Thanks for the list of missing ToposText references! Every help is always more than welcome. I now added them to TM Geo, but I did notice some smalle problems about the identification. See the Excel attachment.

On the whole (if there is discussion about an identification) I prefer to link the ancient names of TM and Topos, not their hypothetical modern counterparts.

I suppose that the duplication of some of the entries is due to the intricasies of your own list?

Thanks for the reference to the new book of Golvin. His illustrations are always superb.

I was thinking about the lack of harbours in the south of Egypt and pictured the present-day Luxor, where everyday lots of tourist cruise leave and where there is a constant ferry between the two shores. Despite al these 'naval' activity, n my perception Thebai / Luxor has never been called a harbour. It is just a long quay where boats can come along, and no real harbour. Such a situation can apply for most of the places along the Nile

I had a quick look at your Delta page,

http://www.ancientportsantiques.com/a-few-ports/nile-delta/

- An almost impossible task as archaeology can help finding the location of ancient water courses and even dating them, but it will usually not provide their names (with the notorious exception of ‘Darius’ canal’, also called ‘Necho’s canal’).

But even in the last case it are the written sources that provide the name, not the archaeology :-).

- Permouthiac branch > a typo for Phermouthiac (cf. TM Geo 4464)

- near Parallos (modern Baltim) > a typo for Paralios or Paralos? (cf. TM Geo 6312 & 6313)

A bit confusing: do you mean the city Paralios / Paralos, whose position is not known (TM Geo 6312), or Paralos as the alternative name of the Sebennitic branch / mouth (mentioned by Georgios of Cyprus) (TM Geo 6313), which technically cannot be identified with a city but only located near one?

The position of Baltim at the edge of the (quite recent) Nile deposits makes it almost impossible in my view that it was an actual ancient city (in Wikipedia the oldest reference for Baltim is to the 14th century AD).

http://www.ancientportsantiques.com/ancient-port-structures/ancient-greek-terms/

I think a following structure is more user friendly:

**Ancient terminology**

- it seems more practical to include the English translation into the description of the specific term itself, not as a separate 'translation' - if you want to keep the French translation, it might make sense to translate every lemma in both languages

- since it are all mere nouns, I would not write capitals (those can be reserved for real toponyms)

- it is perhaps useful to add a link under each Greek and Latin term to the corresponding word in the dictionaries of Perseus

- if the definition of a Latin item perfectly corresponds with the definition you gave for the Greek term, it is sufficient to write 'see [Greek term]'

- Why do you use a column of only 11 cm width in the middle of the page to put your text in? I suppose that a broader column gives a better overview of the composition of your text, and users won't have to scroll so much.

- A lot of users won't like it that - when they click on a bibligraphical item - the Word document is immediately downloaded on their computer: the fear for virusses is real. I suppose it is better to first let open the relevant page as a pdf (not as Word), that can be downloaded (or not) if the user considers the text useful / harmless (or not).

**Harbours and mooring places**

 Greek

 limen

 limen kleistos

 emporion (> Latin: emporium)

 hormos

 epineion [there is no need for a trema ï]

 naustathmos

 ankyrobolion

 aigialos: this just means 'beach', in naval context usually for ships dragged onto the beach

 kothon (> Latin, French, English: cothon [not cothone]) - I think you misinterpreted Carayon: he dissociates the term kothon with the aspect of being dug out

 oryktos, 'a dug out (harbour)'

 lekanion

 *Latin*

 portus (> French, English: port)

 statio

 navale

 navaculum

 mercurium

 *Modern languages* (e.g. if you want to explain the difference between a harbour and a port - if you make that difference)

**Harbour construction**

 *Greek*

 choma

 teichos

 prokomia / prokymatia

 promoulon

 skala (> Latin: scala)

 diolkos

 neorion (plural: neoria)

 nesoikos (plural: nesoikoi)

 epistion

 symmagma

 kibotion

 anachoma

 gephyra [not gefyra]

 sitonion

 *Latin*

 moles

 brachium

 crepido

 clivus

 navale (plural: navalia) - cf. already under harbour

 caementa

 pila (> Greek: pila [ἡ πίλα])

 arca (plural: arcae duplices)

 aggestus [http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=aggestus&la=la]

 [delete septione: I cannot find it in a Latin dictionary & the ending does not look like Latin]

 horreum (plural: horrea)

 *Modern Greek*

 apovathra

**Geographical descriptions and maps**

 *Greek*

 periegesis

 periodos

 periplous (> Latin: periplus; > French: périple)

 stadiasmos (> Latin: stadiasmus; > French: stadiasme)

 oikoumene [if find no Latin form 'ecumene' vel sim. derived from that word]

 *Latin*

 descriptio

**Seas, lakes and straits**

 *Greek*

 okeanos (> Latin: oceanus)

 thalassa

 pelagos (> Latin: pelagus)

 pontos

 kolpos

 aulon

 stena

 salos (ὁ σάλος), 'the rolling swell of the sea' > 'tossing on the sea' [cf. http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=σάλος&la=greek#lexicon]

 limne

 ichthyotrophion

 barathra

 ekregma

 *Latin*

 mare

 aequor

 sinus

 fretum

 lacus

 palus

 piscina

**Rivers and canals**

 *Greek*

 potamos

 cheimarrous

 pharanx

 dioryx

 diorygma [not diorugma]

 stoma / stomion

 pseudostomon

 *Latin*

 flumen

 fluvius / fluviolus

 amnis

 aqua

 rivus

 torrens

 aestuarium

 fossa

 ostium

some ideas to add in your list?

**Ships and construction**

 *Greek*

 naus

 trieres

 *Latin*

 navis

**Sailors and ship owners**

 *Greek*

 naukleros

 *Latin*

 negotiator

**Bibliography** (always better at the end of a page than in the beginning)