

RESPUBLIKA DAGESTAN

LAND OF MOUNTAINS : MOUNTAIN OF LANGUAGES¹

*This document concentrates on those aspects of Dagestan of particular interest to the toponymist: geographical names, languages and peoples. It is not otherwise a specialist text.
The document is drawn together from a wide variety of sources.*

SECTION A	Introduction	p 2
SECTION B	Population of the 10 Largest Settlements	p 2
SECTION C	Summary of Ethno-Linguistic Groups	p 3
SECTION D	Summary of Languages	p 4
SECTION E	Alphabetical List of Ethno-Linguistic Groups	p 5
SECTION F	Developments and Concerns in the Post-Soviet Era	p 9
SECTION G	Administrative Units and their Centres	p 11
SECTION H	Mini-Gazetteer of Settlements and Features	p 14
SECTION I	Non-Russian Forms of Toponyms	p 19
SECTION J	Suggested Map Link	p 20

PCGN
May 2004

¹ “Land of Mountains” is the literal translation of “Dagestan”, but the 10th century Arab name for Dagestan was *Jabal al Alsinah* (= “Mountain of Languages”). See also footnote 12.

SECTION A

Introduction

A1 Respublika Dagestan – in its short form simply Dagestan – forms one of the 21 autonomous republics within the Russian Federation. It covers an area of 50,300 square kilometres (= 19,420 square miles), making it slightly larger than Slovakia and slightly smaller than Costa Rica. It contains 52 administrative units². In January 2002, the latest date for which proper figures are available, the population of the republic was 2,179,500, of whom 867,600 (39.8%) were classed as urban dwellers and 1,311,900 (60.2%) as rural dwellers. The administrative centre, and by far the largest settlement, of the republic is the town of Makhachkala, with a population of 328,800. Dagestan borders on three other constituent units of the Russian Federation³, plus Georgia to the south-west and Azerbaijan to the south, and forms a gateway between Europe and Asia⁴. Dagestan’s 280-kilometre (175-mile) border with Azerbaijan constitutes the Russian Federation’s entire border with that neighbour. To the east of Dagestan lies the Caspian Sea.

A2 This document is in 10 sections. Following this Introduction, Section B lists the 10 principal settlements of Dagestan. Sections C and D summarise the ethno-linguistic groups and the languages, while Section E provides more detailed information on these groups and languages. Section F summarises the political situation in Dagestan in the post-Soviet era. Section G lists the 52 administrative units, with their centres, locational information, population figures, and notes. Section H is a mini-gazetteer of about 150 important settlements and features of Dagestan, including the 52 administrative centres⁵, with locational and other significant information. In both Section G and Section H, former and variant names are cross-referenced to current names. Russian language forms of toponyms are used throughout the document, with other language forms identified in Section I. The document concludes with a suggested map source in Section J.

SECTION B

Population of the 10 Largest Settlements

Makhachkala	328,800	21% Avar, 17% Russian, 15% Kumyk, 12% Dargin, 12% Lak
Derbent	94,100	30% Azerbaijani, 26% Lezgin, 14% Tabasaran
Khasavyurt	86,600	35% Chechen, 27% Kumyk, 22% Avar
Kaspiysk	70,400	20% Dargin, 15% Russian, 15% Lezgin
Buynaksk	55,100	43% Avar, 33% Kumyk
Kizlyar	44,500	50% Russian, 12% Avar
Izberbash	36,800	58% Dargin, 16% Kumyk
Kizilyurt	26,800	62% Avar, 15% Kumyk
Belidzhi	13,300	composition unknown
Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk	9,800	45% Avar, 17% Dargin

² 41 districts (*rayon*; pl. = *rayony*), 1 sector (*uchastok*), 10 cities (*gorod*; pl. = *goroda*): see Section G.

³ Respublika Kalmykiya to the north; Stavropol’skiy Kray to the north-west; Chechenskaya Respublika to the west.

⁴ The town of Derbent, on the narrow coastal lowland between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, denotes this “gateway” function; its etymology derives from the Persian *Darband* (= “narrow passage”); it was known to the Arabs as *Bāb al Abwab* (= “Gate of Gates”) and to the Turks as *Demirkapı* (= “Iron Gate”).

⁵ But not the administrative units, which are only in Section G.

SECTION C

Summary of Ethno-Linguistic Groups

C1 Dagestan is the Russian Federation's third most populous autonomous republic⁶, and contains a concentrated patchwork of exceptional ethno-linguistic diversity. There are about 30 ethno-linguistic groups in Dagestan, of which the principal 15 are as follows⁷:

<u>Ethno-Linguistic Group</u>	<u>% of Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Avar	27.5%	495,600
Dargin ⁸	15.6%	281,100
Kumyk	12.9%	232,500
Lezgin	11.3%	203,700
Russian	9.2%	165,800
Lak ⁹	5.1%	91,900
Tabasaran	4.3%	77,500
Azerbaijani	4.2%	75,700
Chechen	3.2%	57,700
Nogay	1.6%	28,800
Rutul	0.8%	14,400
Agul	0.8%	14,400
Mountain Jew ¹⁰	0.7%	12,600
Tat	0.7%	12,600
Tsakhur	0.3%	5,400
Other	1.8%	32,400
<u>DAGESTAN</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,802,100</u>

C2 The 32,400 classed as “Other” comprise small numbers of the following 14 ethno-linguistic groups: Akhvakh, Andi, Archi, Bagulal, Bezhta, Botlikh, Chamalal, Dido, Godoberi, Hinukh, Hunzib, Karata, Khvarshi, and Tindi. Many of these ethnic groups are so small that they are named after a single Dagestani settlement or feature. Thus, as well as being the names of ethnic groups, Andi, Bezhta, Botlikh, Godoberi, Hinukh (as Khenokh), Hunzib (as Gunzib), Karata, Khvarshi, Rutul, Tindi and Tsakhur are all found as villages listed in Section H of this document, while Agul and Akhvakh are found as administrative unit (*rayon*) names in Section G.

⁶ After Bashkortostan & Tatarstan.

⁷ This table reflects the groupings and statistics found in the 1989 USSR census, which totalled Dagestan's population at 1,802,100. The population had risen to 2,179,500 in 2002, as noted in the Introduction, with a probable increase in all ethno-linguistic group populations except that for Russian, which is in decline.

⁸ Sometimes seen as Dargwa; includes the Kubachi and Kaitag sub-groups.

⁹ Sometimes seen as Kazikumukh.

¹⁰ The Mountain Jews are considered either as people of the Jewish faith who adopted the Tat language, or as ethnic Tats who adopted the Jewish faith. They are thus not strictly an ethno-linguistic group, and some statistical tables other than this 1989 census subsume figures for Mountain Jews within figures for Tats.

SECTION D

Summary of Languages

D1 The languages of Dagestan can be conveniently organised into six categories. The North Caucasian languages grouped into Categories 1 and 2 are characterised by a profusion of consonants and a relative absence of vowels. For example, in the Avar alphabet of 46 letters, only 6 letters represent vowels. The languages grouped into Categories 1(a) and 1(b) are essentially exclusive to Dagestan. The Lezgin sub-group in Category 1(c) comprises those ethno-linguistic groups which some consider to be the original inhabitants of the north-eastern Caucasian region as a whole. Within Dagestan, the number of speakers in this autochthonous ethno-linguistic Category 1(c) is some 316,000, forming about 17.5% of the republic's total population. The languages in Categories 3 to 6 belong to wider and more familiar groups.

- Category 1: the **Eastern (= Dagestani) Group of the North Caucasian languages**, which contains 3 sub-groups:
- (a) the Avar-Andi-Dido sub-group, found in the west-central highlands of Dagestan, comprising
Akhvakh, Andi, Avar, Bagulal, Bezhta, Botlikh, Chamalal, Dido, Godoberi, Hinukh, Hunzib, Karata, Khvarshi, Tindi
 - (b) the Lak-Dargin sub-group, found in the south-central highlands of Dagestan, comprising
Dargin, Lak
 - (c) the Lezgin sub-group, found in southern Dagestan, comprising
Agul, Archi, Lezgin, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur.
- Category 2: the **Central (= Nakh or Vaynakh) Group of the North Caucasian languages**, represented in small pockets of north-western Dagestan by *Chechen*.
- Category 3: the **East Slavic Group of the Indo-European languages**, represented in Dagestan by *Russian*.
- Category 4: the **Iranian Group of the Indo-European languages**, represented in southern Dagestan by *Tat*.
- Category 5: the **Western Turkic (= Kipchak) Group of the Altaic languages**, represented in northern Dagestan by *Nogay* and along the central portion of the coastal plain by *Kumyk*.
- Category 6: the **Southern Turkic Group of the Altaic languages**, represented in southern Dagestan by *Azerbaijani*¹¹.

¹¹ *Azerbaijani* is used in this document for both the ethnic group and the language. However, the language is frequently, and perhaps more accurately, encountered as *Azeri*.

D2 Arabic was used as the language of literature and science from the 7th century through to the time of the Russian revolution of 1917. But it was Azerbaijani which acted as the general *lingua franca* in Dagestan¹² until the final affirmation of Soviet power there in 1921. Azerbaijani was then gradually superseded by Russian, which had assumed total *lingua franca* dominance by about 1930.

D3 The ethno-linguistic situation is sufficiently complicated for the 1994 constitution of Respublika Dagestan to refrain from specifying any individual languages as being official. Instead, it states in Article 10 that “all the languages of Dagestan” possess official status as state languages. Since this must be limited to those languages with a standard written form, this would accord official status to at least nine languages: Avar, Azerbaijani, Dargin, Kumyk, Lak, Lezgin, Nogay, Russian, and Tabasaran – and possibly also to Chechen¹³.

D4 Many of the languages of Dagestan do not possess written forms, and some are scarcely more than domestic languages¹⁴. Much use is made of Avar as a spoken and written *lingua franca* in Dagestan’s west-central mountain villages, and a knowledge of Avar would probably suffice to cover all 14 languages in Category 1(a) – some 527,000 people, or 24% of the total population of Dagestan.

SECTION E

Alphabetical List of Ethno-Linguistic Groups¹⁵

- Agul** A group of 14,400 people, forming the majority population (19 villages) of Agul’skiy Rayon. There are several dialects of the language. The people are Sunni Muslim.
- Akhvakh** (self-designation = *Ashvado*) A group of 3250 people, centred on 8 villages in Akhvakhskiy Rayon and Shamil’skiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Andi** (self-designation = *Khivannal*) A group of 5850 people, found in 9 villages in northern Botlikhskiy Rayon, centred on Andi (= *Khiani* in the Andi language) and Gagatli. The people are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.

¹² “Dagestan” here means Dagestan within its original almost wholly mountainous area, the land known to the Arabs as *Jabal al Alsinah* (see footnote 1), with a northern limit of the Terek river. Only later, in the Soviet period, were the lowland steppes further north, as far as the Kuma river, added to Dagestan.

¹³ Though it is unclear whether Chechen, albeit a written language, is regarded by the constitution as being specifically one of the written “languages of Dagestan”. Note too that Agul, Rutul and Tsakhur are also in the process of acquiring a written standard.

¹⁴ See, most notably, the Section E entry for Hinukh, a language of the Category 1(a) group.

¹⁵ Acknowledgement for much of the information on the lesser ethno-linguistic groups in Section E goes to the work entitled “Red Book of the Peoples of the Russian Empire”, which can be seen on the website of the Institute of Estonian Language (Eesti Keele Instituut: EKI): <http://www.eki.ee/books/redbook>.

- Archi** (self-designation = *Arshishtib*) A group of just 650 people, found in 8 villages centred on Archib. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Avar** (self-designation = *Mag'arulal*) Avars make up Dagestan's largest ethno-linguistic group, some 495,600 people¹⁶, forming 27.5% of the population of Dagestan. The Avar language, of which there are several dialects, is the most widely spoken of the Category 1(a) languages listed in Section D, and is a *lingua franca* in Dagestan's west-central highlands.. The written form was given a Roman alphabet in the 1920s; this was abandoned in favour of Cyrillic in 1938. The Avar are widely spread throughout the republic's west-central and south-western highlands. The people are Sunni Muslim.
- Azerbaijani** A group of 75,000 people¹⁷, densely centred on Derbent and Derbentskiy Rayon. They are principally Shia Muslim, but with a Sunni Muslim minority.
- Bagulal** (self-designation = *Bagval*) A group of 2600 people, found in 6 villages in Tsumadinskiy Rayon and Akhvakhskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Bezhta** (self-designation for the Bezhta language = *Kapucha*; this is also the Georgian name for Bezhta). A group of 1650 people found in 3 villages of Bezhtinskiy Uchastok, centred on Bezhta. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Botlikh** (self-designation = *Buyhalji*) A group of 1950 people found in just 2 villages (Botlikh and Miarso) of Botlikhskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Chamalal** A group of 2600 people scattered in a few dozen villages of northern Tsumadinskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Chechen** The 57,700 Chechens native to Dagestan are known as Akkin Chechens, and are found mainly in Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon and Kazbekovskiy Rayon¹⁸. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Dargin** (self-designation = *Dargala*) Also known as Dargwa, the Dargin form the second largest ethno-linguistic group in Dagestan, comprising 281,100 people or 15.6% of the republic's population¹⁹. There are several dialects of the language. The Dargin are found in the south-central highlands, forming a majority population in Akushinskiy Rayon, Dakhadayevskiy Rayon and Kaytagiskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim.

¹⁶ There are a further 50,000 Avar elsewhere in Russia, and 44,000 in Azerbaijan.

¹⁷ Most Azerbaijanis (some 6 million) are of course found in Azerbaijan.

¹⁸ Most Chechens (perhaps 950,000) are of course found in the neighbouring Russian republic of Chechnya, though some of these (perhaps as many as 200,000) are currently in Dagestan as refugees from the Chechnya hostilities.

¹⁹ There are a further 70,000 Dargin elsewhere in Russia.

- Dido** (self-designation = *Tsez*) A group of 4200 people, found in over a dozen villages in Tsuntinskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Godoberi** A group of 1650 people, found in a few villages in south-western Botlikhskiy Rayon, centred on Godoberi. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Hinukh** A group of just some 150 people, found only in the single village of Khenokh in Tsuntinskiy Rayon. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Hunzib** A group of just 400 people, found in a few villages of north-eastern Bezhinskiy Uchastok, centred on Gunzib. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Karata** (self-designation = *Khkhiridi*) A group of 3250 people, found in 10 villages of Akhvakhskiy Rayon and western Khunzakhskiy Rayon, centred on Karata. They are Sunni Muslim.
- Khvarshi** (self-designations = *Atil'ko* and *Huani*) A group of just 650 people, found in half a dozen villages of Tsumadinskiy Rayon, centred on Khvarshi (= *Huani* in the Khvarshi language). They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Kumyk** The 232,500 Kumyk in Dagestan form the republic's third largest ethno-linguistic group, 12.9% of the population²⁰. They are found principally in the central lowlands and Caspian coastal strip from Babayurtovskiy Rayon²¹ and Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon in the north to Kayakentskiy Rayon towards the south. Once the dominant coastal group, they now believe themselves under-represented in administrative posts. The language has several dialects. The people are Sunni Muslim.
- Lak** A group of 91,900 people, sometimes known as Kazikumukh²². They form the majority population of Lakskiy Rayon and Kulinskiy Rayon. The language has several dialects. The people are Sunni Muslim; the Lak lands²³ are a prime centre of Islam for Dagestani Muslims.
- Lezgin** The fourth largest ethno-linguistic group of Dagestan, comprising 203,700 people or 11.3% of the republic's population, bordering Azerbaijan²⁴. The Lezgin language is the most widely spoken of the Category 1(c) languages listed in Section D. Lezgins are Sunni Muslim except in the single village of Miskindzha in Akhtynskiy Rayon, where they are Shia Muslim.

²⁰ There are a further 45,000 Kumyk elsewhere in Russia.

²¹ Where they occur alongside Nogay and Russians.

²² There are a further 14,000 Lak elsewhere in Russia.

²³ The Lak lands are known as "Tum" in the Avar language.

²⁴ There are a further 53,000 Lezgin elsewhere in Russia, and 171,000 in Azerbaijan.

- Mountain Jew** This is not strictly speaking an ethno-linguistic group²⁵, but rather a group of some 12,600 Tat speakers in Dagestan who have adopted the Jewish faith. They are found mainly in Magaramkentskiy Rayon and in Derbent. Their statistics are often incorporated into those for the **Tat** group (qv).
- Nogay** A group of 28,800 people found in the Nogay Steppe, part of which lies in Dagestan²⁶. The Dagestani Nogay are often termed Karanogay. The written form of the language used Arabic script until 1928, then Roman script until Cyrillic supplanted that in 1938. The Nogay language is on the school curriculum in Nogayskiy Rayon from the first to the tenth year. The Nogay people are Sunni Muslim.
- Russian** The 165,800 Russians constitute the fifth largest ethno-linguistic group in Dagestan, 9.2% of Dagestan's population²⁷. They are located mainly in the cities of the republic, and in Tarumovski Rayon and Kizlyarskiy Rayon in the north.
- Rutul** (self-designation = *Mykhad*) A group of 14,400 people found in 20 villages of Rutul'skiy Rayon, centred on Rutul (= *Myukhadar* in the Rutul language). The language has several dialects. The people are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.
- Tabasaran** A group of 77,500 people found in over 120 settlements in Tabasaranskiy Rayon and Khivski Rayon²⁸, centred on Khuchni and Khiv. In 1932, a Roman script form of the language was created; this changed to Cyrillic in 1938. The people are Sunni Muslim.
- Tat** A group of 12,600 people found mainly around Derbent²⁹. Most Tat are Shia Muslim, but there is also a Christian minority. **Mountain Jew** (qv) is the name given to those Tat speakers who are of the Jewish faith; this group is enumerated separately in this document.
- Tindi** A group of 3250 people found in 5 villages in Tsumadinskiy Rayon, centred on Tindi (= *Idari* or *Idi* in the Tindi language). The people are Sunni Muslim.
- Tsakhur** (self-designation = *lyhyby*) A group of 5400 people in 12 villages of Rutul'skiy Rayon, centred on Tsakhur. They are Sunni Muslim, but retain pagan traditions.

²⁵ See footnote 10.

²⁶ There are a further 45,000 Nogay elsewhere in Russia, 29,000 of them in Stavropol'skiy Kray.

²⁷ This is of course only a tiny proportion of the total Russian ethno-linguistic group.

²⁸ There are a further 17,000 Tabasaran elsewhere in Russia.

²⁹ There are a further 6,000 Tat in Russia, and 10,000 in Azerbaijan, but over 90% (some 300,000) of the Tat population lives in Iran.

SECTION F

Developments and Concerns in the Post-Soviet Era

F1 In developments paralleling those of other Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics³⁰ during the dying days of the Soviet Union, the Dagestanskaya ASSR first upgraded itself to the status of a full Soviet Socialist Republic³¹ in May 1991, and by October of that year was using the self-designation “Respublika Dagestan”. When the Soviet constitution collapsed in December 1991, the Russian element of the Soviet Union³² formed the independent Russian Federation. Dagestan acceded to the Federation Treaty in March 1992, but was one of half a dozen republics within the Federation to vote against the new Russian constitution of early 1994. Instead, it adopted its own constitution in July 1994, the perceived primacy of which causes particular consternation in Moscow given Dagestan’s strategic position, controlling Russia’s entire border with Azerbaijan and half of its outlook on to the Caspian Sea.

F2 The reins of power in Dagestan have been held by Magomed Magomedov, an ethnic Dargin, for three decades. He is currently Chairman of the State Council, effectively the head of state, in a Dagestan which he deems part of “the indivisible family of the peoples of the Russian Federation”, a rather fawning pro-Moscow term reminiscent of the Soviet era. His regime faces three main concerns. The first of these is ongoing **ethnic rivalry**, perhaps an unavoidable fact of life in the republic. This is kept somewhat in check by tacit quota agreements on an ethnic division of administrative posts, overseen by a Ministry for Nationalities³³. As part of this process, the Dagestan government requires that ethnicity be added to the features shown in the Russian national passport. Despite the establishment of several ethnically-based “popular fronts” in the 1990s there have been few noteworthy calls for secession. The most significant call has been from the Lezgin popular front, seeking political union with the Lezgins of Azerbaijan³⁴.

F3 The second concern facing the Dagestani authorities is the **Chechen minority**. Along with the entire Chechen population of the North Caucasus, the Akkin Chechens of Dagestan were deported from their homeland around Khasavyurt in 1944. Since the mid-1950s, the Chechens have been able to return from their Central Asian exile, and the numbers doing so have increased dramatically in the post-Soviet period. However, they have frequently found that their traditional lands have in the meantime been taken over by Avars and Laks³⁵. Whilst the Dagestani authorities did in 1998 pass legislation on the territorial rehabilitation of deported peoples³⁶, and have endeavoured to persuade the Avars and Laks to move, these efforts have not been backed up with adequate funding.

³⁰ Each known as an Avtonomnaya Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika (ASSR).

³¹ Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika (SSR).

³² The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic; Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika (RSFSR).

³³ But note that at the top administrative level there is an Avar political elite accustomed to holding power.

³⁴ The traditional Lezgin central axis, the Samur river, currently forms an international boundary, geographically marginalising the Lezgin communities in both Russia and Azerbaijan.

³⁵ Indeed much of the original Akkin Chechen administrative district of Aukhovskiy Rayon was re-named Novolakskiy Rayon (the remainder was added to Khasavyurt).

³⁶ Such legislation is very rare in the former Soviet Union.

F4 The Chechen population is increasing more rapidly than any other ethnic group in Dagestan, fuelled not only by those returning from exile but also by refugees fleeing the ongoing hostilities in Chechnya itself. A minority of Chechens – principally militants from Chechnya itself – would like to see the Khasavyurt and Novolakskiy districts removed from Dagestan and incorporated within Chechnya. There is also a more general land issue, since internal Dagestani migration has in the past been further complicated by the Soviet collectivisation process, which meant the forcible movement of highlanders to the steppes and coastal lowlands, causing widespread antagonism over land.

F5 The third matter of concern in Dagestan is the **revival of Islam**. This religion has been present in the region for many centuries, and in general its post-Soviet revival constitutes little more than a reclamation of Islamic culture and traditions, rather than a political and ideological issue. Aside from this generality, however, two distinct Islamic groupings can be recognised in present-day Dagestan. The first of these groupings is formed by the supporters of *Ṭarīqāt*³⁷, an intellectual trend of Islam which inspired the region's 19th century liberation movement in opposition to Russian colonisation, and which now forms the backbone of a semi-official organisation known as the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Dagestan³⁸. The second, more radical, grouping is the aggressively puritanical Sunni Muslim sect of Wahhabism³⁹. This sect originated in 18th century Arabia and has grown in Dagestan in recent years, though still probably forming only some 2-3% of those Dagestanis professing the Islamic faith. Wahhabism is at odds with the Islamic establishment, which regards it as poisonous to Islamic unity, and it has also been denounced as a destabilising fifth column by the Dagestan government.

F6 The historical centre of Dagestani Wahhabism lies in Buynakskiy Rayon, some 40 miles by road south-west of Makhachkala, and it was here that in the summer of 1998 the Wahhabis proclaimed a separate “Islamic state”⁴⁰. They agreed to disband this in return for an end to what they perceived as persecution by the authorities, and an end to their portrayal as “Wahhabis” and “fundamentalists” in the state media. Then, in the summer of 1999, Islamic militants established a second “Islamic state” around the villages of Botlikh, Godoberi and Tando⁴¹. This resulted in some 10,000 refugees fleeing this area and forming tent settlements around Makhachkala. More recently, in late 2003, Wahhabi militant groups (in alliance with Chechen rebels) were supposedly identified in and wiped out from the south-western villages of Garbutl', Nakhada and Gunzib⁴², though there is some belief that this particular incident may have been stage-managed by the authorities.

F7 In **conclusion**, while ethnic tensions and the proximity of a volatile Chechnya may cause strife, there appears little scope within Dagestan for the development of any unified national consciousness, and no serious desire for independent statehood.

³⁷ From *Ṭarīqah*, “The Path” (...of the purification of the heart).

³⁸ *Ṭarīqāt* is popular especially among Avars, Kumyks and Chechens.

³⁹ In Arabic, this sect is known as *Al Wahhābīyah*; its follower is a *Wahhābī*.

⁴⁰ In the villages of Karamakhi, Kadar and Chabanmakhi: see Section H.

⁴¹ All in Botlikhskiy Rayon: see Section G.

⁴² All in Bezhtinskiy Uchastok: see Section G.

SECTION G
Administrative Units and their Centres

(centres are denoted by the symbol •)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Population & Notes</u>
01 Agul'skiy Rayon • = Tpig	4150N 4735E 4146N 4735E	8,200
02 Akhtynskiy Rayon • = Akhty	4120N 4735E 4127N 4743E	25,400
03 Akhvakhskiy Rayon • = Karata	4235N 4620E 4235N 4620E	17,600
04 Akushinskiy Rayon • = Akusha	4210N 4720E 4216N 4720E	42,900
05 Babayurtovskiy Rayon • = Babayurt	4335N 4700E 4336N 4646E	37,200
06 Bezhtinskiy Uchastok • = Bezhta	4205N 4605E 4208N 4607E	this unit is usually incorporated into neighbouring Tsuntinskiy Rayon (qv; 50) for statistical purposes
07 Botlikhskiy Rayon • = Botlikh	4245N 4615E 4239N 4613E	37,600
08 Buynaksk, Gorod • = Buynaksk	4249N 4707E 4249N 4707E	55,100 55,100 ex: <i>Temir-Khan-Shura</i>
09 Buynakskiy Rayon • = Buynaksk	4250N 4710E 4249N 4707E	55,300
10 Charodinskiy Rayon • = Tsurib	4210N 4645E 4214N 4650E	10,600
11 Dagestanskiye Ogni, Gorod • = Dagestanskiye Ogni	4206N 4811E 4206N 4811E	25,500
12 Dakhadayevskiy Rayon • = Urkarakh	4205N 4735E 4209N 4737E	36,600
13 Derbent, Gorod • = Derbent	4203N 4817E 4203N 4817E	94,100 94,100
14 Derbentskiy Rayon • = Derbent	4205N 4810E 4203N 4817E	80,100
15 Dokuzparinskiy Rayon • = Usukhchay	4120N 4755E 4125N 4754E	12,500 created 1993 from part of Akhtynskiy Rayon
16 Gergebil'skiy Rayon • = Gergebil'	4230N 4700E 4230N 4703E	15,400

<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Population & Notes</u>
17 Gumbetovskiy Rayon • = Mekhel'ta	4250N 4630E 4248N 4629E	14,500
18 Gunibskiy Rayon • = Gunib	4225N 4650E 4223N 4657E	20,100
19 Izberbash, Gorod • = Izberbash	4233N 4751E 4233N 4751E	38,500 36,800
20 Karabudakhkentkiy Rayon • = Karabudakhkent	4240N 4730E 4242N 4733E	56,500 ex: <i>Leninskiy Rayon</i>
<i>Karanogayskiy Rayon</i>		see: <i>Nogayskiy Rayon</i>
21 Kaspiysk, Gorod • = Kaspiysk	4252N 4738E 4252N 4738E	70,400 70,400 ex: <i>Sotsgorod & Dvigatel'stroy</i>
<i>Kasumkentkiy Rayon</i>		see: <i>Suleyman-Stal'skiy Rayon</i>
22 Kayakentskiy Rayon • = Novokayakent	4220N 4755E 4223N 4758E	42,800
23 Kaytagskiy Rayon • = Madzhalis	4205N 4750E 4207N 4749E	28,100
24 Kazbekovskiy Rayon • = Dilym	4300N 4640E 4304N 4638E	30,600
25 Khasavyurt, Gorod • = Khasavyurt	4315N 4635E 4315N 4635E	86,600 86,600
26 Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon • = Khasavyurt	4320N 4640E 4315N 4635E	116,700
27 Khivskiy Rayon • = Khiv	4145N 4755E 4145N 4755E	19,400
28 Khunzakhskiy Rayon • = Khunzakh	4235N 4640E 4232N 4642E	26,700
29 Kizilyurt, Gorod • = Kizilyurt	4312N 4651E 4312N 4651E	41,000 26,800 ex: <i>Chir-Yurt</i>
30 Kizilyurtovskiy Rayon • = Kizilyurt	4315N 4655E 4312N 4651E	56,100
31 Kizlyar, Gorod • = Kizlyar	4350N 4642E 4350N 4642E	47,400 44,500
32 Kizlyarskiy Rayon • = Kizlyar	4400N 4700E 4350N 4642E	57,900
33 Kulinskiy Rayon • = Vachi	4200N 4715E 4204N 4712E	10,300

<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Population & Notes</u>
34 Kumtorkalinskiy Rayon • = Korkmaskala	4310N 4715E 4301N 4717E	18,000 created 1993 from part of Gorod Makhachkala
35 Kurakhskiy Rayon • = Kurakh	4135N 4745E 4135N 4747E	13,600
36 Lakskiy Rayon • = Kumukh	4210N 4705E 4210N 4706E	10,000
<i>Leninskiy Rayon</i>		<i>see: Karabudakhkentskiy Rayon</i>
37 Levashinskiy Rayon • = Levashi	4225N 4720E 4226N 4719E	60,200
38 Magaramkentskiy Rayon • = Magaramkent	4140N 4820E 4137N 4821E	51,000
39 Makhachkala, Gorod • = Makhachkala	4300N 4725E 4258N 4730E	378,400 328,800 ex: <i>Petrovsk</i>
40 Nogayskiy Rayon • = Terekli-Mekteb	4430N 4600E 4409N 4552E	20,700 ex: <i>Karanogayskiy Rayon</i>
41 Novolakskiy Rayon • = Novolakskoye	4310N 4630E 4307N 4629E	21,800
42 Rutul'skiy Rayon • = Rutul	4140N 4715E 4132N 4725E	18,300
43 Sergokalinskiy Rayon • = Sergokala	4220N 4735E 4227N 4739E	24,700
44 Shamil'skiy Rayon • = Khebda	4225N 4630E 4226N 4633E	25,500 ex: <i>Sovetskiy Rayon</i> ex: <i>Sovetskoye</i>
<i>Sovetskiy Rayon</i>		<i>see: Shamil'skiy Rayon</i>
45 Suleyman-Stal'skiy Rayon • = Kasumkent	4140N 4805E 4140N 4808E	46,400 ex: <i>Kasumkentskiy Rayon</i>
46 Tabasaranskiy Rayon • = Khuchni	4155N 4800E 4157N 4757E	50,900
47 Tarumovskiy Rayon • = Tarumovka	4425N 4640E 4404N 4632E	34,900
48 Tlyaratinskiy Rayon • = Tlyarata	4205N 4625E 4206N 4621E	21,500
49 Tsumadinskiy Rayon • = Agvali	4230N 4605E 4232N 4607E	18,700

<u>Name</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Population & Notes</u>
50 Tsuntinskiy Rayon • = Kidero	4210N 4600E 4211N 4557E	16,700 figure includes Bezhtinskiy Uchastok (qv)
51 Untsukul'skiy Rayon • = Untsukul'	4240N 4650E 4242N 4647E	20,700
52 Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk, Gorod • = Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk	4442N 4527E 4442N 4527E	9,800 9,800

SECTION H

Mini-Gazetteer of Settlements and Features

This listing of *circa* 150 major settlements and features of Dagestan incorporates all the settlements and features named in this document. An asterisk (*) indicates that a feature has a substantially different name in a language other than Russian: see Section I for details.

Russian Generic Terms found in the Mini-Gazetteer:

Gora	mountain
Kanal	canal
Khrebet	mountain range
Mys	cape
Ostrov	island
Pereval	mountain pass
Poluostrov	peninsula
Step'	steppe
Vodokhranilishche	reservoir
Zaliv	bay

Designations used in the Mini-Gazetteer:

BAY	= bay
CAPE	= cape
CNL	= canal
GRSLD	= steppe
ISL	= island
MT	= mountain
MTS	= mountain range
PASS	= mountain pass
PEN	= peninsula
PGT	= settlement of town type ⁴³
PPL	= town, village
PPLA	= administrative centre, keyed to the serial of its administrative unit in Section G
RSV	= reservoir
STM	= stream, river
STMI	= intermittent stream

⁴³ The PGT (*posëlok gorodskogo tipa*) is a particular category of urban settlement, dating from the Soviet era, which translates as a "settlement of town type". It is a settlement category below full town (*gorod*) status.

<u>Name</u>	<u>DESG</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Achisu	PGT	4239N 4740E	pop = 1,700
Agrakhanskiy Poluostrov	PEN	4342N 4732E	
Agrakhanskiy Zaliv	BAY	4342N 4729E	
Agvali	PPLA	4232N 4607E	•49
Akhvay, Gora	MT	4136N 4707E	shared with Azerbaijan; Azerbaijan name = Ahvay Dağı
Akhty	PPLA	4127N 4743E	•02
*Aknada	PPL	4224N 4610E	
*Aksay	PPL	4322N 4626E	
Aksay	STM	4331N 4649E	shared with Chechnya
Aksayskoye Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4331N 4637E	
*Akusha	PPLA	4216N 4720E	•04
Al'burikent	PGT	4259N 4729E	pop = 5,200
*Andi	PPL	4247N 4615E	
*Andiyskiy Khrebet	MTS	4251N 4626E	
Andiyskoye Koysu	STM	4247N 4647E	
<i>Andreyaul</i>			<i>see: Endirey</i>
Archib	PPL	4203N 4652E	
Avarskoye Koysu	STM	4247N 4647E	
Babayurt	PPLA	4336N 4646E	•05
*Batayurt	PPL	4319N 4641E	
Bavtugay	PGT	4310N 4650E	pop = 2,500
Bazardyuzi, Gora	MT	4113N 4751E	4466m; Dagestan's highest feature; shared with Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan name = Bazardüzü Dağı)
Belidzhi	PGT	4153N 4824E	pop = 13,300
Beshenoye Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4349N 4719E	
Bezhta	PPLA	4208N 4607E	•06
Bogosskiy Khrebet	MTS	4213N 4607E	
Bol'shoy Achikol', Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4350N 4714E	
*Botlikh	PPLA	4239N 4613E	•07
Buynaksk	PPLA	4249N 4707E	•08/09; pop=55,100; <i>ex: Temir-Khan-Shura</i>
Chabanmakhi	PPL	4238N 4716E	
*Chechen', Ostrov	ISL	4358N 4745E	
<i>Chërnyy Rynok</i>			<i>see: Kochubey</i>
Chirkeyskiye Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4257N 4654E	
<i>Chir-Yurt</i>			<i>see: Kizilyurt</i>
Chontaul	PPL	4318N 4651E	
*Dagestanskiye Ogni	PPLA	4206N 4811E	•11
Derbent	PPLA	4203N 4817E	•13/14; pop = 94,100
Diklosmta, Gora	MT	4229N 4546E	shared with Georgia; Georgia name = Diklosmt'a
Dubki	PGT	4301N 4650E	pop = 6,500
<i>Dvigatel'stroy</i>			<i>see: Kaspiysk</i>

<u>Name</u>	<u>DESG</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Dylım	PPLA	4304N 4638E	•24
Dyul'tydag, Gora	MT	4157N 4655E	4127m; highest feature wholly in Dagestan
*Endirey	PPL	4309N 4639E	ex: <i>Andreyaul</i>
Gagatli	PPL	4248N 4617E	
Gaptsakh	PPL	4140N 4822E	
Garbutl'	PPL	4209N 4613E	
*Gergebil'	PPLA	4230N 4703E	•16
Gimrinskiy Khrebet	MTS	4240N 4710E	
*Godoberi	PPL	4237N 4607E	
*Gunib	PPLA	4223N 4657E	•18
Gunzib	PPL	4208N 4615E	
Guton, Gora	MT	4151N 4645E	shared with Azerbaijan; Azerbaijan name = Quton Dađı
Imeni Dzerzhinskogo, Kanal	CNL	4334N 4720E	variant: <i>Vachkovskaya, Kanal</i>
Imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii, Kanal	CNL	4259N 4728E	
Izberbash	PPLA	4233N 4751E	•19; pop = 36,800
Karabudakhkent	PPLA	4242N 4733E	•20
*Karakoysu	STM	4235N 4658E	
Karamakhi	PPL	4237N 4715E	
*Karata	PPLA	4235N 4620E	•03
Kaspiysk	PPLA	4252N 4738E	•21; pop = 70,400; ex: <i>Dvigatel'story</i>
Kasumkent	PPLA	4140N 4808E	•45
Kayakent	PPL	4223N 4754E	
<i>Kazbekovskoye</i>			see: Tsiyab-Ichichali
Kazikumukhskoye Koysu	STM	4230N 4704E	
Khadzhalmakhi	PPL	4225N 4710E	
<i>Khagali-Sodontsy, Pereval</i>			see: Kharami, Pereval
*Khamamatyurt	PPL	4336N 4630E	
Kharami, Pereval	PASS	4248N 4609E	variant: <i>Khagali-Sodontsy, Pereval</i>
*Khasavyurt	PPLA	4315N 4635E	•25/26; pop = 86,600
Khebda	PPLA	4226N 4633E	•44; ex: <i>Sovetskoye</i>
Khenokh	PPL	4215N 4557E	
Khiv	PPLA	4145N 4755E	•27
Khuchni	PPLA	4157N 4757E	•46
Khunzakh	PPLA	4232N 4642E	•28
*Khushtada	PPL	4231N 4610E	
*Khvarshi	PPL	4221N 4606E	
Kidero	PPLA	4211N 4557E	•50
<i>Kilu</i>			see: Miarso
Kizilyurt	PPLA	4312N 4651E	•29/30; pop = 26,800; ex: <i>Chir-Yurt</i>
Kizlyar	PPLA	4350N 4642E	•31/32; pop = 44,500

<u>Name</u>	<u>DESG</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Kizlyar-Kaspiy, Kanal	CNL	4405N 4717E	
Kizlyarskiy Zaliv	BAY	4435N 4655E	
Kochubey	PPL	4423N 4632E	ex: <i>Chërmyy Rynok</i>
Komsomol'skiy	PGT	4358N 4642E	pop = 2,900
Korkmaskala	PPLA	4301N 4717E	•34
Kraynovka	PPL	4358N 4722E	
*Kubachi	PGT	4205N 4735E	pop = 2,200
Kuma	STM	4446N 4658E	shared with Kalmykiya
Kumukh	PPLA	4210N 4706E	•36
Kurakh	PPLA	4135N 4747E	•35
*Kvanada	PPL	4233N 4610E	
Kyakhulay	PGT	4258N 4729E	pop = 5,100
Leninkent	PGT	4258N 4721E	pop = 7,200
Levashi	PPLA	4226N 4719E	•37
Madzhalis	PPLA	4207N 4749E	•23
Magaramkent	PPLA	4137N 4821E	•38
*Makhachkala	PPLA	4258N 4730E	•39; pop = 328,800; ex: <i>Petrovsk</i>
Mamedkala	PGT	4210N 4807E	pop = 7,100
Manaskent	PGT	4243N 4741E	pop = 4,500
Mekhel'ta	PPLA	4248N 4629E	•17
Mekhteb, Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4320N 4725E	
*Miarso	PPL	4239N 4611E	
Miskindzha	PPL	4125N 4750E	
Morskoy Biryuchek, Ostrov	ISL	4442N 4702E	
Nakhada	PPL	4208N 4611E	
Nizhniy Dzhengutay	PPL	4241N 4714E	
Nogayskaya Step' [RUS]; Nogay Steppe [CONV]	GRSLD	4420N 4600E	
Novaya Maka	PPL	4146N 4821E	
Novokayakent	PPLA	4223N 4758E	•22
*Novolakskoye	PPLA	4307N 4629E	•41
Novyy Chirkey	PPL	4309N 4703E	
Novyy Kyakhulay	PGT	4257N 4731E	pop = 5,300
Novyy Sulak	PGT	4312N 4648E	pop = 3,400; created 1992
Novyy Terek	STM	4335N 4732E	a tributary of the Terek (qv)
Nukatl', Khrebet	MTS	4215N 4636E	
Okean, Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4347N 4710E	
<i>Petrovsk</i>			see: Makhachkala
Prorva	STM	4427N 4645E	
<i>Quton Dađı</i>			see: Guton, Gora
*Rubas	STM	4156N 4823E	
*Rutul	PPLA	4132N 4725E	•42
Samur	PPL	4150N 4829E	
*Samur	STM	4155N 4830E	
Samurskiy Khrebet	MTS	4135N 4738E	

<u>Name</u>	<u>DESG</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Semender	PGT	position unknown ⁴⁴	
Sergokala	PPLA	4227N 4739E	•43
Shamil'kala	PGT	4241N 4651E	pop = 4,400; ex: <i>Svetogorsk</i>
Shamkhal	PGT	4303N 4719E	pop = 5,500
<i>Sovetskoye</i>			see: Khebda
Saryy Terek	STM	4359N 4722E	a tributary of the Terek (qv)
Sukhaya Kuma	STMI	4438N 4553E	approx = Sukhokumskiy Kanal (qv)
Sukhokumskiy Kanal	CNL	4427N 4620E	approx = Sukhaya Kuma (qv)
Sulak	PGT	4316N 4730E	pop = 3,900
*Sulak	STM	4315N 4733E	
Suyutkina Kosa, Mys	CAPE	4413N 4712E	
<i>Svetogorsk</i>			see: Shamil'kala
Tando	PPL	4242N 4610E	
Tarki	PGT	4256N 4729E	pop = 4,400
Tarumovka	PPLA	4404N 4632E	•47
Tatayurt	PPL	4333N 4659E	
<i>Temir-Khan-Shura</i>			see: Buynaksk
Terek	STM	4343N 4632E	shared with Chechnya & Georgia (Georgia name = Tergi)
Terekli-Mekteb	PPLA	4409N 4552E	•40
*Tindi	PPL	4227N 4608E	
*Tissi	PPL	4229N 4608E	
*Tlibisho	PPL	4233N 4618E	
*Tlokh	PPL	4240N 4628E	
*Tlyarata	PPLA	4206N 4621E	•48
Toturbiykala	PPL	4312N 4641E	ex: <i>Uzunotar</i>
*Tpig	PPLA	4146N 4735E	•01
Travyanoye Vodokhranilishche	RSV	4342N 4719E	
Tsakhur	PPL	4138N 4708E	
Tsiyab-Ichichali	PPL	4323N 4637E	ex: <i>Kazbekovskoye</i>
Tsurib	PPLA	4214N 4650E	•10
Tyube	PGT	4303N 4719E	pop = 4,100
Tyuleniyy, Ostrov	ISL	4428N 4731E	
*Ulluchay	STM	4217N 4808E	
*Untsukul'	PPLA	4242N 4647E	•51
Urkarakh	PPLA	4209N 4737E	•12
Usukhchay	PPLA	4125N 4754E	•15
<i>Uzunotar</i>			see: Toturbiykala
Vachi	PPLA	4204N 4712E	•33
<i>Vachkovskaya, Kanal</i>			see: Imeni Dzerzhinskogo, Kanal
Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk	PPLA	4442N 4527E	•52; pop = 9,800

⁴⁴ Semender is apparently a depopulated settlement somewhere in a rural part of Gorod Makhachkala (admin unit 39).

SECTION I

Non-Russian forms of toponyms where these differ significantly

Chechen spellings are in their Roman form (though without diacritics); other spellings are from languages which may not have a written form and are given here in a very generalised “English” orthography.

Russian form (as in Section H)	Non-Russian form(s)
Aknada	Agyinachi (<i>Tindi</i>)
Aksay [PPL]	Mox-Berde (<i>Chechen</i>); Yakhsi (<i>Avar</i>)
Akusha	Ghaqusha (<i>Avar</i>)
Andi	Khiani (<i>Andi</i>)
Andiyskiy Khrebet	Ghandaderil Megher (<i>Avar</i>)
Batayurt	Booti-Yurt (<i>Chechen</i>)
Botlikh	Buyhe (<i>Botlikh</i>)
Chechen', Ostrov	Noxciyn Gayre (<i>Chechen</i>)
Dagestanskiye Ogni	Ogni (<i>Avar</i>)
Endirey	Salatawi (<i>Avar</i>)
Gergebil'	Khargabi (<i>Avar</i>)
Godoberi	Gyudu (<i>Godoberi</i>)
Gunib	Ghunimi (<i>Lak</i>); Ghunal (<i>Chamalal</i>)
Karakoysu	Bechghor (<i>Avar</i>)
Karata	Kkira (<i>Karata</i>)
Khamamatyurt	Ubiyxazi-Otar (<i>Chechen</i>)
Khasavyurt	Xasi-Evl (<i>Chechen</i>)
Khushtada	Giynduch (<i>Bagulal</i>)
Khvarshi	Huani (<i>Khvarshi</i>)
Kubachi	Gharbuk (<i>Dargin</i>)
Kvanada	Khvanch (<i>Bagulal</i>)
Makhachkala	Hinza-Gala (<i>Chechen</i>)
Miarso	Kilu (<i>Botlikh</i>)
Novolakskoye	Booni-Evl (<i>Chechen</i>); Chussulak (<i>Lak</i>)
Rubas	Neren-Wach (<i>Lezgin</i>)
Rutul	Myukhadar (<i>Rutul</i>)
Samur [STM]	Qulan-Wach / Chuher-Wach (<i>Lezgin</i>); Nachur / Sambur (<i>Rutul</i>)
Sulak [STM]	Ghoysu (<i>Chechen</i>)
Tindi	Idari & Idi (<i>Tindi</i>)
Tissi	Lyissi (<i>Bagulal</i>); Issa / Milchi (<i>Tindi</i>)
Tlibisho	Giybishi (<i>Bagulal</i>)
Tlokh	Loq (<i>Avar</i>)
Tlyarata	Larata (<i>Avar</i>)
Tpig	Tulmugh (<i>Dargin</i>)
Ulluchay	Khula Erk (<i>Dargin</i>)
Untsukul'	Onsokolo (<i>Avar</i>)

Acknowledgement for much of the information in Section I goes to the website of the Institute of Estonian Language (Eesti Keele Instituut: EKI): <http://www.eki.ee/knab/valik/index2.htm>, which also contains much valuable additional information on the toponyms of Dagestan.

SECTION J

Suggested Map Link

Perhaps unsurprisingly for such an ethnically and administratively complicated republic, there appears to be no ideally suitable map of Dagestan appropriate to this present document. The most suitable map is probably the administrative map of Dagestan produced by the United Nations Refugee Agency UNHCR, which can be found as follows:

1. Call up the **UNHCR home page**: <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>.
2. In the “**Search UNHCR Online**” box on the home page, type in “**Dagestan map**” and click “**Go**”.
3. Several map references appear. Click for the map entitled “**Map of Russian Federation: Dagestan Republic**” and dated **6 July 2000**.

Note that the spellings on this UNHCR map are not necessarily in accordance with the BGN/PCGN romanization system for Russian, used for the spelling of geographical names in this present document. Most of the settlement names on the map do in fact accord with this system⁴⁵, though there is a disappointingly low density of settlement names portrayed. The administrative districts of Dagestan, however, shown in red on the UNHCR map, are not in the BGN/PCGN system at all. Most are in the Soviet GOST 83 romanization system, or some close approximation to that system. To determine the BGN/PCGN spellings used in this document, the following alterations need to be made:

<u>Red Admin Name on UNHCR Map</u>		<u>BGN/PCGN System</u>
<i>c</i>	→	ts
<i>h</i>	→	kh
<i>j</i>	→	y
apostrophe = ignored	→	apostrophe = included

Examples:

<i>Ahtynskij</i>	→	Akhtynskiy
<i>Cumadinskij</i>	→	Tsumadinskiy
<i>Hasavyurtovskij</i>	→	Khasavyurtovskiy
<i>Kajakentskij</i>	→	Kayakentskiy
<i>Nogajskij</i>	→	Nogayskiy
<i>Uncukulskiy</i>	→	Untsukul'skiy

⁴⁵ Though note the incorrect map spelling *Khazavyurt* instead of *Khasavyurt*.