*Meğri*] (Mighri [*Mığrı*]) district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 56 km to the northeast of the provincial centre, on the left bank of the middle branch of the Mighri River, at a height of 1,814 meters above sea level. Some sources indicate that the village of Lyok consisted of Ashagi Lyok [*Aşağı Lök*] and Yukhari Lyok [*Yuxarı Lök*]. The village was inhabited by 136 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 316 in 1873, 480 in 1886, 506 in 1897 and 1,053 Azerbaijanis in 1914. In 1918 Andranik's gang destroyed 100 houses in the Ashagi Lyok village and 60 in the Yukhari Lyok village and killed 200 people (244 a, p.229). After that, the Lyok village was abandoned for several years and turned into ruins. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Following the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, the Azerbaijani population of the villages of the district gradually began to return to their native lands. In 1922 only 177 out of 1,053 inhabitants of the Lyok village returned to the village. This figure reached 187 in 1926, and 243 in 1931 respectively. In 1988 there were 90 houses in the village. It was inhabited by 600 Azerbaijanis. In November 1988, through the punitive measures of the administrative bodies of the district, Armenians forced the villagers to flee within a week, having no mercy on children, women and the elderly. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 18 June 1960, the name of the village was changed to "Vartanidzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.189).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 38°58′ N., longitude: 46°12′ E.

# M

**Madina** (Azerbaijani: ***Mədinə***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Ashagi Garanlig [*Aşağı Qaranlıq*] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 42 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [*Kəvər*]), nearby the Eyrichay [*Əyriçay*], at a height of 2,175 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.164). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 208 in 1873, 296 in 1886, 346 in 1897, 429 in 1908, 752 in 1914 and 736 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, massacred or expelled from the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving inhabitants managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.140-141), and Armenians were settled in the village in 1923-1924. In 1926, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 61 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.140-141). The Azerbaijanis, the local inhabitants of the village, were oppressed and deported from their historical and ethnic lands in the 1930s, and the Armenians removed from Türkiye and Iran were resettled in the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "madina" [mədinə] (104, p.340; 361, p.141), which implies "a town" in Arabic. Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Madina" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.131).

*The village of Madina*

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°04′ N., longitude: 45°15′ E.

**Magauz (Novruzlu)** (Azerbaijani: ***Maqauz (Novruzlu)***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan [*Qapan*], at a height of 1,530 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the Armenians settled in the region, the population gradually left the village. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is marked in the works of Armenian authors as "Moges" [*Moqes*] (415, p.136). Another name for the village was "Novruzlu" (415, p.60). The Armenians relocated from the Garadagh province of Iran in 1828-1830 were settled in the Magauz village (416, p.105). The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Mag" [*maq*], which is a Persian form of the Turkic ethnonym "Mug" [*Muq*] (Mugh [*Muğ*]) (333, p.p.91-92), and the word "auz" used in Turkish to mean "a source", "a valley", "a mountain pass" (339, p.59). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 29 June 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Kakhnut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.105).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°16′ N., longitude: 46°30′ E.

**Magda** (Azerbaijani: ***Maqda***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Ashtarak [*Əştərək*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at a height of 1,725 m above sea level. It is mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.90) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.163). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 38 in 1831, 195 in 1873, 226 in 1886, 296 in 1897, 268 in 1908, 284 in 1914 and 399 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were deported by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians relocated from the Mush and Sasun provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Mag" [*maq*], which is a Persian form of "Mug" [*muq*] (333, p.p.91-92) and the topoformant "-da". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Lernarot". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.89).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°21′ N., longitude: 44°07′ E.

**Magharajik** (Azerbaijani: ***Mağaracıq***) – a village in the Aghbaba [*Ağbaba*] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 23 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,860 m above sea level. The name of the village is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.163). In the works of Armenian authors, it is indicated that the inhabitants of the village were the Garapapags, one of the ethnographic groups of Azerbaijanis (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 309 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 375 in 1897, 480 in 1908 and 539 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was within the Southwest Caucasian Republic established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed, a part of its inhabitants moved to the Kars province, and another part to the provinces of Urmia and Salmas through the Iranian consulate in Gumru.

*The village of Magharajik*

After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, some inhabitants returned to the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd being within the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area. The village was inhabited by 304 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 430 in 1926, 490 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 557 in 1959, 983 in 1970, and 925 in 1979 (416, p.63) and 1,109 Azerbaijanis in 1987. At the end of 1988 and beginning of 1989, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "-jiq" [*-cıq*] to the word "maghara" [*mağara*], which implies "a wide hollow, a cave, extending into the mountains and rocks, or underground" (11, p.252). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Gtashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.63).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°55′ N., longitude: 43°43′ E.

**Mahmudjug** (Azerbaijani: ***Mahmudcuq***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. It lies at a distance of 7 km from the Artik settlement, at a height of 1,790 m above sea level. It is marked as "Mahmudkend" [*Mahmudkənd*] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.124). Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The Armenians relocated from Alashkert, Erzurum and Mush provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "-jug" [*-cuq*] to the personal name "Mahmud" and means "Little Mahmud's village". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the village was renamed "Pemzashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.166).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°35′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Mahmudlu** - a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 2 km to the southeast of the Payhan [*Pəyhan*] village, on the left bank of the Gighi River [*Gığı*], at a height of 1,625 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 301 in 1873, 416 in 1886, 134 in 1897, 596 in 1904 and 263 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.58-59, 136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces. Some Azerbaijanis who left the village managed to return following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 147 in 1926, and 170 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.58-59, 136-137). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from their native village by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the "Mahmudlu" tribe (91, p.193), which is a branch of the Gizilbash [*Qızılbaş*] tribes. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, the name of the village was changed to "Chaykend", and by decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Geghishen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.59).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°13′ N., longitude: 46°07′ E.

**Maldash** (Azerbaijani: ***Maldaş***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 43 km to the north of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the inhabitants gradually left the village. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The toponym was coined by combining the word "mal" used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "cattle, livestock, herd" (11, p.256) and the word "dash" [daş] used in the Azerbaijani language to mean "a mountain, rock" (339, p.173). By the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 12 June 1992, the name of the village was changed to "Kashuni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.205).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°19′ N., longitude: 46°15′ E.

**Malikkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Məlikkənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], on the branch of the Abaran River, at the foot of Davadash [*Dəvədaş*] and Davaboynu [*Dəvəboynu*] Mountains, at a height of 2,184 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.109). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of the Armenians in the area, the inhabitants gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the word "kend" [kənd] (a village) to the word "malik" [məlik] (11, p.290), which implies "a ruler, king", and means "a village belonging to the ruler, malik". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Melikgyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.135).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°40′ N., longitude: 44°21′ E.

**Maliklar** (Azerbaijani: ***Məliklər***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 115 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The other names for the village were "Malikli" [*Məlikli*] or "Galajik" [*Qalacıq*]. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 112 in 1873, 209 in 1886, 230 in 1897, 318 in 1908 and 249 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed forces (309, p.205). After 1923 Armenians were settled in the village. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Maliklar" [*Məliklər*] (Malikli [*Məlikli*]). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the name of the village was changed to "Spandaryan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.183).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°37′ N., longitude: 45°54′ E.

**Masimli** (Azerbaijani: ***Məsimli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the east of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), at a height of 850 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" as "Masumlu" (143, p.49). The village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 360 in 1873, 357 in 1886, 507 in 1897, 448 in 1908, 594 in 1914 and 558 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49,128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide or deported by Armenian armed forces, and the Armenians brought from abroad were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 269 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 260 in 1926, and 269 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the "Masimli" multi-generational family. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Aygepat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the

Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.19).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°57′ N., longitude: 44°36′ E.

**Maralzami** (Azerbaijani: ***Maralzəmi***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Mighri [*Mığrı*] (Meghri [*Meğri*]) district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 1 km to the north of the Vartanizor village, on the left bank of the Migri River [*Mığrı*], at a height of 1,200 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 18 in 1831, 123 in 1873, 174 in 1886, 193 in 1897 and 951 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village were exposed to aggression of Armenian armed forces, deported or massacred, and Armenians were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis expelled from the village managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 28 in 1922, 72 in 1926, 98 in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143), 134 in 1939, 161 in 1959, 179 in 1970, 178 in 1979 (416, p.83) and 800 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.174). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the animal name "maral" (deer) and the Persian word "zami" [*zəmi*], which implies "a field, farmland". The village was renamed "Verin Vardanazor" and then "Tkhkut" by decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.83).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 38°59′ N., longitude: 46°14′ E.

**Mastara** - a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 58 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.169). 138 Armenians from Türkiye were settled in the village in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.575-578). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 7 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 18 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.36-37, 118). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "mes" (mas) used in Turkic to mean "a woodless mountain", "a southern area of the mountain" (277, II, p.275; 337, p.238; 339, p.369) and the word "dara" [*dərə*] ("tara") (a valley). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.132-133).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°26′N., longitude: 43°52′ E.

**Mazra** (Azerbaijani: ***Məzrə***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 57 km to the north of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.183), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.164). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The Armenians from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran were settled there in 1828-1829 (427, p.630; 416, p.142). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Persian word "mazra" [*məzrə*] (104, p.343), which implies "a tillage". By decision of the Presidium of the

Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Barsravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.45).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°31′ N., longitude: 45°54′ E.

**Mechitli (Masjidli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Meçitli (Məscidli)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in present-day Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 840 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.129). It is marked as "Majitli" [*Məcitli*] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.24). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The Armenians from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran were settled in the village in 1828-1829 (416, p.149). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word denoting the Muslim house of worship "masjid" [məscid] (mosque) in Islam. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1940, it was renamed "Nor Kyank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.150).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°39′ N., longitude: 43°58′ E.

**Mehrabli** (Azerbaijani: ***Mehrablı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [*Qəmərli*]), at a height of 900 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.100). In 1897 the village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.48-49). At the beginning of the 20th century, the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenian militants. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Mehrabli multi-generational family (286, p.69) of the Turkic Garadolag [*qaradolaq*] tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Vardashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.p.189-190).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°02′ N., longitude: 44°33′ E.

**Mehribanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Mehribanlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Talin [*Talın*] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 42 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], southwest of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz*], at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. The name of the village was officially "Mehriban" (415, p.34; 419, p.133). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 75 in 1831, 410 in 1873, 598 in 1886, 681 in 1897, 493 in 1908, 523 in 1914, 748 in 1916 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119) and 533 Azerbaijanis at the beginning of 1918 (309, p.219). In 1918 the village was exposed to Armenian aggression, the local Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from their historical and ethnic lands, and the Armenians relocated from the Sasun, Khnis (Hnis) and Mush provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (416, p.104). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the "Mehribanli" [*mehribanlı*] multi-generational family. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1950, it was renamed "Katnakhpyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.104).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°22′ N., longitude: 43°56′ E.

**Miskhana** (Azerbaijani: ***Misxana***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid [*Novo-Bəyazid*] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Akhta [*Axta*] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It lies 33 km to the northwest of the provincial centre, at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. There was a copper mine in the village. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, then Greeks also settled there. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, 14 Azerbaijani families (60 people) were deported from the village to Azerbaijan in 1950. (294a, p.214). The toponym was coined by combining the words "mis" (copper) and "khana" [*xana*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 November 1949, the name of the village was changed to "Hankavan". After Armenia gained independence in 1991, the Greeks left the village and moved to Greece. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.p.118-119).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°38′ N., 44°28′ E.

**Molla Badal** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Bədəl***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 11 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), at a height of 845 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.176). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 300 in 1873, 313 in 1886, 360 in 1897, 335 in 1904, 355 in 1914 and 252 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.64-65, 138-139) and 335 Azerbaijanis in early 1918 (309, p.219). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces, and the residents were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. Armenians and Kurds were settled in the village. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "molla" (mullah) denoting a religious concept and the personal name "Badal" [*Bədəl*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Yekheknut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.72).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°05′ N., longitude: 44°09′ E.

**Molla Bayazid** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Bəyazid***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [*Qurduqulu*] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), at the southern foot of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz*], at a height of 865 m above sea level. The Armenians from the Bitlis and Surmali [*Sürməli*] provinces were settled in the village in 1842, and the Azerbaijanis were gradually expelled from their native lands. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "molla" (mullah) denoting a religious concept, and the oeconym "Beyazid" [*Bəyazid*]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the name of the village was changed to "Bambakashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.42).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°06′ N., longitude: 44°00′ E.

**Molla Dursun** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Dursun***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the Uchkilsa [*Üçkilsə*] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad [*Sərdarabad*]), adjacent to the Abaran River, at a height of 940 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.177). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians from the Salmas province of Iran and the Mush province of Türkiye were settled in the village in 1828-1829 (416, p.154). The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis and 45 Armenians in 1831, 124 Azerbaijanis and 114 Armenians in 1873, 134 Azerbaijanis and 146 Armenians in 1886, 147 Azerbaijanis and 150 Armenians in 1897 (415, p.82-83, 152-153). At the beginning of 1918 the village was inhabited by 320 Azerbaijanis (309, p.218). In 1918 the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed forces and the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported. The surviving Azerbaijanis who left the village managed to return to their ancestral lands following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926, and 18 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In the 1940s, the Azerbaijanis living in the village were oppressed and deported. The first Azerbaijani family left the village in 1954 (227, p.180). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The village was named after Molla Dursun, who built it. The name of the village was changed to "Shaumyan" after 1920. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.154).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°12′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Molla Eyyublu (Evli**) – a village in the Borchali [*Borçalı*] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 52 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. Until 31 December 1937, before the formation of the Kalinino district, it had been within the former Jalaloghlu [*Cəlaloğlu*] (Stepanavan) district. Sources also indicate another name for the village to be "Novruz kharaba" [*Novruz xaraba*] (415, p.78). The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 241 in 1897, 100 in 1908 and 127 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In March 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed forces and managed to return to their village following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 271 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 334 in 1926, 382 in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149), 440 in 1939, 577 in 1959, and 738 in 1970 and 851 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.127). In late 1988 and early 1989, the inhabitants of the village were completely deported from their historical lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Eyyublu" and means "a village belonging to a mullah from the Eyyublu tribe". It is an ethnotoponym. First, the name of the village was changed to "Evli", and then by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, this name was also changed and the village was called "Dzoramut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.127).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°11′ N., longitude: 44°17′ E.

**Molla Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Göyçə***) – a town in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aghin [*Ağin*] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a distance of 10 km from the Gumru-Iravan highway, on the left bank of the

Garangu River [*Qaranqu*], at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. It is marked in "The Iravan

*The village of Molla Goycha*

Province Review Book" (143, p.127) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.177). The village was first inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. The Armenians relocated from the Kars, Erzurum, Alashkert and Mush provinces of Türkiye in 1828-1829 were settled in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the religious concept "molla" (mullah) and the Turkic ethnonym "Goycha" [*göyçə*] (271, p.42). On 3 January 1935 it was renamed "Maralik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.133).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°34′ N., longitude: 43°52′ E.

**Mollagishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Mollaqışlaq***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [*İrəvan*] governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [*Qarakilsə*]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 78 km to the southwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [*Böyük Qarakilsə*]), 78 km to the southeast of present-day town of Vanadzor (former Kirovakan), on the banks of the Pambak River [*Pəmbək*]. In 1916, the village was inhabited by 167 Azerbaijanis (415, p.p.132-133). As a result of the massacres committed by the Armenian armed forces in 1918, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 130 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 156 in 1926, 163 in 1931 (415, p.p.52-53, 132-133), and 201 Azerbaijanis in 1939. In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, 31 families, that is 128 people, were forcibly deported from the village to Azerbaijan in 1949. Some of the deportees later managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 118 Azerbaijanis in 1959, 188 in 1970, 190 in 1979 (427, p.909; 416, p.60), and 550 Azerbaijanis in 1987. "The Dictionary of Armenian Settlements" published in Armenian in 2008 does not indicate the ethnic composition of the people living in the village, but only the total number of the residents (416, p.60). The aim was to hide the fact that the original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. As a result of the massacres committed by the Armenian state in November-December 1988, the Azerbaijanis were completely ousted from their historical and ethnic lands. The toponym was coined by combining the religious concept "molla" (mullah) and the word "gishlag" [*qışlaq*], which implies "a place for keeping animals in winter, wintering place with pastures" (9, p.531), "a winter residence, permanent residence of the rural population" (339, p.276). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Gulludere". Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Gyulludara" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.60).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°44′ N., longitude: 44°25′ E.

**Molla Musa** - a village in the Shorayel [*Şörəyel*] area of the Kars province, later in the

former Duzkend [*Düzkənd*] (Akhuryan) district of Soviet Armenia, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, on the right bank of the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the Leninakan district. Only 462 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1886, 591 in 1897, 671 in 1904, and 762 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.42-43, 122-123). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces or deported. According to the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Aleksandropol district within the Duzkend district. The Armenians relocated from Türkiye were settled there. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.122-123). In 1923-1924 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Molla Musa". The name of the village was first changed to "Musakan", and then to "Voskehask" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.161).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°44′ N., longitude: 43°46′ E.

**Mughamli** (Azerbaijani: ***Muğamlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan province, in the former Gamarli [*Qəmərli*] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. In the works of Armenian authors, the name of the village is indicated as "Mughamli" [*Muğamlı*] (415, p.128). In the work by I. Chopin, the name of the village is marked as "Bogamli" (386, p.547). The provincial centre lies 11 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), at a height of 825 m above sea level. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 243 in 1831, 388 in 1873, 371 in 1886, 392 in 1897, 513 in 1908, 811 in 1914 and 350 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces, massacred or deported (309, p.222), and the Armenians relocated from abroad were settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 64 in 1926, and 28 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Mughanli" [*muğanlı*] of Turkic origin (386, p.p.535-537). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the name of the village was changed to "Mugham", and by decision dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Hovtashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.123).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°01′ N., longitude: 44°27′ E.

**Mulki** (Azerbaijani: ***Mülki***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [*Eçmiədzin*] uyezd of the Iravan [*Irəvan*] governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 29 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [*Əştərək*], on the banks of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.181). Another name for the village was "Mulkunkend" [*Mülkünkənd*] or "Mulkumkend" [*Mülkümkənd*] (364, W 321; 415, p.4). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of

Armenians in the area, the inhabitants gradually left the village. The Armenians relocated from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas, the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush (416, p.107) in 1829 were settled in the village. The toponym was coined from the Arabic word "mülki" (civilian) (104, p. 416), which means "belonging to the state", "non-military, non-soldier". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the name of the village was changed to "Kayk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.107).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40° 35′ N., longitude: 44° 22′ E.

**Munjuglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Muncuqlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [*Alagöz*]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It lies 17 km to the Aragats (Alagoz) settlement, at the foot of the Kamardagh range [*Kəmərdağ*]. Until 1972 it had been subordinated to the former Abaran district. Following the establishment of the former Aragats (Alagoz) district on 15 March 1972, it was integrated into the administrative-territorial division of that district. It is marked as "Munjuglu" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.111), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.179) (The Collection of Data on the Caucasus, Volume 5, Tiflis, 1879, N21180; 415, p.4). Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis living in the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of the "Munjuglu" multi-generational family. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Tsilkar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.133).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°43′ N., longitude: 44°12′ E.

**Murghuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Murğuz***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 31 km to the south of the town of Sisian, adjacent to the Sofulu village. Following the establishment of the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It is marked as "Mukhris" [*Muxris*] (143, p.183) in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590, as "Mahrus" (143, p.150) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728, as "Murgus" [*Murqus*] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.179), and as "Murkhuz" [Murxuz] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.76). The village was inhabited by 138 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 60 in 1897, 170 in 1908 and 190 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to genocide by Armenian armed forces and deported. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 101 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 164 in 1926, 177 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147) and 826 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In late 1988 the villagers were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. Currently, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "mur", a phonetic variant of the word "mar" (287, p.473) used in Turkic to mean "a hill" and the ethnonym "Ghuz" (the ethnonym "Oghuz" in Arabic sources) (238, p.48; 89, p.138). The village is currently called "Jghuni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.198).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39°21′ N., longitude: 45°59′ E.

**Murteyl** - a village in the Gazakh [*Qazax*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 2 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It had been subordinated to the Polad village Soviet (a rural council), and the Dilijan district until the end of 1930. The village was inhabited by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 86 in 1904, and 187 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). In early 1919, Armenian armed groups destroyed the village and deported the Azerbaijanis. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving inhabitants managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 86 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 103 in 1926, 16 in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117), 190 in 1939, 129 in 1959, 175 in 1970, 174 in 1979, (416, p.55) and 85 Azerbaijanis in 1987. Despite the fact that the Murteyl village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis, "The Dictionary of Armenian Settlements" published in 2008 shows the total number of people living in the village, not the ethnic composition (416, p.55). On 24-28 November 1988 the villagers were completely deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian government. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnotoponym "Murtulu" attributed to the Turkic tribe "Takla" [*təklə*] (286, p.91). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the name of the village was changed to "Chichakbulag", and by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Geghatap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.55).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°41′ N., longitude: 45°00′ E.

**Musallam** (Azerbaijani: ***Müsəlləm***) – a village in the Zangazur [*Zəngəzur*] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja [*Gəncə*]) governorate, in the former Gafan [*Qafan*] district, in the present Sunik province. It lies 17 km to the northwest of Sisian, on the right bank of the Okhchu [*Oxçu*] River, at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 36 in 1922, 44 in 1926, 104 in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137), 114 in 1939, 154 in 1959, 449 in 1970 and 390 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.142). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their homes by the Armenian state. Currently, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name. The name of the settlement is written as "Musallam" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.142).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 39° 11′ N., longitude: 46° 15′ E.

**Musluglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Musluqlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan [İrəvan] governorate, in the former Aghin [*Ağin*] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the south of the town of Gumru, nearby the Arpachay [*Arpaçay*], at a height of 1960 m above sea level. In 1930, it was subordinated to the former Talin [*Talın*] district. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the area, the population gradually left the village. In 1829-1830, the Armenians relocated from Alashkirt, Erzurum and Mush provinces of Türkiye were settled in the Musluglu village (416, p.86). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lu" to the word "musluk" used in Old Turkic to mean "a faucet, a small pipe faucet" (277, II, p.264). It is a derivative toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 30 February 1947, the name of the village was changed to "Lanjik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.86).

Geographical coordinates: latitude: 40°30′ N., longitude: 43°51′ E.

# N

**Nalband** (Azerbaijani: ***Nalbənd***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Garakilsə]), near the Beykend River [Bəykənd çayı], at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.184). In the 1930s it was subordinated to the Leninakan district. In 1897, 25 Azerbaijanis lived in the village along with the Armenians (415, p.p.42-43). In the early 20th century, as a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by Armenians. Now only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "nalband" (nalchı [nalçı]) used to mean "a farrier" in Azerbaijani. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Shirakamut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia " dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.159).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°51′ N., longitude 44°09′ E.

**Naziravan** (Azerbaijani: ***Nəzirəvan***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the south-western foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain, at a height of 1,200 m above sea level. It was indicated in "The Iravan Province Review Book" as "Nazarojag" [Nəzərocaq] winter pasture" (143, p.87), and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus as "Nazravan" [Nəzravan] (348, p.183). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 194 in 1831, 331 in 1873, 448 in 1886, 467 in 1897, 553 in 1908, 613 in 1914, 573 in 1916, 553 in 1918, and 322 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). In 1919 the Azerbaijani population of the village, having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups, was deported from the village (309, p.221). After the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving villagers were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 94 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 114 in 1926, and 152 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23,108-109). The Armenians from Türkiye were settled in the village in 1923-1925. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the oeconym "van/avan" formed from the word "ebani" used in the meaning of "a place, country" in the Urartian language to the personal name "Nazar" [Nəzər]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Kazaravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.128).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°20′N, longitude 44°20′ E.

**Nereduzu** (Azerbaijani: ***Nərədüzü***) is a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), near the Kavar River, at a height of 1,920 m above sea level. The name of the village was indicated in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.55). In the west of the village, the burial mounds in the ancient cemetery – the Oghuz tombs, which remained untouched until 1988, attract attention with their amazing sizes. The local population, the Azerbaijanis, pronounced the name of the village as "Nereduz [Nərədüz]". In Armenian literature, it is given as "Nuratus". The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. Armenians were settled to the village from Türkiye after 1828 (386, p.p.595-598). The toponym is an orotoponym formed by combining the word "nori" used in the

meaning of "a steep rock, deep ravine, abyss" in Turkic (1, p.79) and the word "dyuz" [düz]. Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Noradus" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia", dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.153).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°22′ N, longitude 45°10′ E.

**Norashenik** (Azerbaijani: ***Noraşenik***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Khalaj [Xalac] River, at a height of 1,080 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis in 1831, 55 in 1873, 60 in 1886 and 179 in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61, 136). The Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories having been exposed to aggression by Armenian militants in 1918. Currently, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by adding the word "shenik" (originally "shenlik" [şenlik]") used to mean "a village, place of residence, settlement" in Turkic to the word "nora", which is a phonetic form of the word "nori" (1, p.79) used in the Turkic language to mean "a steep rock, deep ravine, abyss". The word "Shenik" (şenlik) has survived in the personal name of the Azerbaijani ashug "Ashig Shenlik". "Norashenik" is a toponym of a compound structure formed on the basis of a relief. At present, the name of the settlement is written as "Norashenik" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.152).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°16′ N., longitude 46°23′ E.

**Novur** (Azerbaijani: ***Novur***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmsəddin] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 43 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Caravansara [Karvansara]), at a height of 1,490 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The name of the village is mentioned in sources as "Navur", "Novchali" [Novçali] (415, p.74), "Nevur" [Nəvur] (97, p.182). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "nohur" which means "pond" in the Azerbaijani language. Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Navur" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia", dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.143).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°51′ N., longitude 45°19′ E.

**Nurnus** (Azerbaijani: ***Nurnus***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [Axta]), at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.191). The name of the village is mentioned in the works of Armenian authors as "Nornus" (415, p.46). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 372 in 1873, 416 in 1886, 550 in 1897, 457 in 1904, 512 in 1914 and by 642 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been

*The village of Nurnus*

exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups, and the Armenians who had been moved from Türkiye were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 61 in 1926 and by 96 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "nur"/ "nor"used in Old Turkic to mean "a lake" (339, p.397; 2, 308) and from the Arabic word "naus" (nus), which means "a minaret construction with a sharp edge", and means "a building on the edge of a lake or canal". The word "nur / nor" in the toponym is used in Azerbaijani as "nohur" (a canal, pond). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Nurnus" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.p.153-154).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°21′ N., longitude 44°36′ E.

**Nuvedi** (Azerbaijani: ***Nüvədi***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Mighri [Mığrı) (Meghri) district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 99 km to the south of the town of Gapan, at a height of 625 m above sea level. Until 1929 the village of Nuvedi was a part of Zangilan district of Azerbaijan. The official decision of the Azerbaijani government to transfer the village of Nuvedi to the former Mighri (Meghri) district of Armenia in 1929 was approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR in May 1969. The name of the village is noted as "Nuyada [Nüyədə]" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590. (143, p.179). The local population called the village "Nuyadi [Nüyədi]" or "Nuadi [Nüədi]". The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 291 in 1831, 705 in 1873, 1,083 in 1886, 952 in 1897, 771 in 1904 and 1,072 Azerbaijanis in 1914 [415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). In 1918 the population of the village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups and deported from their ancestral lands or massacred. After the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 662 in 1922, 480 in 1926, 590 in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143), 618 in 1939, 761 in 1959, 1,277 in 1970, 1,539 in 1979 and 1,344 Azerbaijanis in 1989 (416, p.153). On 8 August 1991 the residents of the last Azerbaijani village Nuvadi in present-day Armenia were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by a special order of the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the word "di" (de [də)] (339, p.177; 104, p.139), a variant of the word "deh" used in the Persian language in the meaning of "a village" to the word

*The village of Nuvadi*

"nuy [nüy]," (8, p.344), used in the meaning of "an area with rocks on both sides" derived from the word "nyuyek, nyuk, nuyakh [nüyək, nüək, nüyəx]" (253, p.23, 128) used in the meaning of "a hollow at the foot of the mountain". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Nrnadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.153).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 38°53′ N., longitude 46°28′ E.

# O

**Oghurbeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Oğurbəyli***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 2 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at the edge of the canal separated from the Garni [Gərni] River, at a height of 835 m above sea level. It is indicated as "Ughurbeyli" [Uğurbəyli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49), as "Oghuzbeyli" [Oguzbəyli] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.192). In the works of Armenian authors the name of the village is indicated as "Oghurbeyli" [Oğurbəyli] (415, p.130; 427, p.p.678-679). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. Armenians were relocated to the village in 1829 from the provinces of Khoy and Salmas of Iran (427, p.679). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 104 in 1873, 113 in 1886 and 110 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide committed by Armenian armed groups. After the establishment of Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving villagers were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 27 in 1926 and 26 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was derived from the words "Oghur" [oğur] and "beyli"[bəyli], which indicates the name of the Oghuz Turkic tribe. The word "Oghur" [Oğur] at the beginning of the toponym reflects the ethnonym "Oghuz". The words "Oghuz [Oğuz]" and "Oghur [oğur] " denote the same meaning. "Oghur is the place where the Oghuz beys lived". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Berkanush". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.47).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°59′ N., longitude 44°31′ E.

**Ojaggulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Ocaqqulu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the Leninakan district. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians from Türkiye, the population gradually left the village. The village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.42-43). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name. It is an anthropo-toponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Arapi". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.24).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°46′ N., longitude 43°48′ E.

**Okhchoghlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxçoğlu***) – a village in the Shorayel [Şörəyel nahiyəsi] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies on the right bank of the Arpachay river [Arpaçay], 10 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,630 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.197). The works of Armenian authors show that the inhabitants of the village were the Garapapags [Qarapapaqlar] (415, p.20). The Garapapags are not a separate people, they are an ethnographic group of Azerbaijanis, one of the Turkic tribes. The village was inhabited by 551 Azerbaijanis in

1886, 747 in 1897, 935 in 1908 and 980 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was part of the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February

*The village of Okhchoghlu*

1920 the village was destroyed as a result of an attack by Armenian armed groups, and part of the population moved to the Kars province and another part to the provinces of Urmia and Salmas through the Iranian consulate in Gumru. After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, part of the village residents returned to the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, according to this agreement, the village was included in the Aleksandropol uyezd as part of the Aghbaba area [Ağbaba nahiyəsi]. The village was inhabited by 453 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 704 in 1926, 893 in 1931, (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 1,093 in 1939, 1,032 in 1959, 1,412 in 1970, 1,504 in 1979, (416, p.161) and 1,670 Azerbaijanis (85, p.381) in 1987. In late 1988 - early 1989, the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenians. At present, the village is mainly inhabited by the Armenians from the Akhilkalak, Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia and the surrounding villages of the town of Gumru. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Okhchuoghlu" [Oxçuoğlu] formed on the basis of the name "Ansa Goja oglu Okhchu" [Ənsə Qoca oğlu Oxçu"] mentioned in the 12th story of the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut". The personal name "Okhchu" [oxçu] later became an ethnonym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Vokhchi". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.161).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°48′ N., longitude 43°45′ E.

**Okhchuberd** (Azerbaijani: *Oxçuberd*) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 52 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta) [Axta], at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 points out the existence of the village called "Okhchaberd" in the Iravan area of the Iravan uyezd (143, p.159). "Okhchubert" [Oxçuberd] is the original and ancient name of the village (415, p.46, 348, p.p.53, 197). The village was inhabited by 73 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 180 in 1873, 143 in 1886, 171 in 1897, 156 in 1904, 298 in 1914 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127) and 493 Azerbaijanis (309, p.216) in January 1918. The Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups in 1918 (309, p.216). Armenians were then moved from Türkiye and settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 38 in 1926 and 28 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the word "bert" (berd) (337, p.239; 339, p.83) used in the sense of "a difficult place to cross, inaccessible place" to the Turkic ethnonym "Okhchu"[Oxçu] derived on the basis of "Ansa Goja oghlu Okhchu" ["Ənsə Qoca oğlu Oxçu"] mentioned in "The Book of Dede Korkut". It means "a place of residence belonging to the Okhchu tribe". The word "Bert" is used in the Urartian language as "patar" meaning "a town" (339, p.81). At present, the name of the

settlement is written as "Voghchaberd" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.161).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°09′ N., longitude 44°38′ E.

**Okhtar** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxtar***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies

*The village of Okhtar*

22 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Okhtar River, at a height of 1,070 m above sea level. The name of the village is also mentioned as "Okhdar" [Oxdar] in sources. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The five-verst map of the Caucasus marks the villages Yukhari Okhtar [Yuxarı Oxtar] and Ashagi Okhtar [Aşağı Oxtar] in Zangazur (348, p.197). Apparently, these two villages were later merged under a single name "Okhtar" [Oxtar]. The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 195 in 1873, 338 in 1886, 508 in 1897, 454 in 1904 and 353 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression in 1918. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1922-1924, the village inhabitants were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 164 in 1931, (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137), 162 in 1939 and by 156 Azerbaijanis (416, p.209) in 1959. In late November 1988, the villagers were completely deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "-tar / -dar", which is used in Azerbaijani dialect (in the Azerbaijani literary language "-lar, -lər"), to the word "okh, (ok) [ox" (ok)] (365, p.437; 238, p.25) meaning "a tribe" in Old Turkic. Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Okhtar" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.209).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°16′ N, longitude 46°45′ E.

**Oksuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Öksüz***) is a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 40 km from the town of Gumru, to the north of Lake Arpa, bordering on the Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) district of Georgia, at a height of 2,200 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors the village inhabitants are mentioned as Garapapags (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 96 in 1897, 153 in 1908 and 176 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, p.p.104-105). The village was part of the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus, established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed and the population became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was included in the territory of Soviet Armenia as part of the Aghbaba area. After that, part of the village population returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 202 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 243 in 1926, 270 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105), 311 in 1939, 147 in 1959, 241 in 1970, 264 in 1979 (416, p.67) and 291 Azerbaijanis (85, p.p.381-382) in 1987. In the winter of 1989, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical-ethnic territories by Armenians. At present, the village is mainly inhabited by Armenians from the Akhalkalak

and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia. The toponym was coined from the word "okuz" [öküz] meaning "a river" in Old Turkic (399, I p.59; 299, p.382). This word is also noted as "oquz, okus, oqus" (339, p.405; 337, p.237). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Darik". According to the new law "On the Administrative - Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.67).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°07′ N., longitude 43°40′ E.

**Ordakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ördəkli***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Kəvər], on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,925 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.81). Historically, the inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. Periodically, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village and the Armenians from abroad (Iran and Türkiye) were moved and settled there (386, p.p.595-598). In 1897, along with the Armenians, 22 Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.p.18-19). As a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical-ethnic territories by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Ordakli" [Ördəkli] (175, p.6) which belongs to the Gizilbash, one of the Turkic tribes. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Lchashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.90).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°31′ N., longitude 44°55′ E.

**Ortakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ortakənd***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 4 km to the northeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on the banks of the Bashkendchay [Başkəndçay], the right tributary of the Arpachay, at a height of 1,350 m above sea level. Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. The Armenians from provinces of Khoy and Salmas of Iran were

*The village of Ortakend*

moved and settled there in 1828-1830 (427, p.871). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.92-93). In 1929 the Azerbaijanis were forced out of the village. At present, the only residents of the village are Armenians. The toponym is formed by combining the word "orta", which means "between two objects" in Azerbaijani, and the word " kend" [kənd], which means "a settlement". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, the village was renamed "Gladzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.59).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°46′ N., longitude 45°20′ E.

**Ortakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ortakilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan

governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,660 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the Leninakan district. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.135), and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.195). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the religious temple- church situated in the village. As there are several churches in the area, the lexical unit "orta" (means "middle") was added to the toponym as a distinguishing word and a village called "Ortakilsa" was established. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Mayisyan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.132).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°51′ N., longitude 43°49′ E.

**Oshakan (Ushayan)** (Azerbaijani: ***Oşakan Üşəyən***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Aştarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,020 m above sea level. The first name of the village was "Ushakan" (415, p.22). It was mentioned as "Ushakan" (143, p. 86) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 and marked as "Ushakan" and " Oshagan" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.197). The local Azerbaijanis used the name of the village in the form of "Ushayan" [Üşəyən]. Armenian armed groups attacked the village for the first time in 1905 and committed massacres. After the stabilization of the situation, the survivors were able to return to the village. In 1918 Armenian armed groups again committed massacres against the Azerbaijanis and expelled the population from the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-an" [-ən] (299, p.628) to the word "usheg" [üşəg] used in Turkic in the meaning "straight, smooth". Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Oshakan" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.p.209-210).

*The village of Oshakan*

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°15′ N., longitude 44°18′ E.

**Ovandere** (Azerbaijani: ***Ovandərə***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) [Böyük Qarakilsə)], near the Ovandere River [Ovandərə çayı], at a height of 1,440 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ova" (11, p.432; 339, p.404) used to mean in Azerbaijani "a plain, flatland" and the word "dere" [dərə] (10, p.74; 196, p.44) used in the meaning of "a river bed, place where the river flows". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the village was renamed "Hovanandzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.123).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°01′N., longitude 44°31′ E.

# P

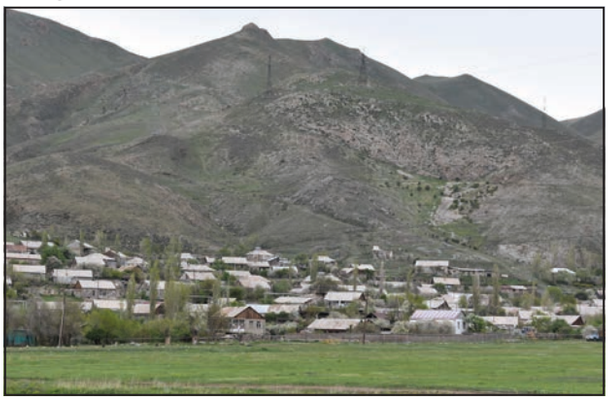
**Palidli** (Azerbaijani: ***Palıdlı***) - a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç], (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the north of the town of Gumru, 4 km to the east of the village of Gurjuyolu [Gürcüyolu] (Torosgyug), at a height of 1,920 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.104). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" to the word "palıd" (*an oak)*. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Arpeni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.39).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°54′ N, longitude 43°53′ E.

**Pamb** - a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Alagoz [Alagöz] (Aragats) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It is located at a distance of 17 km from the Alagoz [Alagöz] (Aragats) settlement, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Pembek Garakilsa Yayla" [Pəmbək Qarakilsə Yayla] (415, p.4). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the Yezidis, who had been moved from Türkiye, were settled in the village. After that, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians and Yezidis. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "bom/ boom" used to mean in Turkic "a high mountain cape" (339, p.91), "a narrow passage between a mountain and a river", "a cliff, ravine, abyss", "an edge of steep rocks" (337, p. 238). The present name of the village is Sipan. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.181).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°43′ N., longitude 44°16′ E.

**Pambak** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəmbək***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a distance of 25 km on the Garakilsa-Allahverdi [Qarakilsə-Allahverdi] highway, at a height of 1,200 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.30). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. Armenians from abroad were moved and settled there after 1920 (415, p.133). The toponym consists of two components. The first component is "paam / baam, bom / boom" (337, p.238; 339, p.91), which means "a narrow passage" in Old Turkic, the second component is the word "bak" (bek[bək]) used in the meaning of "height" "a hill", peak, beginning" (339, p.66) and means "a village at the top, at the hill near the narrow passage". "Bak" (bek [bək]) is also manifested in the Turkic word "baku", which means "hill chains" (299, p.83). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Pambak" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the



*The village of Pambak*

Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.201).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 44°33′ E.

**Pambak** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəmbək***) **// (Gushchu deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçu dərəsi***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 95 km to the east of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,975 m above sea level. The ruins of the Alban religious temple (church) and Oghuz cemeteries still remain in the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 166 in 1873, 237 in 1886, 283 in 1897, 352 in 1908, 392 in 1914, 331 in 1916 and 398 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In the spring of 1919 the Azerbijani population of the village, having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed groups, were deported or massacred**.** The Azerbaijanis were able to return to their historical-ethnic land after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 390 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 349 in 1926, 512 in 1931 (415, p.27, 113) and by 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.292-293). In late November-early December 1988, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The name of the village is noted as Gushchu [Quşçu] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" and marked as Gushchu Deresi [Quşçu dərəsi] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus**.** The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Guschu" [Quşçu] (245, p.p.38-39; 292, p.p.91-95; 182, p.313) and the word "dere" [dərə] (10, p.74) in the meaning of "a valley, a low area of land between hills or mountains, as well as a long deep hole in the flatland" to denote "a village in the valley where the Guschu tribe lives". At present, the name of the settlement is written as "Pambak" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province. (416, p.201).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°23′ N., longitude 45°31′ E.

**Parpi** (Azerbaijani: ***Parpı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the south-eastern foot of Alagoz Mountain [*Alagöz dağı*], at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Parpi" (143, p.162) in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590, and "Parbi" (143, p.85) in "The Iravan Province Review Book " compiled in 1728. Until 1826 the only residents of the village had been Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830 Armenians were moved from Türkiye and settled in the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 145 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 140 in 1886 and 199 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). The Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 69 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 89 in 1926 and 93 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). According to the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-pi" [-pı] to the word "par" used in the meaning of "a steppe" (359, IV (2), p.1,144), "a mountain range" (339, p.429). The same suffix was added in the forms of "-p", "-ap", "-pe", "-pi" to the end of the names of tribes and countries to denote "a people", "a tribe", "a country" (78, p.29). According to the new

law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.202).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°19′ N., longitude 44°18′ E.

**Patrinj** (Azerbaijani: ***Patrinc***) - a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak, at a height of 1,025 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Batrinj" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.37). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 51 in 1831, 327 in 1873, 449 in 1886, 463 in 1897, 526 in 1908, 640 in 1914, 599 in 1916 (415, 22-23, 108-109), 526 in 1918 (309, p.218), and by 310 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.108-109). In the spring of 1919 the Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, were deported by Armenian armed groups or massacred (309, p.221), and then Armenians were settled in the village (415, p.p.108-109). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "patar" (317, p.71) used to mean "a town" in the Urartian language. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, the village was renamed "Voskehat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.162).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°16′ N., longitude 44°16′ E.

**Pashakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Paşakənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta) [Axta], at the foot of Pambak Mountain [Pəmbək], near the Kaver [Kəvər] River, at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.200).The name of the village was literally translated into Armenian and was given as "Pashagyugh" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.18). The village was inhabited by 76 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 268 in 1873, 436 in 1886, 490 in 1897, 673 in 1908, 908 in 1914 and by 712 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled or massacred by Armenian armed groups, and 380 Armenians were settled in the village. (415, p.p.102-103). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 69 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 98 in 1926, 126 in 1931 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was deported to Azerbaijan in 1948. At present the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kend" [kənd] ("a village") and the personal name "Pasha" (Paşa). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Marmarik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.134).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°34′ N., longitude 44°40′ E.

**Pashali** (Azerbaijani: ***Paşalı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz Uyezd [Şərur-Dərələyəz qəzası] of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 27 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor Keshishkend [Keşişkənd], near the Pashali [Paşalı] and Yaziyurd [Yazıyurd] rivers, the left tributaries of the Arpa River, [Arpaçay], at a height of 1,570 m above sea level. Its name was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p 60) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus

(348, p.200). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and five Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.90-91). In the 1930s the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Pashali" [Paşalı]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed Azizbeyov [Əzizbəyov], and by decision of 8 July 1957, it was renamed "Zaritap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.76).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°38′ N., longitude 45°30′ E.

**Payhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Payhan***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Gighi [Gığıçay] River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district

*The village of Payhan*

in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Its name was noted as the village "Pekhin" in the Sisian area in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.150). In the works of Armenian authors it is given as "Payahan", "Payhan", "Behan" (415, p.62). In Russian it is noted as "Payagan" (Паяган) (266, p.193). The village is inhabited by 55 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 70 in 1922, 71 in 1926 and 96 in 1931 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported from their historical and ethnic land. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "pey" [pəy], the phonetic form of the word "bek" (359, IV (1), p.754) used in Old Turkic to mean "a hill" and the word "in" used in Turkic to mean "a cabin, cave"(299, p.209). The second component of the toponym "han /an", is a modified form of the word "in". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Nor Astghaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.p.147-148).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39° 14′ N., longitude 46°06′ E

**Pirmalak** (Azerbaijani: ***Pirmələk***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talın district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 54 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,540 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.202). The village was inhabited by 91 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 329 in 1897, 164 in 1908, 176 in 1914, 404 in 1916, (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119), 261 in January 1918 (309, p.219). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed groups, were deported from their historical-ethnic lands or massacred (309, p.219). Since 1918 only Armenians have been residing there. The toponym was coined from the word "Pir" denoting a religious notion (in English: *a sanctuary*) and the personal name "Melek" [Mələk]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Areg" and by decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 April 2006, it was renamed "Tatul". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995,

it is included in the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.80).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°23′N., longitude 43°48′E.

**Polad Ayrum** (Azerbaijani: ***Polad Ayrım***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 30 km to the south-west of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 1,050 m above sea level. Until the end of 1930, it had been within the former Dilijan district.The village

*The village of Polad Ayrim*

was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 290 in 1873, 390 in 1886, 220 in 1897, 263 in 1904, 347 in 1914, and 685 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). In March 1919 the Azerbijani population of the village was exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed groups and deported or massacred. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory, the surviving villagers were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 302 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 319 in 1926, 452 in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117), 565 in 1939, 543 in 1959, 755 in 1970 and 750 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.95). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the state of Armenia. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "polad" and the name of the Ayrum Turkic tribe (245, p.p.43-44; 178, p.p.201-210). Later, the name of the village was abbreviated, the second component of the oeconym, the Turkic ethnonym "Ayrim" was dropped and it was formalised as "Polad". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed Khachardzap. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was included in the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.95).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°43′N., longitude 45°03′ E.

**Purulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Pürülü***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Geghi [Gığı] River, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 41 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 138 in 1873, 257 in 1886, 140 in 1897, 467 in 1904 and by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.62-63, 136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide committed by the Armenian armed groups. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory, part of the village inhabitants was able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 254 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, p.p.62-63,136-137). In the 1980s there were 25-30 Azerbaijani families in the village (244 a, p.277). In late 1988 the villagers were deported by the Armenian state or massacred. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Purulu" [Pürülü] attributed to the Turkic Ayrim tribe. By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Verin Geghavank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.192).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°13′N., longitude 46°11′ E.

# R

**Rahimabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Rəhimabad***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It is located at a distance of 9 km from the settlement of Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis). Before the formation of the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district (14 January 1969) it was a part of the Vagharshabad (Echmiadzin) district. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 113 in 1886, 183 in 1897, 131 in 1904, 223 in 1914, 246 in 1916, and 601 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). After the massacres committed by Armenian armed groups in late 1919, the surviving Azerbaijani population of the village was forced to emigrate to Türkiye. Then Armenians were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 152 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 242 in 1926, 188 in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83,152-153) and more than 500 Azerbaijanis in 1987. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1949. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native village. In November-December 1988, about 500 Azerbaijanis living in the village were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Rahim" [Rəhim] and the word "abad" (9, p.25) meaning in Persian "many buildings, with all conditions for living". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 5 February 1978, the village of Rahimabad was removed from the list of settlements and subordinated to the Garagishlag village soviet (a rural council). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village of Hayanist, which also includes the territory of this village, was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.117).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°06′N., longitude 44°22′ E.

**Ranjbar (Shor Kolanli)** (Azerbaijani: ***Rəncbər (Şor kolanlı)***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the banks of the Araz River, at a height of 830 m above sea level. Before the formation of the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, it had been within the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagarshabad, Echmiadzin) district. Another name for the village was "Shor Kolani" [Şor Kolanı]. The village was also called "Rashbari Jafarkhan" [Rəşbəri Cəfərxan] (415, p.82), because it belonged to Jafarkhan bey [Cəfərxan bəy]. In official documents the village was noted as Ranjbar [Rəncbər] (415, p.82; 419, p.66). The village was inhabited by 197 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 230 in 1886, 405 in 1897, 229 in 1904, 431 in 1914 and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In the spring of 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported, having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 136 in 1922, 204 in 1926 and 389 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.82-86, 152-153). The village was populated by 418 people in 1959 and 1,024 people in 1979 (416, p.172). Several Muslim Kurdish families also settled in the village. In November-December 1988, the population of the Ranjbarli village were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was

coined on the basis of the word "shor" [şor] used in the meaning of "saline, salty" and the Turkic ethnonym "Kolani/Kolanı" (the Persian written form of the tribal name "Kolanlı") (212, p.92; 1, p.73). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.172).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°01′ N., longitude 44°22′ E.

**Reyhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Reyhanlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 80 in 1832, 277 in 1873, 308 in 1886, 405 in 1905 and 599 Azerbaijanis in 1914. In 1918, like other villages in Zangibasar district, the Reyhanli village was also exposed to aggression by Armenians, was destroyed, looted and burnt. Part of the population were killed by Armenians, and the survivors were expelled. The inhabitants, who had the opportunity to return to the village during the first years of Soviet rule, rebuilt it. The village was inhabited by 133 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (99 a, p.71). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the population of the village Reyhanli were loaded onto freight cars at the Ulukhanli station and deported to Azerbaijan in 1950. After I. Stalin's death in 1953, part of the population returned to the village. However, at that time Reyhanli was abolished as a village, even though the inhabitants lived in that village, they were considered to be residents of the Habilkand [Həbilkənd] (Kalinin) settlement. The subsequent fate of the villagers resulted in genocide in 1988, when they were again forcibly expelled from their ancestral lands.

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°01′N., longitude 44°25′E.

**Reyhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Reyhanlı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It is located at a distance of 8 km from the settlement of Vedi (Ararat). It was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.52), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.207). Another name for the village was "Saribash yurdu" [Sarıbaş yurdu]. The name of the village is indicated in the works of Armenian authors as "Rehanli", "Rikanli", "Reyganlu"(415, p.88, 427, p.226). Initially, only Azerbaijanis lived in the village and after the settlement of the Armenians from Türkiye according to the treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis and 320 Armenians in 1897(415, p.88). In 1919, the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian armed groups or massacred, and found shelter in the territory of South Azerbaijan for some time. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenian territory, the Azerbaijanis returned to their native lands. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. In 1988 several Azerbaijani families living in the village were deported. At present the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Reyhanli". (143, p.30). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Aygavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia " dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of Ararat province (416, p.17).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°51′ N., longitude 44°40′ E.

# S

**Sabunchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Sabunçu***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talın (Talin) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 57 km from the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,570 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.213). The name of the village is also noted as "Sabunchular" [Sabunçular] (415, p.36). The village was inhabited by 182 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.36-37). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to the attack of Armenian armed groups and massacred or deported from the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sabunchu" [Sabunçu] (133, p.45) which is formed by adding the suffix "-chu" [-çu] to the word "saban" (299, p.478) used in the Turkic language to mean "a plough". The decree issued by the Safavid Shah Sultan Husayn in 1704 states that Sabunchu was one of the 36 Turkic tribes residing near Aran, Mughan and Iravan (133, p.45). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Hatsashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.120).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°26′ N., longitude 43°46′ E.

**Sabunchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Sabunçu***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was "Sheykhzadeh Ali Sabunchu" [Şeyxzadə Əli Sabunçu] (415, p.50). The provincial centre lies 8-9 km to the north-west of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), near the ditch flowing from the Garni River [Gərni çayı], at a height of 827 m above sea level. It was marked as "Saatli Sabunchu" [Saatlı Sabunçu] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.49) and as "Sabunchu" [Sabunçu] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.213). The village was inhabited by 474 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 951 in 1873, 1,050 in 1886, 1,000 in 1897, 1,397 in 1904, 1,537 in 1914, (415, p.p.50-51,130-131) and 202 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.216). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were subjected to the genocide commited by Armenian armed groups and deported from the village. After the establishment of the Soviet government in present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 219 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 285 in 1926, and 319 in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51,130-131). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1948. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Sabunchu [Sabunçu]" (133, p.45). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Araksavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia " dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.29).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°00′ N., longitude 44°28′ E.

**Sachli** (Azerbaijani: ***Saçlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 61 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the left tributary of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. Its name was indicated in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.113), and was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.22). Another name for the village was "Sajili" [Sacılı] (415, p.4). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) after the settlement of the Armenians from Türkiye in the village, the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "the Sajis" [Sacilər] (Sajli, Sachli) [Saclı,

Saçlı] (63, p.196). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, the village was renamed "Norashen" and by decision of the parliament of Armenia, dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Shoghakn". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.160).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°28′ N., longitude 44°28′ E.

**Saghmosavang** (Azerbaijani: ***Sağmosavəng***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the north-east of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,620 m above sea level. It is noted as Savmosavang [Savmosavəng] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.112). In 1831 the village was inhabited only by 131 Azerbaijanis. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 141 in 1886, 185 in 1897 and 404 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.22, 23, 108-109). Armenians were relocated to the village after the 1850s. The Azerbaijani population of the village were deported having been exposed to Armenian aggression in 1918**.** Only after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 53 in 1926, 65 in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23,108-109). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly removed from their historical and ethnic lands and deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1953. The toponym was coined from the word "sakma/sokma" (339, p.493) which means "a path", "a river crossing through the swamp" in Turkic and from the word "veng"[vəng] (211, p.p.208-209) which means "a tower" in Turkic. The word "Sakma/sokma" has undergone a phonetic change and taken the form of "saghma/soghma" [sağma/soğma"]. The toponym means "a village, settlement near the castle on the side of the path". In Armenian literature the name of the village is noted in its phonetic form "Saghmosavan". (416, p.174). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.174).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°23′ N., longitude 44°23′ E.

**Salah** (Azerbaijani: ***Salah***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in Garagoyunlu ravine, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 32 km to the southwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), on the banks of the Tarsa River [Tərsa], at a height of 1,100 m above sea level. In the 1930s it was included in the administrative-territorial division of the former Dilijan district. The village, where the 11th-12th-century historical monuments are located, was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 184 in 1897, 56 in 1904, 64 in 1914, and 72 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). The Azerbaijanis, the local residents of the village, having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed groups were deported from the village in March 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving residents of the Salahli village were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 80 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 90 in 1926 and by 112 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). Part of the village population migrated from the neighboring village of Goyerchin [Göyərçin] in 1950. In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Salahli" (245, p. 37) which belongs to the Gazakh Turkic tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed Aghavnavank. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.13).

Geographic coordinates latitude 40°43′ N., longitude 45°05′ E.

**Salli** (Azerbaijani: ***Sallı***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz Uyezd [Şərur-Dərələyəz qəzası] of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 18 km to the northwest of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend) [Keşişkənd], "on the highway from Daralayaz to Goycha" (211, p.239), at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. It was marked as "Salchi" [Salçı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1828 (143, p. 60), and marked as "Salli" [Sallı] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.216). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 77 in 1831, 422 in 1873, 560 in 1886, 668 in 1897, 624 in 1904, 675 in 1914, 678 in 1916 and 65 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The native inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from the village in 1928-1929, having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed groups. The Armenians from Salmas and Khoy provinces of Iran were settled in village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving residents of the village were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 147 Azerbaijanis and 64 Armenians in 1922, 204 Azerbaijanis and 81 Armenians in 1926, 242 Azerbaijanis and102 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93,162-163). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Salyan, a district of Azerbaijan in 1948. Later, part of the population was able to return to their ancestral lands. In November 1988, the Azerbaijanis were again deported by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix of possession "-li" [-lı], to the Turkic ethnonym "Sal" (287, p. 351), and means "the place inhabited by the Sal tribe". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial division of the Republic of Armenia "dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.173).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°52'N., longitude 45°16'E.

**Salut** (Azerbaijani: ***Salut***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Ghukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 30 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.216). Initially, the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ut" denoting plurality in Turkic to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Sal" (286, p.40) which belongs to the Huns and means "the village of the Sal tribe". According to the new law "On Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.173).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°58′ N., longitude 43°56′ E.

**Samurlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Samurlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 38 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. Armenians were settled there from the Turkish province of Erzurum in 1828-1829 (416, p.176). The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-lu" to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Samur" (287, p.56) which means "the place of the Samur tribe". It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium

of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Sarapat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.176).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°56′ N., longitude 44°02′ E.

**Sangar** (Azerbaijani: ***Səngər***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It is located at a distance of 3 km from the settlement of Aragats (Alagoz), at a height of 2,070 m above sea level. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878 the Yezidis from Türkiye were removed and settled in the village. Following this process, the Azerbaijani inhabitants gradually left the village. Until 1972 the village had been subordinated to the former Abaran district. After the establishment of Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district in 1972, the village was transferred from the Abaran district to the subordination of the Aragats district. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "sangar" [səngər] (sengir)" (299, p.495) which means "a protruding rock" in Old Turkic. Currently, apart from the Yezidis, Armenians live in the village. By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Kaniashir". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.107).

Geographic coordinates: Longitude 40°39′ N., latitude 44°14′ E.

**Saral** (Azerbaijani: ***Saral***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the west of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), on the right bank of the Pambak River [Pəmbək çayı], at a height of 1,460 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.219). The initial name of the village was "Saralli" (415, p.54). Before the formation of the Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district (1937) it was a part of the Gugark (Garakilsa) [Qarakilsə] district. Sources indicate that the village was built in the 10th-12th centuries. The village was inhabited by 54 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 539 in 1873, 654 in 1886, 754 in 1897, 951 in 1908, 1,111 in 1914 and 982 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.54-55, 132-133). In 1918 the residents were obliged to leave the village, having been exposed to the attack of

*The Saral village cemetery*

Armenian armed forces. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to their historical-ethnic lands. The village was inhabited by 808 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 851 in 1926, 975 in 1931 (415, p.p.54-55,132-133) and 1,856 Azerbaijanis in 1987. On 28 November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the Armenian state or massacred. At present the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Saralli" (329, p.p.11, 24, 164; 286, p. 68). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Nor Khachakap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.149).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 44°21′ E.

**Sarati** (Azerbaijani: ***Saratı***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd [Qazax qəzası] of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 10 km from the town of

Ijevan (Karvansara) [Karvansara], at a height of 750 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-tı" (124, p.132) to the word "sara" (359, IV (1), p.314) which means in Turkic "a flat field, land". The village was renamed "Khachdarak" and then "Khashtarak" (244 b, p.57). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province. (416, p.95).

Geographic coordintaes: latitude 40°56′ N., longitude 45°10′ E.

**Saribash** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıbaş***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,640 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.219). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. Armenians were settled in the village in 1829-1831 having been removed from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Mush (416, p.118). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Saribash" [Sarıbaş]. The Saribash tribe was among the Turkic tribes that came to the north-eastern part of the Kyrgyz steppes in the 13th century (222, p.43). So, the name of the Saribash village is also connected with the ethnonym "Saribash" who arrived in the South Caucasus, including the territory of present-day Armenia. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1948, the village was renamed "Haykasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.118).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°36′ N., longitude 43°53′ E.

**Sarigah** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıgah***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd [Qazax qəzası] of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the north of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara [Karvansara]), at a height of 800 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians there, the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "sari" [sarı] (95, p.275) used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "large, huge, lofty, tall, vertical" and the word "kah/kaha" (11, p.26), in the meaning of "a natural or artificial hollow, cave in a rock, mountain" to denote "a village built near a large cave". Thus, the second component of the toponym "gah", is the phonetic variant of the word "kah", the phonetic substitution "k~g" occurred in this word. This is natural for the Azerbaijani language. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 May 1951, the village was renamed "Sarigyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia " dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.177).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°03′ N., longitude 45°08′ E.

**Sarimsakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarımsaxlı***) -a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. It is located at a distance of 13 km from the town of Gugark, on the left bank of the Pambak [Pəmbək] River, at a height of 1,675 m above sea level. It is marked as "Sarmusakhli" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.219). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-lı" to the plant name "sarimsag" [sarımsaq] ("garlic"). It is a phytoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Karaberd". According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.206).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N. , longitude 44°31′ E.

**Sariyagub** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıyaqub***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 83 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar

*The village of Sariyagub*

(Kavar [Kəvər]), near the Mazra River [Məzrə], at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.221). The village was inhabited by 294 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 416 in 1886, 436 in 1897, 385 in 1908, 675 in 1914 and 651 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village or massacred by Armenian armed groups (309, p.305). In 1920, after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native lands. The village of Sariyagub was inhabited by 343 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 377 in 1926, 471 in 1931, (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113), 568 in 1939, 594 in 1959, 834 in 1970, 1,049 in 1979 (416, p.168) and 1,780 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported by Armenians. At present the village is inhabited by Armenians. As the village was built by Miskin Abdal's grandfather Sari Yagub, it was named after Sari Yagub. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Jaghazadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p. 168).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°08′ N., longitude 45°48′ E.

**Sariyar** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıyar***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district. A town in the present Lori province. It is located 12 km to the northeast of the town of Tashir (Kalinino), at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors, the name of the village is indicated as "Sarılar" (419, p.51). It was initially within the Gizildash [Qızıldaş] soviet (a rural council), but until 1937 had been within the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district. The village was inhabited by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 92 in 1897, 105 in 1904 and 97 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1916-1918 the Azerbaijanis, the aboriginal inhabitants of the village, were deported or massacred by Armenian armed groups. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 149 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 162 in 1926, 181 in 1931 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In late 1988, the Armenian state deported the Azerbaijanis, the native residents of the village, from their historical-ethnic lands. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by the combining the word "sarı" ("sarı" denotes colour and means "yellow"), with the word "yar" used in Old Turkic to mean "a ravine" (299, p.238). The soil of the village consists of yellow rocks. That is why, the village was named "Sariyar". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Apavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.23).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°12′ N, longitude 44°21′ E.

**Sarvanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarvanlar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli], near the Araz River, at a height of 828 m above sea level. Before the formation of Zangibasar (Masis) district, the village had been part of the former Vagharshabad (Echmiadzin) district. The first name of the village was "Ulya Sarvanlar" (in Arabic it means "Upper Sarvanlar" – *author*.) (415, p.82). The name of the village was marked as "Sarvanlar Ulya" (415, p.219) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 153 in 1831, 970 in 1873, 1,024 in 1886, 953 in 1897, 1,465 in 1904, 1,910 in 1914 and 801 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to the agression of Armenian armed units and deported from the village. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijani population of the village were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 372 in 1922, 418 in 1926, 404 in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153), 580 in 1939, 816 in 1959, 1,253 in 1970 and 1,552 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.180). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1948. In the 1950s some of them were able to return to their villages. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village, having been exposed to massacre by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Sarvanlar" (386, p.537) belonging to the ancient Turkic Kangarli tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Sis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.180).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°03′ N., longitude 44°23′ E.

**Satanaghaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Sətənağac***) - a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 100 km to the east of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), on the eastern shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The village is also called "Satanakhach". Another name for the village was "Haji Garib" [Hacı Qərib] (415, p.26). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -132 in 1873, 214 in 1886, 299 in 1897, 343 in 1908, 659 in 1914, 430 in 1916 and 360 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units (309, p.305).

*The village of Satanaghaj*

After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands.The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 300 in 1922, 327 in 1926, 411 in 1931, (415, p.p.26-27,112-113), 481 in 1939, 562 in 1959, 1,223 in 1979 (427, p.919), 1,890 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.291). In late November and early December 1988 the native residents of the village, the Azerbaijanis, were deported from

their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the word "aghaj" [ağac] (9, p.37) (used in the sense of "beam, board") to the word "sadan" (359, IV(1), p.484), used in the sense of "a fence" in Turkic. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Guney" and by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Areguni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.31).

Geographic coordinates: latitude40°20′ N ., longitude45°36′ E.

**Saybali** (Azerbaijani: ***Saybalı***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 119 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. In 1918 the residents left the village having been exposed to the attack of the Armenian armed units. In 1924-1925, the Armenians from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village (415, p.77, 146-147). The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "say" (299, p.481) used in the sense of "a volcanic rock", "a flatland, desert" in Old Turkic and the word "balıq (balık, baluq)" (399, p.p.379; 299, p.81) used in the sense of "a shelter, town, castle ". The final consonant "g" [q] at the end of the word "bali", the second component of the toponym "Saybali", has fallen. M. Kashghari noted that the name of the town where the Argu tribe lived was also Balu (299, p.81). The toponym "Balu", mentioned by M. Kashghari, is derived from the word "balıq". The toponym "Saybali" is a toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1946, the village was renamed "Sarnakunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.174).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°38′ N., longitude 45°53′ E.

**Semadervish** (Azerbaijani: ***Səmadərviş***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats (Alagoz [Alagöz]) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the northeast of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the left flow of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,945 m above sea level. It was indicated as "Samdervish" [Samdərviş] (143, p.110) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" and was marked as "Samadervish" [Samadərviş]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.217). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. In 1829-1830 Armenians were moved from Türkiye and settled in the village (416, p.165). The toponym was coined by combining the words "sama [səma]" and "dervish [dərviş]". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 June 1946, the village was renamed "Chknakh". According to the new law "On Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.165).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°35′ N., longitude 44°26′ E.

**Serdarabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Sərdarabad***) – a town in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. It is located 43 km to the west of the city of Iravan, at a height 860 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.219). In 1897 44 Azerbaijanis lived in the village. (415, p.p.64-65). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village by Armenian armed units. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "serdar" [sərdar] (12, p.59) used in the meaning of "a ruler who governs a province and

has the right to give instructions on behalf of the head of state" and the word "abad" to denote "a village founded, renovated by Serdar". The expressions "serdar" and "abad" in the toponym

*The town of Serdarabad*

indicate that the village was built by the Khan of Iravan. The area was the property of the khans of Iravan. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Hoktember" (in honor of the October Revolution of 1917) and by decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 7 November 1995, it was renamed "Armavir". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it is the centre of the Armavir province (416, p.36).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°09′ N. longitude 44°02′ E.

**Seyidkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Seyidkənd***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. Before the formation of the former Zangibasar district, the village was part of the Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. Another name for the village was Garapapag [Qarapapaq] (415, p.50). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.223). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 130 in 1831, 345 in 1873, 346 in 1886, 483 in 1897, 410 in 1904 and 705 in 1914 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units, were deported from the village. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 99 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 131 in 1926, 118 in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were able to return to their native village in 1952. The village was later abolished and included in the newly-created Kalinin settlement. In 1988 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were completely deported by the Armenian state. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the the ethnonym "Seyid" (245,p.55) and the geographical lexical unit "kend" [kənd] and means "the village of the Seyid tribe". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the Kalinin settlement was changed to "Noramarg". According to the new law "On Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.151).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°01′ N., longitude 44°25′ E.

**Shabadin** (Azerbaijani: ***Şabadin***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate (Ganja), in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 19 km to the north of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,350 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.289). The village was inhabited by 51 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 198 in 1873, 261 in 1886, 316 in 1897, 317 in 1904 and 375 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed units, the village was burned, part of the

population was killed and part of the population was expelled from the village (309, p.205; 244 a, p.300). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, some Azerbaijanis were able to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 151 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 175 in 1926 and 213 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from their homes. At present, the residents of the village are only Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chap" [çap] (shab [şab]) used in the sense of "a plantless, sandy, rocky mountain slope", "a flat, steep shore" (287, p.477), "an abyss, cliff", "a slope", "height in the mountainous pit" (339, p.607) in Turkic, and the word "din" (din) (367, p.p.341-343) used in the sense of "to have a rest, take one's relaxation". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Yeghek". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.71).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°17′ N., longitude 46°25′ E

**Shahab** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahab***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 40 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta [Axta]), at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. Its name was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.77) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.240). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the "Shahabli" multi-generational family name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 11 April 1940, it was renamed "Mayakovsky". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.p.131-132).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°15′ N., longitude 44°38′ E.

**Shahabli** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahablı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli)]), near the Girkh-Bulagh River [Qırx-bulaq], at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. Its name was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.106), on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.290). The village was inhabited by 437 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 606 in 1886, 853 in 1897, 827 in 1904, 910 in 1914 and 966 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed units. The Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Van and Shatakh were moved and settled there. Following the establishment of the Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 64 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 41 in 1926 and 79 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of "Shahabli" multi-generational family name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, it was renamed "Shaghap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.155).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°52′ N., longitude 44°54′ E.

**Shahali** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 21 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,030 m

above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis. But following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 April 1947, it was renamed "Vahagni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.185).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°54′ N., longitude 44°36′ E.

**Shahnazar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahnəzər***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə]), at a height of 1,575 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1831, three in 1897 and three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1930 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Metsavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.137).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°12′ N., longitude 44°13′ E.

**Shahriz** (Azerbaijani: ***Şəhriz***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] district, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Kəvər], near Lake Goycha [Göyçə], on the Iravan-Sevan road, near the Zangi [Zəngi] River, at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. "The Iravan Province Review Book" stated that the village had an annual revenue in the amount of 11,000 *akchas* (143, p.53). Another name for the village was "Kerimkend" [Kərimkənd] (415, p.18). Armenians were moved from the Turkish province of Alashkirt and the Iranian province of Maku and settled there in 1828-1829 (427, p.828; 416, p.54). The village was inhabited by 441 Azerbaijanis and 86 Armenians in 1831 (249 a, p.343). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, it was renamed "Geghamavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.54).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°33′ N., longitude 44°53′ E.

**Shahvarid** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahvarid***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 11 km to the southwest of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], on the left bank of the Araz River, at a height of 900 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.293). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 59 in 1831, 72 in 1873, 116 in 1886, 153 in 1897, 96 in 1908, 128 in 1914 and 132 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.64-65,138-139). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 108 in 1922, 106 in 1926 and 96 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.64-65, 138-139). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of

the village in 1948-1949 was forcibly deported from their historical-ethnic lands to Azerbaijan. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ud" to the words "shah" [şah] (339, p.625) used in Persian to mean "a rock, solid, firm" and "var" (339, p.113) used in Azerbaijani to mean "a fortified village, fortress". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, it was renamed "Hushakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.125).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°04′ N., longitude 43°55′ E.

**Shahverdiler** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahverdilər***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) Governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It is located 14 km to the south of the center of Gorus district, by the Gorus-Gafan highway, on the Bazarchay [Bazarçay] (or Bargushad) [Bərgüşad] River. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. (348, p.293). Another name for the village was "Shahverdiushaghi" [Şahverdiuşağı] (415, p.28). The village was inhabited only by Azerbijanis - 238 in 1886, 217 in 1897, 111 in 1904 and 147 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115). In August-September 1918 Armenian armed groups burned down the village killing 87 villagers, and the rest of the population fled to the Gubadli region. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Following the establishment of the Soviet government, only 40 families returned to their place and rebuilt the village of Shahverdilar. The name of the village is associated with the name of the multi-generational family who founded this settlement. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was deported from their historical-ethnic territories in 1951. After I. Stalin's death in 1953, part of the population was able to return to the village. When the Tatev hydroelectric power station was built in 1961, the village was renamed "Vorotan settlement". Since then, eight Armenian families moved to the Shahverdiler village and settled there. In 1988 the village was inhabited by 80 Azerbaijanis. In November of the same year, the Azerbaijani population of the village was ousted, and with no compensation, their wealth and property were left to Armenians (244 a, p.p.301-302).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°26′ N., longitude 46°20′ E.

**Sham** (Azerbaijani: ***Şam***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, now in the Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 8 km to the north-east of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,375 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 234 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 405 in 1905 and 404 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (244 a, p.302). Its name was marked as "Shamkendi" [Şamkəndi] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. (348, p.291). It is mentioned as "Shamb" in Armenian sources. The initial form of the toponym is "Sham" [Şam]. The consonant "b" at the end of the toponym was later added to the word and adapted to the form of "shamb" meaning "reed" in Armenian. The toponym orignates from the name of the Gizilbash Shamlu tribe. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.154).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°28′ N., longitude 46°09′ E.

**Shamlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Şamlıq***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. At present, it is an urban-

type settlement. The provincial centre lies 96 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) [Böyük Qarakilsə], at a height of 1,175 m above sea level. As the village is rich in ore (copper) deposits, copper mines were built there. The village was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1886 and 49 in 1897 (415, p.p.12-13, 100-101). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis

*The village of Shamlig*

were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 65 in 1926, 166 in 1931 (415, p.p.12-13, 100-101), 260 in 1959 and 266 Azerbaijanis in 1970. Along with the Azerbaijanis, the settlement was also inhabited by Greeks, Armenians and Russians. In November 1988 the Azerbijanis were deported by the state of Armenia. Currently, the residents of the village are Armenians and Greeks. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-lıq" to the name of the tree "sham [şam]" which means a pinetree. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.155).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°10′ N., longitude 44°43′ E.

**Sheykh Haji** (Azerbaijani: ***Şeyx Hacı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 46 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the western foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.296). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 19 in 1831, 233 in 1873, 245 in 1886, 338 in 1897, 337 in 1908, 337 in 1914 and 311 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119). In 1918 the village was exposed to the agression of Armenian armed units, and massacres were committed against the Azerbaijanis. Armenians were moved from Türkiye and settled in the village. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Seikh Haji" [Şeyx Hacı] and means "the village belonging to Sheikh Haji" [Şeyx Hacı]. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Shgharshik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.159).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°25′ N., longitude 43°58′ E.

**Sheherjik** (Azerbaijani: ***Şəhərcik***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the north of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu çay] River. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.290). The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 162 in 1873, 371 in 1886, 341 in 1897, 395 in 1904 and 180 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61,136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of the Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 262 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 316 in 1926 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1931

(415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In 1960 the village of Shaharjik was cancelled as an administrative-territorial unit and became a settlement of the town of Gafan. In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by the state of Armenia. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sheherjik" [şəhərcik] which means "a town" (286, p.73) belonging to the Javanshir Turkic tribe.

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°12′ N., longitude 46°24′ E.

**Shaki** (Azerbaijani: ***Şəki***) - a village in the

*The village of Shaki*

Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 103 km to the northwest of town of Gapan, at a height of 1,710 m above sea level. The famous Shaki waterfall is in the territory of the village. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The "Iravan Province Review Book" dating 1728 points out the existence of an area called "Shaki" on the list of villages included in the Sisian area with an annual revenue in the amount of 5,959 *akchas* (143, p.150). The village was inhabited by 48 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 445 in 1873, 657 in 1886, 1,191 in 1897, 1,605 in 1908 and 1,584 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77,146-147). In August 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the genocide by Armenian armed units (309, p.205). The Armenians from abroad were moved and settled in the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their place. The village was inhabited by 282 Azerbaijanis, 12 Armenians in 1922, 385 Azerbaijanis, 407 Armenians in 1926, 557 Azerbaijanis, 510 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In early 1988 the village was inhabited by 1,930 Azerbaijanis (190 family) (244a, p.310). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Cimmerian ethnonym "Sak" (402, p.p.66-80; 23, p.p.102-104). Shaki [Şəki] is a phonetic variation of the ethnonym "Sak/saka". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.157).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°33′ N., longitude 45°59′ E

**Shidli** (Azerbaijani: ***Şidli***) – a village in the Vedibasar area of the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 12 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli], on the left bank of the Araz River, at a height of 810 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.295). The village was inhabited by 263 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 806 in 1873, 823 in 1886, 992 in 1897, 855 in 1914 and 842 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units. The ousted Azerbaijanis took refuge in the territory of Iran for a while. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the villagers returned to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 571 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 470 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157), 1,357 in 1972 and 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.238-239). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely expelled from the village by the state of Armenia. Currently, only Armenians live there. The word "Shad" ["Şad"] in Old Turkic means "a military rank"

(299, p.519). The toponym "Shidli" [Şidli] was coined on the basis of the word "shadli" [şadlı] formed by adding the identifying suffix "-lı" to the word "shad" [ şad] (299, p.519) used by the Khazars to mean "a military rank". The word was fixed as "Shidli" and became an ethnonym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Yeghegnavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p 72).

Geographic coordinates:latitude 39°49′ N., longitude 44°38′ E

**Shikhlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şıxlar***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 117 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Its name was indicated as "Sheykhler" [Şeyxler] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.150), marked as "Shikhlar [Şıxlar]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.296). The village was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 312 in 1873, 306 in 1886, 544 in 1897, 590 in 1908 and 585 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village by Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their place. The village was inhabited by 326 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 391 in 1926, and 411 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In late 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sheykhler [Şeyxlər]" (Shikhlar [Şıxlar]) (386, p.535), which belongs to the Turkic Gazakh tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, it was renamed "Gizil Shafaq [Qızıl Şəfəq] and by decision of the

*The village of Shikhlar*

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Torunik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.197).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°33′ N., longitude 46°02′ E.

**Shikhlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şıxlar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 10 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli], near the ditch flowing from the Vedi River, at a height of 815 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.296). The village was inhabited by 141 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 649 in 1873, 714 in 1886, 790 in 1897, 802 in 1904, 882 in 1914 and 723 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the inhabitants were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and left the village. The Armenians, who were moved from Iran and Türkiye, were settled in the village. Following the establishment of the Soviet power in the present-day Armenian territory, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 102 Azerbaijanis and 110 Armenians in 1922, 115 Azerbaijanis and 48 Armenians in 1926, and 167 Azerbaijanis, 94 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87,156-157), 1,500 Azerbaijanis and 220 Armenians in 1972. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were forcibly expelled from the village by the state of Armenia. At present,

only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Shikhlar" [Şıxlar] (386, p.535), which constitutes a branch of the Turkic Gazakhlar tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 December 1968, it was renamed "Lusarat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province" (416, p.p.94-95)..

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°52′ N., longitude 44°35′ E.

**Shikhovuz** (Azerbaijni: ***Şıxovuz***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 23 km to the southeast of town of Gapan, at a height of 980 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Its name was marked as "Shikhauz" [Şixauz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.296), and was mentioned as "Shikahogh", "Shkhavuz" in the Armenian authors' works. (415, p.60) In 1926 three Azerbaijanis lived in the village (415, p.p.60-61). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shikh" ["şıx"], which is the vernacular form of the word "Sheikh" [şeyx] and the ethnonym "Ovuz" (a dialectal form of the ethnonym "Oghuz"), which reflects the name of the Oghuz Turkic tribe. It is an ethnotoponym. The name of the village was Armenianised and renamed "Shikahokh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.158).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°05′ N., longitude46°28′ E.

**Shinikh** (Azerbaijani: ***Şınıx***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 67 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) [Böyük Qarakilsə], at a height of 725 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. It was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1897 and two Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.14-15). Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-ikh" [-ıx] to the word "shin" [şın] (337, p.239) which means "a steep mountain slope, inaccessible", "a deep abyss" in Turkic. It is an orotoponym. Structurally, it is a derived toponym. The name of the village was Armenianised and formalized as "Shcnogh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.159).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°08′ N., longitude 44°50′ E.

**Shinatagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Şinatağ***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 112 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "shin" [şin] (278, p.160; 196, p.67) which is the archaic form of the word "shen" [şen] (196, p.p.63-69) used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a construction, building, settlement, village, country" and the word "tagh" [tağ] (299, p.526) which is an old phonetic form of the word "dagh" [dağ] (10, p.11) used in Azerbaijani to mean "a high area with a steep slope, rounded peaks, mountain". The word "shen" [şen] used in the meaning of "a village, country, settlement" has its trace in the Azerbaijani language in the word "shenlik" used to mean "a prosperous place, settlement" (253, p.133;12, p.506). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 February 1940, it was renamed "Lernashen". According to the new

law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.157).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°22′ N., longitude 46°07′ E.

**Shirazli** (Azerbaijani: ***Şirazlı***) – a village in the Vedibasar area of the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 7 km to the southwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli], near the ditch flowing from the Vedi River, at a height of 840 m above sea level. Its name was marked in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.51) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.295). The village was inhabited by 150 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 235 in 1886, 451 in 1897, 229 in 1904, 251 in 1914 and by 480 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units, and the expelled Azerbaijanis took refuge in the territory of Iran for a while. The Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. Following the establishment of the Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 216 Azerbaijanis, 114 Armenians in 1922, 243 Azerbaijanis, 140 Armenians, 15 Kurds in 1926, 250 Azerbaijanis, 182 Armenians, two Kurds in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157), 2,616 Azerbaijanis, 873 Armenians in 1972 and by 3,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (427, p.p.239-240). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were forcibly expelled from the village by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Oghuz ethnonym "Shirazli [Şirazlı] (160 a). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Vosketap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.163).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°52′ N., longitude 44°39′ E.

**Shiregala** (Azerbaijani **Şirəqala**) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the right tributary of the Abaran River, on the banks of the Duluchay [Duluçay], at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. In "The Iravan Province Review Book" it was noted as the village of Shiregala [Şirəqala] in the Abaran area (143, p.112). In their works Armenian authors point out that 1,172 Azerbaijanis resided in the village in 1914 (415, p.97). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from their historical-ethnic territories, and the Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding the word "gala" [qala] which means "a fortification", "a dungeon" to the word "shira" [şirə] (253, p.133) used to mean "a type of clay, blue clay". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, it was renamed "Vardenut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.191).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°28′ N., longitude 44°21′ E.

**Shirek** (Azerbaijani: ***Şirək***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd], (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. Armenians were removed from the villages Yenikoy [Yeniköy], Zayim Mazra [Zayim Məzrə] and Karahan of the Kars province of Türkiye and settled there in 1828-1829. (416, p.p.158-159). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sirag" [Siraq] (235, p.p.47-59). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.158-159).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 43°55′ E.

**Shirvanjig** (Azerbaijani: **Şirvancıq)** - a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 28 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. "The Iravan Province Review Book" mentions it as the *timar* (manor) of Mustafa Omar oghlu (Mustafa the son of Omar) with a revenue in the amount of 4.000 *akchas* (143, p.127). Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.295). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-jig" [cıq] to the Turkic ethnonym "Shirvan" [Şirvan] (286, p.70). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1948, it was renamed "Lernakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak prorvince (416, p.87).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°34′ N., longitude 43°56′ E.

**Shishgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Şişqaya***) – a village in the area of Goycha [Göyçə] of the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 101 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar) [Kəvər], at the foot of the mountain, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. The village, where the historical monuments related to the 13th-16th-century Azerbaijani Turks' life, history and household have survived, was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 251 in 1831, 592 in 1873, 905 in 1886, 1,132 in 1897, 1,041 in 1908, 1,088 in 1914, 1,232 in 1916 and 632 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In early 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units (309, p.305). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the villagers were able to return to their ancestral lands in the autumn of 1920. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 461 in 1922, 612 in 1926, 863 in 1931 (415, p.p. 26-27, 112-113), 1,076 in 1939, 1,426 in 1959, 2,187 in 1970, 2,291 in 1979, (416, p.53) and 4,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.294-295). On 24-30 November 1988 the Azerbaijanis, original inhabitants of the Shishkaya village, were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "shish" [şiş] (196, p.42) used to mean in Azerbaijani "the top of a mountain, a hill, the highest point" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a branch separated from a range of mountains ", "a difficult passage made of rocks in a certain part of the mountains" (196, p.36), "a mountain, precipice" to denote "a village built near a high mountain". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Gugarich" and by decision dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Geghamasr". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.53).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°18′ N., longitude 45°40′ E.

**Shollu Mehmandar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şöllü Mehmandar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli)], near the Zangi [Zəngi] River, at a height of 830 m above sea level. Before the establishment of the former Zangibasar district, it was part of the former Vagarshabad (Echmiadzin) region. Its name was noted as "Mehmandari Shollu" [Mehmandari-Şollu] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.36), and was marked "Shorlu Mehmandar" [Şorlu Mehmandar] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 406 in 1831, 1,573 in 1873, 1,432 in 1886, 1,824 in 1897, 1,455

in 1904, 1,632 in 1914, 2,969 in 1916 and 900 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). In late 1919, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers were able to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 788 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 1,010 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 778 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153), but 1,419 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1959, 1,843 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1970, and 2,995 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1979 (416, p.123). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. Some of the displaced families were able to return to their homes in the 1950s. The Azerbaijanis lived in the village until 1988. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Chol" [Çol]/"Shol" [Şol] (287, p.p.112-114) with the identifying suffix "-lı" and the personal name "Mehmandar" to denote "the village of Mehmandar from the Chol/Shol [Çol/Şol] tribe". It is an ethnotoponym. It was renamed "Mehmandar" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, and "Hovtashat" by decision dated 25 January 1978. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.123).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 44°20′ E.

**Shorbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Şorbulaq***) **-** a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, subordinated to the former Ordzhonikidze district, which is now part of Yerevan. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). Until 1931 it had been within the administrative territorial division of the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "shor" [şor] (12, p.532) in Azerbaijani used to mean "salty, saline" and the word "bulaq" which means "a spring, a natural water source ". It is now called "the settlement of Tsornatap" of the city of Iravan.

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°08′ N., longitude 44°33′ E.

**Shorja** (Azerbaijani: ***Şorca***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 66 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], at a height of 1,930 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). Following the settlement of Russians (Molokans) in the village in the 1840s, it was also called "Nadezhdino" (415, p.32). The village was mentioned in the works of Armenian

*The village of Shorja*

authors as "Shor Ali" or "Shorjali" (415, p.32), in Russian sources as "Shordjalu" (Сборник сведений о Кавказе т. V. Тифлис,1879, №1368- The Collection of Data on the Caucasus,Vol.5,Tiflis,1879, №1368). The village was inhabited by 140 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 311 in 1873, 226 Azerbaijanis and Molokans in 1886, 21 Azerbaijanis, seven Armenians, 280 Russians

(Molokans) in 1897, six Azerbaijanis, 494 Russians (Molokans) in 1922, 31 Azerbaijanis, 432 Russians (Molokans) in 1926 and 42 Azerbaijanis, 396 Russians in 1931 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). The village was inhabited by 799 people in 1939, 762 in 1959, 894 in 1970 and 956 people in 1979 (416, p.160), that more than 80% of them were Azerbaijanis. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Shorjali tribal name. The suffix "-lı" at the end of the toponym was later abbreviated and formalized as "Shorja" in documents. In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.160).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°30′ N., longitude 45°16′ E.

**Shurnukhu** (Azerbaijani: ***Şurnuxu***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 45 km to the northeast of town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Shuraukhu River [Şurauxu çayı], on the right side of the Gorus-Gafan highway, at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. In Armenian literature the name of the village is noted as "Shurnukhi" (415, p.28), "Shurnukh" (416, 2008, p.160). After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 84 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 117 in 1904 and 104 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving villagers were able to return to their historical-ethnic lands. The village was inhabited by 101 in 1926, 123 in 1931 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115), 351 in 1939, 363 in 1959, 363 in 1970 and 324 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.160). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. In 1988 the Armenian state deported other Azerbaijani residents of the village. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shurnukh/shirnikh" [şurnux/şırnıx], which is a phonetic form of the word "chirnokh"[çırnox] (253, p.133) used in Azerbaijani to mean "a cascade". In the Gazakh dialect of the Azerbaijani language, it is also used as the word "shirnoy" [şırnoy], which means "a rapid flow" (253, p.134). The words "Chirnokh, shirnoy, shurnukh" [Çırnox, şırnoy, şurnux] are synonymous. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Shurnukh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.160).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°22′ N., longitude 46°23′ E.

**Sichanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Siçanlı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 51 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], 25 km to the east of the town of Talin, to the southwest of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. It is marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.225). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis. But following the settlement of Armenians there according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828) and the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), its Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the Turkic ethnonym "Sinjan" [Sincan] (Sichan [Sıçan] of the Oghuz Turkic Beydilli tribe (238, p.290). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Avtona" and by decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Metsazor". According to the new law

"On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.137).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°23′ N., longitude 44°03′ E.

**Sirketas** (Azerbaijani: ***Sirkətas***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,050 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. Along with the Armenians, six Azerbaijanis resided in the village in 1926 (415, p.60). In 1929 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "sir" (337, p.240; 339, p.505) which means "a valley, hill, ravine" in Turkic and the word "tas" (339, p.546) used to mean "a stone" in Turkic. In 1920 it was renamed "Khdrants". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia " dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.96).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°13′ N, longitude 46°31′ E.

**Siznak** (Azerbaijani: ***Siznək***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It is located on the left bank of the Okchu River [Oxçu çayı], at a height of 760 m above sea level. After the establishment of Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 179 Azerbaijanis in 1897, and 180 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units (309, p.205). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, some of the villagers returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 76 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 121 in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137), 409 in 1959, and 432 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.154). In late November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-nak" [-nək] to the word "sis" used to mean "a fog, mist" in Azerbaijani. The word "sis" has acquired the form of "siz" in the toponym "siznak" [siznək]. Currently, the name of the settlement in the official documents in Armenian is given as "Sznak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.180).

Geographic coordinates: Latitude 39°13′ N., longitude 46°28′ E.

**Sofulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Sofulu***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 126 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 330 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 970 in 1905, 1,816 in 1959, (85, p.190) and 1,124 Azerbaijanis in 1986 (244a, p.295). In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled from the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Sofulu". Currently, the name of the settlement is given as "Soflu" in the official documents in Armenian. By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed Nzhdeh" (Nzhdeh was a propagandist of fascist ideology). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.146).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°22′ N, longitude 45°59′ E.

**Solak** (Azerbaijani: ***Solak***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), at the foot of Zinjirli [Zincirli] Mountain, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.53). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830, after the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians from Alashkirt and Van provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village (386, p.591-594). In 1831 94 Azerbaijanis resided in the village (386, p.591). In 1850 the Azerbaijanis were ousted by Armenian militants. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Solak" (271, p.106). In Turkic the word "solak" means "with an ear cut off lengthwise" (359, IV (2), p.550). Currently, the name of the settlement is written as "Solak" in official documents in Armenian. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.181).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°27′ N., longitude 44°42′ E.

**Songurlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Sonqurlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,590 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.128). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Songurlu" [sonqurlu] which is derived from the word "sungur" [sunqur]. Sungur (238, p. 217) is a bird which is a symbol for the Bayandur, Bechana, Chavuldur, Chapni tribes of the Oghuz. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, it was renamed "Hayrenyans". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.177).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°37′ N., longitude 43°52′ E.

**Soylan** (Azerbaijani: ***Soylan***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate**.** A town in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 17 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), on the left bank of the Arpa River, on the Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) - Istisu (Jermuk) road, at a distance of 139 km from the city of Iravan, at a height of 1,300 m above sea level. It is noted as "Soyulan" (143, p.59) in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728, and marked as "Soylan" (348, p. 227) on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. The Armenian and 19th-century Russian sources indicate that the ancient name of the village was "Soylanli" (415, p.90; 386, p.619). The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 14 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.90-91,158). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were driven out from the village where Armenians were settled. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Soklen" [söklən] (soylan) (238, p.p.180,187). It was renamed "Azizbeyov [Əzizbəyov] by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 October 1956, and "Vayk" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.186).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°41′ N, longitude 45°28′ E.

**Soyugbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Soyuqbulaq***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre lies 57 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə], at the foot of Garaarkhaj [Qaraarxac], (Garakhach-[Qaraxaç]) Mountain, at a height of 1,750 m

above sea level. Until 1937 it had been within the former Jalaloghlu (Stepanavan) district. The village was inhabited by159 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 154 in 1897, 230 in 1904, 125 in 1914, and 375 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported having been exposed to the genocide committed by Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 402 Azerbijanis in 1922, 405 in 1926, 420 in 1931 (415, p.p. 80-81, 150-151), 382 in 1938, 419 in 1959 and by 695 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.166). In late 1988, after being attacked by Armenian terrorist groups, the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "soyug" [soyuq] which means "cold" and the word "bulag" which means "a spring". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Paghaghbyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.166).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°10′ N., longitude 44°07′ E.

**Soyudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Söyüdlü***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin], (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 34 km to the south of the town of Gumru, on the left bank of the Garangu River [Qaranqu], at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Soyudlu" [söyüdlü] attributed to the Oghuz tribes (238, p.326; 407, p.26, 103). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, it was renamed "Sarnakhpyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.174).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°31′ N., longitude 43°54′ E.

**Subatan** (Azerbaijani: ***Subatan***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 81 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), near the Gizilbulag River [Qızılbulaq], at a height of 2,150 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.228). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 180 in 1873, 263 in 1886, 306 in 1897, 368 in 1908, 429 in 1914 and 301 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units. In 1920, after the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 206 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 349 in 1926 and 259 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia in November-December 1988. At present, Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "su" used in Old Turkic to mean "a river" (359, IV (1), p.746) and the participle "batan" (*"the one that is sinking or sunk")*. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Geghakar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.56).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°07′ N., longitude 45°41′ E.

**Subhanverdi** (Azerbaijani: ***Sübhanverdi***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 22 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, near the Arpachay [Arpaçay],

at a height of 1,470 m above sea level. Its name was noted as "Subhanverdi" in the "Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.130), and marked as "Suvanverdi" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.230). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate, the Azerbaijani population of the village moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Subhanverdi". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947, it was renamed "Lyusakhbyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.94).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°38′ N., longitude 43°44′ E.

**Sultanabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Sultanabad***) – a village in the Aghbaba area [Ağbaba nahiyəsi] of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 35 km from the town of Gumru, on the shores of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,040 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.231). The inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The works of Armenian authors indicate that the village inhabitants were the Garapapags [Qarapapaqlar] (415, p.20). The Grapapags are one of the Turkic tribes. The village was inhabited by 171 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 249 in 1897, 286 in 1908 and by 384 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 106-107). The village was part of the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed and the population became refugees. By the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was included in Soviet Armenia as part of the Aghbaba area. Following that process, part of the population returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 144 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 198 in 1926, 224 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 106-107), 219 in 1970, 260 in 1979 (416, p.p.165-166) and 319 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In late 1988 - early 1989 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village by the state of Armenia and the Armenians from the Akhalkalaki and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia settled there. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Sultan" and the word "abad" used in the sense of "the place with many constructions, with all kinds of living conditions" (9, p.25). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1935, it was renamed "Shurabad" and by decision dated 8 August 1991, it was renamed "Paghakn". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.p.165-166).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°03′ N.,longitude 43°40′ E.

**Sultanbey** (Azerbaijani: **Sultanbəy**) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd [Şərur-Dərələyəz qəzası] of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 41 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and according to the Treaty of Turkmenchay (1828), after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. In 1829 the Armenians from Iranian province of Salmas were settled there (427, p.932). The village was named "Sultanbey", as it was built by a bey whose name was Sultan. A toponym is an anthropotoponym coined on the basis of a personal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Bartsiruni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.174).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°31′ N., longitude 45°28′ E.

**Sultanali gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Sultanəli qışlağı***), **(Janahmad** (Azerbaijani: ***Canəhməd)***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar

[Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gekharkunik province. Other names for the village were "Ahmadli" and "Janahmad" (415, p.26). The provincial centre lies 97 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar [Kəvər]), at the foot of Agyokhush Pass [Ağyoxuş aşırımı], at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.231). It is given as "Janahmad village" (415, p.26) in the works of Armenian authors. The village was inhabited by 245 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 348 in 1886, 442 in 1897, 422 in 1908, 523 in 1914 and 475 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In 1919 the Azerbaijani population of the village were massacred or ousted by Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1920, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 194 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 335 in 1926, 383 in 1931 (415, p.p. 26-27, 112-113), 339 in 1939, 337 in 1959, 589 in 1979 (427, p.918), and 1,500 Azerbaijanisin 1987 (85, p.p.291-292) In late November 1988, the Azerbaijani population of the village was massacred or expelled from their native lands by Armenians. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. As the geographical area is a wintering place and was built by a person named Sultanali, the area was named "Sultanali wintering pasture". The name of the village was first changed to "Janahmad" [Canəhməd]". It was renamed "Gunashli" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1969, and then "Kutakan" by decision dated 3 April 1991. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.115).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°16′ N., longitude 45°50′ E.

**Susuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Susuz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 63 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,610 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. Armenians were moved from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Malazgirt in 1828-1830 and settled there (416, p.198). The village was inhabited by 90 Azerbaijanis in early 1918 (309, p.220). In February-March 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported from the village having been exposed to Armenian aggression (309, p.220). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-suz" to the word "su" (339, p.p.528-529; 299, p.512) used in the sense of "a river, small river, pond" in Turkic. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, it was renamed "Tsamakasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.198).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°27′ N., longitude 43°45′ E.

**Suvaranats** (Azerbaijani: ***Suvaranats***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol Governorate (Ganja), in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It is located at a distance of 35 km from the town of Gorus. The name of the village is mentioned in as "Suvari" Azerbaijani sources (231, p.53). After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was included in the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Suvar" (287, p.127-128). "-Ants" at the end of the toponym is the identifying suffix in Armenian and similar to the identifying suffix "-lı" in Azerbaijani. Due to this, Suvarants means a place of the Suvar tribe. Currently, the name of the settlement in the official documents in Armenian is given as "Svarants". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.183).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°21′ N., longitude 46°12′ E.

# T

**Tajirabag** (Azerbaijani: ***Tacirabaq***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 46 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, at a height of 1,550 m above sea level. It was noted as the village of "Tejirdink", the *timar* of Haji Hussein with a revenue in the amount of 4500 *akchas* in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.80) and was marked as "Tajirabag" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.240). Other names for the village were "Tajirabad" [Təcirabad], "Tajarabag [Tacarabaq]" (415, p.44). Following the settlement of Armenians there, the Azerbaijani population of the village gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Tajirli" [təcirli] (238, p.186) which belongs to the Dulgadirli tribe of the Oghuz. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed "Dzoraghbyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.127).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°12′ N., longitude 44°38′ E.

**Talakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Talakənd***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 700 m above sea level. In the works of Armenian authors it is noted as "Tala" (415, p.38; Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol.3, Iravan, 1977, p.129). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "tala" (12, p.130) used to mean "a woodless area of the forest, glade, an open place in a forest" and the word "kend" [kənd] used to mean "a settlement". It is a toponym associated with a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Getahovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.57).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°53′ N., longitude 45°07′ E.

**Taliboghlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Talıboğlu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the south of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,540 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). According to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), after the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan khanate, the Azerbaijanis, aboriginal inhabitants of the village, moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Taliboghlu". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1948, it was renamed "Lusakert". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.93).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°40′ N., longitude 43°52′ E.

**Talın** (Azerbaijani: ***Talin***) – a town in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 48 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,585 m above sea level. Its name was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). Until 1930 a part of the territory of the district had been within the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, and the other part within the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate. The famous Medieval Talin fortress, which has survived up today, is located there. The town was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians from

Türkiye according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the population gradually left the town.

*The Talin fortress*

The Armenians moved from Mush and Sasun provinces of Türkiye were settled in the town (416, p.81). The toponym was coined by combining the word "tal" (341, p.p.180-182; 337,p.235) used to mean "a willow tree", "a willow branch" and the word "in" (299, p.209) used to mean "a hut, cabin" in Old Turkic. It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. In official documents in Armenian, the name of the town is given as "Verin Talin". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Talin". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.81).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°22′ N., longitude 43°52′ E.

**Talish** (Azerbaijani: ***Talış***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial center is located 29 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at a height of 1,220 m above sea level. The famous Talish caravanserai is located in this village. The village had been inhabited only by the Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians moved from the Beyazit province of Türkiye in 1828-1829 were settled in the village (427, p.509). The ruins of an ancient fortress built by Azerbaijanis in the 13th-14th centuries have survived in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Talish" (91, p.195) which belongs to the Turkic Gizilbash tribe. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 11 November 1970, it was renamed "Aruch". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.39).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°17′ N., longitude 44°04′ E.

**Tapanli** (Azerbaijani: *Tapanlı*) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. The center of the province is located 26 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa [Böyük Qarakilsə], on the right tributary of the Beykand [Bəykənd] River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.237). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians from Türkiye according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the population gradually left the town. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Tabanli" (Tapanli) (238, p.185), the descents of the Aghgoyunlus who lived in Diyarbakir. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Geghasar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Lori province (416, p.55).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 44°11′ E.

**Taycharig** (Azerbaijani: ***Tayçarıq***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), near the Miskhana [Misxana] River, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the

settlement of Armenians there, its population gradually left the village. The Armenians from the Turkish province of Beyazit were moved in 1829-1830 and settled in the village (416, p.138). In 1926 there were only two Azerbaijanis in the village and they were also expelled in the 1930s.

*The village of Taycharig*

The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tay" (tey) (339, p.548) used to mean "a hill" and the Oghuz ethnonym "Charik"[Çarık] (399, I, p.58). One of the Turkmen tribes was also called "Charik" (271, p.128). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, it was renamed "Meghradzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.138).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°36′ N., longitude 44°38′ E.

**Taytan** (Azerbaijani: ***Taytan***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the southwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), on the banks of the Vedibasar River, at a height of 870 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). The village was inhabited by 166 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 177 in 1886, 316 in 1897, 262 in 1904, 288 in 1914 and 366 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In 1919 Armenian armed units expelled the Azerbaijanis from their homes. Armenians were moved from Iran and Türkiye and settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 183 Azerbaijanis, 81 Armenians in 1922, 175 Azerbaijanis, 114 Armenians in 1926 and 217 Azerbaijanis, 224 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their native villages. In 1946-1948 some of the Armenians moved from abroad were settled in Taytan. In 1988 there remained 24 Azerbaijani families in the village. In December of that year the Armenian state expelled the Azerbaijanis from their historical lands (99 a, p.43). At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "tay" (tey) (339, p.539, 548) used to mean "a small mountain", "a hill" in Turkic and the word "tan (q)/ton (q)" (367, 279-280; 339, p.p.543, 557) used to mean "a ravine, narrow deep ravine" in Turkic. As a geographical term, "tay" is also used to mean "a side, coast" (253, p.130). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Vanashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.187).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°54′ N., longitude 44°41′ E.

**Tekeli** (Azerbaijani: ***Təkəli***) - a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 20 km to the southeast of the town of Hrazdan, on the left bank of the Miskhana [Misxana] River, at the foot of Maymag Mountain [Maymaq dağı], at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book (143, p.236). It is given also as "Tekerli" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.16). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 41 in 1831,

335 in 1873, 469 in 1886, 534 in 1897, 641 in 1908, 807 in 1914 and 730 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). In 1918 the Azerbaijani population of the village were massacred or expelled by Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 248 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 303 in 1926, 416 in 1931 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101), 509 in 1939, 944 in 1959, 951 in 1970, 878 in 1979 (416, p.38) and about 1,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported by the state of Armenia from their historical lands or massacred. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Tekeli" [Təkəli] (175, p.16) which belongs to the Turkic tribe Gizilbash. The name of the tribe is also noted as "Teke" [Təkə] (238, p.214). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Artavaz". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.38).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°37′ N., longitude 44°34′ E.

**Tekerli** (Azerbaijani: ***Təkərli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], on the right tributary of the Abaran River, at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. It was marked in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.174) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). Following the settlement of Armenians there according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), its Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. In 1829 the Armenians from Alashkirt and Diyadin towns of Türkiye, and in 1877 from Mush and Sasun regions were settled in the village (416, p.100). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Tekeli" [təkəli] (175, p.16; 238, p.185). In the works of Armenian authors the name of the Tekeli [təkəli] tribe is also given as "Tekerli" [təkərli] (415, p.16), "Tekeli is the name of one of the Gizilbash tribes (175, p.16). Faruk Sümer notes that "The Tekeli" tribe belongs to the Dulgadirli tribe of Oghuz (238, p.p.184-185). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, it was renamed "Tsaghkashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.100).

Geogrpahic coordinates: latitude 40°30′ N., longitude 44°20′ E.

**Tekiye** (Azerbaijani: ***Təkiyə***) **-** a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 6 km to the southwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], on the right bank of the Kasakh River, at a height of 1,420 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Takya, Takka" [Təkyyə, Təkkə] (427, p.546). It was marked as "Pirta-kiyasi [Pirtə-kiyəsi]" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162) and as "Takka" [Təkkə] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.88) and as "Takiya" [Təkiyə] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -155 in 1831, 398 in 1873, 582 in 1886, 635 in 1897, 725 in 1908, 768 in 1914, 587 in 1916 and 428 in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by Armenian armed units. The Armenians from Mush, Bitlis and

*The village of Tekiye*

Ahlat provinces of Türkiye were moved and settled in the village in 1919-1920 (427, p.546). Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 179 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 175 in 1926 and 227 Azerbijanis in 1931(415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported from their historical- ethnic territories to Azerbaijan in 1948-1950. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Teke" [təkə] (321, p.74; 271, p.112). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, it was renamed "Bazmaghpyur". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.41).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°20′ N., longitude 44°18′ E.

**Tekneli** (Azerbaijani: ***Təknəli***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] Gukasyan district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 24 km to the north of the town of Gumru, in Ellar valley [Ellər dərəsi], at a height of 1,840 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 as the *timar* (manor) of Osman Mustafa oghlu, (manor of Osman, the son of Mustafa) with a revenue of 4,000 *akchas* (143, p.116). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.236). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Tekneli"[Təknəli] (35, p.183) engaged in pottery and stone massonry. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Goghovit". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.61).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°56′ N., longitude 43°50′ E.

**Tepedibi** (Azerbaijan: ***Təpədibi***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] Hoktemberyan district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre lies 9 km to the south of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdərabad], near the Araz River, at a height of 860 m above sea level. It was marked as "Tepedib" [Təpədib] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.237). Armenians were relocated to the village in 1831 from the Surmali and Igdir provinces of Türkiye (416, p.118). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were forced out of the village by Armenian militants. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "tepe" [təpə] and "dib" used in th sense of "a foot of the mountain" in Azerbaijani to denote "the village at the bottom of the hill". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed "Haykavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Armavir province (416, p.118).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 44°03′ E.

**Tepedolek** (Azerbaijani: ***Təpədölək***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,530 m above sea level. It is mentioned as "Tepedolik" [Təpədöllək] (415, p.42), "Tepedelik" [Təpədəlik] (427, p.426) in the works of Armenian authors. Until 1809 the inhabitans of the village had been Azerbaijanis. In 1810-1815 the Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Alashkirt and Erzurum were moved and settled in the village (427,

p.426). The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a rocky, mountainous place", and "dolek" [dölək] taken from the personal name "Done bilmez Dolek Uran" (Tenacious Dolek Uran) [Dönə bilməz Dölək Uran] mentioned in "The Book of Dede Korkut". The toponym means "A Hill which belongs to Dolek". It is an anthropotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, it was renamed "Arevik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.32).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°44′ N., longitude 43°53′ E.

**Tepekoy** (Azerbaijani: ***Təpəköy***) – a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, later in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 37 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru, on the eastern side of Lake Arpa, at a height of 2,027 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.237). The residents of the village were registered as the Garapapags. In the works of Armenian authors, the inhabitants of the village are described as Garapapags, one of the ethnic groups of Azerbaijanis (415, p.20, 105). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -199 in 1886, 303 in 1897, 296 in 1908 and 357 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p. 20-21, 104-105). The village was part of the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus, established in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920, as a result of the attack of Armenian armed groups, the village was destroyed, and the population fled to the villages of Kars province. After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, part of the village population returned to the village. Following the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, according to the Treaty of Kars (1921), the village was included in the Aleksandropol uyezd, as part of Aghbaba area. The Azerbaijani refugee families, who survived the massacres committed by Armenians near Iravan and Gumru, were also settled in the village. The village was inhabited by 71 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 138 in 1926, 174 in 1931 (415, p.21, 105), 772 in 1970 and 757 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (35, p.161). In October 1988 the Azerbaijanis were again expelled from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited mainly by the Armenians from Akhilkalak and Bogdanovka (Ninosminda) districts of Georgia. The toponym was coined by combining the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a small mountain, hill, mountain" and the word "koy" [köy] used to mean "a village" in Contemporary Turkish. The word "boyuk" [böyük] denotes a distinguishing feature (*"big").* Later, the villages "Boyuk Tepekoy [Böyük Təpəköy]" and "Kichik Tepekoy" [Kiçik Təpəköy] were merged into one village which was named "Tepekend". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Berdashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.46).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°03′ N., longitude 43°40′ E.

**Terp** (Azerbaijani: *Terp*) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan govenorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre lies 35 km to the south of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]), near the Kochbekchay [Köçbəkçay], the right tributary of the Jul [Cul çayı] River, at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. The name of the village was first mentioned in the 13th century (422, p.93). It is given in Armenian literature as "Derbi" (416, p.177). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 96 in 1831, 243 in 1873, 215 in 1886, 376 in 1897, 384 in 1904, 422 in 1914 and 504 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. Following the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 80 in 1922, 222 in 1926 and 408 Azerbaijanis in

1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of those who were deported were later able to return to their native village after 1950. In November 1988 the Azerbaijani population of the village were again deported by the state of Armenia. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "tarp/terp" (253, p.130) used to mean "a hillock" in Azerbaijani. This word is used in Arabic in the form of "derb" and means "a mountain pass or pass" (361, p. 69). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 27 February 1956, it was renamed "Saravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.177).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°43′ N., longitude 45°38′ E.

**Tezekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Təzəkənd***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 25 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Gəmərli]), to the southeast of the city of Iravan, at the foot of Bughutu Mountain (Buğutu dağı), at a height of 865 m above sea level. It was marked as "Tezekend" [Təzəkənd] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.235). In Russian literature it is noted as "Tatar's Tezekend". Until the formation of Zangibasar district in 14 January 1969, it had been subordinated to the Echmiadzin district. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 224 in 1897 and 75 in 1914 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. In 1919-1920 the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the oeconym "Tezekend" [Təzəkənd] consisting of the components "teze" meaning "new" and "kend" meaning "a settlement" to denote "a new settlement". In 1920 the name of the village was literally translated into Armenian as "Tezegyugh". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 November 1970, it was renamed "Ayntap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.20).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 44°28′ E.

**Tezekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Təzəkənd***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 39 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), at a height of 1,430 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but following the settlement of Armenians there, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined from the words "teze [təzə]" used to mean "new" in Azerbaijani, and "kend" [kənd] used to mean "a village". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed "Nor Gyugh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.p.148-149).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°16′ N., longitude 44°39′ E.

**Tezekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Təzəkənd***) – a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars province, later in the Aleksandropol uyezd, in the former Gizilgoch [Qizilqoç] (Ghukasyan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 44 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Turkish Tezekend" [Türk Təzəkəndi] (415, p.20). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.235). The village was inhabited by 129 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 166 in 1897, 40 in 1908 and 193 Azerbaijanis in

1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). In the works of Armenian authors, the population of the village is indicated as the Garapapags, an ethnic group of Azerbaijanis (415, p.20). In May 1918 the Armenian armed groups led by Andranik committed genocide in the village of Tezekend. Only some people were able to escape (7, p.75). In 1920 the Armenian families from Türkiye were settled in the village. Currently, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined from the words "teze" [təzə] (new) and "kend" [kənd]" (a village). Initially. it was renamed "Tezegyugh", and by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 21 October 1967, it was renamed "Tavshut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.81).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 43°48′ E.

**Tighit** (Azerbaijani: ***Tiğit***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 26 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. Until 1972 it had been within the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district. Its name was noted as "Tegit" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.54), as "Tighit " on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.240). It is noted as "Tghit" in the works of Armenian authors (419, p.72). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 92 in 1831, 217 in 1873, 241 in 1886, 333 in 1897, 410 in 1908, 488 in 1914 and 512 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported, and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by adding "it" which is a phoentic form of the plural suffix "-ut" to the ethnonym "Tug" ("Tigh" [Tiğ] is a form of the ethnonym "Tug") (286, p. 48) which belongs to the Gipchag Turkic tribe and means "a village where the Tughs live", "a place of residence of the Tughs, a village of the Tughs". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 30 July 1980, it was renamed "Teghenik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.82).

Geographic coordinates:latitude 40°25′ N., longitude 44°34′ E.

**Tokhanshali** (Azerbaijani: ***Toxanşalı***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies 3 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]), at a height of 840 m above sea level. It was noted as "Toghanshahlı" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99), as "Tokhanshahlı" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.48) The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. Armenians were moved from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran and settled in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "Togan" [toqan] (339, p. 555) used to mean "a big canal", "a ditch, canal" in Turkic and the ethnonym "Shahili" [Şahılı] (Shahli [Şahlı]) (142, p.73). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, it was renamed "Masis". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.132).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°04′ N., longitude 44°26′ E.

**Tokhluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Toxluca***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 61 km to the northeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], on the shores of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], in an area surrounded by mountains on all four sides, at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.115) dated 1728 and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.246). The ruins

*The village of Tokhluja*

of the 15th-19th-century historical monuments have survived in the village. There are graves attributed to the Oghuz in the village. The village was inhabited by 296 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 466 in 1873, 681 in 1886, 935 in 1897, 1,373 in 1914, 1,330 in 1916 and 1,199 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In the middle of March 1919, the Azerbaijanis were savagely expelled from the village by Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 1,176 in 1922, 1,403 in 1926, 1,723 in 1931 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115), 1,840 in 1939, 1,528 in 1959, 2,469 in 1970, 2,664 in 1979 (416, p.p.70-71) and 2,985 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.90). In November-December 1988 the villagers were deported from their historical-ethnic territories by the state of Armenia again having been exposed to the aggression of Armenians. At present, only Armenians live there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the phonetic form of the word "daghlija" [dağlıca] which means "a mountainous place" in the Azerbaijani language. The word "tokh" [tox], the first component of the toponym, is a phonetic form of the words "to", "togh" used in Turkic languages to mean "a mountain". The word "tog (tug)" is also used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a dam", "a barrier", "a fence" (299, p.570, 584) and means "a mountainous area". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, it was renamed "Drakhtik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.70-71).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°34′ N., longitude 45°13′ E.

**Tomardash** (Azerbaijani: ***Tomardaş***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 15 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, on the right bank of the Gotur River [Qotur çay], at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. It was noted as "Tumardash" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.129). Following the settlement of Armenians in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, moved to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tomar" (339, p.556) used to mean in Turkic "a swamp full of greenery and groundwater, hills, rocky place ", "a swamp in the mountains " and the word "dash"[daş] used to mean "a mountain, rock". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 31 May 1946, it was renamed "Vardakar" ("Gulludash" [Güllüdaş]). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.190).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°40′ N., longitude 43°55′ E.

**Toparli** (Azerbaijani: ***Toparlı***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 16 km to the north of the town of Gumru, at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. It is noted as "Taparlı" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.42). The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians from Türkiye according to the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the population gradually left the village. The village had been within the administrative-territorial division of the Leninakan district until 31 December 1937. The

toponym was coined on the basis of the word "toparlı" used to mean "compact", "bulk". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, it was renamed "Hatsik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.121).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 43°52′ E.

**Torpaggala** (Azerbaijani: ***Torpaqqala***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] Artashat district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre lies at a distance of 8 km from the town of Artashat (Gamarli) [Qəmərli], at a height of 875 m above sea level. It is noted as "Torpakhgala" [Topraxqala] in the works of Armenian authors. (415, p.48). The village was inhabited by 40 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 246 in 1873, 268 in 1886, 303 in 1897, 415 in 1908, 456 in 1914, 372 in 1916 (415, p.p. 48^49, 128-129) and 415 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.216). In March 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units (309, p.216). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 98 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 163 in 1926 and 197 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.48^49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, Armenians live there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "torpag" [torpaq] (253, p.131) used to mean "a country, territory" in Azerbaijani and the word "gala" [qala] meaning "a tower". It is a complex toponym formed on the basis of a relief. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949, it was renamed "Hnaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Ararat province (416, p.122).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°00′N., longitude 44°34′ E.

**Tovuz** (Azerbaijani: *Tovuz*) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. Until the beginning of the 19th century it had been a part of the Sultanate of Shamshaddin. Another name for the village was "Tovuzkend" [Tovuzkənd]. The provincial centre lies 64 km to the northeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), at a height of 1,000 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tov" used to mean "a mountain" in Turkic and the Turkic ethnonym "Uz" (238, p.78; 226, p.163; 66, p.33) known as one of the Oghuz tribes to denote "a place where the mountainous Uz (Oghuz) live". By decision of the Armenian parliament dated 4 July 2006, it was renamed "Tavush". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.196).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°54′ N., longitude 45°24′ E.

**Tovuzgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Tovuzqala***) – a town in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. Until the beginning of the 19th century it had been a part of the Sultanate of Shamshaddin. The provincial centre lies 54 km to the east of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara [Karvansara]), at a height of 930 m above sea level. The village was originally inhabited by Azerbaijanis, and following the settlement of Armenians in the region, the population gradually left the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tov" ( having the forms "to, tu, tav, tou, tau") used to mean "a mountain" (337, p.238; 339, p.554) in Turkic and the ethnonym "Uz" (oghuz) (238, p.78) and the

word "gala" [qala]" used to mean "a fortress" to denote "a fortress of the mountainous Uz (Oghuz)". It was renamed "Berd" (a fortress) in

*Tovuzgala*

1920. The first component of the ancient name of the town (Tovuz) was abbreviated, the second component, the word "qala" in the meaning of "a fortress" was translated into Armenian and the settlement was named "Berd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Tavush province (416, p.p.45-46).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°52′ N., longitude 45°23′ E.

**Tulnabi** (Azerbaijani: ***Tulnəbi***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre lies 31 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan, at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. It had been a part of the Ashtarak [Əştərək] district before the formation of the former Nairi district in 1972. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 227 in 1873, 321 in 1886, 261 in 1897, 219 in 1908, 406 in 1914, 353 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107), 379 in January 1918 (309, p.219). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis, the aboriginal inhabitants of the village, were deported having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units (309, p.219), and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "tul" (359, III (2), p.1466) used to mean "a fenced place" in Turkic and the personal name "Nebi" [Nəbi] to express "a fenced place which belongs to Nabi". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, it was renamed "Saralanj". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Kotayk province (416, p.175).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°23′ N., longitude 44°31′ E.

**Tulus (Dulus)** (Azerbaijani: ***Tulus (Dulus)***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre lies 109 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, at a height of 1,660 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur district in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. Its name was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.183). The name of the village was distorted and given as "Tolors" in the works of Armenian authors (419, p.80). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 142 in 1873, 176 in 1886, 263 in 1897 and 390 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units. In 1926, apart from the Armenians, only two Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.p.78-79). At present, only Armenians from Türkiye live in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Tolos" 359, III (2), p.1261), "teles" (180, p.21) which belongs to the ancient Turkic tribes. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Sunik province (416, p.197).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°27′ N., longitude 46°02′ E.

**Turk Garakilsasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Türk Qarakilsəsi***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre lies 5 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru, at a height of

1,462 m above sea level. Until 1937 it had been within the former Leninakan district. Its name was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.133), and was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.17). The village was inhabited by 410 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 484 in 1897, 554 in 1904 and 911 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.42-43, 122-123). In 1918 Armenian armed units committed massacres against Azerbaijanis and expelled the population from the village. The Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush, Sasun, Khnus (Hinis) and Kars provinces were settled in the village. At present, only Armenians live in the village. The village was named "Garakilsa", because it was built near a church of the Christian Turks (Gipchags) constructed with black stone. The ethnonym "Turk" [türk] at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature and indicates that its inhabitants are Turks (Azerbaijanis). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, it was renamed "Akhurik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Shirak province (416, p.11).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°45′ N., longitude 43°47′ E.

**Turk Gozalderesi** (Azerbaijani: ***Türk Gözəldərəsi***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aragats district (Alagoz [Alagöz]), in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre lies 55 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək], at the northern foot of Alagoz Mountain [Alagöz dağı], near the Garabulag River, at a height of 2,190 m above sea level. The name of the village was noted as "Yukhari Gozaldere" [Yuxarı Gözəldərə]", "Tatar's Gozaldere" [Tatar Gözəldərəsi] (415, p.4) in some sources, and marked as "Tatar's Gozaldere" [Tatar Gözəldərəsi] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.58). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 63 in 1831, 413 in 1873, 509 in 1886, 618 in 1897, 732 in 1904, 894 in 1914 and 716 in 1916 (415, p. 45, 96-97). In 1918 Armenian armed units committed massacres against Azerbaijanis again and expelled the population from the village. In 1918-1920 the Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Mush and Bitlis and from the Iranian provinces of Khoy and Salmas were settled in the village (415, p.97; 85, p.95). The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Turk" [türk] and the word "Gozaldere"[Gözəldərə] used to mean "flowery" to denote "the village Gozaldere [Gözəldərə] inhabited by Turks (Azerbaijanis)". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1946, it was renamed "Geghadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.53).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°37′ N., longitude 44°10′ E.

**Tuskulu (Tustulu)** (Azerbaijani: ***Tüskülü (Tüstülü)***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre lies 76 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], on the river bank, at a height of 1,940 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.249). Initially, only Azerbaijanis lived in the village. After the occupation of the Iravan Khanate by the Russian troops, Armenians were settled in this village. The village was inhabited by 241 Azerbaijanis, 123 Armenians in 1873, 196 Azerbaijanis, 144 Armenians in 1898 and 237 Azerbaijanis, 217 Armenians in 1914 (249 a, p.357). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village having been exposed to the attack of Armenian armed units. In 1922 only 42 Azerbaijanis returned to the village, and it was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1979. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Tustulu" [Tüstülü]". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, it was renamed "Lusakunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative area of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.93).

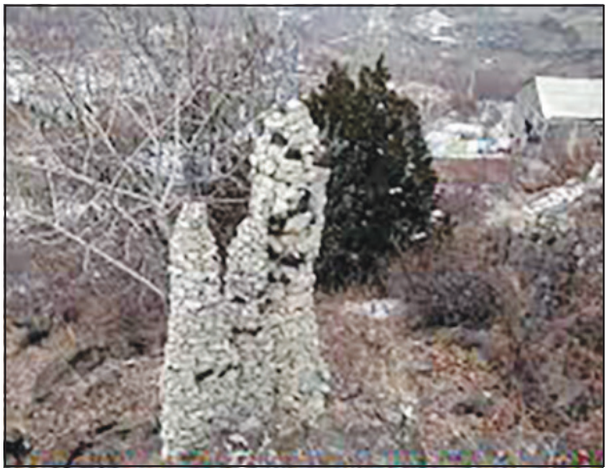
Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°10′ N., longitude 45°41′ E.

# U

**Uchunju Garakilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Üçüncü Qarakilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasian) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 39 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,970 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the settlement of Armenians in the region, they gradually abandoned the village. The name is coined by combining the ordinal number "uchunju" (the third) and the oeconym "Garakilsa". "Uchunju" is a word denoting a distinctive feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Dzorashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province of Armenia (416, p.127).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40⁰55'N., longitude 44⁰04'E.

**Ujan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ucan***) – a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 13 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək] and at a height of 1,150 m above sea level. It was mentioned as "Uchan" (143, p.90) in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.251). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 62 in 1831, 235 in 1873, 364 in 1886, 444 in 1897, 300 in 1908, 318 in 1914, 480 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109), 300 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.220). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and deported in 1919 (309, p.221). The Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Bitlis, Arjish and Van were removed and settled in the village (85, p.p.108-109; 416, p.200). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-an" to the Turkic ethnonym "Uj" [uc] (238, 147, 172-184) to denote "a place resided by the Uj or

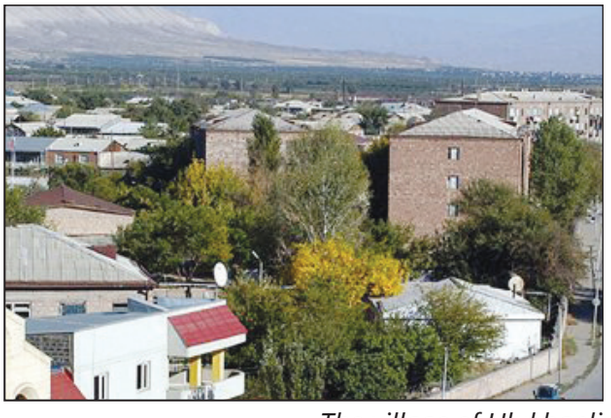


*The village of Ujan*

the village of the Uj". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.200).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°17'N., longitude 44°12'E.

**Ulukhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Uluxanlı***) – an urban-type settlement in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan



*The village of Ulukhanli*

govenorate, in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 18 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), near the Zangi River and at a height of 830 m above sea level. It

was mentioned in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.75) compiled in 1728 and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.252). It had been within the Gamarli (Artashat) district until the formation of the Zangibasar district. The Azerbaijani population of the village numbered 1,737 in 1831, 2,968 in 1873, 3,062 in 1886, 2,757 in 1897, 3,171 in 1908, 3,488 in 1914, 3,173 in 1918, 8,000 in 1919 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129; 309, p.216). In 1918 the Zangibasar National Council, which was formed to prevent Armenian aggression, operated in Ulukhanli. The Azerbaijanis were deported in late 1919 having been exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units. The Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their homes only after the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 1,882 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 1,948 Azerbaijanis, 72 Kurds and nine Armenians in 1926, 1,781 Azerbaijanis, five Armenians and 25 Kurds in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowland of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, some of those deported managed to return to their native lands. Ulukhanli was inhabited by 1,195 people in 1939, 3,138 in 1959, 4,961 in 1970, 8,142 in 1975, 13,248 in 1980 (416, p.132), the majority of those were Azerbaijanis. From November to December 1988 all the Azerbaijani population was deported from Armenia by the Armenian state. At present, the urban-type settlement is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Ulukhanli" (7, p.21). The village was renamed "Narimanli" in 1924. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 31 December 1937, the name of the village was initially changed to Zangibasar, and then it was renamed "Masis" on 31 July 1950. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province of Armenia (416, p.132).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°00′N, longitude 44°29′E.

**Urud** (Azerbaijani: ***Urud***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloglu (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 45 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), at a height of 1,450 m above sea level and near the Urud River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.252). The name of the village is mentioned as "Soyudlu" [Söyüdlü] (415, p.80) in the works of Armenian authors. The village was previously

*Stone tombs in the village of Urud*

*The village of Urud*

inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after Armenian settlement in the region, the Azerbaijanis left the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1897, three in 1926 (415, p.p.80-81). In the 1930s they were also deported. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is coined by adding the suffix "-ud" to the word "ur", meaning in Turkic "a fortress, a fort-hill, a hill" (339, p.415).

The word "ur" is used as "or" in Turkic (277, II p.119; 365, p.p. 466-467; 339, p.p.415-416). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.200).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°04'N., longitude 44°23'E.

**Urud** (Azerbaijani: ***Urud***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 97 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan, on the left bank of the Bazarchay River, and at a height of 1,420 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.252). In the works of Armenian authors "Orod" is mentioned as another name for the village (415, p.76). The village was inhabited by 111 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 222 in 1873, 270 in 1886, 359 in 1897, 435 in 1905 and 408 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The village inhabitants were deported by Armenian armed units in 1918 (309, p.205). The surviving Urud inhabitants could return to their homes only after the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia. The village was inhabited by 173 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 263 in 1926, 340 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147), 623 in 1959, 609 in 1970, 663 in 1979 (416, p.163) and 1,000 Azerbaijanis in 1986. In November 1988 the Azerbaijani population of the village of 125 households were deported from their historical and ethnic lands by the state of Armenia (244a, p.334). At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is coined by adding the Turkic suffix "-ud" denoting a place content to the word "ur" meaning "a mountain or a hill" (339, p.415) to denote "a village in a mountaneous or hilly place." By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the village was renamed "Vorotan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.163).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°29'N., longitude 46°08'E.

**Ushi (Ushu, Ushayan)** (Azerbaijani: ***Uşi (Üşü, Üşəyən)***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 3 km to the north of the town of Ashtarak and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. The 9th-11th- century historical monuments attributed to the Azerbaijanis' life have survived there. The name of the village is noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.162), in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.89) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.256). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 167 in 1831, 909 in 1873, 1,105 in 1886, 1,249 in 1897, 1,360 in 1908, 1,444 in 1914, 1,486 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109), 1,380 in 1918 (309, p.219) and 500 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.108-109).

*The village of Ushi*

Armenian armed groups attacked the village first in 1905, committed massacre and ousted the inhabitants. After the situation stabilized, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. The Azerbaijanis were massacred or displaced again by Armenian armed units in 1918 (309, p.219). In 1920 the Armenians from the Turkish provinces of Bitlis, Mush, Ahlat and Van were removed and settled in the village.

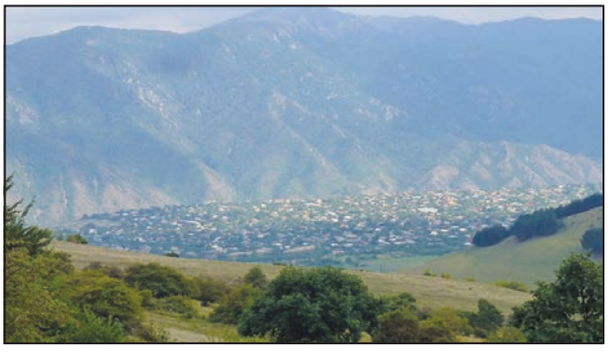
After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis could return to their ancestral lands. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 291 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 296 in 1926 and 33 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). By a special decree of the USSR government, Azerbaijanis were forcibly ousted from their historical-ethnic lands and relocated in Azerbaijan between 1948 and 1949. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is coined from the Turkic word "uch or ush" [uç/uş] meaning "a crest or peak" (339, p.585). In Turkic "ush/uch" is used in the meanings of "an end", "a beginning" (359, I (2), p.p.1719, 1771), "up", "a peak", "an edge" (339, p.585). Also, in the Garagalpac language "usha" means "a mountain peak, a summit" (339, p.585). The ending "-i" is a toponym-forming suffix. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.199).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°20'N., longitude 44°22'E.

**Uz** (Azerbaijani: ***Uz***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 109 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], and at a height of 1,610 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia after the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Book" (143, p.183) dated 1590, "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.150) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.251). In 1828-1829 Armenians were moved from Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran and settled in the village (416, p.199). Along with the Armenians, there lived eight Azerbaijanis in the village in 1886 (415, p.146). Later, the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village by Armenian armed units. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the ancient Turkic tribe "Uz" (238, p.78). By decision of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Uyts". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.199).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°31'N., longitude 46°03'E.

**Uzunlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Uzunlar***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 47 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), and at a height of 1,125 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the settlement of Armenians in the region, they were forced to flee the village. The toponym was coined from the corresponding tribal name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet



*The village of Uzunlar*

of Armenian SSR dated 30 September 1967, the village was renamed "Odzun". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.209).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°03'N., longitude 44°36'E.

**Uzunoba** (Azerbaijani: ***Uzunoba***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberian) district,

in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 13 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), on the left bank of the Araz River, and at a height of 877 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.93) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.251). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the settlement of Armenians in the region, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The toponym is coined by combining the word "uzun" meaning in Azerbaijani "spacious, large" and "oba" meaning "a village, settlement, homeland", "a migratory place of several huts or tents where migrants or stockbreeders permanently live" (11, p.431). The toponym means "a big village". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Argavand". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province of Armenia according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.29).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$03'N., longitude 44$^0$05'E.

**Uzuntala** (Azerbaijani: ***Uzuntala***) – is a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 17 km to the northeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), and at a height of 500 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the settlement of Armenians in the region, they gradually abandoned the village. The

*The village of Uzuntala*

toponym was coined by combining the word "uzun" meaning in Azerbaijani "big, vast" and the word "tala" meaning "an open place in the forest". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was initially renamed "Onut", then "Aygehovit" on 12 February 1969. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.18).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$58'N., longitude 45$^0$15'E.

# V

**Vaghudi** (Azerbaijani: ***Vağudi***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 95 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Bazarchay, at a distance of 3 km from the village of Aghudi and at a height of 1,575 m above sea level. The settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia after the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.47). There were three villages named Vaghudi: The First Vaghudi, the Second Vaghudi and the Third Vaghudi (415, p.76). The Vaghudi village was formed by merging those three villages. The village was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 653 in 1873, 926 in 1886, 1,286 in 1897, 1,395 in 1908 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were first attacked, massacred or deported by Armenian armed groups in 1905. After the stabilization of the situation, the surviving inhabitants could return to their homes. The Azerbaijanis were massacred or displaced again by Armenians armed units in 1918. Following these incidents, Armenians were removed from abroad and settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of

*The village of Vaghudi*

Armenia, the Azerbaijanis could return to their village. Along with the Armenians, there lived 131 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 226 in 1926, 336 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147) and 700 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.182-183). By the end of 1988, about 2,000 Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were massacred or forced to flee by the state of Armenia. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The name of the village was coined by adding "v-" to the beginning of the toponym "Aghudi". The toponyms "Aghudi" and "Vaghudi" have the same semantic feature (See Aghudi). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Vaghatin". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province of Armenia (416, p.186).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39$^0$30′N., longitude 46$^0$07′E.

**Valiaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Vəliağalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 28 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar), near Lake Goycha [Göyçə], and at a height of 2,000 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (338, p.48). The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. Following the Treaty of Turkmanchay, the Armenians removed from Türkiye in 1828-1829 were settled in the village (386, p.p.595-598). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 41 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.66-67). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical territories by Armenian armed units. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the multi-generational family name "Valiaghali" formed by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [-lı] to the personal name "Valiagha". In 1920 the village was renamed "Dzoragyugh". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.126).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°10′ N., longitude 45°11′E.

**Vali (Valikend)** (Azerbaijani: ***Vəli (Vəlikənd)***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 41 km to the northeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara) and at a height of 750 m above sea level. The village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until the settlement of Armenians in the region. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Vali". It is an antropotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 May 1939, the name of the village was changed to "Tsakhkavan". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.101).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$01′N., longitude 45$^0$07′E.

**Varmaziar (Vermazyar)** (Azerbaijani: ***Varmaziar (Vermazyar)***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 36 km to the east of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) and at a height of 853 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.49). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis 61 in 1831 (415, p.152). In 1828-1829 the Armenians from Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran were removed and settled in the village, gradually displacing Azerbaijanis (427, p.424; 416, p.31). At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the words "var" meaning "a valley, a ravine" in Turkic (339, p.113) and "mazar" meaning "a tomb, a pilgrimage, a grave" in Arabic (104, p.341) to denote "a village in the valley". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the name of the village was changed to "Arevashat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province of Armenia (416, p.31).

Geographic coordinate: latitude 40$^0$08′N., longitude 42$^0$22′E.

**Vartanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Vartanlı***) – a settlement in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located on the left bank of the Pambak River which is at a distance of 1 km from Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa, Kirovakan) and at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited only by Azerbaijanis, later Armenians and Azerbaijanis lived together in the village. According to the statistical data of 1873, there lived 600 people (330 men, 270 women) in 88 households, out of which 343 were Azerbaijanis in 58 households and 257 Armenians in 30 households, respectively. In 1886, 849 people lived in 108 households - 550 Azerbaijanis in 72 houses and 299 Armenians in 36 (99a, p.149). In 1918 the inhabitants of the village of Vartanli were gathered in a sheepcot and set on fire by Andranik's order. On 26-27 November 1988 the inhabitants of the Vartanli village suffered a dreadful fate; 600 Azerbaijanis from 180 households were exposed to the massacre committed by Armenians. Joining with local Armenians, the armed groups from Kirovakan brutally killed 14 Azerbaijanis, and dozens received bodily injuries. Those who survived hid in forests during the daytime and walked 13-14 nights to get to the Gazakh [Qazax] district. In general, about 30 people were brutally killed in those days in the Gugark province (7, p.138). The toponym was coined from a personal name. The name of the village Vartanli was initially renamed "Khndzorut" in 1953, then "Shaumian" in 1955. It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.154).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°47′ N., longitude 44°31′E.

# Y

**Yaghdan** (Azerbaijani: ***Yağdan***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 37 km to the northwest of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa) and at a height of 1,350 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.104). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1818-1821 the Greeks removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. Following that process, the Azerbaijanis gradually abandoned the village. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yag" used in Turkic in the meaning of "a homeland" (299, p.237) and "don" (dan) meaning "a hill" in Turkic (399, p.188). The toponym denotes "a land, homeland on the hill". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.143).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41$^0$30′N., longitude 44$^0$30′E.

**Yagublu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yaqublu***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the present Lori province. It was the centre of the Gugark district which was established in 1964 and abolished in 1995. The provincial centre is located 2 km to the northeast of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), near the Pambak River and at a height of 1,325 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.305). Along with the Armenians, 43 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1897 (415, p.p.43-52). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Yagublu" (92, p.23). It is an ethnotoponym. The village was initially renamed "Meghrud" by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 April 1945, then "Gugark" on 25 May 1983. It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.63).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$48′N., longitute 44$^0$32′E.

**Yamanjali** (Azerbaijani: ***Yamancalı***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 10 km to the north of the town of Artashat, next to the village of Inakli and at a height of 895 m above sea level. The name of the village was noted as "Imanjli" [Imanclı] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.101). Armenian literature indicates that the village was built in 1897 and the counting of the population started from that year respectively (416, p.68). however, this contradicts the reality. In "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 the village was noted as "Yamanjli" among the villages included into the Karni and Vedi areas, and the income of the village was estimated in 5,000 *akchas* (143, p.101). In his book "The Population of Soviet Armenia in 1831-1931" published in Armenian in Iravan in 1932 Z. Gorgodian clearly points out that the village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis in 1831, 1873 and 1886 (415, p.p.128-129). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -137 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 214 in 1873, 199 in 1886, 257 in 1897, 272 in 1908, 300 in 1914, 280 in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129) and 763 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.216). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units (309, p.216) and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis that survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 67 in 1926 and 66 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz Lowlands of Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were relocated in Azerbaijan between 1948 and 1953. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Yamanjali". It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Deghchut". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.68).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40⁰01'N., longitude 44⁰32'E.

**Yanigpaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Yanıqpəyə***) – a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 102 km to the north of the town of Gavar (Kavar) and at a height of 1,575 m above sea level. The village was marked as "Yanikhgaya [Yanıxqaya]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.306). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 133 in 1897 and 226 in 1919 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117). The inhabitants were ousted having been exposed to massacre committed by Armenian armed units in March 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, those who survived were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 150 in 1922, 171 in 1926, 197 in 1931, 254 in 1939, 387 in 1959, 524 in 1970, 536 in 1979 (415, p.p.32-33, 116-117; 416, p.21) and 450 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.88). In November and December 1988 the village inhabitants were forced to flee from their homes by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "yanig [yanıq]" and "paya [pəyə]". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Meshakand [Meşəkənd]", then "Antaramech [Antarameç]" on 3 April 1991. It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.21).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40⁰41'N, longitude 45⁰08'E.

**Yanikh** (Azerbaijani: ***Yanıx***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 13 km to the northeast of the settlement of Martuni, on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], and at a height of 2,275 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.306). The village was inhabited by 194 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 245 in 1886, 303 in 1897, 360 in 1908, 730 in 1914 and 423 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, those who survived were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 66 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 37 Azerbaijanis and 163 Armenians in 1926 (415, p.67, 141). Armenians were removed to the village between 1922 and 1925. The Azerbaijanis were again deported in 1929-1930 and only the Armenians remained in the village. The toponym was coined from the word "yanig" meaning in Azerbaijani "a burnt, arid place" (278, p.166). By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Nshkhark". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.p.146-147).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40⁰00'N., longitude 45⁰14'E.

**Yarpizli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yarpızlı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 65 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] and at a height of 2,040 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.306). The village was inhabited by 121 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 398 in 1873, 465 in 1886, 584 in 1897, 719 in 1908, 815 in 1914, and 771 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). In January 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed units and the village was set on fire (309, p.249). The village was inhabited by the Armenians who were removed from Iran in 1828-1829 and from Turkish provinces of Kars and Mush in 1918-1920 (416, p.91). After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis who survived

were able to return to the village. Along with the few Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye, 336 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922, 419 in 1926, and 547 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 12-113). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan between 1948 and 1950. However, a part of Azerbaijanis returned to Yarpizli later. For the third time, the Azerbaijani population of Yarpizli was completely deported from the village by the Armenian state in 1988. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" [-lı] to the wild herbal name "yarpiz" [yarpız]. It is a phytotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the name of the village was changed to "Lchavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province of Armenia (416, p.91).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$09′N., longitude 45$^0$36′E.

**Yasovul** (Azerbaijani: ***Yasovul***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhurian) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 11 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü] and at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. The village had been under the subordination of the Leninakan district until 1937. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.132). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, after the Armenians from Türkiye were removed and settled in the village by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The toponym denotes "a yasavul's village" being coined from the word "yasavul" meaning "the person who implements Shah's decree". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Hovuni". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.124).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$52′N., longitude 43$^0$48′E.

**Yashil** (Azerbaijani: ***Yaşıl***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 38 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, to the west of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain and at a height of 1,675 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Yeshil" (415, p.34). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.307). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis -18 in 1831, 235 in 1873, 227 in 1886, 410 in 1897, 255 in 1908, 273 in 1914, and 377 Azerbaijanis in 1916. (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119). The village was exposed to Armenian aggression, and its inhabitants of the village were deported from their historcial-ethnic lands in 1919 (309, p.221), and the Armenians and Kurds from Türkiye were settled in the village (415, p.119). At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the word "yashil" which means the "green" colour. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Kakavadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.111).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40$^0$20′N., longitude 44$^0$00′E.

**Yayji** (Azerbaijani: **Yaycı**) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 79 km to the north of the town of Gapan and at a height of 1,730 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.305). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, however after the Armenians had been settled in the region, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the

village. The toponym was coined from the name of the Turkic tribe "Yayji" [Yaycı] (321, p.74). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 July 1968, the name of the village was changed to "Harzhis [Harjis]". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.130).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°26'N., longitude 46°13'E.

**Yayiji** (Azerbaijani: ***Yayıcı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunuk province. The provincial centre is located 48 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar (Kavar), next to the Zangi River, on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] and at a height of 1,750 m above sea level. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.115) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.305). In 1829-1830 and in 1915-1920 the Armenians from Maku Province of Iran were removed and settled in the

*The village of Yayiji*

village (416, p.77). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17). At the beginning of the 20th century, in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. The name of the settlemt was coined from the ethnonym "Yayiji" [Yayıcı], one of the Oghuz tribes (321, p.74; ASE, Vol.5, p.51). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Dzovaber". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.77).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°34'N., longitude 44°47'E.

**Yekanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Yekanlar***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 23 km to the southeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü] and at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. The name of the village was indicated as "Yeghanlar [Yeğanlər]" and "Yeginlar [Yeginlər]" in the works of Armenian authors. (415, p.24; 427, p.430). It was also marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.91). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830 the Armenians from the village of Jamishli [Camışlı] of the Kars province and partly from the Sarigamish and Erzurum regions were removed and settled in the village (427, p.430). After the settlement of Armenians in the village, the Azerbaijani inhabitants gradually left their homes. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Yeganlar". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 15 July 1969, the village was renamed "Arevshad". It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province according to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995 (416, p.33).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°38' N., longitude 44°02' E.

**Yelgovan** (Azerbaijani: ***Yelqovan***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre is located 40 km to the southwest of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta) and at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.36) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. In 1829 the Armenians from the Bayazid province of Türkiye were removed and settled in the village (85, p.266). The village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.46-47). The Azerbaijanis were ousted by

Armenian militants in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the herbal name "yelgovan" meaning "a herb or its seed which has been spread by wind" in Azerbaijani (10, p.528). It is a phytotoponym. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.114).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°16′ N., longitude 44°39′ E.

**Yengija** (Azerbaijani: ***Yengicə***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 13 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the tributary of the Vedi River and at a height of 860 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.50) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 189 in 1873, 199 in 1886, 313 in 1897, 470 in 1904 and 517 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian militants and deported from the village. Armenians from abroad were resettled there. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 162 Azerbaijanis, 187 Armenians in 1922; 194 Azerbaijanis, 160 Armenians and Kurds in 1926; and 182 Azerbaijanis, 195 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly resettled from their historical and ethnic territories in 1948-1949. Only Armenians remain in the village. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-ja" [-cə] to the word "yengi" which means "fresh, new". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village was changed to "Sisavan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.180).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°54′ N., longitude 44°40′ E.

**Yengija** (Azerbaijani: ***Yengicə***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 25 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 855 m above sea level. It was noted as Yenija [Yenicə] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.75) and marked as Yengija [Yengicə] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). It had been within the Gamarli (Ashtarak) district until the establishment of the Zangibasar district. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 75 in 1908, 90 in 1914, and 46 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49. 128-129). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and deported, and the Armenians from Türkiye were removed and settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes. Along with the Armenians, 20 Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1922 (415, p.p.128-129), and they were deported from the village in 1924-1925 again. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the augmentative suffix "-ja [cə]" to the word "yengi". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Norabats". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.150).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°06′ N., longitude 44°25′E

**Yenikoy** (Azerbaijani: **Yeniköy**) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağın] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 7 km to the southwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü], on the west bank

of the Arpachay and at a height of 1,450 m above sea level. Until 1897 the village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The same year 285 Armenians were resettled in the village and the Azerbaijanis were ousted. Only three Azerbaijanis stayed in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yeni" meaning "new" and "koy [köy]" meaning "a village" in Turkic. The village was initially renamed "Kharkov", then by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia dated 4 July 2006, it was changed to "Norshen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.153).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°31′N., longitude 43°36′E.

**Yukhari Adyaman** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Adyaman***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 35 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] and at a height of 1,980 m above sea level. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.61) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus

*The village of Yukhari Adyaman*

(348, p.7). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the area. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.64-65). At the beginning of the 20th century, the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited by the Armenians removed from the Alashkirt region of Türkiye in 1828-1829 (427, p.849). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 7 December 1945, the village was renamed "Verin Getashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.192).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°07′ N., longitude 45°14′ E.

**Yukhari Aghbash** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Ağbaş***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village is Kharaba Aghbash [Xaraba Ağbaş] (415, p.46). The provincial centre is located 13 km to the north of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 960 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). The village was inhabited by 91 Azerbaijanis in 1893, 89 in 1886, 183 in 1897, 132 in 1904, 172 in 1914 and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1916. (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and deported from the village, and the Armenians from abroad were removed and settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes in the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 113 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 117 in 1926, and 89 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic territories to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the Turkic ethnonym "Aghbash" [Ağbaş] (238, p.323; 92, p.24). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 1 December 1949,

the village was renamed "Abovian". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.6).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°02′ N., longitude 44°32′ E.

**Yukhari Aghdan** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Ağdan***) – a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 5 km to the southeast of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), on the bank of the Aghdan River and at a height of 850 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature, "agh" [ağ] meaning "small, low, not tall" (94. p.68) and "dan" meaning "a desert, an open space" (287, p.470). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 May 1967, the village was renamed "Aghdan", and by decision dated 25 January 1978, renamed "Gandzakar". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.51).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 45°09′ E.

**Yukhari Aghjagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Ağcaqala***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 40 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, located on the southwestern side of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain and at a height of 1,600 m above sea level. The village was also noted as "Yukhari Hajigala" [Yuxarı Hacıqala] (415, p.34; 427, p.545). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 70 in 1831, 354 in 1873, 405 in 1886, 489 in 1897, 306 in 1904, 406 in 1914, 500 in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117) and 308 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (415, p.220; 309, p.220). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, who were exposed to Armenian aggression, were massacred or deported (309, p.220). In 1915-1918 Armenians were removed from the villages of the Turkish provinces of Sasun, Mush and Bayazid and the Mosul province of Iraq and settled in the village. (427, p.545, p.192). Having falsified historical facts in their works, Armenian authors indicate that the village was inhabited by Armenians in 1831-1897 and the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were introduced as Armenians (427, p.545). The name of the settlement was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy, the word "aghja" [ağca] meaning "whitish or grayish field, area" in Turkic (93, p.p.22-23) and "gala" to denote "a settlement near the fortress built on grayish soil." By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Verin Bazmaberd". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.192).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°22′ N., longitude 44°01′ E.

**Yukhari Akhta** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Axta***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kutayk province. The provincial centre is located 5 km to the southeast

*The village of Yukhari Akhta*

of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta), at the foot of Inakdagh [İnəkdağ] Mountain and at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.23). The original inhabitants of the village were

Azerbaijanis. From time to time they have been exposed to massacre by Armenian armed groups and expelled from their native lands. In 1828-1829 the Armenians from Khoy, Maku, Salmas provinces of Iran and from Türkiye were settled in the village (386, p.p.591-594; 416, p.88). As a result, the number of Azerbaijanis was reduced. The village was inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17). At the beginning of the 20th century the Azerbaijanis were completely ousted from their native lands. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the ethnonym "Akhtachi" [axtaçı] (akhta) attributed to a branch of the Padars, one of the Oghuz tribes (93, p.28; 286, p.57; 211, p.235). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Lernanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.88).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°28′ N., longitude 44°47′ E.

**Yukhari Akhtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Axtala***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district at the foot of Lalvar Mountain, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 4 km to the east of the town of Vanadzor (Boyuk Garakilsa), on the Akhtala-Shamlig [Axtala-Şamlıq] road and at a height of 1,375 m above sea level. In 1886 the village was under the subordination of the Lori-Pambak province. The village was inhabited by 76 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 30 in 1897 and 161 Azerbaijanis in 1916. (415, pp.67, 98-99). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed units, massacred or deported from the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 77 Azerbaijanis, 27 Greeks in 1922, 82 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 119 Azerbaijanis, 30 Greeks in 1931 (415, p.p.67, 98-99). The Greeks were settled in the village to work in copper mines in the 1770s. In November 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely ousted from their historical and ethnic territories by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians as well as several Greeks. The toponym was coined from the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the Turkic ethnonym "Akhta" [Axta] (93, p.28; 286, p.57). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of the Lori province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°10′ N., longitude 44°46′ E.

**Yukhari Alchali** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Alçalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni), in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 53 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar (Kavar), on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə], next to the Alchali River and at a height of 1,950 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 99 in 1831, 371 in 1873, 505 in 1886, 701 in 1897, 838 in 1908, 921 in 1914 and 815 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). İn 1918 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were massacred or expelled by Armenian militants, and the Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power on the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 134 Azerbaijanis and 88 Armenians in 1922; 142 Azerbaijanis and 252 Armenians in 1926; 205 Azerbaijanis and 511 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-li" [lı] to the fruit name "alcha". The word "yukhari" denotes a distinctive feature. It is a phytotoponym. In 1950 the villages of Ashaghi Alchali and Yukhari Alchali

were merged and named "Alchali". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 27 September 1968, the village was renamed "Ardzvanist". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.35).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°09′ N., longitude 45°30′ E.

**Yukhari Aylanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Əylənli*)** – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 21 km to the northeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), to the southwest of Alagoz [Alagöz] mountain and at a height of 875 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Aylanli-Abdulrahman" [Əlyanlı-Əbdülrəhman] (415, p.80).

*The village of Yukhari Aylanli*

It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.8). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. According to the Treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), the Armenians who removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. The village was inhabited by 50 Azerbaijanis along with the Armenians in 1831 (415, p.150). They were ousted from the village by Armenians in the 1840s. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the Turkic tribal name "Aylanli". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Tsakhkunk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.101).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°08′ N, longitude 44°14′ E.

**Yukhari Chanakhchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Çanaxçı*)** – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 56 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), in Ordundara, above the Ordun River, at a distance of 90 versts from Yerevan and at a height of 1,730 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). The village was inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.156). In 1828-1829 the Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. The Armenians gradually ousted the Azerbaijanis from the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "yukhari" denoting a distinguishing feature and the Turkic tribal name "Chanakhchi" [çanaxçı] (407, p.88). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the village was renamed "Sovetashen", later by decision dated 3 April 1991, it was changed to "Dzangakatun". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.76).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°48′ N., longitude 45°03′ E.

**Yukhari Charbakh** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Çarbax*)** – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village is "Chaharbagh" [Çaharbağ] (415, p.50). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.280). The village was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 201 in 1873, 241 in 1886, 242 in 1897, 347 in 1904 and 386 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed units and the Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were

settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 177 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 201 in 1926 and 264 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51,130-131). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were removed to Azerbaijan in 1948. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature, "char" meaning "an abyss, a precipice" (359. III (2), p.1859), and "bagh" meaning "a garden" in Turkic. After the villages of Yukhari Charbakh and Ashaghi Charbakh had been merged under the name of "Charbakh", it was integrated into the Shengavit district of the Yerevan city in 1933.

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°08′ N., longitude 44°29′ E.

**Yukhari Ganlija** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qanlıca***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhurian) district, in the present Shirak province. The provincial centre is located 7 km to the northwest of the town of Gumru [Gümrü] and at a height of 1,620 m above sea level. It had been within the Leninakan district until 1837. The Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, were deported in 1828 and the Armenians removed from Türkiye between 1828 and 1830 were settled in the village. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the name of the ancient Turkic tribe "Ganli" [Qanlı] followed by the suffix "–ja" [-ca] (228, p.13, 64; 321, p.43, 86; 393, p.42). It is an ethnotoponym. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 26 April 1946, the village was renamed "Marmashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Shirak province (416, p.p.133-134).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°50′ N., longitude 43°46′ E.

**Yukhari Garagoymaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qaraqoymaz***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 41 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak, at the southwest foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain and at a height of 1,850 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117) and noted as "Garakovmaz" in "The Collection of Data on the Caucasus" (vol. 5, Tiflis, 1879, №277). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 142 in 1897, 224 in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 118-119) and 394 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.219). In March 1918 the village inhabitants, who were exposed to the aggression by Armenian armed units, were deported (309, p.219), and the Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Sasun and Mush were settled in the village. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The name of the village was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature, "gara" meaning "high, lofty, towering; a mountain, a summit, a peak" (94, p.71; 339, p.256), "koy" [köy] meaning "a village" (339, p.282) and "mas/maz" meaning "the southern slope of a mountain; the woodless side of a mountain" in Turkic (339, p.369). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 12 November 1946, the village was renamed "Verin Sasunashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.194).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°22′ N., longitude 43°59′E.

**Yukhari Garkhin** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qarxın***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 37 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad) [Sərdarabad], on the left bank of the Araz River and at a height of 835 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.123). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 885 in 1831, 967 in 1873, 991 in 1886, 1,186 in 1897, 1,153 in 1904,

1,304 in 1914, 893 in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153) and 1,153 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.219). In the late February-early March of 1918, the village was exposed to the attack of Armenian armed units and the inhabitants were deported from their historical and ethnic territories (309, p.219). In 1918-1920 the Armenians and Yezidis removed from the Surmeli province of Türkiye were settled in the village (416, p.171). At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani and the Turkic ethnonym "Garkhin" [Qarxın] (referred to also as "Gargin" [Qarqın] or "Karkin" [Karkın] in sources) of the Oghuz (238, p.300). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 4 April 1946, the village was renamed "Jrarat". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.171).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°44′ N., longitude 44°05′E.

**Yukhari Giratagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Girətağ*)** – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 19 km to the northwest of the town of Gapan, on the left bank of the Giratagh River, one of the left tributaries of the Okhchu River and at a height of 1,700 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.134). The village was inhabited by 537 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 328 in 1897, 666 in 1904 and 289 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In 1905 for the first time, the Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed units. After the stabilization of the situation, the inhabitants who survived were able to return to their homes. The Azerbaijanis were again attacked and expelled from the village by Armenian armed units in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet Armenia in the territory of the present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 71 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 223 in 1926, 396 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135), 139 in 1939, 310 in 1959, 120 in 1979 (427, p.868) and 130 Azerbaijanis in 1986 (24 a, p.352). The Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village by the Armenian state in November 1988. The toponym was coined by combining the words "kir" [kır] meaning "a remote, a barren area, a plain" in Old Turkic (359, II (1), p.733) and "tagh" (dagh) (339, p.537). The word "yukhari" at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature. Since 1991 the village has been named "Verin Giratagh". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.193).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°14′ N., longitude 46°16′ E.

**Yukhari Godakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Gödəkli*)** – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 11 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan and at a height of 1,025 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.127). The village was inhabited by 201 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 79 in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57,134-135). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed units and deported. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 132 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 118 in 1926, 163 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135), 221 in 1939, 180 in 1959, 275 in 1970 and 381 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.86). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Godakli" which is related to the Turkic Gazakhlar tribe (386, p.535). "Yukhari" denotes a distinctive feature. By decision of the Armenian Parliament dated 4 July 2006, the

village was renamed "Vardavank". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.190).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°14′ N., longitude 46°30′ E.

**Yukhari Goylasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qoylasar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Ashtarak) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was "Ulya Goylasar [Ulya Qoylasar]" (415, p.48). The provincial centre is located 8 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 865 m above sea level. It was noted as "Yukhari Guyuluhasar" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.49). The main inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. Armenians were removed to the village from the Khoy and Salmas provinces of Iran in 1828-1830 (427, p.771). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 121 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 157 in 1873, eight in 1886 and five in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). Starting from the late 1870s the Azerbaijanis were forced out from the village and in 1905-1906 were completely ousted by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The fort in the large central square of the village was surrounded by high thick walls and had 20 towers at the corners. The name of the village was originated from that fort. Goylasar is a distorted form of "Galahasar", a combination of the words "gala" and "hasar" which means "a walled fortress" (371, p.284). The word "yukhari" at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Bambakavan", and by decision dated 25 January 1978, renamed "Byuravan". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.48).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 44°00′ N., longitude 44°31′E.

**Yukhari Khatunarkh** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Xatunarx***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 34 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir (Serdarabad), next to the Boyuk Garasu [Böyük Qarasu] River and at a height of 835 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.262). Until 1828 the village had been inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After the Treaty of Turkmenchay, the Armenians removed from Khoy County of Iran were settled in the village in 1828-1829 (427, p.138) and the Azerbaijanis were deported by Armenian militants. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The village was built by Khatun, the wife of the Khan of Iravan Safigulu khan (1655-1680) on the bank of the canal from the Boyuk Garasu River and named Khatunarkh in her honour. Hence its name (427, p.138). The word "yukhari" at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Aknashen". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.p.11-12).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 44°17′E.

**Yukhari Kilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Kilsə***) – a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark (Garakilsa) district, in the present Lori province. The provincial centre is located 14 km to the southeast of the town of Gugark, on the right bank of the Pambak River and at a height of 1,800 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 154 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (415, p.p.54-55,132-133), 96 in 1922, 130 in 1926 and 575 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.317). In November-December 1988 the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forcibly ousted from their historical and ethnic lands by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and "kilsa" which means a religious centre. The name "Kilsa" (later

"Yukhari Kilsa") is related to the Alban church built in the 15th century in the village of Yukhari Kilsa (85, p.317). The Alban Church was destroyed in 1935. At present, the village is named "Kilisa".

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°45'N., longitude 44°25' E.

**Yukhari Korpulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Körpülü***) – a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. The provincial centre is located 60 km to the northwest of the town of Ijevan (Karvansara), in the valley of Guruchay and at a height of 600 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 361 in 1886, 402 in 1897, 440 in 1908, 427 in 1914 and 792 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17; 100-101). The inhabitants of the village were massacred by Armenian armed units and expelled in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 523 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 530 in 1926, 630 in 1931 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101), and 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.329). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were again expelled from their native village by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The village was built next to the historical monument of the 12th century Sinig Korpu [Sınıq Körpü] (Girmizi Korpu) [Qırmızı Körpü] and therefore, was named "Korpulu." "Yukhari" denotes a distinctive feature. By decision of the Parliament of Armenia dated 4 July 2006, the village was renamed "Zorakap". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Tavush province (416, p.79).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 41°13' N., longitude 44°55' E.

**Yukhari Nejili** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Necili***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 20 km to the north of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 835 m above sea level. Until the establishment of the Zangibasar (Masis) district in 1969 the village had been within the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.186). The village was inhabited by 155 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 540 in 1873, 654 in 1886, 791 in 1897, 933 in 1908, 945 in 1914 and 732 Azerbaijanis in 1916. (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In late 1918 and early 1919 the inhabitants were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and deported from the village (309, p.220). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 319 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 365 in 1926, and 627 in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In November and December 1988 the Azerbaijanis were deported by the Armenian state from their historical and ethnic teritories. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "yukhari" denoting a distictive feature and the name of the Turkic tribe "Najli" [Nəcli] (Nejili) (Necili) (143, p.30). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Nizami". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.146).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05' N., longitude 44°24'E.

**Yukhari Pirtikan** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Pirtikan*)** – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 61 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək] and at a height of 1,990 m above sea level. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.202). The Armenians removed from the Mush and Eleshkirt provinces of Türkiye in 1831 were settled in the village of Yukhari Pirtikan. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" which denotes a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy, "pir" in the meaning of "a temple" and the ethnonym "Tikan" of the Kipchak Turks (286, p.66). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 2 March 1940, the village was renamed "Tsakhkasar". According

to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7

*The village of Yukhari Pirtikan*

November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.100).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°27′ N., longitude 43°53′E.

**Yukhari Turkmanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Türkmənli***) – a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. The provincial centre is located 15 km to the southeast of the town of Armavir [Sərdarabad], next to the Boyuk Garasu River [Böyük Qarasu] and at a height of 837 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.248). The village was inhabited by 64 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 262 in 1873, 360 in 1886, 438 in 1897, 510 in 1904, 540 in 1914, 460 in 1916 and 460 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The village was attacked by Armenian armed units in spring 1919, the inhabitants were massacred or ousted from their historical and ethnic territories. The Armenians removed from the Sasun province of Türkiye were settled in the village between 1915 and 1918 (427, p.304). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and eight Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijani inhabitants were expelled from the village in the mid-1930s. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the ethnonym "Turkman" of the Gizilbash followed by the suffix "–li" [li] (175, p.18). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Apaga". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Armavir province (416, p.23).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05′ N., longitude 44°15′E.

**Yukhari Shorja** (Azerbaijani: **Yuxarı Şorca**) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 84 km to the southeast of the town of Qavar [Kəvər] and at a height of 2,340 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). Other names for the village were "Tatar Shorjasi" [Tatar Şorcası],

*The village of Yukhari Shorja*

"Bashkeyti" [Başkeyti], "Shorjali Keyti" [Şorcalı Keyti] (415, p.26). The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 123 in 1873, 158 in 1886, 218 in 1897, 248 in 1908, 283 in 1914 and 269 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled from their village by Armenians in April 1919 (309, p.305). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1920, the situation stabilized and the Azerbaijanis that survived were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 204 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 253 in 1926, 295 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113), 402 in 1939, 390 in 1959, 592 in 1970, 710 in

1979 (416, p.193) and 1,440 Azerbaijanis in 1987 (85, p.p.288-289). The Azerbaijanis were again forcibly expelled from their historical and ethnic territories by the Armenian state in 1988. At present, the village is inhabited by Armenians. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" denoting a distinctive feature and the word "duz" meaning "salty, saline" followed by the augmentative suffix "–ja" [–ca]. The name of the village is mentioned as "Verin Shorja" [Verin Şorja] in Armenian literature. According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.193).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°06′ N., longitude 45°48′E.

**Yukhari Zaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Zağalı*)** – a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 70 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], at the foot of Dik Pillakan [Dik Pilləkən] Mountain near Lake Goycha. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.94). Another name for the village was "Tatar Zaghalisi" [Tatar Zağalısı] (415, p.26). There are ruins of an ancient village and remains of the Oghuz cemetery at a distance of one km to the east from the village. The village was inhabited by 98 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 515 in 1873, 717 in 1886, 774 in 1897, 917 in 1908, 1,018 in 1914 and 922 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In late 1918 and early 1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed units (309, p.249). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. Following 1922, the Armenians removed from the Mush region of Türkiye were settled in the village of Yukhari Zaghali (415, p.p.26-27). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 185 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 206 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). İn the village of Yukhari Zaghali the inhabitants numbered 629 in 1970 and 534 in 1979, out of which the Azerbaijanis constituted over 30 per cent (427, p.121). In 1988 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their village by the Armenian state. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–li" [lı] to the word "zagha" meaning "a cave" in Azerbaijani. The word "yukhari" at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 25 January 1978, the village was renamed "Akhpadzor". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.10).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°06′ N., longitude 45°39′E.

**Yuva** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuva*)** – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 2-3 km to the southeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), next to the irrigation ditch from the Garni [Gərni] and Vedi Rivers and at a height of 830 m above sea level. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.49) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.303). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians removed from the Khoy and Salmas Counties of Iran were settled in the village between 1828 and 1830. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 33 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 186 in 1873, 161 in 1886, and 60 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In 1905-1906 the Azerbaijanis were subjected to genocide by Armenian militants and deported from the village. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of Oghuz tribe "Iva/Yiva" or "Yuva" [Ivə/Yıva /Yuva] (399, I, p.96; 299, p.269; 238, p.334). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 19 April 1950, the village was renamed "Shaumian". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995", it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.154).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°12′ N., longitude 44°17′E.

# Z

**Zangilar (Donuzyean)** (Azerbaijani: ***Zəngilər (Donuzyeən)***) – a village in the former Zangibasar (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province of Armenia. The village centre is 21 km to the northwest of the town of Artashat (Gamarli), on the bank of the Zangi River and at a height of 830 m above sea level. The village had been named "Donuzyean (Donuzgiran)" [Donuzyeən (Donuzgirən)] until 3 January 1935. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 335 in 1832, 905 in 1873, 1,012 in 1886, 1,077 in 1897 and 1,064 Azerbaijanis in 1914. The Azerbaijanis had to leave the village following the massacre committed by Armenian armed units in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, a part of the inhabitants returned to their homes. The village was inhabited by 399 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 493 in 1926 and 518 Azerbaijanis in 1931. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees were later able to return to their own village. In November and December 1988 the village inhabitants were deported again. The toponym "Zangilar" is related to the name of the Turkic Zangilar multi-generational family. F. Sumer wrote, "The Zangilar, who were Algerian and Syrian rulers, also belonged to the Turkic-Mamluk family" (238, p.123). The Zangilar, the Mamluk Turks in Arabian countries, are also one of the Kipchak tribes (256, p.26). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Zorak". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.78).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°05'N., longitude 44°23'E.

**Zar** (Azerbaijani: ***Zar***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The provincial centre is located 47 km to the south of the town of Hrazdan (Akhta) and at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.81) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.96). The village was inhabited by 89 Azerbaijanis only in 1831, but along with the Armenians, 490 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 634 in 1886, 757 in 1897 and 1,250 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). In January 1918 the village was inhabited by 706 Azerbaijanis (309, p.216). In February 1918 the Azerbaijanis were attacked by Armenian armed units and deported from the village (309, p.216). The Armenians removed from the Turkish provinces of Van and Malazgird were settled in the village (416, p.76). After the establishment of Soviet power in the teritory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 51 in 1926, and 93 in 1931 (415, p.p.44-45, 24-25). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly resettled in Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic word "jar/zar" [car (zar)] which means "a ravine" (339, p.p.178-179). According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Kotayk province (416, p.76).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°15' N., longitude 44°44'E.

**Zarzibil (Zarkend)** (Azerbaijani: ***Zərzibil/ Zərkənd***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 87 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər],

near the Mazra River and at a height of 2,100 m above sea level. In the 16th century there used to be the Zar and Zebil areas (*nahiya*), including the villages of Zar and Bash Zebil in the Goycha [Göyçə] mahal (*a larger area that includes nahiya*) of the Iravan province (143, p.p.180-181). Later, these areas were abolished, and the areas of Goycha and Mazra, including the district of Basarkechar were established in the area (*mahal*) of Goycha [Göyçə]. Only the village of Zar was registered in the Basarkechar district in the 18th century (143, p.p.55-62). The name of the village of Zarzibil was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.96). The name of the village of Zarzibil was formed by combining the names of the villages of Zar and Zebil. The village was inhabited by 202 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 462 in 1873, 653 in 1886, 754 in 1897, 963 in 1908, 1,005 in 1914 and 968 in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian armed units. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, they were able to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 581 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 631 in 1926, 808 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111), 803 in 1939, 770 in 1959, 1,202 in 1970, 1,533 in 1979 (416, p.p.114-115) and 2,000 Azerbaijanis in 1987. In late

*The village of Zarzibil*

November 1988 the Armenian state deported the Azerbaijanis from their historical and ethnic lands. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. The toponym is coined on the basis of the word "zar" (jar) [zar (car)] meaning "a valley, a ravine" in Turkic (339, p.p.178-179). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Zarkend", and by decision dated 3 April 1991 the name of the village was changed to "Kut". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.p.114-115).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°10′N., longitude 45°53′E.

**Zeynalaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Zeynalağalı***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 25 km to the northwest of the town of Gavar [Qavar/Kəvər] and at a height of 1,925 m above sea level. The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and six in 1897 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). In 1840 Russians, in 1918 Armenians were settled in the village. In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village by Armenian militants. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" [lı] to the personal name Zeynalagha [Zeynalağa] to denote "a place or a village belonging to Zeynalagha". In the 1850s the village was renamed "Aleksandrovka". By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 22 February 1939, the village was renamed "Chkalovka". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.165).

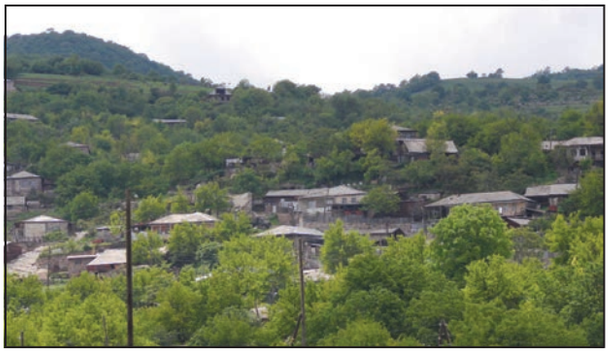
Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°30′ N., longitude 44°57′E.

**Zeyta** (Azerbaijani: ***Zeytə***) – a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The provincial centre is located 17 km to the southeast of the town of Yeghegnadzor (Keshishkend), on the bank of the Zeytadara River, one of the tributaries of the Arpa River, and at a height of 1,650 m above sea level. The village was mentioned as "Chopma", "Chomap", "Zeta", "Chapma", "Zeyva" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.88). It was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.59). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 67 in 1831, 224 in 1873, 261 in 1886, 324 in 1897 and 403 Azerbaijanis

in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The village was attacked by Armenian armed units in 1918 and its inhabitants were deported. After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, those who survived were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 147 in 1926, 228 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159), 311 in 1939, 188 in 1959, 239 in 1970 and 263 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.77). In November 1988 the Armenian state deported the inhabitants of the village. At present, the village is inhabited only by Armenians. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the village was renamed "Zedea". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vayots Dzor province (416, p.77).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°40′ N., longitude 45°23′E.

**Zeyva** (Azerbaijani: ***Zeyvə***) – a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The provincial centre is located 28 km to the northeast of the town of Gapan, on the spot where the Okhchu and Gighi Rivers merge and at a height of 1,150 m above sea level. After the establishment of the Zangazur



*The village of Zeyva*

uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.97). The village was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 49 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Arabic word "zaviya" which is used to denote "a cell, corner" (104, p.207). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 29 June 1949, the village was renamed "David bek". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Sunik province (416, p.66).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 39°19′N., longitude 46°29′E.

**Zod** (Azerbaijani: ***Zod***) – a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The provincial centre is located 85 km to the southeast of the town of Gavar [Kəvər], near the Zod River and at a height of 2,020 m above sea level. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.62) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.98). The name of the village is noted as "Zot" and "Sot" in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.26). There are historical monuments of the 9th-12th centuries attributed to Azerbaijanis (the remains of the Alban church and the Oghuz cemetery) in the village. The village was inhabited by 245 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 905 in 1873, 1,088 in 1886, 1,584 in 1897, 1,717 in 1908, 1,988 in 1914 and 1,717 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 110-111). In April 1919 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village after being exposed to massacre by Armenian armed units (309, p.305). After the establishment of Soviet power in the territory of present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 1,046 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 1,325 in 1926, 1,599 in 1931 (415, p.27, 111), 1,946 in 1939, 1,290 in 1959 and 2,984 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (416, p.181). According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Resettlement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. A part of the deported Azerbaijanis were able to return to their village, however, they were again deported from their native village by the Armenian state in November 1988. At present, the village is inhabited

by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sotk/Sodk" (168, p.p.106-107). The toponym has evolved as Sotk-Sodk-Zod. The substitution of s~z, t~d is common in the Azerbaijani language. The suffix "-k" in the ethnonym expressed plurality in Old Turkic. Later the sound "k" was dropped due to the phonetic changes in the name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 April 1991, the name of the village "Zod" was changed to "Sotk". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Gegharkunik province (416, p.181).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°12′N., longitude 45°51′E.

**Zohrabli** (Azerbaijani: ***Zöhrabl***ı) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The provincial centre is located 11 km to the northeast of the town of Artashat (Gamarli) and at a height of 905 m above sea level. Another name for the village was "Zorbali" [Zorbalı] (415, p.48). The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.75). The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In 1828-1830 the village was inhabited by the Armenians who were removed from Iran and settled there and the Azerbaijanis were deported. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Zohrabli multi-generational family name, one of the Turkic Gashgay tribes (142, p.39). By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 20 August 1945, the village was renamed "Mrganush". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Ararat province (416, p.140).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°01′N., longitude 44°33′E.

**Zorba** (Azerbaijani: ***Zorba***) – a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The provincial centre is located 62 km to the northwest of the town of Ashtarak [Əştərək] and at a height of 1,500 m above sea level. The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians were removed from Türkiye and settled in the village by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829). The toponym was coined from the word "zorba" meaning "strong" in Azerbaijani. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 January 1935, the village was renamed "Sorik". According to the new law "On the Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republic of Armenia" dated 7 November 1995, it was integrated into the administrative territory of the Aragatsotn province (416, p.182).

Geographic coordinates: latitude 40°24′N., longitude 43°43′E.

# The Abolished or Devastated Villages

## A

**Abana** (Azerbaijani: ***Abana***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 14 km to the east of the village of Aghavnadzor. The village was noted in "The Review Book of the Iravan Province" compiled in 1728 (143, p.58). The village was inhabited by 25 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.160). The village was abolished in the 1840s-1850s. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Abant" (consonant "t" was omitted later) who came to Albania, the Caucasus, together with the Gargars before our era (287, p.78).

**Abbas deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Abbas dərəsi***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 16 km to the northeast of the town of Gorus (85, p.163). The village was devastated in the early 20th century. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Abbas" and the word "dere" [dərə] meaning "a valley".

**Abbas deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Abbas dərəsi***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. The name of this village inhabited by Azerbaijanis was first mentioned in the 13th century by Kirakos Ganjali [Kirakos Gəncəli]. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Abbas" and the word "dere" [dərə] meaning "a valley".

**Abbasgolu** (Azerbaijani: ***Abbasgölü***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located to the northwest of Lake Goycha, 12-13 km to the southeast of the present town of Sevan, and on the shore of a small mountainous lake surrounded by slopes on three sides. It was noted as "Jamalgol" [Camalgöl] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728. The village was destroyed during the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828. In the middle of 19th century, the original inhabitants of the village reconstructed it. The village of Abbasgolu was inhabited by 670 Azerbaijanis in 1897. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed units in 1918. The few inhabitants who scarcely survived the massacre moved to the village of Meydanjig [Meydancıq] of the Kars province and closely settled there. (249 a, p.117). At present, the village lies in ruins.

**Abbaslar** (Azerbaijani: ***Abbaslar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The village was destroyed at the begining of the 20th century (85, p.163). At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethonym "Abbaslar".

**Abdulabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Abdulabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located on the left bank of the Araz River. It was marked as "Abdulabad" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.1). The village was abolished in the early 20th century (415, p.p.62-63). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Abdul" and the word "abad" meaning "a settlement, a residential place".

**Abdulalilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Əbdüləlilər***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 145 Azerbaijanis in 1907 (85, p.166). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the multi-generational family name "Abdulalilar".

**Abdulkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Abdulkənd***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was abolished in early 20th century. It is a compound toponym coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Abdullar** (Azerbaijani: ***Abdullar***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province.

It was located 4-5 km to the northwest of the village of Noraduz [Noradüz] and on the shore of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan) (427, p.14). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Abdullar multigenerational family name.

**Abgaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Abgəz***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri [Meğri] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 14 km to the north of the village of Aldere [Aldərə or Əldərə]. In the 1930s the inhabitants were resettled in the district centre and the village of Hamravar, and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins (427, p.5, 10). The toponym was coined by combining the words "ab" meaning "water" in Persian and "gaz [gəz]" meaning "a pass, a narrow passing in a plateau; a saddle on the ridge of the mountain, a depression in the mountain peak" in Azerbaijani (339, p.167).

**Achikhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Açıxlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 5-6 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan, at the foot of Gir Galasi [Qır qalası] Mountain. The village was mentioned as "Achaghuvang" [Açağuvəng] in the 10th-13th centuries (427, p.303). It was also noted as "Achaghu" [Açağu], "Achakhlu" [Açaxlu], "Ajillu" [Acıllu] in Armenian sources (415, p.54; 427, p.303). The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (427, p.303). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed units and deported in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village inhabitants were able to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 98 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 120 in 1931 (415, p.55, 133), 165 in 1939, 186 in 1959 and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1963 (427, p.303). In 1968-1969 the Azerbaijanis were removed and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym is coined from "achikhli" [açıxlı], the dialectical form of the word "achiglig" [açıqlıq] meaning "an open space, a plain, a square" in Azerbaijani (9, p.156).

**Adatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Adatəpə***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ardanish [Ardanış], between the villages of Ardanish and Shorja [Şorca], 3-4 km to the northeast of the village of Shorja. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.6). The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis and abolished in the early 20th century. The village is sometimes identified with the present-day village of Ardanish by mistake (427, p.28). Armenian sources state that the toponym "Adatepe" was formed on the basis of the name of "Adavang" [Adavəng] (427, p.28). The toponym was coined by combining the words "ada" meaning "a piece of land surrounded by water" and "tepe" [təpə] meaning "a hill" in Azerbaijani (254, p.18).

**Aghagha** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağağa***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Shikhlar [Şıxlar]. It was marked as "Agay" [Aqay] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus and as "Aghayi" [Ağayi] in "The Comprehensive Book of the Nakhchivan Sanjak" (244 a, p.30). The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.76-77). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to attacks, massacred or deported by Armenian armed units in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym is coined by combining the personal name "Agha" and the word "agha" meaning "influential, authoritative, the elder".

**Aghapli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağaplı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The village was located 23 km to the northeast of the village of Gorus (427, p.160). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.3). At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym is coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name.

**Aghasibeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağasıbəyli***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 15 km to the southeast of the settlement of Vedi, on the middle channel of the Khosrov River, the right tributary of the Vedi River (85, p.219). The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 112 in 1886, 142 in 1897, 208 in 1904, 228 in 1914, 13 in 1926, and two Azerbaijanis and 11 Kurds in 1931 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). At present, the village is destroyed and lies in ruins. It is a patronymic toponym coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name.

**Aghbaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbaba***) was a village in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the

former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located on the shore of Lake Arpa, at the foot of Aghbaba Mountain, one km to the south of the village of Garabulag [Qarabulaq]. The village was abolished in the late 19th century. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the bird name "Aghbaba".

**Aghbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbulaq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located on the bank of the Vedi River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabited by 95 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.84-85). In the early 20th century, in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were deported and the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "of high quality" and "bulag".

**Aghdaban** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdaban***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located on the right bank of the Bazarchay River (427, p.168). The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic words "agh" meaning "high, soaring, towering" and "daban" meaning "a high mountain pass, a pass, a hill" (339, p.168). At present, the village is in ruins.

**Aghdamlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdamlar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.4). The village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.46-47). The Azerbaijanis were deported as a result of Armenian aggression in 1905-1906 and the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "the white colour" and "dam" meaning "a house, a wall" followed by the plural ending "–lar" (339, p.p.170-171).

**Aghdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdaş***) was a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province. It was located near the villages of "Akhtala" [Axtala] and "Shamlig" [Şamlıq]. The village was destroyed in the 19th century and the population was resettled to the villages of Akhtala and Shamlig. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym means "a village in a small, open, barren area" and was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "small, minute" (359, I (1), p.96) and "dash" meaning "a barren, a desert, an open space" in Old Turkic (339, p.539).

**Aghdere** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdərə***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Daratumb [Dərətumb], to the right of the Salim [Səlim] River. The village was inhabited by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and three Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.90-91,160). The village was abolished in the late 19th century. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "small, little" in Old Turkic (359, 1(1), p.96) and "dere" meaning "a depression or valley between two mountains or hills" in Azerbaijani to denote "a village near a small valley".

**Aghgol** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağgöl***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located to the northwest of the village of Garadigha [Qaradığa]. At present, the village is in ruins. The name of the village originates from the name of the lake.

**Aghjagush** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağcaquş***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located to the east of Lake Goycha (Sevan). At present, the village is in ruins.

**Aghjakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağcakənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located on the eastern side of Goydagh [Göydağ] Mountain, near the Ardajli [Ardıclı] ravine. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis 106 in 1873, 139 in 1886, 192 in 1897, 214 in 1904, 234 in 1914 and 258 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village were displaced as a result of aggression by Armenian armed units in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "aghja" meaning "whitish, dry, unplowed soil" (93, p.22) in Turkic and the geographical name "kend".

**Aghkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkənd***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). In

the early 20th century the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" meaning "small" in Old Turkic (94, p.68) and the geographical nomen "kend" meaning "a village" in Azerbaijani.

**Aghkhach** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağxaç***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 12 km to the southeast of the provincial centre and near the village of Horadiz (Garaduz) [Qaradüz]. The village was inhabited only by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.158). In 1828-1829 Armenians were removed from Khoy and Salmas and settled in the village which further became ethnically diverse. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 140 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 195 in 1886, and 242 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.88-89, 158). The Armenian and Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were presented together in the records of the population census of 1904, 1914 and 1916. The Azerbaijanis were displaced being exposed to aggression by Armenian armed formations in 1918-1919. After Soviet power had been established in the territory of present-day Armenia, some of Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.89). In 1928-1929 the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" meaning "small, little" in Turkic (359, 1 (1), p.96) and the distorted form of the word "arhkaj [arxac]", "khach [xaç]" used to denote "a sheepfold, a yard" in the Azerbaijani (9, p.129). The ancient name of the village was Agharkhaj [Ağarxac] which was changed to Aghkhach [Ağxaç] as the time went by. At present, the village is abolished.

**Aghkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkilsə***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 14 km to the west of Yeghegnadzor and on the bank of the Heshin River, the left tributary of the Yelpin River. The village was inhabited by 65 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 89 in 1886, 102 in 1897, 110 in 1904, 121 in 1914 and 155 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). The inhabitants were massacred or displaced from the village having been exposed to aggression by Armenian armed groups in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, those who survived could return to their ancestral lands; consequently, eight Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1922 (415, p.161). In 1923-1925 they were also ousted from the village which was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym is coined from the words "agh" meaning "the white colour" in Azerbaijani and "kilsa" meaning "a temple, a place for worship". The name of the village was derived from the name of an Alban church to denote "a village in the vicinity of a white church".

**Aghkilsa** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağkilsə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located to the east of Vedi, at the foot of Sighnakh [Sığnax] Mountain, in the valley of Zimmi and on the bank of the Vedi River. It was noted as "Aghjakilsa [Ağcakilsə]" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.172), as "Aghkilsa [Ağkilsə]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (p.106) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). The village was inhabited by 111 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 152 in 1886, 165 in 1897, 563 in 1904, 574 in 1914 and 259 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The population of the village was completely deported or massacred in 1918-1920 and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym is coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "the white colour" and "kilsa [kilsə]" on the basis of the name of an Alban temple.

**Aghsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağsu***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited by 41 Azerbaijanis in 1829 and 71 Azerbaijanis in 1879 (85, p.352). The village was abolished in the late 20th century. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the words "agh" meaning "fresh, drinkable" (93, p.22) and "su" meaning "a river" in Old Turkic (299, p.512).

**Aghsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağsu***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/ Ganja governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. The village was inhabited by 70 Azerbaijanis in 1959 (427, p.121). In 1960 the inhabitants were removed and the settlement was abolished. The ruins of houses still remain there. The village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "small"

(359, I (1), p.96) and "su" meaning "a small river or lake" in Turkic to denote "a village by a small river" (299, p.512; 339, p.p.528-529).

**Aghtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağtala***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Dilijan [Dilican] district, in the present Tavush province. The village was abolished in the late 1840s. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "small, tiny" (359, p.96) and "tala" meaning "an open space in a forest" in Old Turkic to denote "a small glade".

**Aghtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağtala***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was inhabited by 26 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (85, p.85). The village was abolished in 1930 by decision of the Armenian government. The toponym was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "small, tiny" and "tala" meaning "an open space in a forest" in Old Turkic.

**Aghtepe** (Azerbaijani: **Ağtəpə**) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Shorcha [Şorça]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 129 in 1831 and 16 in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). In the mid-20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" meaning "low, small" and the oronym "tepe" [təpə] meaning "a hill". The settlement was called "Aghtepe" being located on a low hill.

**Ahmadagha** (Azerbaijani: ***Əhmədağa***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 3-3,5 km to the northeast of the village of Garnidzor, at the foot of a mountain. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name (244 a, p.118).

**Ahmadli** (Azerbaijani: ***Əhmədli***) was a village in Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located on the bank of the Ayrija [Əyricə] River. The Azerbaijanis abandoned the village following the massacre committed during the Russo-Iranian war and the inhabitation of the area by Armenians in 1826-1828. In accordance with the official Census of 1897, the village was inhabited by 35 Azerbaijani families (141 people). As a result of the massacre carried out by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in 1905, the village was destroyed for the second time and consequently ruined (249 a, p.p.227-228). The toponym was coined from the Seljuk Turkic ethnonym "Ahmadli [Əhmədli]" (245, p.43).

**Ajili/Ajilu** (Azerbaijani: ***Əcili/Acılu***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 14 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan and on the right bank of the Afsarli [Əfsərli] River, the right tributary of the Okhchu River. The name of the village was noted as "Ajilu [Acılu]", "Ajrlu [Acrlu]", "Ajrli [Acrli]", "Tunis Ajilu [Tunis Acilu]" in Armenian sources (427, p.316). The village was populated by 79 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 134 in 1873, 153 in 1886, 126 in 1897, 335 in 1908 and 100 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.54-55, 132-133). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Azerbaijanis could return to their homes after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia. There lived 124 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 94 in 1926, 78 in 1931 (415, p.55, 133) and 69 Azerbaijanis in 1959 in the village (427, p.316). The inhabitants were removed to the neighbouring village of Musallam [Müsəlləm] and the village was abolished in 1960. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the Turkic ethnonym "Ajurlu/Ajilu" [Acurlu/Acılu] (238, p.184; 142, p.92).

**Akarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərək***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 114 in 1873, 155 in 1886, 204 in 1897, 170 in 1904, 211 in 1914 and 225 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were atacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Akar" [Əkər] (359, I (1), p.97).

**Akarli/Hakarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Əkərli/Həkərli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 170 Azerbaijanis in 1886 and 253 in 1905 (85, p.166). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, the village is ruined. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" to the name of the Turkic tribe "Akar" [Əkər] (359, I (1), p.97) meaning "the village of the Akar tribe."

**Akhili** (Azerbaijani: ***Əxili/Axılı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 7 km to the southwest of the settlement of Pashali (Vayk) and on the bank of the Arpachay. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59). In Azerbaijani sources the name of the village was noted as "Aghilli [Ağıllı]" (85, p.340) and "Akhili [Əxili]" (62, p.258). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 11 in 1831, 23 in 1873, 39 in 1886, 38 in 1897, 36 in 1914 and 50 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or deported from the village by Armenian armed formations and the village turned into ruins in 1918. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–li" to the word "akhi [əxi]" meaning "the name of a dervish community" (359, I (1), p.132).

**Akhtajul** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtacul***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province (427, p.123). It was located near the village of Gomur. At present, the village is abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Akhta [axta]", one of the branches of the Turkic Padar tribes (286, p.57) and the name of the ancient Turkic tribe "Chul/Chol/Sul [çul/çol/sul]" (287, p.p.111-114; 211, p.p.190-194).

**Alajan** (Azerbaijani: ***Alacan***) was a village in the Lori-Pambak [Lori-Pəmbək] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It was located 6 km to the north of the village of Garachor [Qaraçor]. At present, the village lies in ruins.

**Alapapag** (Azerbaijani: ***Alapapaq***) was a village in the Dara-Chichak [Dərə-Çiçək] area of the Iravan province, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was destroyed in the late 18th century (427, p.91). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic tribe "Alapapag".

**Alchali** (Azerbaijani: ***Alçalı***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the former Gorus [Gorus] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located at one km distance from the village of Aghbulag [Ağbulaq] (427, p.166). The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani suffix "–li" [-lı] to the fruit name "alcha" (alycha or cherry plum). At present, the village is in ruins.

**Alikend** (Azerbaijani: *Əlikənd*) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. This ancient Turkic land was noted as "the village of Bad Ali [Bəd Əlinin kəndi]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.12). The Azerbaijanis were massacred, and left the village and the area was settled by Armenians during the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Ali" and "kend".

**Aligirig** (Azerbaijani: ***Əliqırıq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 10 km to the southwest of the village of Boyuk Gilanlar [Böyük Gilanlar] integrated into the Gamarli district, near the Aligirig spring and at the foot of Pirdaghi Mountain. In early 1930 the village was integrated into the former Vedi (Ararat) district (415, p.84). The name was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.171). In Armenian sources the name was written as "Aligraghi [Əliqrağı]", "Alikrik" [Əlikrık] (427, p.84). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 110 in 1873, 175 in 1886, 251 in 1897, 202 in 1904, 253 in 1914, 355 in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155), and 202 Azerbaijanis in January of 1918 (309, p.216). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to the village. The village was inhabited by 46 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 55 in 1926 (415, p.84,

155). The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village in 1929-1930. The village was inhabited by 46 Azerbaijanis and 79 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.155), 90 people in 1959 and 62 people in 1962 (the Azerbaijanis constituted the majority) (427, p.703). After 1962 the Azerbaijanis were removed and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "girigli [qırıqlı]" of the Turkic Afshar [Əfşar] tribe (93, p.46) and means "the village of Ali from the Girigli tribe". By decision of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR dated 10 September 1948, the village was renamed "Blarashen".

**Aligishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Əliqışlağı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Hasankend/Shatin [Həsənkənd/Şatin]. After the massacre of the Azerbaijanis and the settlement of Armenians in the region during the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village. The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.160). There is no further information about the inhabitants in the subsequent years. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the name "Ali" and "gishlag" meaning "Ali's wintering place".

**Alimammad Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Əliməmməd qışlağı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located to the south of the village of Avshar and on the left bank of the Araz River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.12). The village was inhabited by 102 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 607 in 1873, 691 in 1886, 965 in 1897, 990 in 1904, 1,089 in 1914 and 850 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed formations and had to leave the village in 1919 and sought refuge for a while in the Iranian territory. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands. There lived 293 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 267 in 1926 and 373 Azerbaijanis in 1931 in the village (415, p.85, 155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan. Later, some of the deportees managed to return to the village, after a while the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Alimammad" and the word "gishlag" meaning in Turkish "a settlement, a permanent place of residence, a village" (339, p.276) and in Azerbaijani "a wintering place with fresh air and grasslands for keeping sheep and other domestic animals" (9, p.531).

**Alimardan** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlimərdan***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It had been within the Gamarli (Artashat) district until 1940. It was located 25 km to the northeast of the Gamarli (Artashat) district and on the source of the Garni [Gərni] River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.12). The village was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 57 in 1886, 153 in 1897, 63 in 1904, 221 in 1914 and 206 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 52 in 1922, 41 in 1926, 65 in 1931 (415, p.85, 155) and 115 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.87). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees managed to return to the village which was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Alimardan" [Əlimardan].

**Alirzalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Alırzalar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province (427, p.83). The toponym was coined from the corresponding multi-generational family name. The village was abolished.

**Alirzalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlirzalar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village is Zangili

[Zəngili] (415, p.68). The village was inhabited by 57 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 95 in 1886, 126 in 1897, 103 in 1904, 161 in 1914 and 131 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village by Armenian armed formations in spring of 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 33 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 47 in 1926 and 53 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). By the special order of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949 and the village was reduced to ruins. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Alirzalar".

**Alishar** (Azerbaijani: ***Alişar***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 23 km to the northwest of the village of Dastagird [Dəstəgird] in the province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis 138 in 1886, 48 in 1897, and 214 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their historical lands. The village was inhabited by 105 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 104 in 1926, 135 in 1931 (415, p.77, 147) and 108 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.88). The inhabitants were removed to the villages of Sofulu and Shikhlar or Gizil Shafag [Şıxlar və ya Qızıl Şəfəq] and the village was abolished in the 1930s-1940s (427, p.88).

**Alishar** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlişar***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) goverenorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 18-20 km to the southwest of Sisian and near the village of Sofulu. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.13). The village was inhabited by 138 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 48 in 1897, 160 in 1908 and 214 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 105 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 104 in 1926 and 135 in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). In late 1930s the inhabitants were removed to the neighbouring village of Sofulu and the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "alishar" which is the phonetic variant of the word "alashar" [alaşar] meaning "a low mountain" in Old Turkic (359, Vol.1 (1), p.365).

**Alisli** (Azerbaijani: ***Əlisli***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was inhabited by 155 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (427, p.91). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported to Azerbaijan. Some of the deportees managed to return to the village which was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Alisli" (427, p.21).

**Alkhanpayasi** or **Alikhanpayasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Alxanpəyəsi / Alıxanpəyəsi***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was located between the villages of Hasankend [Həsənkənd] and Goytul [Qoytul], on the Sharur-Keshishkend-Goycha highway [Şərur-Keşişkənd-Göyçə] (211, p.236), and in the vicinity of the Salimchay [Səlim çay], one of the tributaries of the Arpachay. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.13). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 18 in 1831, 54 in 1873, 66 in 1886, 100 in 1897, 175 in 1904, 192 in 1914 and 112 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). The village was attacked by Armenian armed formations in 1918 and its inhabitants were displaced. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.161). They were expelled from

their lands for the second time between 1923 and 1925, and the village was reduced to ruins. The village was built by Ali khan [Alı xan], one of the representatives of the Vakilov multi-generational family to which the outstanding Azerbaijani poet Samad Vurghun [Səməd Vurğun] belonged. Ali khan used to breed his cattle and sheep in this village in winter, autumn and spring (211, p.236). Hence, the name of the village: the toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Ali khan" and "paya" [pəyə] meaning "a sheep pen, a cowshed, a stable" in Azerbaijani.

**Allahverdibeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Allahverdibəyli***) was a village in the Goycha area [Göyçə mahalı] of the Iravan Khanate [İrəvan xanlığı], in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the personal name "Allahverdi bey" [Allahverdi bəy].

**Allar** (Azerbaijani: ***Allar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja governorate, in the former Gorus [Gorus] district, in the present Sunik province. The village was located on the left bank of the Bazarchay [Bazarçay], 5 km to the northeast of the village of Tatev. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. It was abolished in 1914 (427, p.94). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Alar Turkic tribe (287, p.54).

**Almali** (Azerbaijani: ***Almalı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 14-16 km to the west of the centre of the Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) settlement, to the north of the village of Yelpin. The village was inhabited only by 172 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 231 in 1886, 277 in 1897, 313 in 1904, 345 in 1914 and 360 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed formations and deported in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 100 in 1922, 94 in 1926 and 145 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.91, 161). Between 1938 and 1939 the Azerbaijanis were removed from the village which was abolished in 1939. At present the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the Turkic ethnonym "Almali" [Almalı] (407, p. 90).

**Almalig** (Azerbaijani: ***Almalıq***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 81 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 465 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p. 54-55, 132-133). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenians in 1916-1918, and the village had been in ruins until 1926. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village inhabitants managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 49 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 61 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.55, 133). In mid 1930s the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani locative suffix –liq [–lıq] to the word "alma".

**Altuntakht** (Azerbaijani: ***Altuntaxt***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area of the Iravan Khanate, in the present Gegharkunik province. In accordance with the newly-established administrative-territorial division in the nineteenth century, the village was integrated into the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, the former Gavar/Qavar/Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district. The name of the village was mentioned in the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut" ["Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud"], "Qazan bey took his army, rescued his family and treasure. He built his house in Altin takht again." (157, p.44) The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.55) and in "Jambr" [Cambr] of Simeon Yerevantsi, the Catholicos of Echmiadzin from 1763 to 1780 (303, p.361). The village was abolished in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the word "takht" [taxt] which means "a flat place on the mountain peak" (210, p.5) to the word "altun" meaning "golden, red".

**Amrakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Əmrəkar***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Mighri [Mığrı] (Meghri) district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was located 9-10 km to the northwest of Mighri. The village was inhabited only by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 67 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). The village was abolished in 1940 and the inhabitants were mainly moved to the neighbouring village of Lok [Lök] (244 a, p.122). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym

was coined by combining the personal name "Amir" [Əmir] and the word "kar" meaning "a cliff, a rock with steep edges" in Turkish (323, p.107).

**And (Hand)** (Azerbaijani: ***And (Hand)***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was located near the Khosrov [Xosrov] River, the right tributary of the Vedi River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.16). It was integrated into the former Garabaghlar [Qarabağlar] district from 1937 to 1948. The name of the village was recorded as "Hand" in Armenian sources (415, p.86). The village was inhabited by 106 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 158 in 1886, 201 in 1897, 173 in 1904, 297 in 1914 and 241 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were brutally ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918-1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 47 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 63 in 1926 and 73 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan, and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "hand [hənd]" which means "surroundings; field" in Azerbaijani (253, p.132).

**Angersak** (Azerbaijani: ***Angersak or Əngirsək***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was located 6-7 km to the northwest of the village of Ashtarak [Əştərək]. The name of the village was noted as "Angurik" [Ənqurik] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.163) and marked as "Angersak" [Angersak] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.15). The original inhabitants of the village, Azerbaijanis, used to pronounce the name of the village as "Anirsak" [Ənirsək]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 133 in 1873, 140 in 1886, 162 in 1897, 209 in 1908, 221 in 1914, 188 in 1916 and 202 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenians from their historical and ethnic lands in 1920. The village was inhabited by Yezidis between 1925 and 1959, It was abolished in 1959. The village is in ruins now. The toponym was coined by combining the words "angar" [anqar] which means "a ditch, a trench; a cracked soil; a ravine, a valley; a distant shore" in Old Turkic (339, p.p.50-51) and "saga/sakha" [saqa/saxa] which means "the foot of a mountain; an outfall of a river; a shallow ravine" in the Turkic languages (339, p.p.490-493).

**Apakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Əpəkli***) was a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The village was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.78-79). They were deported by Armenian armed formations in the early 20th century, in 1905-1906, and the settlement was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Apakli". It is a patronymic toponym.

**Aralig** (Azerbaijani: ***Aralıq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] (Talin) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located at the western foot of the Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.18). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 16 in 1831, 172 in 1873, 162 in 1886, 214 in 1897, 193 in 1904, 205 in 1914 and 194 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). The village was exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed formations in 1918 and the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from their historical and ethnic lands. Being formed on the basis of the word "aralig" [aralıq] which means "between two objects, the middle", the toponym implies "a village in the middle". The village was abolished.

**Aralig Okhchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Aralıq Oxçu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located at the confluence of the Okhchu and Piravdan Rivers and near the village of Okhchu. The village was inhabited by 148 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.54-55). As a result of aggression by Armenian armed formations, the Azerbaijanis were displaced in 1905-1906. Later, the village was abolished. The village was named "Aralig Okhchu" which means "a village

in-between the Okhchu River", because it was built between two rivers (the Okhchu and the Pirdavdan). The first element of the toponym means "in-between two places", the second one is a Turkic ethnonym "Okhchu".

**Arazdeyen** (Azerbaijani: ***Arazdəyən***) was a small settlement in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.84-85). The settlement was abolished in the early 20th century.

**Ardaraz** (Azerbaijani: ***Ardaraz***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located to the west of the village of Yelpin, near the village of Gozluja [Qozluca]. The name of the village was noted as "Artaras", "Artaraz", "Artarakh", "Artaraq" (427, p.501), "Ardalas" (364, 1979, No791) in sources. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 30 in 1831, 219 in 1873, 304 in 1886, 332 in 1897, 353 in 1904, 388 in 1914 and 507 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the aggression of Armenian armed formations and deported in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 114 in 1922, 120 in 1926 and 151 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.91, 161). The village was abolished in 1939-1940. The toponym was coined by combining the words "art" meaning "a mountain pass, a hill" (299, p.55) and "alas" (originally "alan") meaning "an open space, a glade, a clearing" in Turkic (339, p.p.44-46).

**Argaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərgəz***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Keshishkend [Keşişkənd], on the bank of the Argazchay [Ərgəzçay] and Akhdere [Axdərə] Rivers and at a 5-6 km distance from the village of Malishka/Malishah [Malışkə/Məlikşah]. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.18). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 193 in 1831, 348 in 1873, 479 in 1886, 587 in 1897, 745 in 1904, 820 in 1914 and 758 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the phonetic variant "ar" [ər] of the word "er/ir" meaning "the side of the mountain that gets sunlight" in Old Turkic (299, p.175, 211) and the word "gaz" [gəz] meaning "the lowest part of a pass" (253, p.126).

**Argel** (Azerbaijani: ***Arqel***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 29 km to the southwest of the provincial centre, 10 km to the north of the settlement of Arzini [Ərzini], to the right of the Zangi (Hrazdan) River and at a height of 1,400 m above sea level. The village was integrated into the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district until 1972. Another name for the village was Arkel (415, p.22). The village was inhabited by 330 Azerbaijanis in 1873 and 11 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village which was then inhabited by Armenians. In 1922 three Azerbaijanis lived there (415, p.107). The village was abolished after being merged with the village of Lusakert in 1953. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ar" meaning "the north; the back part; the back side of a mountain which does not get direct sunlight" (339, p.52) and "gel" [qel] meaning "a lake" (339, p.52) in Old Turkic. "Gel" is a phonetic variation of "gol" [göl].

**Arigli** (Azerbaijani: ***Arıqlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was noted as "Ariklu" in Armenian sources (415, p.146). The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 106 in 1886, 88 in 1897, 126 in 1908 and 214 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village by Armenians in 1918 and the village was reduced to ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "arigli" [arıqlı] (271, p.24).

**Arikli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərikli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 106 in 1886, 88 in 1897, 126 in 1908 and 214 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis

were deported by Armenian-Dashnak armed formations in 1917-1918 and the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–li" to the fruit name "arik" [ərik] meaning "an apricot".

**Arinj** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərinc***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 16-17 km to the northeast of the settlement of Pashali (Vayk) and on the bank of the Arinc [Ərinc] River, the right tributary of the Arpachay. The name of the village was noted as "Arsinj" [Ərsinc] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60), as "Arnij" [Ərnic] in "The Nakhchivan Sanjak Comprehensive Data Book" (218, p.60), marked as "Arinj" [Arinc] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19) and pointed out as "the rural area of Arinj" in the book "The Cultural Monuments of the Azizbeyov District" by O. Yeghiazarian printed in the Armenian language in 1955 (422, p.109). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 177 in 1831, 129 in 1873, 152 in 1886, 200 in 1897, 264 in 1904, 290 in 1914 and 252 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 23 in 1922, 103 in 1926 and 171 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan. The village was abolished in 1949. At present, it is ruined.

**Arkhaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Arxac***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited by 587 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 80 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (85, p.353). It was abolished in the 1940s. The toponym was coined from the word "arkhaj" [arxac] meaning "a sheepfold, a yard" (9, p.129).

**Arkhustu** (Azerbaijani: ***Arxüstü***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Yukhari Giratagh [Yuxarı Girətağ]. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.54-55). The Azerbaijanis were deported and the village was abolished in 1905-1906. At present, the village lies in ruins. The village was named "Arkhustu", because it was built on an artificial waterway.

**Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Armudlu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located at one km distance from the village of Dastagird [Dəstəgird] and at the foot of a mountain. The village turned into ruins in 1918. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-lu", which is used in the Azerbaijani language, to the fruit name "armud" (pear).

**Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Armudlu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani suffix "-lu" to the fruit name "armud". At present, the village is in ruins.

**Arpa** (Azerbaijani: ***Arpa***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Qukasian) district, in the present Shirak province. The village was inhabited by the Turkic Garapapag [qarapapaq] tribe. The village was abolished in the 1940s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name "Arpa" (originally "Arpaqaun") of the Elkhanis or Ilhanis [Elxanilər or İlhanilər] tribe (238, p.156).

**Artdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Artdaş***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was abolished in 1950. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "art" meaning "a mountain pass" (299, p.55) and "dash" [daş] meaning "a mountain, a rock" in Turkic.

**Ashaghi Aghkorpu** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Ağkörpü***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.5). It was located at 95 km distance from the village of Garakilsa [Qarakilsə]. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinctive feature, "agh" meaning "white" and "korpu" [körpü] meaning "a bridge".

**Ashaghi Aligrikh** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Əliqrıx***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the village was mentioned in "Sisakan" by Ghevond Alishan (427, p.85). Later, the village was reduced to ruins.

**Ashaghi Altuntakht** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Altuntaxt***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area of the Iravan Khanate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village has been abolished (427, p.79). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "altun", used in the sense of "red" in the names of volcanic rocks and the word "takht" [taxt] meaning "a flat space of a mountain peak; a plateau" (339, p.547; 210, p.5). The word "ashaghi" [aşağı] at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature.

**Ashaghi Armik** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Ərmik***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located on the lower reach of the Vedi River. The name of the village was noted as "Armuk" [Ərmük] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.105) and marked as "Armik" [Ərmik] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The village was inhabited by 312 Azerbaijanis in 1877, 192 in 1897 and 156 Azerbaijanis in 1906 (415, p.p.84-85; 427, p.220). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or displaced from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to the village. The village was inhabuted by 21 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.84-85). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The village was abolished in 1949. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Ashaghi Beydili** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Bəydili***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The inhabitants of the village were deported as a result of aggression by Armenian armed formations in 1918 and the village was destroyed. It was abolished in 1920. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denoting a distinctive feature and the Oghuz ethonym "Baydili" [bəydili or bəkdili] (399, p.56; 238, p.p.288-300).

**Ashaghi Chanakhchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Çanaxçı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Ordun River. The name of the village was noted on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). It was abolished in the early 20th century. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic "Chanakhchi" [Çanaxçı] tribe (407, p.88).

**Ashaghi Chambarak** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Çəmbərək***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). The village was founded in the 19th century by migrants from the village of Chambarak [Çəmbərək]. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ashaghi" expressing a distinctive feature, "cham" [çam or çəm] meaning "a fur tree" in Azerbaijani (238, p.154) and the Turkic ethnonym "Barag" [Baraq or Bərək] (321, p.p.43-45; 228, p.p.16-17; 238, p.201). The village was merged with the present village of Chambarak and removed from the list of settlements.

**Ashaghi Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qaraqala***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. After being merged with the village of Yukhari Garagala [Yuxarı Qaraqala] in 1930, it was named "Garagala". It was integrated into the Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district until 1937. The village was inhabited by 135 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 71 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning the black colour in Turkic and "gala" meaning "a fort". "Ashaghi" at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature.

**Ashaghi Gazbin** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Gəzbin***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. Being coined by combining the words "ashaghi" expressing a distinctive feature, "gaz"

[gəz] meaning "the bottom of the gorge" (253, p.126), "a lap between hills, a ravine" (339, p.167) and "bina" [binə] meaning "a settlement, a village, a nomads camp, a stop, a place where animals are kept" in Azerbaijani (278, p. 37), the toponym denotes "a settlement in the ravine". The village was abolished in 1926.

**Ashaghi Gulubeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qulubəyli***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located near the Boyuk Garasu [Böyük Qarasu] River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.147). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 298 in 1873, 421 in 1886, 501 in 1897, 718 in 1904 and 550 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The village was exposed to aggression by Armenian armed formations in 1918 and the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their historical and ethnic lands. The Yezidis removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. The village was abolished in 1940. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ashaghi" which expresses a distinctive feature and the personal name "Gulubey" [Qulubəy] followed by the Azerbaijani suffix "-li" and denotes "a village belonging to Gulubey".

**Ashaghi Kahriz** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Kəhriz***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited by 40 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.50-51) and abolished in the early 20th century. The toponym was coined from the words "ashaghi" which denotes a distinctive feature and "kahriz" [kəhriz] meaning "an underground waterway, a water pipe" (11, p.62). At present, the village is in ruins.

**Ashaghi Korpulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Körpülü***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located 15 km to the northeast of the settlement of Barana (Noyemberian). After 1920 the Karimli and Damirchi clans built a new settlement at 1,5 km distance from the village of Korpulu. Since that year the village of Korpulu had been divided into Yukhari Korpulu and Ashaghi Korpulu villages. The village of Ashaghi Korpulu was built after 1920. It was inhabited by 253 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 319 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.100-101). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ashaghi" which denotes a distinctive feature and "korpu" [körpü] meaning "a structure carrying a road, path, railroad, or canal across a river, ravine, road, railroad or smth else" (11, p.112).

**Ashaghi Novruzlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Novruzlu***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 139 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 231 in 1926 and 205 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational name "Novruzlu". At present, the village lies in ruins.

**Ashaghi Shaharjik** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Şəhərcik***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 155 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.59-60). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were deported and the village was abolished after being merged with the village of Yukhari Shaharjik [Yuxarı Şəhərcik].

**Ashaghi Shipirkhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Şipirxan***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Ayrim [Ayrım]. The village was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1926. In the 1930s the Azerbaijanis were removed, and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name.

**Ashirabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Əşirabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located

near the village of Arzini [Ərzini]. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.24). It had been within the Ashtarak district until the establishment of the Nairi district in 1972. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 136 in 1873, 155 in 1886, 162 in 1897, 180 in 1908, 281 in 1914 and 27 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The village inhabitants were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was inhabited by Armenians in 1920. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.107). In 1926-1930 the Azerbaijanis were forcibly removed from the village which was abolished in 1950. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ashirat [əşirət]" meaning "a generation, dynasty" and "abad", meaning "a city, a town, a village, a settlement" (339, p.36).

**Askilum** (Azerbaijani: ***Əskilüm***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 21 km to the southeast of Gafan and on the right bank of the Okhchu River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.21). At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Iskil/Eskil" belonging to the Turkic Bulgar ethnonym. It is an ethnotoponym (287, p.135).

**Aslan Kharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Aslan xaraba***) was a village in the Lori-Pambak [Lori-Pəmbək] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the present Lori province. It was located near the railway station of Shahali [Şahalı]. The ruins of the Azerbaijani cemetery still remain there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name.

**Asni** (Azerbaijani: ***Asnı*** or ***Əsni***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located to the south of the Saraybulag [Saraybulaq] Mountain range, in the valley of Asni [Asnı] and near Dashbulag [Daşbulag]. The village was inhabited by 41 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 79 in 1873, 72 in 1886, 208 in 1897, 165 in 1904, 292 in 1914 and 138 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). In 1918 the Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village which was abolished in 1920. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym consists of two components: the first component is the Turkic ethnonym "Az (As)" and the second one is the identifying suffix "-ni" [-nı]. Later, these two components merged as "Asni" [as+nı] to form the name of the Turkic tribe "Asni". At present, the representatives of the Asni tribe reside in the settlement of Sadarak [Sədərək] of Nakhchivan (69, p.p.31, 36).

**Atgiz** (Azerbaijani: ***Atqız***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located on the left bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River, 2 km to the north of the village of Okhchu, on the mountain slope, to the southwest of Pirhamza [Pirhəmzə] Mountain, and 2 km to the north of Gafan-Gejalan [Qafan-Gecalan] highway (85, p.133). The village was merged with the town of Gajaran [Qacaran] in 1959. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.22). The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 105 in 1873, 120 in 1886, 242 in 1897, 198 in 1908, and 36 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.54-55, 132-133). The Azerbaijanis were deported from the village in 1916-1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 74 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 101 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.55, 133). It was abolished in 1980. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Giz" [qız] which is a phonetic variation of the name of the Oghuz Turkic tribe.

**Atgoch** (Azerbaijani: ***Atqoç***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was abolished in the early 20th century. The toponym was coined from the combination of the words "at", meaning "name" in Turkic (299, p.64) and "koch/kosh [koç/koş]" meaning "a camp" (299, p.311).

**Avsharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Avşarlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located at a distance of 17 km from Gafan, on the bank of the Okhchu River and in a mountainous area. Another name for

the village is "Afsarli [Əfsərli]". The village was inhabited by 92 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 76 in 1926 (415, p.p.54-55) and 101 Azerbaijanis in 1959. The village was abolished in 1960. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [–lı] to the Turkic tribal name "Avshar" (Avsar) [Əfşar or Avşar] (a sound alternation "sh~s [ş~s] is typical for the Azerbaijani language) and denotes a place belonging to the "Avshar [Əfşar or Avşar] tribe".

**Avush** (Azerbaijani: ***Avuş***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located between the left tributary of the Arpa River and the upper reach of the Gabagli [Qabaqlı] River (85, p.352) and near the Galingaya [Gəlinqaya] gorge. The village was subordinate to the Amaghu temple in the 13th century. The name of the village was noted as "Ayush [Ayuş]" (85, p.352) or "Avesh [Aveş]" (The Collection of the Data on the Caucasus - Сборник сведений о Кавказе, Vol. V, Tiflis, 1879, №802). It was also marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.22). There were 28 Azerbaijani households in 1873, and in the early 20th century the number reached 50 (85, p.352). Later, the village was abolished. At present the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the ancient ethnonym "Avshar/Afshar" (399, p.56). The ethnonym "Avshar" was presented as "avesh/aush [aveş/auş]" in ancient sources (92, p.16).

**Ayibasan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayıbasan***) was a village in the Lori-Pambak [Lori-Pəmbək] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark] district, in the present Lori province. It was located 3 km to the southwest of the village of Hamzachiman [Həmzəçimən]. The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. At present it is destroyed. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ayi [ayı]" meaning "a bear" and the participle "basan".

**Ayili Kharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayılı xaraba***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in 1914 and 201 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.106-107). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed formations and deported from their historical and ethnic lands in 1918. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" [-lı] to the word "ayi [ayı]" meaning "a bear" and "kharaba [xaraba]" meaning "destroyed, ruined" in Azerbaijani.

**Ayrisubat** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyrisubat***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. Another name for the village was "Ayrisifaf [Əyrisifəf] (427, p.249). The village was abolished in 1940. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the words "ayri [əyri]", meaning "crooked, separated" and "suvat" meaning "a place where the cattle drink water", "the part of a river or lake where animals drink water or people get water" (253, p.130; 12, p.110).

**Aytag** (Azerbaijani: ***Aytaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was located at a distance of 10 km from Talin and at the foot of Bughut [Buğut] Mountain. The name of village was noted as "Aysataq [Aysataq]" (415, p.34; 427, p.230) in Armenian sources and marked as "Aytag [Aytaq]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.9). The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 32 in 1886, 59 in 1897 and 58 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.34-35, 116-117). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to aggression by Armenian armed formations and deported from the village in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. The toponym was coined from the word "ay" meaning "white, light, clear" in ancient Turkic (365, p.99) and the phonetic variation of the Turkic word "dagh" [dağ] in the form of "tagh [tağ]" (299, p.526; 339, p.537).

**Aytag** (Azerbaijani: ***Aytaq***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.9). The village was inhabited by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.67). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were ousted and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ay" meaning "white, light, clear" in ancient Turkic (365, p.99) and the phonetic variation of the Turkic word "dagh [dağ]" in the form of "tagh" [tağ] (299, p. 526).

**Azadbey** (Azerbaijani: ***Azadbəy***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark]

district, in the present Lori province. It was located 25 km to the northeast of the town of Gumru [Gümrü]. The village was abolished in the mid-19th century. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Azgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Azqala***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Gegharkunik [Geğarkunik] province. The village was abolished in the early 19th century and has been reduced to ruins.

**Azadkharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Azadxaraba***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located around the Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan) Lake. The village was abolished in the early 19th century. At present, it lies in ruins.

# B

**Baghchajig** (Azerbaijani: ***Bağçacıq***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located to the northwest of the village of Horbadagh [Horbadağ]. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.57). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani diminutive suffix "-jig" [–cıq] to the word "baghcha".

**Baghchajig** (Azerbaijani: ***Bağçacıq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 22-23 km to the northeast of Vedi and near the Vedi River. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.179) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.33). The village was inhabited by 236 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 361 in 1886, 373 in 1897, 618 in 1904, 680 in 1914 and 455 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918-1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, some of the Azerbaijanis, who were to had to leave the village, managed to return. The village was inhabited by 88 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 130 in 1926, 162 in 1931 (415, p.85, 155) and 270 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (85, p.221). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forced to deport to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished in 1959 (427, p.577). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "jig [–cıq]" to the word "baghcha" meaning "a garden".

**Baghchali** (Azerbaijani: ***Bağçalı***) was a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area of the Kars province, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province of Armenia. The village was inhabited by 162 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 240 in 1897, 277 in 1905 and 236 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). It was within the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus or Kars Republic founded in Kars in 1918-1919. As a result of attacks of Armenian armed formations in February 1920, the village was devastated and the inhabitants were displaced. According to the Treaty of Kars in 1921, the village was integrated into Soviet Armenia within the boundaries of the Aghbaba area. Following the integration, the inhabitants of the village moved to Türkiye, and the village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been ousted. The village was the summer highland pasture of the people of the Gullubulag [Güllübulaq] village of the Amasiya district. It is in ruins at present. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li [–lı]" to the word "baghcha" [bağça].

**Baghirbeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Bağırbəyli***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 21 km to the southeast of Gorus (427, p.574). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.27). The village was inhabited by 836 Azerbaijanis in 1907 (427, p.574). The village was attacked by Armenian armed formations in 1918 and the Azerbaijanis were ousted from their historical and ethnic lands. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [-lı] to the personal name "Baghirbey" [Bağırbəy] and means "a village belonging to Baghirbey".

**Bahar Beyin Baghlari** (Azerbaijani: ***Bahar bəyin bağları***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in

the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was abolished in the early 19th century. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Baharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Baharlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 24 km to the northeast of the town of Gafan and on the left bank of the Gighi [Gığı] River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.27). The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 59 in 1873, 61 in 1886, 74 in 1897, 132 in 1904 and 133 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.54-55, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 88 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 93 in 1926, 122 in 1931 (45, p.55, 135), 176 in1939, 249 in 1959, 380 in 1970 and 358 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.566). In late 1950s the village was merged with the village of Gighi [Gığı] and was further abolished after a water reservoir for the Gajaran copper processing plant [Qacaran mis-molibden kombinatı] had been built on the site of the village. Another village of Baharli existed in the Gafan district (427, p.567). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Baharli tribe (329, p.24).

**Baharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Baharlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located on the right bank of the Basut River. The village was inhabited by 432 Azerbaijanis in 1886 and 455 Azerbaijanis in 1907 (427, p.567). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. There was also another village of Baharli in the Gafan district (427, p.567). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Baharli" which was located in Zangazur (329, p.24).

**Baharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Baharlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located to the east of the village of Garakilsa [Qarakilsə] and near the village of Vaghudi [Vağudi]. The village was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1831, 41 in 1873, 55 in 1886, 124 in 1897, 171 in 1908 and 49 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it has been reduced to ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the "Baharli" ethnonym of the Old Turkic Gayi [qayı] tribe (245, p.48, 329, p.24). This tribe who came to the territory of present-day Armenia together with the Gizilbash in the 16th century (354, p.92) mainly resided in Zangazur (329, p.24).

**Bakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Bakər***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 2 km to the southwest of the village of Ashaghi Chambarak [Aşağı Çəmbərək]. At present, the village is in ruins. The dilapidated walls of houses and the cemetery still remain there.

**Bakhtiyar** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəxtiyar***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the town of Dilijan [Dilican] and on the right bank of the Aghstafa [Ağstafa] River. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Bakdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəkdaş***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 4 km to the northwest of the provincial centre and at a height of 750 m above sea level. The name of the village was marked as "Beykhtash [Beyxtaş] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.35). The village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 100 in 1907 (427, p.648) and 230 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.54-55, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian amed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes. There lived 28 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 25 in 1926, 40 in 1931 (415, p.55, 135) and 60 Azerbaijanis in 1959 (427, p.588). The village was abolished in 1973. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "bak/bay" [bək/bəy] meaning "a hill, a highland, a peak, a height, altitude; tall, high, enourmous" in Turkic and "dash [daş]" meaning "a mountain, a rock".

**Bala Zagha** (Azerbaijani: ***Bala zağa***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was marked as "Zagha" [Zağa] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.94). The village was inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.84-85). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were ousted and the village was abolished. İt is in ruins now. The toponym was coined by combining the words "bala" meaning "little, small" and "zagha" meaning "a cave".

**Baltachay** (Azerbaijani: ***Baltaçay***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate and near the town of Dilijan [Dilican]. The village was abolished after being merged with the town of Dilijan in 1959. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Balta" (286, p.60) and the word "chay" [çay] meaning "a river."

**Banovshapusht** (Azerbaijani: ***Bənövşəpuşt***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Meghri [Meğri] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 15-16 km to the north of Meghri. There lived 28 Azerbaijanis in the village in 1914 (415, p.p.142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym which means "the hill of violets" was coined by combining the herbal name "a violet" [bənövşə] and the word "pushta" [puştə] meaning "a small hill" in Persian (104, p.507).

**Bash Abdallar** (Azerbaijani: ***Baş Abdallar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Kotayk, Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The name of the village was noted as "Tazagyugh" [Tazagyuğ] in Armenian sources (415, p.44). The village was inhabited only by 143 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.44-45). In the early 20th century the village was attacked by Armenian armed formations and the Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted from the village. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "–lar" to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Abdal" (286, p.59). "Bash" [baş] denotes a distinctive feature.

**Bash Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Baş Gözəldərə***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid]) uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik [Geğarkunik] province. It was located near Lake Goycha [Göyçə], next to the Gozaldere [Gözəldərə] River and at the foot of Gozaldere Mountain. The village was also called "Yukhari Gozaldere" [Yuxarı Gözəldərə]. Armenians were settled in the village having been removed from Türkiye after 1828 (386, p.p.595-598). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 108 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.66-67). The toponym was coined by combining the word "bash" meaning "upper" which denotes a distinctive feature and the words "gozal" [gözəl] and "dere" [dərə]. Later, the village of Bash Gozaldere was abolished and its inhabitants were removed to the village of Ashaghi Gozaldere [Aşağı Gözəldərə].

**Batar** (Azerbaijani: ***Batar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The village was located on the mountainous site, on the right bank of the Min River. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Padar tribe belonging to the Gayi Turks. (245, p.48).

**Bayburd** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayburd***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artaşat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 24 km to the southeast of Gamarli, on the bank of the Milli Branch of the Azad River. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.28). The village was inhabited by 96 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 143 in 1873, 183 in 1886, 224 in 1897, 201 in 1904, 284 in 1914 and 465 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 55 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 49 in 1926, 140 in 1931 (415, p.85, 155), 151 in 1959 and 150 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (427, p.587). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Bayburt"

of the Oghuz tribe (238, p.188). At present, the village is in ruins.

**Bayramali Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayraməli qışlağı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located to the south of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The name of the village was noted as "Bayramali," "the village of Bayramali" in Armenian sources (415, p.106; 427, p.591). The village was inhabited only by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 87 in 1886, 132 in 1897, 82 in 1908, and 100 Azerbaijanis and Muslim Kurds in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. In late 1920s, the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Bayramali" and the word "qishlaq" [qışlaq] meaning "a settlement, a village".

**Bazarkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Bazarkənd***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Bazarchay [Bazarçay] and on the upper reach of the Bazarchay River. The village was abolished in the second half of the 19th century. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Bazar" (286, p.61) and the geographical nomen "kend" to denote "the village of the Bazar tribe".

**Berd Galajig** (Azerbaijani: ***Berd qalacıq***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Maliklar [Məliklər] (Spandarian). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bert" meaning "a place hard to cross or pass" (337, p.239) and the word "gala" followed by the diminutive suffix "-jig" [–cıq].

**Berdi Kharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Berdi xaraba***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. At present, the village is reduced to ruins. Until the end of the 19th century there had been remains of a religious temple in the village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "berd/bert" meaning "a place hard to cross or pass" (337, p.239) in Turkic and the word "kharaba".

**Beybali** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəybalı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located to the north of the village of Sofulu. The village was abolished in the early 19th century. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Beybudabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Beybudabad***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Tezekend [Təzəkənd] (Ayntap) (427, p.235). The village was first mentioned in 1465-1466 (427, p.235). The village was abolished in the early 19th century. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Beybud" and the Persian borrowing into Azerbaijani "abad" to denote "a setlement or a village" (9, p.25; 339, p.36).

**Bighli Husein Sarajli** (Azerbaijani: ***Bığlı Hüseyn Saraclı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. In Armenian sources the name of the village is stated as "Begli Husein" [Beqli Hüseyn], "Bekhlu" [Bexlu] (427, p.p.639, 647). It was located 22 km to the northwest of the settlement of Kavar [Kəvər] and to the northwest of Lake Goycha [Göyçə]. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.34). It was within the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district in 1930. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 26 in 1831, 356 in 1873, 505 in 1886, 645 in 1897, 658 in 1908, 846 in 1914 and 768 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis that survived managed to return. There lived only 53 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.101). In 1923-1925 the Azerbaijanis were deported and the village was abolished. The village has been reduced to ruins. The toponym was coined from the antroponym "Bighli Husein" [Bığlı Hüseyn] and the ethnonym "Sarajli" [Saraclı], one of the Gazakh tribes (386, p.535), meaning "the village belonging to Bighli Husein of the Sarajli tribe".

**Bilak** (Azerbaijani: ***Bilək***) was a vilage in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province.

The village was located 3-4 km to the northeast of the water reservoir, on the bank of a river, and in a flat valley. The name of the village was noted as "Birak [Birək] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 244 in 1873, 334 in 1886, 357 in 1897, 536 in 1904, 590 in 1914 and 459 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "bilak [bilək]" meaning "a tributary of a river" in ancient Turkic (299, p.99; 366, p.146).

**Birinji Alyanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Birinci Alyanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 714 Azerbaijanis in 1886 (85, p.163). The village was reduced to ruins in 1905-1906 and lies in ruins now. The toponym was coined on the basis of the distinctive feature "birinji [birinci]" and the tribal name "Aklanli [Əklənli]" (406, p.206).

**Birinji Bahlul** (Azerbaijani: ***Birinci Bəhlul***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan province, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located 8-9 km to the southwest of the village of Mastara. The village was abolished in 1940. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "birinji [birinci]," which is a distinctive feature and the personal name "Bahlul [Bəhlul]."

**Birinji Gayakharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Birinci Qayaxaraba***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. Another name for the village was "Sultanaghil" [Sultanağıl]. The village was inhabited by 119 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 106 in 1904, and 174 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gaya" [qaya] meaning "a hill, a mountain, a cliff" in Azerbaijani and "kharaba" [xaraba] meaning "a devastated or ruined place". The toponym denotes "a devastated village on a rock or a hill."

**Boyuk Agha** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Ağa***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area of the Iravan Khanate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ganli Aghali [Qanlı Ağalı]. The village was reduced to ruins in the early 19th century (415, p.17). The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" [böyük] meaning "distinguished, respectful, authoritative" and the personal name "Agha".

**Boyuk Chobankara** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Çobankərə***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located between the Garasu [Qarasu] and Zangi [Zəngi] Rivers. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.286). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 951 in 1831, 2,337 in 1873, 2,487 in 1886, 2,631 in 1897, 2,411 in 1904, 3,089 in 1914, 2,417 in 1918 and 4,600 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in late 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijani inhabitants that survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 66 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 279 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The village was abolished after the inhabitants had been moved to the village of Mehmandar in the 1930s. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym of "Boyuk Chobankara" [Böyük Çobankərə] of the Turkic Gazakhlar tribe [qazaxlar] (386, p.p.535, 631).

**Boyuk Gilanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Gilanlar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 28 km to the northeast of Gamarli and on the bank of the Yelinja [Yelincə] River. It was integrated into the administrative territory of the Vedi (Ararat) district in 1930 (415, p.154). The name of the village was noted as "Boyuk Gilan" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.102) and marked as "Boyuk Gilyanar [Böyük Gilyanar]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.62). The village was inhabited by 143 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 146 in 1873, 194 in 1886, 310 in 1897, 389 in 1914 and 272 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village

by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 120 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 178 in 1926, 230 in 1931 (415, p.85, 155) and 339 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.862). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished.

**Bozburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozburun***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located 5 km to the northwest of the village of Alagoz [Alagöz]. The name of the village was also noted as "Bozbur" [Bozbur] (364, No217; 427, p.716). The village was inhabited by Muslim Kurds - 81 in 1873, 162 in 1897 and 100 in 1904 (427, p.716). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920 (427, p.716). The toponym was coined by combining the word "boz" meaning "without vegetation, woodless" (339, p.p.87-88) in Azerbaijani and "burun" meaning "the point of a high land that juts out into a large body of water; a headland" (253, p.99), "a rocky promontory, a spur or a branch of a mountain, a cliff" (198, p.151; 339, p.103). The toponym means "a village on a woodless, rocky promontory".

**Bozgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozqala***) was a village in the Kars uyezd [Qars] of the Kars province, later in the Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located to the southeast of the village of Ilanli/Chaybasar [İlanlı/Çaybasar] and on the right bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). The village was inhabited by 139 Azerbaijanis in 1908 and 159 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.104-105). The village was integrated into the Provisional Government of the Southwestern Caucasus or Kars Republic founded in Kars in 1918-1919. In February 1920 the village was destroyed as a result of attacks of Armenian armed formations; a part of the inhabitants migrated to the Kars province of Türkiye, a part to the Urmiya and Salmas Counties of Iran with the assistance of the Consulate of Iran in Gumru [Gümrü]. Following the Treaty of Kars in 1921, some of the migrated Azerbaijanis returned to the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was integrated within the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area into the Aleksandropol [Aleksandropol] uyezd in 1921 according to the Treaty of Kars. Some of the Azerbaijanis were able to return to the village starting from 1922. The village was inhabited by 55 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 94 in 1931 (415, p.p.18-19, 104-105) and 104 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (427, p.718). The village was abolished in 1940 and the inhabitants were moved to the village of Chaybasar [Çaybasar]. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boz" meaning "without vegetation, bare, woodless" (278, p.p.38-39; 339, p.p.87-88) in Azerbaijani and the word "gala" [qala].

**Boz Kaha** (Azerbaijani: ***Boz kaha***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus [Gorus] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 3 km to the northeast of the village of Garnidzor. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boz" meaning "gray" and the word "kaha" meaning "a cave, a large underground chamber, typically of natural origin, in a hillside or cliff" (11, p.26).

**Bozkosa** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozkosa*)** was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was inhabited by 99 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 141 in 1886, 161 in 1897, 154 in 1904, 225 in 1914 and 221 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym is an ethnotoponym coined on the basis of the name of the Bozkosa tribe. There are many tribal names formed with the word "boz" among the Oghuz: Bozjalu [Bozcalu], Boz Okhlar [Boz Oxlar], Bozdoghan [Bozdoğan], Boz Ulus [Boz Ulus], etc. (238, p.p.164, 175, 186, 188, 198).

**Boznali** (Azerbaijani: ***Boznəli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The name of the village was marked as "Bozlu" on the five-

verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). "Boznali" or "Bozlu" are the distorted forms of the name. The village was abolished in the early 19th century. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Bozlu" of the Turkic Beydili tribes (238, p.289). The village has been reduced to ruins.

**Bughajiq** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğacıq***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located in the forest. The village was inhabited by 125 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 21 in 1922 and one Azerbaijani in 1926 (415, p.p.54-55, 134-135). The village was abolished in 1929-1930. It is in ruins now. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Bughajik". The name of this tribe is mentioned in "The Book of Dede Korkut" (158, p.77).

**Bughakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğakar***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri [Meğri] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 12 km to the northwest of Meghri and on the bank of the Mighri [Mığrı] River. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 139 in 1897, 194 in 1904 and 96 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 30 in 1926 and 41 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.67, 143). The village was abolished in the 1940s. The inhabitants were removed to the village of Lehvaz inhabited by Armenians. At present, it is in ruins. The shrine of Bughakar [Buğakar piri] was a well-known site of pilgrimage in this village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "buk" meaning "a pass; a gorge; a valley; a lowland at the foot of a mountain or the bank of a river" (339, p.p.99-100) and the word "kar" meaning "a cliff" in Turkic (323, p.107).

**Bughda Tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğda təpə***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area of the Iravan Khanate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the village was noted as "Bughdayitepe [Buğdayitəpə] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in the 18th century (143, p.55). Z. Gorgodian mentions the Bughatepe village among the names of the abolished villages of the Goycha area (415, p.16). The toponym was coined by combining the herbal name "bughda" and "tepe" meaning "a hill, a low mountain".

**Bulaglar** (Azerbaijani: ***Bulaqlar***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 4 km to the south of the village of Herher [Herher] and on the bank of the Herher River. The village was inhabited by 68 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 92 in 1886, 149 in 1897, 132 in 1904, 145 in 1914 and 151 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 29 in 1922, 40 in 1926 and 63 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.89, 159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished in 1949. At present, the village is in ruins. The village was named "Bulaglar" because it was built on the site with many springs.

**Bunud/Bunut Garatorpag** (Azerbaijani: ***Bunud/Bunut Qaratorpaq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located at an 85-verst distance from the city of Iravan, in the valley of Jighin [Cığın], near the Jighinsu [Cığınsu] River and at the foot of Topdagh [Topdağ] Mountain. The village was inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 173 in 1886, 161 in 1897, 397 in 1904, 437 in 1914 and 215 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village in 1923-1925. The village was inhabited by 35 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.85). After the displacement of the Azerbaijanis, the

village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ud" to the word "bun" meaning "a dynasty, multigenerational family" (359, IV (2), p.1813).

**Burchulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Burçulu***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 2-3 km to the southwest of the village of Gajaran [Qacaran]. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the phonetic variant "Burchulu" [Burçulu] of the Gipchak ethnonym "Burchoghlu" [Burçoğlu] (286, p.48).

**Burma** (Azerbaijani: ***Burma***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located 10-12 km to the southwest of the settlement of Barana (Noyemberian) and on the left bank of the Tona (Debed) River. The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. There lived 59 Azerbaijanis in 1922 in the village (415, p.p.98-99). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Bulbulolen** (Azerbaijani: ***Bülbülölən***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 3-4 km to the west of Ortakend [Ortakənd], between the villages of Hasankend [Həsənkənd] and Goytul [Qoytul] (85, p.354), and near Takadonduran [Təkədonduran] Mountain. Other names for the village were Bulbuloghlu [Bülbüloğlu] and Kaha (427, p.751). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 67 in 1831, 163 in 1873, 205 in 1886, 252 in 1897, 398 in 1904, 437 in 1914 and 223 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants that survived managed to return to their ethnic lands. 53 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922 (415, p.p.160-161). They were deported in 1923-1925 and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins.

# C

**Chaldash** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaldaş***) was a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located to the left of the village of Tepekoy [Təpəköy] (Berdashen). The village was reduced to ruins in the late 19th century. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chal" [çal] meaning "a place with less vegetation or without vegetation" (278, p.152; 12, p.412), also "a hill, a rocky place" (339, p.606) and the word "dash" [daş] meaning "a mountain, a rock" (339, p.173).

**Chamirli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çamırlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). According to Armenian sources, the village was inhabited by 1,952 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.96-97). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Chamurlu" [çamurlu] (407, p.88) to denote "the village where the Chamurlu tribe lives". At present, the village is in ruins.

**Chamirli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çamırlı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Gizilvang [Qızılvəng] and next to the Alagol [Alagöl] River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). The village was inhabited by 244 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 329 in 1886, 374 in 1897, 491 in 1908, 632 in 1914 and 541 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1920, the Azerbaijanis could return to their village. The village was inhabited by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.112-113). The village was Later, abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Chanakhchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çanaxçı)*** was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former

Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.279). The village was inhabited by 50 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). Armenians carried out massacre in the village in 1905-1906. Later, Armenians were settled in the village. In the 1930s the village was abolished. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Chanakhchi" [Çanaxçı] (92, p.20).

**Charbagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Çarbağ***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate. Until the late 1930s, the village was integrated into the territory of the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district. The name of the village was noted as "Khurramabad" [Xürrəmabad] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.82) and marked as "Charbakh" [Çarbax] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.280). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 31 in 1831, 201 in 1873, 241 in 1886, 242 in 1897, 347 in 1904 and 386 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from Türkiye were resettled in the village in 1918-1919. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to the village. Along with the Armenians, there lived 177 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 201 in 1926 and 264 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). Due to the expansion of the city of Iravan, the village was abolished in 1950 and the Azerbaijanis were expelled. At present, it is integrated into the administrative territory of the city of Iravan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "char" [çar] meaning "a gorge or ravine; a high land on the shore or bank" (359, Vol.3 (2), p.1859), "a canal constructed through a march" (339, p.p.178-179; 278, p.64) and the word "bagh" [bağ].

**Chatili Duz** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatılı düz***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Okhdar [Oxdar]. The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was devastated as a result of massacre caried out by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chat" [çat] meaning "a spur of a mountain, a ravine" (339, p.608) with the identifying suffix "-li" [–lı] and the word "duz" [düz] meaning "without a slope, a level relief " (10, p.168; 196, p.44). The toponym means "a village built on a level site near a ravine".

**Chatgran** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatqran***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located near the Zangi [Zəngi] River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The vilage was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 368 in 1873, 413 in 1886, 630 in 1897, 667 in 1908 and 807 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were massacred or expelled from the village by armed Armenian Dashnak formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 46 in 1926 and 88 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). By the special order of the USSR government, the Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands to Azerbaijan in 1948-1949. The village was abolished in 1953. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chat" [çat] meaning in Turkic "a place between two rivers" (359, Vol. 3 (2), p.1893), "the edge of a ravine" (299, p.431), "a mountain saddle, a spur, a lowland between two valleys, an edge" (339, p.p.608-609) and the word "kurn/gran" [kurn/qran] meaning "a military camp; a fence; a yard; a place surrounded with walls; headquarters; a camp; a house; a karavansarai" (339, p.p.317-318).

**Chatmadagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatmadağ***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) disrtict, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was Chatmadash [Çatmadaş] (415, p.50). The name of the village was marked as "Chatma" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.281). The second component of the name of the village "dagh/dash" was omitted and officially documented as Chatma [Çatma]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 41 in 1873, 57 in 1886, 162 in 1897, 51 in 1904, 178 in 1914 and 190 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village

by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 29 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 18 in 1926 and 37 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later,, the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chatma" [çatma] meaning "side by side in one direction" (253, p.132) and the word "dagh" [dağ]. The toponym means "a village built in one direction at twin mountains."

**Chaykend** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaykənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 12 km to the northeast of the settlement of Pashali (Vayk) and near the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.278). The village was inhabited only by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 110 in 1873, 78 in 1886, 166 in 1897, 129 in 1904, 141 in 1914 and 143 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 35 in 1922, 104 in 1926 and 151 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the words "chay" and "kend" to denote "a settlement" on the bank of a river".

**Chilakhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çiləxanlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The name of the village was noted as "Chilikhanli" [Çilixanlı], "Chinakhanli" [Çinaxanlı] in Armenian sources (415, p.50) and noted as "Chinakhan" [Çinəxan] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99). The village was inhabited by the Gafarlilar, a branch of the Turkic Gazakh tribe (386, p.535; 415, p.50). The village was inhabited by 237 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 535 in 1873, 569 in 1886, 698 in 1897, 752 in 1904, 827 in 1914 and 866 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their village. There lived 131 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 220 in 1926 and 246 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Chilovkhanli" of the Turkic Mughanli tribe. (The multi-generational family name "Chilovkhanli" has been assimilated to "Chilakhanli" according to the rules of the spoken language) (286, p.72).

**Chirakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çiraxlı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan government, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the gorge of Chirakhli and next to the village of Terp. The name of the village was marked as "Chirakhlu" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.285). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 21 in 1873, 20 in 1886, 31 in 1897, 41 in 1904, 45 in 1914 and 97 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Arm*enia, the displaced inhabitants of the village could return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by 40 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 15 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). They were forced out from the village in 1920-1930. The village was abolished in 1930. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [–lı] to a variant of the Old Syriac Turkic ethnonym "Chirak" (Chirakh) (235, p.p.23-24).

**Chirakhor** (Azerbaijani: ***Çıraxor***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 12 km to the northwest of Gafan and on the right bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River. Another name for the village was Shamlar [Şamlar] (415, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 18 in 1897, 20 in 1922, 26 in 1926 and 34 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacre or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The toponym was coined by combining the words "chirakh" [çırax], the phonetic variant of "cherak" [çerak] meaning "a headwater; a spring; a source or fountain" in Turkic (287, p.478) and "or" meaning "a trench, earthworks; a hill; fortifications; a wall" (339, p.p.415-416). The village is in ruins.

**Chirish** (Azerbaijani: ***Çiriş***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 43 km to the northeast of Gafan. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1897. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their native village. The village was inhabited by 73 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 79 in 1926 and 95 Azeebaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In 1950 the sovkhoz (a state farm) of Chirish was abolished and merged with the sovkhoz of Gighi [Gığı]. The inhabitants of the village were moved to the villages of Kurud and Kirs. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chirish" meaning "a decorative wild plant of Liliaceae family" (12, p.437).

**Chivandere** (Azerbaijani: ***Çivandərə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Chanakhchi [Çanaxçı] and at the foot of Bazhunnu Mountain. The toponym was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.284). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 113 in 1873, 154 in 1886, 157 in 1897, 172 in 1914 and 389 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or deported from the village by Armenain armed formations. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chiva", a phonetic variant of the Oghuz ethnonym "Yiva" [yiva/yıva] (238, p.334; 228, p. 40) and "dere" [dərə] meaning "a narrow crooked gorge with steep sides" in Azerbaijani.

**Chopur Ali** (Azerbaijani: ***Çopur Əli*)** was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located between the villages of Gorchulu [Qorçulu] (Mrgashad) and Dadagishlag [Dədəqışlaq] (Akhundov, Pyunik). The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.102). The village was abolished in the mid-19th century. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Chullu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çullu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 109 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 85 in 1904 and 110 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.205). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 56 in 1926 and 69 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In the 1940s the village was abolished. At present,, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-lu" [–lu] to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Chul/Chol" [Çul/Çol] (286, p.31) meaning "a place belonging to the Chul tribe".

# D

**Damagirmaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Damagirməz***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 12-14 km to the southeast of the settlement of Ellar (Abovian). The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). The village was inhabited by 254 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 353 in 1886, 380 in 1897, 387 in 1904, 474 in 1914 and 549 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). The Azerbaijanis

were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dam" meaning "a house, a hut, a mud-hut" in Azerbaijani and the word "girmaz" [girməz].

**Damirchilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəmirçilər***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near Buzkhana [Buzxana] Mountain. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.78). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 82 in 1873, 68 in 1886, 90 in 1897, 96 in 1904, 96 in 1914 and 133 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the name of the Turkic Damirchilar tribe (ASE, Volume 3, p.466).

**Darbaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Darbaz***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark] district, in the present Lori province. It was located at a 6 km distance from the town of Gugark and near the Pambak [Pəmbək] River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.75). The village was abolished in the early 20th century. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dar" meaning "narrow" in Azerbaijani and the word "baz" meaning "a ravine" in Turkic (359, Vol.4 (2), p. 1541).

**Dashalti** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşaltı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 6-7 km to the south of the settlement of Pashali and on the bank of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The village was inhabited by 32 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 37 in 1886, 73 in 1897, 28 in 1904, 30 in 1914 and 24 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived returned to their village. The village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (15, p.159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked and deported from the village for the second time by Armenian armed formations in 1924-1925. The village was abolished in 1926. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dash" meaning "a rock, a mountain" and the word "alt" with a identifying suffix.

**Dashbashi** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşbaşı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/ Ganja governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 23 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan and on the left bank of the Gighi [Gığı] River. The village was inhabited by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 42 in 1922, 37 in 1926, 65 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135) and 170 Azerbaijanis in 1986. It was merged with the village of Gighi in 1950. In November 1988 the village inhabitants were exposed to Armenian aggression and dispersed by the Armenian state. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dash" meaning "a mountain, a rock" and "bash" meaning "a summit, a peak; elevation; upland; height".

**Dash Keyti** (Azerbaijani: ***Daş Keyti***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 3 km to the south of the village of Dashkend [Daşkənd]. The village was inhabited only by 124 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.110). The Azerbaijanis were driven out from the village between the 1850s and 1860s, and the settlement was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the words "dash" meaning "a mountain, a rock" and "ket" meaning in Turkic "end, back, a rear part" (299, p.303).

**Dashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşkənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.158). In the 1840s the Azerbaijanis were forced out from the village by Armenians and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dash" meaning "a mountain, a rock" in Azerbaijani and "kend [kənd]" meaning "a village, a settlement" in Turkish (299, p.290). The toponym means "a village or settlement in a mountainous or rocky place".

**Dashkhirman/Dashkharman** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşxırman/Daşxərmən***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 23 in 1897, 82 in 1904, and 90 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the words "dash" meaning "remote, distant" in Old Turkic (299, p.539) and "khirman [xırman]" (originally "kerman/kermen") meaning "a fort, a town" in Turkish (339, p.271).

**Dashnov** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşnov***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located in the Cighindere [Cığındərə] region of the Vedibasar area (mahal) and to the east of the village of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi]. The village was inhabited by 72 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.155). It was integrated into the Garabaghlar [Qarabağlar] district in 1937-1948. In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were deported to Azerbaijan. Later, some of the deportees could return to the village. Then the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dash" meaning "a solid substance, a rock" in Azerbaijani and "nov" meaning "a semi-circle shaped metal, wooden or stone canal or waterways to carry water off" (11, p.114; 278, p.p.422, 339, 395).

**Dashnov** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşnov***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. Another name for the village was Dashnav [Daşnav] (415, p.56). It was located 18 km to the northeast of the town of Gafan. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.76). The village was inhabited by 18 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 30 in 1873, 31 in 1886, 30 in 1897 and 39 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dash" meaning "a solid substance, a stone, a rock" in Azerbaijani and "nov" meaning "a semi-circle metal, wooden or stone canal or w (a terways to carry water off" (11, p.114; 278, p.p.339, 395, 422).

**Dallakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlləkli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol/Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was located 2 km to the west of the village of Tsav. The village was inhabited by 118 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 336 in 1905, and 276 Azerbaijanis in 1914. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (244 a, p.102). Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The name of the village was coined from the multigenerational family name "Dallakli".

**Dallar** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəllər***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 13 km to the northwest of the settlement of Akhta (Hrazdan) and on the bank of the Dallar River, the tributary of the Zangi River at the foot of Zingirli Mountain. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.78) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.74). The village was inhabited by 181 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 227 in 1873, 267 in 1886, 303 in 1897, 385 in 1908, 597 in 1914 and 337 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 100-101). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "-lar" [-lər] to the Turkic ethnonym "tele/deli [tele/dəli]" (180, p.21) which was part of the tribal confederation of the Huns.

**Derekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkənd***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located on the left bank of the Bazarchay River and 2 km to the west of the village of Aghudi [Ağudi]. The village was inhabited by 164 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 515 in 1873, 553 in 1886, 200 in 1897, 120 in 1908 and 155 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village

by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants that survived could return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 101 Azerbaijanis 1922, 91 in 1926 and 100 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The village was abolished in 1930. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dere" [dərə], meaning "a deep valley between hills or mountains" and "kend". The toponym means "a village in the valley".

**Derekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Arpachay and at the foot of Kallagaya [Kəlləqaya] Mountain. Other names for the village were "Daralar" [Dərələr] and "Darakhkend [Daraxkənd]" (415, p.88). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 59 in 1873, 62 in 1886, 77 in 1897, 105 in 1904, 105 in 1914 and 112 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to their houses. The village was inhabited only by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 27 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.89, 159). The Azerbaijanis were forced out from the village in 1928-1929 and the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "dere" meaning "a deep valley between hills or mountains" (278, p.62; 10, p.74; 339, p.171) and "kend" meaning "a settlement, a village" in Turkish (339, p.p.270-271).

**Devekharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvəxaraba***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar (Kotayk, Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was inhabited by 161 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 305 in 1886, 356 in 1897 and 475 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, Kurds were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, along with the Kurds, four Azerbaijanis lived there in 1931 (415, p.125). The village was abolished in 1967. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "deve" [dəvə] meaning "a mountain pass, a hill" (253, p.p.100-101; 339, p.p.168-169) and "kharaba [xaraba]" meaning "destroyed, demolished".

**Dighir** (Azerbaijani: ***Dığır***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located at the foot of Alagoz Mountain. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.163) and marked as "Digir" [Dıqir] and "Dgir" [Dqir] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.90). The village was inhabited only by 35 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.106). The Azerbaijanis were expelled from the village between the 1840s and 1850s and the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled there. The village was abolished in 1950. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined from the word "takir [takır]" meaning in Turkic "a wide, spacious, flat, clayed area", "an area without vegetation", "bald" (359, Vol.3 (1), p.783; 339, p.p.540-541).

**Dovri** (Azerbaijani: ***Dövri***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located at the foot of Garniyarig [Qarnıyarıq] Mountain. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.87) and as "Dovra kharaba [Dövra xaraba]" in Z. Gorgodian's work (415, p.22). The village was inhabited only by 35 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.106). From 1840 Armenians were removed from Türkiye and settled in the village and the Azerbaijanis were completely deported by Armenian armed formations from their historical and ethnic lands. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "–ri" to the Old Turkic word "tau" meaning "a mountain" (359, Vol.3 (1), p.983). At present, the village is ruined.

**Duzkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzkənd***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was abolished in the early 20th century (415, p.p.62-63). The toponym was coined by combining the words "duz [düz]" meaning "a plain" and "kend [kənd]" meaning "a settlement, a town".

# E

**Ertish** (Azerbaijani: ***Ertiş***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Goytul [Qoytul] of the Keshishkend settlement and on the bank of the Arpachay. There are remains of an old fortress and cemetery to the south of the village. The name of the village was noted as "Ardish [Ərdiş]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.38). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 70 in 1831, 167 in 1873, 234 in 1886, 382 in 1897, 298 in 1904, 327 in 1914, 403 in 1916 and 127 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was settled by Armenians who were removed from Türkiye. The Azerbaijanis could return to their lands only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1924. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 94 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 53 in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The village was abolished in 1939. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Eynazir/Ayanzir** (Azerbaijani: ***Eynəzir/ Əyənzir***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri/Mighri [Meğri/Mığrı] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 16-18 km to the northeast of Mighri and near the village of Nuvadi [Nüvədi]. Another name for the village was "Eynazor" (415, p.66). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 153 in 1873, 204 in 1886, 163 in 1897, 238 in 1904 and 562 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived could return to the village. The village was inhabited by 207 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 219 in 1926 and 219 in 1931 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). Later, it was merged with the village of Nuvadi and abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined as a result of the settlement of the Garagoyunlu Ayanzur [Əyənzur] tribe (244 a, p.115).

# F

**Farrukh** (Azerbaijani: ***Fərrux***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located near the village of Yayji [Yaycı], on the right reach of the Zangi River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.256). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Later, Armenians were moved there and the Azerbaijanis were forced to leave the village. The village was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.18-19). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from their historical lands by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906 and only Armenians began to live there. The toponym is an antropotoponym and was coined from a personal name. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

# G

**Gabakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaxlı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located near the Miskhana (Marmarik) River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.106). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 94 in 1873, 138 in 1886, 154 in 1897, 181 in 1908, 431 in 1914 and 190 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 102-103). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 87 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 128 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.16-17, 102-103). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At

present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" [–lı] to the Turkic ethnonym "Gabag" meaning "the village where the Gabag tribe lives" (406, p.200).

**Gabakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaxlı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 7-8 km to the southwest of the settlement of Pashali (Vayk), at the foot of Daralayaz [Dərələyəz] Mountain and on the bank of the Gabakhli River, one of the tributaries of the Arpachay. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.106). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 33 in 1831, 201 in 1873, 270 in 1886, 273 in 1897, 235 in 1904, 258 in 1914 and 364 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 103 in 1922, 90 in 1926 and 108 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" [–lı] to the Turkic ethnonym "Gabag" meaning "the village where the Gabag tribe lives" (406, p.200).

**Gafarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qafarlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Garni [Gərni] River. The village was inhabited by 652 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 515 in 1873, 435 in 1886, 105 in 1897, 540 in 1908, 594 in 1914 and 273 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or deported from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Gafarli" of the Chobankara [Çobankərə] tribe of the Turkic Gazakhlar (386, p.631).

**Galacha** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalaça***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located at the foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The village inhabitants were massacred by Armenian armed formations in 1918-1920. The village was abolished in 1926. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the diminutive suffix "-cha [–ça]" to the word "gala" to denote "a village near a small fortress".

**Galadibi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaladibi***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Davagozu [Dəvəgözü] River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.110). The village was within the former Vedi (Ararat) district in the 1930s (415, p.p.85-86). The village was inhabited by 155 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 221 in 1886, 300 in 1897, 242 in 1904, 399 in 1914, and 428 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 130 in 1926, 189 in 1931 (415, p.87, 157) and 387 Azerbaijanis in 1939. The village was abolished in 1950, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined by combining the words " gala" and "dib" meaning "the bottom, the deepest point of a place" (278, p.66; 10, p.90).

**Galakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalakənd*)** was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was listed as "Galabey [Qalabəy]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.60). There were 40 gardens in the village in 1898 (85, p.355). At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gala" and "kend" to denote "a village near a fortress".

**Galaychi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qalayçı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Ararat province. It was located on the right tributary of the Abaran River. Another name for the village was Galacha [Qalaça] (415, p.4). The village was marked as "Galacha" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.110). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in the 1950s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Galaychi" of the Bayandur tribe of the Oghuz (238, p.305).

**Gamishli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qamışlı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, on the southeastern shore of the Goycha [Göyçə] lake, in the former Martuni district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 3 km to the northeast of the village of Ashaghi Alchali [Aşağı Alçalı] and approximately at a distance of 1 km from the place where the Kotuk [Kötük] River feeds into the Goycha Lake. The village was completely devastated during the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828. A small number of the surviving inhabitants of the ruined Gamishli village sought refuge in the village of Ashaghi Alchali and the majority moved to the village of Ganli Allahverdi, which was a relatively safe place in those years, and the village was reconstructed in the mid-19th century. The village of Gamishli was inhabited by 93 Azerbaijanis in 1873 and 161 Azerbaijanis in 1898. The village was abolished in the early 20th century and erased from the list of the settlements. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "–li [–lı]" to the plant name "gamish".

**Ganali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qanalı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located to the northeast of the village of Yelpin. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left the village after Armenians had been settled in the region. The village was abolished in 1924 (427, p.782). At present, the village lies in ruins. The first component of the toponym was "gana/gano" [qana/qano] and means "a canal" (253, p.122).

**Ganzak** (Azerbaijani: ***Gənzək***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Amaghu [Amağu] (85, p.361). The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.160). The name of the village is noted like "Gandzak" in Armenian sources. It existed till the second half of the 18th century (422, p.34) and later was ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic tribe "Genjak [gencək]" (399, Volume 1, p.480).

**Gapijig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qapıcıq***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located on the right bank of the Okhchu River. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after the Armenian settlement in the region. The village was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding diminutive suffix "-jig [–cıq]" to the word "gapi/kapu" meaning in Turkic "the cracked upper part of a gorge or ravine", "a gorge on the mountain slope" (339, p.253).

**Garabashlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarabaşlar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 15 km to the northeast of the town of Gafan and on the left side of the Gighi River. The village was marked as "Garabash" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.114). The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 52 in 1922, 39 in 1926 and 49 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The village was abolished in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "-lar [–lar]" to the ethnonym "Garabash" of the Turkic Mughanli tribe (286, p.72).

**Garaboya** (Azerbaijani: **Qaraboya**) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located near the Araz River. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After Armenians had been removed from Türkiye and settled in the region by the Treaty of Adrianople signed in 1829, the Azerbaijani population gradually left the village. The village was abolished in 1918. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multigenerational family name "Garaboya".

**Garachorlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraçorlu***) was a village in Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Yuva. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Garachorlu" (386, p.631).

**Garagadik** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaragədik***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 27-28 km to the northeast of the centre of the Gorus district, in a rocky and forested area. The village was inhabited by 151 Azerbaijanis in the late 19th century and 108 Azerbaijanis in the early 20th century. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished (85, p.165). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "big, high" and "gadik" [gədik] meaning "a pass, a mountain saddle" (253, p.126; 278, p.55).

**Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqala***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located on the bank of the Miskhana [Misxana] River and near the village of Taycharikh [Tayçarıx]. The name of the village was written in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.81). The village was inhabited by 76 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 140 in 1873, 227 in 1886, 261 in 1897, 290 in 1908, 413 in 1914 and 247 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.16-17, 102-103). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 83 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 132 in 1926 and 193 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.16-17, 102-103). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" meaning the black colour and the word "gala".

**Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqala***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara", meaning the black colour and "gala".

**Garagayali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqayalı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The name of the village was noted as "Tezekend" [Təzəkənd] in the Armenian source (415, p.88). The village was inhabited by 55 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.88-89). The village was destroyed as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of a multigenerational family name by adding the suffix "–li [–lı]" to the oronym "Garagaya".

**Garagoyunlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqoyunlu***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99). The village was inhabited by 236 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 355 in 1873, 474 in 1886, 456 in 1897, 432 in 1908, 475 in 1914 and 509 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by178 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 228 in 1926 and 246 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p. 49, 129). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym

"Garagoyunlu" (245, p.52; 232, p.p.64-66; ASE, Volume 3, p.55).

**Garagoyunlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqoyunlu***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] River. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The village was inhabited by 376 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 464 in 1886, 389 in 1897, 551 in 1904, 606 in 1914 and 589 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 101 in 1926, 119 in 1931 (415, p.87, 157) and 321 Azerbaijanis in 1939. The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Garagoyunlu tribe (245, p.52; 232 p.p.64-66; ASE, Volume 3, p.55).

**Garaguzey** (Azerbaijani: *Qaraquzey*) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but they left the village after the Armenian settlement in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "big, wide, spacious" in Turkish and "guzey" meaning "the north" in Azerbaijani.

**Garajalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaracala****r*) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.116). Another name for the village was "Mammadabad" (415, p.82). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 34 in 1873, 33 in 1886, 49 in 1897, 72 in 1904 and 121 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited only by 18 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.152-153). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Garajalar tribe (143, p.30).

**Garajalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaracalar***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located to the south of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The village was noted as "Galachilar" [Qalaçilar] in Armenian sources (415, p.22). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.116). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 104 in 1831, 272 in 1873, 279 in 1886, 381 in 1897, 360 in 1908, 381 in 1914 and 526 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Armenians were removed from Türkiye and settled in the village in 1918-1920. The village was abolished in the 1940s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Garajalar tribe (143, p.30).

**Garajalar/Mammadabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaracalar/Məmmədabad***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was "Mammadabad". It was located near the Vedi River and the village of Davali [Dəvəli]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.116). The village was inhabited by 33 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.86-87). The village was devastated as a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in the early 20th century, in 1905-1906. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Garajalar tribe (143, p.30).

**Garakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarakənd***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in

the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 3 km to the east of the village of Shaharjik [Şəhərcik] (85, p.139). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After the Armenian settlement in the region, the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village which was abolished in the early 19th century. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "big" and the geographical nomen "kend".

**Garalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaralar***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Pashali. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The village was inhabited by 49 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 84 in 1873, 101 in 1886, 113 in 1897, 108 in 1904, 118 in 1914 and 148 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1918. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Garalar" (92, p.24).

**Garapapag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarapapaq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was Seyidkend [Seyidkənd] (415, p.50). The village was inhabited by 130 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 345 in 1873, 346 in 1886, 483 in 1897, 410 in 1904, 705 in 1914 and 382 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 99 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 131 in 1926 and 118 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani population of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Garapapaglar" of the Gazakhlar tribe (386, p.p.535-536).

**Garasaggal** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarasaqqal***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Alchali (415, p.66). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after the Armenian settlement in the region. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Garasaggal" (92, p.20).

**Garatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaratəpə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Artashat province. It was located near the village of Aghhamzali [Ağhəmzəli] (Marmarashen). The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.99) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.119). The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 49 in 1873, 32 in 1897, 59 in 1908, 89 in 1914, 30 in 1916 and 38 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). The village inhabitants were exposed to the attack of Armenian armed formations and left the village in late 1919. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "big, wide, high, soaring" (278, p.p.80-81; 94, p.71) and "tepe" meaning "a hill" in Azerbaijani.

**Garatorpag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaratorpaq***) was a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located between the town of Dilijan and the village of Golkend/Aygut [Gölkənd/Ayqut]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.119). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after the Armenian settlement in the region. The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "fertile, qualitative, productive" and "torpag".

**Garatorpag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaratorpaq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Kolanli, in the Jighin [Cığın] valley and on the bank of the Garatorpag River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.119). The village was

inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 138 in 1873, 15 in 1886 and 64 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani population of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "black" and "torpag".

**Garavang** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaravəng***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the settlement of Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) and the branch of the Takadonduran River. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60) and on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 80 in 1831, 187 in 1873, 205 in 1886, 260 in 1897, 414 in 1904, 455 in 1914 and 300 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 66 in 1922 (415, p.161). The Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were deported from the village by the Armenian leadership in 1923-1925. They settled in the villages of Gabakhli [Qabaxlı] and Kotanli, and the village of Garavang was abolished (211, p.209). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara" meaning "big, enormous" and "vang" meaning "a monument, a strong monument" in Old Turkic (211, p.208, 210).

**Garinburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarınburun***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Kotayk, Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 16 km to the southeast of the village of Garni [Gərni] and near the Garni River. The village was inhabited by 99 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 102 in 1914 and 98 Azerbaijanis in 1916. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "garin" formed on the basis of the word "garnim [qarnım]" meaning "a small stream, a bed of a small river" (253, p.122) and the word "burun" meaning in Azerbaijani "a point of a high land that juts out into a large body of water; a headland" (253, p.99), "a rocky promontory, a spur or a branch of a mountain, a cliff" (9, p.330).

**Gargar/Gerger** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarqar/Qerqer***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Gargar" mentioned in the Greek historian Strabo's work "Geography" (377, p.477). The name of one of the oldest Turkic tribes "Gargar" was noted as "Gerger", "Herher", "Kharkhar" in different sources (286, p.p.29-30; 168, p.p.78-83).

**Garniyarig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarnıyarıq***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located to the northwest of the town of Hrazdan. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.84) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.122). Another name for the village was Karvansara (415, p.18; 427, p.51). The walls of Old Karvansara have reached our days. The village was historically inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. After Armenians had been removed and settled in the village by the Treaties of Turkmenchay (1828) and Adrianople (1829), the Azerbaijanis gradually left the village (386, p.p.591-594). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 50 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.18-19). Armenian armed formations committed massacre in the village in 1905-1906. The village was abolished and merged with the town of Hrazdan in 1960 as a result of the expansion of the Hrazdan town. The toponym was coined by combining the word "garin" formed on the basis of the word "garnim" meaning "a small stream, a bed of a small river" (253, p.122) and the word "yarig" meaning in Turkic "a cracked surface", "a river on the surface", "a gorge" (339, p.179).

**Gatar** (Azerbaijani: ***Qatar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The village was built at the foot of the chain of rocks. The village was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 132 in 1873, 250 in 1886, 380 in 1904, 139 in 1914 (415, p.p.134-135) and 5,124 Azerbaijanis and Armenians together in 1916 (415, p.p.134-135). Armenian armed formations committed massacre in the village in July of 1906 (224, p.p.119-125). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants that survived managed to return to their homes. The village was abolished in early 20th century after being merged with the town of Gafan. The toponym is an orotoponym and was coined on the basis of the word "gatar" meaning "a chain of low mountains or rocks" in Azerbaijani.

**Gatirabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Qatırabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located on the left bank of the Araz River. The village was destroyed as a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906 (415, p.p.62-63). The toponym was coined by combining the word "kadir [kadır]" meaning "a precipitous cliff, a steep precipice" in Turkic (337, p.115) and the word "abad".

**Gavurgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Gavurqala***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located to the northeast of the village of Nazirvan. The village was destroyed and its inhabitants were massacred by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The first component of the toponym "gavur" is a name given to a wolf by common people. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gavur" and "gala".

**Gayali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qayalı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Pashali and on the bank of the Arpachay. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 40 in 1831, 130 in 1873, 174 in 1886, 223 in 1897, 240 in 1904, 264 in 1914 and 292 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.59). The Azerbaijanis were forced to flee their historical and ethnic lands in 1923-1924 and the village was reduced to ruins. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding "–li" [–lı] to the word "gaya" meaning "a stone, a rock".

**Genali** (Azerbaijani: ***Genalı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 12 km to the northeast of the village of Arpa, on the bank of the Yelpin River, 6 km to the north of the village of Yelpin. it was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 96 in 1873, 125 in 1886, 151 in 1897, 169 in 1904, 185 in 1914 and 216 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 49 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.162-163). The Azerbaijanis were completely forced out in 1924-1925, and the village was reduced to ruins in 1933. The first component of the toponym is the word "gen" which is the shortened form of the word "kend" (a village) (399, 1, p.340) and the second component is the personal name "Ali" which together denote "Ali's village".

**Gendere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gendərə***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was located in the Kotanli [Kotanlı] lowland, on the bank of the Garagayaderesi [Qaraqayadərəsi] River and 4 km to the northeast of the village of Kotanli. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 152 in 1873, 217 in 1886, 330 in 1897, 503 in 1904, 553 in 1914

and 354 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived were able to return to their own village. The village was inhabited only by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.158-159). Those Azerbaijanis were forced out from the village in 1923 and the village was abolished. At present, the village is ruined. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gen" meaning "wide, spacious" and "dere [dərə]" in Azerbaijani.

**Gilakarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Gilәkərli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in the early 20th century (85, p.166). Later, the village was ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of a multi-generational family name.

**Gilijli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qılıclı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the gorge of Gilijlidere. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.133). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 52 in 1873, 68 in 1886, 117 in 1897, 117 in 1904, 128 in 1914 and 127 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Gilijli" (286, p.p.63-64).

**Gillicharig** (Azerbaijani: ***Qıllıçarıq***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli]. At present, it is a ruined village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Charig", one of the Oghuz tribes (399, p.58).

**Girghili** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırğılı)*** was a village in the Zangazur uyzed of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. According to sources, the village was inhabited by 191 Azerbaijanis in the village in 1914. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, Armenians were settled in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Girghili" (31, p.25; 182, p.297; 92, p.12). Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Gisir Kharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Qısır xaraba***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 15-17 km to the east of the village of Pashali and near the village of Terp. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 86 in 1886, 136 in 1897, 152 in 1904, 167 in 1914 and 187 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 18 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.91, 159). The Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village in 1928-1929 and the village was abolished in 1930.The toponym was coined by combining the words "gisir" meaning "without vegetation, bare lands" in Azerbaijani and "kharaba" meaning "destroyed, ruined".

**Givrag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qıvraq***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 21 km to the southwest of Sisian and near the village of Sofulu (Nijdeh). The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.183) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.131). The village was inhabited by 69 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 80 in 1897, 148 in 1908 and 220 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-80, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 77 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 122 in 1926 and 111 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.80, 147). The village was abolished in late

1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kir [kır]" meaning "a mountain, a peak, a field" in Turkish (339, p.327) and the word "gakh" meaning "hard, solid", "strong" in Altaic languages (235, p.89).

**Gizilgishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqışlaq***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Govushug [Qovuşuq]. The village was inhabited by 85 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 44 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.92-93, 163). The village was reduced to ruins as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gizil" meaning "red" (for the colour of the soil) and "gishlag" meaning "a wintering place of cattle" in Azerbaijani.

**Gizilkharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılxaraba***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The name of the village was noted as "Gizilabad", "Tulunabi" in Armenian sources (415, p.22). The village was noted as "Gizilviran" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.97) and marked as "Gizilkharaba" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.133). The village was inhabited by 102 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 56 in 1908, 60 in 1914 and 38 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" meaning "red" (for the colour of the soil)" in Azerbaijani and the word "kharaba" meaning "destroyed, demolished, ruined". The toponym means "a village built near the ruins of the building on the "red" soil.

**Gizilkharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılxaraba***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ayrija [Əyricə] and between Arkhashan [Arxaşan] and Abdulasar [Əbdülasar] mountains. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.133). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 188 in 1873, 136 in 1886, 125 in 1897, 215 in 1908, 421 in 1914 and 249 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or brutally ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abandoned until the 1930s. After 1930 Armenians were settled in the village (415, p.64). The toponym was coined by combining the words "gizil" meaning in Azerbaijani "red (for the colour of the soil)" and "kharaba" meaning "destroyed, ruined". It implies "a village near the ruins of the houses constructed on the 'red' soil". At present, the village is abolished.

**Gizgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızqala***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 26 km to the northeast of the village of Ellar (Kotayk, Abovian). The name of the village was noted as "Gizgala [Qızqala]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.81) and marked as "Gizgalasi kurgan [Qızqalası kurqan]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.153). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 149 in 1873, 210 in 1886, 237 in 1897, 297 in 1904, 345 in 1914 and 380 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the attacks of Armenian armed formations, massacred or driven out from the village in 1918. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village (415, p.44). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.125). However, they were also ousted from the village in 1923-1925. The village was abolished in 1960. The toponym was coined by combining the phonetic form of the ethnonym "Giz/Ghuz/Ghiz" [Qız/Ğuz/Ğız] of the Oghuz tribe (122, p.27; 238, p.48) and the word "gala".

**Gisar Khalaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Qisar Xalac***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57). The village was ruined as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The remains of the village are in the present-day village of Khalaj. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gisar/hisar [qisar/hisar]" meaning in Turkish "a fortress in a lowland, a fortified town" (339, p.p.143, 593) and the Turkic tribal name "Khalaj" (228, p.35; 245, p.p.42-43; 226, p.p.50-51).

**Godakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Gödəkli*)** was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province, and located on the upper part of the Shahverdi River. The name of the village was noted as Kotakli [Kötəkli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.89). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 80 in 1831, 79 in 1873, 133 in 1886, 204 in 1897, 242 in 1908, 258 in 1914, 237 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109) and 242 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.221). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished (309, p.221). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Godakli [Gödəkli]" of the Turkic Gazakhlar tribe [Qazaxlar] (386, p.535).

**Golyand** (Azerbaijani: ***Gölyand***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province and located at the foot of Murghuz [Murğuz] Mountain. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After Armenians had been settled in the region, the inhabitants gradually abandoned the village. The remains of the village and cemetery are still there. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gol [göl]" meaning "a natural water reservoir" and "yan" meaning in Turkic "a side, a part" (339, p.649), "a mountain slope" (278, p.166).

**Gomur** (Azerbaijani: ***Gomur***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located to the east of the village of Shaki [Şəki]. The name of the village was noted as "Komur [Kömür]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.150). The village was abolished in the early 20th century. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the word "komur", meaning "a narrow steep place high in a mountain" (359, Volume 2(2), p.1321).

**Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşabulaq***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gosha" meaning "a pair, next to, two" and "bulag".

**Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşabulaq***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 22-24 km to the northwest of the village of Garakilsa, near the village of Bazarchay and on the right side of the Bazarchay River. The village was abolished in the early 20th century. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gosha" meaning "a pair, next to" and "bulag".

**Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşabulaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.143). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 101 in 1873, 152 in 1886, 173 in 1897, 211 in 1908, 214 in 1914 and 211 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins (309, p.221). The toponym was coined by combining the words "gosha" meaning "a pair, next to, two" and "bulag".

**Gotur** (Azerbaijani: ***Qotur***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located 42 km to the northwest of the provincial centre, on the left tributary of the Abaran River and at a height of 1,720 m above sea level. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.142). Another name for the village was Goytur (415, p.4). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After Armenians had been removed and settled in the territory of the Iravan khanate by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), the original inhabitants of the village migrated to Türkiye. The Armenians removed from Türkiye and Iran were settled in the village in 1829-1840 (415, p.p.96-100). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 72 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 80 in 1886 and 100 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.45, 96-97). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the attacks of Armenian armed formations and expelled from the village in 1918. The name of the village was not mentioned in any source after

1931. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gotur" meaning "a wasteland, a place without any vegetation" in Azerbaijani (339, p.296).

**Goyabas** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyabas***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 15-17 km to the northwest of the settlement of Pashali (Vayk) and on the bank of the Herher River. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 132 in 1873, 165 in 1886, 202 in 1897, 223 in 1904, 245 in 1914 and 229 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "goy [göy]" meaning "blue" and the personal name "Abas" (287, p.54).

**Goyarchin** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyərçin***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province and located on the bank of the Arpachay. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 20 in 1831, 48 in 1873, 34 in 1886, 84 in 1897, 60 in 1904, 66 in 1914 and 72 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was abolished in 1930 and lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Guyerchi", a branch of the Turkic Pecheneg tribe (286, p.42).

**Goyarchin** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyərçin***) was a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Karvansara (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located 16 km to the southeast of the town of Ijevan. The village had been within the former Dilijan district until late 1930s. The village was inhabited by 257 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 89 in 1904, 93 in 1914, 132 in 1916 and 141 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115). The Azerbaiajnis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in early 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited 143 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 221 in 1926, 205 in 1931 (415, p.p.30-31, 114-115), 237 in 1939 and 107 Azerbaijanis in 1959 (427, p.895). The village was abolished in 1950 and its inhabitants were removed to the neighbouring village of Salah. At present, the village is ruined. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Guyerchi", a branch of the Turkic Pecheneg tribe (286, p.42).

**Goychay** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyçay***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area (mahal) of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the village was listed among the ruined villages of the Goycha area in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (415, p.17; 386, p.515). The toponym was coined by combining the words "goy [göy]" meaning "blue" and "chay".

**Goytul** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoytul*)** was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located 13 km to the northwest of Ashtarak. Another name for the village was Goytur [Qoytur] (415, p.22). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.138). The name of the village was also noted as "Guytul" [Quytul] (309, p.221). There are the 3rd-5th-century historical monuments attributed to the life of Azerbaijanis in the territory of the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 28 in 1831, 203 in 1873, 273 in 1886, 351 in 1897, 210 in 1908, 213 in 1914 and 390 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacre or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village (309, p.221). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.106-107). They were deported from their historical and ethnic lands again in 1924-1925. Later, the village was abolished.

**Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəldərə***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province and located near the village of former Sisian, present Hatsavan. The village was destroyed in the late 19th century (244 a, p.140). The remains of the village are still

there. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gozal" and "dere".

**Gozluja** (Azerbaijani: ***Qozluca***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 3-5 km to the east of the settlement of Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor), near the village of Goytul and on the bank of the Ulgyurd [Ulqyurd] River. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.57) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.138). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 60 in 1831, 342 in 1873, 549 in 1886, 630 in 1897, 647 in 1904, 711 in 1914 and 791 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own homes. The village was inhabited by 92 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.162-163). After the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village in 1923-1925, it was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–lu" [–lu] and the augmentative adjective forming suffix "–ja" [–ca] to the plant name "goz".

**Gumushkhana** (Azerbaijani: ***Gümüşxana***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Gumushkhana River, one of the tributaries of the Dagh [Dağ] River. The name of the village was noted as "Gumushjuk" [Gümüşcük] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.60). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 35 in 1831, 145 in 1873, 136 in 1886, 203 in 1897, 360 in 1904, 394 in 1914 and 234 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 74 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.158-159). They were forced to flee the village in 1923-1924. The village was abolished in 1925. At present, it lies in ruins. There were silver ores in the village. Hence, its name which means "a house of silver".

**Gunbaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Günbəz*)** was a village in the Abaran uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The name of the village was noted as "Gunbazli" [Günbəzli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.109). The village had been inhabited by Azerbaijanis until 1828. After the Treaty of Turkmanchay the Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village in 1829-1830 (427, p.977). The village was abolished in the 1850s. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gunbaz [günbəz]" meaning "a dome-shaped roof, a dome" (11, p.214).

**Guney** (Azerbaijani: ***Güney***) was a vilage in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 6 km to the east of the village of Golkend [Gölkənd]. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. After Armenians had been settled in the region, the inhabitants gradually left the village. The remains of the buildings and cemetery are still in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "guney" meaning in Azerbaijani "the south, the side that gets sunlight" to denote "a village in the south".

**Guneygorug** (Azerbaijani: ***Güneyqoruq***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province and located near the village of Derechichak [Dərəçiçək]. İn the late 19th century seven Azerbaijanis lived in the village. It was abolished in the late 20th century (427, p.920). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "guney" meaning "the south, the side that gets sunlight" and the word "gorug" meaning "planted fields", "a landlord's lands not allowed to be used" (9, p.548).

**Guneyvang** (Azerbaijani: ***Güneyvəng***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Alagoz [Alagöz] River, between the villages of Alagoz and Govushug. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 58 in 1831, 40 in 1873, 75 in 1886, 103 in 1897, 124 in 1904, 136 in 1914 and 115 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village

by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 93 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.160-161). In 1924-1925 the Azerbaijanis were forced to flee the village which was reduced to ruins. The name of the village was originated from an Alban temple built on the southern slopes over the village (211, p.211).

**Guneyvaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Güneyvaz***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. The village was ruined in the early 20th century. The toponym was coined by combining the words "guney" meaning in Azerbaijani "south, the side that gets sunlight" and "vaz", the dialectal form of "bazi/baz [bazı/baz]" meaning in Turkic "a mountain depression", "a hill or elevation in a lowland", "a hollow" (253, p.120; 339, p.64; 170, p.136).

**Guneyyurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Güneyyurd***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the villages of Khalisa and Avshar. The village was inhabited by 39 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.86-87). The village was devastated as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905 -1906. The toponym was coined from the words "guney" meaning "the side that gets much sunlight, south" and "yurd" meaning "a settlement, a place of living".

**Gurbaghali** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurbağalı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.149). Other names for the village were "Gurbakali" [Qurbakali] and "Gurbaghali ulya" [Qurbağalı ulya] (415, p.44). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 118 in 1873, 185 in 1886, 332 in 1897, 203 in 1904 and 415 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Gurbankesilan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurbankəsilən***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province and located near the village of Goytul [Qoytul]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 163 in 1873, 227 in 1886, 325 in 1897, 427 in 1904, 470 in 1914 and 417 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 48 in 1922 (415, p.p.162-163). They were again deported in 1923-1924 and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gurban" and the participle "kasilan".

**Gurdgulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurdqulaq***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located at a distance of 4-5 km from the settlement of Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) and on the Gurdgulag River, the left tributary of the Arpachay. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 336 in 1873, 379 in 1886, 470 in 1897, 690 in 1904, 760 in 1914 and 581 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The inhabitants were exposed to the attacks of Armenian armed formations and had to leave the village in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 64 Azerbaijanis and 248 Armenians in 1922, 66 Azerbaijanis and 301 Armenians in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). Armenians were settled in the village in 1923-1925. In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Gurt/Gurd" [Qurt/Qurd] (286, p.61) and the word "gulag/kulak" meaning "a valley, a lowland between hills, a hill, an elevation" (339, p.p.310-311). It implies "a village near the valley of the Gurd tribe". At present, the village is abolished.

**Gushchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçu***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate,

in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was noted as "Gushchu mazrasi" [Quşçu məzrəsi] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.174) and marked as "Gushi" [Quşi] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.152). The name of the village is not encountered in any source after 1931. The village was abolished in 1940. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–chu" to the name of the Gushchu tribe of the Huns (267, p.397; 245, p.p.38-39; 148, p.18).

**Gushchu deresi/Gushchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçu dərəsi/Quşçu***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located to the northeast of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] and 27 km to the northwest of the village of Basarkechar. "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated in 1728 states that the village was within the Mazra area (nahiya) (143, p.16). The village was destroyed during the Russo-Iranian war of 1826-1828. According to the cameral census compiled by I. Shopen, the name of the village was placed in the column of "the names of the dead or forgotten villages" (386, p.158). There is no reliable information about the fate of the original inhabitants of the village of Gushchu. According to the remains of the tombstone inscriptions in the ancient cemetery located 200-300 meters apart from the ruins of the village, the Oghuz Turks lived there about 1000-1500 years ago. The ruins of the village of Gushchu are located 4-5 km to the north of the village of Pambak, in the valley surrounded by mountains (249 a, 313).

**Gushchulu** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçulu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 12 km to the northeast of the town of Gafan, on the right bank of the Okhchu River and to the southeast of Khustup Mountain. The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 149 in 1873, 221 in 1886, 144 in 1897, 400 in 1904 and 93 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.58-59, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. 109 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922, 126 in 1926 and 50 in 1931 (415, p.p.58-59, 136-137). The village was abolished in 1950. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–lu" to the ethnonym "Gushchu", an Old Turkic tribe (245, p.39) to denote "a village of the Gushchu tribe".

**Guzajik** (Azerbaijani: ***Güzəcik***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province, and located 11 km to the east of Iravan. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.154). The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 109 in 1886, 127 in 1897, 119 in 1904, 138 in 1914 and 165 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). Armenians committed bloodshed in the village in 1905-1906. The village was inhabited by 119 Azerbaijanis in February 1918 (309, p.216). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.126-127). They were completely expelled from their historical and ethnic lands and the village was reduced to ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Guzujakli" [güzücəkli] of the Turkic Bayat tribe (238, p.233).

# H

**Hajati** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacati***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 38 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan, on the bank of the Gighi River and at a height of 2,050 m above sea level. The name of the village was noted as "Hajati [Hacatı]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.149) and marked as "Hachaati [Haçaatı]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.57), as "Hajati" [Həcəti] in Azerbaijani sources (85, p.155), as "Hajatin" [Hacatin] in the works of Armenian authors (419, p.62). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 30 in 1897, 41 in 1922, 51 in 1926, 71 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135) and 95 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (416, p.161). The farms of the village were integrated into the village of Gighi. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Haji Baghir** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Bağır***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province, located near the Abaran River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.54). The village was abolished in 1950. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Haji Baghir".

**Hamamli** (Azerbaijani: ***Hamamlı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located on the bank of the Abaran River. The name of the village was listed in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.109) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village was inhabited by 340 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 353 in 1886, 445 in 1897, 600 in 1908, 636 in 1914, 526 in 1916, 208 in 1918 and 360 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107; 309, p.219). In March and April of 1919 the inhabitants were exposed to the attack of Armenian armed formations and left the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 96 in 1922, 88 in 1926 and 151 in 1931(415, p.p.22-23, 106-107). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village were deported to Azerbaijan. Later, a part of the deportees managed to return to the village which was soon after abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins.

**Haramli** (Azerbaijani: ***Haramlı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 17 in 1831, 46 in 1873, 63 in 1886, 79 in 1897, 84 in 1904, 102 in 1914, 103 in 1916 (415, p.p.82-84, 152-153) and 162 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.218). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.221). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.152-153). The Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forced to flee their ancestral lands in 1923-1924 and the village was abolished in 1926. At present, the village is in ruins.

**Hasanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Həsənli***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.57). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 192 in 1831, 539 in 1873, 503 in 1886, 252 in 1897, 501 in 1904 and 608 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village in 1922-1924. The village was inhabited by 74 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 87 in 1931 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Hasanli". The village was later abolished.

**Hasansu** (Azerbaijani: ***Həsənsu***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Zod. The village was inhabited by 48 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.26-27). İn 1928-1930 the Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village which was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Hasan" and the word "su" meaning "a river" in Turkic.

**Hasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Hasar***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located 36 km to the west of the settlement of Gurdugulu and on the left bank of the Araz River. The name of the village was marked as "Assar" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.21). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 92 in 1831, 110 in 1873, 114 in 1886, 130 in 1897, 113 in 1908, 134 in 1914 and 76 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establihsment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived

managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 32 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 49 in 1926 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). The Azerbaijanis were dispersed from their historical and ethnic lands in 1928-1929 and the village was abolished in 1930. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "hisar/hasar" meaning "a walled, fortified town or fort on a lowland" in Turkic (339, p.593).

**Heshin** (Azerbaijani: ***Heşin***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 14 km to the east of the settlement of Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor), on the bank of the Heshin River, the right tributary of the Yelpinchay River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.61). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 62 in 1831, 174 in 1873, 272 in 1886, 229 in 1897, 237 in 1904, 260 in 1914 and 311 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 116 in 1922, 136 in 1926 and 164 in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, a part of the deportees managed to return to the village which was soon after abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "kesh/hesh" [keş/heş] meaning "a settlement" in Turkic (339, p.273) and "in" meaning "a hut, a cave" in Turkic (299, p.209; 339, p.234).

**Hostun** (Azerbaijani: ***Hostun***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located on the bank of the Alagoz [Alagöz] River, between the villages of Alagoz and Hasankend [Həsənkənd]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 61 in 1873, 94 in 1886, 126 in 1897, 125 in 1904, 137 in 1914, 146 in 1916 and 58 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (after the Armenian agression in 1918) (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the displaced Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 29 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 19 in 1926 and 43 in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The village was abolished in 1940. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic words "os/hos" meaning "the mouth of a river" (337, p.237) and "tun" meaning "closed, without free access" (359, Volume 3 (2), p.1439).

**Huseynbeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Hüseynbəyli***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was inhabited by 658 Azerbaijanis in 1906. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins (249a, p.252). The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Huseynbeyli".

# I

**Ikinji Aliyanli** (Azerbaijani: ***İkinci Əliyanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 137 Azerbaijanis in 1886. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (85, p.163). The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ikinji" which is a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the ethnonym "Aliyanli", one of the Turkic Kangarli tribes (386, p.538).

**Ikinji Bahlul** (Azerbaijani: ***İkinci Bəhlul***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located

8-9 km to the southwest of the village of Mastara and to the southwest of the village of Sabunchu. The village was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.34-35). The village inhabitants were massacred by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The village was abolished in 1940 (427, p.561). The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Bahlul".

**Ikinji Gayakharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***İkinci Qayaxaraba***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. Another name for the village was "Kafir galasi" [Kafir qalası] (415, p.44). The village was inhabited by 68 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.44-45). The village was devastated as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gaya" meaning "a rock or a cliff" and "kharaba" meaning "a devastated, ruined place". "Ikinji" is a distinctive feature.

**Ikinji Gilijyatag** (Azerbaijani: ***İkinci Qılıcyataq***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.137). The village was inhabited by 89 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.36-37). The Muslim Kurds were settled in the village in 1915-1920. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "ikinji", a distinctive feature, "gilij" [qılıc] meaning "the highest part of a mountain, a mountain peak" in Azerbaijani (118, p.18; 253, p.16) and "yatag" meaning "a stable or a cot for keeping sheep or cows in autumn and winter" (10, p.510).

**Ikinji Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***İkinci Qoşabulaq***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 8 km to the southwest of the settlement of Basarkechar (Vardenis) and near the village of Goshabulag [Qoşabulaq]. The village was noted as "Girkhbulag" [Qırxbulaq] and "Kefli" in Armenian sources (415, p.26). The village was inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 262 in 1908, 274 in 1914 and 244 Azerbaijanis in 1916. Along with the Azerbaijanis, the village was inhabited by Kurds too (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or had to leave the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, a part of the inhabitants returned to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 59 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.112-113). After 1923 the village inhabitants migrated to the village of Goshabulag and the village was reduced to ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gosha" meaning "a pair" and the hydronym "bulag" meaning "a spring".

**Ilanli** (Azerbaijani: ***İlanlı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Govshug. The village was populated only by Azerbaijanis - 13 in 1897 and 59 in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 160-161). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Ilanli tribe (92, p.15).

**Ilkhi Gorughu** (Azerbaijani: ***İlxı qoruğu***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 242 in 1873, 345 in 1886, 432 in 1897, 215 in 1904, 375 in 1914 and 136 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the collective noun "ilkhi" (a herd) and the word "gorug" to denote "a village near the wildlife horse reserve".

**Illija** (Azerbaijani: ***İllicə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 28 km to the northeast of the settlement of Gamarli (Artashat), near the village of Boyuk Gilanlar [Böyük Gilanlar] and the Illija River and in the Milli valley. The village was marked as Yelinja [Yelincə] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). In the 1930s the village was integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the former Vedi (Ararat) district (415, p.86). The village was

inhabited by 197 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 327 in 1897, 215 in 1904, 377 in 1914 and 407 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 85 in 1926, 96 in 1931 and 181 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Old Turkic word "el/il" meaning "a tribal confederation".

**Imirzik** (Azerbaijani: ***İmirzik***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Davagozu [Dəvəgözü] River and on the left reach of the Garnichay [Gərniçay] River. The village was noted as "Amirzik" [Əmirzik] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.170) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.102). In the 1930s, the village was within the administrative-territorial division of the former Vedi (Ararat) district (415, p.86). The village was inhabited by 188 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 232 in 1886, 348 in 1897, 254 in 1904, 328 in 1914 and 456 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, a part of the inhabitants returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 65 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 96 in 1926, 151 in 1931 and 269 in 1939 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–zik" to the ethnonym "Eymur/Imir", one of the 24 Oghuz tribes (309, Volume 1, p.56; 238, p.324).

**Ingala** (Azerbaijani: ***Inqala***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 22-24 km to the northeast of the settlement of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi] (Ararat) and on the left bank of the Vedi River. The village was inhabited by 113 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 124 in 1897 and 161 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In 1918-1919 the Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed formations or had to leave the village and seek refuge in the Iranian territory. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 33 in 1931 and 127 in 1939 (415, p.87, 155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "in" meaning in Old Turkic "a hut, a cave" (299, p.209) and "gala".

**Injavar** (Azerbaijani: ***İncəvar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. İt was located on the left bank of the Khalaj [Xələc] River. The village was inhabited by 66 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 92 in 1886, 129 in 1897, 140 in 1904 and 89 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, a part of the inhabitants returned to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 42 in 1926 and 45 in 1931 (415, p.p.57, 135). The village was abolished in late 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Inja [incə]" of the Kipchak Turks (286, p.49) and the word "var" meaning "a fortified village, wall or fortress" (339, p. 113) to denote "a fortress or village belonging to the Inja tribe".

**Irimis** (Azerbaijani: ***İrimis***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Derebas [Dərəbas]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.104). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 14 in 1831, 108 in 1873, 150 in 1886, 225 in 1897, 327 in 1908 and 616 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Iskandarabad** (Azerbaijani: ***İskəndərabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 87 in 1886, 135 in 1897, 81 in 1904, 201 in 1914 and 555 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.152-153). They also had to flee their historical and ethnic lands in 1923-1924, and the village was abolished in 1925. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Iskandar" and the word "abad" to denote "a village built by Iskandar".

**Itgiran Ortakend** (Azerbaijani: ***İtqıran Ortakənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 169 in 1897 (415, p.p.90-91). The Azerbaijanis were forced out by the Armenian-Dashnak armed formations in the early 20th century. The village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "it" which is a part of the ethnonym "itbarak" (228, p.p.16-18; 321, p.p.43-45) and "giran/kuren/kuran [qıran/kuren/kuran]" meaning in Turkic "a village, a settlement, a house in the forest, a dugout, a temporary living place of cattlemen" (339, p.p. 317-318) and "ortakend" to denote "a village between two objects, in the middle, in-between".

# J

**Jafarli or Jafarli Gunnut** (Azerbaijani: ***Cəfərli/Cəfərli Günnüt***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. According to Armenian sources, other names for the village were "Gunnut" [Günnüt], "Gunnut Jafarli" [Günnüt Cəfərli], "Gunnut Kalavan" [Günnüt Kalavan] (415, p.84). It was located near the village of "Chanakhchi" [Çanaxçı] (Sovetashen) and at the foot of Boz Hunnu [Boz Hunnu] Mountain. The name of the village was marked as "Gunnut Jafarli" [Günnüt Cəfərli] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.71). The village was inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 209 in 1886, 333 in 1897, 406 in 1904, 409 in 1914 and 383 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 25 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.84-85). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Jafarli" belonging to the Turkic tribe (386, p.535).

**Jaghatay** (Azerbaijani: ***Cağatay***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.59) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.79). It was noted as "Jaghata" [Cağata] in Armenian sources (415, p.p.90, 158). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 30 in 1831, 70 in 1873, 86 in 1886, 98 in 1897, 94 in 1904, 103 in 1914 and 135 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The village was attacked by Armenian Dashnak

armed formations in 1918 and the Azerbaijanis were dispersed. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, those Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. There lived 15 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.158-159). They were forced to leave from the village in 1923. The village was abolished in 1925. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Jaghatay", a branch of the Turkic Kangarli tribes (386, p.537).

**Jamishbasan** (Azerbaijani: ***Camışbasan***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 22 km to the northeast of the town of Vedi (Ararat) and near the Jighinsu [Ciğinsu] River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.80). The village was inhabited by 51 Azerbaijanis in 1828 (386, p.p.555-556) and 65 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.88-89). The village was devastated as a result of massacres carried out by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by adding the participle "basan" to the word "Jamish" [camış] which was reflected in the name of the "Jamish Kozakli" [Camış Közəkli] tribe of the Gizilbash (91, p.192).

**Jani** (Azerbaijani: ***Canı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Alagoz [Alagöz] River. The name of the village was noted as "Jani" [Cani], "Jani Yukhari" [Cani Yuxarı] in Armenian sources (415, p.92). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 86 in 1873, 169 in 1886, 221 in 1897, 160 in 1904, 176 in 1914 and 282 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village inhabitants that survived managed to return to their lands. The village was inhabited by 77 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 78 in 1926 and 111 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). In the 1940s the Azerbaijanis were deported from the village by the special order of the USSR government and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Jani" [Canı] (142, p.p.74-75).

**Jeyranli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ceyranlı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Muradtepesi [Muradtəpəsi] River, the right affluent of the Arpachay. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The village was inhabited by 91 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 84 in 1886, 92 in 1897, 123 in 1904, 135 in 1914 and 150 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" [-lı] to the animal name "jeyran" in Azerbaijani.

**Jibilli** (Azerbaijani: ***Cıbıllı***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 67 km to the southeast of the town of Gafan [Qafan]. Another name for the village was Jibikli [Cibikli] (415, p.60). The village was inhabited by 82 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 80 in 1904 and 160 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 53 in 1926 and 77 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). In late 1930s the village was abolished and the Azerbaijanis were resettled in other villages. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the "Jibikli" tribal ethnonym.

**Jighin** (Azerbaijani: ***Cığın***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Jighin River in the Jighin valley. The name of the village was noted as "Jigin" [Ciqin] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.172) and "Jegin" [Ceqin], "Jagin" [Caqin] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.105), and marked as "Jighin Garagoyunlu" [Ciğin Qaraqoyunlu] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.82), as "Gol Jighin" [Göl Cığın] in Z. Gorgodian's work (415, p.84). The village was inhabited by 178

Azerbaijanis in 1831, 160 in 1873, 210 in 1886, 238 in 1897, 559 in 1904 and 561 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited by 54 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 92 in 1926, and 135 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijanis were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. The village was abolished in 1950. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the "Jigini" [Cigini] tribe of the Gashgais (142, p.40).

**Jivikhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Civixli***) was a village in the Gazakh [Qazax] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the village was also noted as "Chivikhli" [Çivixli], "Chibukhli" [Çibuxli], "Chibikhli" [Çibixlı]. (415, p.32). It was located 13 km to the northwest of the settlement of Krasnoselsk in the forested area. It was under the Soviet (local executive body in villages) of Kolkend [Kölkənd]. The village was inhabited by 80 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.32-33). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village inhabitants that survived could return to the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 137 in 1922, 132 in 1931 (415, p.p.116-117), 364 in 1970 and 351 Azerbaijanis in 1979 (85, p.92). In November-December 1988, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were deported by the Armenian state. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Chubuklu tribe (193, p.160).

# K

**Kamal** (Azerbaijani: ***Kamal***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Nairi district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 8 km to the northeast of Nairi and on the right bank of the Zangi [Zəngi] River. The village had been within the Kotayk (Abovian) district until 1972. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.80) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.155). The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 395 in 1873, 565 in 1886, 597 in 1897, 621 in 1904, 780 in 1914, 715 in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127) and 625 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p 216). Armenian armed formations committed massacre in the village in 1905-1906. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 for the second time (309, p.216). Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym is an antropotoponym coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Kalali** (Azerbaijani: ***Kələli***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) district, in the present Shirak province. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis, but after the Armenians had been settled in the region, the Azerbaijanis migrated to Türkiye. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name. By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 3 February 1947, the village was renamed "Noraber". Later, the village was excluded from the list of settlements.

**Kalashkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Kələşkənd***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located on the right tributary of the Zangi River. The name of the village was written like "Kyalashkend" in the Armenian source (415, p.6) and marked as "Kalaskend [Kələskənd]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.155). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 96 in 1831, 288 in 1873, 363 in 1886, 404 in 1897, 373 in 1904, 437 in 1914 and 372 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.67, 98-99). The village was attacked by Armenian-Dashnak armed formations in 1918 and the

Azerbaijanis were deported from their historical and ethnic lands. The village was abolished in 1926. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Kalash" and the "kend".

**Karvansara** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 10-12 km to the southeast of the settlement of Ashaghi Garanlig, near the village of Madina and on the bank of the Ayrichay [Əyriçay]. The name of the village was noted as "Ayrichay Karvansara" [Əyriçay Karvansara] and "Ayrija Karvansara" [Əyricə Karvansara] in the works of Armenian authors (415, p.66). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 168 in 1873, 205 in 1886, 309 in 1897, 341 in 1904, 441 in 1914 and 294 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, some of the inhabitants returned to their own lands. The village was inhabited by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 45 in 1926 and 80 Azerbaijanis, 69 Armenians, 29 Kurds in 1931 (415, p.p. 66-67, 142-143). Armenians were settled in the village in 1928-1930 (415, p.66). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "karvansara" meaning "a building on a trade road".

**Karvansara** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Armavir province. It was located on the southern slopes of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 136 in 1873, 155 in 1886, 184 in 1897, 140 in 1908, 148 in 1914, 288 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119) and 210 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.221). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in March 1918 (309, p.221). The village was abolished in 1920. It lies in ruins now. The toponym was coined by combining the words "carvan" meaning "a group of camels" and "saray" meaning in Turkic "a house, a building" (339, p.496). The toponym means "a village with an inn and a central courtyard for travelers and animals". The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "carvansara" to denote a building on a trade road".

**Karvansara** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. İt was located near the village of Armash [Armaş]. The village was noted as "Karvansara mazrasi" [Karvansara məzrəsi] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.173) and marked as "Karvansara" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The village was inhabited by 68 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 76 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "carvansara" meaning "a building on a trade road".

**Kechal Tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Keçəl təpə***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə]. The village was inhabited together by 185 Azerbaijanis and Armenians in 1926 (415, p.p.62-63). The village was abolished in the 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "kechal" meaning "bald, not covered by the usual leaves, bark or vegetation" (278, p.88; 11, p.32) and "tepe" meaning "a hill".

**Khanjalli** (Azerbaijani: ***Xancallı***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiya) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, later, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 20 km to the northwest of the town of Amasiya and at a height of 2,110 m above sea level. The Armenian sources state that the village was inhabited by the Garapapags whom they also introduce as a separate nation (415, p.20). In fact, the Garapapags are not a separate nation, but one of the tribes of the Pechenegs, an ethnographic group of Azerbaijanis (245, p.42). The village was

inhabited by 178 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 253 in 1897, 303 in 1908 and 392 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was within the Provisional Government of the Southwestern Caucasus or Kars Republic founded in Kars in 1918-1919. The village was devastated and its inhabitants displaced as a result of attacks by Armenian armed formations in February 1920. The village was integrated within the Aghbaba area to Soviet Armenia by the Treaty of Kars in 1921, and a part of the population returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 95 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 137 in 1926 and 134 in 1931 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was abolished in the 1940s and its inhabitants were removed to the village of Baligli. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Khanjalli tribe.

**Kharaba Kotanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Xaraba Kotanlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Boyuk Gilanlar [Böyük Gilanlar] and at a foot of Allahuakbar Mountain. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.261). The village was inhabited by 64 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 105 in 1886, 253 in 1897, 174 in 1904, 219 in 1914 and 207 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or ousted from the village by the Armenian-Dashnak armed formations in 1918-1919 and Kurds were settled in the village. In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the village inhabitants were deported to Azerbaijan. The village has been in ruins since 1949. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "kharaba" meaning "destroyed, demolished, ruined" and the Turkic ethnonym "Kotan" with the posessive ending "-li [-lı]" (286, p.50).

**Kharaba Sarvanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Xaraba Sarvanlar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited by 29 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 48 in 1873, 44 in 1886, 52 in 1897, 95 in 1908, 100 in 1914 and 70 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). The Azerbaijanis were massacred or deported from the village by the Armenian-Dashnak formations in 1918 and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 32 in 1926 and 33 in 1931 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were deported to Azerbaijan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kharaba" meaning "destroyed, ruined" and the ethnonym "Sarvanlar" one of the Turkic Kangarli tribe (386, p.537). The village was renamed "Nor Gokhb". At present, it is abolished.

**Khartlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Xartlıq***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was located near the village of Garanlig and the Garanlig River and at the foot of Shalibulag [Şalıbulaq] Mountain. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.262). The village was inhabited by 144 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 162 in 1886, 190 in 1897, 282 in 1914 and 269 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 140-141). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was reduced to ruins in 1930. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–lig [–lıq]" to the Turkic word "gart" [qart] meaning "old, elderly, tall, high" (299, p.429).

**Khatin Baghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Xatın bağı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə]. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57). The village was devasted as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Khish** (Azerbaijani: ***Xiş***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Baharli and on the left bank of the Gighi [Gığı] River. Armenian sources point out that the ancient name of the village was

"Khichi, Khech" [Xıçi, Xeç] (415, p.56). The village was inhabited by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57). The village was devastated in the early 20th century as a result of massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Khojayarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Xocayarlı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The ancient name of the village was "Khojaayarli" [Xocaayarlı] (415, p.62). It was located at a 1,415 km distance from the settlement of Gurdugulu and on the left bank of the Araz River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.266). The name of the village was also noted as "Khojayar" in sources (309, p.219). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 85 in 1831, 176 in 1873, 207 in 1886, 210 in 1897, 236 in 1908, 250 in 1914, 229 in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139), 236 in 1918 (309, p.219) and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.138-139). The Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed formations and had to flee the village in late 1919. The village was abolished in 1924. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Khojaayarli".

**Khosrov** (Azerbaijani: ***Xosrov***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Kusgayasu [Küsqayasu] River. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.104). The village was inhabited by 155 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 182 in 1886, 269 in 1897, 199 in 1904, 388 in 1914 and 315 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were massacred by Armenian armed formations or had to leave the village and temporarily seek refuge in the territory of Iran in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, some of the displaced inhabitants returned to their homes. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 34 in 1926 and 31 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Khosrov".

**Khotanan** (Azerbaijani: ***Xotanan***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.268). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 53 in 1873, 58 in 1886, 74 in 1897, 91 in 1904 and 81 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.206). The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural ending "–an" to the name of the Turkic Khotan tribe (275, p.399).

**Khunut** (Azerbaijani: ***Xunut***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. Another name for the village was "Khnut Garaguyunlu" [Xnut Qaraqoyunlu]. It was located near the village of Kolanli, in the Jighin [Cığın] valley and near the Jighinsu River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.266). The village was inhabited by 114 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 143 in 1886, 253 in 1897, 315 in 1904, 346 in 1914 and 213 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, a part of its inhabitants returned to their homes. The village was inhabited by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.154-155). In 1924-1925 the Azerbaijanis were removed from the village which was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural ending "–ut" to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Hun/Khun [Hun/Xun]" (245, p.38; 286, p.p.31-32).

**Kichik Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Armudlu***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located 6 km to the south of the settlement of Gurdugulu (Hoktemberian). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The first oldest name of the village was "Turk Armudlusu" [Türk Armudlusu] (415, p.62). The village was inhabited only by

Azerbaijanis - 72 in 1831, 178 in 1873, 218 in 1886, 289 in 1897, 309 in 1904, 327 in 1914 and 225 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.62-63, 138-139). The village was attacked and its inhabitants were massacred or dispersed from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from Bayazid and Alashkirt provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village. The village was merged with the "Boyuk Armudlu" village in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–lu" to the fruit name "armud". "Kichik" is a distinctive feature.

**Kichik Garagoyunlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Qaraqoyunlu***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 14 km to the southwest of the settlement of Basarkechar (Vardenis). The village was inhabited by 235 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 253 in 1908, 328 in 1914 and 301 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in April 1919 (309, p.305). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 197 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 212 in 1926 and 209 in 1931 (415, p.p.26-27, 112-113). The village was abolished after being merged with the village of Boyuk Garagoyunlu [Böyük Qaraqoyunlu]. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Garagoyunlu" (245, p.52; 232, p.66; 175, p.18).

**Kichik Gilanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Gilanlar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 28 km to the northeast of the settlement of Gamarli (Artashat), on the bank of the Yelinja [Yelincə] River. It was integrated into the Vedi (Ararat) district in the 1930s (415, p.84). The village was noted as "Kichik Gilan" [Kiçik Gilan] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.102) and marked as "Kichik Gilyanar" [Kiçik Gilyanar] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.62). The village was inhabited by 96 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 167 in 1886, 178 in 1897, 183 in 1904, 201 in 1914 and 194 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were ousted by the Armenian-Dashnak armed formations in 1918 and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. Along with 21 Armenians, the village was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.154-155). After 1922 those 11 Azerbaijanis were also ousted and the village was inhabited totally by Armenians. The village of Kichik Gilanlar was abolished in 1950 (99, p.p.372-373). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" which is a distinctive feature and the multi-generational family name "Gilanlar".

**Kichikkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçikkənd***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located on the right bank of the Abaran River and near the village of Karbi. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" and in the 19th-century sources in Russian (The Collection of Data on the Caucasus" - Сборник Сведений о Кавказе, Т. V, Тифлис, 1879, № 349). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 77 in 1831, 166 in 1873, 235 in 1886, 296 in 1897, 366 in 1908, 292 in 1914, 249 in 1916, 370 in 1918 and 233 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). The inhabitants were attacked and ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919 (309, p.221). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their ancestral lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 56 in 1922 and 55 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "kichik" meaning "small, narrow, tiny" and "kend" meaning "a village, a settlement" in Azerbaijani.

**Kichik Tepekoy** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik Təpəköy***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiyə) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 17 km to the northwest of Amasiya and on the left bank of the Arpachay.

The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.237). The village inhabitants consisted of the Garapapags who contributed to the Azerbaijani ethnogenesis. The village was inhabited by 164 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 206 in 1897, 321 in 1908 and 209 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1920. The village was abolished after being merged with the village of Boyuk Tepekoy [Böyük Təpəköy] in 1950. The toponym was coined by combining the words "tepe" meaning "a hill" and "koy [köy]" meaning "a village" in Turkish.

**Kireshli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiraşli***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located near the Zangi [Zəngi] River. The name of the village was noted as "Karajli" [Kərəcli] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.134) and marked as "Kirashlu" [Kiraşlu] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.134). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 76 in 1831, 464 in 1873, 744 in 1886, 802 in 1897, 1,061 in 1908, 1,196 in 1914, 973 in 1916 and 207 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.67, 98-99). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 108 in 1922, 86 in 1926 and 135 in 1931 (415, p.67, 98-99). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Kirajli" (59, p.166).

**Kisarkhalaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Kisarxələc***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.56; 427, p.868). The village was devastated as a result of the massacre by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gisar/khisar" [qisar/xisar] meaning "a fortress on a lowland", "a fortified town" in Turkic (339, p.p.143, 593) and the Turkic ethnonym "Khalaj" [xələc/xalac].

**Kohnekalafa** (Azerbaijani: ***Köhnəkalafa***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı]) uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli]. The village was abolished after being merged with the village of Lambali in the 1930s. In those years it was within the Allahverdi district. The toponym was coined by combining the words "kohna" meaning "old, ancient" and "kalafa" meaning "ruined, destroyed, demolished" (8, p.251).

**Kohne Gishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Köhnə qışlaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. Now it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "kohna" meaning 'old, ancient" and "gishlag".

**Kohne Shahabli** (Azerbaijani: ***Köhnə Şahablı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Chapan [Çapan] River and at the village of Garaghaj [Qarağac]. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.106) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.290). The village was inhabited by 46 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.88-89). It was devastated as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the distinctive word "kohna" and the Oghuz ethnonym "Shahabli" (F.Kirzioghlu, "The Ravan Turks", newspaper "Vatan hasrati", 18. 06. 1993).

**Kolanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kolanlı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The village had been integrated into the former Vagharshabad (Echmiadzin) district until 1937. Another name for the village was "Kolanli Aralig" [Kolanlı Aralıq] (415, p.84). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 284 in 1831, 673 in 1873, 701 in 1886, 886 in 1897, 768 in 1904, 887 in 1914, 768 in 1918 and 1,118 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.84-85, 152-153; 309, p.221). The Azerbaijanis

were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in late 1919 (309, p.221). The Armenians removed from Iran and Türkiye were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own lands. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 224 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 248 in 1926 and 294 in 1931 (415, p.p.84-85, 152-153). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "–li" [-lı] to the Turkic ethnonym "Kolani" (212, p.92; 386, p.535) meaning "a place belonging to the Kolani tribe".

**Kolanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kolanlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The name of the village was noted as "Kolani" [Kolani], "Jermanis Kolanli" [Cermanis Kolanlı] in Armenian sources (415, p.88). The village was inhabited by 105 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 545 in 1873, 663 in 1886, 886 in 1897, 728 in 1904, 800 in 1914 and 939 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 207 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 300 in 1926 and 430 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [-lı] to the name of the Turkic Kolani tribe (386, p.535; 212, p.92).

**Kollu Gishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Kollu qışlaq***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63). It was devastated as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "kollu" meaning "bushy" (11, p.83) and "gishlag" meaning "a wintering place for animals".

**Komurlu/Gomurlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Kömürlü/Gomurlu***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Yelpin, at the Akhta River, the left tributary of the Arpachay. The village was noted as "Komur" [Kömür] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.60), as "Kyomurlu" [Kyomurlu] in Armenian sources (415, p.92, 162) and marked as "Gomurlu" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.128). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 95 in 1873, 147 in 1886, 192 in 1897, 205 in 1904, 225 in 1914 and 259 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lu" to the word "komur" [kömür] meaning "a narrow steepy place high on a mountain" in Turkic (359, Volume 2 (2), p.p.13-21). The toponym means "a village built on a steepy place, high on a mountain".

**Korpu Gulaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Körpü qulağı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the Davagozu [Dəvəgözü] River and the village of Aysor Golu [Aysor gölü]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.130). Another name for the village was Korpukend [Körpükənd] (415, p.88). The village was within the former Vedi (Ararat) district in the 1930s (415, p.88). The village was inhabited by 129 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 143 in 1873, 200 in 1886, 351 in 1897, 219 in 1904, 470 in 1914 and 478 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the

Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 150 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 141 in 1926 and 174 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "korpu [körpü]" and "gulag" meaning "an edge, a corner" (9, p.567).

**Kosali** (Azerbaijani: ***Kosalı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the town of Gafan. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Kosali tribe (92, p.23).

**Kotuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Kotuz***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Garaghaj [Qarağac] and the Changli [Çanqlı]) River and at the foot of Kotuz Mountain. The name of the village was noted as "Kutus" [Kütus] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.172) and marked as "Kotuz [Kotuz]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.142). The village was inhabited by 188 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 266 in 1886, 329 in 1897, 249 in 1904, 493 in 1914 and 459 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 110 in 1926 and 154 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The village was devastated, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "kituz" meaning "a wild cow, a bull" in Old Turkic (399, 1, p.365).

**Kumand** (Azerbaijani: ***Kumand***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 42 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57) and 242 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (427, p.912). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Old Turkic ethnonym "Koman/Kuman" (286, p.50).

**Kurdali** (Azerbaijani: ***Kürdalı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located on the bank of the Abaran River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.154). It was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 132 in 1873, 102 in 1886, 143 in 1897, 135 in 1908, 260 in 1914, 249 in 1916 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109) and 135 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (309, p.219). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 56 in 1922, 45 in 1926 and 55 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Kurakan** (Azerbaijani: ***Kürəkan***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. Other names for the village were "Kurakend" [Kürəkənd] and "Garaganli" [Qaraqanlı] (415, p.84). I. Shopen mentioned the village as "Kyurakendli" (386, p.583). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 47 in 1831, 298 in 1873, 426 in 1886, 498 in 1897, 470 in 1904, 556 in 1914 and 560 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.84-85, 152-153). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed

formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village (415, p.84). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.152-153). Later, the village was abolished.

**Kusus** (Azerbaijani: ***Küsüs***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 22-24 km to the northeast of the settlement of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi] and near the village of Azizkend. The name of the village was noted as "Kususuz" [Küsüsüz] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.172) and marked as "Kusuz" [Küsüz] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.155). The village was inhabited by 221 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 151 in 1873, 203 in 1886, 270 in 1897, 792 in 1904, 860 in 1914 and 268 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis had to leave the village as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed units in 1919 and sought refuge in the Iranian territory for a while. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 46 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 62 in 1926, 70 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157) and 149 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (85, p.231). The village was abolished, after the Azerbaijani inhabitants of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins.

# L

**Lalvar** (Azerbaijani: ***Ləlvər***) was a village in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located 28 km to the northwest of the settlement of Barana, on the bank of the Tona (Debed) River and near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli]. Later, it was merged with the village of Lambali and abolished. The village was named "Lalvar" because it was situated at the foot of Lalvar Mountain. The toponym was coined by combining the words "lal" [ləl] and "var" meaning "a fortified village, fortress or wall" (339, p.113).

**Leylikochan/Leyligachan** (Azerbaijani: ***Leyliköçən/Leyliqaçan***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Kochbakchay [Köçbəkçay], the right tributary of the Julchay [Culçay]. The name of the village was noted as "Leyligachan" in Armenian sources (415, p.90). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.159). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 139 in 1873, 153 in 1886, 352 in 1897, 384 in 1904, 422 in 1914 and 420 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Leyli" and the participle "kochan" meaning "the place where Leyli settled down".

# M

**Maj** (Azerbaijani: ***Mac)*** was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The village was integrated to the administrative territory of Armenia after the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 55 in 1897, 87 in 1904, 458 in 1914 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.205). Following all this, the village was settled by Armenians. The toponym was coined on the basis of the root of the words "mazhalik", "mezhe" "maj" meaning in Turkic "a hill" (339, p.p.357, 367). The village was merged with the Armenian village of Yerisatumb and abolished in the 1930s.

**Mammadrasul** (Azerbaijani: ***Məmmədrəsul***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Davali [Dəvəli]. The village was inhabited by 73 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415,

p.p 86-87). The village was destroyed as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Mammadrza Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Məmmədrza qışlağı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The name of the village was officially documented as "Mamarza" [Məmərza]. It was located on the right bank of the Arpachay and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.166). The village was noted as Mamarza kend (415, p.90). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 67 in 1873, 52 in 1886, 96 in 1897, 104 in 1904, 114 in 1914 and 106 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, those who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 36 in 1922, 77 in 1926 and 104 in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Mammadrza" (Mamarza) and "gishlag".

**Manguk** (Azerbaijani: ***Məngük***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was within the Garabaghlar district in 1937-1948. The village was also named "Manguk" [Mangük] (415, p.86). It was located on the upper reach of the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] River. The village was noted as "Mankik" [Mənkik] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.173), as "Mankuk" [Mənkük] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.106) and marked as "Mangyuk" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.167). The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 259 in 1886, 291 in 1897, 163 in 1904, 180 in 1914 and 379 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, Azerbaijanis managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 86 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 94 in 1926 and 135 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87,156-157). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the topoformant suffix "–z" to the word "mangu" meaning in Old Turkic "a solid monument, a tablet" (359, Volume 4 (2), p.341).

**Manguz/Mangus** (Azerbaijani: ***Mangüz / Məngüs***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 12 km to the southeast of the settlement of Ellar (Abovian). The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.83) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.167). The name of the village was noted as "Mangus" and "Mangyok" as well (415, p.16). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited by 60 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 316 in 1873, 383 in 1886, 450 in 1897, 420 in 1904, 639 in 1914, 621 in 1916 (415, p.p.46-47, 126-127). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 145 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 55 in 1926, 77 in 1931 (415, p.p.46-47,126-127). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijani population of the village had forcibly been deported to Azerbaijan in accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947. The toponym was coined by adding the topoformant suffix "–z" to the word "mangu" [məngü] used in Old Turkic in the meaning of "a solid monument, a tablet, an eternal monument" (359, Volume 4 (2), p.341).

**Maratuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Maratuz***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyzed of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. İt was located near the Kilsabulag River, the right tributary of the Julchay. Another name for the village was Maratuk [Məratuk] (415, p.90). The village was noted as "Maradik" [Məradik] in "The Iravan Province Review book" (143, p.57) and as "Maratuz" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.168) and also as "Maratuz gishlaghi" in other sources (386, p.p.619-620). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 32 in 1831, 166 in 1873, 220 in 1886, 242 in 1897, 284 in 1904, 273 in 1914 and 321 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "mara" meaning "a hill" in Turkic (359, Volume 4 (2), p.p.20-25) and "tuz/duz" meaning "salinity, saline lands" (339, p.562).

**Marzgat** (Azerbaijani: ***Mərzqat***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 12-14 km to the southeast of the township of Meghri, on the left bank of the Araz River and near the village of Aldere [Aldərə]. Another name for the village was "Marzkit" [Mərzkit] (415, p.68). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 54 in 1831, 255 in 1873, 301 in 1886, 281 in 1897, 766 in 1904 and 751 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving inhabitants managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands in 1923-1924. The village was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1926, 29 in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The village was abolished after its inhabitants had been removed to the village of Aldara [Aldərə] due to the collectivization. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "marz" meaning "a line or boundary that separates fields, gardens or orchards" (11, p.299) and "kat/gat" meaning in Turkic "a settlement, a house, a village, a town, a fortress" (339, p.263).

**Mashadilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Məşədilər***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located between the villages of Hasankend and Goytul. The village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.162-163). They were forced to flee the village by Armenian Dashnaks in 1923 and the village was abolished. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Mashadilar".

**Molla Ahmad** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Əhməd***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 30 km to the northeast of the settlement of Gamarli (Artashat), at the lower part of the Molla Ahmad spring and near the village of Boyuk Gilanlar. It was within the former Vedi (Ararat) district in the 1930s (415, p.86). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.176). The village was inhabited by 28 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 34 in 1886, 65 in 1897, 51 in 1904, 88 in 1914 and 71 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 25 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 37 in 1926 and 10 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The village was abolished in late 1930s. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Molla Gasim** (Azerbaijani: ***Molla Qasım***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located near the Abaran River. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.110). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished after 1931. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Mollali** (Azerbaijani: ***Mollalı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 16 km to the northeast of the town of

Gafan and on the right bank of the Gighi River. The village was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 156 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 38 in 1926 and 46 in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The village was abolished in the 1940s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Mollali" of the Aliyanli branch of the Turkic Garachorlu tribe (286, p.73).

**Mollali** (Azerbaijani: ***Mollalı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located 19 km to the east of the town of Martuni, bordering the villages of Alchali to the north, Gamishli to the northeast, Chamirli to the east, Godakbulag [Gödəkbulaq] and Yukhari Zaghali to the southeast, Ashaghi Gozaldere and Gozaldere to the west and Salli of the Daralayaz area (mahal) to the south. The village was one of the settlement places of the Oghuz Turks in Goycha starting from the early 14th century and was initially named "Yekaalilar" [Yekəalılar] in honour of the elderly of the tribe who built the village. Later, it was renamed "Mollali" in honour of Molla Ali Sultan, the father of Dunyamali bey, the official bey of the village. The village was noted as "Yekaalija" [Yekəalıca] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (294 a, p.316). According to the census of 1873, the village was inhabited by 232 Turks and the number of inhabitants reached 278 (73 households) in 1914. The village of Mollali was destroyed as a result of the massacre committed in Goycha in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia, the Azerbaijanis returned to their native lands. About 50 Armenian families were settled in the village at that time. In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on "The Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, 58 Azerbaijani families (315 people) were deported to Azerbaijan in 1949 (294a, p.376). The village was abolished in 1950 after the Armenian inhabitants of the village were removed to the abandoned Azerbaijani villages of the Vedi district.

**Moz** (Azerbaijani: ***Moz***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located along the south tributary of the Arpachay, on the road from Keshishkend to Soylan and Istisu (211, p.220). The village was noted as "Mor" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.59) There was a "r~z" alteration in the toponym which is typical to the Azerbaijani language (2, p.p.234-248; 211, p.221). The village was mentioned as "Mozrov" in Armenian sources (415, p.92). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 80 in 1873, 86 in 1886, 145 in 1897, 161 in 1904, 177 in 1914 and 150 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "moz" meaning in Old Turkic "white, whitish, gray or grayish" (299, p.346).

**Mughanjig** (Azerbaijani: ***Muğancıq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Vagharshabad) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located at a distance of 5 km from the settlement of Uchkilsa. Later, the name of the village was officially documented as "Mughan" (266, p.228). It was noted as "Mughanli" in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" compiled in 1590 (143, p.169) and "The Iravan Province Review Book" compiled in 1728 (143, p.47) and marked as "Mughanjig" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.178). The village was destroyed as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Mughanli" (386, p.p.535-537; ASE, Volume 7, B., 1983, p.85).

**Mulk** (Azerbaijani: ***Mülk***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri (Mighri) district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 16-18 km to the northwest of the settlement of Meghri. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.181). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 90 in 1914 (415, p.p.142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After

the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 56 in 1922, 48 in 1926 and 78 in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). Due to the collectivization, the village was abolished in the late 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "mulk" meaning "a property, estate" in Arabic (104, p.416; 11, p.360).

**Mumukhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Mumuxan***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiya) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, later the Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 10 km to the northwest of the settlement of Amasiya. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.179). Armenian sources state that the Garapapags were the inhabitants of the village (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 127 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 156 in 1897, 153 in 1908 and 229 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was within the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus founded in Kars in 1918-1919. The village was destroyed as a result of the attacks of Armenian armed formations in February 1920 and the inhabitants migrated to the Kars province of Türkiye. After the Treaty of Kars in 1921, a part of the inhabitants returned to the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia in 1921, the village was integrated into the Aleksandropol uyezd within the Aghbaba area according to the Treaty of Kars. The Armenians from Türkiye were settled in the village. According to the 1931 census, the village was inhabited by 173 Armenians and two Azerbaijanis in the village (415, p.p.104-105). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic personal name "Mamak-Mamgun". The name "Mamak" was mentioned as "Iron dressed Mumag" in the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut" (157, p.117). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Musluglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Musluqlu***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiya) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 17 km to the northwest of the settlement of Amasiya. According to Armenian sources, the village was inhabited by the Garapapags (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 150 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 199 in 1897, 223 in 1908 and 317 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was within the Provisional National Government of the Southwestern Caucasus founded in Kars in 1918-1919. The village was destroyed as a result of Armenian attacks in February 1920. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was integrated to the Aleksandropol uyezd within the Aghbaba area (nahiya) in 1921 by the Treaty of Kars and a part of the inhabitants returned to the village. The village was inhabited by 57 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 82 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "–lu" to the word "musluk" meaning "a tap" in Turkish (277, Volume 2, p.264). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins.

# N

**Nabilar** (Azerbaijani: ***Nəbilər***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located in the villages of Govshug [Qovşuq] and Guluduzu [Gülüdüzü] (85, p.362). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis. The village was abolished after its inhabitants had been removed to the neighbouring village of Guluduzu in 1939. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Nabilar".

**Novlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Novlar***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Goytul, at the foot of Daliktepe [Dəliktəpə] Mountain and on the lowland of Pashaduz [Paşadüz]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis – 71 in 1873, 100 in 1886, 179 in 1897, 285 in 1904, 313 in 1914 and 217 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural ending "–lar" to the word "nov" meaning in Azerbaijani "a canal, an irrigation ditch" (11, p.422).

**Novlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Novlu***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Keshishkend and to the northwest of Tepesidalik [Təpəsidəlik] Mountain. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 157 in 1873, 216 in 1886, 215 in 1897, 398 in 1904, 437 in 1914 and 235 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or ousted from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from Iran were settled in the village. The village was abolished in 1924-1925. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the possessive forming suffix "–lu" to the word "nov" meaning "a canal, an irrigation ditch" in Azerbaijani (11, p.422).

# O

**Oghbin** (Azerbaijani: ***Oğbin***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Almali. The village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 104 Azerbaijanis and 57 Armenians in 1873, 169 Azerbaijanis and 62 Armenians in 1886, 245 Azerbaijanis and 104 Armenians in 1897, and 531 Azerbaijanis and Armenians together in 1914 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Armenians were removed and settled in the village in the 1870s. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to the village in 1924-1925. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 53 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ogh/ok" [oğ/ok] meaning "a tribal confederation, a family union" in Turkic (365, p.437; 238, p.25) and the ethnonym "Min/Bin" which has been mentioned as a branch of the Turkic Gypchag tribes (1, p.70).

**Oghruja (Ayrija)** (Azerbaijani: ***Oğruca (Əyricə)***) was a village in the Goycha [Göyçə] area (mahal) of the Iravan khanate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Garaiman [Qaraiman]. The name of the village of Oghruja was noted as "Aghrija" [Ağrıca] in I. Shopen's "The List of the Abolished Villages of the Goycha Area (mahal)" (386, p.515). Z. Gorgodian mentioned the name of the village of "Oghruja" as "Aghrija" among the abolished villages in the Goycha area (mahal) (415, p.17). In fact, the local inhabitants pronounced the name of the village as "Ayrija" [Əyricə]. The village was devastated after the Russo-Iranian war in 1826-1828. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Oghur Turks of the Oghuz tribe.

**Okhchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxçu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 32 km to the north of the district centre and on the bank of the Okhchu River. The settlement was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia after the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.197). The village was inhabited by 143 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 541 in 1873, 1,122 in 1886, 1,246 in 1897, 1,709 in 1904 and 200 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were exposed to the attacks of Armenian armed formations, massacred or expelled in 1918. The Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1922 and 13 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were forced and expelled from their historical and ethnic lands in the 1930s. Later, the village was abolished. The toponym was coined in association with the name of the Oghuz hero "Okhchu, the son of Ansa Goja" [Ənsə Qoca oğlu Oxçu] whose name is mentioned in the "Book of Dede Korkut".

**Okhchu Shabadini** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxçu Şabadini***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 4 km to the north of the town of Gafan and on the bank of the Okhchu River. The village was inhabited by 65 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 371 in 1873, 582 in 1886, 433 in 1897, 789 in 1904 and 516 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Later, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Okhchu" [oxçu] and by combining the words "chap (shab)" [çap (şap)] meaning "a precipice, a slope", "an elevation in the depression between two mountains" in Turkic (339, p.607) and "adin" [adin] meaning "animals and other household stuff of a nomadic cattle-breeder" (62, p.434).

**Okhtar Binasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxtar binəsi***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 77 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was destroyed as a result of the massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "okhtar/okhdar" meaning "a tribal or family confederation" and "bina" [binə] meaning "a place away from the village, where nomads migrate and settle with their animals" in Azerbaijani (9, p.273).

**Ordakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ördəkli***) was a village in the Aghbaba [Ağbaba] area (nahiyə) of the Kars [Qars] uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district and in the present Shirak province. It was located 15 km to the northwest of the settlement of Amasiya and to the southeast of Lake Arpa. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.194). According to Armenian sources, the village was inhabited by the Garapapags [Qarapapaqlar]. The Garapapags are the tribes that were also involved in the formation of the Azerbaijani ethnogenesis. The village was inhabited by 253 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 146 in 1897, 346 in 1908 and 531 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was within the Provisional Government of the Southwestern Caucasus founded in Kars in 1918-1919. The village was attacked and devastated by Armenian armed formations in February 1920 and its inhabitants fled to the Kars province. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was integrated within the Aghbaba area (nahiyə) into the Aleksandropol uyezd according to the Treaty of Kars in 1921. The Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Ordakli tribe (175, p.6).

**Ortakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Ortakənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the Bashkend [Başkənd], the right tributary of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The name of the village was noted as "Itgiran Ortakend" [İtqıran Ortakənd] in Armenian sources (415, p.90). Since the village was located near the village of Itgiran, the toponym was noted as "Itgiran Ortakend". The village was inhabited by 169 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.90-91). As a result of the attacks and massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906, the village reduced to ruins. It was named "Ortakend", because it was located between two villages.

**Ozanlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Ozanlar***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 10 km to the southwest of the village of Akhta, near the village of Alapars [Alapars] and on the bank of the Zangi [Zəngi] River. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.79) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.192). The village was inhabited by 15 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 179 in 1873, 229 in 1886, 288 in 1897, 357 in 1908, 416 in 1914 and 455 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenian families removed from Türkiye were settled in the village in 1918-1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis that survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 18 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.102-103), 198 Azerbaijanis in 1939, and 111 Azerbaijanis and Armenians together in 1959 (427, p.355). In 1960 the Azerbaijani inhabitants were deported from

the village which was abolished and the historical monuments belonging to the Azerbaijanis were destroyed. At present, the territory of the village has become a cultivation field. The toponym was coined by adding the plural forming suffix "-lar" to the word "ozan" which is used in the meaning of "ashig" [aşıq] in the "Book of Dede Korkut".

# P

**Peyedere** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəyədərə***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.90-91). The village inhabitants were massacred by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906 and the village was devastated. The toponym was coined by combining the word "paya" [pəyə] which is a synonym of the word "tovla" [tövlə] meaning "a stable, a sheepcot" in Azerbaijani and the word "dere" [dərə].

**Persi** (Azerbaijani: ***Persi***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located 68 km to the northwest of the district centre. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.88). The village was inhabited by 76 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 225 in 1873, 229 in 1886, 266 in 1897, 323 in 1908, 345 in 1914, 285 in 1916, 323 in 1918 and 124 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.22-23, 108-109; 309, p.218). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "par" [par/pər] meaning "a barren land, a steppe" (359, Vol.4 (2), p.p.11-44). The word "per" in the Iranian toponyms means "a mountain, a range of mountains" (361, p.171). At present, the name of the village is excluded from the list of settlements.

**Pirjavidan (Pirdavidan)** (Azerbaijani: ***Pircavidan (Pirdavidan)***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 37 km to the northwest of Gafan and on the right bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River. The name of the village was noted as "Pirdavdan" [Pirdavdan] (415, p.62) and as "Pirdovudan" [Pirdovudan] (348, p.202) in sources. The authentic name of the village is "Pirjavidan" [Pircavidan]. The village was inhabited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 135 in 1873, 223 in 1886, 254 in 1897, 231 in 1904 and 360 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.62-64, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis that survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.136-137). Later, the village was merged with the town of Qajaran [Qacaran] and abolished. The toponym was related to the name "Javidan" [Cavidan], one of Babak's [Babək] heros which means "the shrine of Javidan".

**Pirmazra** (Azerbaijani: ***Pirməzrə***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan distict, in the present Sunik province. It was located at a distance of 35 km from the town of Gafan. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was previously inhabited by the Azerbaijanis, who gradually left the village after the Armenians had been settled in the region. The toponym was coined by combining the words "pir" meaning "a shrine" and "mazra" [məzrə] meaning "a field" in Arabic. The toponym means "the village near the shrine situated in the field". The village was renamed "Katnarat" by the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR dated 29 June 1949. At present, the village is abolished.

**Porsug** (Azerbaijani: ***Porsuq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin [Talın] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was reduced to ruins following the massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the animal name "porsug" meaning "a badger".

**Porsuglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Porsuqlu***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.161). The village was abolished in the mid-19th century. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Pulkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Pulkənd***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The village was located 22 km to the northwest of the town of Sisian. It was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.151) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.207). The village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 122 in 1886, 153 in 1897, 193 in 1908 and 282 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Following all this, the village was abolished. At present, it is in ruines. The toponym was coined by combining the words "pul [pül/pul]" meaning "a bridge" in Persian (359, Vol.4 (2), p.p.13-72; 104, p.503) and "kend" meaning "a village or settlement".

**Pusak** (Azerbaijani: ***Püsək***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 18 km to the southwest of Sisian and near the village of Sofulu. The name of the village was noted as "Pisak" [Pisək] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.135) and as "Pusyak" [Püsyak] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.150). The village was inhabited by 332 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 153 in 1897, 260 in 1908 and 310 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, those who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 150 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 149 in 1926 and 197 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). The village was abolished in the late 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The name of the village was coined on the basis of the word "pusak" [püsək] meaning "a garland" in Old Turkic (299, p.398).

**Pushanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Puşanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Baharli [Baharlı]. The village was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 39 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63, 136). The Azerbaijanis were attacked or massacred by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906 (309, p.206). After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical territories. The village was inhabited by 20 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.62-63). The village was abolished in the 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Pushanli tribe (305, II, p.24).

# R

**Rasul Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Rəsul qışlağı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Hors. The village was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1831(415, p.162). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been forced and expelled by Armenian militants in the mid-19th century. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Rasul" and the word "gishlag" meaning "the wintering place of Rasul".

# S

**Safarali** (Azerbaijani: ***Səfərəli***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Davali [Dəvəli]. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.221). The village was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.88-89). It was devastated in 1905-1906 as a result of attacks and massacre committed by Armenian armed formations. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Safarali".

**Safiabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Səfiabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. The name of the village was noted as "Sefiabad" [Sefiabad] and "Safiabad" [Səfiabad] in Armenian sources (415, p.64). It was located 14 km to the southeast of the district centre and near the Boyuk Garasu [Böyük Qarasu] River. The village was marked on the five-

verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.221). It was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 49 in 1831, 190 in 1873, 145 in 1886, 223 in 1897, 203 in 1908, 234 in 1914, 218 in 1916 and 243 Azerbaijanis in 1918 (415, p.p.64-65, 140-141). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in late 1919 (309, p.221). The Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village which was abolished in the 1930s. The beylerbey of the Chukhur Saad [Çuxur-Səəd] Safigulu Khan [Səfiqulu xan] laid a canal from the Garasu River to the arid lands and founded a village there in the 1770s. The village was named "Safiabad" (327, p.55).

**Sahatli** (Azerbaijani: ***Sahatlı***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gurdugulu [Qurduqulu] (Hoktemberian) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located on the left bank of the Araz River. The name of the village was marked as "Sogutlu" [Soqutlu] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.227). The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The Kurds were settled in the village in the 1840s. The village was abolished in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Saatli tribe which took part in the formation of the ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijanis (245, p.44; ASE, Vol. 8, B., 1984, p.242).

**Sanali** (Azerbaijani: ***Sanalı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 82 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was devastated as a result of attacks and massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906.

**Saribudag** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıbudaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.174) and marked as "Saribulag" [Sarıbulaq] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.220). The village was previously inhabited by Azerbaijanis, who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. After 1831 no one lived in the village (415, p.p.96-97). At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "sari" [sarı] meaning "fresh, drinkable water" in Old Turkic (94, p.74) and "budag" [budaq] meaning "an affluent or tributary of a river" (339, p.105).

**Sanjarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Səncərli***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. Another name for the village was "Sanjar oghlu" [Səncər oğlu] (415, p.60). It was located 35 km to the northwest of the town of Gafan. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.60-61). The Azerbaijanis were deported in the 1930s and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sanjarli" and is an ethnotoponym.

**Sarigaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıqaya***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 50 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was devastated as a result of attackes and massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "sari" meaning "big, enormous, magnificent, high" in Old Turkic (94, p.74) and "gaya" [qaya] meaning "a mountain, a rock" in Azerbaijani.

**Sarijalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıcalar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 8 km to the southwest of the settlement of Zangibasar and near the Zangi River. The village had been within the Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district until the establishment of the Zangibasar district. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.218). The name of the village was noted as "Sarajalar" [Saracalar] in Armenian sources (415, p.50). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 107 in 1831, 354 in 1873, 440 in 1886, 460 in 1897, 638 in 1904 and 811 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their native lands. The village was

inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 207 in 1922, 224 in 1926 and 168 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village were forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. The territory of the village was merged with Habilkend [Həbilkənd] (the settlement after Kalinin). The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Sarijalilar tribe (207, p.p.104-105; 213, p.14). The toponym means "the place belonging to the Sarijali tribe".

**Sarikhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıxanlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 14-16 km to the southwest of the settlement of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi], on the bank of the Araz River, on the affluent of the Vedi River and near the village of Khalisa [Xalisa]. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" (143, p.141). The village was inhabited by 288 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 338 in 1886, 358 in 1897, 160 in 1904, 176 in 1914 and 204 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After that, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sarikhanli" which was a branch of the Turkic Takla [təklə] tribe (286, p.72).

**Seldaghilan** (Azerbaijani: ***Seldağılan***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiyə) of the Kars governorate of the Kars uyezd, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 15 km to the northwest of Amasiya and at the foot of Aghbaba [Ağbaba] Mountain. The village was inhabited by Azerbaijanis. In their sources Armenian authors state that the village was inhabited by the Garapapags who were one of the ethnographic groups of the Azerbaijanis (415, p.20). The village was inhabited by 231 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 360 in 1887, 359 in 1908 and 414 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was devastated as a result of attacks by Armenian armed formations in February 1920 and the inhabitants were dispersed. According to the Treaty of Kars, the village was integrated within the Aghbaba area into Soviet Armenia in 1921. After that, the village inhabitants migrated to Türkiye. At present, the village is devastated. The toponym was coined by combining the word "sel" meaning "flood" and the participle "daghilan" [dağılan].

**Seyid Kotanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Seyid kotanlı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 30 km to the northeast of the settlement of Gamarli (Artashat). The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.223). It was within the administrative territory of the former Vedi (Ararat) district in the 1930s (415, p.88). The village was inhabited by 156 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 201 in 1886, 279 in 1897, 128 in 1904, 377 in 1914 and 356 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 63 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 67 in 1926, 106 in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 156-157) and 221 Azerbaijanis in 1939 (85, p.p.232-233). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Seyid" of the Arabian Guraish tribe (245, p.55) and the Turkic ethnonym "Kotanli" [kotanlı] (286, p.50).

**Seyidlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Seyidlər***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Huseinguluaghali [Hüseynquluağalı] (later "Narimanli" [Nərimanlı]). The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.26-27). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Seyidlar tribe of the Arabian Guraish tribe (245, p.55).

**Seyid Mamish** (Azerbaijani: ***Seyid Məmiş***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district,

in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located 1920 km to the northwest of the settlement of Keshishkend (Yeghegnadzor), on the bank of the Salim [Səlim] River and near the village of Aghkend [Ağkənd] (85, p.365). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After that, the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the multigenerational family name "Seyid" and the personal name "Mamish" [Məmiş].

**Shabadin Akhund Yeri** (Azerbaijani: ***Şabadin axund yeri***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Okhchu. The village was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). It was devastated as a result of attacks and massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "chap (shab)" [çap (şab)] meaning "a sandy and rocky mountain slope without any vegetation" (287, p.477), "a precipice", "a slope" "an elevation in a deep depression between mountains" (339, p.607) and "din" [din (dın)] meaning "to stop for rest, to rest" in Turkic (367, p.p.341-343).

**Shahgaldi Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahgəldi qışlağı***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the village of Hors, on the bank of the Salim [Səlim] River and near the right affluent of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 80 in 1873, 112 in 1886, 133 in 1897, 133 in 1904, 146 in 1914, 179 in 1916 and 115 Azerbaijanis in 1919 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The village was attacked and the Azerbaijanis were massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1919. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village inhabitants who survived managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 42 in 1922, 37 in 1926 and 45 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The Azerbaijanis were removed and the village was abolished in the 1940s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "shahgaldi" and "gishlag" meaning "the Shah's wintering place".

**Shahriyar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şəhriyar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.102) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.290). The village was inhabited by 84 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.86-87). Armenian armed formations committed massacres in the village in 1905-1906. The village had been deserted by 1922. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the village was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 35 in 1926 and 37 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village were deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Shagarda** (Azerbaijani: ***Şaqarda***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Tavush province. The village was historically inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The Azerbaijanis, the original inhabitants of the village, migrated to Türkiye after Armenians had been removed and settled on the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Adrianople Treaty in 1829. Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1897, 21 in 1916, 11 in 1922, 67 in 1926 and 24 Azerbaijanis in 1931(415, p.p.80-81, 150-151). Later, the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Sag" [saq] and the word "art" [art] meaning "a mountain range" in Turkic (399, Vol.1, p.42), "a mountain, a mountain pass" (299, p.55), "a hill" (339, p.56) and means "the place in the mountain pass or the mountanous territory where the saks roam".

**Shamsiz** (Azerbaijani: ***Şamsız***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 124 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 186 in 1914 and 911 in 1916 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115). The Azerbaijanis were

attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving Azerbaijanis managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited by 54 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 52 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.28-29, 114-115). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been expelled in the 1940s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-siz" [sız] to the tree name "sham".

**Shardere** (Azerbaijani: ***Şərdərə***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Khalaj [Xalac]. The village was inhabited by 59 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was devastated as a result of attacks and massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "shar" [şər] meaning "evil" and "dere" [dərə] meaning "a valley" (10, p.74).

**Shengovit Bayat** (Azerbaijani: ***Şenqovit bayat***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Azerbaijanis were deported after the Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828 and the Armenians removed from Iran were settled in the village (386, p.p.547-550). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 75 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and six Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128). They were forced out from the village by the Armenian Dashnaks in the early 20th century. Due to the expansion of the territory of the city of Iravan, the village was abolished in 1935 and integrated into the city of Iravan (227, p.p.217-218). The toponym was coined by combining the words "shen" [şen] meaning "a settlement", "govu (gobu)" [qovu (qobu)] meaning "a valley" in Turkic (253, p.22) and the name of the Turkic tribe "Bayat" (399, 1, p.56) to denote "the settlement of the Bayat tribe in the valley".

**Shiragala** (Azerbaijani: ***Şirəqala***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was located near the Duluchay, the right tributary of the Abaran River. The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis. The original inhabitants of the village, the Azerbaijanis, migrated to Türkiye after the Armenians had been settled in the territory of the Iravan Khanate according to the Adrianople Treaty in 1829. The village was abolished in 1840-1850. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "shira" [şirə] meaning "a kind of a clay, a blue clay" (253, p.133) and "gala".

**Shirran** (Azerbaijani: ***Şırran***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The village was inhabited by 148 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 185 in 1914 and 144 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked and dispersed from their historical and ethnic lands by Armenian armed formations in spring 1919, and the Kurds were settled in the village. At present, the village is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shirran" [şırran] meaning in Azerbaijani "a small fall, a fountain, a spring" (253, p.134).

**Shoran** (Azerbaijani: ***Şoran***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited by 148 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 80 in 1904, 185 in 1914 and 144 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from their historical and ethnic lands by Armenian armed formations in spring 1918, and the Kurds were settled in the village. Later, the village was abolished. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shoran" [şoran] meaning "a saline soil" (253, p.134).

**Shorja** (Azerbaijani: ***Şorca***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located near the villages of Amaghu [Amağu], Arpa, and Ertish [Ertiş] and on the bank of the Arpachay. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 31 in 1873, 56 in 1886, 73 in 1897, 76 in 1904, 83 in 1914 and 116 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.92-93, 162-163). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been attacked, massacred or expelled by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ja" [-ca] to the word "shor" [şor] meaning "a salty, saline place" in Azerbaijani.

**Shotanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Şotanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located on the right bank of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River. The village was inhabited by 30 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 25 in 1922 and 19 in 1926 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" [-lı] to the ethnonym "Shato [şato]", the heir of the Huns (180, p.253) and means "the village of the Shato tribe".

**Shotulkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Şotulkənd***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was inhabited by 148 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 353 in 1904, 388 in 1914 and 127 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.50-51, 130-131). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Shatul (Shotul)" [Şatul (Şotul)] belonging to the Turkic Takla [Təklə] tribe and the word "kend" meaning "a settlement, a town".

**Shugayib** (Azerbaijani: ***Şuqayıb***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.298). The village was inhabited by 109 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 163 in 1897, 90 in 1904, 200 in 1914 and 192 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 35 in 1926, 47 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished in 1950. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "choku (shoku)" [çoku (şoku)] meaning in Turkic (in the Kyrgyz, Kazakh languages) "a cone-shaped peak" (339, p.618, 630).

**Shukar** (Azerbaijani: ***Şükar***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was located 22-24 km to the northwest of the provincial centre and near the village of Shaghat [Şağat]. After the establishment of the Zangazur uyezd in Soviet Armenia on 31 August 1921, the village was integrated into the administrative territory of Armenia. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.151) and marked as "Shigar [Şiqar]" on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.295). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 186 in 1873, 218 in 1886, 238 in 1897, 280 in 1908 and 514 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The village was abolished in 1918, after the Azerbaijanis had been attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Shikarli" of the Turkic Khalaj [xalac] tribe (286, p.54).

**Sichanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Siçanli***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near Tezekend [Təzəkənd]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 302 in 1886, 310 in 1897, 499 in 1904, 582 in 1914 and 404 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.66-67, 142-143). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been attacked, massacred or expelled from there by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the possessive ending "-li" [lı] to the ethnonym "Sinjan" [sincan] of the Beydili tribe of the Oghuz (238, p.290).

**Sinig** (Azerbaijani: ***Sınıq***) was a village in the Aghbaba area (nahiyə) of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 12 km to the northeast of Amasiya and to the left from the Moghuz [Mögüz] River. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 130 in 1886, 118 in 1897, 164 in 1908 and 241 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.20, 104-105). The village was devastated as a result of attacks of Armenian armed formations in February 1920 and the inhabitants

were displaced. The village was integrated within the Aghbaba area into Soviet Armenia according to the Treaty of Kars in 1921. After that, the inhabitants of the village migrated to Türkiye and it was inhabited by Armenians in 1922. The village was abolished in early 1940. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shinikh" meaning "a village, a settlement".

**Soyugbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Soyuqbulaq***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located on the right reach of the Zangi [Zəngi] River and on the upper reach of the Soyugbulag River. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.228). The village was previously inhabited by the Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The village was inhabited by 43 Azerbaijanis in 1831 and 186 Azerbaijanis and Yezidis in 1897 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). In the works of Armenian authors the Kurds are shown as the only inhabitants of the village (415, p.19, 102-103). Only one Azerbaijani lived in the village in 1926. The toponym was coined by combining the word "soyug" meaning "cool" in Azerbaijani and the hydronym "bulag". Later, the village was excluded from the list of the settlements.

**Soyudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Söyüdlü***) was a village in the Aghbaba area of the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. It was located 35 km to the northwest of Amasiya and 10 km to the west of Lake Arpa. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.124) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.227). The original inhabitants of the village were Azerbaijanis. The village was inhabited by 73 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 118 in 1897, 89 in 1908 and 179 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.20-21, 104-105). The village was devastated as a result of attacks of Armenian armed formations in February 1920 and the inhabitants were expelled. The village was integrated within the Aghbaba area into Soviet Armenia according to the Treaty of Kars in 1921. After that, the village inhabitants migrated to Türkiye. It was reduced to ruins after 1922.

**Sudlubulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Südlübulaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragadz province. The name of the village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.113) and stated as "Suddibulag" [Suddibulaq] in the Armenian source (415, p.4). The village was inhabited only by 70 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 28 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.45, 98-99). The village was abolished after the Azerbaijanis had been attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "sudlu" [südlü] meaning "qualitative, fresh, as white as milk" in Azerbaijani and "bulag".

**Sultanabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Sultanabad***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin (Talın) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located to the southwest of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. Another name for the village was "Mahammadabad" [Məhəmmədabad] (415, p.36). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 49 in 1873 and 22 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.36-37, 118-119). The village was devastated as a result of attacks and massacre committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Sultan" and the word "abad" to denote "the village built by Sultan".

**Sultanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Sultanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol/Gəncə] governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 32 km to the northeast of the town of Sisian and at a distance of 8 km from the village of Bazarchay [Bazarçay]. The village was abolished in the early 19th century. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sultanli" (329, p.13).

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**Taghamir** (Azerbaijani: ***Tağəmir***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 16-18 km to the northwest of Meghri. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 19 in 1831, 74 in 1873, 129 in 1886, 163 in 1897, 194 in 1904 and 255 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The village was attacked and the inhabitants were dispersed by the Armenian-Dashnak armed

formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 36 in 1922, 43 in 1926 and 51 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were deported to the neighbouring villages in the late 1930s and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Amir" [Əmir] and the word "tag/tagh" [taq/tağ] meaning "a mountain" in Turkic (299, p.526; 337, p.238; 339, p.537; 299, p.375). The toponym means "the village near Amir Mountain".

**Tajadin** (Azerbaijani: ***Tacədin***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located 4 km to the northeast of the town of Gafan and on the left bank of the Baydag [Baydaq] River. The village was inhabited by 58 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 25 in 1926 and 32 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The village was abolished in mid-1930s. At present, it is in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Takhmakhangol** (Azerbaijani: ***Taxmaxangöl***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate. It was located to the west of the city of Iravan. The village was reduced to ruins as a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905. The village was named "Tokhmakhangol", because it was located near the water reservoir "Tokhmaggol" [Toxmaqgöl]. The first component "tokhmag" of the toponym reflects the name of the Iravan Khan Mahammadkhan Tokhmag who was from the Ustajli [ustaclı] tribe of the Gizilbash (175, p.29). The only lake near Iravan was called "Lake Tokhmag".

**Tarakamalar** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərəkəmələr***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located 28-30 km to the northeast of the village of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi]. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.98) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.238). The village was inhabited by 32 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 46 in 1886, 35 in 1897, 50 in 1904, 83 in 1914 and 49 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Tarakamalar" who contributed to the ethnogenesis of Azerbaijanis. (ASE, Vol.9, B., 1986, p.256).

**Tarp** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərp or Tarp***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. "The village of Tarp is the village of Derb which is mentioned in the historical sources of the 13th century" (422, p.93). The village was located near the Tarpchay [Tərpçay]. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 96 in 1831, 192 in 1873, 187 in 1897, 223 in 1904, 245 in 1914 and 281 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their homes. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 67 in 1922, 86 in 1926 and 191 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.90-91, 158-159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished in 1949. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tarp [tərp] meaning "a small hill" in Azerbaijani (253, p.130). The word "tarp" is "darb" in Arabic which is used in the meaning of "a mountain pass" (361, p.69).

**Tatli** (Azerbaijani: ***Tatlı***) was a village in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Berd (Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin]) district, in the present Tavush province. The village was initially inhabited by the Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after the Armenian had been settled in the region. The village was abolished after being merged with the village of Paravakar in 1930 (415, p.72). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Tatli" of the Turkic Yoruk [yörük] tribe (238, p.186).

**Tatul Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Tatul qışlağı***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the

village of Dashkend [Daşkənd]. The village was inhabited by 148 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.110). The Azerbaijanis were ousted from the village in the 1840s-1850s and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Tey** (Azerbaijani: ***Tey***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. The village was inhabited by 126 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 174 in 1886, 293 in 1897 and 425 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.205). Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the inhabitants who survived managed to return to their historical and ethnic lands. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 53 in 1922, 62 in 1926 and 81 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were removed from the village due to collectivization and the village was abolished. At present it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tey" meaning "a hill" in Turkic (337, p.239; 339, p.548).

**Teze Abdallar** (Azerbaijani: ***Təzə Abdallar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was noted as "Tezkharab [Tezxarab]" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.77). The village was initially inhabited by Azerbaijanis who gradually left it after Armenians had been settled in the region. The village was abolished in 1929. The toponym was coined by adding the plural-forming suffix "-lar" to the Old Turkic ethnonym "Abdal" (355, p.165). "Teze" at the beginning of the toponym is a distinctive feature.

**Tezekend** (Azerbaijani: ***Təzəkənd***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. It was located near the village of Shaki [Şəki]. The village was inhabited by 61 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.76-77). The village was devastated as a result of massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined by combining the words "teze" meaning "new" and "kend" meaning "a settlement, a village".

**Tezkharab** (Azerbaijani: ***Tezxarab***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was inhabited only by 22 Azerbaijanis in 1831 (415, p.158). The Armenians removed from Türkiye were settled in the village after the Russo-Turkish war in 1877-1878. Following all that, the Azerbaijanis abandoned the village. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "tez" and "kharab" in Azerbaijani.

**Tuganlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Tuqanlar***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the town of Gafan. The village was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.56-57). The village was destroyed as a result of Armenian attacks during 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Tuganlar tribe.

**Tughut** (Azerbaijani: ***Tuğut***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. It was located 11-13 km to the northeast of Meghri and on the left bank of the Araz [Araz] River. The name of the village was noted in Armenian sources as "Teghut" [Teğut] (415, p.68). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 31 in 1831, 162 in 1873, 199 in 1886, 237 in 1897, 294 in 1904 and 513 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 131 in 1922, 85 in 1926 and 78 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.68-69, 142-143). The village inhabitants were removed to neighbouring villages due to collectivization and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural ending "-ut [-ut]" in Old Turkic to the ethnonym "Tug [tuq]" of the Turkic Gypchag tribe (287, p.56) and means "the village of the Tughs or the Tugh tribe".

**Tunus/Tulus** (Azerbaijani: ***Tunus/Tulus***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Ajili [Əcili]. The name of the village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.248). The village

was inhabited by 94 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.134-135). The Azerbaijanis were removed to neighbouring villages of the district in 1924-1925 and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym reflects the name of the ancient Turkic Tulus tribe.

**Turabkhanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Turabxanlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 105 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 123 Azerbaijanis in 1904 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 19 in 1926 and 27 in 1931 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). In mid-1930s the Azerbaijanis were removed and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multigenerational family name "Turabkhanli".

**Tutiya** (Azerbaijani: ***Tutiyə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. It was located 14 km to the southeast of the village of Ellar. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.80) and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.249). The village was inhabited by 36 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 280 in 1873, 449 in 1886, 568 in 1897, 493 in 1904, 554 in 1914 and 424 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.44-45, 124-125). Initially, the village was attacked by Armenian armed formations who committed massacres in 1905. After the stabilization of the situation the surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their homes. The Azerbaijanis were attacked again and dispersed from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 and the Armenians removed from abroad were settled in the village in 1925. The toponym was coined by adding the ending "-ya [-yə]" to the name of Ishag's son Tuti (Dudu) named Dad bey [Dad bəy] who was the leader of the Uchokh [üçox] branch of the Oghuz (348, p.126). At present, the village is abolished.

**Tutpir gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Tutpir qışlağı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 71 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (85, p.154). The village was destroyed as a result of attacks and massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906.

**Turk Duzkendi** (Azerbaijani: ***Türk Düzkəndi***) was a village in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was located on the bank of the Garabulag [Qarabulaq] River and at the foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain. The village was noted as "Duzkend [Düzkənd]", "Turk Duzkendi [Türk Düzkəndi]" or "Tatar Duzkendi [Tatar Düzkəndi]" (415, p.496) and "Duzkend [Düzkənd]" (348, p.90) in sources. Later, the words "tatar" and "turk" were omitted from the beginning of the ethnonym and the name of the village was officially documented as "Duzkend" (415, p.496; 85, p.95; 227, p.154). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 379 in 1873, 449 in 1886, 592 in 1897, 713 in 1908, 784 in 1914 and 703 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.45, 96-97). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was inhabited by the Armenians and the Yezidis removed from Türkiye (415, p.97). Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. Along with the Armenians and Kurds, 170 Azerbaijanis lived there in 1922 and 50 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.45, 96-97). The Azerbaijanis were forced out from the village in 1928-1930. The village was abolished in 1959. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Turk" and the words "duz [düz]" and "kend" denoting a relief.

**Turk Garakilsasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Türk Qarakilsəsi***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. Another name for the village was "Tezekend [Təzəkənd]. The village was located near the village of Norashen. The village was inhabited by 122 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 172 in 1897 and 420 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.42-43, 122-123). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

# U

**Uchtepeler** (Azerbaijani: ***Uçtəpələr***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was located at the foot of Uchtepeler [Üçtəpələr] Mountain and on the crossroad of Novo-Bayazid and marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.255). The village received its name from the name of Uchtepeler Mountain, as it was located at its foot. The toponym was coined by combining the words "uch [üç]" meaning the number "three" and "tepe" [təpə]" meaning "a hill".

**Ulashik** (Azerbaijani: ***Üləşik***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was located 18 km to the northwest of the settlement of Akhta, on the left reach of the Miskhana [Misxana] River, at the foot of Maymag [Maymaq] Mountain and near the village of Takali [Təkəli]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.252). The village was noted as "Ulashik" [Ulaşik] in Armenian sources which state that the ancient or other name for the village was "Ulyasheikh" [Ulyaşeyx] (415, p.18). The village was inhabited by 66 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 225 in 1873, 313 in 1886, 337 in 1897, 425 in 1908, 733 in 1914 and 385 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis who survived managed to return to their own village. The village was inhabited by 121 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 209 in 1926 and 302 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.18-19, 102-103). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished in 1950. At present, the village lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the plural-forming ending "-ik" to the tribal name "Ulash" (238, p.304).

# Y

**Yagublu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yaqublu***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The name of the village is also noted as "Yagubi" [Yaqubi] in sources. The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Yagublu tribe (92, p.23).

**Yagublu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yaqublu***) was a village in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.305). Another name for the village was "Taza Kalash [Təzə Kələş]" (415, p.4). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 120 in 1897, 200 in 1908, 213 in 1914 and 208 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.45, 96-97). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Yagublu tribe (92, p.23).

**Yamakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yamaxlı***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə]. The village was inhabited by 231 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was destroyed as a result of attacks and massacres carried out by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Yamakhli tribe.

**Yappa** (Azerbaijani: ***Yappa***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was located in the Millidara [Millidərə] region, between the Aghdagh [Ağdağ] and Gizilli [Qızıllı] Mountains and near the village of Chatma [Çatma]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.306). The village was inhabited by 62 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 55 in 1905 and 104 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (99, p.338). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed

formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was abolished in the 1930s. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic Yapma tribe (271, p.143; 238, p.187).

**Yavarkend** (Azerbaijani: ***Yavərkənd***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was located 18 km to the northeast of the settlement of Keshishkend and near the village of Aghkend [Ağkənd] (85, p.361). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Two Azerbaijanis lived in the village in 1922 (415, p.p.162-163). The village wa abolished in 1924-1925. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yaver [yavər]" meaning "a low ranking military official executing service assignments and other works at the headquarters under the high-ranking officers" (11, p.468) and the geographical nomen "kend".

**Yayji** (Azerbaijani: ***Yaycı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the present Ararat province. The village was located by the Iravan-Nakhchivan railway and near the village of Armash [Armaş] and was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.301). The village was inhabited by 180 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 157 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined from the name of the Yayji tribe of the Oghuz Turks (99, p.337).

**Yelakhli Mehdi Kendi** (Azerbaijani: ***Yelaxlı Mehdi kəndi***) was a village in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located near the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə]. The village was inhabited by 164 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.60-61). The village was destroyed as a result of attacks by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym is composed of three components. The first component "Yelakhli [yelaxlı]" was coined by adding the ending "-li [-lı]" to the word "yalakh" which in dialects means "a depression", "a low place". The second component "Mehdi" is a personal name. The toponym means "the village of Mehdi built in a depression".

**Yellija** (Azerbaijani: ***Yellicə***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92) and as "Yelija [Yelicə]" in Armenian sources (415, p.46). The village was inhabited by 31 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.46-47). In the early 20th century the Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands. The village was abolished in 1925. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by adding the ending "-ja [-cə]" to the word "yelli" meaning "a windy place".

**Yelli Dere** (Azerbaijani: ***Yelli dərə***) was a village in the Novo-Bayazid [Novo-Bəyazid] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located to the northeast of the village of Ashaghi Shorja [Aşağı Şorca]. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yel" meaning "wind" in Azerbaijani and "dere".

**Yemazli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yeməzli***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) [Yelizavetpol (Gəncə)] governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was located 10 km to the east of the town of Gafan and on the left bank of the Khalaj [Xalac] River. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). The village was inhabited by 27 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 278 in 1873, 244 in 1886, 110 in 1897, 130 in 1904 and 89 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving inhabitants of the village managed to return to their native lands. The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 46 in 1926 and 54 in 1931 (415, p.p.60-61, 136-137). The village was abolished in the late 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the name of the Yemazli tribe.

**Yengija** (Azerbaijani: ***Yengicə***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The village was located 22

km to the south of the provincial centre, 3-4 km to the northeast of the village of Gnishik [Qnişik] and near Dashkhach [Daşxaç] Mountain. The name of the village has been referred to since the 13th century when it was stated that it existed back in the 8th-9th centuries (422, p.34). The village was noted as "Yenija" [Yenicə] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.59) and marked as "Yengija" [Yengicə] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.92). The village was inhabited only by 422 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.92-93). The Armenians removed from the Khoy and Salmas Counties of Iran and the Van and Alashkert provinces of Türkiye were settled in the village in 1829-1830 (427, p.785; 422, p.34). Following all that, the Azerbaijanis left the village. The Armenians were removed to the villages of Chiva [Çivə] and Aynazor in 1969-1970 and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Yukhari Badili** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Bədili***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin (Talın) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was inhabited by 45 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.34-35). The village was destroyed as a result of attacks and massacres committed by Armenian armed formations in 1905-1906. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Beydilli" of the Oghuz (399, I, p.56; 238, p.288). "Yukhari" is a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy.

**Yukhari Garabaghlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qarabağlar***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was located in the Jighindara [Cığındərə] region of Vedibasar [Vedibasar], to the east of the village of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi], on the right bank of the Vedi River and near the village of Dahnaz [Dəhnəz]. The village was noted as "Yukhari Garabagh" [Yuxarı Qarabağ] in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.172), as "Boyuk Garabahglar" [Böyük Qarabağlar] in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.104) and marked as "Yukhari Garabaghlar" [Yuxarı Qarabağlar] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The village was inhabited by 135 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 175 in 1886, 233 in 1897, 420 in 1904, 462 in 1914 and 243 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the surviving inhabitants managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 78 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 80 in 1926 and 84 in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan in 1950 and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the distinctive feature "yukhari" and the ethnonym "Garabaghlar" of the Kangarli [kəngərli] tribe (386, p.537; 168, p.99).

**Yukhari Garaburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qaraburun***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The village was inhabited by 208 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 78 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.86-87, 156-157). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" which is a distinctive feature, "gara [qara]" meaning in Old Turkic "big" and "burun" meaning "the point of a high land that juts out into a large body of water; a headland", "a rocky promontory, a spur or a branch of a mountain, a cliff" (253, p.99; 278, p.41; 339, p.103; 198, p.151).

**Yukhari Garachiman** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qaraçimən***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The village was inhabited by 237 Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 217 Azerbaijanis in 1922 (415, p.p.56-57, 134-135). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. Only after the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their village. The village was merged with the village of Ashaghi Garachiman [Aşağı Qaraçimən] and abolished after 1926. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gara [qara]" meaning "big, spacious" in Old Turkic (94, p.70) and the word "chiman [çimən]" which is the dialectal variant of "chaman [çəmən]" meaning "the field covered with green grass" (12, p.429). "Yukhari" is a distinctive feature.

**Yukhari Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qaraqala***) was a village in the Borchali [Borçalı] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province. After being merged with the village of Ashaghi Garagala in the 1930s, the village was abolished. The merged villages were officially noted as the village of Garagala. The village was officially within the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district until 1937. The village was inhabited by 183 Azerbaijanis in 1886, 273 in 1897, 205 in 1908, 154 in 1922, 146 in 1926 and 175 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.78-79, 148-149). The toponym was coined by combining the words "yukhari" which is a distinctive feature, "gara" meaning "the black colour" and "gala". The village received its name from "the fortress built of the black stone".

**Yukhari Gazbin** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Gəzbin***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin (Talın) district, in the present Aragatsotn province. The village was inhabited by 100 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.220). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in March of 1918. The village was abolished in 1920. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the words "gaz [gəz]" meaning in Azerbaijani "a pass, a narrow passing in a plateau", "a saddle on the ridge of the mountain", "a depression in the mountain peak" (235, p.126; 273, p.56; 339, p.167) and "bina" [binə] meaning "a settlement, a village, nomads' camp, a stop, a place where animals are kept". "Yukhari" at the beginning of the toponym is a distinctive feature.

**Yukhari Gulubeyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qulubəyli***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. It was located on the upper reach of the Boyuk Garasu [Böyük Qarasu] River. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (143, p.147). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 336 in 1873, 397 in 1886, 293 in 1897, 286 in 1904, 304 in 1914 (415, p.p.82-83, 152-153) and 286 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.219). The village was attacked and the inhabitants were dispersed from their ethnic and historical lands by Armenian armed formations in February 1918 (309, p.219). The village was abolished in 1930. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined by combining the distinctive feature "yukhari" and the multigenerational family name "Gulubeyli" [qulubəyli].

**Yukhari Novruzlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Novruzlu***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the present Ararat province. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" as "Novruzlu" (143, p.49). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis until 1828. The Armenians removed from the Khoy and Salmas Counties of Iran were settled in the village in 1828-1830 (386, p.p.551-554). Along with the Armenians, the village was inhabited by 37 Azerbaijanis in 1831, 115 in 1873, 158 in 1886, 180 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.48-49, 128-129) and 231 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.216). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918 (309, p.216). The village was later abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

# Z

**Zabazadur** (Azerbaijani: ***Zabazadur***) was a village in the Zangazur [Zəngəzur] uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was located at 12 km distance from Sisian and near the village of Akhlatian [Əxlatyan]. The village was noted in "The Iravan Province Comprehensive Data Book" dated 1590 (143, p.183). The village was inhabited by 53 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 64 in 1886, 103 in 1897, 243 in 1908 and 120 Azerbaijanis in 1914 (415, p.p.76-77, 146-147). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. The village was devastated and abolished. At present, it lies in ruins.

**Zaghabashi** (Azerbaijani: ***Zağabaşı***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovian) district, in the present Kotayk province. Seven Azerbaijanis lived there in 1897 (415, p.p.44-45). The Azerbaijanis were ousted by Armenian armed formations in the early 20th century and the village was abolished. The toponym was coined by combining the words "zagha [zağa]" meaning in Azerbaijani "a cave" (10, p.317) and "bash [baş]" meaning "a peak", "a hill", "the beginning", "the area in the upper reaches of the river", "main" (253, p.100; 278, p.34; 339, p.p.76-77).

**Zeynalbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Zeynalbulaq***) was a village in the Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.97). The village was inhabited by 41 Azerbaijanis in 1897, 61 in 1914 (415, p.p.22-23, 106-107) and 295 Azerbaijanis in January 1918 (309, p.219). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in February 1918. At present, it lies in ruins (309, p.219). The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Zeynal" and the word "bulag [bulaq]". The village was named "Zeynalbulag", as it was built near the spring set by the person named "Zeynal".

**Zimmi** (Azerbaijani: ***Zimmi***) was a village in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was located near the village of Manguk [Məngük], in the region of Zighindere [Zığındərə] and at the foot of Yaghan [Yağan] Mountain. The name of the village was noted as "Zimmi Vedisi" in "The Iravan Province Review Book" dated 1728 (143, p.51). The village was inhabited by 184 Azerbaijanis in 1873, 231 in 1886, 322 in 1897, 259 in 1904, 285 in 1914 and 216 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1919. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis that survived managed to return to the village. The village was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1922, 60 in 1926 and 31 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.86-87, 154-155). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished.

**Zirak** (Azerbaijani: ***Zirak (Zirək)***) was a village in the Sharur-Daralayaz [Şərur-Dərələyəz] uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was located on the bank of the Zirakchay [Zirəkçay], the left affluent of the Arpachay [Arpaçay]. The village was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.98). The village was inhabited only by Azerbaijanis - 43 in 1831, 169 in 1873, 218 in 1886, 223 in 1897, 433 in 1914 and 423 Azerbaijanis in 1916 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). The Azerbaijanis were attacked, massacred or expelled from the village by Armenian armed formations in 1918. After the establishment of Soviet power in present-day Armenia, the Azerbaijanis managed to return to their native lands between 1923 and 1924. The village was inhabited only by 158 Azerbaijanis in 1926 and 545 Azerbaijanis in 1931 (415, p.p.88-89, 158-159). In accordance with the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Replacement of Collective Farmers and Other Azerbaijani Population from the Armenian SSR to the Kur-Araz Lowlands of the Azerbaijan SSR" dated 23 December 1947, the Azerbaijani population of the village was forcibly deported to Azerbaijan and the village was abolished. At present, it lies in ruins. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sirag" [sıraq], one of the ancient Turkic tribes (377, p.480, 235, p.p. 51-59).

# The Renamed Hydronyms

## A

**Abaran** (Azerbaijani: ***Abaran***) – a river in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Abaran district, in the present Aragatsotn province. It is spanning 98 km. The river rises in Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain and flows into the Araz [Araz] River. The hydronym reflects the name of the Turkic Apar (Abar) tribe (299, p.47). At present, it is called the Kasakh [Kasax] River.

**Adamderesi** (Azerbaijani: ***Adamdərəsi***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The river flows through the village of Adamkhan [Adamxan] into Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan). The hydronym was coined by combining a personal name and the word "dere [dərə]".

**Adiyaman** (Azerbaijani: ***Adıyaman***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The river was renamed "Arkzi".

**(The) Afsarli River** (Azerbaijani: ***Əfsərli çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The toponym was coined from the name of the Turkic Afshar [əfşar] tribe (399, I, p.56).

**Aghdan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdan***) – a river in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara (İjevan) district, in the present Tavush Province. The river flows through the village of Aghdan into the Aghstafa [Ağstafa] River.

**Aghgol** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağgöl***) – a lake in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The name was coined by combining the words "agh" meaning "fresh, drinkable" and the geographical nomen "gol [göl]". The name of the lake was noted as "Berandzov" in Armenian sources (85, p.132).

**Aghstafachay** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağstafaçay***) is the right tributary of the Kur River. The length of the river is 133 km and the basin size is 2,589 km$^2$. It rises in the northeast part of the Lesser Caucasus [Kiçik Qafqazın] and the Pambak [Pəmbək] mountains. At present, it is called "Aghstev".

**Aghsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağsu***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The name was coined by combining the words "agh [ağ]" meaning "fresh, drinkable" and "su" meaning "a river" (339, p.528).

**Aghsuchay** (Azerbaijani: **Ağzuşay**) – a river in the Iravan governorate of the Iravan province, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "agh [ağ] meaning "qualitative" and "su" meaning "a river".

**Akhdere** (Azerbaijani: ***Axdərə***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province.

**Akhtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtala***) – a valley (selav) in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province. The length is 14 km.

**Akhtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Axtala***) – a river in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province. It is the left tributary of the Tona (Debet) River. At present, it is renamed "Hovanadzor".

**(The) Alagol River** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöl çayı***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, now Gegharkunik province. The river flows through the area of the village of Chamirli [Çamırlı] into Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan).

**Alagoz** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz***) - a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The hydronym was coined from the name of the Alagoz Turkic tribe (407, p.120).

**Alagoz** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz*)** – a lake in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province.

**Alagoz** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz***) – a lake to the southeast of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan). At present, it is renamed "Allichmedz".

**Alapars** (Azerbaijani: ***Alapars***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It flows through the area of the village of Alapars. The length is 16 km. The name reflects the Turkic ethnonym "Bars" (299, p.84).

**(The) Alayaz River** (Azerbaijani: ***Ələyəz çayı***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province and the right tributary of the Arpa River. The length is 49 km. At present, it is renamed "Yeghegis".

**Alchali** (Azerbaijani: ***Alçalı***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It flows through the village of Alchali into Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan).

**Aldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Aldərə)*** – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri [Meğri] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It flows into the Araz River.

**Aligirig** (Azerbaijani: ***Əliqırıq***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the river was noted as "Aligirikh" [Əliqırıx] in Armenian sources (427, p.84). The river flows through the village of Aghirag [Ağıraq] (Astghadzor) into Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan). The length is 22 km. The name was coined by combining the personal name "Ali [Əli]" and the Turkic ethnonym "Girig [qırıq]".

**Argazchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərgəzçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province.

**Arinj** (Azerbaijani: ***Ərinc***) – a river in the village of Arinj [Ərinc] of the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province.

**(The) Askili River** (Azerbaijani: ***Əskili çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Eskil/Iskil" of the Turkic Bulgar tribe (287, p.135).

**Arigli (Arikli) River** (Azerbaijani: ***Arıqlı (Ərikli) çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It is the right tributary of the Bazarchay [Bazarçay] (Vorotan) River and was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19).

**Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Armudlu***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik province. It flows into the Chavundur [Çavundur] River.

**Arpa (the Eastern Arpa River)** (Azerbaijani: ***Arpa (Şərqi Arpa çayı)***) – a river in the Sharur-daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It rises in the Basarkechar mountain range and flows into the Araz River in the Sharur district of Nakhchivan. The length is 126 km and the basin size is 2,630 km$^2$. At present it is renamed "Arpi".

**Arpachay (the Western Arpachay)** (Azerbaijani: ***Arpaçay (Qərbi Arpaçay)***) – It rises in Lake Arpa and flows along the Turkish border near Gumru [Gümrü] into the Araz River near the village of Haji Bayram [Hacı Bayram] (Bagaran [Baqaran]) in the territory of Hoktemberian (Serdarabad) district. The length is 186 km and basin size is 9,670 km$^2$. At present, it is renamed "Akhurian".

**(Lake) Arpa** (Azerbaijani: ***Arpa gölü***) – a lake in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghbaba area (mahal), in the present Shirak province. The basin size is 22 km$^2$. It is the second largest lake in the territory of Armenia after Lake Goycha (Göyçə) for its water supply. At present, it is renamed "Arpi".

**Atdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Atdaş***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province.

**(Lake) Aydin** (Azerbaijani: ***Aydın gölü***) – a lake in the Ijevan [İcevan] (Karvansara) district, to the east of the town of Dilijan [Dilican], in the territory of the National Park of Dilijan with the length of 385 m and width of 85 m. At present, it is renamed "Parz lich".

**(Lake) Ayghir** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayğır gölü***) – a lake in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the present Armavir province. It was marked on the five-verst map of

the Caucasus (348, p.8). The lake's area is 60 ha and its volume is 310,000 $m^3$. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "ayghir" meaning in Turkic "a male horse, a stallion" and "gol [göl].

**Ayisasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayisəsi***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The length is 12 km. It flows into the Arpa River.

# B

**(The) Babajan River** (Azerbaijani: ***Babacan çayı***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, flowing through the village of Babajan of the present Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, and in the basin of Lake Goycha [Göyçə]. The length is 10 km. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Baybejan" [Baybecan] mentioned in the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut".

**(Lake) Baku** (Azerbaijani: ***Bakı gölü***) is located in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Aragatsotn province, at the summit of the Alagoz [Alagöz] mountain and at a height of 3,128 m above sea level.

**Baligchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Balıqçay***) – a river in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the present area of the town of Dilijan [Dilican]. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "balig" meaning in Old Turkic "a town" (299, p.80) and "chay".

**Barana** (Azerbaijani: ***Barana***) – a river in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberian) district, in the present Tavush province. The hydronym was coined in association with the Turkic ethnonym "Barana" (271, p.29).

**Basutchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Basutçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. Another name for the river is "Basatchay". The hydronym was coined in association with the personal name "Basat" from the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut".

**Bayandur** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayandur***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It is located 5 km to the northwest of the village of Bayandur. The length is 14 km. The hydronym was coined in association with the name of the Old Turkic tribe "Bayandur".

**Baydarchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Baydarçay***) – a river flowing through the village of Mollagishlag [Mollaqışlaq] in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark] district, in the present Lori province. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Baytar/Baydar".

**Bazarchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Bazarçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, flowing through the former Sisian and Gorus districts into the Hakari [Həkəri] River. The length is 179 km. The hydronym was coined by combining the name of the Turkic Bazar tribe (286, p.61) and the geographical nomen "chay". At present, it is renamed "Vorotan".

**Boyukchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyükçay***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, flowing through the village of Gaygoja [Qayqoca] of the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, the present Kotayk province.

# C

**Chanagli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çanaqlı***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It flows through the village of Kotuz. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Chanagli [çanaqlı]".

**Chapan** (Azerbaijani: ***Çapan***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The river flows through the former village of Shahabli [Şahablı]. The hydronym was coined by adding the ending "-an" to the word "chap [çap] meaning in Turkic "a precipice, a ravine, a mountain chest, an elevation between mountains" (339, p.607), "a bare (without any vegetation) rocky or sandy slope" (287, p.477).

# D

**(The) Dashaghan River** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşağan çayı***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former

Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province, flowing through the village of Sariyagub [Sarıyaqub] (Jaghatsadzor). The hydronym was coined by adding the adjective-forming ending "-aghan [ağan]" to the verb "dash (dashmag) [daş (daşmaq)].

**Dashbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşbulaq***) – a river in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanian) district, in the present Lori province, flowing through the village of Gachaghan [Qaçağan] (Arevadzor). The hydronym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "dash [daş]" and "bulag [bulaq]".

**Dallar** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəllər***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province, flowing through the village of Dallar [Dəllər] and reflects the Old Turkic ethnonym "Tele" (dali [dəli]) (180, p.p.21, 25).

**Dalikdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlikdaş***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province, flowing through the village of Dalikdash [Dəlikdaş] (Tsakhkar).

**Devegozu** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvəgözü***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province, flowing across the Milli [Milli] valley. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "dava, dava/daba [dəvə, dava/daba]" meaning "a mountain pass" in the Turkic languages (253, p.p.100-101; 339, p.p.168-169) and "goz [göz]" meaning "the source of a spring, the place the water rises" in Azerbaijani (11, p.174; 339, p.142).

**Dayirmanchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəyirmançay***) – a river in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak [Şirak] province. It is the left tributary of the Arpachay [Arpaçay] (Akhurian) River. The length is 10 km. The river was named "Darimanchay" because it was used in the operation of a mill.

# E

**(The) Ejanan River** (Azerbaijani: ***Ecanan çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province which joins with the Okhchu [Oxşu] River near the village of Baidag [Baydaq]. The river rises in the Bargushad [Bərgüşad] range of mountains at the height of 2,700 m. The length is 27 km.

**(Lake) Etlik** (Azerbaijani: ***Ətlik gölü***) – a lake in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the present Lori province which is located in the village of Jujakend (Gizil Shafag, Junashogh) [Cücəkənd (Qızıl Şəfəq].

**Eyrija** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyricə***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province, flowing along the borders of the villages of Aghbulag [Ağbulaq] (Aghberk) and Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik).

# G

**Gabakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaxlı)*** – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.106). The river flows through the village of Gabakhli. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Gabag [Qabaq]".

**Ganligol** (Azerbaijani: ***Qanlıgöl***) – a lake in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunuk province. İt is located 21 km to the southeast of the town of Kavar (Kamo). The depth of the lake is 30-32 m. The name of the lake reflects the name of the Ganli [qanlı] Turkic tribe (245, p.41). It was renamed "Aknalich".

**Ganligol** (Azerbaijani: **Qanlıgöl**) – a lake near the village of Garagoyunlu [Qaraqoyunlu] in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The hydronym was coined from the name of the Turkic tribe "Ganli" [Qanlı] (245, p.41).

**Garagol** (Azerbaijnai: ***Qaragöl***) – a lake in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It was marked on five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.115). The hydronym was coined by combining the words "gara [qara]" meaning in Azerbaijani "unqualitative, stale, unusable or undrinkable" and "gol [göl]".

**Garagol** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaragöl***) – a lake at the foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain, near the village of Babakishi [Babakişi] in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Aragatsotn province. It is located at a height of 3,207 m above sea level with the maximum depth of 8 m and the surface area of 30 ha. At present, it is renamed "Kari lich".

***Garangu*** (Azerbaijani: **Qaranqu**) – a river in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) District, in the present Shirak province. It flows through the village of Molla Gokcha [Molla Gökçə] (Maralik). The river was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The length of the river is 38 km. It rises at Lake Gara [Qara] and springs in Alagoz [Alagöz] Mountain and flows into the Araz River. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "garangu [qaranqu]" from M. Kashghari's "Divani-Lughat-it Turk [Divani-lüğət-it türk]" meaning "dark, suspicious, evil" (5, p.63). The river was initially renamed Sevjur, then Metsamor.

**(The) Gard River** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərd çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province.

**Gargar** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərgər***) – a river in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. The hydronym was coined in association with the ethnonym "Gargar [qarqar]", one of the Old Turkic tribes (377, p.479).

**(The) Garlidere River** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarlıdərə çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province.

**Garnichay** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərniçay***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artashat (Gamarli [Qəmərli]) district, in the present Ararat province. The length is 34 km. The river was renamed "Azadchay" [Azadçay].

**Gazangol** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazangöl***) – a lake in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It is located at Gazangol Mountain and 20 km to the north of the village of Ajibaj [Acıbac]. The area of the lake is 0.18 km$^2$ and its depth is 10 m. The lake was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107). The hydronym was coined by combining the Bulgarian ethnonym "Gazan (Kazan) [Qazan (Kazan)]" (273, p.235) and the word "gol [göl]".

**Genderechay** (Azerbaijani: ***Gendərəçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The length is 15 km.

**Gedarchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Gedərçay***) – a river that flows through the city of Iravan [İrəvan], rises in the Hadis [Hədis] mountains and flows through the neighborhood of Damirbulag [Dəmirbulaq] of the Iravan city into the Zangi [Zəngi] (Hrazdan) River.

**Gighichay** (Azerbaijani: ***Gığıçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja|) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The river rises in Lake Gazangol [Qazangöl] and joins the Okhchu [Oxçu] River near the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə]. The hydronym reflects the Turkic ethnonym "Gighi (Kighi) [gığı (kiği)] (305, p.24).

**Girataghchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Girətağçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. İt is the left tributary of the Okhchu [Oxçu] River and flows through the village of Giratagh [Girətağ].

**(The) Gizilbulag River** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılbulaq çayı***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. İt flows through the village of Chakhirli [Çaxırlı] (*Khachaghbyur*). The hydronym was coined by combining the words "gizil [qızıl]" meaning "red" and the hydro-term "bulag" [bulaq].

**Gizilgoch** (Azerbaijani: *Qızılqoç*) – a river in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district. The river was initially renamed "Gukasian", then "Ashotsk".

**Golgat** (Azerebaijani: ***Qolqat***) – a lake in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the present Shirak province. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "gol [qol]" meaning in Turkic "a valley" (299, p.453) and "gat [qat]" meaning "a swamp" (339, p.141).

**Gollu** (Azerbaijani: ***Göllü***) – a lake in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the present Shirak province. İt was located to the west of the village of Gollu [Göllü] (Ardenis). The depth is 20 m.

**Gomur** (Azerbaijani: ***Gomur***) – a river that rises in the Pampak mountains in the Lori

province. The length is 15 km. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "gomur" meaning in Old Turkic "a precipitious place in the mountains" (359, II (2), p.1321).

**(The) Goravan River** (Azerbaijani: ***Goravan çayı***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province and flows through the village of Goravan.

**Gorus** (Azerbaijani: ***Gorus***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The length is 29 km. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the name of the Turkic tribe "Goros (Gorus) [qoros (gorus)]" (168, p.p.10-11; 287, p.p.129-133).

**Goshagol** (Azerbaijani: **Qoşagöl**) – a lake in the Ijevan district, in the Tavush province of present-day Armenia. İt is located to the south of the town of Ijevan. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "gosha" meaning in Azerbaijani "a pair".

**Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyçə)*** – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It flows into Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan). The hydronym was coined by combining the words "goy [göy]" meaning the color "blue" (the sign of the transparency and cleanliness of the water) and the shortened form "cha" [çə] (the ending is omitted) of "chay [çay]".

**(Lake) Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyçə gölü***) – a lake in the Goycha area (mahal) of the Iravan Khanate, the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the present Gegharkunik province. The name of the lake was noted as "Goycha darya [Göyçə dərya]", "Goycha dangiz [Göyçə dəngiz]", "Goychay [Göyçay]", "Goycha daniz [Göyçə dəniz]" in Armenian sources (427, p.p.894, 899). The name of Lake Goycha was mentioned as "Goyja daniz [Göycə dəniz]" (157, p.134) and "Gokja daniz [Gökcə dəniz]" in the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut" (158, p.110) (The Book of Dede Korkut, I, Ankara, 1989, p.225). At present, Lake Goycha occupies the area of the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo), Sevan, Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni), Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) and Krasnoselsk districts of Armenia. The surface area is 1,400 km$^2$, the average depth is 28.5 m, and the maximum depth is 83 m. The lake is located in the depression between the mountains at a height of 1,900 m above sea level. It is the biggest and highest mountain lake of the Caucasus (28, p.30). It is surrounded by the Pambak mountains in the northwest, by the Basarkechar chain of mountains in the south, and the Shahdagh in the west. 28 rivers flow into the lake and only one river, the Zangi [Zəngi] (Hrazdan) River, flows from it (ASE, Vol., 8, B., 1984, p.320). The lake was named Goyja [Göycə] or Goycha [Göyçə] for the colour of water (for being clean and fresh). İn the early 20th century Lake Goycha was renamed "Sevan" (Sewank) by Armenians for the Alban monastery built from the black stone on its shore.

**Goygol** (Azerbaijani: ***Göygöl***) – a lake in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The lake was named "Goygol [Göygöl]" as the colour of the water was blue. It was renamed "Kapuyt lich".

**Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəldərə***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province and flows through the village of Gozaldere.

**Guluduz** (Azerbaijani: ***Gülüdüz***) – a river that flows near the village of Guluduz [Gülüdüz] in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The length is 15 km.

**Gumushkhana** (Azerbaijani: ***Gümüşxana***) – a canal made as a result of flooding in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It flows across the village of Gumushkhana.

**Gurdgulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurdqulaq***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Gurd [qurd]".

**(The) Gushdoghan River** (Aerbaijani: ***Quşdoğan çayı***) – a river in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the town of Dilijan.

# H

**Hallavar** (Azerbaijani: ***Hallavar***) – a river near the village of Hallavar in the Lori-Pambak [Lori-Pəmbək] uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark] district, in the present Lori province.

**Herher** (Azerbaijani: ***Herher***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is one of the tributaries of the Arpa River. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Gargar (Herher)" [Qarqar (Herher)].

# I

**Istisu** (Azerbaijani: ***İstisu***) – a mineral water source in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It was marked on five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.105). At present, it is located in the area of the town of Jermuk [Cermuk].

# J

**(The) Jalaloghlu River** (Azerbaijani: ***Cəlaloğlu çayı***) – a river in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governiorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. it is the left tributary of the Tona (Debed) River. The length is 67 km. At present, it is renamed "Dzoraqet".

**Jighinsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Cığınsu***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was named Jighinsu, as it flows across the Jighin [Cığın] valley. The hydronym was coined by combining the name of the Turkic Jighin tribe (142, p.40) and the word "su" meaning "a river".

**Julchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Culçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is the right tributary of the Arpa River. The hydronym was coined by combining the Turkic tribal name "Chul" [çul] (286, p.p.31-32; 287, p.p.111-114) and the geographical nomen "chay".

# K

**Khalajchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Xalacçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. İt flows through the village of Khalaj [Xalac] (Ejanan). The hydronym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Khalaj" [Xalac] (228, p.35).

**Kotanlichay** (Azerbaijani: ***Kotanlıçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It flows through the village of Kotanli [Kotanlı] (Karmrashen). The hydronym reflects the ethnonym "Kotanli" of the Gypchag Turks (286, p.50).

**Kochbeychay** (Azerbaijani: ***Köçbəyçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. İt flows through the village of Kochbak [Köçbək] (Ughedzor). The hydronym was coined by combining the words "kosh (koch) [koş (koç)]" meaning in Turkic "a camp, a temporary living place of shepherds (339, p.p.298-299) and "bak [bək (bak)]" meaning in Old Turkic "a hill" (359, IV (1), p.754).

# M

**(The) Mazra River** (Azerbaijani: ***Məzrə çayı***) – a river that flows through the village of Mazra in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "mazra [məzrə]" meaning "a cultivation area" (104, p.343).

**Muradtepesu** (Azerbaijani: ***Muradtəpəsu***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The

hydronym was coined by combining the toponym "Muradtepe" [Muradtəpə] and "su" meaning "a river" in Turkic.

# O

**Okhchuchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxçuçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It rises at Gapichig [Qapıçıq] mountain of the Zangazur Mountain range and flows through the Gafan district and the Zangilan district of Azerbaijan into the Araz River. The length of the river is 85 km and the basin area is 1,140 km$^2$. The hydronym is related to the personal name "Okhchu" mentioned in the epos "The Book of Dede Korkut". As it is mentioned, "Okhchu" later became an ethnonym and was stabilized as one of the Turkic tribes.

**(The) Okhtar River** (Azerbaijani: ***Oxtar çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "okhtar [oxtar]" meaning "the tribal confederation".

**Ordunchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Ordunçay***) – a river in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It flows through the village of Yukhari Chanakhchi [Yuxarı Çanaxçı] (Sovetashen).

**Ovanderechay** (Azerbaijani: ***Ovandərəçay***) – a river in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the present Lori province. İt flows through the village of Ovandere [Ovandərə] (Hovanadzor).

# P

**(The) Pambak River** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəmbək çayı***) – a river in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark [Quqark] district, in the present Lori province. The length of the river is 86 km. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "bom" (boom) meaning in Turkic "a broken rock in the river" (339, p.91) and "bak" meaning "the height, an elevation, the beginning" (339, p.66).

# S

**(The) Salang River** (Azerbaijani: ***Sələng çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It flows through the village of Nuvadi [Nüvədi] (Nrnadzor). The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "salang" (salank) [sələng (salank)]" meaning "noise" in Turkic (359, II (1) p.479).

**(The) Shaki Falls** (Azerbaijani: ***Şəki şəlaləsi***) – a waterfall in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. It is located 3 km to the northwest of the village of Shaki [Şəki] and in the Bazarchay [Bazarçay] gorge. The height is 18 m (85. P.192). The waterfall was named "Shaki", as it was in the village of Shaki.

**(The) Shikhovuz River** (Azerbaijani: ***Şıxovuz çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan [Qafan] district, in the present Sunik [Sünik] province. The river was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.296). The hydronym was coined on the basis of the word "shikh (sheikh) [şıx (şeyx)]" and "ovuz [ovuz]", the phonetic variation of the ethnonym "Oghuz".

**(The) Shotali River** (Azerbaijani: ***Şotalı çayı***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It flows through the village of Kurud [Kurud]. The hydronym was coined from the ethnonym "Shato [Şato]" of the Turkic Huns (180, p.253).

**(The) Shurnukhuchay River** (Azerbaijani: ***Şurnuxuçay***) – a river in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the present Sunik province. The river was named "Shurnukhuchay", as it flows through the village of Shurnukhu.

# T

**Tamashalig** (Azerbaijani: ***Tamaşalıq***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd]

(Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is the name of the left tributary of the Arpa River. The river was renamed "Akori".

**(The) Tarp River** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərp çayı***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The name was coined on the basis of the word "tarp [tərp]" meaning in Azerbaijani "a hill" (253, p.130).

**(The) Tarsachay River** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərsaçay çayı***) rises at the Goycha [Göyçə] mountains and flows through the Garagoyunlu valley. The length of the river is 58 km. It is the left tributary of the Aghstafa [Ağstafa] River.

**Tokhmaggol** (Azerbaijani: ***Toxmaqgöl***) – a lake in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, now in the territory of the city of Iravan. İt is located to the east of the city of Iravan. The river was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.246). A big lake with the length of 400 sazhins and width of 250 sazhins was created and new irrigation canals were laid to irrigate urban territory during the reign of the Iravan khan Muhammad Khudabanda [Məhəmməd Xudabəndə] (1578-1587). "Tokhmag" was the nickname of Muhammad khan who was from the Ustajli [ustaclı] tribe of the Gizilbash (175, p.29). The lake was named "Tokhmaggol" in honour of Muhammad khan Tokhmag. After being reconstructed during the Soviet years, it was renamed "Lake Shaumyan". The local people call the lake "Tokhmaggol" even today.

# Y

**Yazyurdsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yazyurdsu***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The hydronym was coined by combining the Turkic words "yazi [yazı] meaning "a lowland" (299, p.251), "yurd [yurd]" meaning "a dwelling place, a house, a camp, the birthplace" (10, p.568; 339, p.643) and "su [su]" meaning "a river" (339, p.528).

**Yoghunsu** (Azerbaijani: ***Yoğunsu***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It flows through the village of Alayaz [Ələyəz]. The hydronym was coined by combining the words "yoghun" [yoğun] meaning "abundant, rich, watery" and "su" meaning "a river" in Old Turkic (299, p.512; 339, p.p.528-529).

# Z

**(The) Zeytaderesi River** (Azerbaijani: ***Zeytədərəsi çayı***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It flows through the village of Zeyva [Zeyvə].

**Zangi** (Azerbaijani: ***Zəngi***) – a river in the former Iravan governorate, in present Armenia. The river rises at Lake Goycha (Sevan) and flows through the Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) and Sevan districts, and the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] (Masis) district of the city of Iravan into the Araz River. The river was noted in "The Iravan Province Review Book" (143, p.95). The name of the river was coined on the basis of the name of the Zangi tribe of the Gypchags (238, p.p.123, 257; 256, p.26). Later, the river was renamed "Hrazdan".

**Zirakchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Zirakçay***) – a river in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It flows through the Vvillage of Zirak [Zirak]. The hydronym reflects the ethnonym "Sirak/Shirak" [Sirak/Şirak] (377, p.480; 235, p.p.51-59).

**Zod** (Azerbaijani: ***Zod***) – a river in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. The hydronym reflects the name of the Turkic tribe "Sadak" (168, p.p.105-107). At present, it is renamed "Sotk".

# The Renamed Oronyms

## A

**Abbasbichenek** (Azerbaijani: ***Abbasbiçənək***) – a mountain in the Sharur Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor), in the territory of the Amaghu [Əmağu] village of the present Vayots Dzor province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name Abbas and the Turkic tribal name "Pechenegs" [Beçenek (Peçeneq)] (399, p.p.57-58).

**Adatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Adatəpə***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was renamed "Garnasar".

**Aghadi** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağadi***) – a valley in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. It is located on the banks of the Aghstafa River [Ağstafa çayı].

**Aghchala** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağçala***) – a mountain located on the Georgian border with Armenia, at the intersection of the Shirak and Lori provinces, in the Garaarkhaj [Qaraarxac] (Garakhach [Qaraxaç]) pass, in the upstream of the Aghchala River [Ağçala]. Its height is 3,196 m. Its present name is "Achkasar".

**Aghdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdağ***) – a mountain with a height of 3,560 in the Goycha area of the Iravan khanate, in the former Kavar [Kəvər] (Kamo) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] (158, p.36, 134), which means "high" in the Old Azerbaijani language, and the word "dagh [dağ]" (196, p.37). Its present name is "Spitakasar".

**Aghdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdağ***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. It was formed by combining the word "agh" [ağ] which means "high" (158, p.36, 134) in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [dağ] (196, p.37).

**Aghdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağdağ***) – a mountain in the Sharur Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located to the northeast of the Malikshah [Məlikşah] (Malishka) village. Its height is 1,897 m. It was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] which means "high" in Old Turkic and the word "dagh [dağ]" (196, p.37).

**Aghgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its name was formed by combining the word "agh" [ağ] which means "high" in Old Turkic and the geographical name "gaya" [qaya] used to mean "a rock".

**Aghmangan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağmanqan***) - a 70-km-long mountain range stretching from Lake Goycha to the Araz River, which covers the Gegarkunik (former Novo-Bayazid) and Kotayk (Akhta) provinces. The highest peak is Gizildagh [Qızıldağ] (its present name is Azhdahak**)** with a height of 3,597 m. The toponym was coined by adding the word "gan" [qan] used to mean "a place, territory" in Old Turkic to the Turkic tribal name "Aghman" [Ağman] (271, p.17). The present name of the mountain range is the "Gegham Mountain Range".

**Aghyarghan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağyarğan***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located in the northwest of Agkhach [Ağxaç] village. It is mentioned in Armenian sources as "Aghyorghan" (427, p.242). Its height is 2,528 m. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh [ağ]" (95, p.269) used to mean "shallow" in Azerbaijani and the word "yarghan [yarğan]" (10, p.498) used to mean "a large, long valley with steep slopes".

**Aghyokhush** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağyoxuş***) – a mountain pass in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the winter pasture of Sultan-Ali (the Janahmed village) of the present Gegharkunik Province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "agh" [ağ] used in the sense of "high" in Old Turkic and the word "yoxush" [yoxuş] (10, p.561) used to mean "a cleve".

**Aghziboyuk** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağzıböyük***) – a 75-km-long mountain range on the border between Armenia and Georgia, with the highest peak of 2,543 m (Lalvar Peak). The present name is "the Virahayots Mountains".

**Akharbakhar** (Azerbaijani: ***Axarbaxar***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was renamed "Porak".

**Alagollar** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöllər***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the southeast of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan), to the south of Basarkechar. Its height is 2,985 m.

**Alagoz (Alayaz)** (Azerbaijani: ***Alagöz (Ələyəz)***) – a mountain in the Iravan governorate, on the border of the present Aragatsotn and Shirak provinces. Its height is 4,090 m. It is located 40 km to the northwest of the city of Yerevan. This toponym consists of two parts: the Old Turkic words "ala" and "kez"["kəz"] (gez [gəz]). The first component of the toponym "ala" means "wide, big" in Turkic languages. The second component of the toponym "gyoz"[göz] (gez [gəz means "a cavernous place at the top of the mountain". Alagoz Mountain is a large volcano with a large fissure on the top. Alagoz Mountain was a summer pasture of Azerbaijani Turks. It was renamed "Aragadz".

**Alapapag** (Azerbaijani: ***Alapapaq***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It is located in the basin of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan), on the upper bank of the Zangi [Zəngi] River. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Alapapag" .

**Alchalig** (Azerbaijani: ***Alçalıq***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province. It is formed by adding the suffix "-lıq" denoting location to the word "alcha [alça]" used to mean "a plum tree" in Azerbaijani.

**Alchali tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Alçalı təpə***) – a hill in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located near the Alchali [Alçalı] village. It was formed by combining the the word "alcha" with the suffix "-lı" and the word "tepe""təpə" used to mean "a hill, a small mountain" in Azerbaijani.

**Almalig** (Azerbaijani: ***Almalıq***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was formed by adding the suffix "-lıq" denoting area in Azerbaijani to the word "almalı".

**Altuntakht** (Azerbaijani: ***Altuntaxt***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta (Hrazdan) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.14). The toponym was coined by combining the word "altun" used in the sense of "red" in Turkic (299, p.40) and the word "takht" [taxt] used in the sense of "a smooth, flat place at the top of the mountain" (339, p.p.54-70, 210 p.5).

**Arkhashan** (Azerbaijani: ***Arxaşan***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located to the east of the town of Istisu (Jermug).

**Arigli** (Azerbaijani: ***Arıqlı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetapol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, near the village of Arigli in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.19). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Ariqli".

**Armudlu deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Armudlu dərəsi***) – a valley in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavtapol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province.

**Asad Dyuzu** (Azerbaijani: ***Əsəd düzü***) – a mountain in the range of Zangazur mountains, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located at a distance of 9 km from the right bank of the Alinja River [Əlincə çayı] towards the mountain peak. Its height is 2,000 m (85, p.143). The toponym was coined by combining the word "duz" [düz] used in the sense of "a flatland" with the personal name "Asad" [Əsəd].

**Ayibasan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ayıbasan***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of Hamzachiman village in the present Lori province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus. (348, p.8). The toponym was coined by combining the word "ayı" (a bear) and the participle "basan" (pushed).

**Ayridash** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyridaş***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present town

of Dilijan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ayri" [əyri] used in the sense of "separate" and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Ayrija** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyricə***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of Lake Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan). Its height is 2,660 m. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "ayrija" **[**əyricə] (10, p.247) used in the sense of "slightly crooked" in Azerbaijani.

# B

**Babakhan** (Azerbaijani: ***Babaxan***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the town of Dilijan of the present Tavush province. It is located 22 km to the east of the town of Dilijan, near the Aghstafa River [Ağstafa çayı]. Its height is 2,337 m. It was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Babakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Babakər***) - an 80-km-long mountain range stretching along the Armenian-Georgian border, covering the Lori and Tavush provinces. The highest peak is Chetin [Çətin] (the present name is "Dzhrasar") with a height of 2,446 m. Its present name is "the Gugarats Mountain Range".

**Balatuklutepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Balatüklütəpə***) – a hill in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It is located on the border of the villages of Yukhari Korpulu [Yuxarı Körpülü] and Gachaghan [Qaçağan] in the Marneuli district of Georgia. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bala" (means "small") denoting a distinctive feature in Azerbaijani toponymy and the word "tuklu" [tüklü] (129, p.64) used to mean "a dense bush" in the Borchali dialect of Azerbaijani and the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a hill, a small mountain".

**Baldirghanli Dagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Baldırğanlı dağ***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. "Baldirghan [Baldırğan] (it means "a wild hemlock") is the name of a plant.

**Baldirghanlig** (Azerbaijani: ***Baldırğanlıq***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was formed by adding the suffix "-lıq" to the plant name "Baldirghan" [Baldırğan]" (it means "a wild hemlock").

**Bayat Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayat dağı***) – a mountain in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the Halavar village of the present Lori province. It is a toponym formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Bayat".

**Bargushad** (Azerbaijani: ***Bərgüşad***) – a mountain range with a length of 70 km in the south of Armenia, in the territory of Zangazur. The highest peak is Gezbel mountain with a height of 3,399 m. Its present name is "Aramazd".

**Berkdere** (Azerbaijani: ***Bərkdərə***) – a valley in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. It is formed by combining the word "berk"[bərk] used to mean "difficult and solid" in Azerbaijani and the word "dere"[dərə ] (a valley).

**Beybughan** (Azerbaijani: ***Bəybuğan***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was renamed "Baghaysar".

**Bora Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Bora dağı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the Yukhari Kilse [Yuxarı Kilsə] village of the present Lori province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bora" (253, p.121) used in the sense of "a hoarfrost, an icicle" in Azerbaijani language and the oronym "dagh"[dağ].

**Bozabdal** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozabdal***) – a 66-km-long mountain range in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, stretching from the present Shirak province to Lori province. The highest peak is Aghlaghan Mountain [Ağlağan dağı], with a height of 2,992 m (its present name is "Urasar"). The present name of the mountain range is "the Bazum".

**Bozabdal plateau** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozabdal yaylası***) – a plateau in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province.

It is located in the Saral village of the province. The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonyms "Boz" and "Avdal" (abdal) and the word "yayla" used in the sense of "a plateau" (10, p.477).

**Bozburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozburun***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the territory of the present Aragatsotn province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). It was renamed "Yerakhs" (427, p.716). The toponym was coined by combining the word "boz" used to mean "grassless, forestless" (339, p.88) and the word "burun" used to mean "a mountain protrusion" (339, p.103), "the part of a hill where it curves towards the top" (198, p.151). The toponym means "a grassless mountain protrusion".

**Bozyokhush** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozyoxuş***) – a mountain pass in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.41). The toponym was coined by combining the word "boz" (339, p.p.87-88) used to mean "grassless, naked" and the word "yoxush"[yoxuş] used to mean "an upward sloaping road".

**Boyuk Aghbaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük Ağbaba***) – a mountain with a height of 3,011 m in the Kars district of the Kars province, in the Aghbaba area, in the territory of the present Shirak province, on the border with Türkiye and Georgia. During the Soviet era, the mountain was named after the revolutionary Ghukasyan as "Mets Gukasyan". Its present name is "Yerakatar".

**Boyuk Tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük təpə***) – a hill in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the village of Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Gizil Shafag [Qızıl Şəfəq], Dzyunashogh) of the present Lori province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "boyuk" [böyük] used to mean "wide, tall, large" and the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean " a hill, a small mountain" in Azerbaijani.

**Boyuktuklutepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyüktüklütəpə***) – a hill in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Lori province. It is located on the border of the Yukhari Korpulu village of the province and the Gachagan village in Marneuli district of Georgia. The toponym was coined by combining the word "tuklu" [tüklü] (129, p.64) used to mean "dense, bushy" in Azerbaijani dialects and the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a hill, a small mountain". The word "boyuk" [böyük] in the toponym indicates a distinctive sign.

**Bughdatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğdatəpə***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate. It is located near Goycha [Göyçə] (Sevan) lake. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.44). The toponym was coined by combining the plant name "bughda" [buğda] (wheat) and the word "tepe"[təpə] (a hill).

**Bughdatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğdatəpə***) – a mountain pass in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.44). The toponym was coined by combining the word "bughda" [buğda] (wheat) and the word "tepe" [təpə] (a hill).

**Bughdatepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğdatəpə***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 2,057 m. The toponym was coined by combining the word "bughda" [buğda] (wheat) and the geographical name "tepe" [təpə] (a hill).

**Bughutlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğutlu***) – a mountain in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Uchkilsa [Üçkilsə] (Echmiadzin) district, in the territory of the present Armavir province. It was renamed "Arteni". The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "bughut" [buğut] used to mean in Turkic "a mountain deer' (323, p.73) .

# C

**Chakhmaglidagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaxmaqlıdağ***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located to the northeast of the Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Junashogh) village in the province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym " Chakhmagly" of the Shahsevan Turkic tribe (93, p.p.87-88).

**Chal** (Azerbaijani: ***Çal***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province.

It is located in the east of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village of the province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chal" [çal] used in Turkic to mean "a hill, rocky place" (339, p.606), "a small mountain, hill" (22, p.27).

**Chalaghan yuvasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çalağan yuvası***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the Chakhmag [Çaxmaq] (Kamkhut) village of the present Shirak province. It is a zootoponym coined on the basis of the bird's name "çalağan" (a hawk).

**Chatag** (Azerbaijani: ***Çataq***) – a plateau in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of Gursali (Arjahovit) village in the province ("Veten sesi" newspaper, 24 April 1991). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chatag" [çataq] (359, III (2), p.1895) used in the Turkic language to mean "a valley", "a place where two mountains or hills merge".

**Chatal Kaha** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatal kaha***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chatal" [çatal] (359, III (2), p.1896) in Turkic used to mean "divided into several branches", "divided into two" and the word "kaha" (11, p.26) used to mean "a cave".

**Chemendaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çəməndağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chemen" [çəmən] (12, p.429; 339, p.606) used to mean "a meadow" in Azerbaijani and the word "dağ" used in the sense of "a high place of rock and stone".

**Chingil** (Azerbaijani: ***Çınqıl***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamsaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.285).The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "chingil" [çınqıl] (339, p.616; 278, p.157; 12, p.441) used in the sense of "gravel", "stone crumbs in the mountain".

**Chingilliq** (Azerbaijani: ***Çınqıllıq***) - a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the territory of the present Kotayk province. It is located to the north of the village of Goykilsa [Göykilsə] (Kaputan) in the province. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lıq" to the word "çınqıl" which means "gravel", "stone crumbs in the mountain" (278, p.157), "a small stone" (12, p.441).

**Chiragli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çıraqlı***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Gizilbash ethnonym "Chiragli" [Çıraqlı] (ASE, Vol.10, B., 1987, p.364).

**Chughulkhuzan Deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çuğulxuzan dərəsi***) – a valley in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the village of Nuvedi [Nüvədi] (Nrnadzor).

**Churuk Gaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Çürük qaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of Aghudi [Agudi] village of the present Sunik province. The mountain was named "Churukgaya" [Çürük qaya]**,** as the stones of the mountain were crushed.

# D

**Damdira Gaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Damdıra qaya***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. It was coined by combining the word "qaya" with the word "damdıra" (8, p.170) used to mean "a drum" in the Azerbaijani dialect.

**Dana Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Dana dağı***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Tana" [dana] (286, p.65).

**Dana Dami** (Azerbaijani: ***Dana damı***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of Tokhluja (Drakhtik) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dana" used in the sense of "a calf", and

the word "dam" used in the sense of "a stable".

**Dardere** (Azerbaijani: ***Dardərə***) – a valley in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located between the villages of Ashagi Kilsa [Aşağı Kilsə] (Gugark) and Hallavar. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dar" which means "narrow" and the word "dere" [dərə] which means "a valley" in Azerbaijani.

**Delidagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlidağ***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present town of Dilijan. The toponym reflects the ethnonym "Tele"(Deli) [dəli] of the Huns (180, p.25).

**Delidagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlidağ***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate**,** in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located to the east of the Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Gizil Shafag [Qızıl Şəfəq], Junashog) village in the district. The toponym reflects the ethnonym "Tele"(Deli) [Dəli] of the Huns (180, p.25).

**Delikdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlikdaş***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Dalikdash [Dəlikdaş] (Tsakhkar) village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "delik" [dəlik] used to mean "a deep, narrow hole" (10, p.53), "a cave" (278, p.61) and the word "dash" [daş] used to mean "a mountain".

**Deliktepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəliktəpə***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located near the village of Novlar. The toponym was coined by combining the word "delik" [dəlik] used to mean "a cave" (278, p.61), "a deep, narrow hole" (10, p.53, 62) in Azerbaijani and the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a hill".

**Daralayaz** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərələyəz***) – a 70-km-long mountain range stretching from west and north-west to east along the border with Armenia and Nakhchivan. It is located between the Arpachay and Nakhchivanchay. This range starts from the western part of Gelingaya Mountain [Gəlinqaya dağı] (2,800 m) and extends to Bichenak Pass [Biçənək] and joins the Zangazur Range. The highest peak is Kukudag [Küküdağ] (its present name is Gogi) with a height of 3,120 m. The present name of the mountain range is "Hayot Dzor".

**Devegiliji** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvəqılıcı***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Junashog) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "deve" [dəvə] (dava/daba)] used in the sense of "a mountain pass, high mountain pass" (253, p.p.100-101; 339, p.p.168-169) and the word "gilij" [qılıc] (253, p.16; 278, p.53) used in the sense of "upright, the top of the hill".

**Deymedaghil Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəymədağıl dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Deymedaghil" [dəymədağıl] (286, p.71) associated with the Kabir Turkic tribe.

**Dibakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dibəkli***) – a mountain in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, on the territory of the present Hallavar village of the Lori province. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" to the word "dibak" [dibək] (8, p.185) used in the sense of "a hollow stone for grinding and crushing salt, cereals, etc".

**Doyshanjig** (Azerbaijani: ***Doyşancıq***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the village of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) in the district. It was formed from the word "dovshan" [dovşan] (a hare).

# E

**Ejanan** (Azerbaijani: ***Ecanan***) – a valley in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province.

# G

**Gabag Guney** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaq Güney***) – a plateau in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan

governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It is located in the village of Saral (Nor Khachakap) in the province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gabag" [qabaq] (9, p.381; 339, p.239) used in the sense of "front side, forward" in Azerbaijani and the word "guney" [güney] used in the sense of "the sunny side of the mountain".

**Gabagtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qabaqtəpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the territory of the present Aragatsotn province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gabag" [qabaq] (9, p.381; 339, p.239) used in the sense of "front side, forward" in the Azerbaijani language and the word "tepe" [təpə] *(hill)*.

**Gachag gayasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaçaq qayası***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It was called "Gachag gayasi" [Qaçaq qayası], as it was inhabited by gachags [Qaçaq] - note: (gachag - a fugitive) - a man fighting against the tyranny of the tsarist officials in Azerbaijan; an outlaw, a man who lived in the mountains, living outside the power and the law, leading a partisan way of life.

**Gangalli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qanqallı***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district. It is located to the northwest of the village of Tokhluja. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the plant name "gangal" [qanqal] (*garden thistle*).

**Ganjayal** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəncəyal*)** – a mountain in the Sharur-Dalayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshihkend [Keşişkənd] (Yegheknadzor) district, in the terrirtory of the present Vayots Dzor province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yal" (10, p.479) used in the sense of "the top of a high place, upright, the top of the hill" and the Turkic tribal name "Genjek" [Gencək] (399, p.29, 480; 274, p.201).

**Ganjayolu** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəncəyolu***) – a hill in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village of the province. It was called "Ganjayolu", as it was on the way to Ganja.

**Ganshar daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qənşər dağı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit). The toponym was coined by combining the word "ganshar" [qənşər] (8, 128) used in the sense of "front" in the dialects of the western group of the Azerbaijani language and the word "dagh" [dağ] (a mountain).

**Garadash daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaradaş dağı***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the present Sariyagub [Sarıyaqub] (Jaghatsadzor) village of the Gegharkunik province. The toponym was coined from the words "gara" [qara] (it denotes color, black) and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a mountain", "a rock".

**Garagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqaya***) – a small mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the territory of the village of Dedegishlag [Dədəqışlaq] (Akhundov, Pyunik) of the present Kotayk province. The toponym was coined from the words "gara" [qara] (94, p.71) used in the sense of "tall, high" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Garagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.117). The toponym was coined from the words "gara" [qara] (94, p.71) used in the sense of "tall, high" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Garaghaj** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarağac***) – a 50-km-long mountain range located mainly in Georgia and partly in the territory of present-day Armenia. The highest peak is Leyli (now called Achkasar) with a height of 3,196 m. The mountain range is now called "the Javakhk Range".

**Garaguney** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaragüney***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "big" and the word "guney" [güney] (11, p.214; 94, p.76) used in the sense of "the sunny side".

**Garaguney** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaragüney***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the

Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the northeast of Tokhluja village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "big" and the word "guney" [güney] (11, p.214; 94, p.76) used in the sense of "the sunny side of a mountain, south".

**Garaguzey** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqüzey***) - a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. The toponym was coined from the words "gara" [qara] (94, p.71) used in the sense of "tall, high" and the word "guzey" [quzey] used in the sense of "north, a place where the sun does not fall".

**Garaltepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraltəpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the village of Garal (Katnajur). It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.118). The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Garal" [qaral], "Gara El" [qara el] (a *big country)* which reflects the name of the Turkic tribal name "Garalar" [qaralar] (245, p.57) and the word "tepe" [təpə] used in the sense of "a small mountain, hill".

**Garanligkaha** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranlıqkaha***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the village of Aghidy (Agitu) of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the word "garanlig" [qaranlıq] used in the sense of "darkness, lightless" and the word "kaha" (11, p.26) used in the sense of "natural or artificial hollow in a rock, in a mountain", "a cave".

**Garghadashi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarğadaşı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the village of Nuvedi (Nrnadzor). The village is surrounded by Garghadashi Mountain**.** Researcher Hamza Veli found 7 stone inscriptions similar to the Orkhon-Yenisey inscriptions in this area in 1985 and gave detailed information about them in his work "Nuvedi Inscriptions". The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Gargar" [Qarqar] (377, p.477; 24, p.19) which was mentioned in Strabo's Geographica ("Geography"), and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a mountain, rock" in Azerbaijani. Studies show that the Gargars are one of the ancient Turkic tribes living in Caucasian Albania (287, p.p.77-82). The toponyms "Her-her" [Hər-hər], "Khar-khar" [Xar-xar], "Khal-khal" [Xal-xal], "Ker-ker" [Kər-ər], "Kenger" [Kəngər] are related to the ethnonym "Gargar" [qarqar] (211, p.184).

**Gatargaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Gatarqaya***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca]. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gatar" [qatar] used in the sense of "a chain rock, hill, mountain" and the word "gaya" [qaya].

**Gazanbil** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazanbil***) – a cave in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the village of Nuvedi (Nrnadzor), at the top of the mountain above the Gozluchay [Qozluçay] area, in the depth of 14-15 m above the ground (127, p.8). The toponym was coined by combining the ethnonym "Gazan" [qazan] (273, p.235) which was part of the Bulgar Turkic tribe and the word "bil". The word "bil" comes from the Old Turkic word "belgu" which means "sign". Herein it means "a stone". In the 13th-14th-century Bulgar writings the word "belugu" [bəlüqü] was used to mean "a tombstone" (109, p.27).

**Gazanchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazançı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Artik district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.107). It was formed on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Gazan" (273, p.235).

**Gazandaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazan dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was formed on the basis of the Turkic tribal ethnonym "Gazan" (273, p.235).

**Gazangol daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazangöl dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 3,818 m.

**Gazbel** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəzbel***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja)

governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the word "gez" [gəz] used in the sense of "a low part of the saddle, a saddle" (253, p.126), "a low part of a ridge between two higher points or peaks" " (339, p.167) in Azerbaijani and the word "bel" (9, p.227) used in the sense of "a low passage".

**Gedikdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Gədikdağ***) - a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located on the border of the Sisian district and Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, the territory of Azerbaijan. Its height is 2,705 m. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gedik" [gədik] (11, p.149) used in the sense of "a mountain pass" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [dağ].

**Gelingaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəlinqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 2,489 m.

**Gelinje** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəlincə***) - a mountain in the Zangazur range of the Lesser Caucasus, in the middle reaches of the Bazarchay [Bazarçay] (Vorotan) River (85, p.165). Its height is 2,741 m.

**Gendere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gendərə***) – a valley in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village.

**Gighi Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Gığı dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 3,343 m. The toponym was formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Kighi" [kiği] (305, p.24).

**Gilijlidere** (Azerbaijani: ***Qılıclıdərə***) – a valley in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located in the territory of the village of Gilijli [Qılıclı) in the province. The toponym reflects the name of the Turkic ethnonym "Gilijli" [Qılıclı] (286, p.p.63-64).

**Gilliyin takhtasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Gilliyin taxtası***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the northeast of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village of the province.

**Girgalasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırqalası***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "qır" (kır) (339, p.327) used in the sense of "a steppe, ridge, edge, border, boundary" in Turkic and the word "gala" [qala] to denote "a castle located on the edge of a mountain".

**Girikhtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qirixtəpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It is located near the settlement Ani. The toponym was coined from the words "girig" [qırıq] (broken, fraction) and the word "tepe"[təpə] (a hill).

**Girkhlar Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırxlar dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was formed on the basis of the Turkic Afshar tribal name "Girikhli" [***Qırıxlı***] (286, p.32; 142, p.87).

**Girmizidash** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırmızıdaş***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Jujekend [Cücəkənd] (Junashogh) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "girmizi" [qırmızı] denoting color (red) and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a mountain, rock".

**Gisirdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qısırdağ***) – a mountain in the Zangazur mountain range, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 2,987 m. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gisir" [qısır], "guru" [quru] used in the sense of "forestless, grassless, plantless" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [ dağ] (a mountain).

**Gisirdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qısırdağ***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali, [Paşalı] (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.135). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gisir" ["qısır"], used in the sense of "grassless, plantless" in Azerbaijani and the

word "dagh" [dağ] (a mountain).

**Gizildagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızıldağ***) – a mountain near Lake Goycha [Göyçə], in the territory of the present Gegharkunik (Novo-Bayazid) and Kotayk (Akhta [Axta]) provinces, in the Aghmangan range. Its height is 3,597m. Its present name is "Ajdahak".

**Gizilgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the Aghudi (Aguti) village of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gizil" [qızıl] used in the sense of "red" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Gizilgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gizil" [qızıl] used in the sense of "red" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Gizilgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqaya***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Gursali [Qursalı] Arjahovit village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gizil" [qızıl] used in the sense of "red" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Gizilkharaba** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılxaraba***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the Gizilkharaba [Qızılxaraba] village of the present Gegharkunik province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gizil" [qızıl] used in the sense of "red" denoting the color of the soil and the word "kharaba"[xaraba].

**Godekburun** (Azerbaijani: ***Gödəkburun***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the territory of the present Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district. It is located to the north of the village of Jujkan. Its height is 1,215 m. The toponym was coined by combining the word "godak" [gödək] used in the sense of "small, short" in Azerbaijani and the word "burun" (253, p.99) used in the sense of "a promontory".

**Goloybujag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoloybucaq***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the territory of the former town "Boyuk Garakilse" [Böyük Qarakilsə] (Kirovakan). It is located 25 km to the west of the town. Its height is 2,400 m. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Bujag" (245, p.53).

**Gomaran Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Gomaran dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The mountain is located 22 km to the south of the town of Gafan, on the right bank of the Okhchuchay [Oxçu çayı] River. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Komar".

**Goshakaha** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşakaha***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the village of Aghudy (Aguti) of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gosha" [qoşa] used in the sense of "pair, couple" and the word "kaha" (11, p.26) used in the sense of "a cave".

**Goshkuradagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşkuradağ***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located to the south-east of the town of Gafan.

**Goychal** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyçal***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was formed from the word "goy" [göy] used in the sense of "greenery, green grass" in Azerbaijani and the word "chal" [çal] (339, p.606) used in Turkic to mean "a hill", "a rocky place".

**Goydagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Göydağ***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present town of Dilijan. It is located 32 km to the northeast of the town of Dilijan, on the right bank of the Aghstafa River. Its height is 2,350 m. The toponym was coined by combining the word "goy" [göy] used in the sense of "greenery, a green grass" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [dağ].

**Goyerchinli** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyərçinli***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Goyerchinli" [göyərçinli].

**Goytepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Göytəpə***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located 2 km to the east of Goshabulag [Qoşabulaq] (Shadjrek) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "goy" [göy] used in the sense of "greenery, green grass" in Azerbaijani and the word "tepe" [təpə] used to mean "a hill", "a small mountain".

**Goytepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Göytəpə***) – a hill in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province.

**Gozaldere** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəldərə***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Gozaldere village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gozal" [gözəl] used in the sense of "pretty, attractive" in Azerbaijani and the word "dere" [dərə] used in the sense of "a valley".

**Gozalgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəlqaya*)** – a plateau in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) province, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Aghkend [Ağkənd] village of the Sunik province. It is located at a distance of 3 km from the village. The toponym was formed from the words "gozal" [gözəl] and "gaya"[qaya].

**Gozalli** (Azerbaijani: ***Gözəlli***) – a ravine in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunuk province. It is located to the east of Tokhluja [Toxuca] (Drakhtik) village. The toponym was formed by adding the suffix "-li" to the word "gozal" [gözəl] (11, p.184), used to mean "a watery, green place, meadow" in Azerbaijani.

**Gumludere** (Azerbaijani: ***Qumludərə***) – a valley in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca] Drakhtik of the present Gegharkunik province. The valley is called "Gumludere" [Qumludərə**]**, as it is sandy.

**Gumluyurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Qumluyurd***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present town of Dilijan.

**Gunesh Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Günəş dağı***) – a mountain in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Yukhari Kilsa [Yuxarı Kilsə] village in the province.

**Guney** (Azerbaijani: **Güney**) – a mountain in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It is located to the northwest of Chivinli [Çivinli] (Yeghnajur) village. Its height is 2,463 m. The toponym was coined from the word "guney" [güney] (11, p.214) used in the sense of "south, a sunny place".

**Guney** (Azerbaijani: ***Güney***) – a 65-km-long mountain range in the Lesser Caucasus, with the highest peak of 2,740 m, stretching from Lake Goycha [Göyçə] to the Kalbajar [Kəlbəcər] Mountains. The present name of the mountain range is the "Areguni".

**Gungormez** (Azerbaijani: ***Güngörməz***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan) village in the province.

**Gurd daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurd dağı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located to the east of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) village. The toponym was formed on the basis of the name of an animal "gurd" [qurd] (a wolf).

**Gurd tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurd təpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Aghin [Ağin] (Ani) district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It is located in the territory of the Bughdashen (Bagravan) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gurd" [qurd] (a wolf) and the word "tepe" [təpə] (a hill) used in the sense of "a small mountain".

**Gurudagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurudağ***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizaetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present town of Dilijan. The toponym was coined by combining the word "guru" [quru] (9, p.582) used in the sense of "plantless, bare" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [dağ] .

**Gurudere** (Azerbaijani: ***Qurudərə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli

(Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "guru" [quru] used in the sense of "waterless" and the word "dere" [dərə].

**Guzeykab** (Azerbaijani: ***Quzeykab***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "Guzey" [quzey] used in the sense of "north, a place where the sun does not fall" and the word "kab" (339, p.239) used in the sense of "a pass, bay" in Old Turkic. It means "a pass in the north, where the sun does not set."

**Guluduzu** (Azerbaijani: ***Gülüdüzü***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located in the north of the Guluduzu village. Its height is 2,695 m.

# H

**Haji Gara Yali** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacı Qara yalı***) - an aiguille in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located to the northeast of the Hallavar (Halavar) village. Its name was derived from the oeconym "Haji Gara" and the word "yal" (196, p.37) used to mean "an aiguille" in Azerbaijani.

# I

**Ilanli** (Azerbaijani: ***İlanlı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan) village in the province. It is coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Ilanli" [İlanlı].

**Inakdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***İnəkdağ***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Inekdagh village in the province. The toponym reflects the name of the Oghuz (Inak) ["inək" (inak)] tribe (321, p.57).

**Injabel** (Azerbaijani: ***İncəbel***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the ethnonym "Inja" [incə] (*thin)* (286, p.49) attributed to the Gipchak Turkic tribe and the word "bel" used to mean in Azerbaijani "the top of the mountain" (253, p. 99; 339, p.78), "the low passage between the two peaks of the high mountain, notch" (9, p.227).

**Ishigli dagh** (Azerbaijani: ***İşıqlı dağ***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The mountain was renamed "Ishkhanasar".

# J

**Jangi tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Cəngi təpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Alagoz [Alagöz] (Aragads) district, in the territory of the present Aragatsotn province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.81). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "jangi" [cəngi] (339, p.178) used to mean "a forestless mountain" in Turkic.

**Janub Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Cənub Göyçə***) – a 60-km-long mountain range in the south of the basin of Lake Goycha [Göyçə]. The highest peak is Basar-Kechar [Basar-keçər] Mountain (present name is Vardenis) with a height of 3,552 m. The present name of the mountain range is the "Vardenisi Lerner".

**Jighin deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Cığın dərəsi***) – a valley in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The villages of Jighin [Ciğin], Garagoyunlu [Qaraqoyunlu], Kolanly [Kolanlı], Baghchajig [Bağçacıq], Jamishbasan [Camışbasan], Kusuz [Küsüz], Manguk [Məngük], Gol [Göl], Dahnaz [Dəhnəz], Garabaghlar [Qarabağlar], Chimen [Çimən], Zenjirli [Zəncirli], Ermik [Ərmik], Hakhish [Haxıs], Heyranis [Heyranıs] are located in this valley (156, p.170). The toponym was coined on the basis of the "Jigini branch" of the Qashqai Turkic tribe (142, p.40)

# K

**Kamarli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kəmərli***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the territory of the Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) in the province. The toponym was coined by adding the identifying suffix "-li" to the ethnonym "Kimmer" (kamar) [kəmər].

**Kapanak** (Azerbaijani: ***Kəpənək***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.113). The toponym is related to the ethnonym "Kapanakchi" [kəpənəkçi] which is formed from the word "kapanak" [kəpənək] (157, p.34) used in the sense of "a felt cloak" in Old Turkic.

**Kechal tala** (Azerbaijani: ***Keçəl tala***) - a hill in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. It is formed from the word "kechal" [keçəl] used in the sense of "a grassless place, bare mountain" and the word "tala" (a *glade*).

**Kepez** (Azerbaijani: ***Kəpəz***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located to the north of the Shurnukhu village in the province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word 'kepez" [kəpəz] (253, p.64; 278, p.101) used in the sense of "a rock", "a rock by the water" in Turkic.

**Khalajlar yurdu** (Azerbaijani: ***Xalaclar yurdu***) - an area in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yegheknadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located on the Soghanli [Soğanlı] summer pasture of the Govushug [Qovuşuq] village (211, p.198). The toponym was formed from the Turkic tribal name "Khalaj" [xalac] (299, p.635) and the word "yurd" (10, p.568) used to mean "a place of residence, abode".

**Khustup (Ustupu)** (Azerbaijani: **Xustup (Üstüpü)**) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Its height is 3,206 m. The toponym was coined by combining the tribal name "Khus, Guz, Ghuz" ["Xus" (Quz, Ğuz)] which is a phonetic form of the ethnonym "Oghuz"[Oğuz], an ancient Turkic tribe and the word "tup" (tub, tüp) (339, p.565) used to mean "the bottom of the mountain, foothills", "downstream" in Turkic.

**Kichik Duz** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik düz***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli [Hamamlı] (Spitak) district, in the territory of the Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan) village in the province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" [kiçik] used in the sense of "small, a small area" and the word "duz" [düz] (10, p.168) used in the sense of "having no descent, ascent, pit, a hill ", "a plain, steppe".

**Kichik Tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Kiçik təpə***) – a hill in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Junashogh) village in the province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kichik" [kiçik] used in the sense of "small, tiny" in Azerbaijani and the word "tepe" [təpə] (12, p.165) used in the sense of "a hill, a small mountain".

**Kirkitli** (Azerbaijani: ***Kirkitli***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village. The name of the mountain is also known as "Kirkitdi". It was marked as "Kirkitdagh" [Kirkitdağ] on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.134). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-li" to the word "kirkit" which was formed by combining the word "kir/kır" (359, II (1), p.860; 339, p.327) used in the sense of "a mountain range ", "a hilly place, hill", "a spine" in Old Turkic and the word "kıt" (kit) (359, II (1), p.786) used in the sense of "toward, direction".

**Kirs daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Kirs dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the present Sunik province.

**Komurdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Kömürdağ***) – a mountain range in the Lesser Caucasus. It is located on the border of the former Gugark and Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) districts of present-day Armenia. Its height is 2,113 m. The toponym was

coined on the basis of the word "komur" [kömür] (359, II (2), p.1321) used in the sense of "a narrow, ravine, rugged place at the top of a mountain" in Old Turkic.

**Komurlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Kömürlü***) – a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the terriroty of the present town of Dilijan. The toponym was coined by adding suffix "-lu" [lü] to the word "komur" [kömür] (359, II (2), p.1321)" used in Old Turkic in the sense of "a narrow place, rugged place at the top of a mountain" .

**Koroghlu deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Koroğlu dərəsi***) – a valley in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. It is located in the territory of the village of Goykilsa [Göykilsə] (Kaputan). It reflects the name of the Azerbaijani hero Koroghlu.

**Kotandagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Kotandağ***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the present Kotayk province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Kipchak ethnonym "Kotan" (286, p.50).

**Kotuz** (Azerbaijani: ***Kotuz***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the present Ararat province. The toponym "Kituz" is the name of an animal (399, I, p.365), it means "an angus".

# L

**Lachingaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Laçınqaya***) - a mountain in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It is located in the territory of the Yukhari Aghdam [Yuxarı Ağdam] village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "lachin" [laçın] (a falcon*)* and the word "gaya" [qaya].

**Leyli** (Azerbaijani: ***Leyli***) – a mountain, with a height of 3,196 m, in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. Its present name is "Achkasar".

**Leyli Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Leyli dağı***) – a mountain in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gukark district, in the territory of the Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Hallavar (Halavar) village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name.

# M

**Maral Gayasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Maral qayası***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the Ellaroghlu [Ellərоğlu] (Lorasar) village of the present Shirak province. It is formed on the basis of the oronym used in the sense of "a mountain, rock" and the animal name "maral" (deer).

**Maral Yataghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Maral yatağı***) – a place in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in Chakhmag [Çaxmaq] (Kamkhut) village of the present Shirak province. The toponym was coined from the animal name "maral" (deer*)* and the word "yatag" [yataq] (10, p.510) used in the sense of "a barn", "a place where sheep and lambs and cattle are kept in autumn and winter".

**Maymag** (Azerbaijani: ***Maymaq***) –a mountain in the Novo-Bayazig uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Sevan district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Maymaq" [maymaq] (323, p.166).

**Maymagdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Maymaqdağ***) – a mountain in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the Hallavar (Halavar) village of the present Lori province. Its height is 3,082 m. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Maymaq" [maymaq] (323, p.166).

**Millidere** (Azerbaijani: ***Milli dərə***) – a valley in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the territory of the several villages located in the present Ararat province. It is formed on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym"Milli" (386, p.535; 303 a, p.II).

**Muradtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Muradtəpə***) – a hill in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Pashali (Vayk) district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Murghuz Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Murğuz dağı***) –a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the

Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Oghuz" [oğuz" (ğuz)].

# O

**Oghlannija Pir** (Azerbaijani: ***Oğlannıca pir***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province.

**Okuzolen** (Azerbaijani: ***Öküzölən***) – a valley in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province.

**Ortundere** (Azerbaijani: ***Ortundərə***) - a valley in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi (Ararat) district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. It is located on the north-eastern side of the Yukhari Chanakhchi [Yuxarı Çanaxçı] (Sovetashen) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ortun" (299, p.371) used in the sense of "middle" in Turkic and the word "dere" [dərə].

**Oy Deresi** (Azerbaijain: ***Oy dərəsi***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Jujekend [Cücəkənd] (Gizil Shafag [Qızıl Şəfəq], Junashogh) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "oy" (365, p.425^26; 337, p.238; 339, p.408^109) used in the sense of "a pit, depression, hollow, plain" in Old Turkic and the word "dere" [dərə].

# P

**Pambak** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəmbək***) – a mountain range about 100 km long stretching through the territories of the present Shirak, Lori, Aragatsotn, Kotayk, Tavush and Gegharkunik provinces of Armenia. The highest peak is Tej Ahmad (the present name is "Tej") with a height of 3,101 m.

**Pirhamza Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Pirhəmzə dağı***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the Gighi [Gığı] village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "pir" used in the sense of "a place of religious worship"and personal name "Hamza" [Həmzə].

# S

**Sabunchu** (Azerbaijani: ***Sabunçu***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Talin district, in the territory of the present Aragatsotn province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.213). The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Sabunchu" (133, p.45).

**Sajkaha** (Azerbaijani: ***Sackaha***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the Aghudi (Aguti) village of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the Azerbaijani word "saj" [sac] (a cooking grill a cook top made of metal and shaped like a dome, with a heat source underneath it and used to cook bread, etc.) and the word "kaha" used in the sense of "a cave".

**Sapadere** (Azerbaijani: ***Sapadərə***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the Nuvedi [Nüvədi] (Nrnadzor) village of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the words "sapa" and "dere" [dərə]. The word "Sapa" means "a fence, winding road" (359, IV (1), p.403).

**Saridere** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıdərə***) – a valley in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the Jujekend [Cücəkənd] Junashogh village of the present Lori province. It means "a big, large, high, steep valley" in Turkish.

**Saridere** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıdərə***) – a valley in the Novo-Bayaid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the northwest of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village.

**Saridolama** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıdolama***) – a hill in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Vedi district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. It is located to the

north of the village of Boyuk Vedi [Böyük Vedi]. The toponym was coined by combining the word "sari" "sarı" (94, p.74) used in the sense of "big, high, lofty, tall" in Old Azerbaijani and the word "dolama" (10, p.130) used in the sense of "crooked, not straight" in Azerbaijani.

**Sarigaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıqaya***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayaid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the territory of the present Kotayk province. It is located to the northwest of the Ulashik village [Üləşik]. It is formed by combining the word "sari" [sarı] (359, II (2), p.327) used in the sense of "big" in Turkic and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Sariguney** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıgüney***) – a valley in the Novo-Bayaid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the north of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village.

**Sariner** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarınər***) – a mountain pass in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province.

**Sariyal** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıyal***) - a hill in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "sari" [sarı] (94, p.74) used in the sense of "big, high, lofty, tall" in Old Turkic and the word "yal" used in the sense of "the top of a high place, hillock, ascent" (10, p.479), "frontside of the mountain, slope, hill" (339, p.648) in Azerbaijani.

**Shahdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahdağ***) – a 70-km-long mountain range on the border of Armenia and Azerbaijan, forming part of the Lesser Caucasus. It covers the eastern part of Lake Goycha [Göyçə]. The highest peak is Boyuk Hinaldagh [Böyük Hinaldağ] (the present name is "Satanakhach") with a height of 3,367 m. The present name of the mountain range is "Sevan".

**Shah Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Şah dağı***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located between the village of Jil [Cil] and the Gadabay district of Azerbaijan. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.293). The toponym was coined by combining the word "shah" [şahğ] denoting the title and the word "a mountain".

**Shahvarud** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahvarud***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Garanlig [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located in the territory of the former Kharatlig [Xaratlıq] village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shah" [şah] denoting the title and the hydronym "bulag" [bulaq] (a spring, well).

**Shargi Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Şərqi Göyçə***) – a 40-km-long mountain range located on the border of Armenia and Azerbaijan. The highest peak is Akharbahar [Axarbaxar] (the present name is "Tsarasar") with a height of 3,426 m. The present name of the mountain is "Aravelyan Sevan".

**Shirak** (Azerbaijani: ***Şirak***) – a plateau on the northwest of Armenia. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sirag" (Shirag [şiraq]) (235, p.p.47-59).

**Shishdagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Şişdağ***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It is located to the southwest of the Chakhmag [Çaxmaq] (Kamkhut) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "shish" [şiş] used in the sense of "the top of a mountain, peak, crest" and the word "dagh" [dağ] (196, p.37).

**Shishtepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Şiştəpə***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gizilgoch [Qızılqoç] (Gukasyan) district, in the territory of the present Shirak province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.297). The toponym was coined by combining the word "shish" [şiş] used in the sense of "the top of a mountain, peak, crest" and the word "tepe" [təpə] (196, p.42) used in the sense of "a small mountain, hill".

**Shorandere** (Azerbaijani: ***Şorandərə***) – a valley in the Borcahli uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "shoran" [şoran] (253, p.134) used in the sense of "a saline area, unsuitable for cultivation" and the word "dere" [dərə] used in the sense of "a vale, as well as depression in the lowland".

**Sichanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Siçanlı***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayaid uyezd of the Iravan

governorate, in the former Garanliq [Qaranlıq] (Martuni) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Sichanli [Siçanlı] village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Sinjan" [sincan] (238, p.290).

**Sutokulen** (Azerbaijani: ***Sutökülən***) - a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the Aghudi (Aguti) village of the present Sunik province.

# T

**Tej** (Azerbaijani: ***Tej***) – a mountain in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Akhta [Axta] (Hrazdan) district, in the territory of the present Kotayk province. Its height is 3,100 m. The word "tej" is used in the dialects of the western group of the Azerbaijani language to mean "high, peak". The toponym was formed from the word "tej" used in the sense of "high, peak" and means "a high mountain".

**Tekedonduran** (Azerbaijani: ***Təkədonduran***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the present Vayots Dzor province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "teke" [təkə] (12, p.153) used in the sense of "a mountain goat, male goat (buck)" and the participle "donduran" (freezing).

**Telli Gayasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Telli qayası***) – a mountain in the Lori-Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Hallavar village. It was formed on the basis of the personal name. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Telli" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain".

**Tengirchay** (Azerbaijani: ***Təngirçay***) – a valley in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "tengi" [tənqi] (339, p.549) used in the sense of "a narrow steep rock" and "a steep, abyssal ravine" in Azerbaijani.

**Tepedibi** (Azerbaijani: ***Təpədibi***) – a mountain in the Echmiadzin uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] (Hoktemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Armavir province. It is located in the territory of the Tepedibi [Təpədibi] (Haykavan) village. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.237). The toponym was coined from the word "tepe" [təpə] used in the sense of "a mountain" in Azerbaijani and the word "dib" used in the sense of "a foot of the mountain".

**Tepesidelik** (Azerbaijani: ***Təpəsidəlik***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the present Vayotz Dzor province. It is located near the village of Kesiskend [Keşişkənd].

**Topagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Topaqaya***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the Aghudi (Aguti) village. The toponym was coined from the word "topa" (12, p.196) used in the sense of "a pile" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain" in Azerbaijani.

**Turu Gediyi** (Azerbaijani: ***Turu gədiyi***) – a mountain pass in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located in the territory of the Nuvedi [Nüvədi] (Nrnadzor) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "turugh" [turuğ] (299, p.588; 229, p.179) used in the sense of "a place, settlement" in Old Turkic, as well as in the Orkhon-Yenisey monuments and the word "gedik" [*gədik*] used in the sense of "a mountain pass, mountain ridge" in Azerbaijani to denote "a settlement on a mountain pass, on a mountain ridge".

# U

**Uzundere** (Azerbaijani: ***Uzundərə***) - a valley in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located to the east of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village. The toponym was coined by combining the word "uzun" used in the sense of "wide" in Azerbaijani and the word "dere" [dərə] used in the sense of "a valley, a deep hollow in the plain between two mountains or hills" (10, p.74).

# V

**Vers Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Vers dağı***) – a mountain in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshihkend [Keşişkənd] Yeghegnadzor district, in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. Its height is 3,522 m (211, p.p.194-195). The toponym (211, p.195) was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Varsag" (235, p.p.37-38; 238, p.185).

# Y

**Yanig Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Yanıq dağı***) – a mountain in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the Chaxmag [Çaxmaq] (Kamkhut) village of the present Shirak province. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "yanig" [yanıq] (278, p.166) used in the sense of "a waterless, dry place" in Azerbaijani.

**Yeldaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Yeldağı***) – a mountain in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It is located near the Yeldaghi winter pasture, which had functioned until 1930.

**Yellije** (Azerbaijani: ***Yellicə***) – a mountain in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Sisian district, in the territory of the Aghudi (Aguti) village of the present Sunik province. It is coined by adding the suffix "-je" [cə] denoting the feature of the augmentative degree of an adjective to the word "yelli" used in the sense of "a windy place".

**Yonjali** (Azerbaijani: ***Yoncalı***) – a mountain in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the territory of the present Kotayk province. It is located in the territory of the Goykilsa [Göykilsə] (Kaputan) village. It is formed on the basis of the plant name "yonja" [yonca] (clover).

# The Renamed Summer Pastures and Winter Pastures

A

**Ada Tepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Ada təpə***) – a settlement in the Gazakh uyezd of Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Dilijan district, in the territory of the present Tavush province during the winter months (hereinafter – winter pasture). The winter pasture was inhabited by 16 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the Azerbaijani words "ada" and "tepe" [təpə].

**Aghbash** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağbaş***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located at a distance of 17 km from the settlement of Allahverdi (Tumanyan). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Aghbash" (92, p.24) .

**Aghilli** (Azerbaijani: ***Ağıllı***) – a residence in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province during the summer months (hereinafter, the summer pasture). It was located to the northeast of the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca]. The oronym was coined by adding the suffix "-lı" to the word "aghil" [ağıl] (9, p.45; 339, p.38) used in the sense of "a livestock pen, cattle pen" in Azerbaijani.

**Akhinchi** (Azerbaijani: ***Axınçı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "akinchi [akınçı] (aginchi [aqınçı]) used in the sense of "a looting soldier" (359, I (1), p.100), "a fast-moving group" (299, p.48) in Turkic.

**Alachigdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Alaçıqdaş***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd]. The place was inhabited by 52 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "alachig" [alaçıq] (365, p.p.130-131) used in the sense of "a hut, cabin, temporary residence" in Turkic and the word "dash" [daş] to denote "a tent made of stone".

**Alatala** (Azerbaijani: ***Alatala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1960. The toponym was coined from the word "ala" (359, I (12), p.351) used in the sense of "patchy, colorful" in Turkic and the word "tala" (12, p.130) used in the sense of "a woodless, bare ground in the forest, field" in Azerbaijani.

**Anaghizoghlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Anağızoğlu***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] village of the present Gegharkunik province. The toponym was coined by combining the word "ana" used in the sense of "main, basic, great" in Azerbaijani and the word "ghuz oghlu" [ğuz oğlu] (oğuz oğlu [oghuz oghlu]) meaning "a son of the Oghuz" (238, p.144).

**Araliggoyun** (Azerbaijani: ***Aralıqqoyun***) - a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd]. The place was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the late 1940s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "aralig" [aralıq] (9, p.117) used in the sense of "between two places, middle, in-between" and the word "goyun" [qoyun] (339, p.282) used in the sense of "a ravine, hollow, gulch".

**Arkhashan** (Azerbaijani: ***Arxaşan***) – a winter pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located in the territory of the village of Hallavar. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "arkhashan" [arxaşan] (253, p.120) used in the sense of "the place where the ditch passes" in Azerbaijani.

**Arkhgiraghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Arxqırağı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the

territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930.

**Armudlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Armudlu***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, near the town of Dilijan. The place was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani suffix "-lu" to the word "armud" (a pear) .

**Ashaghi Gizgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Qızqala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined from the word "gir"(giz) [qır (qız)] used in the sense of "a plateau" (399, p. 24; 299, p.445), "a steppe, mountain peak, mountain, hill, edge of mountain" (339, p.p.327-328) in Old Turkic and the word "gala" [qala]. The word "ashaghi" [aşağı] denotes a distinctive feature.

**Ashaghi Hunud** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Hunud***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "ashaghi" [aşağı] which denotes a distinctive sign and the Turkic ethnonym "Hun" (287, p.p.124-125; 174, p.p.49-66) followed by the suffix "-ud".

**Ashaghi Molla Saflar** (Azerbaijani: ***Aşağı Molla Saflar***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. It was formed on the basis of a personal name.

**Avtandil Talasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Avtandil talası***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was dissolved in 1930.

**Aynakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Aynaxlı***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was formed on the basis of a multi-generational family name.

# B

**Baldirghanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Baldırğanlı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani suffix "-***lı***" to the plant name "baldirghan" [baldırğan] (heracleum, hogweed).

**Balta Deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Balta dərəsi***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the village of Ardanish of the present Gegharkunik province. The place was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic tribal name "Balta" (286, p.60) and the word "dere" [dərə] to denote "a valley belonging to the Balta tribe, place of residence" .

**Barakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Baraxlı***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located 30 km north of the town of Noyemberyan, on the banks of the Tona (Debed) River. Historically, only Azerbaijanis lived in the winter pasture, which was part of the Lambali soviet (*soviet - a territory in which the activities of local government bodies were carried out*). The sources indicate that five Azerbaijanis lived there in 1926 (415, p.67). It was dissolved as a settlement in the 1930s, and the Azerbaijanis were relocated from there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Barak" (228, p.p.16-17; 321, p.p.43, 45).

**Batakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Bataxlı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the derivative suffix "-lı" to the word "batag" [bataq] (9, p.203; 339, p.75) used in the sense of "mud" in Azerbaijani. It means "a winter pasture in the swampy, muddy area".

**Bayatlar** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayatlar***) – a winter pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Iravan

governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located near the Hallavar village. The place was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.50-51). It was dissolved as a settlement in the 1930s.The toponym was coined by adding the Azerbaijani plural suffix "-lar" to the Oghuz tribal ethnonym "Bayat" (228, p.391)

**Bayramali Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Bayraməli qışlağı***) – a winter pasture in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. It was located near the Ayasli village. It was formed on the basis of the personal name "Bayramali" [Bayraməli].

**Beshbarmag** (Azerbaijani: ***Beşbarmaq***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the numeral "besh" ["beş"] (five) and the word "barmag" [barmaq] (253, p.100; 339, p.74) used in the sense of "a mountain peak" in Turkic.

**Bostan Tala** (Azerbaijani: ***Bostan tala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the territory of the Yukhari Aghdan [Yuxarı Ağdan] of the present Tavush province. The place was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (85, p.78). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic ethnonym "Bostan" (286, p.61) and the word "tala" used in the sense of "a clearing in the woods".

**Bozavdal Yaylasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Bozavdal yaylası***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located near the territory of the Saral village. The oronym was coined by combining the ethnonyms "Boz" and "Avdal" (abdal) and the word "yayla" (10, p.477) used in the sense of "plains in the mountains, plateau"

**Boyuk Kotakli** (Azerbaijani: ***Böyük kotaklı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the derivative suffix "-lı" to the Pechenegs ethnonym "Katak" (Kotak) (287, p.p.114-116). The word "boyuk" [böyük] preceding the word denotes a distinctive sign.

**Bughakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğakar***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district, in the present Lori province. People used to live here back in the 1920s-1930s. It was dissolved in the mid 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word ""buk" (339, p.p.99-100) used in the sense of "a mountain pass ", "a narrow valley, ravine", "a plain at the foot of the mountain, on the river bank " in Turkic and the word "kar" (323, p.107) used in the sense of "a steep rock" in Turkic.

**Bughakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğakar***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. The place was inhabited by one Azerbaijani and two Greeks in 1926 (415, p.67). It is not mentioned in official documents after the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word ""buk" (339, p.p.99-100) used in the sense of "a mountain pass", "a narrow valley, ravine", "a plain at the foot of a mountain, on the river bank" in Turkic and the word "kar" (323, p.107) used in the sense of "a steep rock" in Turkic.

**Bughdali** (Azerbaijani: ***Buğdalı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930**.** The toponym was coined on the basis of the tribal name "Bughdali".

# C

**Chakhirli Yaylasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çaxırlı yaylası***) – a plateau in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Basarkechar [Basarkeçər] (Vardenis) district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was formed on the basis of the ethnonym "Chakhirli" (Chakurlu) [Çaxırlı (Çakurlu)] (272, p.22; 238, p.158). As it was a summer pasture place of the Chakhirli tribe, it was called Chakhirli [Çaxırlı] plateau.

**Chamirli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çamırlı***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present

Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Chamirli" [çamırlı] (407, p.88).

**Chatag** (Azerbaijani: ***Çataq***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It was located in the territory of the Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) village. ("Veten sesi" newspaper ["Vətən səsi" qəzeti] 24.04.1991). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chatag" [çataq] (359, III (2), p.1895) used in the sense of "a saddle, the place where two mountains and hills meet".

**Chatal-chingil** (Azerbaijani: ***Çatal-çınqıl***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located between the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak) and the town of Dilijan. It was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the late 1920s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chatal" [çatal] (359, III (2), p.1896) used in the sense of "divided into two parts, divided" in Turkic and the word "chingil" [çınqıl] (339, p.616) used in the sense of "gravel pack used in construction" (12, p.441), "a coal mine" .

**Chelebi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çələbi***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. It was formed on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Chelebi".

**Chelebiyurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Çələbiyurd***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined by combining the tribal name "Chelebi" [Çələbi] and the word "yurd".

**Chepergirilan** (Azerbaijani: ***Çəpərqırılan***) - a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyed of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Dilijan district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Polad Ayrim (Khachardzap). It was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in 1930.

**Chingil** (Azerbaijani: ***Çınqıl***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chingil" ["çınqıl" ] used in the sense of "gravel, crumbs" (339, p.616; 12, p.441).

**Chingil yaylasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Çınqıl yaylası***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan) village.

**Chiragli** (Azerbaijani: ***Çıraqlı***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen) village. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Gizilbash ethnonym "Chiragli" [**Ç**ıraqlı] (ASE, Vol.10, B., 1987, p.364).

**Chirchir** (Azerbaijani: ***Çırçır***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "chirchir" which is a phonetic variant of the word "shirshir" ["şırşır"] (253, p.134) used in the sense of "a waterfall" in Azerbaijani.

**Chubuglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Çubuqlu***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Saral (Nor Khachakap). The toponym reflects the Turkic tribal name "Chubuglu"[Çubuqlu] (193, p.160).

**Chukhurtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Çuxurtal****a*) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "chukhur" ["çuxur"] (339, p.620; 12, p.454) used in the sense of "a hollow, depression, shallow ravine" in Turkic and the word "tala" used in the sense of "a woodless, bare ground in the forest".

# D

**Daharli** (Azerbaijani: ***Daharlı***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Duzkend [Düzkənd] (Akhuryan) district, in the present Shirak province. It was marked on the five-verst map of the Caucasus (348, p.73). The toponym was coined on the basis of the ethnonym "Duharli" of the Garagoyunlu Turkic tribe (238, p.158).

**Dana Dami** (Azerbaijani: ***Dana damı***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamlı (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Saral (Nor Khachakap). The toponym was coined by combining the word "dana" (a calf) which denotes an animal and the word "dam" used in the sense of "a stable ", "a place where cattle and sheep are kept".

**Darmazur** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərməzur***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was located on the left bank of the upper reaches of the Gighi [Gığı] River, on the banks of the Darmazur [Dərməzur] River. It was inhabited by 44 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.56-57). It was dissolved in 1930.

**Dashyatag** (Azerbaijani: ***Daşyataq***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in1926 (415, p.89). It was dissolved as a settlement in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dash"[daş] and the word "yatag" [yataq] (10, p.510) used in the sense of "a mine, minery, a place abundant in some particular thing" in Azerbaijani.

**Delikdash** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəlikdaş***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "delik" [dəlik] used in the sense of "a deep, narrow hole" (10, p.53, 62), "a cave" (278, p.61) and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a rock, mountain".

**Demirli** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəmirli***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the "Demirli" [Dəmirli] multi-generational family name.

**Derekom** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkom***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the village of Tokhluja (Drakhtik), on the shores of Lake Goycha. The toponym was coined by combining the word "dere" ("dərə") (278, p.62, 10, p.74) used in the sense of "a valley" in Azerbaijani and the word "kom" used in the sense of "a pen, place where sheep are kept".

**Devedashi** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvədaşi*)** - a summer pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Hallavar. The toponym was coined on the basis of the words "deve" [dəvə] (253, p.p.100-101; 339, p.p.168-169) used in the sense of "a high mountain pass" and the word "dash" [daş] used in the sense of "a mountain, rock" in Azerbaijani.

**Deve Yataghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Dəvə yatağı***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamlı (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Giziloren [Qızılörən] (Shenavan).The toponym was coined by combining the animal name "deve" [dəvə] (a camel) and the word "yatag" [yataq] used in the sense of "a cattle shed, a place where animals are kept in autumn and winter".

**Durnali** (Azerbaijani: ***Durnalı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. It was formed from the word "Durnalı".

**Duz** (Azerbaijani: ***Düz***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was inhabited by two Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.66-67). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "duz" [düz] (10, p.168) used in the sense of "a land without descent, ascent, hollow", "a plain, steppe" in Azerbaijani.

**Duzler** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzlər***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ler" [-lər] to the word "duz" [düz] which indicates a relief used in the sense of "a plain, steppe" in Azerbaijani.

**Duzyurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Düzyurd***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik). The toponym was coined by combining the word "duz" [düz] (278, p.68; 10, p.168) used in the sense of "a plain, steppe" and the word "yurd" (10, p.568; 339, p.643) used in the sense of "a place of residence, dwelling, house".

# E

**Emirkhan yaylaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Əmirxan yaylağı***) – a summer pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Hallavar. It is formed on the basis of a personal name.

**Eyrije** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyricə***) – a summer pasture in the Sharur-Daralayaz uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Keshihkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor) district, in the territory of the Vayots Dzor province. It is located on the border between the Daralayaz and Goycha districts (211, p.199). The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "eyrije" [əyricə] (10, p.247) used in the sense of "slightly crooked" in Azerbaijani.

**Eyrije** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyricə***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It is located near the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik), on the border with the village of Aghbulag [Ağbulaq] (Aghberk). After 1960 a sheep husbandry of the village of Tokhluca was located there. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "eyrije" [əyricə ] (10, p.247) used in the sense of "slightly crooked" in Azerbaijani.

**Eyrisu** (Azerbaijani: ***Əyrisu***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, near the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak) in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis in 1926. It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "eyri" [əyri] used in the sense of "distorted, curved, twisted" and the word "su" (299, p.512; 278, p.131; 339, p.p.528-529) used in the sense of "a river" in Turkic. It means "a settlement near a twisted river".

# G

**Gadir Dami** (Azerbaijani: ***Qədir damı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, near the town of Dilijan, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was inhabited by 11 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Gadir" [Qədir] and the word "dam" used in the sense of "a house, hut" (299, p.529; 339, p.p.170-171).

**Gamishgol** (Azerbaijani: ***Qamışgöl***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined from the words "gamish" [qamış] (reed) and "gol" [göl] (a lake), and means "a winter pasture near a reed lake".

**Gara Ahmedli** (Azerbaijani: ***Qara Əhmədli***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak). Until 1937 it had been subordinated to the Dilijan district. It was inhabited by 38 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). In the 1940s the Azerbaijanis were displaced and it was dissolved as a settlement. It is an ethnotoponym coined on the basis of the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "great, big" in Turkic and the tribal name "Ahmadli" [Əhmədli] (254, p.40).

**Garabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarabulaq***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush

province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen). It was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.10-11). In 1929-1930 the population was relocated and the winter pasture was dissolved. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of ""poor quality, unfit for drinking" in Azerbaijani and the hydronym "bulag" [bulaq].

**Garadagh** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaradağ***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "tall, lofty, great" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [dağ] (a mountain).

**Garagala** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaraqala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. Another name for the winter pasture was "Girghi" [Qırğı] (415, p.72). It was dissolved in 1930.

**Garanebi** (Azerbaijani: ***Qaranəbi***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen). It was a part of the Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district in 1930. It was inhaited by 17 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.10-11). The settlement was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the personal name "Garanebi" [Qaranəbi].

**Garasu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarasu***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the town of Dilijan and was subordinated to the town. It was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was disoolved in the 1930s. The toponym consists of the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "heavy, poor quality, unfit for drinking" (93, p.42) and the hydronym "su"(water).

**Garasu** (Azerbaijani: ***Qarasu***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It is located at the foot of Yel Mountain [Yeldağı], the near Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen) village. In 1930 it was a part of the Allahverdi (Tumanyan) district. It was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.10-11). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym consists of the word "gara" [qara] used in the sense of "heavy, poor quality, unfit for drinking" (93, p.42) and the hydronym "su" (water).

**Gazandushen** (Azerbaijani: ***Qazandüşən***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the Krasnoselsk district, in the territory between the Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak) village of the present Gegharkunik province and the town of Dilijan. It was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was formed by adding the participle "dushen" [düşən] to the Turkic ethnonym "Gazan" [Qazan].

**Gezdek** (Azerbaijani: ***Gəzdək***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The winter pasture was part of the Lambali soviet (*soviet - a territory in which the activities of local government bodies were carried out*). It was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.89). In 1930 it was merged with the village of Lambali and dissolved. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "gezdek" [gəzdək] (11, p.149; 339, p.167) used in the sense of "wide cracks in the upper and middle mountain ridges", "a ruined, sunken place" (253, p.126), "a pass, hollow on the top of a mountain" in Azerbaijani.

**Gizilgaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Qızılqaya***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd] (Aygut) of the present Gegharkunik province. In 1930, it was subordinated to the former Dilijan district. It was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gizil" [qızıl] used in the sense of "red" and the word "gaya" [qaya] (a rock).

**Gojaravan** (Azerbaijani: ***Qojaravan***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen). It was dissolved in the 1930s after being merged with the Lambali village. The toponym was coined by combining the tribal name "Gojar" [Qojar] which

is a phonetic variation of the ethnonym "Gajar" [Qacar] (175, p.36) attributed to the Gizilbash Turkic tribe and the word "van" (278, p.42) used in the sense of "a rural settlement".

**Gonakhgormez** (Azerbaijani: ***Qonaxgörməz***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "gonag" [qonaq] (299, p.455) used in the sense of "a resting place" in Old Turkic and the word "gormez" [görməz].

**Goshabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qoşabulaq***) – a summer pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the village of Hallavar of the present Lori province. It was formed from the words "gosha" [ qoşa] and "bulag" [bulaq].

**Goytala** (Azerbaijani: ***Göytala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, near the present town of Dilijan. It was inhabited by 13 Azerbaijanis in 1926. It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "goy" [göy] used in the sense of "greenness" in Azerbaijani and the word "tala" used in the sense of "woodless, bare ground in the forest, field" in Azerbaijani.

**Gozlu** (Azerbijani: ***Qozlu***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lu" to the name of the plant "goz" [qoz] (a walnut).

**Gunesh** (Azerbaijani: ***Günəş***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It is located near the Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen) village, between the villages of Lambali [Ləmbəli] and Korpulu [Körpülü] (Dzorakap). It was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.89). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Gunesh" (271, p.57).

**Guney** (Azerbaijani: ***Güney***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gorus district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined from the word "guney" [güney] used in the sense of "a place where the sun falls" in Azerbaijani.

**Guneypaya** (Azerbaijani: **Güneypəyə**) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the territory of the village of Haggikhli [Haqqıxlı] (Hovk) of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "guney" [güney] used in the sense of "a place where the sun falls, south" and the word "paya" ["pəyə"] used to mean "a stable, stall".

**Gushchagaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Quşçaqaya***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was dissolved in the 1950s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Gushchu" [quşçu] (245, p.p.38-39; 182, p.313) and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain" in Azerbaijani.

**Guzan** (Azerbaijani: ***Quzan***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the plural suffix "-an" to the ethnonym "Guz" [Quz] (89, p.138; 238 p.48) which denotes a Turkic tribal name.

**Guzey** (Azerbaijani: ***Quzey***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) of the present Gegharkunik province. The toponym was formed from the word "guzey" [quzey] (9, p.64), which means "a place where the sun never sets, a shady place".

**Golyeri** (Azerbaijani: ***Gölyeri***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen). Later it was merged with the village of Lambali [Ləmbəli]. The toponym was formed from the words "gol" [göl] (a lake) and the word "yer" (a place).

# H

**Hajigishlag** (Azerbaijani: ***Hacıqışlaq***) – a winter pasture in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Gamarli [Qəmərli] (Artashat) district, in the territory of the present Ararat province. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Haji" [Hacı] and the word "gishlag" [qışlaq] (a winter pasture). Following the establishment of Soviet power, it was annexed to the village of Getazat.

# J

**Jantepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Cantəpə***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It had two parts. It was located near the village of Polad Ayrim (Khachardzap). In 1931, it was integrated into the administrative-territorial division of the former Dilijan district (415, p.32). The first part of the pasture (the first Jantepe [Cantəpə] was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis and the second part (the second Jantepe [Cantəpə] was inhabited by 24 Azerbaijanis in 1926. (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the word "tepe" [təpə] used in the sense of "a small mountain, hill" to the word "jan" [can] (299, p.640) used in the sense of "a direction, side" in Turkic.

**Jarghan** (Azerbaijani: ***Carğan***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the Lambali [Ləmbəli] (Bagratashen) village. It was united to the Lambali village in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-ghan" [-ğan] to the word "jar" [car] (339, p.p.178-179) used in the sense of "a creek, ravine, steep creek, abyss" in Turkic. "Charghan" [carğan] is a phonetic variant of the word "yarghan" [yarğan] (a ravine, cliff) used in the modern Azerbaijani language.

**Joghtala** (Azerbaijani: ***Coğtala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Karvansara [Karvansara] (Ijevan) district, in the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "jo" [co] which is a phonetic variant of the word "ju" [cu] (339, p.181) used in the sense of "water" in Old Turkic and the word "tala" (339, p.p.169-170) used in the sense of "a plain, steppe, field", "a woodless, bare ground in the forest" in Turkic.

**Jurasdan** (Azerbaijani: ***Curasdan***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Dilijan district, in the present Tavush province. It was located near the Haggikhli [Haqqıxlı] (Hovk) village. The place was inhabited by eight Azerbaijanis in 1897 and 50 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.32, 38). It was dissolved in 1930.

# K

**Karvansara Deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Karvansara dərəsi***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ardanish. It was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved the 1930s. The toponym was coined from the words "carvansara" [karvansara] and "dere" [dərə].

**Kecheltepe** (Azerbaijani: ***Keçəltəpə***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was subordinated to theYukhari Korpulu [Yuxarı Körpülü] village. It was inhabited by 14 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.6-17). In 1930 it was dissolved as a settlement. The toponym was coined by combining the word "kechel" [keçəl] (11, p.32) used in the sense of "grassless, bald" and the word "tepe" [təpə] used in the sense of "a small mountain, hill" to denote "a winter pasture near the grassless, bald hill".

**Kechkechi** (Azerbaijani: ***Keçkeçi***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. It was formed from the word "kechmek" [keçmək] (to pass) in Azerbaijani.

**Kerembichen** (Azerbaijani: ***Kərəmbiçən***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It is located in the territory of the Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik) village of the province.The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Kerem" [Kərəm] and the participle "bichen" [biçən]. The grass of that area was called "Kerembichen", because it was first cut by a person named Kerem.

**Khachabulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Xaçabulaq***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "khacha" [xaça], a phonetic variation of the word "hacha" [haça] and the word "bulag" [bulaq] used in the sense of "a spring, a natural water resource".

**Khalikend** (Azerbaijani: ***Xalıkənd***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak). Historically, it was a village, and later its residents moved to Chaykend It was inhabited by five Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). The toponym was coined by combining the word "khali" [xali] (12, p.296) used in the sense of "ownerless, unoccupied, empty" (In the western dialect of the Azerbaijani language "khali" means "the uncultivated part of the cultivated land") and the geographical name "kend"[ kənd] (a village).

**Khanim Yurdu** (Azerbaijani: ***Xanım yurdu***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Khanim" [Xanım] and the word "yurd" (10, p.568) used in the sense of "a place of residence" and means "Khanim's place of residence".

**Khanmedin Yaylasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Xanmədin yaylası***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located to the south of the village of Saral (Nor Khachakap) in the province. It was formed on the basis of the personal name "Khanmed" [Xanməd].

**Khanolan** (Azerbaijani: ***Xanolan***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by combining the word "khan" [xan] used in the sense of "rich, a lord, landlord" and the word "olan" used in the sense of "a place of residence" and means "the place of residence of khan".

**Kharatgah** (Azerbaijani: ***Xaratgah***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Dilijan district, in the present Lori province. It was located near the village of Polad Ayrim (Khachardzap). It was inhabited by 19 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in 1908.

The toponym was coined by combining the Turkic tribal name "Kharatli" [xaratlı] ( the suffix "-lı" has dropped in the toponym) and the word "gah" (kaha) (11, p.26) used in the sense of "a natural or artificial hollow in a rock, in a mountain, cave" to denote "a winter pasture near the cave where the Kharat tribe lives".

**Kharava** (Azerbaijani: ***Xərəvə***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the village of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit). It was formed from the word "kharava" [xərəvə], which means "ruins" in the western dialect of the Azerbaijani language.

**Kireshdere** (Azerbaijani: ***Kirəşdərə***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana (Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was located near the village of Yukhari Korpulu [Yuxarı Körpülü] (Dzorakap). It was inhabited by three Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.16-17). The toponym was coined by combining the word "kirej" [kirəc] (10, p.71) used in the sense of "alabaster, a white or yellow, calcareous mineral substance used in construction, sculpture, surgery" and the word "dere" [dərə] (10, p.74) used in the sense of " a vale, hollow in the plain, ravine".

**Kolagir** (Azerbaijani: ***Kolagir***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. In the 16th century, the name of one of the Turkic tribes living in the Ganja-Karabakh region was the Kolagir (406, p.216). The toponym was formed on

the basis of the mentioned tribal name "Kolagir".

**Koklu** (Azerbaijani: ***Köklü***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. It was formed on the basis of the multi-generational family name.

**Kombechi** (Azerbaijani: ***Kömbəçi***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponim was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name "Kombechi" [kömbəçi] (a baker).

**Koshekend Gishlaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Köşəkənd qışlağı***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Qafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was inhabited by 34 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63). As a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in 1905-1906, the Azerbaijanis were expelled by Armenian militants, and the village was liquidated. The toponym was coined by adding the words "kend" [kənd] and "gishlag"[qışlaq] to the word "koshe" [köşə] (359, II (1), p.635; 339, p.299) used in the sense of "a temporary residence, settlement, hut" in Turkic.

# M

**Manjan Yataghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Mancan yatağı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Chaykend [Çaykənd] (Dprabak). It was located by two Azerbaijanis in 1926. It was disolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the personal name "Manjan" [Mancan] and the word "yatag" [yataq] used in the sense of "a sheepfold" (8, p.241) .

**Marrallija** (Azerbaijani: ***Marallıca***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd] (Aygut). The toponym was coined by adding the augmentative adjective suffix "-ja"[-ca] to the animal name "maral" (deer). It means "a place where there is a deer".

**Meshe Deresi** (Azerbaijani: ***Meşə dərəsi***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ardanish [Ardanış]. It was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "meshe" [meşə] (a forest) and the word "dere" [dərə] (a valley).

**Mollatala** (Azerbaijani: ***Mollatala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was formed by combining the word "molla" (mullah) used in the religious sense and the word "tala" used in Azerbaijani in the sense of "a woodless area in the forest, bare ground".

# N

**Nov Talasi** (Azerbaijani: ***Nov talası***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "nov" used in the sense of "a ditch, channel" in Azerbaijani and the word "tala" used in the sense of "a glade, an open area within a forest".

# O

**Oyuglu** (Azerbaijani: ***Oyuqlu***) – a summer pasture in the Lori Pambak uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Gugark district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located in the territory of the village of Hallavar. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-lu" to the word "oyug" [oyuq] (9, p.346) used in the sense of "an area marked with a pile of soil or stone for the purpose of demarcating a land".

# P

**Pashakend** (Azerbaijani: ***Paşakənd***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. Along with the Armenians, it was inhabited by 21 Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.62-63). After the deportation of Azerbaijanis in the early 20th century, the winter pasture was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name. It is an anthropo-toponym.

# S

**Sakar** (Azerbaijani: ***Sakar***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governroate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic ethnonym "Sakar" (271, p.101).

**Sal Daghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Sal dağı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. The toponym was coined by adding the word "dagh" [dağ] to the Turkic ethnonym "Sal" (286, p. 40) to denote "a winter pasture near Sal Mountain".

**Sarajli** (Azerbaijani: ***Saraclı***) – a summer pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Kalinino district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Jujakend [Cücəkənd] (Junashog) village in the district. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Turkic tribal name "Sarijali" (207, p.p.104-105).

**Sarayurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarayurd***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Gafan district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was coined from the word "sara" (359, IV (1), p.315) used in the sense of "a plain, plain field" in Old Turkic and the word "yurd" (10, p.508) used in the sense of "a place of residence, settlement" in Azerbaijani to denote "a place of residence, settlement in the plain, field".

**Saribulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Sarıbulaq***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the Lori province. It is located in the territory of the Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit) village. The hydronym was coined by combining the word "sari" [sarı] (93, p.p.74-75) used in the sense of "clean, pure, clean, fit to drink" in Azerbaijani and the word "bulag" [bulaq] (9, p.322) used in the sense of "a spring, well".

**Shahmurad** (Azerbaijani: ***Şahmurad***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the territory of the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd] (Aygut). It was inhabited by six Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of a personal name.

**Shajguran** (Azerbaijani: ***Şacquran***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined by adding the word "guran" [quran] (the original variant is "khuren" [xuren]) (339, p.p.317-318) used in the sense of "a camp, military camp", "a fence" in Mongolian to the word "shaj" [şac] which is a phonetic variant of the word "saj" [sac] (the replacement of the "s-sh" ["s~ş"] is peculiar to the Azerbaijani language), denoting the name of Yusuf ibn Abi'l Saj (ASE, VIII, B., 1984, p.313), head of the Sajid dynasty.

**Shirshir** (Azerbaijani: ***Şırşır***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It was inhabited by two Azerbijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.68-69). It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the word "shirshir" [şırşır] (253, p.134) used in the sense of "waterfall".

**Soghanli** (Azerbaijani: ***Soğanlı***) – a summer pasture in the Daralayaz uyezd, in the former Kesishkend [Keşişkənd] (Yeghegnadzor), in the territory of the present Vayots Dzor province. It is located in the south of the Govshug [Qovşuq] village. It was formed by adding the suffix "-Iı" to the plant name "soghan" [soğan] (onion).

# T

**Takhcha Kom** (Azerbaijani: ***Taxça kom***) – a winter pasture in the Novo- Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Tokhluja [Toxluca] (Drakhtik), on the shores of Lake Goycha. It was inhabited by 12 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the 1930s. Later, a sheep farm of the Tokhluja village was located there. The toponym was coined by combining the word "takhta" [takhta] (*in the Goycha dialect it is used as "*takhcha" [*taxça*]) used in the sense of "plains in the hill" (196, p.p.40-41) and the word "kom" used in the sense of "a sheepfold".

**Tala** (Azerbaijani: ***Tala***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province.

**Taliboghlu** (Azerbaijani: ***Talıboğlu***) – a summer pasture in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the village of Ellarkend [Ellərkənd] of the present Shirak province. It is located on the border with Georgia. The toponym was formed on the basis of a multi-generational family name.

**Tarnavut Yaylaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərnəvut yaylağı***) – a summer pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. It is located near the village of Nuvedi [Nüvədi] (Nrnadzor). The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-vut", which is a dialect variant of the plural suffix "-ghut" [ğut], "-ut" in Old Turkic to the ethnonym "Tarna" (Terne [tərnə]) of the Khazar tribes (286, p.44).

**Taya gaya** (Azerbaijani: ***Taya qaya***) – a winter pasture in the Novo-Bayazid uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Ardanish [Ardanış]. It was inhabited by nine Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved as a settlement in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the word "taya" used in the sense of "a stack of stones" and the word "gaya" [qaya] used in the sense of "a mountain, rock, stone, small mountain".

**Ters Chay** (Azerbaijani: ***Tərs çay***) - a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, near the town of Dilijan. It was inhabited by 10 Azerbaijanis, 18 Armenians, four Russians in 1897 (415, p.p.30-31). It was dissolved in the early 20th century. Due to the fact that it was built on the banks of the Tersa River [Tərsa çayı], the settlement was named "Ters Chay winter pasture".

**Tomardash** (Azerbaijani: ***Tomardaş***) – a summer pasture in the Kars uyezd of the Kars governorate, in the former Amasiya district, in the territory of the village of Chivinli [Çivinli] of the present Shirak province. It is located 23 km to the north of the village, on the border with Türkiye.

**Tozlug** (Azerbaijani: ***Tozluq***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Jalaloghlu [Cəlaloğlu] (Stepanavan) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis in 1897 (415, p.p.78-79). It was dissolved in the early 20th century. The toponym was coined by adding the suffix "-luq" to the word "toz" (359, III (2), p.1212) used in the sense of "a poplar tree".

# U

**Uchduz** (Azerbaijani: ***Üçdüz***) – a winter pasture in the Zangazur uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Meghri district, in the territory of the present Sunik province. The toponym was formed on the basis of the word "uch" [üç] denoting a number and the word "duz" [düz] which denotes a relief.

# Y

**Yapalakhli** (Azerbaijani: ***Yapalaxlı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd] (Aygut) and was inhabited by 23 Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined on the basis of the multi-generational family name.

**Yeldaghi** (Azerbaijani: ***Yeldağı***) – a winter pasture in the Borchali uyezd of the Tiflis governorate, in the former Barana

(Noyemberyan) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was inhabited by seven Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p. 10-11). It was dissolved in the 1930s. It was located at the foot of Yeldaghi [Yeldağı] Mountain. The toponym was coined by combining the word "yel" used in the sense of "wind" in Azerbaijani and the word "dagh" [ dağ] (10, p.11) used in the sense of "a high steep part of the territory ", "a summer pasture, mountain plain".

**Yelliyurd** (Azerbaijani: ***Yelliyurd***) – a summer pasture in the Aleksandropol uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Hamamli (Spitak) district, in the territory of the present Lori province. It was located in the territory of the village of Gursali [Qursalı] (Arjahovit). It was formed by combining the word "yelli" used in the sense of "windy, a windy place" and the word "yurd" used in the sense of "a place of residence".

**Yolayriji** (Azerbaijani: ***Yolayrıcı***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol governorate, in the former Krasnoselsk district, in the present Gegharkunik province. It was located near the village of Golkend [Gölkənd] (Aygut). It was inhabited by four Azerbaijanis in 1926 (415, p.p.32-33). It was dissolved in the 1930s. The toponym was coined by combining the words "yol" and "ayriji" [ayrıcı] used in Azerbaijani.

**Yukhari Gizgala** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Qızqala***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined from the word "gir"(giz) [qır (qız)] used in the sense of "a plateau" (399, p.324; 299, p.445), "a steppe, mountain peak, mountain, hill, mountain ridge" (339, p.p.327-328) in Old Turkic and the word "gala" [qala]. The word "yukhari" [yuxarı] denotes a distinctive feature.

**Yukhari Hunud** (Azerbaijani: ***Yuxarı Hunud***) – a winter pasture in the Gazakh uyezd of the Yelizavetpol (Ganja) governorate, in the former Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddin] (Berd) district, in the territory of the present Tavush province. It was dissolved in 1930. The toponym was coined on the basis of the Old Turkic ethnonym "Hun" (287, p.72, 101, 124-126). The word "yukhari" [yuxarı] at the beginning of the toponym denotes a distinctive feature and "ud" in the toponym "Hunud" is a toponymic formant.

# Z

**Zamanin Arkhaji** (Azerbaijani: ***Zamanın arxacı***) – a summer pasture in the Iravan uyezd of the Iravan governorate, in the former Ellar [Ellər] (Abovyan) district, in the territory of the present Kotayk province. It is located in the territory of the village of Goykilse [Göykilsə] (Kaputan) of the province. It was formed on the basis of the personal name "Zaman".

# The Areas (Mahals), Sultanates and Provinces of the Iravan Khanate

## A

**Abaran** (Azerbaijani: ***Abaran***) area lay at the foot of Alayaz [Ələyəz] Mountain, to the northern boundaries of the khanate. The area was bordered by the Pambak [Pəmbək] province to the north, the Seyidli-Aghsaggalli [Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı] and Korpubasar [Körpübasar] areas to the south, and the Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] area to the east. 22 out of 61 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Abaran area corresponds to a part of the territory of the present Aragatsotn province, the former Abaran district.

## D

**Derechichak** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəçiçək*)** area lay next to the Pambak [Pəmbək] province to the north, the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] area to the south, the Abaran area to the west and the Goycha [Göyçə] area to the east. 16 out of 53 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] area corresponds to the territory of the present-day Kotayk province, the former Hrazdan (Akhta [Axta]) district.

**Derekend-Parchenis** (Azerbaijani: ***Dərəkənd-Parçenis***) area lied to the south-western boundaries of the khanate, on the right bank of the Araz River. It is currently in the territory of Türkiye. The area was bordered by the Saadli [Səədli] area to the north, by the Bayazid Pashalig to the south and west, and by the Surmali [Sürməli] area to the east. Eight out of 88 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. There were 26 habitable villages in the Parchenis [Parçenis] valley and 54 in the Derekend [Dərəkənd] valley. The Derekend-Parchenis [Dərəkənd-Parçenis] area now corresponds to a part of the territory of the Gaghizman [Qağızman] district of the Kars province of Türkiye.

## G

**Garnibasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Gərnibasar***) area lied on the left bank of the Araz River. It was bordered by the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] area to the north, the Vedibasar area to the south, the Goycha [Göyçə] area to the east, the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] area and the Araz River to the west. 43 out of 95 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] area corresponds to the territory of the former Artashad (Gamarli [Qəmərli]) district of the present-day Ararat province.

**Girkhbulag** (Azerbaijani: ***Qırxbulaq*)** area lied between the Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] and Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] areas. It was bordered by the mountains separating it from Lake Goycha [Göyçə] to the east, the Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] area to the north, the city of Iravan [İrəvan] and the Zangi [Zəngi] river to the south, the Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] area to the southwest, and the Korpubasar [Körpübasar] area to the west. The springs of the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] plateau provided the city of Iravan [İrəvan] with drinking water. 26 out of 48 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] area corresponds to the present-day Kotayk province, a part of the territory of the former Abovyan district.

**Goycha** (Azerbaijani: ***Göyçə*)** area was bordered by the Shamshaddin [Şəmşəddil] sultanate and Ganja [Gəncə] khanate to the north, the Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] area to the northwest, the Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan] khanate to the south, the Garabagh [Qarabağ] khanate to the east, the Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] and Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] areas to the west, and the Vedibasar area to the southwest. Goycha [Göyçə] area, the largest area in the territory, completely covered the basin of Lake Goycha [Göyçə]. 67 out of 126 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The population only in 59 villages was registered by Chopin I, whereas the names of 37 villages were forgotten. The territory of Goycha [Göyçə] area corresponds

to the territory of the present Gegarkunik province, the former Martuni (Ashaghi Garanlig [Aşağı Qaranlıq]), Sevan, Vardenis (Basarkechar [Basarkeçər]), and Krasnoselo (a part) districts.

# K

**Korpubasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Körpübasar***) area was bordered by the Seyidli-Aghsaggalli [Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı] area to the north, the Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] area to the south, the Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] area in the west, the Zangi [Zəngi] River to the east, and Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] area to the northeast. In some sources, the name of the area is introduced as "Karbibasar". Nine out of 49 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Korpubasar [Körpübasar] area corresponds to the territories of the present Armavir province, the former Echmiadzin [Eçmiədzin] district and the present Ararat province, the former Ashtarak [Əştərək] district.

# P

**Pambak** (Azerbaijani: ***Pəmbək*)** province was bordered by the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom to the north, the Abaran and Derechichak [Dərəçiçək] areas to the south, the Shorayel [Şörəyel] (Shuragal [Şürəgəl]) sultanate to the east, and the Gazakh [Qazax] sultanate to the west. 14 out of 44 villages that existed in Pambak in 1801, were depopulated as a result of the Russian occupation.

# S

**Saadli** (Azerbaijani: ***Səədli***) area was the smallest area of the Iravan [İrəvan] khanate and lied at its western boundaries. In that area, the Arpachay [Arpaçay] river joins the Araz River. The Saadli [Səədli] area was bordered by the Talin [Talın] area to the north, the Kars Pashalig to the west, the Derekend-Parchenis [Dərəkənd-Parçenis] area to the south, and the Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] area to the east. In some sources, the name for the area is incorrectly presented as the Saatli [Saatlı] area. Five out of 14 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Saadli area corresponds to a part of the territory of the present-day Armavir province, the former Hoktemberian (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]) district.

**Serdarabad** (Azerbaijani: ***Sərdarabad***) area lied on the northern side of the Araz River, opposite to the Surmali [Sürməli] area. The area was bordered by the Talin [Talın] area to the north, the Saadli [Səədli] area to the west, the Araz River to the south, which separated it from the Surmali [Sürməli] area, and the Korpubasar [Körpübasar] and Zangibasar [Zəngibasar] areas to the east. The Serdarabad district was established during the reign of Huseynali khan [Hüseynəli xan], the last khan of Iravan [İrəvan]. The famous Serdarabad fortress, the construction of which was completed in 1817, was located in that area. Eight out of 30 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Serdarabad area corresponds to the territory of the present-day Armavir province, the former Hoktemberian (Serdarabad [Sərdarabad]) district.

**Seyidli-Aghsaggalli** (Azerbaijani: Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı) area was bordered by the Abaran area to the north, the Talin [Talın] area to the west, the Korpubasar [Körpübasar] area to the south and east, and the Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] area to the southwest. 11 out of 20 villages of the area belonged to the Seyidli tribe, and 9 to the Aghsaggalli [Ağsaqqallı] tribe. In some sources, the name of the Aghsaggalli tribe is incorrectly presented as Akhsakhli [Axsaxlı]. The villages of this area did not suffer from the war. The territory of the Seyidli-Aghsaggalli area is now the border area of the present Aragatsotn and Ararat provinces, former Ashtarak [Əştərək], Talin [Talın] and Abaran districts.

**Sharur** (Azerbaijani: ***Şərur***) area was bordered by the Vedibasar area to the north, the Araz River to the west, and the Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan] Khanate to the south and southeast. The Arpachay [Arpaçay] river divided it into two parts. Eleven out of 61 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Sharur area currently corresponds to the territory of the Sadarak [Sədərək] district of the Autonomous Republic of Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan].

**Shorayel** (Shuragel) (Azerbaijani: ***Şörəyel*** *(Şürəgəl)*) sultanate lied to the northwest of the Iravan [İrəvan] khanate, at the foot of Alagoz [Alagöz] (Alayaz [Ələyəz]) Mount. The sultanate

was bordered by the Kartli-Kakheti kingdom to the north, the Talin [Talın] and Seyidli-Aghsaggalli [Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı] areas to the south, and the Pambak [Pəmbək] province and the mountains separating it from the Abaran area to the east. The Arpachay [Arpaçay] separated the Shorayel sultanate from the Kars Pashalig. The centre of the sultanate was Artik [Ərtik]. "The Iravan Province Review Book" indicates the existence of 172 villages in the Shorayel Sanjak (together with Pambak [Pəmbək] province). According to the data provided during the reign of Nadir Shah, 109 villages existed in the Shorayel area, as an area within the Iravan [İrəvan] khanate. After the occupation of the Shorayel sultanate by Russian troops in 1804, all the remaining villages, except for a few, were settled by the Armenians relocated from Türkiye.

**Surmali** (Azerbaijani: ***Sürməli***) area lied at the southern boundaries of the Iravan [İrəvan] Khanate, along the right bank of the Araz River. The area was bordered by the Araz River to the north, northeast and east, the Aghridag [Ağrıdağ] range and Maku khanate to the south, which separated it from the Bayazid [Bəyazid] Pashalig, and the Derekend-Parchenis [Dərəkənd-Parçenis] area to the west. 28 out of 78 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Surmali area now corresponds to the territory of the Ighdir province of Türkiye.

# T

**Talin** (Azerbaijani: ***Talın***) area lied to the north-west of the Iravan [İrəvan] khanate, in the southern foothills of Alayaz [Ələyəz] (Alagoz [Alagöz]) Mountain. The Arpachay [Arpaçay] separated the area from the Kars Pashalig. It was bordered by the Shorayel [Şörəyel] sultanate to the north, the Kars Pashalig to the west, the Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] and Saadli [Səədli] areas to the south, and the Seyidli-Aghsaggalli [Seyidli-Ağsaqqallı] area to the east. The famous Talin caravanserai and Talin fortress were located in that area. 27 out of 47 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Talin area corresponds to the territory of the present-day Aragatsotn province, the former Talin district.

# V

**Vedibasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Vedibasar***) area lied along the left bank of the Araz River. Vedibasar was bordered by the Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] area to the north, the Sharur [Şərur] area and Nakhchivan [Naxçıvan] khanate to the south and south-east, the Goycha [Göyçə] area to the east, and the Araz River to the west. The area covered the mountains and plains surrounded by the Vedi and Gapan [Qapan] rivers. 33 out of 54 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the Vedibasar area corresponds to the territory of the former Ararat (Vedi) district of the present-day Ararat province.

# Z

**Zangibasar** (Azerbaijani: ***Zəngibasar***) area lied to the south of the city of Iravan [İrəvan]. It was bordered by the Korpubasar [Körpübasar] and Girkhbulag [Qırxbulaq] areas to the north and northwest, the Araz River to the south, the Garnibasar [Gərnibasar] area to the east, and the Serdarabad [Sərdarabad] area to the west. Seven out of 33 villages in the area were destroyed as a result of the Russian occupation. The territory of the area corresponds to the territory of the present-day Ararat province, the former Masis (Zangibasar) district.

***With the exception of the Derekend-Parchenis [Dərəkənd-Parçenis], Surmali [Sürməli] and Sharur [Şərur] areas, the territories of the above-mentioned areas now form the main part of the territory of the state currently called the Republic of Armenia.***

# The Rulers over the Historically Azerbaijani Territories of the Currently So-called "Republic of Armenia" and the Years of Their Rule

## THE PERIOD OF THE ARAB CALIPHATE

***Emirs***

Muhammad ibn Marwan (693-701, actually from 699)
Maslama ibn Abd al-Malik (709-715)
Jarrah ibn Abdallah al-Hakami (722-724)
Maslama ibn Abd al-Malik (725-729)
Jarrah ibn Abdallah al-Hakami (729-730)
Maslama ibn Abd al-Malik (731-732)
Marwan ibn Muhammad (nicknamed "Marwan the Deaf") (732-744)
Musafir ibn Kusayr (745-750)
Abu Jafar (750-754)
Hasan ibn Kahtaba at-Tayi (754-759)
Mehdi (760-775)
Hasan ibn Kahtaba at-Tayi (771-775)
Yazid ibn Usayd as-Sulami (752-754), (759-769), (775-780)
Harun (780-786)
Huzayma ibn Hazim at-Tamimi (786-787)
Yusuf ibn Rashid as-Sulami (787)
Yazid ibn Mazyad ash-Shaybani (787-788)
Ubaydullah ibn Mahdi (788-791)
Fadl ibn Yahya ibn Khalid al-Barmaki (792-795)
Muhammad al-Amin (795-809)
Ahmad ibn Yazid as-Sulami (796-797), (811)
Said ibn Salm al-Bahili (798-799)
Nasr ibn Habib al-Muhallabi (799)
Yazid ibn Mazyad ash-Shaybani (799-801)
Asad ibn Yazid ash-Shaybani (801-802)
Muhammad ibn Yazid ash-Shaybani (802-803)
Huzayma ibn Hazim at-Tamimi (803-806)
Sulayman ibn Yazid al-Amiri (806-807)
Ayyub ibn Sulayman (807)
Yahya ibn Zufar (808)

Abdullah ibn Muhammad (809)
Muhammad ibn Zuhayr ad-Dabbi (809)
Asad ibn Yazid ibn Mazyad (809-811)
Ishaq ibn Sulayman al-Hashimi (811-813)
Abu Abdullah (814)
Hatim ibn Harsama ibn Ayun (815-818)
Yahya ibn Muadh (818-819)
Ahmad ibn Yahya (819-820)
Isa ibn Muhammad al-Mamuni (820-823)
Muhammad ibn Abdullah al-Kalbi (823)
Zurayk ibn Ali (824-825)
Ahmad ibn Abd al-Ala (825-826)
Abd al-Ala ibn Ibrahim (826-827)
Muhammad ibn Humayd at-Tusi (827-828)
Khalid ibn Yazid ash-Shaybani (829-832)
Abbas ibn al-Mamun (832-834)
Al-Afshin Haydar ibn Kawus (835-840)

***Note:*** *Armenian author Aram Ter-Gevondyan also includes in this list the names of the emirs of the caliphate in the territory of Türkiye, which Armenian historians now call "Western Armenia".*

## TERRITORY OF WESTERN AZERBAIJAN (PRESENT-DAY ARMENIA) IN THE 9th-15th CENTURIES

Under the rule of the Sajid state (879-941)
Under the rule of the Salarid state (942-981)
Subordinated to the Emirate of Dabil (Dvin) (951-981)
Under the rule of the Shaddadid state (971-1075)
Under the rule of the Ravvadid state (981-1054)
Under the rule of Sulatn Toghrul (1054-1063)
Under the rule of Alp Arslan (1063-1072)
Under the rule of Malikshah (1072-1092)
Under the rule of Malik Shah oghlu Muhammad Tapar Shah (1105-1117)
Azerbaijan subordinated to the Atabeys state (1136-1225)
Under the rule of Atabey Jahan Pahlavan (1175-1186)
Under the rule of the Gizil Arslan (1186-1191)
Under the rule of the Mongols (1231-1239)
Under the rule of Menku khan (1251-1260)

Under the rule of the Hulagu khan (1258-1357)
Under the rule of Abaqa khan (1265-1282)
Under the rule of Ahmad khan (1282-1284)
Under the rule of Argun khan (1284-1291)
Under the rule of Ghazan khan (1295-1304)
Under the rule of Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda (1304-1316)
Under the rule of Abu Said (1316-1335)
Under the rule of the Chobanids and Jalairids (1338-1380)
Under the rule of Amir Teymur (1386-1388, 1392-1396, 1399-1405)
Subordinated to the Garagoyunlu state (1410-1468)

## *Emirs, beylerbeyis, pashas and khans ruling the Chukhur-Saad region*

Amir Saad - (from the late 14th century to 1411)
Pir Hussein (son of Amir Saad) - 1411-1420
Pir Yagub (son of Pir Hussein) - from 1420
Avdul (son of Pir Hussein) - since 1430
Yagub bey - from the 1440s
Hasan khan (Uzun) - from the 1460s
Hasan bey (grandson of Bayandur) - from 1475
Ravangulu khan – the early 1500s
Khalid ibn Yazid ash-Shaybani (841)
Khalid ibn Yazid ibn Mazyad ash-Shaybani (842-845)
Muhammad ibn Khalid (845-849)
Abu Abdullah al-Mutazz Billah (849-862)
Al-Abbas ibn al-Mustain (863-865)
Abdullah ibn al-Mutazz (866-867)
Isa ibn ash-Shaykh az-Zuhri ash-Shaybani (870)
Jafar al-Mufawid (875-883)
Div Sultan Rumlu - from 1515
Hussein khan Sultan Rumlu - until 1550
Shahgulu Sultan Ustajli - 1550-1575
Muhammad khan Ustajli (Tokmak) - 1576-1583
Lala Pasha (Black Mustafa) - 1577
Jighalioglu Yusuf Sinan Pasha - from 1583
Khidir (Khizir) Pasha - the late 1590s
Amirguna khan Gajar - 1604-1625
Tahmasibgulu khan (son of Amirguna khan) - 1625-1635

Murtuza Pasha - from the mid 1630s
Kalbali khan - 1636-1639
Muhammad khan (Chagata Kotuk) - 1639-1648
Key Khosrov khan - 1648-1653
Mahammadgulu khan (son of Lala bey) - 1652-1656
Najafgulu khan - 1656-1663
Abbasgulu khan Gajar (son of Amirguna khan) - 1663-1666
Safigulu khan (Alkhas Mirza) - 1666-1674
Sarikhan bey - 1674-1675
Safiqoli khan (son of Rostam khan of Tabriz) - 1675-1679
Zal khan - 1679-1688
Murtuzagulu khan (son of Mahammadrza khan from Nakhchivan) - 1688-1691
Mahammadgulu khan - 1691-1693
Fazl Ali khan Gajar (grandson of Amirguna khan) - 1694-1700
Zohrab khan - 1700-1705
Abdul Muhammad khan - 1705-1709
Mehrali khan - 1709-1719
Allahgulu khan - 1719-1725
Rajab Pasha - 1725-1728
Ibrahim Pasha and Mustafa Pasha - 1728-1734
Dafdardar Ali Pasha - 1734
Haji Hussein Pasha - 1734
Mahammadgulu khan - 1735-1736
Pir Muhammad khan - from 1736

## *Iravan khans*

Mehdi khan Gasimli - 1747-1748
Mahammad Huseyn khan Garayli - 1748-1751
Khalil khan Uzbek - 1752-1755
Hasanali khan Gajar - 1755-1762
Huseynali khan Gajar (brother of Hasanali khan Gajar) - 1762-1783
Gulamali khan (son of Huseynali khan) - 1783-1784
Muhammad khan (brother of Gulamali khan) - 1784-1805
Mehdigulu khan - 1805-1806
Ahmad khan (Maraghali) - August-October 1806
Huseyngulu khan Qajar - December 1806- October 1827

# GOVERNORS AND VICE-GOVERNORS

## *Governors*

Nazorov Ivan Ivanovich (Major General) 1849-1859

Astafyev Mikhail Ivanovich (Major General) 1860-1866

Roslavlev Mikhail Ivanovich (Lieutenant General) 1867-1880

Shalikov Mikhail Yakovlevich (Lieutenant General) 22 March 1880 - 22 December 1890

Freze Alexander Alexandrovich (Lieutenant General) 2 February 1891 - 16 November 1895

Graf Tisenhausen Vladimir Fedorovich (actual civic counsellor) 20 February 1896-1916

## Vice-governors

Blavatsky Nikifor Vasilyevich 1849-1861 (palace counsellor)

Dzubenko Vasily Afanasyevich 1861-1865 (active civic counsellor)

Buchen Karl Ignatievich 1865-1873 (active civic counsellor)

Chekhovsky Valery Afanasyevich 30 December 1873 – 2 September 1890 (active civic counsellor)

Graf Tiesenhausen Vladimir Fedorovich 29 November 1890 - 9 October 1892 (active civic counsellor)

Nakashidze Knyaz Mikhail Alexandrovich 19November 1892 – 15 April 1904 (active civic counsellor)

Baranovski Viktor Petrovich 6 September 1904-1913 (lieutenant colonel)

Chegodayev Alexey Pavlovich 1913-1914 (palace counsellor)

Strelbitski Arkadi Yevgenyevich 1916-1917 (palace counsellor)

**Literature:** The preceding list of names was compiled on the basis of the following literature: Ter-Gevondyan A.N. Armenia and the Arab Caliphate. Yerevan, 1977, p.p.271-285 (Тер-Гевондян А.Н. Армения и арабский хилафат. Ереван, 1977, с. 271-285), History of Azerbaijan (from the most ancient times to the 20th century). Edited by Ziya Bunyadov and Yusif Yusifov. Baku, 1994, p.p.645-648); history of the Armenian people: from ancient times to the present day. edited by M.G. Nersisyan. Yerevan University. 1980, p.p.139-144. (История армянского народа: с древнейших времен до наших дней. Под редакцией М .Г.Нерсисяна. Ереванский университет. 1980, с. 139-144)

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