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Place names of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov coasts from portolan charts of XIV-XVII centuries

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This monograph presents toponymy of the coast of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, presented on medieval manuscript charts, so-called «portolan charts» of XIV-XVII centuries. The study used 299 portolan charts from more than 700 surviving similar charts covering of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Every place name described and localized to modern charts, presented of the statistical, chronological, cartographic, toponymical and historical characteristics of each place name. A separate chapter is devoted to the analysis of names of regions and names of seas of the area to study. Proposed the technique to analisis of the charts and maps. In conclusion, presented the consolidated list of the place names with the analysis of their application to study of portolan charts. The monograph is a tool for further research. The monograph is intended for geographers, cartographers, historians and anyone, who have interested to history of region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, to history of cartography and the portolan charts of this region.

В данной монографии представлена топонимия побережья Чёрного и Азовского морей, указанная на средневековых рукописных морских картах, так называемых «картах-портоланах», XIV-XVII веков. В исследовании было использовано 299 карт из более 700 известных, дошедших до наших дней подобных карт, охватывающих регион Чёрного моря. Каждый топоним описан и локализован на современных картах, представлены статистические, хронологические, картографические, топонимические и исторические характеристики каждого топонима. Отдельная глава посвящена анализу хоронимов и пелагонимов этого региона. Предложена методика сравнения и анализа карт на основании коэффициента идентичности, а также на основе предложенной классификации топонимов сравниваемых карт. В заключении даны сводные перечни топонимов, хоронимов и пелагонимов, включая анализ их применения на исследуемых картах-портоланах. Монография задумана как инструмент для дальнейших исследований и открытий. Монография предназначена для географов, картографов, историков и всех, кто интересуется историей побережья Чёрного и Азовского морей, историей картографирования этого региона и картами-портоланами.

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Foreword

Toponymy is often called the «language of the land». This «language» often gives more than the works of ancient and medieval authors. «Language of the land» not amenable to falsification. There is nothing will not think up, did not compose. It preserves for future generations the memory of the people who came down from the arena of long history, but entered his name into the history of the generations to come. [94] Geographic name always conditioned by historically and reflects one or another historical event, common nouns and proper names, names lived here in the past, tribes or their units (societies, genus, family). Toponymy is difficult subdivisions of historical geography. Only few toponyms (mostly late origin) may be disclosed to one or two concise phrases. The present work is dedicated to the study of place names indicated on the manuscript of marine portolan charts in the region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. On these charts were usually listed the toponyms, names of regions and names of seas. Toponym (Ancient Greek: τόπος (topos) - «place», and ὄνομα (onoma) - «name, title») - the proper name, indicating the name (identifier) of a geographic object. To toponyms are the names of any territories, regions, districts and hydronyms - geographical names bodies of water, which, in turn, include the name of the Seas.

Cartographical studies in the region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov were conducted in different directions. It is a region with a rich history. As well as all other regions of the world, it experienced the ups and downs, the migration of peoples, the development of its territory by different ethnic groups. On this territory created and failing states and empires, changed boundaries. On the history of the region written many books, so in a brief preface on the it we will not stop. Historical data about each toponym found in the description of the corresponding the toponym of this work, almost every era has left its mark.

The special interest to us is the period when into the region have come the Italians, who used in navigating its maritime charts, the so-called of the portolan charts. Portolan charts – it is handwritten on parchment sea charts, on which is usually depicted the coast with indication of its features and configuration, navigational hazards, as well as the toponyms. Portolan charts are usually not oriented to the cardinal, the direction given on them in the form of a network of rhumb, and the toponyms are written perpendicularly to the coast on land, for the convenience of seafarers.

It is not known when the sailors began to use these charts. [5; 14; 18; 60; 118 and etc.] Many of the surviving portolan charts are not dating. For example, one of the oldest of these charts, the so-called «Pisana Chart», is neither signed nor dated, scientists presumed it was created at the end of the XIII century, however, a recent study of this chart refer it to the period of the mid XIV century. [19] A last portolan charts are dated to the XVIII century, in this period, they were replaced by marine charts in Mercator projection, mathematically reasonably capable of applying on the map large spaces of water areas outside the Mediterranean region, taking into account the curvature of the Earth. Questions to used by projection and scale (though the specified graphics scale on each such chart and given network of rhumb) on the portolan charts is still not solved. But the subject of this work are just the toponyms on these charts. The text also are used written portolans- this kind of sailing directionswhere the are distances between points on the coast and, sometimes, a brief description of the items. These include the Periplus of Arrian, written portolan by Michael of Rhodes. [1; 22] In the text of such descriptions are listed as written portolan. Also in the list of

investigated of portolan charts used one of the written portolans, «Lo compasso da navigare», which scientists have dated the XIII century. (c. 1296).

At the beginning of XIV c. portolan charts are fully formed type of the map. This is the first dated charts – by Petrus Vesconte 1311-1327 on the entire area of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. And up to they do not have any maps, even a piece of the coast. And this period is characterized by the end of the Crusades, when they were already robbed of valuable library of Constantinople and Toledo. Perhaps of them received the first prototypes of these charts. Here it is possible take into account that Marino Sanudo, on the which was working during this period Petrus Vesconte, only recently returned from the Middle East and Constantinople, and he was preparing a book, and where were used of charts by Petrus Vesconte, to substantiate the next Crusade. A subject of disputes in modern scientific circles in Europe is the problem - which created the first portolan chart, in Italy or in Majorca. For Italy closer to Constantinople, and to Majorca - Toledo. Respectively, and are different by geographical content and portolan charts of Majorca and of Italy. And the prototype these charts, seem to have been taken from these pillaged libraries and belong to an earlier of the historical period.

From this work, it is clear that the toponyms on the portolan charts are medieval product, because in contrast to toponyms in the atlases of Ptolemy, they, during this period, gradually changing, without sharp changes, except for a few, but their ones and it's more like the correction of errors of the first cartographers, such as «quitolli»-«castelle» (modern Cide, Turkey). On this basis, we can say that in the hands of a sailor fell map with toponyms around the Mediterranean in an unknown a language and which he replaced them to contemporary to him the toponyms, which he knew from written portolans (for example, «Lo compasso da navigare», so it was included in the list of compared charts). Of Ptolemy atlas in this respect much less fortunate – the first «Nova tabula» in the atlas with modern at the time, but not ancient, toponyms have appeared in the XVI century., 200 years after the translation into Latin of the Atlas (1325). [61]

Till an epoch of the great discoveries when European sailors have gone beyond the Mediterranean Sea, on these charts are usually was represented all the Mediterranean including the Black Sea and Sea of Azov and the Atlantic coast of Europe, as a separate sheet of, and in collections (atlases, although this term began to be applied to collections of charts only after Mercator Atlas of 1595). In the collections of portolan charts were usually presented at a larger scale disaggregated into separate parts of this region, in particular the Black Sea region was presented of charts The eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea, and sometimes of The central and eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea and / or a separate chart of the Black Sea. Interestingly, from the work it is clear that the scale of the charts almost no effect on the total number of toponyms listed in studied region on these charts.

After exiting the Europeans in the era of great discoveries outside of Europe and the Mediterranean region, these charts have also been to create and to other waters of the oceans, including for the whole known world. All charts were made is practically according to uniform standards, so that in the end of XIX century, the famous scientist AE Nordennskiold, amounting to a whole atlas of such charts, and also wrote a work on their history [Nordennskiold, Periplus], proposed several arguments in favor of what they have earlier origins. First of all, he pointed out that these charts were too accurate to their authors could be considered a medieval mariners. Then, surprise is the fact that these samples were not successful features of their development. Those that are made in

the beginning of the XIV century, as perfect for its time, as made in the fifteenth century. As if someone else in the XIV century copied these amazing charts, they were not even able to improve for two centuries. More than that, Nordennskiold found evidence that there was only one chart, and all charts, made later, was only copies, more or less different from the original. He called this unknown original «normal portolan» and showed that the following charts copied from him. Is an open question - who made this «normal portolan».

Activities of cartographers the researchers, in order to simplify, be divided into schools. School here can be formalized as an informal association of people around any ideas or talented individuals. The idea here is the production of portolan charts in the same traditional style. Therefore, these schools the researchers are tied to the geographical center where they were made. Originally of these charts the language was Latin, then cartographers moved into local languages and dialects. Yet another criterion of the separation on schools are the stylistic features of the design charts and national colors. Components, such as toponymy, legends, graphic views of cities, kings, sacred figures and animals, namely their images give us the characteristics of each cartographer, era or workshop. In the schools, based on their national and geographical features, develop their cartographic tradition. But this division into school really can be considered a conditional because that they influence each other, and because the pure of style some schools no. Cartographers moved from one city to another in search of a better life and of earnings they were hired by kings and states to develop and strengthen their fleets.

Differences in portolan charts represent not only the design depending on the destination and the traditions of the so-called schools of producing these charts, in other words the local traditions. The exception is not amounted the toponyms too, as can be seen from this work. But the accuracy of portolan charts is amazing - they can be seen today along with modern maritime charts and satellite images, as accurately was depicted on most of them coastline with navigational hazards.

Starting from the beginning of the XIX century, portolan charts studied and used in various studies. One of the interesting research directions of these charts is the toponymy indicated on them. The study of toponyms on these charts were engaged many scientists, but almost all of the study are the use of one to ten portolan charts in this aspect. Works, which examines individual the toponyms on a number of portolan charts actually small, and in the Black Sea region has been studied mainly north and west coasts. Here it is possible submit works of Keppen of 1837 (9 portolan charts) [76, c.156-157], Brun (8 portolan charts) [44, c.74-77] etc. There are works in which study one or more of toponyms in a dozen portolan charts, maps and other sources. For example, Shakhmatov studied the toponyms «Varangolimen» and «Rossofar» by 44 portolan charts and 6 maps [123], Kustova used in their studies 5 portolan charts [11] and etc.

The main drawback of the works, where are everything the toponyms on region of Black Sea and Sea of Azov, is the lack of justification in the localization of certain of toponyms, and where it is available, usually only for certain areas, the complete absence of cartographic analysis, and in fact the portolan chart - is primarily a map. Historiography of the study of toponyms using these charts is in almost every serious study [44; 86; 119, c.21-26], so we will not give it here in connection with that the integral of a separate study of toponyms on the basis of a large number of maps or

portolan charts on the whole region of Black Sea and Sea of Azov still has not been done.

Is separately possible say about names of seas and names of regions of this area. Many researchers refer to them, although the real research on this topic in the world literature there is practically no.

The purpose of this work is to fill these gaps. Based on retrieved data in this work already possible be critical to deciphering of toponyms on separate portolan charts by different scientists. In fact the portolan charts - is primarily a handwritten maps, but not everyone's handwriting is possible with sufficient certainty make out, and if still take into account the effect of time on the preservation of the originals, it is not surprising to err, not knowing the general trend of writing toponym. As a result of this work, these trends can be seen with the naked eye. And here it is possible have already make some discoveries that can not be determined by individual charts. For example, the the toponym «co castro» (near modern Arakli, Turkey) on chart of the Black Sea from «Atlante Mediceo», which dates of 1351 (by calendar from this atlas). This toponym appears only on this chart of 299 and can be translated as «my castle». And the in this atlas on all charts are marked flags of only Genoese colony (therefore attributed to the school of Genoa). But in this case it is possible to determine the customer of this atlas. Castle near Arakli is one, and its owners during this period must be known by archive data. And the from here you can have already reasonable datting this atlas, but not for the first year of the calendar that begins with a round date and a multiple of 50 years, but this is the work of historians. Such a finding could be made only through the work in this volume. Perhaps there are other.

More can be said about the general trend of the study of toponyms on portolan charts, and on the other ancient maps. This trend is the application to study of each place name, without attempting a comparative analysis in their application. In this paper we propose method for analyzing application of toponyms on maps based on the proposed classification of compared of toponyms on different maps and evaluation comparing by the coefficient of identity. The proposed coefficient allows you to make an unbiased quantitative assessment of compared maps with the possibility of preliminary findings on authorship, location and period of the creation of maps without these attributes. Practical examples are given in this study and other studies. [57; 58]

This work provides a basis for opportunities of further research of portolan charts and other maps, in particular the identification of schools and determine the linguistic features, comparison of toponyms of this region with other maps of this and other eras and many other destinations. The proposed method can be used to study how of portolan charts, and other types of maps for any region of the world.

The results will be more convincing if the work will be extended to all regions of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast of Europe and Africa, which are includes, by definition, Nordenskjold, «normal portolan».

Introduction

In this study was able to collect and decrypt the toponyms on the 299 of 700 extant in the world of portolan charts, which depicted a region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov [62] (According to some data [16, c.XXIV] to have survived only about 5700 portolan charts for all regions of the world). Used in present work charts are listed in Appendix I, in chronological order with the date, place of manufacture, and the so-called cartographical of schools. The cartographers of portolan charts usually worked in the style of one school, but charts were produced sometimes in other cities. In the table also submitted by the total number of toponyms on each chart in the study region, excluding the names of seas and names of regions. In separate columns indicated the presence of attributes (legends on charts or in the Atlas of charts) the date and point of creation.

Toponyms in the book are listed in the order they appear on the portolan chart, from the Bosphorus Strait and further along the coast counterclockwise. In this direction, the coast is usually described in the written portolans. Coast conditionally divided into 20 parts. For each part of the coast is given fragment of one of the portolan charts on this area and the corresponding fragment of the modern chart. Fragments are not to scale and are arranged in a convenient form for comparison. Toponyms on the charts, in accordance with Appendix I, are shown in the Table for each Part with reference to the corresponding a modern toponyms, in the Table are listed modern toponyms in Roman letters, in accordance with current official marine charts of Ukraine. All toponyms in the tables are given in capital letters, for ease of comparison. Toponyms marked on charts in red, in the Table are highlighted and italicized (for black-and-white version). It should be noted, and one more feature of writing of toponyms, namely, on many portolan charts the toponyms, consisting of two or three words, often written together, therefore, for ease of identification in the Table are divided into two, three words, as is customary on most of charts. Symbol «?» is are listed the toponyms that are difficult or impossible to read when using existing copies of the originals. Indicated cells in the Table the toponyms through the sign «/» means, that in this area was indicated several of toponyms in the corresponding order on the chart. In square brackets are difficult to read the toponyms, or part thereof.

Analysis of toponyms submitted after each the Table in sequential order according to the Table. The analysis consists of several items, namely:

«*Toponimic analysis*» showing all the spellings of toponyms on the test charts with allocation the most commonly used spelling of the toponym, and, if it is selected on the charts, its highlighted in red. Thus, in this analysis, the toponyms are listed are not given geo-referenced, but only on formal grounds similar the toponyms in this area. In this analysis took into account that, due to their own circumstances, some cartographers localized separate groups of toponyms in their own way, different from others.

Displaying the first and last use of this of the toponym on the test charts and in what form, as well as the time frame (on the test charts) use of the most commonly used form of the of the toponym;

Based on the analysis results are coefficients of *applications*, *variation* and *use*. *Coefficient of applications* represents the ratio of charts, on which was listed the toponym, to the total number of investigated charts (299). The larger the this indicator - the greater is the number of investigated portolan charts was indicated this toponym.

Coefficient of variation indicates the ratio of the total number of used spelling variants of the toponym to the total number charts, on which it was indicated. The smaller this indicator - the less spelling variants of this of the toponym was used on study portolan charts.
Coefficient of use indicates the ratio of the use of one (maximum on the number of) variants of writing of the toponym to the total number of charts, on which was indicated this toponym. The larger the this indicator - into the larger cases used this spelling of the toponym;

«*Description*» which provides a cartographical analysis of the location of the toponym on portolan charts, its corresponds to the location on modern charts; historical information about the area and, if possible, about the origin of the toponym;

In a slightly modified form of this technique has been applied to the names of seas and names of regions, belonging to the region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov in Part 21.

At the end of each of Part given «Consolidated list of place names». Full consolidated list of toponyms given in the Conclusion.

When interpreting and describing of the toponyms also used the descriptions and the written portolanes of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov different eras, such as by Strabo (I c.) [109], Arrian (II c.) [1], Michael of Rhodes (XV c.) [22], Evliya Çelebi (XVII c.) [77], P.A. Tolstoy (1706) [111], etc. When using these sources were adopted following units:

1.	Strabo	Roman mile	1480 m	
		Stadium (Attic)	177,6 m	
		Stadium (Olympic)	192,27 m	[109, c.636]
2.	Periplus of Arrian	Stadium	157,7 m	[27, c.29-30]
3.	The book of Michael of Rhodes	mile	1,74 km	[22, c.623]
4.	Tolstoy P.A.	Italian mile	1,8669 km	[111, c.117]

Part 1. From Üsküdar (Istanbul) to Eregli

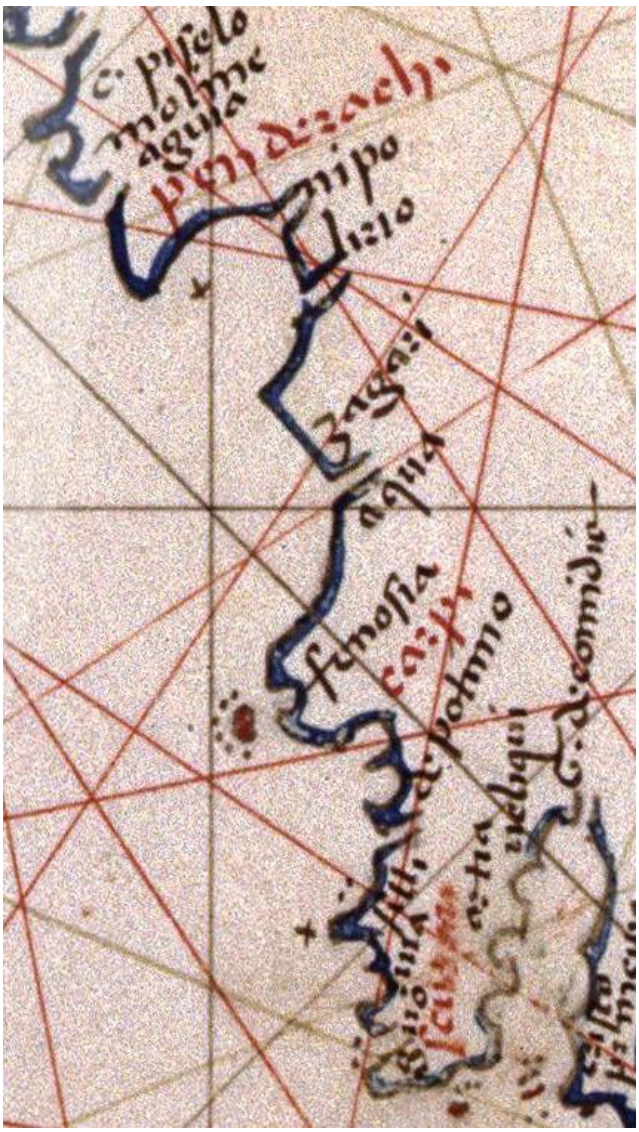

Fig. 1.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea, Agnese, Battista, 8 May 1545

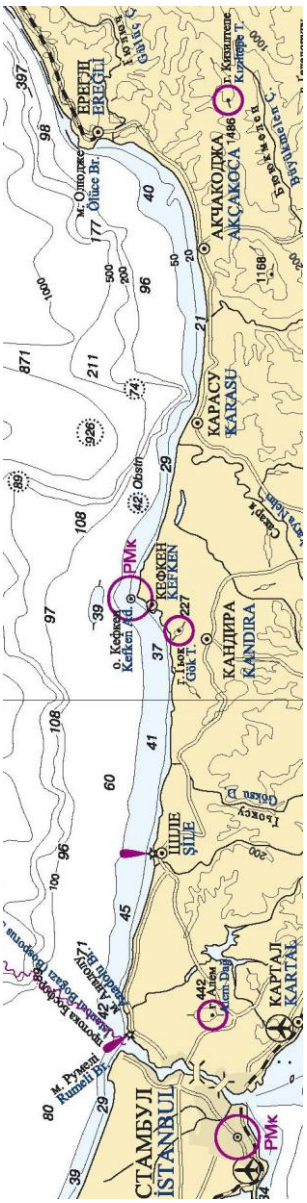

Fig.1.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №1

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
1		giro		silli	diapotamo	carpi	fenoxia		zagari			viopoli	ponte arachia
2													
3	scutar	giro	riua	sili	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
4	scutar	giro	riua	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
5	scutar	giro	riua	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
6	scutar	giro	ruia	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
7	scutar	giro	riua	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenoxia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
8	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenoxia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
9		giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
10	scutar	giro	riua	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
11	scutar	giro	riua	sili	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenoxia		zagari		lirio	nipi	*punta rachia*
12	?	?	?	silli	dipotamo	*carpi*	fenosia		?		?	nipi	*punta rachia*
13	scutari	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*pontarachia*
14	scutari	giro	riua	sili	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
15	scutari	giro	riua	sili	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
16	scuta		riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
17	scutari	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
18	scutar	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia		çagani		lirio	nipo	*ponraqia*
19	scutar	algiro		xirlli	mimo	*carpy*	fenoxia	aqua	çagary		lirio	nipo	*ponta raqia*
20	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depoti[n]o	*carpi*	fenossia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*punta rachia*
21	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
22	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
23	scutari	*giro*	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	farnaxia		zagan		lirio	nipo / corie	*ponta rana*
24		algiro		c. scilli	de potimo	*carpi*	ya.farna[xia]		zagam		limo	nipo	*ponto raquia*
25	scutar	*giro*	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zacari		lirio	nipo	*ponta raquia*
26	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	ffonossia		zagary		lirio	nipo	*punta rachia*
27	scutar					carpi	fenosia	fuco de gocano			fuco de caleda		p̃ũcta raq̃a
28		giro	qinli		depotimo / scoauaq	*carpi*	y. fenosia		gagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta raqa*
29	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*punta rachia*
30	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagam		lirio	nipo	*pende rachia*
31	scuta	giro	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fornosia		zagora		lirio	nipo	*punta rachia*
32	scutari	giro		silli	deuotimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta raqui*
33	scutar	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenossia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
34	scutari	c.giro			depotimo	*charpi*	c. fenosia		zagan			nipo	*ponta rachia*
35	scutari	lalgiro		cauo scilli	depotimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		çagam		limo	nipo	*ponte raquia*
36	[scutari]	[giro]	[riua]	c. silli	[depotimo]	*carpi*	[ya. farnaxia]		?		[lirio]	nipo	*ponta raqa*
37	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*p[...] rana*

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
38	lerca	giro	rina	silli		*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*penta rachia*
39	scutari	*algiro*		c. scilli	d' potimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		çagani		limo	nipo	*ponta raqa*
40	scutari	giro	riua	sili	potimo	*carpi*	fornasi	aqua	zagar		irio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
41	cutti	algiro	riua	sili	potamo / castrom	*charpi*	farmasia	zagani	limo	sco filliron	sco iacomo	nnipo	*ponta rachia*
42	scutari y.	giro	riua	silly	dipotimo	*charpi*	ya. farnaxia		zagor .y.		liros	nipo	*ponta rachia*
43	?	?	ripia	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*punta rachia*
44	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		zagari		liros	nipo	*ponta rachia*
45	scutari	giro	raua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenocia		zagam		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
46	scuttari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenocia		zag[ua]		lirio	nipo	*p. rachia*
47	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		zagari		liros	nipo	*ponta rachia*
48	scutari	lalgiro		c. scilli	potimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia	?	çagani		limo	nipo	*ponta raqa*
49	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*charpi*	y. farnaxia		zagari		liros	nipo	*ponta rachia*
50	scutari	algiro		c. scilli	potimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		zagani		limo	nipo	*ponta rachia*
51	scutar	?		c. scilli	potimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxia		zagani		limo	nipo	*ponta raqa*
52	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zaga		lirio	nipo	*potarachia*
53	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	ỹ. farnaxia		zagari		limo	nipo	*ponta rachia*
54		giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagu		lirio	nipo	*ponda raquia*
55	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
56	santari	giro	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fonoxia		zalani		lirico	nipa	*ponta raqui*
57	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo		fenosia		çagari		limo	nippo	penderachia
58	scutari	giro	riua	silli	de petima	*carpi*	fenosia		zagari		lirio	nipo	*pende rachia*
59		giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p.rana*
60	?	[giro]		cauo schili	dipotimo / stra[…]qu	*capri*	[ya. farnaxia]		[…]ari		limo	nippo	*ponta rachia*
61	scuri	giro	riua		depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxi	aq̃	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
62	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
63	?	giro	riua			*carpi*			zag[…]		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
64	[scutario]	[giro]	[riua]				ya. f[arnax]ia				l[irio]	n[ipo]	*pen[de]rachia*
65	scutari	giro	riua	[silli]	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
66	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
67	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
68	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
69	sutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
70	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
71	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
72	scutari	giro	riua	?	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
73	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	dapontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
74	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
75	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
76	scutari												

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
77	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nippo	*pe derachia*
78	scu[tario]	giro	riua	c. sc[hilli]	de[pon]timo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nip[p]o	*penderachia*
79	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
80		giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*charpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çachari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
81	scutari	giro	riua	sili	dipotimo		fenoxio	aqua	zarac		lirio	nipo	*penderxia*
82	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia		zagari		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
83		girro	riua		di patimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. racia*
84	*scutario*	giro	riua	capo schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	cagari		limo	nipo	*porto penderacha*
85	*scutari*	giro	riua	capo schilli	depotimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	cagari		limo	nipo	*porto pendera*
86	*scutari*	girro	riua	capo schilli	depotimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	cagari		limo	nipo	*penderachia*
87	*scutari*	algiro		capo schilli	de potimo	*carpi*	ya. farnaxio		zagam		limo	nippo	*ponta raquia*
88	*scutari*	*algira*		c. schilli	depotimo	*carpi*	issola farnaxio		gazam		limo	nipo	*ponta raquia*
89	scutari	giro		silli	de potimo	*carpi*	ixolla farnaxia		zagori		lirios	nipo	*porto raquia*
90	giro	scutario	riua	c. de schilli	depotimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia		zagam		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
91	scutari					*carpi*			zagari		lirio		*pen de rachia*
92		antali		sila	dipotimo	*carpia*	fenoxia	aqua	*zaguari*	zagari	lirio	nipo	*pem de rachi*
93	scuta[rie]	sito	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	carpi	fenoxia		çagari		limo	nippo	penderachia
94	[scutario]	[giro]	[riua]	[sili]	dipotimo		fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*penderacha*
95	scutari	largiro	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	farnaxia		zagan	cortur	lirio	nipo	*ponta rana*
96	scuta	giro	riua	sili	depotimo	*carpi*	femosia		çagam		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
97	scutari	lagiro			d potimo	*carpi*	y.fenoxia		zagan		lirio	nipo	*ponta raqa*
98	scutari	giro			d potimo	*carpi*	[y.farnaxia]	aqua	zagari		lirio	[nipo]	*ponta raqa*
99	s[cuta]ro	?	?	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	f[…]noxia		zagari		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
100	scutari	*algiro*		cano salli	depotimo	*charpi*	ya.farnaxia		gaçim		limo	nippo	*ponta rachia*
101		giro		selli	d'potimo	*carpi*		aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*ponta raqa*
102	scutari	*algiro*		c. scili	d'potimo	*carpi*	i. farnasia		gaçan		limo	nipo	*ponta raquia*
103	scuta	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nipo	*penderachia*
104	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipotimo	*carpi*	ya.farnaxia		zagari		liros	nipo	*ponta rachia*
105	scutari		riua	sili	depotino	*carpi*	fenosia		zagani		lirio	nipo	*ponta rachia*
106	scutari	giro	riua	cilli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosie		zagua		lirio	nipo	*pa. rachia*
107	scutari	giro	riua	silli	dipatimo	*torpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagori		lirio	nipo	*p. racia*
108	stuttaica	c. giro	riua	sicira	potticoi	*carpi*	foracixie	aquali	[…]nopoli		liora	?	*por byzona*
109	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
110	scuari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. rana*
111	scuttario	giro	riua	casali	depottimo	*carpi*	fenosia		zisam		liroho	nipa	*pontta raquia*
112													
113	[scutario]	[giro]	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	[afouxia]	aqua	çagari		lirio	nippo	*penderachia*
114	scutaro	*lalgiro*		mogali	depotimo	*carpi*	ysola finoxia		çargaim	depotimo	limo	nipo	*pentaraqa*

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
115	scutaro	giro	riua	cauo schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	cagari		limo	nipo	*porto penderacha*
116	scutari	*algiro*		cauo salli	depotimo	*carppi*	ya. de lafarnaxia		çagam		limo	nippo	*ponte rachia*
117	scutario	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
118	scutari	*lalgiro*		cauo sali	depotemo / strauiqui	*carpi*	la farnaxia		çagam		limo	nippo	*ponte raquia*
119					carpo	depon[…]nio	c. stranoxia	aqua	zagari		liro	impo	
120				riu sili	depotimo	*carpi*		aqua	zagari		lirio	impo	*pta nasia*
121	scutario	giro	riua	sili	d'potimo	*carpi*	fenozia	aqz	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pendarach*
122	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
123	stutari							aqua	zagar				pto aixa
124						*calpi*			zagari		liro	nipo	*penderachia*
125	scutari	giro	riua	c. de schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	fenoxia		çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
126	?			stilli	dipotimo	carpi	finoxia		zangnar		luoro	impo	pindirachia
127	*stutari*	giro			cacam		*fenoxio*	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. raixa*
128	scutalui	giro	[riua]	sili	depotinio	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	impo	
129	scutar	riua	stillo	schilo	depotimo	*carpi*	finoxia		çangari		limo	nip[o]	*pendirar*
130	scutari	algiro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	lafenoxia		çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
131													
132			riua	stilli	lipotimo	carpi	finoxia		zangnar		luoro	*lumpe*	pindirachia
133	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zagary		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
134				silli	depotimo	*carpy*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. racia*
135				sili	dipotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pendaracssia*
136	scutara	algiro	riua	c. schili / scihily	c. de pontimo		lafenosa	aqua	çargari		limo	lippo	
137						*carpi*				*p. naxia*			
138	?		?	sili	dipotimo	*carpi*	f[eno]xio	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p. naxia*
139					lipotimo	carpi	finoxia		zangari		luoro	*nipo*	*pindarach*
140	schutari	giro	riua	silli	de potimo		fenossia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pendirachia*
141	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
142	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pena racha*
143	scutari	giro	riua	silli	d'potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen d'rachia*
144	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	d'potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
145	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depontimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de ra'chia*
146	scutari	giro	riua	c. schilli	de potimo	*charpi*	lafenoxia	aqua	çagari		limo	nippo	*pende[rachia]*
147	scutario	algiro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	fenosia		çagari		limo	nippo	*penderachia*
148	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
149	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
150	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
151	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
152		*giro*	rio			care		aqua	zagary		llirio	impo	p. nasia
153	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
154	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
155	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
156	*scutario*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
157	*scutario*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachi*
158	scutari	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
159				r: selli		*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zagari		lliro	impo	*pta nasia*
160	scutari	giro		silli	di potino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaquari		lirio	nipo	*pon de rache*
161		gir		riu sille			fenozia		zagari		lirior	impo	*p.nacia*
162		?		?			fenoxia	aqua	zagari		llirio		*p. nasia*
163	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
164	*scutari*	giro		silli	de potimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen derachia*
165	*scutari*	algiro	riua	sili	depotimo	carpi	la fen	aqua	zagagi		lir[…]	nipo	*pen de rachia*
166													*pede*
167	scutari	giro	riua	c. schili	de pontimo	*carpi*	lafenoxia		çagari		limo	nippo	*pen de rachia*
168	scutari	algiro	riua	chili	de pontimo	*carpi*	laffenoxia	aqua	çagari			nipolimo	*pendarachia*
169	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
170	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	carpi	fonosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	pen de rachia
171	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fonosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
172	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
173	scutario	giro	riua	c. schilli	depontimo	*carpi*	fenoxia		çagari		limo	nippo	*penderach[a]*
174		giro		r: seli	pemio	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	zazari		lirio		p. nasia
175	stutulurca	giro		sili	depotino	carpi	fenoxia	aqua	zacari	p. naxia	lirio	impio	
176				sico	potamo	carpy			zagari	p. micia			raclnia
177			riua	ciri	dipottamo	*carpi*	fenosia	zachari	zachary		lirio	nipi	*puntta rachia*
178	*scutari*	algyro	riua	c. schili	depotimo	carpi	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nipo	*pen de rachia*
179					?	?	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nipo	*pe de rachia*
180		ioia			depotinio	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	limpo	
181		ioia		silo	depotinio	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	nipo	*limpo*
182	scutari	giro		silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rac*
183						carpi			zagari		lirio		
184	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotino	*carpi*	fenozia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen da raquia*
185													
186	scutari	algiro	riua	c. schilli		*carpi*	fenoxia		çagari		nipolimo		*pendarachia*
187	scutari	[algiro]	riua	c. schili	depotimo	carpi	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nipo	pen de rachia
188	sehora	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaquari		lirio	nipo	*pon de rache*
189	sehora	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaquari		lirio	nipo	*pon de rache*
190	s[ehora]	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaquari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rache*
191	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaquari		lirio	nipo	*pon de race*
192		ioia		silli	depontino	*carpi*		aqua	zagaria	*p. naxi*	lirio	linpo	

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
193				silli	depontino	*carpi*		aqua	zagaria	*p. naxia*	lirio	lipo	
194	scutari	algiro	riua	g. schili	depontimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	çagari			nipolimo	*pendarachia*
195	scutari		riua	g. schili		*carpi*	fenoxia		çagari			nipolimo	*pendarachia*
196	scutari	?	?	c. schili	depotimo	carpi	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nipo	*pen de rachia*
197		ioia	rine		d'potinia	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	liro	linpo	
198	?				depotinia	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	limpo	
199	scutari	algiro	riua	c.dischili	depotimo	carci	la fenoxia	acqua	zagari		lomo	nipo	penderachia
200		ioia	rine		depotinia	*carpi*	finesia	aqua	zagari		lirio	inpo	p: derachia
201			rido		depöto	*carpi*						impe	*pötanasi*
202					depotinia	*cari*	fexoxia	aqua	*p. nasia*	zagarin		*limpo*	limposirio
203				sili	ipotimo	*carpi*	fenoxia	aqua	*zagari*		lirio	impo	*pendarachi*
204	slutaca	giro		sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. nasia*	lirio	impo	
205	scutari		c. riua	schili	depotimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	acqua	zagari		limo	nipo	penderachia
206		ioia	rine		depotinia	*carpi*	finexia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*p: derachia*
207	scutari	algira	riua	scili	depotimo	*carpi*	la fenoxia	aqua	zagari		limo	nipo	penderachia
208	*scutari*	algiro	riua	sili	depotimo	carpi	la fenoxia	aqua	zagani		lirio	nipo	*p: rachia*
209	scutari	algiro	riua	dischili	depotimo	carci	la fenaxia	acqua	zagari		lomo	nipo	penderachia
210	scutari	algiro	riua	c. dischili	depotimo	carci	la fenaxia	acqua	zagari		lomo	nipo	penderachia
211	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenosio	aquoa	zaguari		lirio	nipo	*ponderacho*
212			rido		depöto	carpi	feno				liro	impce	*potanasia*
213		giro		silli	cipocino	carpi	fenoxio	aqua	gazari		limo	nippo	penderache
214	*scutari*	algiro	riua		depotimo	carpi	la fenoxia	aqua	zagagni		lirio	nipo	*penderachia*
215		ioie		cilli	depotinio	*carpis*		aqua	zagaria	*p. naxia*	lirio	linpio	
216			rido		depöto	*carpi*	feno				liro	impe	*potanasi*
217		ioia	rine		depotinia	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	inpo	
218			rido		depomto	carpi	feno				liro	impe	*pontanasia*
219	stutulurca	ioia		silli	d'potinio			aqua	zagari	*p. naxi*	lirio	limpo	
220	lurca	yoya			depotinio	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	impio	
221	lurca	yoya			depotinio	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	impio	
222	*schutari*	s: crosa	riua	schili		*carpi*	lafonisia	aqua	cabari		nipolimo		*pan de ragia*
223	lurca	yoya			depotinio	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	impio	
224		giro				carpi			zaga	c. unastacia	linar		
225	scotari			sili	depotimo	*carpi*	fenexia	aqua	zagari	*p. nasia*	lirio	impo	
226	*scutari*	giro			?	*carpi*	nar[…]	aq[…]		nipolimo	pan de raqia	liua	mili[…]
227	stutulurca	ioia			depotimio	*carpi*		laqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	limpo	
228	lurca	yoya			depotinia	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	impio	
229	scudareto	algiro	rine		dipotinia	*carpi*	finexia	aqua	zagari		lirio	inpio	*pen derachia*
230	scutari	giro		si[l]i	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zaguari		lirio	nipo	ponderache
231	statalulca			s. silli	depotino	*carpi*		aqua	zadra	*p. naxia*		limpo	

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
232	scotari	giro		silli	depotino	*carpi*	fenosio	aqoa	zaguari		*lirio*	nipo	*ponderache*
233	scutari	derlia	giri	sirli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenocio		zacari		liro	nipo	*ponderac*
234	stataluria	ioia			depotinio	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
235	statalurca	ioia			depotenio	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio	lim	
236	scutari	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	p. nazia	lirio	limpo	
237	scutari	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aquoa	zagari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
238	stutalurca	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
239	stutalurca	ioia			depotimio	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
240	scutari	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aquoa	zagari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
241	stutulurca	ioia			depotinio	carpi		lacqua	zangari	p. na[rr]ia	lirio	limpo	
242	stuturluca	gioia			depotenio	*carpi*		lacqua	zangari	*p. nazzia*	lirio	limpo	
243	scutari	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aquoa	zagari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
244	stutalurca	ioia			depotinio	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
245	scutari	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aquoa	zagari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
246	scutari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	acoa	zagari		lirio	nipo	
247	stutalurca	ioia			depotimio	*carpi*		laqua	zagari	*p. nazia*	lirio	limpo	
248	[s]tanurca	ioia			depotinio	*capis*	tapi	laqua	zagari				
249	stanurca	ioia			depotinio	*capis*		laqua	zangari	*p: na*			
250	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
251	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
252	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
253	scutari			ssilli	lipotimo	carpi	finoxia		zangnari		luoro	*nipo*	*pindiracha*
254	*scutari*	giro	riua	silli	depotino	carpi	fenosia	aqua	*zagari*		lirio	nipo	pendarachia
255	*scutari*	*algiro*	riua	sili	depotino	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pendarachia*
256	*schutari*	s: cro[sa]		stili		*carpi*					luoro	anipo	*panderachia*
257	schutari	s: crosa	riua	stili	zarian	*lipotimo*	carpi	auari				nipomo	*pondarachia*
258		yoya	rine		depotinia	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. naxia*	lirio	linpio	
259	scotari	giro		silli	dipotino	*carpi*	fenoxio	aquoa	zachari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rachia*
260		algiro	xiellz		[di]camo		fonoxia	aqua	çagienis		leno	nipo	
261	scutari	giro	riua	silli	depotimo	*carpi*	fenosia	aqua	zagari		lirio	nipo	*pen de rac*
262	stanurca	ioia				*cappis*		laqua	zangari	lario	*p. nazia*	limpo	
263						*caifi*	*lafenoxia*		zagari		lamo	chia	pondara
264	stanurca	ioia			depotinio	*capis*		laqua		p. nazia			
265	stutalurca	ioia			depotenio	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lirio		
266	?	?		?	?	*carpi*	fenexia	?	?	*?*	?		
267	stutalu[…]				depot[…]	*carpi*				*p. nazia*			
268	cataler				diapotino	*carpi*		laqua		p. nasin	larro		
269	stutalurca	ioia			depotimo	*carpi*		laqua	zangari	*p. naxia*	lirio	limpo	
270	stutalurca	gioia			depotimo	*carpi*		aqua	zagari	*p. nacia*	lirio	linpo	
271	shuttaretto				diponitt	*carep*	candria		comich	branderegro			
272	stutalurca	gioia			depitinio	*carpi*		laqua	*p: nacsia*	zacari	lirio	limpo	

No	Üsküdar	Anadolu burun	Iriva	Şile	Yesilçay	Kerpe	Kefken adalar	Harmankaya Br.	Sakarya	Buyukmelen D.	Akçakoca	Alapli	Eregli
273	stutalu	giaia			depotino	*carpi*							
274		goia			dopolino	*carpi*		laqua	zacari	p. nesio	lirio	limpo	
275	stanurca	ioia			depotinio	*cappis*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lario	limpo	
276	s: giorgio					capis	tamastro	fenoxia	zagari				*penderachia*
277	stanurio	ioia			depotimo	*cappis*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lario	limpo	
278													
279	*ceutari*									p. naxia	*lirio*		
280	scuttarutta				deponito	*c: carri*		cagari	camiuach	brenderogro	lirro	lippo	*pandarossa*
281	stutalurca	gioia			depotinio	*calpi*		laqua	zancari	*p. nacia*	lirio	limpo	
282									zagari			nipo	*pen de rachia*
283	scota	giro		sili	dipotino	carpi	fenosio	aqua	zaguari		lirao	nipo	ponte racho
284	stanurca	ioia			depotinio	*capis*		laqua	zangari	*p. nazia*	lario	limpo	
285	stanurca	joicy				*capis*							
286	stanorca	gio				*capi*							
287	stutalurca	gioia			depotinio	*carpi*		laqua	zancari	*p. nacia*	lirio	limpo	
288	scuttarutta				deponito	*c:capri*		cagari	camuach	brenderogro	lerro	lippo	*pandarossa*
289	scuttarutta				deponito	*c: carri*		[ca]gari	camiuach	brenderogro	[lir]ro	lippo	*pandarossa*
290	*escuderi*				depotenio	*capis*			zangari	*p. nazia*		limpo	
291	stanurca				depo[…]o	*capis*		la[…]	zangari	*p. nazia*	lario	limpo	
292	escuderi				depot[eni]o	*capis*			[zan]gari	*p. nazia*			
293	*p. scuderi*					*capis*			zungari	*p. naria*			
294	escuderi	ipia				*capris*	laque	pla[g]es	*sangani*	p. nasia	lairo	limopa	
295	scutari			silli	[de]potimo	carpi	[feno]sia	aqua	zagari		lario	nipo	[pen] d' rachia
296	*escuderi*			galina	deminiara				zangari	*p. nazia*			
297		yoya			depotimo	carpi	fenexia	aqua	zagari	p. naxia	lirio	impio	
298													
299													

Üsküdar

Toponymic analysis:

The total of 45 spellings variants. Including: scutari 114, scutario 24, scutar 14, stutalurca 10, stanurca 8, stuturluca 5, escuderi 4, lurca 4, schutari 4, scuta 4, scotari 3, scuttarutta 3, scutaro 2, sehora 2, stutari 2, cataler 1,ceutari 1, cutti 1, lerca 1, p. scuderi 1, s: giorgio 1, santari 1, scota 1, scuari 1, scudareto 1, scuri 1, scutalui 1, scutara 1, scutari y. 1, scutarie 1, scutaro 1, scuttari 1, scuttario 1, sehora 1, shuttaretto 1, slutaca 1, stanorca 1, stanurio 1, statalulca 1, stataluria 1, statalurca 1, stutalu 1, stutalu[…] 1, stuttaica 1, sutario 1, ? 8.

It had first designated as «scutar» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «scutari» had first used by Petrus Vesconte, c.1321, Italy, Venice, for the last time of this form of this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «scutario» had first used by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «escuderi» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseille (Marseille). Total set of 244 portolan charts from total 299 (82%). The index of variation 18,4%. The index of use 46,7%.

Description.

This place name on portolan charts represents the area of the Asian shore of the Bosphorus Strait, its main part. Now it is a part of Istanbul. Üsküdar located on the place of the town Chrysopolis (*Greek*: Χρυσόπολις), which in turn was a suburb of Chalcedon (*Greek*: Χαλκηδων, now Kadıköy). Chrysopolis was founded in the 7th century BC by ancient Greek colonists from Megara as «Chrysopolis» (*Greek*: Χρυσόπολις), meaning («golden city»), a few decades before Byzantium was founded on the opposite shore. According to an ancient Greek geographer, the city received the name Chrysopolis because the Persian empire had there a gold depository or because it was associated with Agamemnon and Chryseis' son Chryses, while according to an 18th-century writer it received the name because of the excellence of its harbor. The city was used as a harbor and shipyard and was an important staging post in the wars between the Greeks and Persians. In 410 BC Chrysopolis was taken by the Athenian general Alcibiades, and the Athenians used it thenceforth to charge a toll on ships coming from and going to the Black Sea. Long overshadowed by its neighbor Chalcedon during the Hellenistic and Roman period, it maintained its identity and increased its prosperity until it surpassed Chalcedon. Due to its less favorable location with respect to the currents of the Bosporus, however, it never surpassed Byzantium. Üsküdar was originally called of «Skoutarion» (*Byzantine Greek* Σκουτάριον) during the Byzantine Empire. This word may have been used to describe the shields that guards used that were made of leather. This is believed because the word scutari means «raw tanned leather». Others who visited the area called it Eksüdar or Escutaire.

Toponym of type «stutulurca» appeared most likely due to a bug cartographers at a misreading of the charts of the two neighboring toponyms «scutari» and «lurca», with the list of names has not been used, namely the portolan chart. For the first time this confusion occurs on the chart by Banet Panades, 1557, which indicates the toponym «stutulurca» and possibly in by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, both belong to the school of the island of Majorca.

Anadolu Br.

Toponymic analysis:

The total of 23 spellings variants. Including: giro 141, ioia 30, algiro 25, yoya 6, gioia 5, largiro 5, s: crosa 3, algira 2, c. giro 2, girro 2, algyro 1, antali 1, derlia 1, giaia 1, gio 1, gir 1, goia 1, ioie 1, ipia 1, joicy 1, lagiro 1, riua 1, sito 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «giro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «giro» was first used by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy (Genoa). In the form of «ioia» was first used by Jaume Oliues, 1559, Messina (Messina). The last time the place-name in the form of «ipia» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseille, (Toulon). Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (81%). The index of variation 9,5%. The index of use 58,5%.

Fig. 1.3. Area of Scutar. Fragment of a map: Nieuwe paskaart van de geheele Swarte Zee -- beginnende van Constantinopolen tot Azak, Iohannes van Keulen, 1695. From: De groote nieuwe vermeerderde zee-atlas, ofte water-waereld ... / door Gerard van Keulen, &c. t'Amsterdam : by Gerard von Keulen ..., 1708.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the cape in the Black Sea on the Asian coast of the Bosphorus Strait. On modern charts this cape corresponds to Cape Anadolu. [140] he origin of the place name is unknown, however, it can be assumed that in this area is the famous sanctuary of Jupiter Urius, ie Euanemos, which by virtue of its well-known sometimes simply called Hiero, ie sanctuary, holy. It was near Keaney on the Asian shore of the Strait of 120 stadia (19 km) from the Byzantine. [1; 30] A visit to the sanctuary, and was the beginning of navigation in Pontus. Hence led the countdown and distances. This famous sanctuary has not been preserved to the present day. In its place near the modern village of Anadolu Kavagny was built a medieval fortress (Anadolu from Turkish means Anatolia (*Greek* literally: - East and Anatolia often called Asian possessions Turkey). Inside the walls of this fortress found the remains of architectural structures of the temple of Jupiter Urius. [27, p.36] Toponym «giro» consonant with the name of the sanctuary (Hiero). The location of this place-name, including with respect

to the previous (Scutari), can be seen on the map by Keulen, 1695 (fig.1.3). At Cape has Yoros Castle fortress, which was built by Emperor Manuel Comnenus (1143-1180). Presumably, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus was also a fortress, to the it stretches the circuit to protect the Strait of attack warships. The Byzantines, the Genoese and the Ottomans fought for this strategic point for many years. It was conquered by the Ottomans (together with the strength of Şile) in 1305, but they could not hold it for a long time. In 1348, the Genoese took the fortress, restore dominion over the trade routes of the Black Sea. But, at the end of the XIV century Ottomans re-capture the fortress and establish full control over the Anatolian shore of the Bosphorus. Bayezid I «The Lightning» took the castle in 1391, coming up with a large military force from the Kocaeli. Another Anadolu Hisar fortress located on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus, where the river Goksu, called in ancient times Aretos, empties into the Strait. Fortifications built in 1394 by the orders of Sultan Bayezid I, who sought to capture Constantinople. This building, also known as Guzelce Hisar (güzel - beautiful, hisar - Fortress) was built at the narrowest part of the Bosphorus (700 m). An important factor in choosing a site for the construction of fortifications and was the presence of a source of fresh water - rivers Goksu (in ancient times called Calycadnus).

Iriva (Çayağzı)

Toponymic analysis:

The total of 13 spelling variants. Including: ruia 137, rine 6, rido 4, c. riua 1, giri 1, qinli 1, raua 1, rina 1, rio 1, ripia 1, stillo 1, xiellz 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «riua» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «riua» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Antonio Millo, 1583, Italy, Venice. In the form of «rine» was first used by Martines Joan, 1567, Italy, Messina (Messina). The last time the place-name in the form of «giri» set by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples. Total set of 160 portolan charts from total 299 (53,5%). The index of variation 8,1%. The index of use 85,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers of the mouth of the river on the Asian shore of the Black Sea, the first after the Bosporus. Before the mouth in the sea listed two fatty point (surface danger). On modern charts this mouth of the river corresponds to the Iriva river, before the Cape, on the east side of the river, to the sea leaving two rocks (in the form of capes). [140, 160] Place-name is derived from the ancient Greek name of the river Rivas (Rhebas) (present-day Iriva), which is mentioned by Arrian in his Periplus. Iriva - the river, located in the area of Istanbul on the Asian coast. Petro Tolstoy description this place in 1706: «From the mouth (Bosphorus) right to the east, to the country, name of Natoli, there is one island near the coast, name of Riva, from this mouth 5 Italian miles (9 km), where there is a small marina and, which can not enter the vehicle or other large ships: becouse this marina for small caiques and other boats». [111, p.69]

Place-name probably means the Greek «settlement on the edge of the water», or swamp.

Şile

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 44 spelling variants. Including: silli 90, sili 28, c. schilli 24, c. schili 6, c. scilli 5, capo schilli 4, c. de schilli 2, cilli 2, g. schili 2, schili 2, stili 2, stilli 2, c. dischili 1, c. scili 1, c. silli 1, cano salli 1, casali 1, cauo sali 1, cauo salli 1, cauo schili 1, cauo schilli 1, cauo scilli 1, chili 1, ciri 1, dischili 1, galina 1, mogali 1, r: seli 1, r: selli 1, riu sili 1, riu sille 1, s. silli 1, schilo 1, scili 1, scihily 1, selli 1, sicira 1, sico 1, sila 1, silly 1, silo 1, sirli 1, ssilli 1, xirlli 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «silli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «silli» was first used by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «sili» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «galina» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseille (Marseille). Total set of 203 portolan charts from total 299 (68%). The index of variation 21,7%. The index of use 44,3%.

Specifies together with the word «capo» (*ital*. cape) and «cauo» (bay), or before added reducing: «c.» (Usually «cauo» - bay), «r.» («rio» - river), «f.» («flumina» *lat*. - river), «g.» («gulf» - bay).

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the Cape, in front of which are two fatty point (surface danger, rock). On modern charts this place name corresponds to the Cape Şile, before which there are several small islands. In the area of Cape is located town Şile. [159] Şile from the Greek Χηλη - areas of the province of Istanbul (Turkey). The eponymous town founded by Greeks from Megara in antiquity, was a Greek fishing village until the early XX c. P.A.Tolstoy described this place: «From the island of Riva to 20 Italian miles there is one big village, called Healy: there is no port for either large or small ships. In the settlement, there are three churches pious Greek and Christian houses 300 residents. That village Christians and Turks are skilled sailors on the Black Sea. Against the village, to the west side, there are three islands, of which one is a tower. Between those islands may be ships, but not safe from the winds, called panento and panento Garbin, and from the west and between the west and the south. In addition, for this there were the ships tied to the indication of the islands, and an anchors is lowered into the sea, becouse the foundation or the bottom of the sea for anchors to hold is good. It is a place between these islands is called Limi». [111, p.69] The ruins of a fortress built by the Byzantines, have survived to our time. In addition, on a small island in front of the harbor are the ruins of the medieval Genoese castle (XIV c.), these fortifications have been successfully used into the Ottoman period. Now the port city and resort. According to the Periplus Arrian, here was a city on the eponymous river Artani (Artane). From it to the port Psilis 150 stadia (19 km), which is equivalent to the distance from Şile to Yesilçay on modern charts. [159] Etymology: Hilea means in Greek lips, in this case - a narrow strip of coast suitable for mooring. Also from Ancient Greek and translates as «wild flower».

Yesilçay

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 53 spelling variants. Including: depotimo 78, depontimo 25, de potimo 21, depotinio 17, dipotimo 15, dipotino 13, depotino 9, dipotamo 9, depotinia 7, d'potimo 5, depotenio 5, potimo 4, deponito 3, depotimio 3, depöto 3, d'potimo 3, lipotimo 3, de

pontimo 2, depontino 2, c. de pontimo 1, cacam 1, cipocino 1, dapontimo 1, de petima 1, deminiara 1, depitinio 1, depo[…]o 1, depomto 1, depon[…]nio 1, depot[…] 1, depotemo 1, depottimo 1, deuotimo 1, dipatimo 1, dipotino 1, diapotamo 1, diapotino 1, dicamo 1, dipatimo 1, diponitt 1, dipotinia 1, dipottamo 1, dopolino 1, d'potinia 1, d'potinio 1, ipotimo 1, mimo 1, pemio 1, potamo 1, potamo / castrom 1, potticoi 1, zarian 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «diapotamo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «depotimo» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «depontimo» was first used by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «deminiara» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseille (Marseille). Total set of 263 portolan charts from total 299 (88%). The index of variation 20,2%. The index of use 29,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name located near the mouth of the river. On modern charts the mouth of the river corresponds to estuary of river Göksu. [159] In the area of the mouth is the town Yeşilçay. Town Yeşilçay (*tur*. – green river) also officially called Agua. The city remained more from the Romans and means «village between two rivers». In the Periplus by Arrian here, near the mouth of the river, was a port for small boats Psilis. From it to the port of Calpe 210 stadia (33 km), which corresponds to the distance to the bay Kerpe on modern maps. [159]

Kerpe
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: carpi 226, charpi 12, capis 10, cappis 3, carci 3, carpy 3, c: carri 2, calpi 2, c:capri 1, caifi 1, capi 1, capri 1, capris 1, care 1, carep 1, cari 1, carpia 1, carpis 1, carpo 1, carppi 1, torpi 1, ? 1.
Practically by all the portolan charts this placename highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «carpi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «carpi» was first used by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «charpi» was first used by Cola de Briatico, 1430. The last time the place-name in the form of «carpi» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. Total set of 275 portolan charts from total 299 (92%). The index of variation 7,6%. The index of use 82,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name located in the bay area. On modern charts of the area is the bay Kerpe, 40 km to of the west from Yeşilçay. Now here is Kerpe city with a population of 5,000 people. The Periplus Arrian this is a port Calpe where there is fresh water, in abundance wood for ships. This city (Carpis) there are on the map by Coppo (Fig. 1.4).

Fig. 1.4. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Kefken adalar

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 51 spelling variants. Including: la fenoxia 60, fenosia 50, fenoxia 31, fenoxio 15, ya. farnaxia 14, fenexia 8, fenossia 8, finoxia 5, lafenoxia 4, feno 3, fenosio 3, fenozia 3, ỹ. farnaxia 3, farnaxia 2, fenocia 2, finexia 2, fonosia 2, fonoxia 2, la fenaxia 2, y. fenosia 2, afouxia 1, c. fenosia 1, c. stranoxia 1, candria 1, f[…]noxia 1, farmasia 1, femosia 1, fenocio 1, fenosie 1, fenoxi 1, fexoxia 1, ffonossia 1, finesia 1, foracixie 1, fornasi 1, fornosia 1, i. farnasia 1, issola farnaxio 1, ixolla farnaxia 1, la farnaxia 1, la fen 1, lafenosa 1, laffenoxia 1, lafonisia 1, laque 1, nar[…] 1, tamastro / fenoxia 1, tapi 1, ya. de lafarnaxia 1, ya. farnaxio 1, ysola finoxia 1.

It was first designated as «fenoxia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fenoxia» was first used by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrucci, Guilio Cesare, 1571, Italy, Pisa. In the form of «fenosia» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «[feno]sia» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. Total set of 222 portolan charts from total 299 (74,2%). The index of variation 23,0%. The index of use 27,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name located in area the Cape, in front of which is a small island. This island is clearly visible on the map Coppo (Fig. 1.4). In ancient times, the island was called Apollonia. Its mention many authors. Pliny, for example, notes: «…then, Apollonius is called Tiniada that it differed from the one that is in Europe; it is separated from the mainland by 1 mile and has a 3-mile in circumference» (VI, 32). The modern name of the island - Kefken. In ancient times, he has not played virtually no important role and is referred to as an island dedicated to Apollo, island near which has a harbor, where, if necessary, you can stop. Further, near the island, is Cape Hilea (modern Cape Kefken). On the island preserved Genoese fortifications, there is fresh water. Apparently, in the Middle Ages, this island has played an important role for the Italian colonies, most likely as a guide. Tolstoy described this port: «This port Kafkan not broad is, only can accommodate 5 or 6 ships». [111, p.70] According to Arrian Hilea (Chelae) are placed in 20 stadia (3 km) from the island. From Hilea to the river Sangarius 180 stadia (28 km), which corresponds to the distance from Cape Kefken to the Sakarya River on modern maps. [159]

Harmankaya Br.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 20 spelling variants. Including: aqua 124, laqua 21, aquoa 15, acqua 4, cagari 3, lacqua 2, acoa 1, aq̃ 1, aq[…] 1, aqoa 1, aquali 1, aqz 1, auari 1, fuco de gocano 1, la[…] 1, limo 1, pla[g]es 1, scoauaq 1, stra[…]qu 1, strauiqui 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «aqua» by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Venice. The most stable form of «aqua» was first marked by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. In the form of «laqua» was first used by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, Italy, Naples. The last time the place-name in the form of «aqua» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. Total set of 185 portolan charts from total 299 (61,9%). The index of variation 10,8%. The index of use 67,0%.

Description.

In the early portolan charts of this place name was not mentioned. For the first time it can be seen on the portolan chart by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383 and chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403. Toponym indicates the next cape after Cape in front of which it is an island Kefken (Fenoxia), on some portolan charts of the area shown the estuary. It meets on modern maps cape Harmankaya, next to which, to the east, is the mouth of the river Karakamiş. [159] On the map by Coppo are drawn city, and next to it, to the west - the river Calpe, to the east - the river Sangarius (Fig. 1.4). With Latin translates as water - apparently, the river was designated as an item for restocking of fresh water.

Sakarya

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 53 spelling variants. Including: zagari 121, çagari 28, zangari 19, zagam 18, zacari 5, zagani 5, zaguari 5, zaquari 5, çagam 4, zagan 4, çagani 3, zagaria 3, zagary 3, camiuach 2, zachari 2, zaga 2, zagar 2, zagori 2, zagua 2, zancari 2, zangnar 2, […]ari 1, […]nopoli 1, cabari 1, çachari 1, çagary 1, çagienis 1, camuach 1, çangari 1, çargaim 1, çargari 1, comich 1, gaçan 1, gaçim 1, gagam 1, gazam 1, gazari 1, sangani 1, zadra 1, zag[…] 1, zagagi 1, zagagni 1, zagarin 1, zagor .y. 1, zagora 1, zagu 1, zalani 1, zangnari 1, zarac 1, zazari 1, zisam 1, zungari 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «zagari» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «zagari» was first marked by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. In the form of «çagari» was first used by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «zangari» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set of 273 portolan charts from total 299 (91,3%). The index of variation 19,4%. The index of use 44,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the estuary. On modern charts this river meets the river Sakarya. Sakarya (*tur*. Sakarya, *greek:* Σαγγάριος, *lat*. Sagaris, Sangarius) - river in north-western peninsula of Asia Minor, flows into the Black Sea. Located in the historical region of Phrygia. River in ancient times was quite famous because it was the border to Bithynia. A similar name in Turkey and has a province in the region of the Sakarya River, with its center in Adapazari (ex. the city of Sakarya). Tolstoy described: «…if between the north and west, go down to the river Isangar or Sakarya, which flows into the Eksvinopont and can accommodate many ships. At the

mouth of the river has finely from slime and sediment load from the river. There are big ships include not convenient, and small can accommodate up even up to 1000». [111, p.70] From Sangare to the river Hippius 180 stadia (28 km), which is equivalent to the distance to the river Buyukmelen on modern maps. [158]
Placename is consonant with the name of the river. Sangarius was Phrygian river god in Greek mythology. He is described as the son of Oceanus and Tethis and as a husband of Metope and father of Hecuba. Also is the father of Nana and grandfather for Attis. River, according to legend, got its name from one Sagas, which has offended Rhea and was punished by it, turn it into water.

Buyukmelen D.
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: p. nazia 22, p. naxia 20, p. nasia 4, brenderogro 3, p. nacia 3, p. naxi 2, branderegro 1, c. unastacia 1, cortur 1, depotimo 1, p. micia 1, p. naria 1, p. narria 1, p. nasin 1, p. nazzia 1, p. nesio 1, p: na 1, p: nacsia 1, sco filliron 1, zachary 1, zagari 1,? 1.
It was first designated as «sco filliron» on chart by Cola de Briatico, 1430. In the form of «p. naxia» was first marked by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The most stable form of «p. nazia» was first marked by Juan Oliva, 1590, Messina, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680. The last time the place-name in the form of «p. nazia» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set of 70 portolan charts from total 299 (23,4%). The index of variation 30,0%. The index of use 31,4%.
Since there prefix «p.» suggests that there was a port.
Very often the place name was highlighted in red.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name indicates cape next to the river. On modern charts this river meets the river Buyukmelen D. In the Periplus by Arrian river is mentioned under the name Hippius. From it to the river Lillius 100 stadia (16 km), which corresponds to the distance from the river Byuyukmelen to Akçakoca on modern maps. [158] For the first time the area is designated of toponym on chart by Cola de Briatico, 1430 - «sco filliron», Aguiar, Jorge, end XV - begin XVI c. (1492) in the form added of the place name «zagari», which denotes the river, and on the chart from atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis», beginning XV c. in the form «cortur», which set of the coast.
In the charts by Burston, John 1638, 1658 and 1659 of this place indicated two place names for two estuaries «camiuach» and «brenderegrio», probably, Kalkin D. and Taçman D.

Akçakoca
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: lirio 160, limo 52, liro 7, lario 6, liros 5, luoro 5, lomo 3, lirro 2, llirio 2, fuco de caleda 1, irio 1, lairo 1, lamo 1, larro 1, leno 1, lerro 1, linar 1, liora 1, lir[…] 1, lirao 1, lirico 1, lirior 1, lirios 1, liroho 1, liua 1, lliro 1, sco iacomo 1,? 2.
It was first designated as «lirio» by Petrus Vesconte 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lirio» was first marked by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa. In the form of «limo» for the first time in this study found by the Black Sea (so-called

atlas «Tammaro Luxoro»), XlV (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lario» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. Total set of 262 portolan charts from total 299 (87,6%). The index of variation 10,3%. The index of use 61,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name indicates estuary. On the modern charts this is river meets a river Haçiz. Next of the river located city Akçakoca, which is known from 1112 BC and had names like Diapolis, Akçaşar, Akçaşehir and finally, in 1934, he was named by the name of Akçakoca Bey, who conquered the region. There existed a Genoese fortress ruins of which are preserved in the city. (See also Fig. 1.4, toponim «Limo») In ancient times, the river was called Lillius and there was a big shopping warehouse, the city was called Cales. More likely place name comes from the ancient name of the river. By Arrian from Lillius to Heraclea - 280 stadia (44 km), which corresponds to the distance from Akçakoca to Eregli on modern maps. [158]
On the charts by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis 1552, 1563 and 1565 two toponims – this is and next - merged into one place name «nipolimo».

Alapli
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 25 spelling variants. Including: nipo 144, nippo 30, limpo 29, nipi 11, impo 10, impio 6, nipolimo 6, lippo 4, impe 3, linpo 3, inpo 2, linpio 2, nipa 2, anipo 1, chia 1, impce 1, inpio 1, lim 1, limopa 1, lipo 1, lumpe 1, nipo / corie 1, nipomo 1, nnipo 1, viopoli 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «viopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «nipo» was first marked by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «nippo» was first used by Nicolo Florino, 1462, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «nipo» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy. Total set of 265 portolan charts from total 299 (88,6%). The index of variation 9,4%. The index of use 54,3%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name indicates estuary. On the modern maps this is toponim meets a river Alapli in the area town Alapli. On the map by Coppo indicated city Nippus, and next, to the west, the river Plata f. (Fig. 1.4)
On the chart by Jaume Oliues, 1559 (kept in Italy) in this area indicated two toponym «nipo» and «limpo», but next toponim «pen de rachia» has not, it is also not the same and its chart 1559 (kept in England).

Eregli
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 77 spelling variants. Including: penderachia 68, ponta rachia 22, punta rachia 15, p. rana 9, ponta raqa 8, pendarachia 6, ponderache 5, ponta raquia 4, p. nasia 3, p. racia 3, pandarossa 3, p: derachia 2, pe de rachia 2, penderacha 2, penderache 2, penderac 2, pindirachia 2, ponta rana 2, ponta raqui 2, ponte raquia 2, porto penderacha 2, pötanasi 2, pta nasia 2, limpo 1, limposirio 1, mili[…] 1, p. nacia 1, p. naxia 1, p. rachia 1, p. raixa 1, p: rachia 1, p[…] rana 1, pa. rachia 1, panderachia 1, panderagia 1, panderaqia 1, pede 1, pem de rachi 1, pen d' rachia 1, penaracha 1, pendarach 1, pendarachi 1, pendaracssia 1, pendaraquia 1, penderachi 1, pendera'chia 1, penderxia 1, pendirachia 1, pendirar 1, pend'rachia 1, penta rachia 1, pentaraqa 1, pindarach 1,

pindiracha 1, pondara 1, pondarachia 1, pondaraquia 1, ponderac 1, ponderace 1, ponderacho 1, ponraqia 1, ponta raqia 1, pontanasia 1, ponte arachia 1, ponte rachia 1, ponte racho 1, ponto raquia 1, pontta raquia 1, por byzona 1, porto pendera 1, porto raquia 1, potanasia 1, potarachia 1, pto aixa 1, pũcta raq̃a 1, puntta rachia 1, raclnia 1.
Very often, the place-name is highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «ponte arachia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «penderachia» was first marked in chart of Black Sea from known as «Atlante Mediceo», dated 1351, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «ponta rachia» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «[pen] d' rachia» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 224 portolan charts from total 299 (74,9%). The index of variation 34,4%. The index of use 30,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name indicates the outstanding cape that closes the bay from the east. On modern charts, this bay corresponds to a bay Eregli. [157] In the Bay area is the town of Eregli. Karadeniz Ereğli is a city and district in Zonguldak Province of Turkey. Population is 102,828 as of 2012. The port on Black Sea. The city was a Greek city in ancient times known as Heraclea Pontica, the name Ereğli derives from Heraclea. Heraclea was one of the most famous handicraft manufacturing and trading centers. Strabo, for example, describes him as «Now Heracleia is a city that has good harbours and is otherwise worthy of note, since, among other things, it has also sent forth colonies; for both Chersonesus and Callatis are colonies from it» (XII, 3, 6) [109]. The fact that known for its trade Heraclea is in an extremely convenient location Pontic coast - near the narrowest portion of sea between Paphlagonian Cape Karambis and Tauride Cape Lamb forehead (Criumetopon) (present-day Cape Sarych). The distance between them is 263 km. Ancient geographers knew this restriction imparted by the sea form the Scythian bow. And ancient mariners have paved here is one of short paths through the Pont Euxine. This way they passed, according to Ps.-Scymn (§953-957), per day. It should be noted and rather accurate measurements. Pliny, for example, defines the distance between the capes of 170 miles, ie. 252 km (IV, 86). The difference, as we see, the minimum and explains imperfection and inaccuracy of measurements in ancient times. According to Arrian from Hercules to a place called Metroum 80 stadia (12,5 km), which corresponds to the distance to the modern river Alacaagizi. [157]
Heraclea Pontica consonant with the place-name.
On the chart from Atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» (1384-1410) between the previous and this toponym mentioned as «ponta rana», is another place name «corie». It is not clear looks toponym on the chart by Petrucci, Guilio Cesare, c. 1570 «limposirio», while, on his own chart 1571 set placename «pendarachi».

Consolidated list of place names of Part 1

scutari (**Üsküdar**), giro (**Anadolu Br.**), riua (**Iriva**), silli (**Şile**), depotimo (**Yesilçay**), *carpi* (**Kerpe**), la fenoxia (**Kefken adalar**), aqua (**Harmankaya Br.**), zagari (**Sakarya**), p. nazia (**Buyukmelen D.**), lirio (**Akçakoca**), nipo (**Alapli**), *penderachia* (**Eregli**).

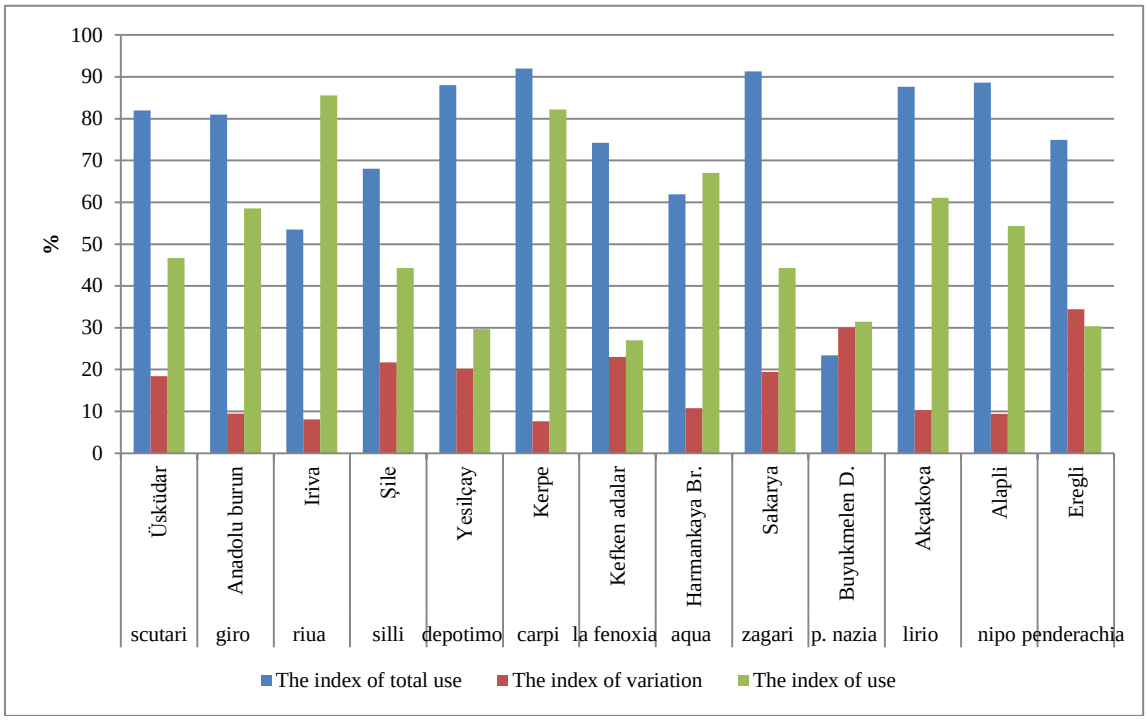

Fig. 1.5. Chart of coefficients of Part 1.

Part 2. From Iliksu D. to Denizkonak

Fig. 2.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea, unknown, XV c. (1425?)

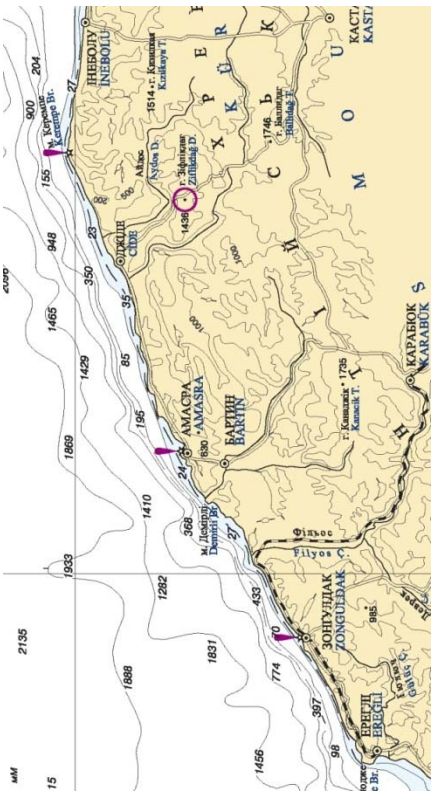

Fig. 2.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Fig. 2.2. Fragment of the chart portolan of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30

Table №2

№	Iliksu D.	Okusme Br.	Zonguldak Krf.	Hisarönü	Bartin	Kadirga Burun	Amasra	Çakraz Coyu	Tekkeonu Koyu	Kuruçasile	Cide	Denizkonak
1				tio	partengo		samastro		tripisilli	groma	quitori	
2												
3			cauo piselo	tio	parteni		samastro		tripoli		qitolli	gira peira
4			cauo piselo	tio	parteni		samastro		tripisillo		qitolli	
5		molline	cauo pissello	tio	parteni		samastro		tripissillo		quitolli	gira peira
6		moline	cauo pisselo	tio	parteni		samastro		tripissillo		qitolli	gira peira
7		molline	cauo d'pisselo	tio	parteni		samastro		tripissilo		quitolli	gira peira
8		molline	cauo pisselo	tio	pãteni		samastro		tripissillo		qitolli	gira peira
9		molline	cauo pisscelo	tio	pãteni		samastro		tripissillo		qitolli	gira peira
10	aguia	molline	cauo pisselo	tio	pãteni		samastro		tripissillo		quitolli	gira peira
11	aguia	molline	cauo pisello	tio	parteni		samastro		tripissilo		qitolli	gira peira
12	aguia	molline	cauo pissello	tio	?		samastro		tripisillo		qitoli	?
13			cauo piselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripisili	comana	castelle	
14			cauo pissello	thio	parteni		samasto		tripisilli	comano	castelle	
15			cauo piscelo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripisili	comano	castelle	
16			cauo piselo	tio	parteni		samastro		tripisili	groma	quitori	girapeira
17			cauo pischello	thio	partem		samastro		tripissilli	comana	castelle	gira petrino
18		manere	pixilo		?		samastro		?	comana	casteli	girapotimo
19		manera	pixirlo	tio	partely	la[gu]ia	samastro		tripixili	cromana	do castelli	?
20			cauo pisselo	[thio]	[parteni]		samasto		tripisilli	comano	castelle	gira petino
21			cauo pisselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castelle	gira petrino
22			cauo piselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castelle	gira petino
23		mauera	pixelo	tio	sparteli		samastro		tripixili	comana	do casteli	
24		mauera	pixello	thio	partelli	laguia	samastro		tripixilli	cromena	do castelli	
25			cauo piselo	nio	parteni		samastro		tripisili	groma	castelli	
26			cauo pisselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castelle	gira petino
27		luquesmi	capo͂.ã.zobe.	g. de ladur	partemi	capo noso	samasto		puncta de sili	quitoro	castel de cromon	
28		molmi / mauera	piselo	tio	sparteli	laguia	samastro		tripoli	cromena	do casteli	
29			cauo pesselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castelle	gira petino
30		moline	cauo pisello	thio	parteni		samastro		tripissilli	comana	castelle	gira petrino
31			cauo piselo	trio	parteni		samastro		tripisili	comano	do casteli	gira petrino
32			cauo pisello	tiho	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castele	gira petrino
33			cauo pesselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tripissilli	comano	castele	ginipetino
34		manera	c. piselo	tio			samastro		tripitoli			gira patemo
35		partelli	laguia	thio	mauera	pixello	samastro		tripixilli	chromena	do castelli	
36		[mauera]	[pixello]	thio	[spartelli]	[laguia]	samastro		[tripixilli]	[cromena]	do castelli	
37			cao pixella	tio	parteni		sanos		tripisilli	comano	[do castelli]	gira pe[tiro]
38	aguia	moline	cauo pisallo	thio	parteni		samastro	bustami	tripisilli	comana	castell	gira petrino

№	Iliksu D.	Okusme Br.	Zonguldak Krf.	Hisarönü	Bartin	Kadirga Burun	Amasra	Çakraz Coyu	Tekkeonu Koyu	Kuruçasile	Cide	Denizkonak
39		mauera	pixello	*thio*	sparteli	laguia	*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*do. castelli*	
40		mauera	cauo piselo	trio	sparteri		*samastro*		tripisili	comano	*casteli*	grapino pini
41		mauera	pisello	thtio	sporteli	lagia	*samastro*		tripissilli	comania	*do chastelli*	
42		[…]sma	chao pixilli	thios	parteni		*samastro*		tripixili	chromena	*do chasteli*	gira petrino
43			c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samasto*		tripissilli	comano	*castelle*	gira prino
44			cauo pissilli	thios	parteni		*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*castelle*	
45			cauo picello	tio	parteni		*samasto*		tripisilli	comano	*castelles*	gira petrino
46			c. picello	thio	patreni		*salmasto*		[tri]picilli	comano	*castelle*	girapetrino
47			cauo pissilli	thios	parteni		*samastro*		tripixilli	cromeno	*castelle*	gira petrino
48		mauera	pixello	*thio*	spartelli	laguia	*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*do. chastelli*	
49			pissilli	thios	parteni		*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*castelle*	
50		mauera	pixello	*thio*	*samastro*	spartelli / laguia	*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*do. castelli*	
51		mauera	pixello	*thio*	sparteli	laguia	*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*do. castelli*	
52		moline	c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samasto*		pisilli	comano	*castelles*	girapetino
53			c. pissilli	thio	parteni	lagia	*samasto*		tripixilli	cromena	*castelle*	
54		molline	cauo pisello	thio	parteni		*samastro*		[s] pissilli	comano	*castelles*	giripetrino
55	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemy		*samasto*	bustamy	tripililli	comano	*castelles*	girapetrino
56			cao piselo	tibo	parteni		*samastro*		tripisili	caomano	*castele*	zirapetrino
57	aguia	moline	c. pixello	tio	parteni		samastro	boscam	tripixilli	comania	castelle	girapetrino
58		moline	cauo pisselo	thio	parteni		*samastro*		tripolli	comana	*castelle*	giripetino
59	aguye	moline	c. picello	thio	partheni		*samastro*	bustami	tripililli	comano	*castelles*	girapetino
60		maura	pixelo	tiho	parteli	lagia	*samastro*		tripixili	cromena	girape[…]	licarami
61	aguya	molme	cauo picello	thio	partemy		*samasto*	bustamy	tripillilli	comano	*castelles*	girapino
62	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino
63	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemy		*samasto*	buschamy	tripilli	comano	*castelles*	girapetrino
64	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
65	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemy		*samasto*	buschami	tripilli	comano	*castelles*	girapetrino
66	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemy		*samasto*	bustamy	tripililli	comano	*castelles*	girapetrino
67	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	partani		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino
68	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino
69	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	buscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
70	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino
71	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comena	*chastelle*	girapetrino
72	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemy		samasto	bustamy	tripililli	comano	*castelles*	girapetrino
73	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
74	agullia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscham	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino
75	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comena	*chastelle*	girapetrino
76												
77	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscham	tripixilli	chomena	*chastelle*	girapetrino
78	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*chastelle*	girapetrino

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79	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		samastro	boscam	tripixilli	comena	chastelle	girapetrino
80	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		samastro	boscham	tripixilli	comana	chastelle	girapetrino
81	aguya	moline	c. picelo	thio	partemi		samasto	bustami	tripilili	comano	casteles	girapetrino
82		molini	cauo picello	chio	parteni		samastro		tripoli	comanea	castelle	girapetino
83	aguia	molme	capo picello	thio	paterni		samastro	bustami	tripililli	comano	castelles	gira petrino
84	gna	mollini	capo pizello	tio	parterni		samastro	boscaro	tripisilli	comana	chastelle	gira petrino
85	gnia	mollini	capo picello	tio	parterni		samastro	boscaro	tripisilli	comana	chastelle	gira petrino
86	gnia	mollini	capo pizello	tio	parerni		samastro	boscaro	tripi silli	comana	chastelle	gira petrino
87		mauera	pixello	thio	partelli	laguia	sam mastro		trpixilli	cromene	docastelli	
88		mauera	pixello	thio	partelli	laguia	san mastro		tripixilli	cromene	do castelli	
89		cofino		thios	portermi		san mastro		tripi lilli	cromeno	castelle	gira petrino
90			c. pixello	thio	parteni		samastro		tripirilli	comana	chastale	gira petrino
91		moline		chio	parteni		samasto		tripoli		csteli	
92			cabo picelo	thio	partemi		samasto	bustano	tripelile	comano	castelis	gira petrimo
93	aguia	moline	c. pixello	thio	parteni		samastro	boscam	trepixilli	comana	castelle	gira petrino
94	aguya	moline	c. picelo	thio	partemi		samasto	buscami	tripilili	comano	castele	giraprino
95		mauera	pixelo	tio	sparteli		samastro		tripexili	comana	do casteli	
96			c. piselo	thio	parteni		samasto		tipisili	comana	quitori	
97		matera	pissilo	tio	partelli	laguia	samastro			cromena	do castelly	
98		?	pixelo	tio	sparteli	[laguia]	samastro		tripixi[li]	cromena	do castelli	
99			c. puxelo	thio	?		samastro		tripixili	comana	castele	girapetino
100		mauera	pixello	thio	parteli	laguia	samastro		tripixilli	cromena	do chastelli	
101		mauera	piselo	tio		laguia	samastro		tripisili	cromena	do casteli	
102		mauera	piselo	thio	parteli	laguia	samastro		tripisili	cromena	do casteli	
103	aguia	moline	c. pizello	tio	patrini		samastro	boscam	tripisilli	comano	chastelle	gira petrino
104		cosma	cauo pissilli	thios	parteni		samastro		tripixilli	cromeno	castelle	?
105			cauo pixelo	tio	parteni		samasto		tripisili	croma	quitoli	
106			c. picelli	thio	parteni		salmastro		tripicilli	comano	castelle	gira petrino
107	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	partemi		ssamasto	buscami	tripillilli	comano	casteles	gira petrino
108	[…]sine	san cor[ci]	cao pizalo	[eya]	[ca]o de samastro		samastro		tripilili	comana	do c[as]teli	
109	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	chio	parteni		samastro	boscam	tripixilli	comano	chastelle	gira petrino
110	aguya	moline	cauo picello	thio	parterny		samasto	bustamy	tripililli	comano	castelles	gira petrino
111			cauo piselo	ttibo	partteni		samastro		ttripisili	comano	castele	gira pettrino
112												
113	aguia	molini	cauo pixello	thio	parteni		samastro	boscam	tripixilli	comano	castelle	gira petrino
114		manra	pixelo	tio	sparteli	lagina	samastro		eripixilli	cromena	do castelle	
115	gnia	mollini	cauo pizello	tio	paterni		samastro	boscaro	tripifilli	comana	chastelle	gira petrino
116		mauera	pixello	thio	partelli	laguia	samastro		trippixilli	cromena	do castelli	
117	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		samasto	buscan	tipisilli	comana	castelle	girapetino

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118		mauera	pissello	*thio*	partelli	laguia	*samastro*		tripixilli	cromena	*do chastelli*	
119		mollina	c. picello	tio	pathemi			buscana		samano		sinopi
120			c. piselo	tio	pathemi		*sanastro*			camano	*castellas*	
121	aguya	moline	cauo picelo	t[hi]o	partemy		*samastro*	partemy	tripilili	comano	*casteles*	giraprino
122	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
123		molini		thio	parteni		*samastro*			comano		gira petrino
124		moline	c. piselo				*samasto*	buscani	tripixili		*castelle*	girapetrino
125	aguia	moline	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
126		molomi	c.pizolo	chio	*parteni*		*samisto*		tripolilli	comin	*castelli*	giraprimo
127	aguia	moline	c. picolo	thio	parthemi		*samastro*		tripilili	comano	castelle	*girapetrino*
128	agni	molina	c. pichello	chio	partemi		*suiasto*	buschani	rupoli	comano	*castellas*	girapetina
129	i[er]a	molomi	c.pizolo	thio	*parteni*		*samistro*	boscami	tripiseli	comano	*castelli*	ierapetino
130	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comania	*chastelle*	gira petrino
131												
132		molomi	c.pizolo	chio	*parteni*		*samisto*		tripolilli	cominca	*castelli*	giraprimo
133	aquoa	molline	cauo picello	thio	partemi		*samastro*	bustani	tripoly	comano	*casteles*	gira ptrino
134	aguia	moline	c. picelo	thio	partemi		*samastro*	bustami	tripililli	comano	*casteles*	gira petrino
135		moline	cauo picelo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	bustani	treipilili	comano	*casteles*	giraprino
136	molini	igulla	chanopisello	chio	parten		*samastro*	boscan	tribicilli	comana		gira petrino
137							*suyaste*				*castellas*	
138		molline	c. piselo	tio	partemi			bustani	tripoli	coman[o]	*siuastro*	girapetrino
139			c.pisolo	cho	*parteni*		*samasto*		tripolilli	comana	*castelli*	giraprimo
140	aguia	moline	c. pissello	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscam	tipissilli	comana	*castelo*	girapotino
141	aguoa	moline	c:picello	*thio*	partemi		*samasto*	bustani	tripoli	comano	*casteles*	gira petrino
142	aguoa	moline	c:picello	thio	partemi		*samastro*	bustani	tripolli	comano	*castele*	gira petrino
143	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscani	tipisilli	comana	*castele*	gira petino
144	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petino
145	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscam	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapet[i]mo
146	agiua	molini	cauo picello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
147	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
148	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petno
149	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
150	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripissillo	comana	*castello*	gira petrino
151	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castele*	gira petrino
152		*mollma*		thio	pathemni		sanasro			*camono*	castellas	girapety[…]
153	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castele*	gira petrino
154	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
155	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
156	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petino
157	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petino
158	aguia	moline	cauo piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscani	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petino

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159		moli	c. picelo	thio	pacthi		*sauastro*	bustane		camano	*castellas*	gira petino
160	aguoa	molline	c. pisello	thio	partemi		*samastra*	bascani	tripoli	comano	*caste[…]*	gira petrino
161		mollma	c piechello		precheme		*p: nacia*	bustanne		camano	*castellas*	
162		mollnia	c. picello		pachon				st anastazi	camono	*castellas*	gira petino
163	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comano	*castelle*	girapetino
164	agnia	moline	c. piselo	tio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetino
165	aguia	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		*tamastro*	boscam	tripixili	groma	*castele*	gira petrino
166		molini	c. pisel	chio	parteni		*tamasto*	boscam	tripixili	groma	*castele*	gira petrino
167	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio			*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
168	liua	mili	g: pixello	thio	partheni		*samasto*	boscam	tripixili	comania	*chitores*	giraprimo
169	aguia	moline	c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
170	aguia	molme	c. pisello	thio	parteni		samasto	buscan	tripissilli	comana	castelle	girapetrino
171	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comano	*castelle*	girapetrino
172	aguia	moline	c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
173	aguia	molini	c. pixello	thio	parteni		*samastro*	boscam	tripixilli	comana	*castelle*	gira petrino
174		molina	c. picelo	tiho	pathemi		*sanastro*	busane	tripoli	camano	*castelas*	gira de potimo
175	agui	molina	c. picello	tiho	partemi		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castellas*	
176			cerecezo		pitermi		*samasro*			comeno	cestera	irariti
177		moline		tio	partteny		*samastro*		tripisilo		*quirolly*	gira perra
178	aguia	molini	c. piselo	thio	partine		*samastro*	boscam	tripixili	comena	*castele*	girapetrino
179	agua		c. piselo		portini		*simastro*	boscam		comena	*castele*	gira petrino
180		molma	c. piqu[el]	tio	p. temi		*siuastro*		tripoli	comano	*castelas*	
181		molina	c. piquel	tio	p. temi		*siuastro*	busani	tripoli	comano	*castellas*	
182	aguia	moline	c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tripisilli	comana	*castello*	girapetrino
183		*melma*	c: picelo	tio	parthemi		*sanastro*	busani			castelas	ginpitimo
184	aguia	molme	c. pisollo	tiho	partemi		*samastro*	*buscan*	tripisetis	comana	colella	girapetrino
185											castellas	gumpatimo
186		mili	g. pixelo	thio	partheni		*samasto*	boscam		comania	*chitores*	
187	aguia	molini	c. piseli	thio	partine		samastro	boscam	tripixili	comena	castele	girapetrino
188	aquoa	molline	c. pisello	thio	partemi		*samastra*	bustani	tripoli	comano	*castele*	girapetrino
189	aquoa	molline	c. pisello	thio	partemi		*samastra*	bustani	tripoli	comano	*castele*	girapetrino
190	aquoa	molline	c. pisello	thio	partemi		*samastra*	bustrani	tripoli	comano	*castele*	girapetrino
191	aquoa	molline	c. pisello	thio	parteni		*samastra*	bustani	tripo	comano	*castele*	girapetrino
192		molma	c. piquell	tio	p. temi		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castellas*	
193		molma	c. piquell	tio	p. temi		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castelas*	
194	liua	mili	g. pixelo	thio	partheni		*samasto*	boscam	tripixili	comania	*chitores*	giraprimo
195		mili	c. pixelo	thio	partheni		*samasto*	boscam		comania	*chitores*	giraprimo
196	aguia	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		samastro	boscam	tripisili	comena	*castele*	girapetrino
197		molina	c. picelo	tio	partemi		*siuastro*		tripoli	comano	*castels*	
198		molnia	c. piquell	tio	p. temi		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castelas*	

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199		molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripissiti	comena	castelle	girapetrino
200	aguio	molina	c. picello	tio	p: temi		siuastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	casteli	
201		molinas	c. pioillo	thio	pathemi		sanasto	bustani	tripilli	camano	castellas	
202		molm[a]	c. pichello		patermi		siuastro	b[u]stani	tripol[i]	comano	castellas	girapetrino
203	aguya	molina	c. picello	thio	partemi		samastro	bristani	tripilili	comano	castella	girapetrino
204	aguy	molina	c. piccello	thio	partemi		siuasto	buscani	tripilli	comano	castellas	napetino
205	aguia	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripixili	comena	castele	girapetrino
206	agio	molina	c. picello	tio	p: temi		siuastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castels	
207	aguia	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	bosca	tripixili	comena	casteli	girapetrino
208	agu	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripixili	groma	castele	girapetrino
209		molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripissiti	comena	castelle	girapetrino
210		molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripissiti	comena	castelle	girapetrino
211	aguoa	moline	c. pisello	thio	patermi		samastra	bustrani	tripoli	comano	casteles	girapetrino
212		molinas	c: pioilo	thio	parhemi		sanastro		tripilli	camano	castellas	
213		moline	c. piello	thio	partheni		samastro	bustani	tripol	comano	castelle	girapetrino
214	aquia	molini	c. piselo	chio	parteni		tamastro	boscam	tripixili	groma	castele	girapetrino
215		molma	c. pizelo / c. p	tio	p. temi		c. uastro	buzcani	tripoli	comano	castelas	
216		molinai	c: pioilo	thio	patemi		sanasto		tripoli	comano	castelas	
217	agio	molina	c. picello	tio	partermi		sinastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castels	
218		molinas	c. pioillo	thio	parhemi		sanastro	bustani	tripilli	camano	castellas	
219		molina	c. piquel	tio	p. temi		sniastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castelas	
220	agani	molina	c. picellor	thio	patermi		siuastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castellas	
221	aguni	molina	c. picellor	thio	partermi		siuastro			comano	castellas	
222	liua	mili	c: pisalo	chio	parteni		s: nastasio	bostam	tri psili	comania	chitoras	gira primo
223	aguni	molina	c. picellor	thio	patemi		siuastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castellas	napetino
224					parhani		samasto	buscami		comano	castelas	gira petimo
225	aguy		c. piccello	thio	partemi		siuastro	buscani		comano	castellas	napetino
226	misoma	aguari	anacat	chio	partimi		s: nastasio		tri pzilli	comama	c[hi]toras	carpizari
227		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p:teni		siuastro	buscani	tripolli	comano	castolas	giraptimo
228	agani	molina	picellor	thio	partemi		siuastro	buscani	tripoli	comano		
229	aguio	molina	c: pixello	thio	p. temi		sauastro	buscani	tripoli	comano	castels	girapetimo
230	aguoa	molline	c. piselo	thio	partemi		samastra	bustani	tripoli	comano	castele	girapetrino
231		molma	c. piquel	tio	p: tami		siuastro	buscano	tripoli	comano	castellas	
232	agoa	molini	c. pisello	thio	partemi		samastra	buschani	tripoli	comano	castelli	girapetrino
233	aguoa		c. piselo	tio	partemi		zamastra	busoni	tripoli	comano	casteli	girapetrino
234		molnia	c. spinga	tichio	p: teni		siuastro	buscani	tipoli	comano	costellas	girpotimo
235		mol	c: spinga	ticio	p. teni		siuastro		tripoli	comano	castelas	girapotimo
236	aguy		c. picello	thio	parteni		siuastro	buscani		comano	castelas	nepotino
237	aguy		c. picello	thio	parteni		siuastro	buscani		comano	castolas	nepotino
238		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		siuastro	busani	tripolli	comano	castellas	girapotimo
239		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		siuastro	buscani	tripolli	comano	castellas	girapotimo

№	Iliksu D.	Okusme Br.	Zonguldak Krf.	Hisarönü	Bartin	Kadirga Burun	Amasra	Çakraz Coyu	Tekkeonu Koyu	Kuruçasile	Cide	Denizkonak
240	aguy		c. picello	thio	[parteni]		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castelas*	nepotino
241		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	zefano	tripoli	comano	*[castellas]*	girapotimo
242		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	zefano	tripoli	comano	*castillas*	girapotimo
243	aguy		c. picello	thio	parteni		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castolas*	nepotino
244		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani				
245	agui		c. picello	thio	parteni		*siuastro*	buscan[i]		comano	*castolas*	nepotino
246		molina	c. piselo	tio	partemi		*siuastro*	bustani	tripoli	comano	*casteles*	girapetrimo
247		molma	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castollas*	girapotimo
248				tisio	p: teni			buscani		p: qomema		
249			c: spi	tiesio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comania	*castellas*	giraprimo
250	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
251	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
252	aguia	moline	c. piselo	thio	parteni		*samasto*	buscan	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
253		molona	c.pisolo	cho	*parteni*		*samasto*		tripolilli	comana	*castelli*	giraprimo
254	aguia	molme	*c. pisello*	*thio*	partemi		samastro	buscan	tripisili	comana	castila	girapetrino
255	aguglia	moline	c. piselo	chio	partemi		samastro	*buscan*	nipisilli	c. mana	castele	*girapenine*
256			picelo	chio	*parteni*				tripolici	comera	*castrici*	
257		masormi	pizau	chio	*partuni*				tripsilli	omaza	*costrici*	
258		molina	c. picello	tio	partemi		*siuistro*	buscani		comano	*castels*	
259	aqua	moline	c. picello	thio	partemi		*samastro*	bustrani	tripoli	comano	*casteles*	gira petrino
260		manera	pixielli					faguia	mipixilli	cromona		
261	aguia	molme	c. pis[…]	*thio*	partemi		*samasto*	buscani	tipisilli	comana	*castelle*	girapetrino
262			spinga	thio	p: teni		*siuistro*	buscani		comano	*castellas*	giraprimo
263			c. piselo	chio	parteni		samastro		tripisiti		castele	
264			c: spinga	sisio	p: teni			buscani		cumano	*castellas*	giraprimo
265		molina	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castellas*	girapetrino
266		?	?		p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castellas*	girapetrino
267							*siuastro*				*castellas*	?
268		melina	c. spigua	ticio	t. tini		sirostro	bucsani		comano	*cistilos*	giropotino
269		molina										
270		maltao	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	*castes*	girapotimo
271		lipo	c.de sille	chio	r. baxtrine		*famastro*		tritachill	comana	*castella*	geravettrina
272			c: spinga				*siuastro*	buscani	tripoli	comano	giraprimo	*castellas*
273												
274			c: spinga				*sinastro*	buscani	tripoli	camano	giraprino	*castele*
275			c: spinga	tisio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castellas*	giraprimo
276			c. pissello	chio	parteni		*samastro*				castele	
277			c: spinga	tisio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castellas*	giraprimo
278												
279				teacno				pomac		*comano*	castele	
280	agulla		c: posselli	chio	r. portoni		*famastro*		tribuchelli	camana	*castala*	giranutenio

№	Iliksu D.	Okusme Br.	Zonguldak Krf.	Hisarönü	Bartin	Kadirga Burun	Amasra	Çakraz Coyu	Tekkeonu Koyu	Kuruçasile	Cide	Denizkonak
281		mulma	c: spinga	tichio	plaia		buscani	siuastro	tripoli	comano	*castelas*	giraplimo
282				chio	parteni		tamastro				castele	
283		moline	piseli	chio	partemi		lamastra	lustrano	tripoli	comano	castele	gira petrino
284			c: spinga	tisio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani		comano	*castellas*	giraprimo
285												
286												
287		mulma	c: spinga	tichio	plaia		c: buscani	comano		*siuastro*	giraprimo	*castellas*
288	agulla		c. possulli	chio	r. porteni		*famastro*		tribucheli	camana	*castala*	giranutenio
289	agulla			chio	r. porteni		famastro		tribucheli	camana	*castala*	giranutenio
290			c: spinga	tichio	*sinastro*		p: teni				*caste llas*	
291			c: spinga	tisio	p: teni		*siuastro*	buscani			*castelas*	
292		mo[lina]	c: spinga	tichio	p: teni		*sinastro*		tripoli	comano	*castellos*	
293			c: spinga		p: teni			[saline]				
294			c: spinas		p: teni		*sinastro*	buscani			*castellas*	castelli
295		molina	c: pisalo		partem		samasto	buscan	tipisili	comano	[castela]	[girapetno]
296							smastro	salina		cacamo	*castelas*	
297	agani	molina	c. picelor	thio	parteni		siuastro	buxani	tripoli	comano	castellas	trapatino
298												
299												

Iliksu D.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: aguia 64, aguya 12, aguoa 6, aguy 6, aquoa 5, agani 3, agulla 3, gnia 3, liua 3, agio 2, agui 2, aguio 2, aguni 2, […]sine 1, agiua 1, agni 1, agnia 1, agoa 1, agu 1, agua 1, aguglia 1, agullia 1, aguye 1, aqua 1, aquia 1, gna 1, iera 1, igulla 1, aguari 1.

It was first designated as «aguia» by Petrus Vesconte, c. 1321, Italy, Venice. The most stable form of «aguia» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, c. 1321, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found in chart of The Black Sea by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «agulla» set by Burston, John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 129 portolan charts from total 299 (43,1%). The index of variation 22,5%. The index of use 49,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts at this point indicated by the estuary. In this area on modern maps are four small rivers, namely: Alacaağizi D., Kireçlikağzi D., Çavuşağzi D., Danããğzi D. But, better known and more important and largest river in this area - Iliksu D., near the village of Esenköy (10 km to west from the city of Zonguldak). There is a small cove at the mouth of the river. According by Arrian this river is known as Oxina, which is located between Heraclea and Pfillium. [12, p. OT-OX]. By Arrian from Heraclea to Oxina is 210 stadia (33 km), which corresponds to the modern maps distance from Ereğli at the sea to the mouth of river Iliksu D. [157] By Coppo, 1520 This place-name corresponds to the city Agura. (See Fig. 2.4)

Fig. 2.4. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Okusme Br.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 38 spelling variants. Including: moline 58, molini 37, molina 23, mauera 18, molline 16, molma 13, molme 6, mili 5, mollini 4, manera 3, molinas 3, molomi 3, mollma 2, molnia 2, mulma 2, […]sma 1, cofino 1, cosma 1, lipo 1, luquesmi 1, maltao 1, manere 1, manra 1, masormi 1, matera 1, maura 1, melina 1, melma 1, misoma 1, mol 1, moli 1, molinai 1, mollina 1, mollnia 1, molmi / mauera 1, molona 1, san cor[ci] 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «molline» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Venice (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «moline» was first marked by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Venice (kept in Austria), for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, Genoa. In the form of «molini» was first used by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «molina» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 219 portolan charts from total 299 (73,2%). The index of variation 17,4%. The index of use 26,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes a cape. Most likely, this contemporary the Cape Okusme Br., which is located near the mouth of eponymous river, on the outskirts of the city Kozlu near the town of Zonguldak. [157] By Coppo here designated a city of Moledima (See Fig. 2.4). Consonant of Latin word «molimen», which can mean in Latin «structure on which spent a lot of work, a huge construction». Place names of type «mauera», likely to belong to the cape Domuz Br., in the area of city Zonguldak.

Zonguldak Krf.
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 81 spelling variants. Including: c. piselo 41, c. spinga 23, c. picello 18, c. pisello 14, c. pixello 14, cauo picello 12, cauo pixello 11, pixello 11, cauo piselo 10, c. picelo 7, cauo pisselo 7, pixelo 5, c. piquel 4, cauo pisello 4, c. picellor 3, c. piquell 3, c. pizolo 3, cauo pissello 3, cauo pissilli 3, piselo 3, c. piccello 2, c. pichello 2, c. pioillo 2, c. pioilo 2, c. pisalo 2, c. pisolo 2, c. pissello 2, capo picello 2, capo pizello 2, cauo pesselo 2, cauo picelo 2, g. pixelo 2, anacat 1, c. de sille 1, c. picelli 1, c. picelor 1, c. picolo 1, c. piechello 1, c. piello 1, c. pis[…] 1, c. pisel 1, c. piseli 1, c. pisollo 1, c. pissilli 1, c. pixelo 1, c. pizello 1, c. pizelo / c. p 1, c. posselli 1, c. possulli 1, c. puxelo 1, c. spi 1, c. spigua 1, c. spinas 1, cabo picelo 1, cao piselo 1, cao pixella 1, cao pizalo 1, capo͂.ã.zobe. 1, cauo d'pisselo 1, cauo pisallo 1, cauo piscelo 1, cauo pischello 1, cauo pisscelo 1, cauo pixelo 1, cauo pizello 1, cerecezo 1, chano pisello 1, chao pixilli 1, g. pixello 1, picellor 1, picelo 1, piseli 1, pisello 1, pissello 1, pissilli 1, pissilo 1, pixielli 1, pixilo 1, pixirlo 1, pizau 1, spinga 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «cauo piselo» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «c. piselo» was first marked by Planisphera Cantino «Carta du navigar...», 1502, Lisbon, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal. In the form of «c: spinga» was first used by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, Italy, Naples, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «c: pisalo» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 273 portolan charts from total 299 (91,3%). The index of variation 29,7%. The index of use 15,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes a cape, by charts of Grazioso Benincasa it is shown as a cape with two endings, between which there is a bay. Almost always with a toponym used prefix «cauo» - «gulf, bay». On modern maps these capes can be identified with Cape Domuz Br. and Cape Zonguldak, between which is the Gulf of Zonguldak. [157] In this area, now the city of Zonguldak.
Starting from the chart by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, this place name designated and as «c: spinga», mainly on the portolan charts of the family of Oliva.

Hisarönü

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 19 spelling variants. Including: thio 143, tio 51, chio 30, tichio 14, thios 6, tiho 5, tisio 5, cho 2, ticio 2, trio 2, eya 1, g. de ladur 1, nio 1, sisio 1, teacno 1, thtio 1, tibo 1, tiesio 1, ttibo 1.

It was first designated as «tio» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «thio» was first marked by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Voltius, Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). In the form of «tio» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples (Naples). The last time the place-name in the form of «tichio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1669, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 269 portolan charts from total 299 (90%). The index of variation 7,1%. The index of use 53,2%.

Description.

Place name on the portolan charts set near the mouth of the river. Now this river is called Filyos Çayi. Here was the ancient city, now known as Hisarönü, and in ancient Greece as Billaios, during the Romans called Thium, Tieion or Tios, by Arrian of Tios. Within the area where the ruins of the ancient city, found objects from the period of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, the ruins of the ancient port, the castle, aqueducts, open theater and church. Place names by portolan charts consonant with the ancient name of the city. According to Arrian, it was an ancient Greek city, a colony of the Milesians. According to Arrian from Tios to Parphenius 120 stadia (19 km), that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Hisarönü to Bartin. [157]

Bartin

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 51 spelling variants. Including: parteni 117, partemi 32, p:teni 23, p. temi 8, partelli 7, partemy 7, sparteli 7, partheni 6, pathemi 4, parteli 3, pãteni 3, patermi 3, p: temi 2, parhemi 2, partem 2, partermi 2, parterni 2, parthemi 2, partine 2, patemi 2, paterni 2, plaia 2, r. porteni 2, spartelli 2, sparteri 2, p. teni 1, p: tami 1, pachon 1, pacthi 1, parerni 1, parhani 1, partani 1, partely 1, parten 1, partengo 1, parterny 1, partimi 1, partteni 1, partteny 1, partuni 1, pathemni 1, patreni 1, patrini 1, pitermi 1, portermi 1, portini 1, precheme 1, r. baxtrine 1, r. portoni 1, samastro / spartelli 1, t. tini 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «partengo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «parteni» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «partemi» was first used by Domenech Arnaldus, 1486, Majorca (Naples). The last time the place-name in the form of «partem» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 275 portolan charts from total 299 (92%). The index of variation 18,5%. The index of use 42,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the mouth of the river. On modern charts it is possible to identify the mouth of the river Bartin Çayi. There is a modern city Bartin. The city's name comes from the ancient Greek city of Parthenius, which was located at the mouth of eponymous river. This is well illustrated on the map by Coppo, 1520, where it was named of Sparfenis (See Fig. 2.4). Place names on the portolan charts consonant ancient Greek city name. About this river wrote Hesiod and Homer.

River Parthenius Arrian calls the border between Bithynians, Thracian tribe and Paphlagonian. It is interesting to its name. Strabo explains it by the fact that the river «Then comes the Parthenius River, which flows through flowery districts and on this account came by its name» [109, XII, 3, 8]. The word «parthenius» literally means «maiden» - name of the flower from which wove wreaths. [27] According to Arrian from Parfenius to Amastris 90 stadia (14 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Bartin to Amasra. [157]

Kadirga Burun

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 4 spelling variants. Including: laguia 18, lagia 3, capo noso 1, lagina 1.

It was first designated as «la[gu]ia» by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice). The most stable form of «laguia» was first used by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Nicolo Fiorin (Florino), (copy from Cornaro Atlas) 1489, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «laguia» set by Nicolo Fiorin (Florino), copy from Cornaro Atlas 1489, Italy, Venice (Venice). Total set of 23 portolan charts from total 299 (7,7%). The index of variation 17,4%. The index of use 78,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the Cape. On modern charts it meets the Cape Kadirga Br., 3 km to the west of the city Amasra. [157] This place-name was used infrequently and only until the end of the XV century.

Amasra

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 35 spelling variants. Including: samastro 103, samasto 66, siuastro 44, tamastro 9, samastra 8, sanastro 5, sinastro 5, famastro 4, s: nastasio 2, samisto 2, san mastro 2, sanasto 2, sauastro 2, siuistro 2, c. uastro 1, cao de samastro / samastro 1, lamastra 1, p: nacia 1, salmasto 1, salmastro 1, sam mastro 1, samasro 1, samistro 1, sanasro 1, sanos 1, simastro 1, sirostro 1, siuasto 1, smastro 1, sniastro 1, ssamasto 1, suiasto 1, suyaste 1, tamasto 1, zamastra 1.

Practically by all the portolan charts this placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «samastro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «samastro» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. In the form of «samasto» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «smastro» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 277 portolan charts from total 299 (92.6%). The index of variation 12,6%. The index of use 37,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, this place-name denotes the cape in front of him with island. On modern charts, he is identified with the cape Amasra and the island of Tavşan Ad. Amasra - a small town on the Black Sea coast of Turkey. Part of it is located on a small island Boztepe, connected to the mainland by a bridge built in the days of the Roman Empire. Two bays Küçük Liman (small harbor) and Buyuk Liman (big harbor) serve as natural ports. The city is located within the ancient fortress built by the Genoese and

rebuilt during the Ottoman Empire. City Amasra (from the Greek word Amastris Ἄμαστρις) is a small port city in the province of Bartin, population 7,000. The city was founded in the VI century BC Milesian colonists called Sesamus and mentioned in the «Iliad» by Homer. Amastris name he received in honor of Queen Amastris of Herculean, which was part of the retinue of Alexander the Great. Located in the ancient region of Paphlagonia. Strabo writes: «After the Parthenius River, then, one comes to Amastris, a city bearing the same name as the woman who founded it. It is situated on a peninsula and has harbours on either side of the isthmus. Amastris (killed c. 284 BC) was the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Heracleia and the daughter of Oxyathres, the brother of the Dareius whom Alexander fought. Now she formed the city out of four settlements, Sesamus and Cytorum and Cromna (which Homer mentions in his marshalling of the Paphlagonian ships) and, fourth, Tieium. This last, however, soon revolted from the united city, but the other three remained together; and, of these three, Sesamus is called the acropolis of Amastris». [109, XII, 3, §10] Four small Ionian colonies: Sesamus, Cytorus, Cromna, which are also mentioned in the Iliad, and Tium, were merged into Amastris, after its separation from Lysimachus, placed on the river of the same name. On the territory of Amastris produced a large number of boxwood, who grew up on the mountain Cytorus. Pliny the Younger, when he was governor of Bithynia and Pontus (110 AD), describes Amastris in a letter to Trajan, as a beautiful city on a very long open place (Platea). On the coin time of Trajan (98-117), Amastris is called «Metropolis». Starting from the IX century city constantly being attacked by barbarians and gradually fell into decay, even though the Byzantine garrison are here. In 1261, the city was captured by the Italian city-state of Genoa. Genoa in the city had a castle and Consul. The colony had a special importance due to its location - midway between Constantinople and Trebizond. Built on a small peninsula town had two harbors. The town itself was surrounded by a wall. Genoese domination ended in 1460, when the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II conquered all the Anatolian coast of the Black Sea. [113, c.785] According to Arrian of Amastris to Erifin 60 stadia (9,5 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the bay Çakraz Koyu. [1; 157]

Çakraz Koyu

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: buscani 44, boscam 37, buscan 26, bustani 14, bustami 5, bustamy 5, boscaro 4, boscham 3, busani 3, buscam 3, bustrani 3, buscami 2, buschani 2, zefano 2, bascani 1, bosca 1, boscami 1, boscan 1, bostam 1, bristani 1, bucsani 1, busane 1, buscana 1, buscano 1, buschami 1, buschamy 1, busoni 1, bustane 1, bustanne 1, bustano 1, buscami 1, buxani 1, buzcani 1, c: buscani 1, faguia 1, lustrano 1, partemy 1, pomac 1, salina 1, saline 1.

It was first designated as «bustami» by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The most stable form of «buscani» was first used by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1502-1506, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). In the form of «boscam» was first used by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «buscan» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice and in form of «salina» by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 179 portolan charts from total 299 (59,9%). The index of variation 22,3%. The index of use 24,6%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this place name refers to a small bay, the bay in front of painted bold point (surface danger, rock). On modern charts this bay can be identified with the bay Çakraz Koyu, in the bay, in the eastern part, there is a rock. [156] In the area of the bay and the village Çakraz, in the city center, is a fortress. Based on data from the Periplus Arrian and location – on portolan charts, here are two rocks, which are mentioned by Strabo called Erifin on the long shore Aegiali (100 stadia (16 km)), where there was a settlement of Aegiali, which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of bay Çakraz Koyu to bay Tekkeonu Koyu. Translated from the Latin «boscam» means a tree.
On the charts Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, 1680 set in this place placename «salina», which usually means the place where salt is mined.

Tekkeonu Koyu
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 55 spelling variants. Including: tripoli 48, tripixilli 38, tripisilli 18, tripixili 17, tipisilli 16, tripisili 12, tripissilli 11, tripililli 8, tripilili 6, tripilli 6, tripissillo 6, tripolli 5, tripolilli 4, tripissiti 3, tipisili 2, tribucheli 2, tripicilli 2, tripillilli 2, tripisillo 2, tripissilo 2, eripixilli 1, mipixilli 1, nipisilli 1, pisilli 1, puncta de sili 1, rupoli 1, spissilli 1, st anastazi 1, tipissilli 1, tipoli 1, treipilili 1, trepixilli 1, tribicilli 1, tribuchelli 1, tripelile 1, tripexili 1, tripifilli 1, tripirilli 1, tripiseli 1, tripisetis 1, tripisilo 1, tripisiti 1, tripitoli 1, tripo 1, tripol 1, tripolici 1, tripoly 1, trippixilli 1, tripsili 1, tripsilli 1, tripzilli 1, tritachill 1, trpixilli 1, ttripisili 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «tripisilli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «tripoli» was first used by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1669, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «tripixilli» was first used by chart of Black Sea from atlas Tammar Luxoro, XlV c. beginning (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «tipisili» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 245 portolan charts from total 299 (81,9%). The index of variation 22,4%. The index of use 19,6%.
Since the beginning of the XV century constantly visible attempts on the portolan charts simplify the name of the area to «tripil», «tripolli».
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name is either the bay or cape. The most suitable bay in the area Tekkeonu Koyu, bay restricts the east cape Dipli Br. In the Bay area is the village Doğanci. According to Arrian of Erifin to Kromna 60 stadia (9 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Tekkeonu Koyu to Kuruçasile. [156]

Kuruçasile
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 30 spelling variants. Including: comano 114, comana 63, cromena 19, comena 12, comania 9, camano 8, groma 7, camana 3, cromeno 3, camono 2, chromena 2, cromene 2, c. mana 1, cacamo 1, caomano 1, chomena 1, comama 1, comanea 1, comeno 1, comera 1, comin 1, cominca 1, croma 1, cromana 1, cromona 1, cumano 1, omaza 1, p: qomema 1, quitoro 1, samano 1.
It was first designated as «groma» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «comano» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-

1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «comana» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «cacamo» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 262 portolan charts from total 299 (87,6%). The index of variation 11,5%. The index of use 43,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes cape. On modern charts this cape corresponds cape of Kuruçasile, which is located near the city of the same name. [156] We know from history that here was an ancient city Kromna, which was part of the ancient Amastris. Since 1460 the city called Kuruçasile (part of the Ottoman Empire). Placename consonant the ancient Greek city Kromna. According to Arrian from Kromna to Cytorus 90 stadia (14 km) and from Cytorus to Aigialos 60 stadia (9,5 km), in the amount of the distance from Kuruçasile to Cide on modern maps. [1; 156]

Cide
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 49 spelling variants. Including: castelle 59, castellas 37, castele 31, chastelle 18, castelas 15, castelles 12, do castelli 12, casteles 10, do casteli 8, castelli 7, qitolli 6, casteli 5, castels 5, castolas 4, chitores 4, do chastelli 4, castala 3, quitolli 3, quitori 3, castella 2, castello 2, chitoras 2, caste llas 1, caste[…] 1, castel de cromon 1, castela 1, castelis 1, castell 1, castellos 1, castelo 1, castes 1, castila 1, castillas 1, castollas 1, castrici 1, cestera 1, chastale 1, cistilos 1, colella 1, costellas 1, costrici 1, csteli 1, do castelle 1, do castelly 1, do chasteli 1, qitoli 1, quirolly 1, quitoli 1, siuastro 1.
Practically by all the portolan charts this placename highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «quitori» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «castelle» was first used by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, for the last time in this form in this study found by Aloisio Cesani, 1574, Italy, Venice? In the form of «castellas» was first used by Planisphera Cantino «Carta du navigar...», 1502, Lisbon. The last time the place-name in the form of «castellas» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 279 portolan charts from total 299 (93,3%). The index of variation 17,6%. The index of use 21,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes a large bay. On the portolan charts Petrus Vesconte 1311-1321 place name «quitolli» consonant the ancient Greek port Cytoris, which, as Strabo says, was the port sinopian. According to Arrian this is Aigialos. But place name «quitolli» on the portolan charts points to the same bay as the toponym «castello», at the same time, on any charts of these place names are not found together. Translated from the Italian «castello» - castle, fortress. On some portolan charts give and views of the castle (See Fig. 2.2). On modern maps this port is identified with the city of Cide, where there are still ruins of a medieval castle. According to Arrian from Aigialos to Timen 90 stadia (14 km) [1], which corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Cide to the bay Balikli Koyu. [156]

Denizkonak
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 42 spelling variants. Including: girapetrino 106, girapetino 18, giraprimo 16, girapeira 9, girapotimo 8, giraprino 5, nepotino 5, giranutenio 3, girapetimo 3,

napetino 3, girapetno 2, girapetrimo 2, carpizari 1, castelli 1, geravettrina 1, ginipetino 1, ginpitimo 1, giradepotimo 1, girapatemo 1, girape[…] 1, girapenine 1, giraperra 1, girapetina 1, girapetiro 1, girapettrino 1, girapety[…] 1, girapino 1, giraplimo 1, girapotino 1, giraptimo 1, giraptrino 1, giripetino 1, giripetrino 1, giropotino 1, girpotimo 1, grapino pini 1, gumpatimo 1, ierapetino 1, irariti 1, sinopi 1, trapatino 1, zirapetrino 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «gira peira» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «girapetrino» was first used by chart of Black Sea from from «Atlante Mediceo», 1351, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy (Genoa). In the form of «girapetino» was first used by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «[girapetno]» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 214 portolan charts from total 299 (71,6%). The index of variation 19,6%. The index of use 49,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the cape. This area is very rocky shore as indicated on the portolan charts crosses off the coast of. The only available place for ships on the coast - is in the area of modern Balikli bay, where the town Denizkonak. In the town is a fortress of the Byzantine period. Before the town had a name Gayva, and in times of Arrian had the name Timena. According to Arrian from Timena to Carambis 120 stadia (19 km) [1], which roughly corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Denizkonak to Cape Kerempe Br. [156]

Consolidated list of place names of Part 2

aguia (**Iliksu D.**), moline (**Okusme Br.**), c. piselo (**Zonguldak Krf.**), thio (**Hisarönü**), parteni (**Bartin**), laguia (**Kadirga Burun**), *samastro* (**Amasra**), buscani (**Çakraz Koyu**), tripoli (**Tekkeonu Koyu**), comano (**Kuruçasile**), *castelle* (**Cide**), girapetrino (**Denizkonak**).

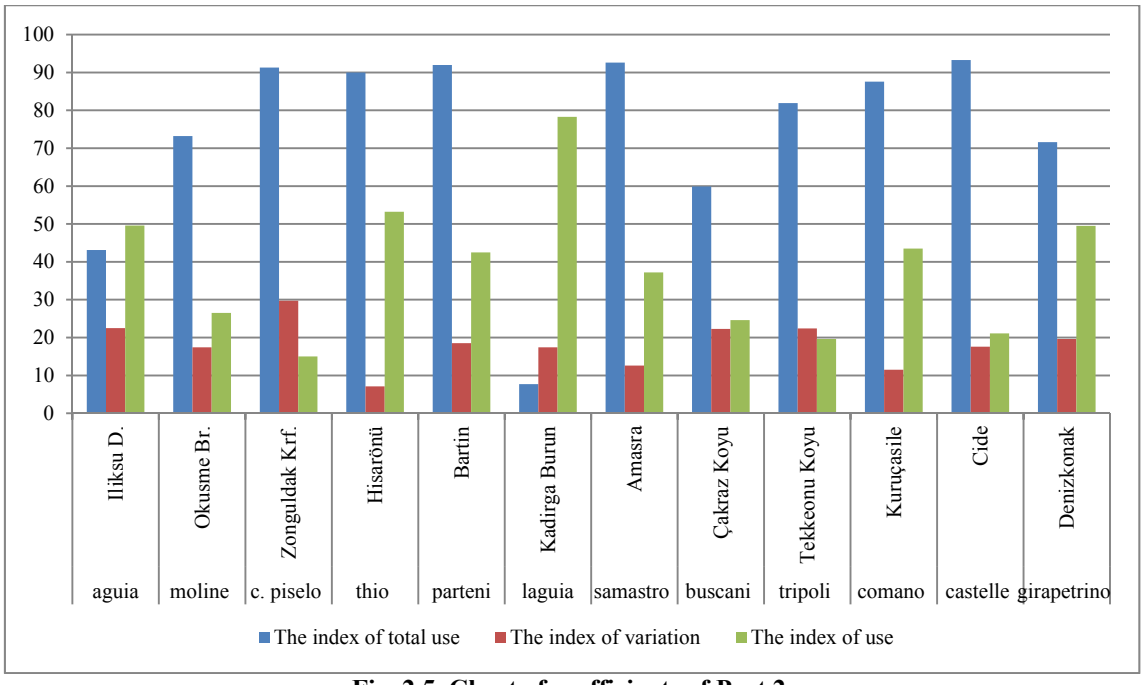

Fig. 2.5. Chart of coefficients of Part 2.

Part 3. From Kerempe burnu to Incir burnu

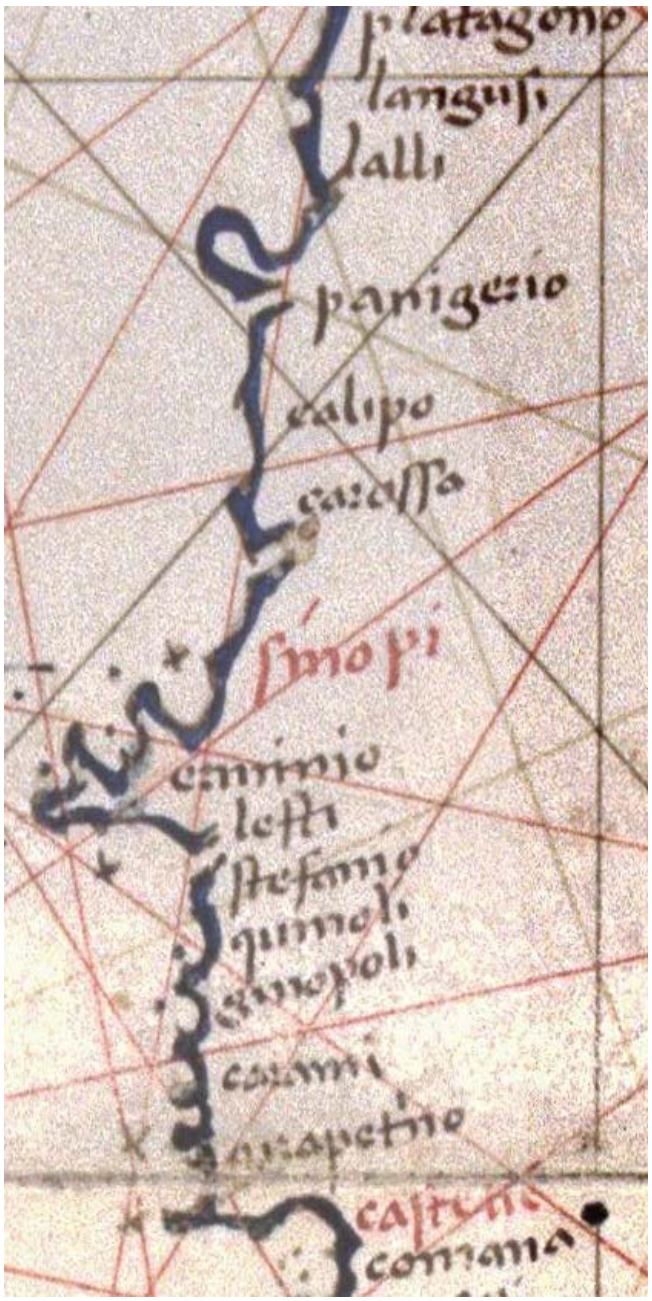

Fig. 3.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea, Agnese, Battista, 8 May 1545

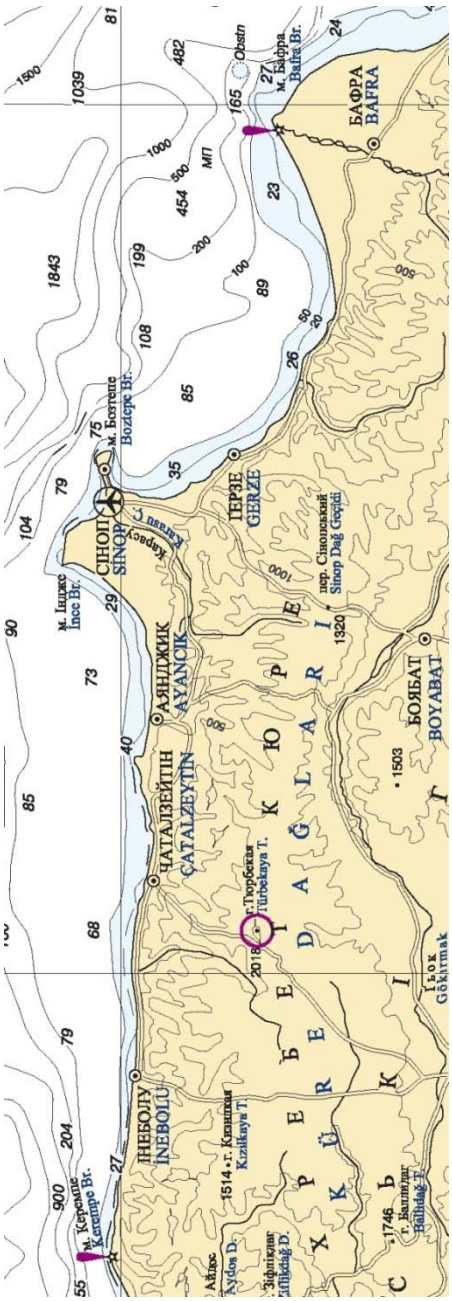

Fig. 3.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №3

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
1	calami		quinori	stefano	lefiti		sinopi	carossa	calipo	panagerio	lalli	langissi
2		ludapanli	quinoli			porto armenu	sinopi			de staipy	lalico	langisy
3	carami	ginopoli	qinoli	s[…]	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calimo	panigero	lali	languisso
4		?	qinoli	stephanio	leffeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calimo	panigero	lali	languisso
5	carami	ginopolli	qinolli	stephanio	leffeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigero	lali	languisso
6	carami	ginopolli	qinoli	stephanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calimo	panigero	lali	languisso
7	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stephanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigero	laly	languissi
8	carami	ginopolli	qinolli	stephanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigero	lalli	languisso
9	carami	ginopolli	qinolli	stefanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigero	lali	languissi
10	carami	ginopolli	qinolli	stephanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigero	lali	languisso
11	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	?	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calimo	panigero	lali	languiso
12	?	?	?	?	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	?	?	panigero	lali	lang[…]
13	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
14	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
15	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
16	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languiso
17	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	?		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	languissi
18	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	*stefanio*		[ermi]nio	*sinopi*	[car]osa	calipo	panitro	cauo de lali	languxi
19	caramira	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	fety	ermino	*xinopy*	carosa	callimo	panitro	laly	langixi
20	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
21	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
22	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
23	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	erminio	cauo zarabin	*sinopi*	caroxa	calipo	paingerio	lali	languistro
24	licarami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio	feti	erminio	*sinopolli*	caroxa	callimo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
25	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefano		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languiso
26	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
27	carumbo	castel de ginopoli	quenol	p. de stephani	p. limini		*ginopi* / g. de sinopi				fuce de lalli	capo de lagia
28	carami	ginopoli	quitori	stefanio			*sinopi*	caroxa	calamo	panigerio	lally	
29	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
30	carami	ginopolli	quinoli	steffanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languysi
31	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		arminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panagerio	lali	langusi
32	carami	ginopolli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigereo	lalli	languisi
33	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio		erminio	*[sinopi]*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lalli	languissi
34	carami	girapalo	quexoli	stefanio			*sinopi*	carosa	calumi	panigerio	lalli	lang[u]ixo
35	licarami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio	fetti	erminio	*sinopolli*	caroxa	callimo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
36	[licarami]	[ginopolli]	q nolli	stefanio	feti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	callimo	[panigerio]	[lalli]	[laguxi]
37	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefano		ermino	*?*	carossa	galipo	pani[…]	lalli	langusi
38	carami	ginopolli	quinoli	stafania	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languisi

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
39	licarami	ginopolli	q nolli	stefanio	feti	rminio	*sinopolli*	caroxa	callimo	panigerio	lalli	lagussi
40	carami	ginopoli	qnoli	stefano	erminio	c.zurlla	*sinopi*	carosa	calimo	panagario	lali	langusi
41	licarami	ginopolli	qnollini	stefanio	feti	cauo erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callimo	panigirio	lallim	llaguxim
42	charamis	zinopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefetti		*sinopi*	charosa	chalamos / azamis	panigierio	lallis	langixi
43	carami	ginopi	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
44	caramis		q nolli	stefanio	feti	[porta armiz]	*sinopi*	carossa	callamos / azamis	panigerio	lallis	langissi
45	carami	ginopi	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
46	carami	ginopoli	qnoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigerio	lalli	langusci
47	caramis	ginopolli	q nolli	stefanio	lefeti	armiz	*sinopi*	carossa	callamos / azamis	panigerio	lallis	langissi
48	licarami	ginopolli	q nolli	stefanio	feti	rminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	callimo	panig[eri]o	lalli	lagussi
49	caramis	ginopolli	[quinoli]			?	*sinopi*	caroxa	callamos / azamis	panigerio	lalli	langissi
50	licarami	ginopolli	q nolli	stefanio	feti	eminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	callimo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
51	licarami	ginopolli	q nolli	stefani[o]	feti	[eminio]	*sinopi*	caroxa	callimo	[panigerio]	[lalli]	[lagussi]
52	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroza	gallipo	paniserio	lali	languisi
53	[caramis]	ginopolli	qnolli	stefanio	feti	p. armon	*sinopi*	cauissa	callamos / azamis	panigerio	lallis	langissi
54	caramino	ginopoli	quinoli	s fanio	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroza	gallipo	paniacrio	lali	languisi
55	caramy	ginopi	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
56	carami	zinopoli	quinoli	stefanio		entumo	*sinopi*	carosa	calepo	paniserio	lalli	lansusi
57	charami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	p. erminio	sinopi	carosa	challipo	pangerio	lalli	lagusi
58	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefani	leffeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	callipo	panigerio	lalli	languisi
59	carami	ginopi	quinoli		loffeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigeriho	lalli	langussi
60	ginopoli	*do casteli*	quinoli	stefanio	fotis	erminio	*sinopoli*	caroxa	calimo	panigerio	lali	laguxi
61	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
62	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
63	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*simisso*	carosa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
64	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	callipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
65	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
66	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
67	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	callipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
68	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
69	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
70	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challippo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
71	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
72	carami	ginopi	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
73	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
74	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
75	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
76												
77	charami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefli	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	langissi
78	charami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	langissi
79	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charoxa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	langissi
80	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli		lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	challipo	panigerio	lallj	langixi
81	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipoli	panigerio	lali	languisi
82	carami	ginolli	quinoli	scõ stefani	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	llanguisi
83	garani	ginopolli	quinolli	san stefano	lofeti	cerminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	gallipo	panigierio	lalli	languissi
84	charami	gino polli	quinopolli	stefanio	leffti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charoxa	challipo	pagnigierio	lalli	lagiexi
85	charami	ginopolli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charoxa	challipo	panigierio	lalli	lagiexi
86	charami	gino polli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charoxa	chalipo	panigierio	lalli	lagiexi
87	licarami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio	?		*?*	?	chalimo	panigierio	lalli	laguxi
88	licara[m]i	ginopolli	quinoli	stifanio	fetis	erminio	*sinopi*	le roxa	le limo	pagnigierio	lalli	laguxi
89	caramis	ginopolli	quinoli	s. stefano	lefeti	p. cirimi	*sinopolli*	tamixa	callamos / azamis	panigurio	lallis	languixi
90	caramj	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	le feti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	chanosa	challipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
91	carami		quinolli		le fecti		*sinopi*		calipi	pani[gerio]		languisi
92	caram		quinoli	samre stefano	*lefeti*		s. inipo	carossa	galipo	pamgerio	*lali*	languisse
93	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	p. erminio	sinopi	carosa	callipo	pangerio	lalli	lagusi
94	carani	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroza	galipo	panigerio	lali	languizi
95	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	erminio	cauo zarabin	*sinopi*	caroxa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languistro
96	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langauso
97	carami	ginopoli	q noli	*stefanio*	feti	erminio	*siropi*	carossa	calimo	panigerio	lalli	langaxi
98	[carami]	ginopoli	q noli	stefanio	feti	?	*sinopi*	caroxa	calimo	panigerio	lalli	lang[…]
99	carami	ginopoli	?	stefanio	feti		*sinopi*	caroxa	callipo	panigerio	lalli	languiso
100	licharamy	ginopolli	quinoli	stefamo	fetis	erminio	*sinopolli*	kařoxa	kallimo	panigerio	lally	laguxi

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
101	carami	ginopoli	q noli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	calimo	panigexio	lalli	langixi
102	licarami	ginopoli	quinoli	stephanio	fetis	erminio	*sinopoli*	carosa	calamo	panigerio	lali	lagusi
103	charami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	charoca	challipo	panigierie	lalli	laguci
104		[ginopolli]	quinolli	stefanio	lefeti	p. armiz	*sinopi*	carossa	callamos / azamis	panigerio	lallis	langissi
105	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
106	carami	ginopoli	[q]noli	stefano			*[s]inopi*	carosa	galipo	panigerio	lali	languisi
107	carami	g. mogalli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	eraminito	*ginopy*	carosa	galipo	paniperio	lali	languisi
108	carani	ginopoli	quinoli	stefano		erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	[g]alipo	pan[ige]lialo	lali	[lan]guisi
109	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	[le]fti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo			
110	carami	ginopi	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	languissi
111	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio		erminio	*sinopi*	garosa	calipo	paniserio	lalo	lisusi
112										panigurrio	lalli	languissi
113	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	pani[geri]o	lalli	?
114	caranta	ginopoli	?	stefano		erminio	*sinopolli*	caroxa	callime		lalli	laguxi
115	charami	ginopolli	quinopolli	stefanio	lefti	portto erminio	*sinopi*	charoxa	challipo	panigierio	lalli	lagiexi
116	licarami	[ginopolli]	quinolli	steffanio	fetis	erminio	*sinoppolli*	carossa	callimo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
117	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
118	licaramy	ginopoli	quinolli	stephanio	fetis	erminio	*sinopolli*	caroxa	callimo	panigerro	lally	laguxi
119			quinori	sam ste[…]	lofeti	erumio		carosa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	lam[…]
120					lofeti	[...]nio	*sinop[i]*					
121	carani	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	caroza	galipoli	panigerio	lali	languizi
122	carami	ginopoli	quineli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
123				san stefano	lofetti	*ermino*	*sinopi*			paniger	lali	*languissi*
124	carami		quinopoli		lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
125	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	callipo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
126	carami	popolli	quinolli	*s. stefano*		arminio	*sinopi*	carosa	sallipo	pangerio	*lalli*	langusi
127	corami	ginopoli	quinolli	sam stefano	*loffetti*	*erminie*	sinopi	carosa	galipo	panigero	lalli	*languissi*
128	[c. tcam]	sinopi	quinali	s. steue	rosetti	ernio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	pamgario		lingast
129	caraui	*s. stefano*	quinopoli	s. stefano	liex	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	pangerio	*lalli*	languise
130	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	porto erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	challipo	pangerio	lalli	lagusi
131												
132	carami	popolli	quinolli	*[s. s]tefano*		arminio	*sinopi*	[ca]rosa	*[s]alipo*			
133	carami	ginopoly	qui noli	san stefano	loffety	p. erminio	*sinopy*	carossa	gallipo	panigro	lally	langoisi
134	carami	ginopoly	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	erminio	*synopy*	carossa	gallipo	panigerio	lali	lamguyso
135	carani	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano		erminio	*sinopi*	caroza	galipo	panigerio	lali	laguisi

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136	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefano	leti	erminio	*?*	carosa	collippo			
137							*sinopi*					
138	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	san stefan[o] / calteta	lofeti	p. erminio	carosa	calipo	pa[mg]io	*simiso*	lalli	langusi
139	carami	popolli	quinolli	*s. stefano*		arminia	*sinopi*	carosa		pangerio	*lalli*	languisi
140	carami	ginopolli	quinolli	stefanio	lofeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
141	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigro	lali	langoisi
142	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	p. ermihio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigro	lali	langoisi
143	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	*calipo*	panigerio	lalli	langusi
144	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
145	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
146	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefaniom	lefta	porto timinio	*sinopi*	charosa	challippo	pamgerio	lalli	laguxi
147	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	charosa	challipo	pangerio	lalli	lagusi
148	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
149	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
150	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefani	lefti	elminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
151	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
152		binypy		*s. cstiene*	lloffesty	ceminio	sisroppy	carossa	*gallipo*	pangerio		langassy
153	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
154	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefeti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
155	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	[erminio]	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
156	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
157	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
158	caram	ginopoli	quinoli	[ste]fanio					calipo	panigerio	lali	langusi
159		ginopi		s: esteue	llofeti	curmio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	pangerio	llallai	langasi
160	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
161	arcani			s estiene	flloffety	erinrio	*sinopi*	caroza	sallippo	pangerio		*flamgasy*
162					leffeti	crumio	sittopi	carossa	gallipo			
163	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
164	carami	ginopoli	quinopi	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
165	caraui	ginopoli	quinopoli	estefanio	lefti	*sinopi*	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
166		ginopoli	quinopoli	estefanio	leftic	*sinopi*	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
167	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	charosa	chalippo	panigerio	lalli	laguxi
168	carabi	ginopoli	quinopoli	steffaniom	partheni	p: erminio	*sinopi*	caruxa	calipo	payorcho	llali	laguxi
169	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinoppi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
170	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	sinoppi	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	lagusi
171	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
172	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
173	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	charosa	calippo	pangerio	lalli	lagusi
174		ginopi		s: esteua	lofeti	crimio		carosa	galipo			

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
175	arcani		quinoli	s. stefano	roseti	ermo	*sinopi*	carosa	galipoli	panigario	lalli	langasi
176				s. stefano	rosetri	eremo	*sinopi*					
177	caramy	ginopolly	quinolly	stefi ancha	leffetti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	[c]alimo	panig[…]	lally	languisso
178	carani	ginopoli	quinopoli	c stefanio	lefti	*sinopi*	erminio	cyroca	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
179		ginopoli	quinopoli		lefti	*sinope*	erminio		ciroco	panigerio		langixi
180		ginopi	quinoli	s. steua		ermo	*sinopi*	caioca	galipo		lali	langa
181	arcani		quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigerio	lali	langosa
182	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
183	*s. steue*	gualipo			lofesti	crumio			gualipo	pãgerio	*plãtegona*	languisi
184	*caraman*	ginopoli	cunolii	stefani	lefti	*primeno*	*sinopi*	carosia	galipo	panigeru	lalli	langusi
185				*s. esteue*	lo feste	crumio			salipa			
186	carabi	ginopoli	chinopoli	stefaniom	partheni		*sinopi*	caruxa		pagiorco	lali	laguxi
187	carami	gynopoly	quinopoly	stefanio	lefti	sinopi	erminio	[caroca]	calipo	panigerio	laly	longisy
188	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
189	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
190	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
191	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
192	arcani	ginoy	quinoli	s. steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	garossa	galipo	pani gario	lani	langaxi
193	arcani	ginoi	quinoli	s. steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carota	galipo	pani gario	lanii	langaxi
194	carabi	guinopoli	quinopoli	stefaniom	partheni	p. erminio	*sinopi*	caroxa	chalipo	payorcho	lali	lagusi
195		ginopoli	quinopoli	stefaniom	partheni		*sinopi*	carusa		paiorcho	lali	laguxi
196	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	[c.]stefanio	lefti	*sinopi*	erminio	caroca	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
197			quinoli	s. steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*		galipo	panigario	lanis	
198	arc[ani]	ginopi		s: steua	[lo]feti	ermo	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigeri	[lali]	[langaxi]
199	carani	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	sinopi	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langin
200	arcani		quinoli	st[e]ua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigario	lauis	langasi
201		ginopi		s. esteui	to feti	crumio	*sinopi*	caroso	balipa	panierico	llali	llamgasi
202			quinoli	s. star	roseti	ermo	*sinopi*	carassa	galipoli	parigaria		langasi
203	garali	ginopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	loffeti	erminia / p. ermino	*sinopi*	carosa	galipoli	panigeria	lali	languxi
204	arcani	sinopi		s. steua	lofeti	cuno	*ginogi*	carossa	calipo	panigario	lalli	langasi
205	carani	ginopoli	quiopoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	sinopi	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
206	arcani	giuoi	quinoli	steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigario	larii	langasi
207	caraui	niopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	sinopi	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
208	caraui	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lesti	*sinopi*	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi
209	caraui	guinopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	sinopi	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerlo	lalli	langisi
210	caraui	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	sinopi	erminio	carosa	calipo	panigerlo	lalli	langisi
211	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s. steua	lofeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigro	lalli	langoisto
212	custani	ginopi		s. esteui	to feti	crumio	*sinopi*	carosa	ualipa	pamierico	lalli	lamgasi
213	carami	ginopoli	cuinoli	s. stefano	leffeti	p. erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipo	panigro	lalli	lagussi
214	caraui	ginopoli	quinopoli	estefanio	lefti	*sinopi*	*erminio*	carosa	calipo	panigerio	lali	langisi

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
215	arcania	ginoic	quinoli	s. esteua	rofiti	ermo	*sinopis*	carossa	galipo	*panigario / simisso*	lani	langassi
216		ginopi		s. esteui	to feti	corumio	*sinopi*	ceroza	ualipa	pamgarico	lali	lamgasi
217	arcaui		quinoli	s: steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigario	lanii	langasi
218		ginopi		s. esteui	tofeti	crumio	*sinopi*	carosa	ualipa	pamgerico	llali	lamgasi
219	arcani	ginopi	quinoli	s. steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigario	laii	langaxi
220	arcani	ginopi	quinoli	s. steue	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigario	laii	langaxi
221		ginopi	quinoli	s. steue	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*		galipo	panigario	lari	langaxi
222	carabi	ginopoli		stefanio		parteni	*sinopi* / amica	carusa	*chalipo*	pagiorco	lali	lagusi
223	arcani	ginopi	quinoli	s. steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigario	laii	langaxi
224					lofeti	[cunqa]	*sinopi*	caro[…]		pange[…]	lali	langasi
225	arcani	sinopi	quinoli	s. steua		c[ll]no	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigario	lal[li]	langasi
226		ginopoli		stefanio	parteni		*sinopi* / amica	charusa	chalipo	pagiorzo	lali	lagusi
227	carcani	ginopi	quinolli	s: steuan	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
228		ginopi	quinoli	s. steue	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*		galipo	panigario	lari	langaxi
229	carami	ginopoli	quinopoli	stefanio	lefti	p: ermoni	*sinopi*	carossa	chalipo	panigario	lanii	langasi
230	caramis											
231	arcani	ginopoi	qisa	s: steua	tofeti	p: ermenio	*sinopoi*	carosa	gallipo	panigaro	lalli	langaxi
232	carami	genopoli	quinoli	s. stefano	lofeti	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigro	lalli	langoiso
233	carami	genopoli	quinoli	s. astefano	lofeti	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galipo	panigro		langisto
234	carani	gruapi	chinoli	s: steuano	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	caresa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
235		ginopi		s: steua	lofetta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa		panigro	lalli	
236	arcani	sinopi		s. steuan	lofetti	ermo	sinopi	carossa	galipo	panigro	lalli	longasi
237	arcani	sinopi		s. steuan	lofetti	cimo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipa	panigro	lalli	longasi
238	carcani	ginopi	chinoli	s: steua	lofetti	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galeppa	panigro	lalli	
239	carcani	ginopi	chinoli	s: steua	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	paingro	lalli	
240	arcani	sinopi		s. steuan	lofeti	cimo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigro	lalli	longasi
241	carcani	ginopi	quiloni	s. stefano	lofetta	p: ermenio	*[sinopi]*	carasa	galopa	panigro	lalla	
242	carcani	ginopi	quiloni	s. stefano	lofetta	p: armenio	*sinopi*	carasa	galepa	panigro	lalla	
243	arcani	sinopi		s. steuan	lofetti	cimo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigro	lalli	longasi
244												
245	arcani	sinopi		s: steuan	lofetti	cimo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	panigro	lalli	longasi
246	carami	ginopi	quinoli	s. astefalo	lofexi	p: erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	panigro	lali	longasi
247	carcani	ginopi	quinolli	s: steul	lofeti	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
248		g: nopuli		s: stefani	lofeta	p: tomenia	*sinopuli*	carosa	galepa			
249	carosa	ginopi	csinopo	s. stefano	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	coros	galopa	panigro	lalli	
250	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
251	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
252	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carosso	calipos	panigerio	lalli	langusi

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
253	carami	popolli	quinolli	*s. stefano*		arminia	*sinopi*	carosa	rallipo	pangerio	*lalli*	languis
254	caraman	*ginopolli*	qumotii	stefani	lesti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo	*panagiro*	lalli	languci
255	caraman	ginopoli	quinotii	*stefanis*	lefti	*erminio*	sinopoli	*carosa*	galipo	panigiri	lali	langusi
256		popoli	quinoli	*s. stafano*		armonio	*sinopi*	caresa	chalipo	pangiaro / *lo nici*	porseta / mara	acharesi
257		?		?		arminio	*sinopi*	carosa	calipo	pangerio	*alli*	langusi
258			quinoli	s: steua	rofeti	ermo	*sinopi*	carossa	galipo		*lanii*	
259	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	s: steua	lofeti	p: erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	gallipo	panigro	laly	langoisto
260	catanei	ginopolli	quenolli	stefanio				tirosa	callimo	panioro	lalli	lang[…]
261	carami	ginopoli	quinoli	stefanio	lefti	erminio	*sinopi*	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
262		ginopi		s: stefano	lofetta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	galepa	carosa	panigro	lalli	
263		ginopoli		stefanio	lefti	*sinopi*	erminio		calipo	pamgerio	lali	langisi
264		ginopi		s: stefano	lofetta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
265	carosa	ginopi	chinoli	s: steuan	lofeti	p: erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	paingro	lalli	
266	caro[…]	ginopi	?	?	?	p: erminio	*sinopi*	carosa	?	?	?	
267		ginopi			?	?	*sinopi*					
268				resto	lofali	p. ermino	*sanopolli*	sinso	galepo			
269												
270	carosa	ginopi	chinoli	s:steuan	la fecta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
271		gaepolli		stafaino	lefti	p.ermino		carossa	gallipo	p. negro	lalie	langusta
272	carosa		chinolli	s. steuan	lo focta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*					
273												
274	s. stroni		chierci			p: ermeni	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigra	s. strani	
275		ginopi		s. stefano	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galapo	panigro	lalli	
276				s. stefano		p: erminio	*sinopi*	caros		panigerio		
277		ginopi		[s. stefano]	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
278												
279					*roseto*		sinopi		calipo			
280	caramo	guapullio		stafanio	lalti	p. ermino	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipa	p. negro	lalia	saugursta
281	carosa		chinoli	s:steua	lofeta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panig		
282							*sinope*					
283		ginopoli	quinoli	s:steuan	lofeti	p. eminio	ginopi	carosa	galipo	pa[nig]ro	lali	lang[uisto]
284		ginopi		s. stefano	lo fetta	p: ermenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigro	lalli	
285												
286												
287	carosa		chinoli	*s:steua*	lofeta	p. elmenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigo		
288	caramo	guapullio		stafanio	lalli	p. ermino	*sinopi*	carossa	gallipa	p. negro	lalia	
289	caramo	guapullio		stafanio	lalli	p. ermino	*sinopi*	[carossa]	[gallipa]	[p. negro]	[lalia]	
290			quilo		lafe	p: armenio	*sinopo*	carasa	galepa	panigra	lalla	
291		giraprimo		s. stefano	lofetta	p: erm[enio]	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	pangalai	lalli	
292			quitori		lofeta	p: armenio	*sinopi*	carosa	galepa	panigra	lalla	

№	Kerempe burnu	Inebolu (Niopoli)	Abana	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	Ayançik	Hamsi koyu	Sinop	Gerze (Carusa)	Çalbogaz	Çayagzi Br.	Bafra burun	Inçir burnu
293		c: de sem[…]			loffeta	p: armenio	*s[inopi]*	cassa		pauiga	lalla	
294				lofetta	p: ermenio	salina	*sinopi*	carosa	galeppa	panigro	lallis	
295	[carami]	ginopoli	qun[oli]	[stefano]	l[…]	erm[onoi]	[sinopi]	carossa	calipo	panigerio	lalli	langusi
296	salina		quilom			gi: armenio	*sinopi*	cazaza	plage	s. giorgio	salina	panigra
297	arcani	ginapi	quinoli	s. stena	rofetti	ermo	sinopi	carossa	galipo	panigario	laii	langaxii
298												
299												

Kerempe burnu

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 35 spelling variants. Including: carami 129, arcani 20, licarami 13, carani 8, charami 8, caraui 7, caramis 6, carcani 6, carosa 6, carabi 4, caraman 3, caramo 3, caram 2, caramy 2, arcania 1, arcaui 1, c. tcam 1, calami 1, caramino 1, caramira 1, caramj 1, caranta 1, caro[…] 1, carumbo 1, catanei 1, charamis 1, corami 1, custani 1, garali 1, garani 1, licaramy 1, licharamy 1, s. steue 1, s. stroni 1, salina 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «calami» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «carami» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «salina» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 239 portolan charts from total 299 (79,9%). The index of variation 14,6%. The index of use 54,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the cape. On modern charts this cape corresponds cape of Kerempe burnu. [155] This, noticeable from afar, cape significantly out into the sea. Opposite him is the Crimean Cape of Ram's Brow (Lamb forehead) (*Ancient Greek*: Criumetopon, modern of Cape Sarych). They form a noticeable narrowing of the banks and, in the words of the ancient geographers divide the Pont Euxine into two seas. Strabo interesting message that «many who have sailed across the strait say that they have seen both promontories, on either side, at the same time». [109, VII, 4, 3] Pliny says about this area: «It is known that the shadoofs, intending to fly over the Pont primarily directed to the narrowest place of it - between capes of Lamb forehead and Carambis, then give yourself a ballast resistance; flying the middle of Pontus, they throw out stones from the clutches, and having reached the mainland, throw out and sand from the beak» (X, 60). [86, c.148-168] On the map by Coppo, 1520 of place name Caramis designated city. (See Fig. 3.3) According to Arrian from Carambis to Cape Zephyrium 60 stadia (9 km). From cape of Zephyrium to Abonitichos 150 stadia (24 km). [1] Total of 210 stadia (33 km), that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Cape Kerempe to Inebolu. [155] Sound close to the ancient Greek toponym Karambis. On the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680 by this place is the place name «salina», which is usually, on the portolan charts, given of salt mines.

Inebolu (Niopoli)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 34 spelling variants. Including: ginopoli 125, ginopolli 41, ginopi 37, sinopi 8, popolli 4, guapullio 3, genopoli 2, gino polli 2, ginopoly 2, guinopoli 2, zinopoli 2, binypy 1, c: de sem[…] 1, castel de ginopoli 1, g. mogalli 1, g: nopuli 1, gaepolli 1, ginapi 1, ginoi 1, ginoic 1, ginolli 1, ginopoi 1, ginopolly 1, ginoy 1, girapalo 1, giraprimo 1, giuoi 1, gruapi 1, gualipo 1, gynopoly 1, ludapanli 1, niopoli 1, popoli 1, s. stefano 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «ginopoli» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «ginopoli» for the first time in this study found on chart by Francesco and Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «ginopolli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «ginopoli» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy,

Venice. Total set of 254 portolan charts from total 299 (84,9%). The index of variation 13,4%. The index of use 49,2%.

Fig. 3.3. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes cape. On modern charts that the Cape identified to Cape Inebolu, where is the modern city and the port of Inebolu. [155] The Ancient Greek name of the city Abonitichos, in the Roman Empire, it was renamed to Ionopolis, which is is consonant with and toponyms on portolan charts. In the city, the ruins of the three castles of the Roman and Byzantine periods and the monastery of Byzantine era. Tolstoy mentions this city as Niopol, where there is a small port that can accommodate 15 ships. [111, p.73] On the map by Coppo, 1520 this city is designated as Giropolis. (See Fig. 3.3) From Abonitichos to river Aeginetis (modern Evrenye) 150 stadia (24 km). From river Aeginetis to Cinolis 150 stadia (24 km). [1] Thus, between Abonitichos and Cinolis 300 stadia (47 km), that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Inebolu to Abana. [155]

Abana
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 33 spelling variants. Including: quinoli 107, quinopoli 46, quinolli 26, qnolli 8, chinoli 7, qnoli 6, qinolli 4, qinoli 3, quiloni 2, quinali 2, quinopolli 2, quinori 2, quitori 2, chierci 1, chinolli 1, chinopoli 1, csinopo 1, cuinoli 1, cunolii 1, qisa 1, qnollini 1, quenol 1, quenolli 1, quexoli 1, quilo 1, quilom 1, quinolly 1, quinopi 1, quinopoly 1, quinotii 1, quiopoli 1, qumotii 1, qunoli 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «quinori» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «quinoli» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «quinopoli» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the

place-name in the form of «quilom» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (80,6%). The index of variation 16,1%. The index of use 49,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the cape or bay. On modern charts, he is identified with the bay Yaka Koyu, which is located near the modern city of Abana, one of the oldest cities in the region. Ancien Greek name of this city Cinolis or Cimoli. Toponym on portolan charts - is consonant with the ancient Greek name of the city. On many portolan charts - used form of the place name «quinopoli», which indicates that cartographers meant here the city (prefix «-poli»). As the city Quinopolis it is marked on the map by Coppo, 1520 (See Fig. 3.3). In the city saved of ruins «Abana Castle». Tolstoy mentions this port as Cimoli, which accommodates 20 ships. [111, p.73] From Cinoles to Stephanes 180 stadia (28 km) [1], that corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Abany to Cape Usta. [155]

Usta (Stefanos) burnu
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 44 spelling variants. Including: stefanio 112, s. stefano 36, s. steua 26, s. steuan 10, stefano 9, stephanio 8, s. esteui 4, s. steue 4, stefaniom 4, estefanio 3, san stefano 3, stafanio 3, stefani 3, c stefanio 2, s. esteua 2, s. esteue 2, s. stefani 2, steffanio 2, steua 2, p. de stephani 1, resto 1, s estiene 1, s fanio 1, s. astefalo 1, s. astefano 1, s. cstiene 1, s. stafano 1, s. star 1, s. steuano 1, s. steul 1, s[…] 1, salina 1, sam ste[…] 1, sam stefano 1, samre stefano 1, san stefan[o] / calteta 1, scõ stefani 1, stafaino 1, stafania 1, stefamo 1, stefanis 1, steffaniom 1, stefi ancha 1, stifanio 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «stefano» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «stefanio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, c. 1321, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c.1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «s. stefano» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «[stefano]» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 267 portolan charts from total 299 (89,3%). The index of variation 16,5%. The index of use 41,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the cape. On modern charts this cape to cape is identified by cape Usta. Alternative name of Cape is Stefanos (Istafan Burnu, Istifan Point, Stefano Burnu, Stefano Point). In ancient Greek times, in area of the Cape was the city with the name Stephanes. Hence the name on the portolan charts. Tolstoy mentions this port as «St. Stephen, the port there regal and is put it up to 20 ships». [111, p.74] Between Stephanes and Leptes 270 stadia (43 km) (between them was the city Potamos) [1], that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from the Cape Usta to Cape Inçe burun. [154]

Ayançik
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 53 spelling variants. Including: lefti 58, lofeti 39, lefeti 17, feti 12, lefli 12, rofeti 12, lofeta 10, lofetta 8, lofetti 6, fetis 5, leffeti 5, tofeti 5, partheni 4, cauo zarabin 2, lalli 2, lesti 2, loffeti 2, roseti 2, c.zurlla 1, fetti 1, fety 1, flloffety 1, fotis 1, l[…] 1, la fecta 1, lafe 1, lalti 1, le fecti 1, lefetti 1, leffetti 1, leffti 1, lefiti 1, lefta 1, leftic 1, leti 1,

liex 1, llofeti 1, lloffesty 1, lofali 1, lofeste 1, lofesti 1, lofexi 1, loffeta 1, loffetti 1, loffety 1, lofocta 1, p. limini 1, parteni 1, rofetti 1, rofiti 1, roseto 1, rosetri 1, rosetti 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «lefiti» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lefti» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1474, Italy, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cornetus Petrus, 1618, Holland, Rotterdam. In the form of «lofeti» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «l[…]» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (81,2%). The index of variation 22,0%. The index of use 24,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts after 1403 this place name is specified on the long coast between the Cape Usta and Cape Inçe burun, close to Cape Usta. On some portolan charts in the area specified and the river. The most suitable place to identify on modern charts is a city Ayançik at the mouth of the eponymous River. But the distance specified Arrian and drawing of coast on charts by Petrus Vesconte 1311-1321. The toponym is likely to have to designate Cape Inçe burun, where, perhaps, was the city Leptes (See Fig. 3.4). The city's name is consonant toponyms on portolan charts. And in the area of the modern city Ayançik, most likely, was specified Arrian city Potamos. It is assumed that this place name correctly identify with the cape Inçe burun, but on the portolan charts after portolan chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403 (most likely, he erroneously pointed out it the place-name in another place) (See Fig. 3.5) it place-name is specified in the area of town Ayançik. Is therefore we assume that this place name is identified by with the city Ayançik. [154] On map by Coppo, 1520 This city is also located in the bay (See Fig. 3.3). Arrian further indicates that between Leptes and Armene 60 stadia (9 km) [1], that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from the Cape Inçe burun to Cape Hamsi koyu with the bay Akuman and also consonant with the following toponym. [154] Strabo pointed to at this point, that is, 20 km to the west of Cape Carambis, city Citora, which is famous for its beech forests. [109 XII, 3, 10; 86, c.73]

Hamsi koyu
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 52 spelling variants. Including: erminio 110, p. erminio 26, p. ermenio 21, ermo 20, porto erminio 19, crumio 6, p. ermino 5, arminio 4, cimo 4, p. armenio 4, ermino 3, arminia 2, eminio 2, rminio 2, [...]nio 1, armiz 1, armonio 1, cauo erminio 1, ceminio 1, cerminio 1, cllno 1, corumio 1, crimio 1, cuno 1, cunqa 1, curmio 1, elminio 1, entumo 1, eraminito 1, eremo 1, erinrio 1, erminia / p. ermino 1, erminie 1, ermonoi 1, ernio 1, erumio 1, gi. armenio 1, p. armiz 1, p. armon 1, p. cirimi 1, p. elmenio 1, p. eminio 1, p. ermeni 1, p. ermihio 1, p. ermoni 1, p. tomenia 1, parteni 1, porta armiz 1, porto armenu 1, porto timinio 1, portto erminio 1, primeno 1, ? 3.

Fig. 3.4. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea, Petrus Vesconte, 1313

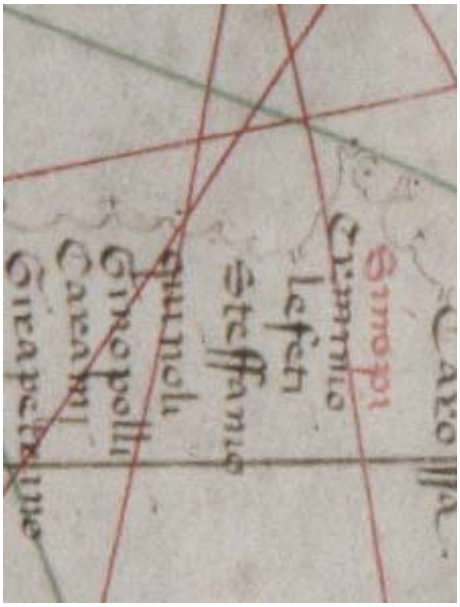

Fig.3.5. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Beccaro Francesco, 1403

It was first designated as «erminio» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «erminio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «p: erminio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1464, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «gi: armenio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 269 portolan charts from total 299 (91,8%). The index of variation 19,3%. The index of use 40,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place-name denotes the cape (See Fig. 3.4 and 3.5). In view of the analysis of the previous toponym and Arrian specified distance from of this city to Sinop 50 stadia (8 km), seen that this place name corresponds to modern maps cape Hamsi koyu. The Ancient Greek name of the city Harmene. The city was near Sinop, so

its harbor is also used for visiting Sinop. The city is also mentioned by Strabo, who pointed out that it is a Sinopian city, about which went to saying: «Who was languishing idleness, the walls has given for Armena». [109, c.346; 86, c.73] The Ancient Greek name consonant toponym on portolan charts. On the portolan chart The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer») XlV c. (1384-1410) and Atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis», beginning XV c. between toponym «erminio» and «sinopi» is specified one more place name «cauo zarabin», which indicates the gulf between the two capes. In this area on modern maps in the area of the isthmus to the peninsula Boztepe is an inhabited locality Korucuk, which can be identify the location of this toponym. On chart by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, 1571 in this place also indicated one more place name «p. ermino», which will also be identified with Korucuk. [154] Tolstoy mention here a small liman called Macry (Gr. Long), which can accommodate up to wintering 3-4 ships. [111, p.76]

Sinop

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 25 spelling variants. Including: sinopi 242, sinopolli 7, sinopoli 3, sinope 2, sinopi / amica 2, sinoppi 2, ginogi 1, ginopi 1, ginopi / g. de sinopi 1, ginopy 1, s. inipo 1, sanopolli 1, simiso 1, simisso 1, sinopis 1, sinopo 1, sinopoi 1, sinoppolli 1, sinopuli 1, sinopy 1, siropi 1, sisroppy 1, sittopi 1, synopy 1, xinopy 1, ? 3.

Practically by all the portolan charts this placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «sinopi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «sinopi» first occurs by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «sinopolli» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea from atlas «Tammar Luxoro», XlV c., beginning (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «sinopi» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 280 portolan charts from total 299 (93,6%). The index of variation 8,9%. The index of use 86,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, it place-name denotes far protrudes into the sea Cape. On modern maps it is identified by with the peninsula Boztepe, where is the town of Sinop. The Ancient Greek name of the city Sinopa. According to legend, the name given the city of Sinop Amazon, who founded it. Then the city was captured by the Greeks. Sinop - in ancient times one of the main Greek colonies on the southern shore of the Black Sea coast of the peninsula Paphlagonian. The colony was foundedaccording to legend, the satellite Jason Autolycus, who had a temple here and oracle. The city was located on the isthmus. Himself peninsula from the sea impregnable height cliffs up to 200 meters. But with the north and south sides of the isthmus are two beautiful bay. These were the two harbors of Sinope. North Bay now in consequence of shoaled sand drifts and is not suitable for anchorage and South Bay and is now a port. [86, c.40-44] In historical times Sinop was colonized by Milesians twice: for the first time - before the invasion of the Cimmerians in Asia (up to 751 BC. e.), the second - in 632 BC. With its convenient location and two harbors of Sinop soon became a wealthy trading city, a region that extends to Galis. Sinop became the metropolis of the Black Sea cities Cotiory (in Tibarens), Trebizond, Cerasa, Armena and other. In Arrian mentioned Sinop, one of the largest ancient city known for handicraft production and trade center. Her amphorae,

tiles and other products are found in virtually all of the Black Sea region and far beyond its borders. Wrote about this city and Strabo [XII, 3, 11]. When the IV. BC Amasia (modern Samsun) became the main city of Pont welfare Sinop began to fall. Since 1204, he belonged to the Trebizond Empire, but in 1214 it won the first emperor of Nicaea, and then Seljuk sultan, in 1461 - Turkish Sultan Mohammed II. In the XIX century. Sinop (tour. Sinob) - the main town in Sandzak Turkish vilayet Kastamonu and one of the steamship stations between Constantinople and Trebizond. Now it is a city with a population of 30 thousand man.

Gerze (Carusa)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 35 spelling variants. Including: carosa 103, carossa 86, caroxa 24, charosa 7, caroza 6, charoxa 5, carasa 3, caresa 2, caroca 2, carusa 2, caruxa 2, caioca 1, carassa 1, caro[…] 1, caros 1, carosia 1, caroso 1, carosso 1, carota 1, cassa 1, cauissa 1, cazaza 1, ceroza 1, chanosa 1, charoca 1, charusa 1, coros 1, cyroca 1, garosa 1, garossa 1, kařoxa 1, le roxa 1, sinso 1, tamixa 1, tirosa 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «carossa» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «carosa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). In the form of «carossa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «cazaza» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 268 portolan charts from total 299 (89,6%). The index of variation 13,1%. The index of use 38,4%.

Description.

In the early of portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape, and after 1450 in the area shown and the river. The Periplus Arrian mentions town of Carusa at a distance of 150 stadia (24 km) from Sinop, which corresponds to the distance to the modern city Gerze (alternative names - Carusa, Gherseh, Gherzeh), which is located on Cape Kösk. According to the archaeological site of ancient Carusa was in 1,5 km from the city Gerze. The Greek name is consonant to place name on portolan charts. The river in this area is in the vicinity of Cape Çalboğaz - 6 km to the east from Gerze. [153] Considering shift of the previous place names (See *Description* Ayançik) it seems logical that in the portolan charts from the mid XV century this place-name meant and river.

Çalboğaz

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: calipo 64, galipo 47, gallipo 32, challipo 20, galepa 18, callimo 17, calimo 10, callamos / azamis 6, callipo 6, chalipo 6, galipoli 5, gallipa 3, ualipa 3, calamo 2, challippo 2, galeppa 2, galopa 2, salipo 2, balipa 1, calepo 1, calipi 1, calipos 1, calippo 1, callime 1, calumi 1, chalamos / azamis 1, chalimo 1, chalippo 1, ciroco 1, collippo 1, galapo 1, galepo 1, galipa 1, gualipo 1, kallimo 1, le limo 1, plage 1, rallipo 1, salipa 1, sallippo 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «calipo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «calipo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «galipo» for the first time in this

study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «plage» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 271 portolan charts from total 299 (90,6%). The index of variation 14,8%. The index of use 23,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes a small cape. On the portolan charts between Gerze and Cape Bafra indicated on the coast from west to east – river (not at all) and the two (sometimes three) capes. On modern charts are very similar situation. On this stretch of coastline before settlement Çalboğaz shown a river, then Cape Çalboğaz, Cape Çayağzi Br. and a small cape near the village Çelevit. Therefore, the first cape can be identified with Cape Çalboğaz. [153] We know from history that near Cape and villages Çalboğaz was a small Roman settlement.

On the charts by Andrea Bianco, 1436, by Gacomo de Giroldi 1440, 1443, 1446 and attributed to him also chart of XV c. (1446 - Pujades A21), by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from Cornaro Atlas, 1489 at this point indicated two capes, each of which respectively called «chalamos» and «azamis» and the river «panigerio», so the second place-name can be identified with the modern Cape Çayağzi Br., a place name «panigerio» in this case is located in the modern town Çelevit, where there is a a small cape and the mouth of the modern river Küplüağzi. On the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680 set here toponym «plage», which translated from Latin means «coast».

Çayağzi Br.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 58 spelling variants. Including: panigerio 118, panigro 35, panigario 16, pangerio 13, panigero 11, panigierio 6, p. negro 4, pamgerio 3, panigra 4, paniserio 3, pagiorco 2, pagnigierio 2, paingro 2, panagerio 2, panigerlo 2, panitro 2, payorcho 2, de staipy 1, pãgerio 1, pagiorzo 1, paingerio 1, paiorcho 1, pamgarico 1, pamgario 1, pamgerico 1, pamgio 1, pamierico 1, panagario 1, panagiro 1, pangalai 1, pange[…] 1, pangiaro / lo nici 1, pani[…] paniacrio 1, panierico 1, panig 1, panig[…] 1, panigario / simisso 1, panigaro 1, panigelialo 1, paniger 1, panigereo 1, panigeri 1, panigeria 1, panigeriho 1, panigerro 1, panigeru 1, panigexio 1, panigierie 1, panigiri 1, panigirio 1, panigo 1, panigurio 1, panigurrio 1, panioro 1, paniperio 1, parigaria 1, pauiga 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «panagerio» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «panigerio» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «panigro» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). The last time the place-name in the form of «panigra» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 269 portolan charts from total 299 (90%). The index of variation 21,6%. The index of use 43,9%.

Fig. 3.6. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Description.
On the portolan charts this place-name denotes cape, but on some charts this place name and denotes the river (See Çalboğaz). Arrian stated that from Carusa to Zagora 150 stadia (24 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Gerze to Cape Çayağzi Br. Also Arrian says that from Zagora to the river Halys (modern Kizilirmak) 300 stadia (47 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Cape Çayağzi Br. to the river Kizilirmak. Therefore accept the identification of the place name in the area of modern Cape Çayağzi Br. This place is a modern village Kerim. [153] On the map by Coppo, 1520 this place name is listed as the city Planigarius (See Fig. 3.6).
On a chart by Angelus, 1575 in this area indicated two toponyms «simisso» and «panigario», the first place-name specified here by mistake, he should be in place toponym «fadida» (See Samsun), which is listed on the site «simisso» incorrectly.

Bafra burun
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 26 spelling variants. Including: lalli 133, lali 75, lallis 7, lalla 6, lally 5, laii 4, laly 4, lanii 4, lalia 3, llali 3, lani 2, lari 2, alli 1, cauo de lali 1, fuce de lalli 1, lalico 1, lalie 1, lallim 1, lalo 1, lanis 1, larii 1, lauis 1, llallai 1, plãtegona 1, porseta / mara 1, s. strani 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «lalli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lalli» was first used by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «lali» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lalla» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 263 portolan charts from total 299 (88%). The index of variation 9,9%. The index of use 50,6%.
Description.
On the portolan charts toponym denotes the river, which flows into the sea near a cape. At this point, now is the river Kizilirmak and located Cape Bafra. [153] Kizilirmak river

in the days of ancient Greece called Halys. A toponym by portolan charts consonant with the ancient Greek name of the river. Arrian about the river Halys said that she had previously been boundary of possessions of king of Lydia Croesus and of the Persians, and now flows through the Roman possessions and separates land at the mouth of Sinopian and Amisian. The name of the river Halys (i.e. Salt) was, according to Strabo, «It was named from the «halae», past which it flows». [XII, 3, 12] By Arrian from river Halys to Amasra (modern Samsun) 360 stadia (57 km), that corresponds to the distance on modern maps between Cape Bafra and Samsun. [152]
At the unsigned chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea (perhaps by Millo Antonio) the second half of the XVI c., (kept in Italy) at this point indicated two toponyms «porseta» and «mara», but at the chart of The Black Sea from the same atlas show place name «alli». At the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680 in this place used toponym «salina», while toponym «lalla» is right outside the toponyms «simisso».

Inçir burnu
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 59 spelling variants. Including: langusi 36, laguxi 28, languisi 20, languissi 18, langisi 11, lagusi 10, langasi 10, langaxi 10, langissi 9, langoisto 7, languisso 7, longasi 6, langixi 5, lagiexi 4, lagussi 4, languiso 4, lamgasi 3, lang[…] 3, langoisi 3, languistro 2, languizi 2, languxi 2, acharesi 1, capo de lagia 1, flamgasy 1, laguci 1, laguisi 1, lam[…] 1, lamguyso 1, langa 1, langassi 1, langassy 1, langauso 1, langaxii 1, langin 1, langisto 1, langisy 1, langoiso 1, langosa 1, languci 1, languis 1, languise 1, languisse 1, languisto 1, languixi 1, languixo 1, langusci 1, langussi 1, langusta 1, languysi 1, lansusi 1, lingast 1, lisusi 1, llaguxim 1, llamgasi 1, llanguisi 1, longisy 1, salina 1, saugursta 2, ? 1.
It was first designated as «languissi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «langusi» for the first time in this study found by Russus, Petrus, 1508, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «languisi» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325/30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «langusi» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 243 portolan charts from total 299 (81,3%). The index of variation 24,3%. The index of use 14,9%.
Description.
Place-name specified on portolan charts in the area of small cape. According Arrian after the river Halys specified: 30 stadia (5 km) Naustathmos (here on modern maps is a lake Liman), after Naustathmos 50 stadia (8 km) Set Conopaeum, Conopeius Lacus (modern Lake Gernek), then, after 120 stadia (19 km) Eusene (near the modern town Balliça), and from Eusene to Amisus (modern Samsun) – 160 stadia (25 km). Cape in this area, only one - is Cape Inçir burnu. [152] On the map by Coppo, 1520 this place name Logusis is listed as the name of the cape (See Fig 3.6).
An amazing variety of forms of names based on the first syllable «lang». At the unsigned chart of The eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, (possibly by Millo Antonio) the second half of the XVI century (kept in Italy) at this point indicated toponyms «mara» and «acharesi», most likely fictitious. On the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680 in the district of Sinop to Samsun added several new place names, namely: «plage», «s. giorgio», «salina», whereby toponyms «panigra» and «lalla» have

appeared not in their places. On his own charts by 1661 and 1673 these place names is no.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 3

carami (**Kerempe burnu**), ginopoli (**cape Inebolu**), quinoli (**Abana**), stefanio (**Usta (Stefanos) burnu**), lefti (**Hamsi koyu**), erminio (**Hamsi koyu**), *sinopi* (**Sinop**), carosa (**Gerze**), calipo (**Çalboğaz**), panigerio (**Çayağzi Br.**), lalli (**Bafra burun**), langusi (**Inçir burnu**).

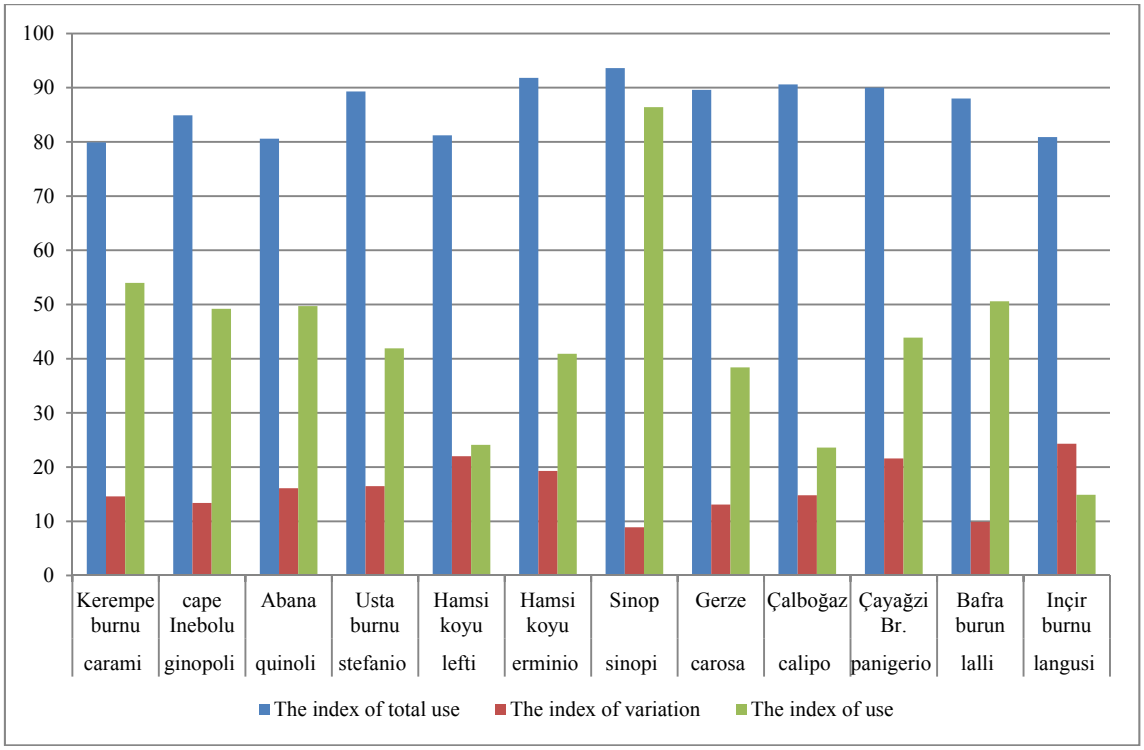

Fig. 3.7. Chart of coefficients of Part 3.

Part 4. From Balliça to Ordu

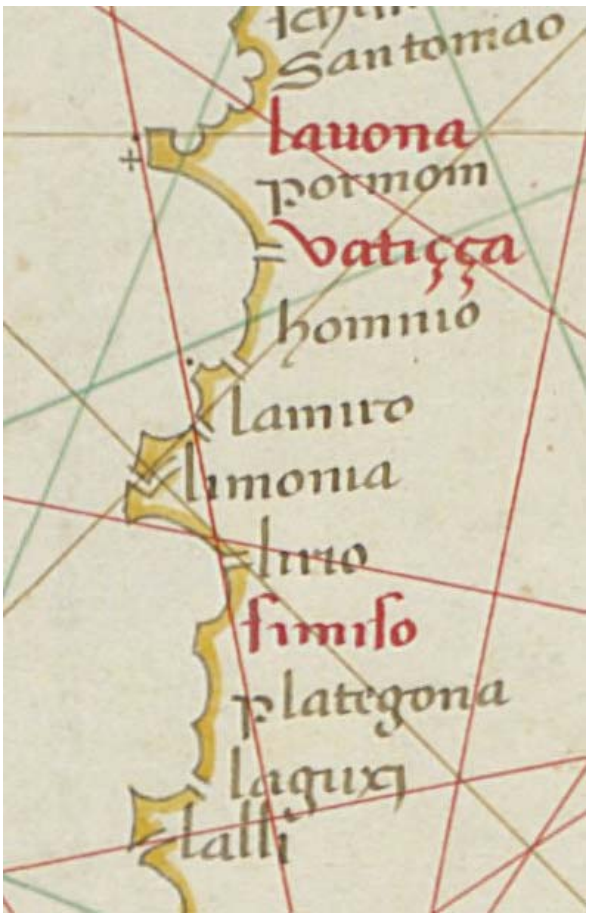

Fig. 4.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, Grazioso Benincasa, 1467, Rome

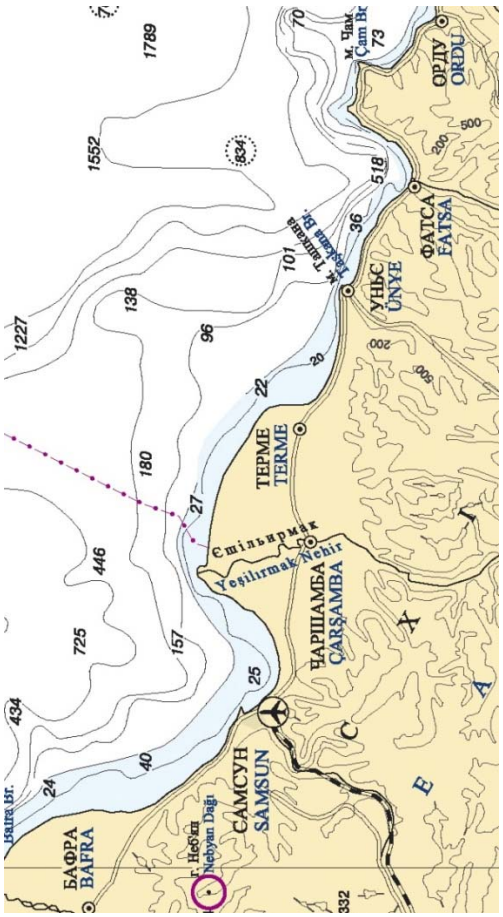

Fig. 4.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №4

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
1			summesso	georgozini	limenia	l'armiro		onio	vatiza		diasona	vona	
2			simiso		laliminia								
3			*simisso*		laliminia	larmiro		[…]nio	*vatiza*	pormõ		launa	
4			*simisso*		laliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormo		lauona	
5		scã aña	*simisso*	lirio	laliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	santhomao
6			*simisso*	lirio	laliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	santomao
7			*simisso*	lirio	lalliminia	larmiro		omnio	*variza*	pormon		lauona	san tomao
8		scã anna	*simisso*	lirio	lalliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormõ		lauona	santomao
9		scã anna	*simisso*	lirio	lalliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	
10		scã anna	*simisso*	lirio	laliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	santomao
11		scã anna	*simisso*	lirio	laliminia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormõ		lauona	santomao
12		scã anna	*simisso*	lirio	laliminia	larmiro		?	*vatiza*	pormõ		lauona	san tomao
13	platagoã		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vathiza*	pormõ		lauona	
14	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	lamiro		onio	*vathiza*	pormon		lauona	
15	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vathiza*	pormom		lauona	
16			*simesso*		liminia								
17	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	lamiro		onio		pormon		lauona	
18	platagona		*simiso*		limonia	lamiro		honio	*vatiça*	pormo		lauona	
19	pllangona		*ximiso*	lirio	la limonia	lalmiro		onio	*uança*	pomnon		lauona	
20	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vathiza*	pormon		lauona	
21	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	
22	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vathiza*	pormon		lauona	
23	platagona		*simiso*		limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiza*	pormon		lauona	
24	plategona		*simixo*	lurio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*uatiza*	pormon		lauona	
25	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	larmino		onio	*vatiza*	pormom		lauilona	
26	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	
27		g. de amisso	amiso	cimiso	capo limẽca			capo oneo	p. vatisa		capo diasoni	votia	
28	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		onio	*uartica*	pormor		lauona	
29	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*tathiza*	pormon		luona	
30	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		honio	*vatiza*	pormon		*nona*	san tomao
31	platigona		*simiso*		limonia	larmiro		honio	*uatiza*	pormon		lauona	
32	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	lamira		honio	*[va]tisa*	pormon		lauona	
33	platagona		*[simiso]*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*[c]atriza*	pormon		lauona	
34	plategona		*simisso*						*[…]za*			[…]ona	
35	plategona		*simixo*	lurio	limonia	[…]miro		[…]io	*[…]a*				
36	[plategona]		*simisso*	?	[…]nia	lamiro		?	*uatiça*	?		?	
37	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*?*	pomon		lauona	
38	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadiza*	pormoni		*leona*	s. tomao
39	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiça*	pormoz		lauona	
40	platina		*simiso*		limonia	larmiro		honio	*fatiza*			lauonon	
41	cauo monia	platagona	*simesso*	liurom	llimonia	larmiro		oniom	*uatiza*	pormo		lauonam	safim

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
42		.s. amia	*ssimiso*	chalonoriy	liminia	larmirie	hirios	honio	*valliza*	pormon	diasoni	*lauona*	
43	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vatiza*	p.mon		lauona	
44		sco. amia	*simisso*		liminia	larmire	crios	onio	*uatiza*	pormoz	diassoni	*lauona*	
45	platagona		*simiso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*uatsa*	p.mõ		lauona	
46	platagona		*cimiso*		liminia	lamiro		honio	*vatisa*	pormo		lauona	
47		scã amia	*simisso*	callanoui	liminia	larmire	crios	onio	*uatiza*	pormoz	diassoni	*lauona*	
48	plategona		*simesso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiça*	pormom		lauona	
49		sco. amia	*simisso*	callanoui	liminia	lamiro	crios	onio	*vatiza*	pormoz	diassoni	*lauona*	
50	plategona		*simeso*	luro	limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiça*	pormoz		*lauona*	
51	[plategona]		*simesso*		?	?		?	*uatiza*	?		?	
52	platagona		*simiso*	lario	liminia	lamiro		onio		p.mon		lauona	s. tomao
53		scã cumia	*simiso*	callanoui	liminia	larmire	crios	onio	*vatiça*	pormon	diassoni	*lauona*	
54	platagona		*simiso*	lario	liminia	lamiro		onio		p.mon		*lauona*	s. tomao
55	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadisa*	portmõ		*leona*	s. tomao
56	plitasano		*simiso*		lumino	lamiro		onuco	*uatiza*	porto mon		pinona	
57	plategona		simisso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onnio	uattiçça	pormom		leona	san tomao
58	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminio	lamiro		onio	*fadiza*	pormac		*lona*	san tomao
59	platagona		*simisso*	liriho	liminia	lamiro		honio	*fadisa*	port mon		*leona*	s. thomao
60	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		omnio	*luatiça*	pormon		*lauona*	
61	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadissa*	p.mon		*leona*	s. tomao
62	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		omnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
63	platagona		*simosso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadissa*	p.mõ		*leona*	s. tomao
64	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
65	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadisa*	p.mon		*leona*	s. tomao
66	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadissa*	p.mõ		*leona*	s. tomao
67	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
68	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
69	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vaticca*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
70	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vaticca*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
71	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
72	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadisa*	p.mon		*lleona*	s. tomao
73	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
74	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	scõ tomao
75	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vatiça*	pormon		*lauona*	santomao
76													
77	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiça*	pormon		*lauona*	santomao
78	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
79	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*vatiça*	pormon		*lauona*	san tomao
80	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vatiça*	pormon		*lauona*	san tomao
81	platagona		*simiso*	lirio / ~~*lirie*~~	liminia	larmiro		homo	*fadisa*	p.mon		*leona*	s. tomao
82	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	larmiro		omnio	*fadisa*	pormon		*luona*	s. tomao
83	platagona		*gimisso*	lirio	liminia	larmiro		homo	*ffadissa*	p. mon		*leocia*	san tomao

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
84	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*vania*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
85	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*uatiza*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
86	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		homnio	*uateza*	pormom		*lanona*	san tomao
87	plategona		*semisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	la uantiza	pormoni		lauona	
88	plategana		*semiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	la uantiza	pormoni		lauona	
89		santa anna		calla naui	liminia	larmire	crios	omo		p. mon	diosani	*lauona*	
90	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmino		homino	*vatiçça*	pormon		*lauona*	
91	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia				*fadiza*	p. mõ		*leona*	
92	platagona		samissa	lirio	*liminia*	lamiro		homo	fadissa	p. nom		*leona*	s. tomado
93	plategona		simisso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	vattisa	pormom		leona	san tomao
94	platagona		*simson*	lirio									
95	platagona		*simiso*		limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiza*	pormon		laona	
96			*simeso*		limina	larmiro		onio	*uatiza*	pormom		lauona	
97	plategona		*simiso*	calamiony	limonia	armiro		onio	*uatiza*	pormon		lauona	
98	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		onio	*uatiza*	[pormon]		lauona	
99	plategona		*simeso*		limonia	[…]iro		onio	*vatiza*	pormo		lauona	
100	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		omnio	*lauanca*	pormom		lauona	
101	plategona		*simiso*	calomioni / niri	limonia	larmiro		onio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	
102	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*lauatiça*	pormon		lauona	
103	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	sam tomao
104		scõ. amia	*simisso*	callanoui	liminia	larmiro	crios	onio	*uatiza*	pormoz	diassoni	*la uona*	
105			*simeso*		liminia	larmiro		onio	*uatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	
106	platagona		*simisso*		liminia	larmiro		onio	*?*	pomon		lauona	
107	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadisa*	p. mon		*lleona*	s[t]omao
108	?	*?*	*siniso*	?	[…]onia	[la]miro		[…]omo	*vattica*	?		*?*	
109													
110	platagoñ		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadissa*	p. mon		leona	
111	plattasona		*simiso*		liminia	lamiro		honiho	*vattiza*	porttomon		lanona	
112	platagona		*simiso*		limina	lamiro		honio	*vatiza*	pormon		lauona	
113	[platagona]		*simiso*	lirio	limoma	lamiro		homnio	*vatiçça*	pormon		*lauona*	san tomao
114	platogona		*simiso*	llirio	llimonia	larmiro		ominio	*uatiça*	pormon		lauona	
115	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limona	lamiro		homnio	*uatiza*	pormom		*lauona*	san tomao
116	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		omnio	*lauatiça*	pormon		lauona	
117	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminio	lamiro		honio	*fatiza*	pormon		lauona	santhomao
118	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		omnyo	*lauatiça*	pormon		lauona	
119	planofaga		simoso	lira	luanna			?	*?*	?		?	
120	plantagona		limosso	lira	limi[nio]	lamiro		homo	*ff[a]dida*	p. mom		*leona*	
121	platagona		*simson*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*ffadiza*	porto mõ		*leona*	s. tomao
122	platagona		*ssimiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
123						larmro		homoro	fadnica	p. mõ		*leona*	*sãtomao*
124	platagona		*simiso*		liminia			homo	*fatisa*	pormoni		*lemiso*	santhomao
125	platena		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vattica*	pormon		*leona*	s. tomao

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
126	plantagona		*simixio*	lirio	liminia	larminio			lanza	porman		licona	s. mao
127	platagona		fimsso	lirio	*limania*	*lamiro*		homo	fadinca	porto mõ		*leona*	*san tomao*
128	plantegona		*simsso*	lirug	limina	lamiro		home	*fadida*	p.mon		*leona*	s.tomae
129	plantegona		*simixio*	*lexio* lerio	liminio	lamiro			*fatiza*	port [mon]		*licona* / licona	s. mao
130	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*uatiçça*	pormom		*le[ona]*	san tomao
131													
132													
133	plategona		*simiso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	san tomao
134	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadissa*	pormom		*leona*	s. tomao
135	platagona		*simison*	lario		lamiro		homo	*fandisa*	p. mo		*laona*	s. toma
136	platogone			liria	limonia	lamiro		homo		pormon			santomao
137			*siniso*						*ffadida*				
138	plategona		*fadida*	[llirio]	lamina	?		homo		p.mon		*leona*	s. tomao
139	plantago		*simixi*		lemonia	larminio			fatiza	pormon		*lirona*	s. [rau]o
140	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	parmom		*lauona*	santhomao
141	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
142	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
143	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
144	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
145	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santomao
146	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	larmiro		horminio	*vatiçça*	pormom		*lauona*	santomao
147	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*vatiça*	pormom		*leona*	san tomao
148	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
149	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
150	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		lauona	santhomao
151	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
152	plamtegoni		llimossa	*lirg*	llm[o]na	llamro		homo	fadida	p. mom			s. chomqo
153	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santomao
154	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
155	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
156	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
157	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormom		*lauona*	santhomao
158	platagona		*ssimiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
159	*pllantemga*		llimoso	lliros	lauia	lamiro		homo	*feidida*	pta mom		*lleona*	samzhomao
160	pategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	
161	plamitegona		fllirioso		ligrid	lhamiro		hommor				*leona*	s chomao
162	platego		limosa	lirl		llamro			fedida	pmon		leona	s. caugo
163	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormom		*lanona*	s. tomao
164	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fati*	pormon		*lauona*	san tomao
165	platagona	s. ana	*samesa*										
166	platagona	s. ana	*samesa*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onnio	vatiza	pormom	diasoni	*lanona*	s. tomao
167	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homnio	*uatiça*	pormom		*leona*	san tomao

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
168	platagona		*amisso*	liriom	llimonia	lamiro		homniom	*uatiça*	thermodi		*llauona*	santomao
169	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	s. thomao
170	platagona		simiso	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	fatiza	pormon		lauona	s. thomao
171	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	s. thomao
172	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	s. thomao
173	plategona		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		honnio	*uatiça*	pormom		*leona*	san tomao
174	[plãtag]ona		*[lim]osa*	[li]ros	luniua	lamiro			fredida	*p: mora*		leona	sã chomao
175	plantegona		*simiso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	
176			samiso						fadida			leona	
177			*simisso*	lirio	la liminia	larmiro		omnio	*uatizia*	pormon		lauo[…]	stõ mao
178	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limona	lamiro		omnio	*vatica*	pormom		*lauona*	s. tomao
179	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limona			omnio	*vatica*			lauana	s. tomao
180	lirus		plante	*simiso*	limina			homo	*fadida*	p: mon		*leona*	
181	planteco…		*simisso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mon		*leona*	s. tomao
182	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	[la]miro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	s. thomao
183	plãtegona		limosa		lunina				fredida	*p. mora*		leona	
184	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limno	*larmiro*		homo	*fetiza*	porman		lauona	*s. toma*
185				liros	*lunina*	lamtro			frd[…]	*p.mora*		lemona	s. chema
186	platena		*amiso*	liriom	limonia	lamiro		omnio	*uatica*	thermodi		*lauona*	s. tomao
187	platagona		simiso	liryo	limonia	lamiro		omnio	vatica	pormom		lauona	s. tomao
188	prategona		*simiso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		leona	s. tomao
189	prategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
190	prategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
191	prategona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
192	platagona		*simisso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mon		*leona*	stomao
193	plategona		*simiso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mon		*leona*	stomao
194	platagona		*amiso*	liriom	limonia	lamiro		hommom	*uatica*	thermodi		*lauona*	san tomao
195	platena		*amiso*	liriom	limonia	lamiro		omnio	*uatica*	thermodi		*lauona*	s[an toma]o
196	platagona		*simiso*	liryo	limona	lamiro		omnio	*vatica*	pormõ		*lauona*	s. tomao
197	plantagona		*simisso*	liro		lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mon		*liona*	
198	planta[gona]		*simiso*	lirus	limena	lamiro		?	*fadida*	?		*leona*	?
199	platagona		simiso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onuio	uatica	pormom		lanona	
200	plantagona		*simisso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		honio	*fadida*	p: mon		*liona*	stomao
201	*planitemga*		limosa	tiros		lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mo		*lleona*	zomao
202	plat[ago]		*simisso*	liru[g]	lamina			homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s. tomao
203	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	limina	lamiro		thomo	*uastixa*	pormon		leona	s. tomao
204	plantegona		*simiso*	lirus	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s. thomas
205	platagona		simiso										
206	plantagona		*simisso*	liro	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*liona*	stomao
207	platagona		simiso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onuio	*vatiza*	pormom		lanona	s. tomao
208	platagona	s. ana	*sameso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		omnio	*vatiza*	pormom	diasoni	*lauona*	
209	platagona		simiso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onuio	uatica	pormom		lanona	

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
210	platagona		simiso	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onuio	uatica	pormom		lanona	
211	prategona		*simiso*	lirio	limina	lasmiro		homo	*fadisa*	porman		*leona*	
212	*pllanitëga*		limosa	tiros		lamiro		homo	fadida	p: meo		*lleona*	
213	platagona		*simiso*	lirio	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s. tomao
214	platagona	s. ana	*samesa*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		onuio	*vatiza*	pormom	diasoni	*lanona*	s. tomao
215	plantagona		*fadida*	lirus	limen			homo	*leona*	p. mon			
216	*planitëga*		limosa	tiros		lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p: mosolar		*lleona*	
217	planta		*simisso*	liro	limina	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*liona*	
218	*pllanitëga*		limosa	tiros		lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mo		*leona*	tomao
219	plantegona		*simisso*	lirus	limena	lamero		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	stomao
220	plantegona		*si[misso]*	lirus	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fa[dida]*	p. mon		*leona*	
221	plantagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	
222	platana		*amiso*	liriom	limonia	lamiro		choumo	*uatica*	tarmodi	cauisi	*lauona*	s: tomao
223	plantegona		*simisso*	lirus	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s. thomao
224	plantenia				laminia	laxmiro		homo	fadisa			leona	s. thomao
225	plantegona		*simso*	li[ens]	limina			homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s. thomas
226	platana		*amiso*	liriom		larmiro		chomnio	*uatiza*	tarmodi		*lauona*	
227			*simisso*	lario	limina	larmiro		homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
228	plantagona		*simisso*		liminia	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	
229	plautegoa		*simisso*	lirio	limonia	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s: tome
230													
231	pellantegona		*simiso*	lirosi	lemona	lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*leona*	s: tomao
232	prategona		*simiso*	limiso / lirio	limina	larmiro		*fadisa*	homo	porman		*leona*	st. tomaso
233	prategona	*fadiza*	limiso	lirio	limina	lasmiro				p. mon		leone	st. tomaso
234			*simiso*	lario	limini	larmiro		homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
235			*simiso*	lario	limini			homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
236	plantagona		simiso	lirus	limina	lamiro		omo		p. mon		leona	s: tomas
237	plategona		*simiso*	lirus	liminia	larmiro		omo		p. mon		*leona*	c tomas
238			*simiso*	lario	limina	larmiro		homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
239			*simiso*	lario	limini	larmiro		homa	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
240	plategona		*simiso*	[lirus]	liminia	larmiro		omo		p. mon		*leona*	s: tomas
241			*[simiso]*	lario	limina	larmiro		zomo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
242			*simiso*	lario	limina	larmiro		zomo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomaso
243	plategona		*simiso*	lirus	liminia	lamiro		omo		p. mon		*leona*	s: tomas
244													
245	plategona		*simiso*	lirus	liminia	larmiro		omo		p. mon		*leona*	s: tomaso
246	plantegona		*simisso*	lixeo	lamina	lasmero		homo	*fadissa*	p. mon		*leona*	s: tomao
247			*simiso*	lario	limini	larmiro		homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
248			lario	*simiso*				homo				lena	p: teni
249			lario	*simiso*	limini	larmiro		homo		porto			s: teni
250	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	san thomao
251	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	s. thomao

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
252	platagona		*simisso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	santhomao
253	plantago		*simixio*	lerio	leminia	larmini			fatiza	porm		*licona*	s. mao
254	platagona		simisso	lirio	limnio	*larmiro*		*omo*	fotisa	porman		lauona	san tomao
255	*platagona*		simiso	lirio	limino	*larmiro*		homo	tanza	proman		lauona	santoma
256	plantagona		*sichona*	laro	la mina	larmimo				*s[a]gini*			auati
257	auarari		sichonia							parmani		*licona*	
258	plantagona		*simisso*	lirus		lamiro		homo	*fadida*	p. mon		*liona*	
259	prategona		*simisso*	lirio / lirio	limina	laxmiro		homo	*fadissa*	porman		*leona*	s: tomao
260	p[…]gona			l[…]io	li[…]	la[…]		omo				*?*	s. […]
261	platagona		*ssimiso*	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	*fatiza*	pormon		*lauona*	san tomao
262			*simisso*	lario	liminni	*foldar*		homo		pieto		*liona*	p: teni
263	*platagona*			lirio		lamiza		onio	vatica			*lanona*	
264			*simiso*	lario	liminni	larmir		homo				*leona*	p: teni
265			*simiso*	[lario]	[limina]	[larmiro]			*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomas
266			*simiso*	?		?		?	*fadida*	po[…]		*leona*	?
267			*simiso*	?	?	?		?	*fadida*	[…]mon		*leona*	?
268													
269													
270			*simiso*	lario	limini	larmiro		homo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: toman
271													
272													
273													
274			*locfectta*	p. ermenio	limini	larmiro		homo					s. thoma
275			*simiso*	lario	liminni	larmini		homo	*fadida*	pieto		*leona*	p: teni
276			simizo	lari		larmiro		samo	*fadida*	santený			
277			*simiso*	lario	[limini]	larmir[o]		honio	*fadida*	pieto		*leona*	p: teni
278													
279			*limiso*	*limiso*	limiso	lario			*fadiza*				
280			sanossa										
281			*simiso*	lalli / lallio	limini	laxmiro		homo	*fadia*	ploman		*leona*	
282				fiume		larmiro		omo		larmiro			
283	prate[gona]		simiso										
284			*simiso*	lario	limini			homo	*fadida*	pieto		*leona*	p: teni
285													
286													
287	*simiso*		lolli	lalio	limini	larmiro		homo	*fadia*	ploman		*leona*	s: tumai
288													
289	[saugursta]												
290			*simiso*	lario		larmiro		zomo	*fadida*	porman		*leona*	s: tomaso
291			*simiso*	lario		la[…]		homo	*fadida*	pieto			
292			*simiso*	lario	limina			zomo	*fadida*	poman		*leona*	
293			*simiso*	lario									s. tomaso

No	Balliça	Kalion Burun	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yeşilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Ünye	Fatsa	Bolaman	river Iliça	Çam Br.	Ordu
294			*simiso*		gimini			homo	salino	*fadida*		plages	
295	platagona		simisso	lirio	liminia	lamiro		homo	fatiza	pormon		lauona	
296	lalla		*simisso*										
297	plantagona		simisso	licuo	limina	lamiro		homo	fadida	p. mon		leona	s: tomao
298													
299													

Balliça

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: platagona 96, plategona 54, plantagona 13, plantegona 9, prategona 9, platena 3, plantago 2, platana 2, pllanitëga 2, auarari 1, cauo monia / platagona 1, p[…]gona 1, pategona 1, pellantegona 1, plamitegona 1, plamtegoni 1, planitëga 1, planitemga 1, planofaga 1, planta 1, plante 1, planteco[…] 1, plantenia 1, platago 1, platagoã 1, platagoñ 1, plãtagona 1, plategana 1, platego 1, plãtegona 1, platigona 1, platina 1, platogona 1, platogone 1, plattasona 1, plautegoa 1, plitasano 1, pllangona 1, pllantemga 1, s. giorgio 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «platagoã» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «platagona» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «plategona» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea (known as atlas Tammar Luxoro) XlV c. beginning (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lalla» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 222 portolan charts from total 299 (74,2%). The index of variation 18,0%. The index of use 43,2%.

Description.

On portolan charts this place name refers to a small cape or simply shore. Arrian mentions in this area a place called Eusene 160 stadia (25 km) from Samsun. It is a place near the modern town Balliça. [152] On the some portolan charts in this place painted estuary. In the area of Balliça there are two estuaries - Degirmen and Engiz. But capes in the area no. Small cape is in the area of town Kurupelit (on chart Fig. 4.2 in this place is designated lighthouse between Taflan and Samsun). On the map by Coppo, 1520 this place name is listed as a city in a large bay, and nearby is the river Aly (See Fig. 4.3).

On the unsigned portolan chart 1450 (1468-1482?) in this place indicated placename «plitasano», which indicates the mouth of the river, while on the charts by Grazioso Benincasa in this place is marked only a small cape and set placename «plategona». On the chart by Jaume Oliues, 1559 (kept in England) in this place indicated two toponyms - «lius» and «plante». Portolan charts from unsigned atlas (perhaps by Millo Antonio), second half XVI c. (kept in Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port. 39) in this area are not considered (See Annex II).

Kalion Burun

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 11 spelling variants. Including: scã anna 5, s. ana 4, scõ. amia 3, fadiza 1, g. de amisso 1, lolli 1, s. amia 1, santa anna 1, scã amia 1, scã aña 1, scã cumia 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «scã aña» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «scã anna» found only by Petrus Vesconte 1321-1327, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «fadiza» (likely to erroneously) set by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples (Naples). Total set of 21 portolan charts from total 299 (7,0%). The index of variation 52,4%. The index of use 23,8%.

Fig. 4.3. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Description.
On the portolan charts of this place name refers to a small cape. On modern charts it is likely to be identified with the Cape near of Sinop Bay, Cape Kalion Burun. [152] Perhaps, in this place was a monastery or church Sant'Anna. Placename is very was rarely used on charts.
Toponyms type of «scõ. amia» on sounding correspond to the ancient name of the city and the Gulf Samsun - Amisos. Toponym «g. de amisso» corresponds to the name of the Gulf.

Samsun
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: simiso 112, simisso 94, limosa 7, amiso 6, simeso 4, simesso 4, ssimiso 4, samesa 3, simixio 3, fadida 2, limiso 2, simixo 2, simson 2, siniso 2, amisso 1, cimiso 1, fimsso 1, fllirioso 1, gimisso 1, limosso 1, llimoso 1, llimossa 1, locfectta 1, sameso 1, samiso 1, samissa 1, sanossa 1, semiso 1, semisso 1, sichona 1, sichonia 1, simison 1, simixi 1, simizo 1, simoso 1, simosso 1, simso 1, simsso 1, summesso 1, ximiso 1.
Practically by all the portolan charts this placename highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «summesso» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «simiso» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «simisso» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «simisso» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 273 portolan charts from total 299 (91,3%). The index of variation 14,7%. The index of use 41,0%.

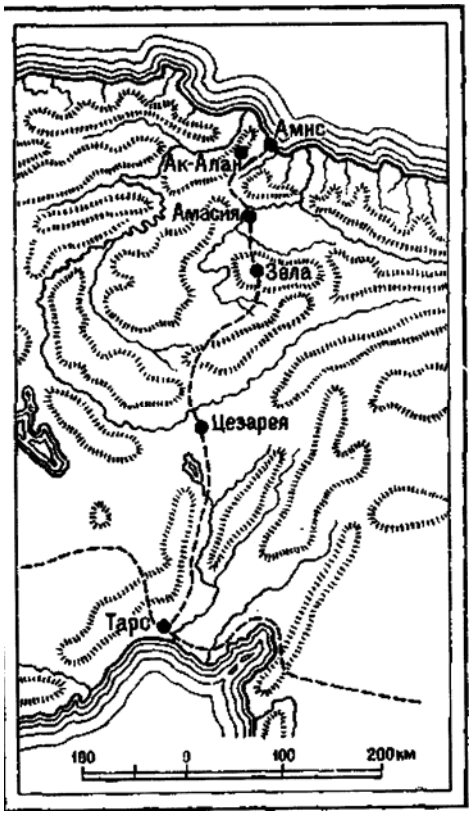

Fig. 4.4. The road of Amisus-Tars. [86, c.15]

Description.

On the portolan charts of this place name is indicated in the Bay area. On modern charts, this bay corresponds to a bay Samsun, which is located on the coast of modern city Samsun. [152] Samsun is a city with a population over half a million people on the north coast of Turkey. It is the provincial capital of Samsun Province and a major Black Sea port. The early Greek historian Hecataeus wrote that Amisos was formerly called Enete, the place mentioned in Homer's Iliad. In ancient times, this place was the city Amisus, which was founded by the ancient Greeks as one of the colonies of Pontus at the Black Sea in the VI BC in the strategically important area of the south coast - in a place where the road practically only one in the at that date, a major road from the coast to the hill, into the country and to the Mediterranean (Fig.4.4). The city was, according to the Periplus by Arrian at 1020 stadia (161 km) from Sinop and was a colony of Athenians. Strabo says more about it: «Theopompus says that it was first founded by the Milesians,… by a leader of the Cappadocians, and thirdly was colonised by Athenocles and Athenians and changed its name to Peiraeus» [109, XII, 3, 14]. Title Peiraieos city had between from V c. BC to the era of Alexander the Great (356-324 BC.), when he was captured by the Persians and became part of Cappadocia. Ancient Amisus located in the north-west of the Cape in area modern city. [86, c.52-53, 157] After the campaigns of Alexander the Great it came under the control of the Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages the city was part of the Byzantine Empire, and then, after its capture by the Crusaders in 1204, was the second most important city of the Empire of Trebizond. Between 1204 by 1261, the city passed several times from hand to hand: that it captured the Greeks, then Seljuk Turks. It was a Genoese colony and, before leaving, the Genoese fully destroyed the city. At the beginning of the XV century the city passed to the Ottoman Empire.

Mert Irmagi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 43 spelling variants. Including: lirio 124, lario 24, lirus 18, liriom 6, callanoui 4, tiros 4, liro 3, lira 2, liros 2, lirug 2, liryo 2, llirio 2, lurio 2, calamiony 1, calla naui 1, calomioni / niri 1, chalonoriy 1, cimiso 1, fiume 1, georgozini 1, l[…]io 1, lalio 1, lalli / lallio 1, lari 1, laro 1, lerio 1, lexio lerio 1, licuo 1, liens 1, limiso 1, limiso / lirio 1, lirg 1, liria 1, liriho 1, lirio / ~~lirie~~ 1, lirio / lirio 1, lirl 1, lirosi 1, liurom 1, lixeo 1, lliros 1, luro 1, p. ermenio 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «georgozini» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lirio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «lario» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «lirio» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 229 portolan charts from total 299 (76,6%). The index of variation 18,8%. The index of use 54,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name is next to Samsun and is designated as the mouth of the river. In the area of the modern city of Samsun is a river Mert Irmagi. [152]

On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 in this place there are two place names «sca cumia» and «callonoui», the second place name similar to the place name on the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436. Domenech Arnaldus by chart 1486 in this area has given two toponyms «lirio» and «lirie», but by these toponyms he designated two capes that is neighboring of Samsun. At the chart by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from Cornaro Atlas, 1489 set place name «calla naur», also like the place names on charts by Andrea Bianco and Nicolo Pasqualini. Similar are place names is and on unsigned chart of The Black Sea, first half of XV c. (kept in France) – «calomioni» and «niri». On the charts by Dominico Vigliarolo 1589, 1598 are here given two toponyms «limiso» and «lirio», where the first refers to the Cape near the bay Samsun, and the second the next bay. On the charts by Cavallini Giovanni Battista 1639, 1652 in this area indicated by two pairs of toponyms «lalli»/«lauio» and «lolli»/«lalco» respectively.

Yeşilirmak nehri

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 39 spelling variants. Including: liminia 84, limonia 62, limina 36, limini 11, laliminia 8, liminio 4, limona 4, lalliminia 3, lamina 3, liminni 3, llimonia 3, limena 2, lunina 2, […]nia 1, […]onia 1, capo limẽca 1, gimini 1, la liminia 1, la limonia 1, la mina 1, laminia 1, lauia 1, leminia 1, lemona 1, lemonia 1, li[…] 1, ligrid 1, limania 1, limen 1, limenia 1, limino 1, limiso 1, limnio 1, limno 1, limoma 1, llmona 1, luanna 1, lumino 1, luniua 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «limenia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «liminia» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «limonia» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «liminia» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 253 portolan charts from total 299 (84,6%). The index of variation 15,4%. The index of use 33,2%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this place name refers to the mouth of the river and the cape. On modern charts this river corresponds to the river Yeşilirmak nehri, the mouth of which is in the area of cape Civa Br. [151] In ancient Greece, the river was called Iris. Arrian calls in the mouth of river Iris harbor Ancona. From Samsun to Ancona 160 stadia (25 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Samsun to the river Yeşilirmak nehri. [152] From Ancona to Heraclea 360 stadia (57 km). On the map of Coppo, 1520 the city of Ancona Set in estuary of Iris (See Fig. 4.5).

Fig. 4.5. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

If we compare the three portolan charts by Jean Francois Roussin, 1661, 1673 and 1680, then by the example of this region can be seen that every time he used other sources, and is likely to did not attach much importance to this region, as in his time, the Black Sea was already closed for Europeans. (See Annex III)

Terme

Toponimic analysis:
The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: lamiro 132, larmiro 73, laxmiro 11, larmire 4, la[…] 2, larmini 2, larminio 2, larmino 2, lasmiro 2, llamro 2, […]iro 1, […]miro1, armiro 1, foldar 1, lalmiro 1, lamero 1, lamira 1, lamiza 1, lamtro 1, lario 1, larmimo 1, larmir 1, larmirie 1, l'armiro 1, larmro 1, lasmero 1, lhamiro 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «l'armiro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lamiro» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «larmiro» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lamiro» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 253 portolan charts from total 299 (84,6%). The index of variation 10,7%. The index of use 52,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name refers to the river. Estuaries Terme D. and Çuruk Irmak on modern charts are not far from the cape Çalti Br. [151], in ancient times known as the Cape Hercules or Heracleum Promontorium. Perhaps Arrian called Heraclea meant it this cape. Arrian wrong are here on the 140 stadia, because from the

mouth river Yeşilirmak nehri to cape Çalti is 35 km (220 stadia, but not 360). River in ancient times was called of Thermodon. In ancient times, there was a plain called Themiscyra. [109, XII, 3, 15] Nearby is the town of Terme - now the city has a population of 30 thousand. From Hercules by Arrian, to the river Thermodon 40 stadia (6 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps from the cape Çalti to the mouth of the river Terme. [151] The River Thermodon (Thermondon, modern Terme), «the abode of the Amazons». [109, XII, 3, 14] This is a place many authors attribute to the legendary Amazons. According to Arrian from the river Thermodon to the river Beris 90 stadia (14 km), and from it to the 60 stadia (10 km) river Thoaris, which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the river Akçay D. [151]

Akçay D.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 2 spelling variants. Including: crios 6, hirios 1.

It was first designated as «hirios» by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London). The most stable form of «crios» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from Cornaro Atlas, 1489, Italy (Venice). Total set of 7 portolan charts from total 299 (2,3%). The index of variation 28,6%. The index of use 85,7%.

Description.

On all the portolan charts it denotes the mouth of the river between Terme and Ünye. In this area there are two rivers – Akçay D. and Curi irmagi. In Arrian both rivers are described: the river Beris, and from it in 60 stadia (10 km) river Thoaris. On sounding this place name closer to the second river Thoaris – modern river Akçay D. And the river Curi irmagi on the charts was not specified. From the river Thoaris to Oenoe, by Arrian, 30 stadia (5 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the city Ünye. [151]

Ünye

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 31 spelling variants. Including: homo 107, omnio 30, onio 27, honio 23, homnio 19, omo 9, onuio 5, zomo 4, onnio 2, […]io 1, […]nio 1, […]omo 1, capo oneo 1, chomnio 1, choumo 1, homa 1, home 1, homino 1, hommom 1, hommor 1, homniom 1, homoro 1, honiho 1, honnio 1, horminio 1, ominio 1, omnyo 1, oniom 1, onuco 1, samo 1, thomo 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «onio» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «homo» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «omnio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «homo» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 255 portolan charts from total 299 (84,4%). The index of variation 12,2%. The index of use 42,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the cape. In this area on modern charts is Cape Taşkana Br., where the city Ünye - small town and small port in Ordu province (*tur*. Ordu ill), located on the shore of the natural bay Ünye Korfezi. Population 75,000 inhabitants. By Arrian this city called Oenoe, from the Greek word meaning - wine. A place known since the XV century BC, with the Hittite period. Here preserved fortress

Caleoglu, built on the rock 2500 years ago. Since Byzantine times are here preserved church, which now serves as a hammam. According to Arrian of Oenoe to Phigamus 40 stadia (6 km), and from Phigamus to Phadisana 150 stadia (24 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the city Fatsa. [151]

Fatsa

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 57 spelling variants. Including: fadida 50, fatiza 31, vatiza 24, uatiza 17, fadissa 14, vatiçça 11, fadisa 8, uatiça 8, uatica 7, vatiça 7, vathiza 5, vatica 5, fadiza 4, ffadissa 4, lauatiça 3, fadia 2, ffadisa 2, fredida 2, la uantiza 2, vaticca 2, vatisa 2, vattica 2, vattisa 2, […]a 1, […]za 1, catriza 1, fadinca 1, fadnica 1, fandisa 1, fati 1, fatisa 1, fedida 1, feidida 1, fetiza 1, ffadida 1, ffadiza 1, fotisa 1, frd[…] 1, lanza 1, lauanca 1, leona 1, luatiça 1, p. vatisa 1, sagini 1, tanza 1, tathiza 1, uança 1, uartica 1, uastixa 1, uateza 1, uatiçça 1, uatizia 1, uatsa 1, uattiçça 1, valliza 1, vania 1, variza 1, ? 3.

Toponym highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «vatiza» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fadida» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «fatiza» first found on an unsigned chart, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «fatiza» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 251 portolan charts from total 299 (83,9%). The index of variation 22,7%. The index of use 19,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the Gulf. Very often on the portolan charts in this Gulf of these fatty point. On modern charts this bay is identified by the bay Fatsa Korfezi, where is located reef Fatsa Resif, close to the western part of the Gulf. [151] In the Bay area is the town of Fatsa (the ancient name of *Lat*.Phadisana). Placename in many spellings on the portolan charts consonant with the ancient name of the city. But more ancient name of the city Polemonion, from Polemon I of Pontus. Phadisana comes from the name of the daughter of the ruler Pharnaces II of Pontus, through Fanise, Phadisana, Phadsane, Phatisane, Vadisani, Pytane, Facha, Fatsan into modern Fatsa. In addition Polemonion another Greek name of the city was Side. The history of Fatsa goes back to ancient times, when shore was inhabited by Cimmerians, Persian and Greek colonists, to Alexander the Great and his successors. City grew in importance into Kingdom of Pontus, especially during the reign of Pharnaces II, an ally Pompey against Julius Caesar in the first century BC, who built the city. After the collapse of the Pontus region passed to Ancient Rome and Byzantium. After the Fourth Crusade Fatsa became part of the Empire of Trebizond in 1204. The Turks came to the area in the XI century. In XII-XIV centuries. Genoese traders founded in this area trading posts along the coast, Phadisana became one of the most important of them. Preserved stone warehouse on the shore, built during this period. By Arrian - city designated as a fortress. Genoese presence of in the Black Sea ended with the fall of Constantinople, but later Fatsa blossomed again under the rule of the Emir of Anatolia at the end of the XIV century. and became part of the Ottoman Empire in 1427. Arrian in this area indicates the two settlements – «from Phadisana to Polemonium 10 stadia (2 km)» [1] that approximately corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the town Yanipazar. [151]

Bolaman

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 41 spelling variants. Including: pormon 69, p. mon 42, pormom 38, porman 26, pormõ 6, pormoz 6, p. mõ 5, pieto 5, pormo 5, pormoni 4, thermodi 4, p. mo 3, p. mora 3, p. mom 2, ploman 2, pomon 2, port mon 2, porto mõ 2, tarmodi 2, […]mon 1, larmiro 1, p. meo 1, p. mosolar 1, p. nom 1, parmani 1, parmom 1, pmon 1, po[…] 1, poman 1, pomnon 1, porm 1, pormac 1, pormor 1, portmõ 1, porto 1, porto mon 1, porttomon 1, proman 1, pta mom 1, salino 1, santený 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «pormõ» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «pormon» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «p. mon» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «pormon» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 255 portolan charts from total 299 (85,3%). The index of variation 16,1%. The index of use 27,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place specified estuary. Near the modern city Fatsa is a estuary of river Iliça, next to which is a modern Yanipazar and estuary around modern Bolaman. By Arrian are here indicated settlement Polemonium: from Phadisana to Polemonium 10 stadia (2 km). And by Michael of Rhodes - Pasimon: from Varicha to Pasimon to the southeast 10 miles (1 mile = 1.74 km), which amounts to c. 6 km. [22, p.598] From Polemonium to Cape Yanson 130 stadia (21 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Yanipazar to cape Yasun Br. [151] Thus, the two authors described two different settlements. By drawing on the portolan charts estuary is located at a distance of 1/3 of the distance between Fatsa and Cape Çam Br., which indicates the modern Bolaman. Here are the ruins of the Byzantine-Genoese fortress. [113, c. 790]

By «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy and on the charts: unsigned XlV c. (kept in Cortona, Italy), by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Gacomo de Giroldi 1440, 1443, 1446 гг. and unsigned chart (XV c. (1446 - Pujades A21)), by Nicolo Pasqualini 1448, by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from Cornaro Atlas, 1489, Italy (Venice), chart of The eastern part of the Black Sea by Martines Joan 1550, by Diogo Homem 1572, 1574, Millo Antonio 1583 - in this area indicated two toponyms, the second place-name is specified as: diassoni 5, diasoni 4, capo diasoni 1, diasona 1, diosani 1 and «cauisi» (by Millo Antonio). Total set of 13 portolan charts from total 299 (4,3%). The index of variation 46,2%. The index of use 38,5%. On these charts a placename «valliza» denotes Cape (modern Cape Kireçci Br.), toponym «pormon» points to the second cape (closer to Fatsa, on the west side) and at the mouth of the river (modern. Iliça), and toponym «diasoni» indicates the mouth of the river Iliça and to the east coast of the Gulf of Fatsa, where the Bolaman. Most likely, this place name refers to the mouth of the river Bolaman into Bolaman. [151]

Çam Br.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: lauona 117, leona 88, lanona 10, liona 6, lleona 6, licona 3, laona 2, luona 2, […]ona 1, lauana 1, lauilona 1, launa 1, lauo[…] 1, lauonam 1, lauonon 1, lemiso 1, lemona 1, lena 1, leocia 1, leone 1, licona / licona 1, lirona 1, llauona 1, lona 1, nona 1, pinona 1, plages 1, vona 1, votia 1, ? 5.

Placename is often highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «vona» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lauona» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «leona» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca (Majorca). The last time the place-name in the form of «lauona» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 260 portolan charts from total 299 (87,0%). The index of variation 11,2%. The index of use 45,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name refers to the far seaward cape with two endings, which on modern charts corresponds to the length of the coast of Cape Yasun to cape Çam. Before cape on many portolan charts indicated two fatty point (surface hazard) or cross (underwater danger) (See Fig.4.1). Cape Çam had other names such as Camburun and cape Vona Burnu. Arrian says that Cape Yanson named in memory of the expedition of the Argonauts, the sailors are here praying in the temple of Jason before you sail. In the Middle Ages there was a temple on the site of the church. It has survived to the present day (except for the dome). However, in this caseis likely to it is designated on the maps Cape Boona, as it is closer to the sounding - «la uona», and in «Lo compasso da navigare» he is listed as «vona». Petr Tolstoy has described this place: «Sailing out to sea to 10 Italian miles, you will see a large cape, called Diamos, and beating the cape in front of the other to see the Cape, more than it, 6 miles from the Italian it is located, called Bona, and in Hellenic - Palemont. And between these two capes have bay, who entered into the 6 miles to the wind Italian called ostro, will be one bottleneck, wherein the width can accommodate only two merchant ships. And a little further into the swim will be wider, and will be a great port that can accommodate 60 ships and more. There are ships to winter without any fear, because in these places better than this port called Bonn, no. However, it is located in a desert place, and from the mountains are very steep bank. And there hibernate many ships». [111, c.80-81] According to Arrian of Cape Yanson to the island Cilicum 15 stadia (2 km). In the area between the two capes, there is an island Akkuş, to which, from Cape Yasun 3 km. Further Arrian indicates the distance to Boona - 75 stadia (12 km), which roughly corresponds to the distance on modern maps to Cape Çam. [150] Further Arrian indicates the distance from Boona to Cotyora 90 stadia (14 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to Cape Bozukkale Br. [150]

Ordu

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 37 spelling variants. Including: s. tomao 46, santomao 45, santhomao 18, s. thomao 9, p. teni 6, stomao 6, s. tomas 4, s. tomaso 4, s. mao 3, s. thomas 2, s. toma 2, st. tomaso 2, auati 1, c tomas 1, potame 1, s chomao 1, s. […] 1, s. caugo 1, s. chema 1, s. chomqo 1, s. rauo 1, s. teni 1, s. thoma 1, s. tomado 1, s. toman 1, s. tome 1, s. tumai 1, s.tomae 1, sã chomao 1, samtomao 1, samzhomao 1, santoma 1, sãtomao 1, scõ tomao 1, stõ mao 1, tomao 1, zomao 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «santhomao» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice) (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «s. tomao» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «san tomao» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice) (kept in

Austria). The last time the place-name in the form of «s. tomaso» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 175 portolan charts from total 299 (58,5%). The index of variation 21,1%. The index of use 26,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape. On modern maps that Cape identified the to Cape Bozukkale Br., near Cape is located now town Ordu. According to Arrian this place is called Cotyora. In this area, in the VIII c. BC was founded by a small town Cotyora (*Gr.*: Κοτύωρα), a colony of Miletus in the Black Sea. In the «Iliad» by Homer, it was mentioned as Kitoros. The territory under the control of something Danishmend (1071-1174), then the Seljuk Turks in 1214 and 1228 and in 1346 Hacıemiroğulları Beylik. Then the city came under the power of the Ottomans in 1461, along with the Empire of Trabzon. Up to 1800 a small town inhabited mainly Pontian Greeks, surrounded by numerous Armenian villages. The modern city of Ordu was founded as a military outpost in 1964. Now it is a town with a population of 141 thousand. According to Arrian Cotyora from to the river Melanthius 60 stadia (10 km). At this distance from Ordu on modern maps is the river Turna, although there is and the river mouth Melet, which is separated from Ordu at 5 km, and from Cape Bozukkale Br. 7 km. [150] The name of this river is closer in sound to the river Melantius by Arrian.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 4

platagona (**Balliça**), scã anna (**Kalion Burun**), *simiso* (**Samsun**), lirio (**Mert Irmagi**), liminia (**Yeşilirmak nehri**), lamiro (**Terme**), crios (**Akçay D.**), homo (**Ünye**), *fadida* (**Fatsa**), pormon (**Bolaman**), diassoni (**river Iliça**), *lauona* (**Çam Br.**), s. tomao (**Ordu**).

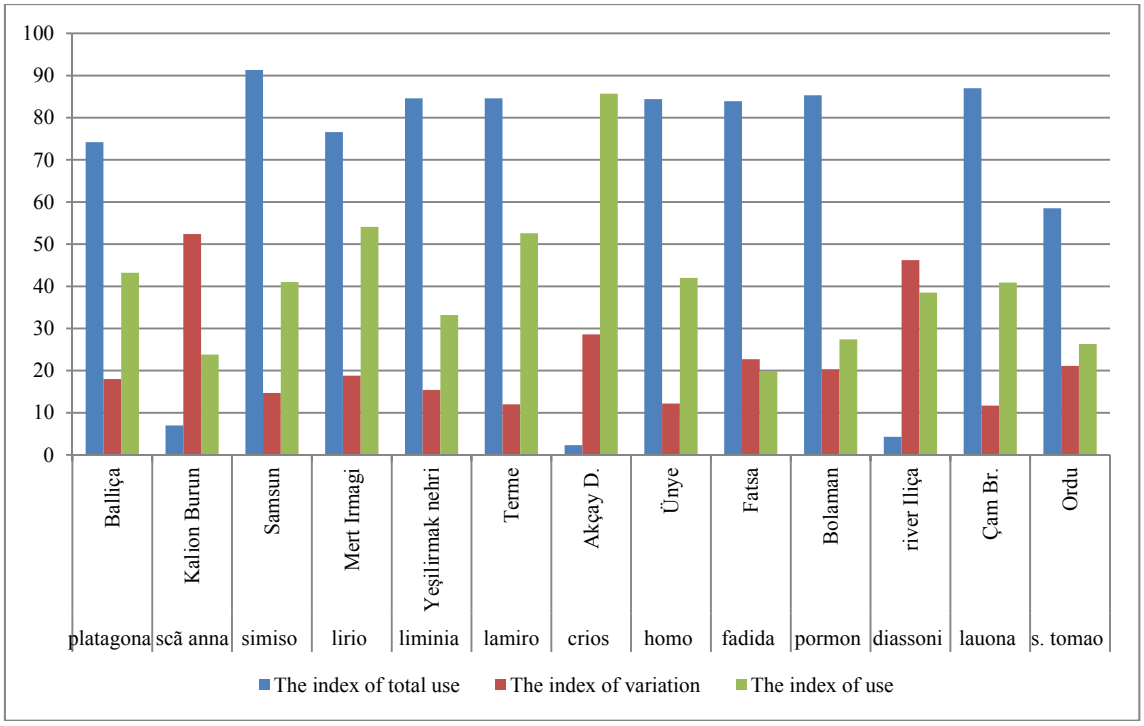

Fig. 4.6. Chart of coefficients of Part 4.

Part 5. From Yassitaş Br. to Vakfikebir

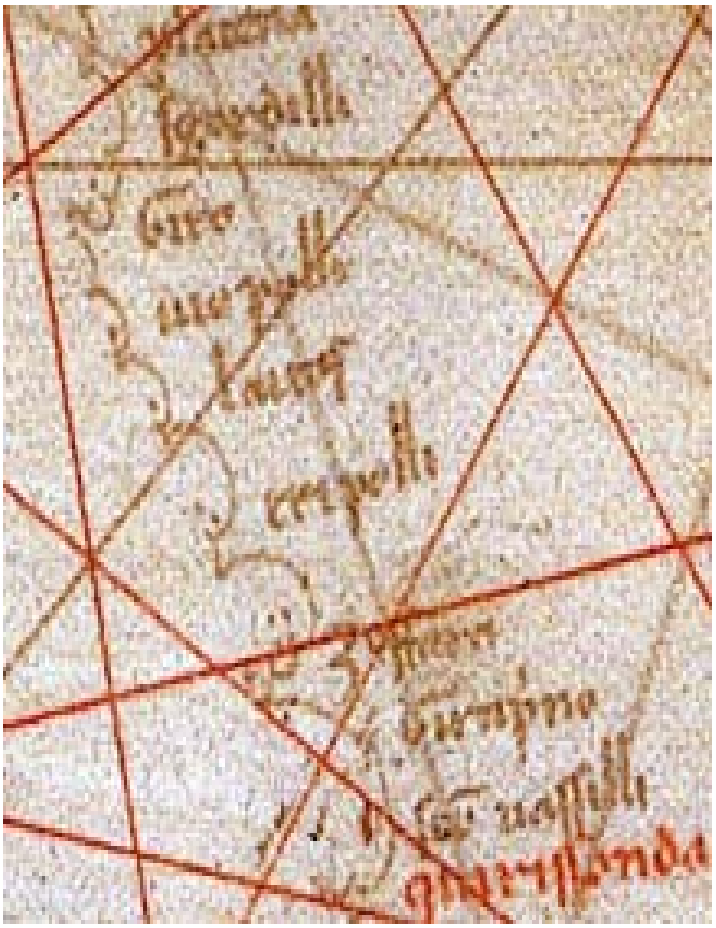

Fig. 5.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Black Sea, Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice).

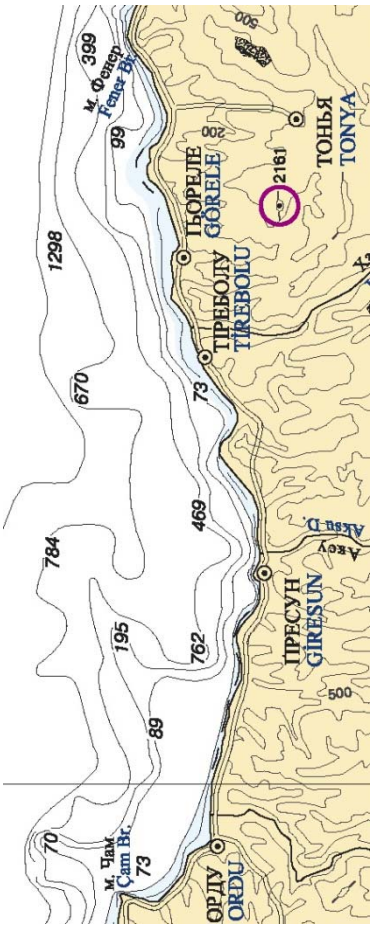

Fig.5.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

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Table №5

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
1	sifi				ciresonda		zefalum	tripoli	aitos	santo euegenii	linopoli
2											
3	schiffi	bazar	doe midie	sã vaxili	*qirisonda*	girapno	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
4	schiffi	bazar	[…d]ie	sã vasili	*quiri sonda*	giraprino	zefala	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
5	schiffi	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	scã uassilli	girapino	zeffara	tripolli	laitos		uiopolli
6	schifi	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	san uaxili	zerapino	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopolli
7	schiffi	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	stõ vaxilli	girapino	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
8	schiffy	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	stõ uassilli	girapino	zeffara	tripolli	laitos		uiopolli
9	schiffy	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	stõ vassilli	girapino	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
10	schiffy	bazar	doe midie	*quirissonda*	sã uassilli	girapino	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopolli
11	schiffi	bazar	doe soror	*quirisonda*	stõ vassilli	zeraprino	zeffara	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
12	?	bazar	?	*quirissonda*	stõ vasili	?	?	tripoli	?	?	?
13	schiffi	bazar	omidie	sanvaxilli	*chirizonda*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	laitos	[scô] uigeni	viopoli
14	schifi	bazar	omidie	sanuaxilli	*?*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	laitos	scô uigeni	viopoli
15	schifi	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	?	[zefano]	tripoli	laitos	scô uigeni	viopoli
16											
17	sciffi	bazar	omidia	san uassilli	*chirisonda*	girapino	zeffano	tripolli	laitos	scô uigegni	viopoli
18	scifi	baçar	omidie	scouaxili	*crisonda*	girapino	çefalo	tripoli	laitos	sco lion	uiopoli
19	schify	bazaro	omidoe	sco uaxili	*crisonda*	giraprino	çefalo	*[tri]poli*	laitos		nipoli
20	schifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	scô vigeni	viopolli
21	schifi	bazar	omidie	sanuaxilli	chirizonda	giroprino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	sco uigeni	viopolli
22	schifi	bazar	omidie	sanvaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripolli	[lay]tos	[sco] uigeni	viopolli
23	scifi	bazar	omidie	scô uasili	*cirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	laito	onio	uiopoli
24	sciffi	bazar	omidoc		*cirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
25	schifi	bazar	doe omedie	san uasili	*cheresonda*	gira primo	zefalo	tripisili	laitos	scô uigeni	uiopoli
26	schifi	bazar	omidie	sanuaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	scô uigeni	viopolli
27					sinisonda			tipuli			
28	scifi	bazar	omidie		*cirisonda*	giraprino	cefalo	tripoli	laitos		uiopoli
29	schifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	girapino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	scô uigeni	viopolli
30	sechim	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zeffano	tripolli	laitos	santo vigeni	viopoli
31	scifi	bazar	omidie		*cirisonda*		zefano	tripoli	artos	san uasili	uiopoli
32	scifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*?*	giraprino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	sco uigeni	viipolli
33	schifi	bazar	omidie	san vaxilli	*?*	girapino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	scô uigeni	viopolli
34		?		sco uasilli	*cirisonda*		zefallo	*tripolli*			tipoli uexo
35					*[…]onda*	[…]rino	[…]ffallo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
36	?	?	?	[…] uaxilli	*cirixonda*	[giraprino]	[zefallo]	*tripolli*	?		[uiopolli]
37	scifi	bazar	omidie	sanuisillo		giraprino	zefano	tripisili	laitos	sco uigeni	viopoli
38	sechim	bazar	omidie	s. uaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	cefallo	tripolli	lartos	sco uigeni	uiopolli
39	sciffi	baçar	omidoc	sco. uaxilli	*chressona*	giraprimo	zeffallo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
40	scifi	bazar	comidea	san uasile	*cirisonda*	giro pino		tripoli	laitos	santo vigeni	uiopoli
41	potame	bazarim	omidiem	scõ uaxilli	*chirissonda*	giraprino	zefallo / onio	*tripolli*	layros		uiopolli

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
42	schifi	bazar	omidoc	.san.uasiliy	*chirixonda*	.gira. priuo	zefalo	tripoli	laitos	carola	uiopoli
43	scifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	gira prino	zefano	tripolli	laytos	san uigeni	uio poli
44	schifi	bazar	omidoc	sco uassilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	zefallo	tripolli	laitos	carola	uiopoli
45	scifi	bazar	homidie	san uaxilli	*crisonda*	girapino	zafano	tripoli	layseo	s. uigeni	uiopoli
46	schifi	bazar	omidie	s. vaxilli	giraprino	*chirizoda*	zefano	tripoli	laitos	scô vigeni	viopoli
47	schifi	bazar	omidoc	sco uassilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	zefallo	tripolli	laitos	carolla	uiopolli
48	sciffi	bazar	omidoc	sco uassilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	zeffallo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
49	schifi	bazar	omidoc	sco uassilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	zefallo	*tripolli*	carolla	laitos	uiopolli
50	scifi	bazar	omidoc	scõ uaxilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	zefallo	*tripoli*	laitos		uiopoli
51	?	?	?	?	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	[…]falo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
52	scaimi	bazar	omidia	s. uaxilli	*chirizonda*	gira prino	zefano	f poli	laytor	s. uigeni	uio poli
53	scifi	baçar	omidoe	scô uassilli	*cirixonda*	giraprimo	zefalu	*tripoli*	lailos	carolla	uiopolli
54	s ifino	bazar	omidie	s. uaxilla	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripoli	laytos	s. uigeni	viopoli
55	secim	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*cirisonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	santo uigeni	uiopoli
56	scisi	bazar	ornidia	sanuaxeli	*ziriconda*	giraprino	rafani	tripisili		scoseni	uopoli
57	schiffi	baçar	homidie	san uasili	chirixonda	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
58	[s]chim	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripolli	laitos	santo uigeni	viopoli
59	sessim	bazar	homidie	sancto baxili	*sirizonda*	girapino	z[efa]no	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
60	schifi	ba[z]ar	omidoe	san uasili	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	çefalo	tripuli	laiso	uiopoli	san uiçeni
61	sce[mi]	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	girapino	zeffano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
62	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
63	scemi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
64	schiffi	baççar	homidie	san vassilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
65	scemi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
66	scemi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
67	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	girapetrino	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
68	schiffi	baççar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
69	schiffi	baççar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	girapetrino	cefallo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
70	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san uasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
71	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
72	scemi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	girapino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	santo uigieni	uiopoli
73	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vassilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scô vigeni	viopoli
74	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	scõ vigeni	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ vigeni	viopoli
75	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ vigeni	viopoli
76											
77	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ vigeni	viopoli
78	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ vigeni	viopoli
79	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ uigeni	viopoli
80	schiffi	baçar	homidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	girprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	sco vigeni	viopoli
81	scnin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprino	zefano	tripol	lartos	santo vigeni	viopoli
82	sechim	bazar	omidie	s. uaxilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	san vigeni	viopoli
83	secim	bazar	omidie	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira pino	zeffano	tripolli	lartor	santo uigieni	uiopolli

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
84	sichifi	bachar	omidia								
85	sichifi	bachar	homidia	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira primo	cefallo	tripolli	laxtos		uiopolli
86	sichiffi	bachar	homidia	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira primo	cefallo	tripolli	laitos		uiopolli
87	scifi	uazar	omidoe	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira pino	zefallo	*tripolli*	laitos		niopolli
88	scifi	uazar	omidoc	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira pino	zefallo	*tripolli*	laitos		niopolli
89		bozar	omdoi	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	gira prino	zefallo	*tripolli*	laitos		uiopolli
90	schiffi	baççar	omidie	san vasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	sco. vigeni	viopoli
91	sechin	bazar		san uaxili	*chirizonda*		zefano			s. uigeni	
92				sam uaxine	chirizomda	*gura[pino]*	zefano	tripolli	lartoc	*santo vigini*	mopolli
93	schiffi	baçar	homidie	san uasilli	cirixonda	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
94											
95	scifi	bazar	omidie	scõ uasili	*cirisonda*	grira prino	zefalo	tripoli	lairo		uiopoli
96	schifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxilu	*chirizonda*	girapino	zefalo	tripoli	laitos	scô uigeni	
97	scifi		omidoe	san uaxilli	*cirisonda*		zefallo	*tripolli*	aitos		uiopoli
98	scifi	bazar	omidoe	san uaxili	*cirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	laitos	uiopoli	scô uigeni
99	scifi	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*[…]zonda*	girapino	zefalo	tripoli	laitos	scô uigeni	
100	schifi	baçar	omidoe	san uaxili	*chirisonda*	giraprino	çefallo	tripolli	lartos		uiopolli
101	scifi		omidie	san vasili	*cirisonda*		zefalo	*tripoli*	aitos		viopoli
102	schifi	baçar	omidoe	saunasili		giraprino	çefalo		laitos		niopoli
103	sichiffi	bacar	homidie	san vasili	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos		viopoli
104	schiffi	bazar	omidoc	scõ uassilli	*chirissonda*	giraprimo	zefallo	tripolli	laitos	carolla	uiopolli
105	schifi	bazar	doeomidie	san uaxili	*cherizonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	laitos	scô uigeni	uiopoli
106	schifi	bazar	omidie	?		girapri[…]	zefano	tipoli	?	?	viopolli
107	secim	bazar	omidie	sco uaxilli	*[chi]risonda*	girapino	zefano	tripolli	lartos	sancto uigni	uiopoli
108	?	?	?		*[…] sonda*	?	?	?			
109											
110											
111	scifi	bazar	simidia	san uaxili	*ciriconda*	giera prino	zefani	ttripisili	laittos	sconiseni	viopoli
112	squiffi	basar	omidie	san uxiilli	*quirisonda*	girapino	zeffano	tipoli	laytos	santo uigeni	
113	ichi[…]	baçar	homidie	san vasill	*chirisonda*	gira[…]					
114	sciffi	baçar	omidoe	san uasili	*grixsona*	giraprimo	giffalo	*tripolli*	uitor		nopolli
115	sichiffi	bachar	homidie	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	cefallo	tripolli	larttos		uiopolli
116	sciffi	baçar	homidoe	san uxiilli	*chirisona*	giraprino	çeffallo	*trippolli*	laittos		uioppoli
117	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripolli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
118	sciffi	baçar	homidoe	san uaxilli	*chirisonda*	giraprino	çeffalo	*tripolli*	laitos	uiopolli	san uiçena
119		bazar		c.baxelli		?	?	?	?	?	?
120		bazar	omide		*sirigonda*					s. vigeni	
121	secim	bazar	omidie	s. bazili	*cirizonda*	girapet[i]no	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	viopoli
122	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s.uigeni	uiopoli
123					gira sonda				lartos	s. v[igul]i	nopoli
124	sechim	bazar	omidea		*chirisonda*	giraprimo			lartos		
125	schiffi	baçar	homidie	san vasilli	*chiriçonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	san vigeni	viopoli

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
126	liru	basar	homidie	s. vasilli	lerosonda			lartos	tripolilli	s.uigeni	uiopolli
127	[…]qima	bazar	[om]idie		*[…]asonda*		ze[fa]no		lart[os]	samuisete	niopoli
128	cecim	vezar	homidi	s. vaxili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	
129		bazar	omidie	s. basili	*ierisonda* / ierisonda	ieropnio	*cefalo*	tripololi	lartos		viopoli
130	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
131											
132											
133	sessin	bazar	omidie	san vaxili	*chisonda*	gira ptrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigery	viopoli
134	s[…]	[bazar]	?	?	*?*	?	zefano	tripol[…]	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
135	cecini	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chi[…]asona*	?	cefano	tripoli	lartos	santo uigeni	uiopoli
136	schifi	barhar	camidie	san uasilli	*chirisonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	larto	san uincenti	giopoli
137					*sirizonda*						
138	[scfia]	ba[s]ar	omidi	s. uaxillo	*sirison[da]*	girapri[mo]		tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	?
139		bazar	homidie	s. vasili	*[icir]*				lay	sup	?
140	sechim	bazar	omidie	san uaxilli	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano		lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
141	sesin	bazar / omidie	san uaxili / bustani	tripoli / comano	*chisonda*	gira [petrino]	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vige[ni]	viopoli
142	sesin	bazar	omidie	s. vaxili	*chisonda*	gira petrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeri	viopoli
143	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uasili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
144	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
145	sechin										
146	schifi	baççar	omidie	san uasili	*chiricõda*	giraprimo	cefallo	tripoli	lartos	scõ. uigeni	viopolli
147	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san uasilli	*chirixonda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
148	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
149	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
150	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefamo	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
151	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	girapimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
152		bezar			*sirizonda*			tennlly	llartos	*sam vegem*	
153	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
154	sechin	bazar	omidie		*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
155	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano		laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
156	sechim	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	girapimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
157	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
158	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uasili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano		laitos	san uigeni	uiopoli
159		bizar		s: vaxilli	*scrizomda*	girapezomda		tripilli	llartos	s: vigini	
160											
161			omidere	sannazeli	*s: crizonda*			tripolles	lllartos	s.virgni	
162		bezar			siri zonda	girapetino				s: vegem	
163	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
164	sechin	bazar	omidie	san uaxili	*chirizonda*	girapri[mo]	zefano	trip[oli]	laitos	[s. uigeni]	uiopoli
165											
166	sechini	bazar	oeomidie	s. vaxili	*chirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	lairos	s. viseni	viopoli
167	schiffi	baçar	omidie	san uasilli							

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
168	schiffi	baçar	homindie	sanuasili	*chierasonda*	giraprimo		tripolli	llartos	scõ: uigeni	uiopolli
169	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	sanuigeni	uiopoli
170	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	chirizonda	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
171	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
172	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
173	schiffi	baçar	homidie	san uasilli	*chiriçõda*	giraprimo	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	sanuigeni	uiopoli
174	cecim	bezar		sã vaxi	*sirizomda*			tripoli	laitos	sã vigene	
175		vezar	homiedi	s. vaxili	*sirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano		lartos	s. uigeni	
176		vezar		s. uasili	*sironda*				larmoss	ligieni	
177	schifi	baziar	doe midie	*quirix londa*	stõ uasilly	gira piro	[z]efara	tripolly	laittos		uiopolly
178	s. chifi	bacar	omidie	s. uasili	*chirisonda*	giraprino	cefalo	tripoli	lartos	s. viceni	viopoli
179		bacar		s. vasili	*chirisonda*	giraprina		tripoli			viopoli
180		velar	omiedi	s uaxili	*sirisonda*	giraprimo			lartos		
181		velar	omiedi	s uaxili	*sirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
182	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uiceni	uiopoli
183		bezar						tripili	*lartos*		
184	sechin	basara	omidia	s. uasili	*chiraxonda*	girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	laua	*s. grigori*	neapoli
185	*sesim*	vezar		s uaxile	*suizõda*			prypole	lastas	*saxgene*	
186		maçari	ominra	g. basili	*chierosonda*	giraprimo				scõ uigeni	uiopoli
187	s. chifi	bacar	omidie	s. uaxili	chirisonda	gira petrino	cofalo	tripoly	lartos	s.uiseny	uiopoli
188	sesin	basar	omidie	s. vaxili	cisonda	gira petrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	viopoli
189	sesin	basar	omidie	s. vaxili	*cisonda*	gira petrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeri	viopoli
190	sesin	basar	omidie	s. vaxili	*cisonda*	gira petrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	viopoli
191	sesin	basar	omidie	s. vaxili	*cisonda*	petrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	viopoli
192		uesar	homidi	s uaxili	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
193			omicidi	s uaxili	*sirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
194	schifi	baçar	omindie	scõ uasili	*chierosonda*	giraprimo	çifalo	tripoli	lartos	scõ uigeni	uiopoli
195	?	?	?	?	*chierosonda*	giraprimo	?		?	?	uiopoli
196	s. chifi	bacar	omidie	s. vasili	*chirisonda*	?	?	tripoli	?	?	uiopoli
197		uezar	omicdi		*sirizo[…]*			tripoli	lartos	s: uigeni	
198			[omici]di	s uaxili	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	?	?	?		
199	s. chifi	bacar	homidic	s uaxili	chirisonda	giroprino	cofalo	tripoli	lartos	s. uiceni	uiopoli
200		uezar	omicdi	s uasili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo		tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
201		uezar		s. baixili	*serizõda*	grätrapezöda	sesana	tripoli	lartos		
202	cecini		homicidi	s uasilli	*sirisonda*	girapri	cefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
203	cecini	baxar	comidie	s uaxili	*sirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. urgeni	uiopoli
204	cecini	vezar		s. vaxili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano				
205											
206		uezar	omicdi	s. uasili	*sirisonda*			tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
207	s. cuifi	basar	omidre	s vaxili	chirisonda	giraprino	cofalo	tripoli	lartos	s. viceni	viopoli
208	sechim	bazar	doemidie	s vaxili	*chirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	lairos	s. uigeni	viopoli
209	s. chifi	bacar	homidie	s. baxili	chirisonda	giroprino	cofalo	tripoli	lartos	s. uiceni	uiopoli

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
210	s. chifi	bacar	homidie	s. baxili	chirisonda	giroprino	cofalo	tripoli	lartos	s. uiceni	uiopoli
211											
212	eceino	uezar		s. baixilli	*serizomda*	graö trapezöda	sefana	tripoli	laitos		
213	sesim	bazar	omidie	s uaxillo	*cirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
214	sechim	*bazar*	oe omidie	s.vaxili	*chirisonda*	giraprino	zefalo	tripoli	lairos	s. vigeni	viopoli
215					*sirisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
216	cecaino	uezar		s. baixili	*cerizöda*	graö trapezöda	sesona	tripolli	lartos		
217		uezar	omicdi	s. uasili	*sirizonda*			tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
218	eceino	uezar		s. baixili	*cuzemda*	grao trapizöda	sefana	tripoli	laitos		
219		uesar	omicidi	s uasilli	*sirisonda*	giraprіuo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
220	cecini	vezar	homiedi	s. uaxili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
221		vezar	homicdi	s. uaxili	*sirizonda*		zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
222	chifi	machar	omindie	s: uasili	*gierasonda*		chiafalo		lartos	s: uicancio	uiopoli
223	cecini	vezar	homiedi	s. uaxili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo	zeffano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
224				s. baxili	suisonda		zefana				
225	cecini	vezar		s. vaxili	*sirizonda*	giraprimo			lartos	s. vigeni	
226	chifi	machar									
227	stomao	uesar	omicidi	s uasillo	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripolli	lartos	s: uiselli	
228		vezar	homicdi	s. uaxili	*sirizonda*		zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
229	scifi	baiar	omicdi	saunasili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	cifalo	tripoli	lartos	san uigeni	uiopoli
230											
231		uesar	omicdi	s. uaxili	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zeffano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
232	cesin	basar	omidei	s uasili	*chizonda*	girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
233	sesir	basar	omidei	s: uasili		girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	sanligeri	niopoli
234	stamao	uesar	omicidi	s uasilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
235				s uisilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo		tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
236	ceceni	uesar		s: uasili							
237	ceceni	uesar		s: uasili	*sirisonda*	girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
238	stomao	uesar	omididi	s uasilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefani	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
239	stomao	uesar	omicidi	s uasilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
240	ceceni	[uesar]		[s: uasili]	*[sarisonda]*						
241	stomao	uesar	omicidi	s: basilio	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	triopoli			
242	stomao	uesar	omicidi	s: basilio	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	triopoli	lartos	s. riceni	uiopoli
243	ceceni	uesar		s: uasili	*sirisonda*	girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
244											
245	ceceni	uesar		s: uasili	*sirisonda*	girapetrino	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
246	sesin	basar	omidi	s uaxilli	*chiroda*	giraprimo		tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	viopoli
247	stomao	uesar	omicidi	s uasilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
248				p: nastasi		pie					
249		uesar	omitisti	siuasini	*trapisoda*	giraprimo		tripoli	lartos	s:uegeno	
250	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
251	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	girapimo		tripoli	laitos	san uigeni	uiopoli

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
252	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	girapimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	s. uigeni	uiopoli
253	sico	bazar	homidie	s. basili	*[…]rosonda*			laytos	tripolilli	suigini	uiopolli
254	sequin	basar	*omidia*	s uasilli	chirasonda	girapetrino	zefano	*tripolli*	*lartoz*	s. uigeri	napola
255	*sequin*	*basar*	omidia	s. basilio	chirizonda	girapetrino	zafena	*tripoli*	larcos		napoli
256	siche	bazari	chomnio		*trapasonda*	giera soitea			sinca		
257	simari	anastasia	cauota		*cierasonda*				lartos	tripolico	niapoli
258		uezar		s uaxili	*sirisonda*			tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
259	sesin	basar	omidie	s uaxili	*chisonda*	girapet[ri]no	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigen	viopoli
260	[sesin]	?	omidie	s uaxili		giraprimo	zefano		laros		[…]opolli
261	sechin	bazar	omidie	sanuaxili	*chirizonda*	girapimo	zefano	tripoli	laitos	san uigeni	uiopoli
262											
263		bacar							lartos	s. viceni	niopoli
264				s: nastasi			samistro		*castello*		simiso
265		uesar	omicidi	s: uasili	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefano	tripoli	lartos	s. uigeni	
266	?	uesar	?	s: uasili	*sarisonda*	girap[…]		?	?	?	
267	?	?	?	?	*sarisonda*						
268											
269											
270		uesar	omicidi	s: uasilli	*sarisonda*	giraprimo	zefamo	larlo	tripoli		
271											
272											
273											
274	stomao	uesar	omicidi			giraprima					
275				s uasilli	*trapisonda*						
276				s: bazilio	*sirizouda*				lartos	s: visenzo	
277											
278											
279		basar	homidie		quuizori			*tripoli*			
280											
281											
282					*sirizõda*	fiume		*trapizanda*			
283											
284											
285											
286											
287		uesar	omicidi	s: uasilli	*s[…]*	giraprimo			lartos	s. uigeni	
288											
289											
290		vesar	omicidi	s: basilio	*trebisonda*	saline					
291				s. vasilli							
292		vesar	omicidi	s: b[asili]o	*trebisonde*						
293				s. basilo							

No	Yassitaş Br.	Pazar suyu	Bulançak	Giresun	Giresun Adası	Keşap	Espiye	Tirebolu	Görele	Eynesil	Vakfikebir
294											
295		bazar									
296				s: basilio						g: riceni	
297	cuini	bezar	homidi	s. baxili	sirisunda	giraprimo	zeffano	tripoli	lartos	s. vigeni	
298											
299											

Yassitaş Br.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 45 spelling variants. Including: schiffi 30, sechin 27, schifi 25, scifi 20, cecini 14, sesin 9, sechim 8, sciffi 7, stomao 7, s. chifi 6, scemi 5, secim 4, schiffy 3, sichiffi 3, chifi 2, eceino 2, sequin 2, sesim 2, sichifi 2, […]qima 1, cecaino 1, cesin 1, cuini 1, ichi[…] 1, liru 1, s ifino 1, s. cuifi 1, s[…] 1, safim 1, scaimi 1, scfia 1, schify 1, schim 1, scisi 1, scnin 1, sechini 1, sesir 1, sessim 1, sessin 1, siche 1, sico 1, sifi 1, simari 1, squiffi 1, stamao 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «sifi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «schiffi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Freducci Angelo de Conte 1555, Italy, Ancona. In the form of «sechin» for the first time in this study found by unsigned chart by 1492, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «stomao» set by Charlat Ambrosin, 1620, (Marseilles). Total set of 211 portolan charts from total 299 (70,6%). The index of variation 21,3%. The index of use 14,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape, in front of which is a navigation hazard, denotes of bold point. This cape is identified on modern charts with Cape Yassitaş Br., Next to which is rock Çatal Kaya. In 2011 in the area of the town Gulyali on the site of the rock Çatal Kaya was built Airport. Placename is close in sound to the name of rock Çatal Kaya. By Michael of Rhodes this place name is called «Sisti» and from it to «Diomede» 25 miles (14 km), which corresponds to the distance to the modern charts of Cape Yassitaş Br. to Bulançak. And according to Arrian, the river Melanthius (which is 10 km west of Cape Yassitaş Br.) To the river Pharmatenus 150 stadia (24 km), which is approximately (22 km) is the distance on modern charts from the river mouth Milet to the mouth of the river Pazar suyu. [150]

Pazar suyu

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: bazar 108, baçar 29, uesar 21, basar 15, vezar 10, bacar 9, uezar 9, baççar 5, bezar 5, bachar 4, machar 2, uazar 2, velar 2, vesar 2, anastasia 1, baiar 1, barhar 1, basara 1, baxar 1, bazari 1, bazarim 1, bazaro 1, baziar 1, bizar 1, bozar 1, maçari 1, p: nastasi 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «bazar» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «bazar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «baçar» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «bazar» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 243 portolan charts from total 299 (81,3%). The index of variation 11,1%. The index of use 44,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place indicated estuary. According to Arrian this estuary Pharmatenus. On modern charts this river corresponds to the river Pazar suyu. Here is the same name village with a population of 1,300 people. In the village are the ruins of the Byzantine period. River Pazar suyu was also known under the names Abnali suyu, River Bazar, the last consonant with toponyms on portolan charts. According to Arrian

from the river Pharmatenus to the river Pharnacea 120 stadia (19 km), which corresponds to the distance to the city of Giresun on modern maps, which Arrian writes: «This place is known for the ancient name Kerasonte». [150]

Bulançak

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: omidie 97, homidie 18, omicidi 15, omidoc 10, doemidie 9, omidoe 9, omicdi 6, omidia 6, homidi 3, homiedi 3, homicdi 2, homidia 2, homidoe 2, oe omidie 2, omidei 2, omidi 2, omiedi 2, omindie 2, […d]ie 1, camidie 1, cauota 1, chomnio 1, comidea 1, comidie 1, doeomedie 1, doeomidie 1, doesoror 1, homicidi 1, homindie 1, omdoi 1, omide 1, omidea 1, omidere 1, omididi 1, omidiem 1, omidre 1, ominra 1, omitisti 1, orrnidia 1, simidia 1, ? 8.

It was first designated as «doe midie» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «omidie» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Aloisio Cesani, 1574, Italy, Venice. In the form of «homidie» for the first time in this study found by Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456, Majorca (Barcelona). The last time the place-name in the form of «omicidi» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1669, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 222 portolan charts from total 299 (74,2%). The index of variation 18,0%. The index of use 43,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place indicated estuary. On modern charts in this place is the river Bulançak, in the area of the same name of city. [150] Bulançak is the city with ancient history, which goes by the Hittites (1400-1200 BC). The population of 38,5 thousand.

Giresun

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 70 spelling variants. Including: san uaxili 33, san uaxilli 18, s. uasili 14, san uasilli 14, san vasilli 13, s uaxili 10, s. vaxili 10, s uasilli 8, san uasili 8, s. basilio 6, s. uaxili 6, scõ uassilli 6, s. baxili 4, sco uaxilli 4, s. baixili 3, s. uaxilli 3, s. vasili 3, san vaxilli 3, scô uasili 3, s uasili 2, s vaxili 2, s. basili 2, s. uasilli 2, s. vasilli 2, s. vaxilli 2, san uxiilli 2, san vasili 2, san vassilli 2, sau nasili 2, sco uaxili 2, stõ vassilli 2, […] uaxilli 1, c.baxelli 1, g. basili 1, s uasillo 1, s uaxile 1, s uaxilli 1, s uaxillo 1, s uisilli 1, s. baixilli 1, s. basilo 1, s. bazili 1, s. bazilio 1, s. nastasi 1, s. uaxilla 1, s. uaxillo 1, s.vaxili 1, sã uassilli 1, sã vasili 1, sã vaxi 1, sã vaxili 1, sam uaxine 1, san nazeli 1, san uasile 1, san uasiliy 1, san uassilli 1, san uaxeli 1, san uaxili / bustani / tripoli / comano 1, san uaxilu 1, san uisillo 1, san vasill 1, san vaxili 1, sancto baxili 1, scã uassilli 1, sco uasilli 1, siuasini 1, stõ uasilly 1, stõ uassilli 1, stõ vasili 1, stõ vaxilli 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «sã vaxili» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «san uaxili» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «san uaxilli» for the first time in this study found by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «s: basilio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 237 portolan charts from total 299 (79,3%). The index of variation 29,5%. The index of use 13,9%.

Description.
On the portolan charts in this place place-name corresponds to the Cape, in front of which specified a navigation hazard in the form of a cross in front of the cape. This area is Cape Giresun Br., where is the modern city Giresun. Before cape on modern charts is the rock Palamut Kaya. [150] Giresun was known to the ancient Greeks as Choerades or more prominently as Kerasous or Cerasus (Ancient Greek: Κερασοῦς), Sinopian colony. Giresun city was founded in the II century BC on a small island (modern Giresun Ad.) at the mouth of the river Aksu Pharnaces, king of Pontic and therefore called it Pharnacea, then Kerasous (Gr. «cherry»). In pagan times, this place is considered sacred refuge of the Amazons, to build a sanctuary of the god of war Ares. In 183 BC the city was occupied by the king Pharnaces I of Pontus becoming part of Mithridates of the kingdom, and was named Pharnacia. During the Roman wars 73-66 BC the city was conquered by the Romans and became part of the Roman Empire. Later became part of the Byzantine Empire until 1203. From 1203 as a part of the Greek Empire of Trebizond. After the capture of Turks of Sinop became the second most important city of the Empire of Trebizond after Trebizond. Under Turkish control since 1461. In 1874 the city badly damaged by the bloody strife of two Turkish bey. In the XIX c. the main occupation of residents was trading hazelnuts, but also shipping. At the beginning of the XX century. the city's population of 35 thousand, now 83 thousand. Cerasus translated from Greek as «cherry». It is believed that precisely from Kerasous the Roman general Lucullus brought cherries to Italy. Placename is St. Basil, one of the most venerated saints in Greece. Despite the great diversity of writing this toponym, often guessed it was the St. Basil. Toponym «St. Basil» comes from the name of the nearest mountain St. Basil, said in a of written Greek portolanes. [4, p.238] According to Arrian of Pharnacea to Island Arrhentias 30 stadia (5 km), which corresponds to the distance to the island of Giresun Ad. on modern maps. [150]
On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 03.09.1535, Genoa in this area indicated 4 toponyms «san uaxili / bustani / tripoli / comano». The second place-name denotes the estuary. On modern charts opposite the island of Giresun is the mouth of the river Aksu D. and settlements Çiçekli.

Giresun Adası
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 69 spelling variants. Including: chirizonda 43, chirisonda 42, chirixonda 17, sarisonda 16, sirisonda 14, sirizonda 13, cirisonda 12, quirissonda 7, chisonda 4, cisonda 4, chierosonda 3, cirixonda 3, crisonda 3, quirisonda 3, chiricõda 2, chirissonda 2, cirizonda 2, […] sonda 1, […]asonda 1, […]onda 1, […]rosonda 1, […]zonda 1, cerizöda 1, cheresonda 1, cherizonda 1, chi[…]asona 1, chierasonda 1, chirasonda 1, chiraxonda 1, chiriçonda 1, chirisona 1, chirizomda 1, chiroda 1, chizonda 1, chressona 1, cierasonda 1, ciresonda 1, cuzemda 1, gierasonda 1, chirizoda 1, girasonda 1, grixsona 1, icir 1, ierisonda / ierisonda 1, lerosonda 1, qirisonda 1, quirix londa 1, quuizori 1, s: crizonda 1, s[…] 1, scrizomda 1, serizöda 1, serizomda 1, sinisonda 1, sirigonda 1, sirisunda 1, sirizo[…] 1, sirizõda 1, sirizomda 1, sirizouda 1, sironda 1, suisonda 1, suizõda 1, trapasonda 1, trapisoda 1, trapisonda 1, trebisonda 1, trebisonde 1, ziriconda 1, ? 4.
Toponym highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «ciresonda» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «chirizonda» for the first time in this study found by

Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines, Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «chirisonda» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo») 1351, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «trebisonda» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1669, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 246 portolan charts from total 299 (82,3%). The index of variation 28,0%. The index of use 17,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name is indicated after the Cape Giresun. In many charts in this place indicated estuary and small island. On modern charts they meet Giresun Island and the mouth of the river Aksu D. In ancient times, the island had several names, such as Aretias, Ares, Areos Nesos - in honor of the god of insidious and perfidious war, son of Zeus and Hera, Chalceritis and Puga. According to legend were living on the island of the Amazons. Today on the territory of about 40 thousand sq. m of the ruins of a Byzantine monastery and temple ruins. Behind Pharnacea Arrian indicates island Arrintias. It was also called the island of Ares. This island is mentioned in the «Argonautica» Apollonius of Rhodes, where the diviner Phineus told participants of a campaign: «Bypass them, you to approach to the rocky island, not being able to drive away a very of audacious birds that in countless settle on this deserted island. On it is the queens of the Amazons Otrera and Antiopa built a stone church Ares, when sent in a campaign» [§381-387]. According to legend lived here mythical bird - harpy. Pliny, for example, notes: « Opposite the Pharcanea is the island Halkeritida, which the Greeks call Aria and which is dedicated to Mars, and a bird on it battled with aliens blows of feathers » [VI, 32]. In modern times, this small island called Kerasunada, as well as the island Aretia (Mars) or island Puga. [150]
According to Arrian from island to Arrhentias Zephyrium 120 stadia (19 km), which corresponds to the distance to the modern city Espiye, which stands at the mouth of the river Ozlüçe. [150]
On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 03.09.1535, Genoa in this area indicated 3 toponyms «tripoli», «comano» and «chisonda». These place names are indicated only on this portolan chart of the study. There can be and a mistake of cartographer. On modern charts opposite the island of Giresun is the mouth of the river Aksu D. and settlements Çiçekli and Cape Tor Br. and Cape Keçi Br.

Keşap
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 37 spelling variants. Including: giraprimo 95, giraprino 34, girapino 25, girapetrino 17, girapimo 5, giroprino 4, girapetino 2, graö trapezöda 2, […]rino 1, fiume 1, giera prino 1, giera soitea 1, gira. priuo 1, gira[…] 1, girap[…] 1, girapezomda 1, girapiro 1, girapno 1, girapri 1, girapri[…] 1, giraprima 1, giraprina 1, girapriuo 1, giraptrino 1, giro pino 1, girprimo 1, grä trapezöda 1, grao trapizöda 1, grira prino 1, gurapino 1, ieropnio 1, petrino 1, pie 1, saline 1, scõ vigeni 1, zerapino 1, zeraprino 1, ? 7.
It was first designated as «girapno» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «giraprimo» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «giraprino» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «saline» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1661, France, Marseilles,

(Venice). Total set of 220 portolan charts from total 299 (73,5%). The index of variation 16,8%. The index of use 43,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river. On modern charts this river is identified with the river Vanazit, near the mouth of the river there is a village Keşap. [150] The village is known from 6 BC. On the map by Coppo, 1520 this place name is listed as the city Giraprimus (See Fig. 5.3).

Fig. 5.3. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Espiye
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 35 spelling variants. Including: zefano 92, cefalo 25, zefalo 13, zefallo 11, zeffano 8, zeffara 8, cefallo 6, cofalo 5, çefalo 4, cefano 2, sefana 2, zefamo 2, zefani 2, zeffallo 2, […]falo 1, […]ffallo 1, çefallo 1, çeffallo 1, çeffalo 1, chiafalo 1, cifalo 1, çifalo 1, giffalo 1, rafani 1, samistro 1, sesana 1, sesona 1, zafano 1, zafena 1, zefala 1, zefallo / onio 1, zefalu 1, zefalum 1, zefana 1, zefara 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «zefalum» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «zefano» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva Joanness, 06.07.1602, Italy, Naples (Naples). In the form of «cefalo» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «zefamo» set by Sebastiano Condina, 1615, Italy, Messina (Naples). Total set of 209 portolan charts from total 299 (69,9%). The index of variation 16,7%. The index of use 44,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts in this area are two capes. On modern charts its correspond to the the two capes: Cape Ulu Burun and Cape Çam Br. [150] Near these capes many underwater hazards, what is specified on the portolan charts and on modern charts. On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa this place name denotes is not cape, but bay east of the cape. By Arrian says that this the port is for ships. In the area of these capes there are three settlements, which can be identified with the port –Kunduz, Sakarya and

Espiye. In the area Espiye there is an ancient castle Andoz and 4 km from the town there are the remains of the Genoese shipyard also found copper mine of I century AD. In the old days there was a well-known port on the Silk Road - Zefre (Greek Zephyrium). According to Arrian of Zephyrium to Tripolis 90 stadia (14 km), which corresponds to the distance to the modern city Tirebolu. [150]
On unsigned portolan chart 1600 Set toponym «samistro», and in general, all part of the coast - to the east coast of the Black Sea, on this map consists of place names previously used on the same coast, the impression that making disciples, only to fill this part of the coast of any toponyms.

Tirebolu
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 22 spelling variants. Including: tripoli 148, tripolli 44, tripisili 3, tipoli 2, triopoli 2, tripolilli 2, f poli 1, prypole 1, tennlly 1, tipuli 1, trapizanda 1, tripili 1, tripilli 1, tripol 1, tripol[…] 1, tripolles 1, tripolly 1, tripololi 1, tripoly 1, trippolli 1, tripuli 1, ttripisili 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «tripoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «tripoli» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. In the form of «tripolli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The last time the place-name in the form of «tripoli» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 221 portolan charts from total 299 (73,9%). The index of variation 10,0%. The index of use 67,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape. On modern charts it meets the Cape Kale Br. In the area of Cape Town is a modern sity of Tirebolu. [150] Tirebolu from the Greek Tripoli [Τριπολη] - a city in the province of Giresun, Turkey. From the Greek is translated as «three cities», perhaps because in this area there were three of the castle, now known - one in Tripoli, the second in Espiye. Tripoli was founded as a trading colony of Miletus even the ancient Greeks. In 1397 the city was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. On the eastern Cape Kale Br. remained practically no damaged Castle St. John, built by the Genoese in the XIV c. Tolstoy has described this city: «This city is built high on a rock that stands between the waters and the large river flows from the east flows there into Evxinpont, called Harsit. At the mouth of the river is divided into two parts and is surrounded by a stone on which was built the city, and the river flows into the sea. In this city from the sea shore enter by high staircase». [111, c.82] Near the city was a place Agiria [*Gr*. Αργυρια], from the Greek argyros - silver. Silver was mined here since ancient times. According to Arrian from Tripoli to Agiria 20 stadia (3 km), on modern charts this distance corresponds to the distance to the modern city Haçkavala. From Agiria to Philocalea 90 stadia (14 km), on modern charts this distance corresponds to the distance to the modern city Görele. [149]

Görele
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 31 spelling variants. Including: lartos 111, laitos 67, laytos 11, artos 4, lairos 3, laittos 3, llartos 3, castello 1, lailos 1, lairo 1, laiso 1, laito 1, larcos 1, larlo 1, larmoss 1, laros 1, larto 1, lartoc 1, lartor 1, lartoz 1, larttos 1, lastas 1, laua 1, laxtos 1, lay 1, layros 1, layseo 1, laytor 1, lllartos 1, sinca 1, uitor 1, ? 8.

It was first designated as «aitos» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lartos» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «laitos» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lartos» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 234 portolan charts from total 299 (78,3%). The index of variation 13,2%. The index of use 47,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name points to nearby Cape from Tirebolu, that quite corresponds to the location of the modern city and the port Görele on modern maps. [150] The population of 16 thousand. There was a Genoese trading post Philocalea. According to Arrian of Philocalea to Coralla 100 stadia (16 km), which corresponds to the distance to the modern charts to the city Eynesil. [149]
On the unsigned chart of 1600 is specified in this area toponym «castello», is likely to it mentions the fortress Koralla Eynesıl.

Eynesil
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 54 spelling variants. Including: s. uigeni 60, san uigeni 15, scõ uigeni 15, scõ vigeni 14, s. vigeni 10, sco uigeni 6, carolla 4, s. uiceni 4, santo uigeni 4, s. viceni 3, santo vigeni 3, carola 2, s. vigeri 2, san vigeni 2, santo uigieni 2, sco vigeni 2, g. riceni 1, ligieni 1, onio 1, s. grigori 1, s. riceni 1, s. uegeno 1, s. uicancio 1, s. uigen 1, s. uigeri 1, s. uiselli 1, s. uiseny 1, s. urgeni 1, s. vegem 1, s. vigery 1, s. vigini 1, s. viguli 1, s. virgni 1, s. viseni 1, s. visenzo 1, sã vigene 1, sam vegem 1, samuisete 1, san ligeri 1, san uasili 1, san uiçena 1, san uiçeni 1, san uincenti 1, sancto uigni 1, santo euegenii 1, santo vigini 1, saxgene 1, sco lion 1, sco niseni 1, sco seni 1, scô uigegni 1, suigini 1, sup 1, tripolico 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «santo euegenii» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «s. uigeni» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «san uigeni» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «g: riceni» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 191 portolan charts from total 299 (63,9%). The index of variation 28,3%. The index of use 31,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape. On modern charts this cape identified with cape Kale Br. Western Cape there is a modern city Eynesıl. [149] City in the province of Giresun. Here are the ruins of the fortress Koralla Eynesıl. Inhabited this area from 1500 BC It was one of the Milesian colonies on the Black Sea. The ancient Greeks called this area «La coralla» (Coral). On all charts is worth placename meaning St. Eugene, most likely, he is dedicated to Pope Eugene I, who led the church in 654-657, Apparently worshiped by the Genoese, or there was a church dedicated to him. However, St. Eugene was also the patron saint of the Empire of Trebizond (in modern Trabzon is preserved majestic temple of XIII c., dedicated to this saint). [119, c.139] Only 6 charts, this area was designated names in Greek tradition, such as toponyms

«carolla». According to Arrian of Coralla to Hieron Oros 150 stadia (24 km), which corresponds to the modern charts of distance to Cape Isikli burnu. [149]

Vakfikebir

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 22 spelling variants. Including: uiopoli 77, viopoli 47, uiopolli 26, viopolli 8, niopoli 5, niopolli 2, […]opolli 1, giopoli 1, linopoli 1, mopolli 1, napola 1, napoli 1, neapoli 1, nipoli 1, nopoli 1, nopolli 1, simiso 1, tipoli uexo 1, uiopolly 1, uioppoli 1, uopoli 1, viipolli 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «linopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «uiopoli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Roma. In the form of «viopoli» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «niopoli» set by Luis Teixeira, c.1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). Total set of 185 portolan charts from total 299 (61,9%). The index of variation 11,9%. The index of use 41,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape, but on some charts in this area indicated by the mouth of the river, and no cape. In this area, there is an ancient city located at the mouth of the river. This city Vakfikebir, and the mouth of the river - Fol Deresi. Earlier name Büyük Liman (Grand Harbour). The exact date of the establishment of settlements at this point is unknown, but the history goes even from the Hittites. Tolstoy described herein port: «In the bay there is a small town called Viopol created in a good location. Turks living there, and their houses a total of about 500. Christians bit. At the same time the city has a large port and the rest of the bay can also be called port». [111, c.82]

Consolidated list of place names of Part 5

schiffi (**Yassitaş Br.**), bazar (**Pazar suyu**), omidie (**Bulançak**), san uaxili (**Giresun**), *chirizonda* (**Giresun Adası**), giraprimo (**Keşap**), zefano (**Espiye**), tripoli (**Tirebolu**), lartos (**Görele**), s. uigeni (**Eynesil**), uiopoli (**Vakfikebir**).

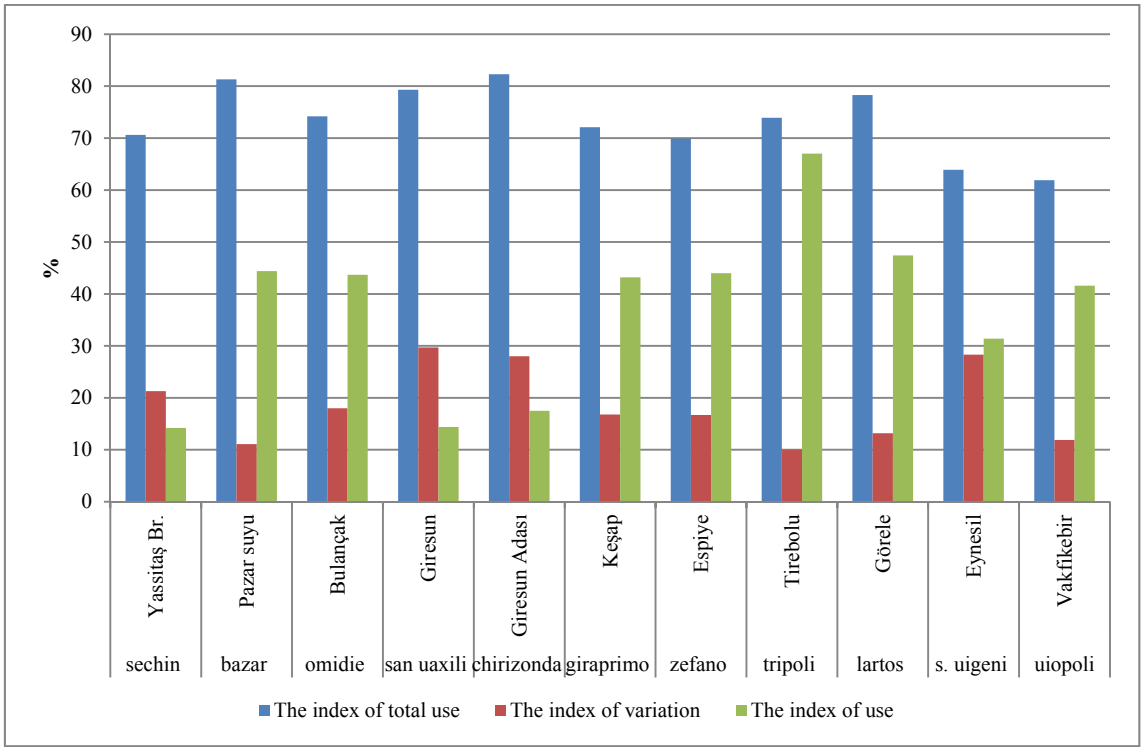

Fig. 5.4. Chart of coefficients of Part 5.

Part 6. From Fener Burnu to Archavi

Fig.6.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Black Sea, by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489

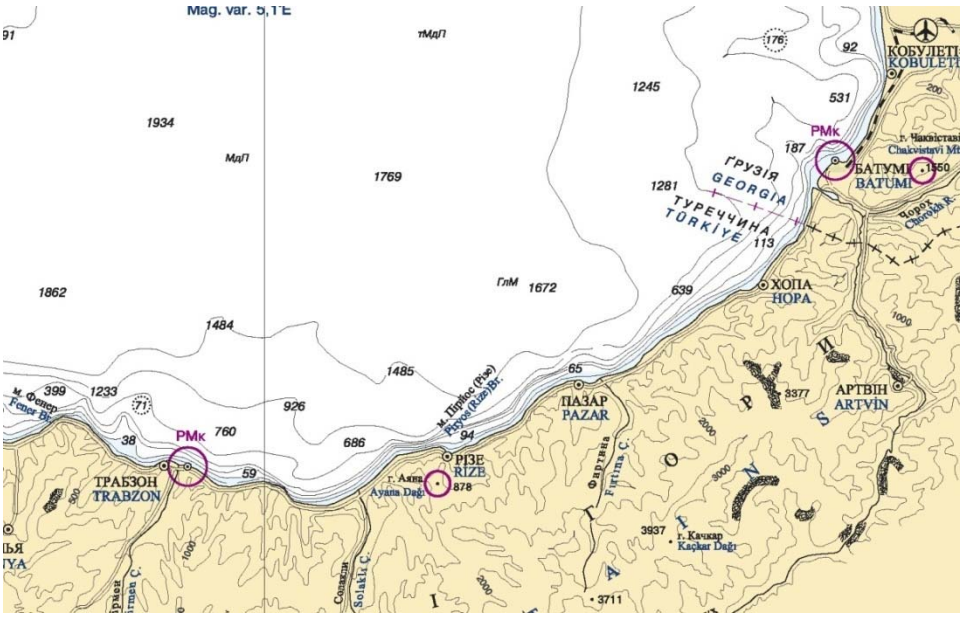

Fig.6.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №6

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
1	giro		platena	trapezonda		surmena			rissa				artaui
2													
3	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		zussmena		cauo d' croxe	risso			quissa	artaui
4	giro		?	*trapesonda*		zussmena		cauo d' croxe	lorisso		sentina	quissa	artaui
5	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapessonda*		zussmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
6	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapessonda*		zusmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
7	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapexonda*		zurmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
8	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapessonda*		zusmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
9	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapessonda*		zussmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	
10	giro	sgordilli	platena	*trapexonda*		zusmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
11	giro	sgordili	platena	*trapexonda*		zusmena		cauo d' croxe	risso	laxia	sentina	quissa	artaui
12	?	?	?	*trapessonda*		?		?	risso	laxia	sentina	?	?
13	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		sormena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
14	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		sormena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
15	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		sormena	stilo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
16													
17	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	co castro	sormena	stilo		riso		sentina	quissa	archaui
18	giro			*trabesonda*		sormena	stilo		riso		sentina	quisa	artaui
19	giro		pllatena	*trabesonda*	midano	somena	stilli		rixio	laxia	sentina	quisa	
20	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		susmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
21	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		zusmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
22	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		zusmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	archaui
23	giro		platena	*trebexonda*	maidan	sormena	stilo		roso		sentina	quisa	arcau
24	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	medan	sormena	stilli		rixo	laxia	sentina	quixa	
25	giro			*trapesonda*		sormina	stillo		riso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
26	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		zusmena	stilo		riso		sentina	quissa	archaui
27	capo de giro		p. esgurdai	tripisonda		lasurmena	capo de lorño		cautate raxea	capo alazi	capo nauari	cautato godina	capo capomo
28	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidan	sormena	stili	crio	c. de rixa	lixia	sentina	quixa	artasi
29	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		sussmena	stillo		risso		centina	quissa	archaui
30	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	fronda	surmena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archani
31	giro		platina	*trabisonda*	maidan	sormena	stilo		riso		setina	quisa	artaci
32	giro		platena	*trapesonda*		susmena	stillo		rizo		sentina	quissa	arcaui
33	giro		platena	*[…].zonda*		[…]usmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissi	archaui
34	giro		platena	*trapessonda*		sormena	stillo		risso	laxia	sentina	quixa	
35	giro		platena	*trebexonda*	medan	sormena	stilli		rixo		sentina	quixa	
36	giro		[platena]	*traboxonda*	?	?	?		?		?	?	
37	giro		platena	*?*		[s]usmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
38	giro		platena	*trapazonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	cauo de croxe	riso		sentina	quisa	archani
39	giro		platena	*traboxonda*	maidam	sormena	stilli		rixo	laxia	sentina	qssa	gonca

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
40	giro		platina	*trabisonda*	maidan	sormena	stilo		riso		sitina	qisa	
41	girom		platena	*trabesunda*	mayda	sormena	llillo	rissom / miro	rissoporto	parga / laxiam	sentinam	quixam	goncam
42	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	stili maidan	surmena	stilos		rixo		sentina	chissa	archani
43	giro		platena	*trapazonda*		susmena	stillo		riso		sentina	quissa	archaui
44	giro		platena	*?*	maidaz	sormena	stillos		rixo		sentina	chissa	archaui
45	giro		platena	*trapasonda*		surmena	stillo		riso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
46	giro		platena	*trapezoda*		[sorme]na	stillo		riso		centina	quisa	arcaui
47	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidaz	sormena	stillos		rixo		sentina	chissa	archaui
48	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidam	sormena	stilli		risso	laxia	sentina	qssa	
49	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidaz	sormena	stillos		rixo		sentina	chissa	archaui
50	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidam	sormena	stilli		rixo	laxia	sentina	qssa	
51	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidaz	sormena	stilli		rixo	laxia	sentina	qssa	?
52	giro		pratena	*trapasonda*	fronda	susmena	stillo	c. de croxe	rizo				
53	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidam	sormena	stillos		rixo		sentina	chissa	archaui
54	giro		pratena	*[s]pasonda*	frondi	surmena	[stillo]	[c. de croxe]	?		?	quisa	arcaui
55	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	fronda	surmena	stillo	cauo de crose	riso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
56			platena	*trabexonda*		susmea	stilo				sentino	quisa	arca
57	giro		platena	trebexonda	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archani
58	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	fronda	surimela	stillo	cauo de croxe	riso		sentina	[qu]issa	arcaniu
59	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	fronda	surmena	stillo	cauo de crosse					
60	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	medan	sormena	stili	croxie	c. de rixa	laxia	setina	quixa	artaui
61	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	fflonda	[…]rmena	stillo	cauo de crose	riss[o]				
62	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
63	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	fflonda	surmena	stillo	cauo de crose	risso		sentina	quisa	archaui
64	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	arcani
65	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	?	?	?	?					
66	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	cauo de crose					
67	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
68	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	arcani
69	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
70	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	arcani
71	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
72	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	ff londa	surmena	stillo	cauo de crose	risso		?	?	?
73	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	arcani
74	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de crose	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
75	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
76													
77	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
78	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
79	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
80	giro		platena	*trebesonda*	f. londa	sormena	stillo	cano croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
81	giro		platena	*trapazonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	c. de croxe					
82	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
83	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	ff londa	surmena	stillo	capo de croxe	rixo		semtina	quixa	arcani
84													
85	girro		platena	*trabexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	capo decroxe	rixo		sentine	quixa	archani
86	girro		platena	*trabexondo*	flonda	sormena	stillo	capo di croxe	rixo		sentine	quixa	archani
87	girro		platena	*trabexomda*	medam	sormene	silli		rixo		sentine	quixa	
88	girro		platena	*trabexonda*	medam	sormene	silli		rixo	laxia	sentine	quixa	
89	giro	mardam	platiua	*trabexonda*	mardum	sarinerie	stillos		rixo	laxia	sentine	quixa	
90	giro		platena	*trebesonda*		sormena	stillo	cauo d'croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	
91	giro			*trapezonda*		sormena	stillo	c. de croxe			sentina	qussa	
92	giro		palttira	*trapazomda*	fromda	surmena	?						
93	giro		platena	trebesonda	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
94													
95	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidan	sormena	stilo		roso		sentina	quisa	arcau
96	giro		platena	*trapexôda*		sormena	stillo		riso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
97	giro		platena	*trepesonda*	medan	sormene	stilli		risso		sentina		arcany
98	giro		platena	*[trepe]sonda*	medan	sormena	stili		risso	?	sentina	?	?
99	giro		platena	*trapezonda*		sormena	stillo		risso		?	quisa	arcaui
100	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	medam	sormena	stilli		rixo	laxia	sentina	quixa	
101	giro		platena	*trepesonda*	medan	sormene			riso		sentine		arcaui
102	giro		platena	*[trabesonda]*	medam	sormena	stili		riso	lasia	sentina	quixa	
103	giro		platena	*trabesonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	riso		sentina	quixa	archani
104	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	maidaz	sormena	stillos		riço		sentina	chissa	archaui
105	giro		platena	*trepesonda*		sormena	stilo		riso		sentina	quissa	arca[ui]
106	giro		[platena]	*?*		[zusmena]	sillo		riso		[sentina]	[quisa]	[…]aui
107	giro		platena	*ta[pora]sonda*	fflonda	surmena	stillo	cauo de crose					
108													
109													
110													
111	giro		plattena	*ttrabigonda*		sumena	silo		riso		senttina	onisa	aroha
112	giro		platena	*trapasonda*		susmena	stillo		risso		sentina	quissa	arcaui
113													
114	giro		platena	*trabexonta*	mendain	sornena	stilli		riso	laxia	sentina	quixa	
115	girro		platena	*trabexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	cauo de croxe	rixo		sentina	quixa	arcani
116	giro		platena	*trabexonda*	medam	sormena	stilli		risso	laxia	sentina	quixa	
117	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	[la]ssormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	arcani
118	girro		platena	*trabexonda*	medam	sormena	rixo	stilli		laxia	sentina	quixa	
119							?	?	?	?	sentina		arcani

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
120	giro		platena	*trapasonda*					risso		sentina	quissa	arcani
121	giro		platena	*trapazonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	cauo de croce	riso		sentina	quiza	arcaui
122	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
123	*calogiro*			*trapasorda*		sirmeno		croxe	riso		*?*		
124	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo		riso		sentina	quiza	arcani
125	giro		platena	*trebexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	arcaui
126	giro		plantena	*tribisonda*	flonda								
127	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	fronda	sormena	stillo	calo riso	[…]ira	*sentina*	quissa	ango	arca
128	giro		platena	*trapasonda*	fronda	surmena	astillo	cdecessa	asso		sentiua	quisa	nconi
129	*calogiro*		platina	*tribisola*	flundo	sormena	stillo	c. de croxi	riso		sentina	quisa	
130	giro		platena	*trebe[x]onda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archani
131				*trabisonda*	[fiunda]			dicrosi			sentina	quisa	arcani
132													
133	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	soaena	stillo	cauo de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	arcaui
134	giro		platena	*trapasomda*		surmena	[c]stilo	c. de croxe	risso		semtina	quissa	archani
135	giro		plateni	*tirapaonda*									
136	giro		planeta		flonda		stillo	cauo crose	risso		spentina	quisa	arcani
137				*traposonda*									
138	?	giro	plat[e]na	*trapisonda*	flon	?		c. de croxe	[riso]		sentina	quisa	arcani
139	giro		plant	*tribison*	c. di c			flon[da]				quisa	arcan
140	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
141	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archani
142	giro		platena	*trapesonda*	flonda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archaui
143	giro		platena	*trapezõda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
144	giro		platena	*trepezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sontina	quisia	arcani
145													
146	giro		platena	*trapexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quixa	archani
147	giro		platena	*trebexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	archani
148	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
149	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
150	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de grose	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
151	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
152				trapasomda	fromda	surmena		c. de grosa	lriso				
153	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmeno	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
154	giro		platena	*trapezõda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
155	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
156	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmeno	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
157	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
158	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena							
159	giro		pllatena	*trapasomda*		surmena	sallo	c. de crosa	riso		samtina	*qussa*	aponta
160													

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
161	girofor		platena	*trapasonda*	fronida	surmona	sallonoi	c. de crosse	rissa		*samtrna*	aqmza	arcany
162			platrua	trapezonda	ffromda	surmena		c. de grossa	riso		sentina	quisal	acrieu
163	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
164	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
165													
166	giro	pratena	s. sofia	*trapisonda*	flonda	sormena	roeso		c. de stilo		setenina	quixa	archa
167													
168	giro		pllatena	*trapexonda*	ffllonda	sormena	stillo	g. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	arcani
169	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
170	giro		platena	trapezonda	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sontina	quisia	arcani
171	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sontina	quisia	arcani
172	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
173	giro		platena	*trebesõda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
174	giro		platena	*trapasõda*		surmena	*sallo*	c: de rosa	riso		*samtina*	quisa	arcani
175	giro		plantena	*trapasonda*	flonda	surmena	c. stillo	c. de crosa	riso		sentina	quisa	arcani
176	giror		plattena	*trapesonda*				s. siesto			*manzo*	f. unra	f. londi
177	girro	scherdiglli	platena	*trapexioda*		zusmena		cauo de chrogre	risso	laxia	sent[…]		
178	gyro			*trapisonda*	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de croxe	riso		sentina	quisia	archa
179			platena	*trapisonda*			stilo	c. de croxe			sentina	quisia	*archani*
180	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c. stillo	c. crosa	riso		stutalurca	quisa	arcani
181	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fronda	surmena	c. stillo	c de crosa	risso		stutalurca	quisa	arcani
182	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
183				trapasonda		surmuna	*salo*	c. de crosa			*santina*	quissa	arcani
184	giro		platano	*trapexonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	*c. croxe*	riso		sentina	quisia	*artani*
185	gira		pelatena	trapasõda		surmena	*salho*	c de cosa	riso		*sãlyna*	quisa	arqani
186	giro		platena	*trapexonda*	flonda	sormena	stillo	g: croxe	risos		sentina	quisa	arcani
187	giro			trapisonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de croxe	riso		sentina	quisia	archa
188	giro		[pr]ategona	*trape[z]onda*	fronda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	alchani
189	giro		prategona	*trapezonda*	fronda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	alchani
190	giro		prategona	*trapezonda*	fronda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	alchani
191	giro		prategona	*trapezonda*	fronda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso	sentina	quissa	?	gonea f.
192	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	flonda	surmena	c. stillo	c. de crossa	risso		stutalurca	quisa	arcani
193	giro		platena	*trapisonde*	fionda								
194	giro		platena	*trapexonda*	flonda	sormena	stilo	g: deraxe	risos		sentina	po: quisa	arcani
195	giro		platena	*[t]rapexõda*	?	?							
196	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	sormena	stilo	c. de croxe	riso		sentina	quisia	?
197	giro			*trapison[da]*	fionda	surmena	c. stilo		riso		sentina	quisa	
198	giro		plantina	*trapisonda*	[fionda]	surmena	c. stillo	c: decrosa	risso		stutalurca	quissa	arcani
199	giro			trelesonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de crose	riso		santina	quisa	archa
200	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c. stillo		risso		sentina	quisa	arcani

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
201	bitaa		pllatema	*trapazomda*		semriona	sallo	c: de crosa	riso		semtina	qusa	b: deqiso
202				*trapisonda*	fionda		stillo	c. de cro[…]			sentina		
203	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	stilo	corca	?		[sentina]		
204													
205													
206	giro		platina	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c. stillo	c. de crosa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
207	giro		platena	trapisonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de croxe	riso		santina	quixa	archa
208	giro	pratana	s. sofia	*trapisonda*	flonda	surmena	roeso		c. destilo		sentina	quixa	archa
209	giro			trelesonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de crose	riso		santina	quisa	archa
210	giro			trelesonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de crose	riso		santina	quisa	archa
211													
212	bita		platema	*trapazomda*		cemciona	sallo	c: de crosa	riso	semtina		*quisa*	g: de qiso
213	giro		pratena	*tramez[onda]*	giraprimo	gefallo	lartos	guro	platena	edam	sormena	stilli / rixa	senna / qu[…]
214	giro	pratana	s. sofia	*trapisonda*	flonda	sormena	roeso		c.destilo		sentina	quissa	archa
215	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fiouda	surmena	stillo	c: de crossa	rillo		stutalurca	quisa	arcania
216	bita		platema	*trapazomda*		semriona	sallo	c: de crosa	riso	semtina	*qusa*	g: de qusa	larcani
217	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c. stillo		risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
218	bita		platema	*trapazomda*		semriona	salo	c. de cro	riso	semtina	qusa		llarcani
219	giro		platena	*trapisond*	fionda	sarmena	c. stillo	c. d'crosa	risso		stutalurca	quisa	arcani
220	giro		platena	*trapazonda*		surmena	c stillo	c. d' crossa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
221	giro		platena	*trapazonda*		surmena	c. stillo	c. d'crossa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
222	giro		platana	*trapesonda*	micariti / cauasi	*[so]rmena*	flonda / cauisi	sormana	stilo	g: crose	*riso*	po chisa	arcano
223	giro		platena	*trapazonda*	[fionda]	[…]ena	c. stillo	c. de crossa	?		sentina	quisa	arcani
224	gira		platena	trapezonda		surmena	stilo		riso	sentina	quisa	g. de qusa	arcani
225	giro		platena	*trapisonda*		surmena	c. stillo	c: de crossa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
226													
227	giro		plantina	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c. stillo	c: decrosa	risso		stutalurca	quissa	arcani
228	giro		platena	*trapazonda*		surmena	c. stillo	c. decrossa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
229	giro		platena	*trapixonda*	flonda	surmena	stilo	co: di croxe	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
230													
231	giro		palla[…]	*trabisonda*	fronda	surmena	c. stillo	c: decrosa	riso		stai	quisa	arcani
232	giro		pla[…]	*tribisonda*	fronda		stilo	c. d crox	riso		sentina	quisa	alcar
233	giro		pategona	*tribisonda*	fronda		[stilo]		riso			quisa	alcar
234	giro		plantina										
235			plantina	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c stillo	c: decroce	risso		stutalurca	quisa	arcan[i]
236													
237			plantena	*trapisonda*	fronda	sarmena	c. stillo	c. de crosa					
238	giro												
239	giro		plantina	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmena	c stillo	c: decrosa	rosso		stutalurca	quisa	

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
240													
241	giro			trelesonda	flonda	sormone	stillo	c: dicroce	riso		sentina	quisa	archa
242	giro			trelesonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c: dicroce	riso		santina	quisa	archa
243			plantena	*trapisonda*									
244													
245			platena	*trebisonda*	fionda	sarmena	c. stillo	c. de crosa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
246	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	flonda			c. de crosa	risso		sentina	quissa	arcani
247	giro		plantina	*trapiso*	fion	surmena	stillo	c. de crosa	risso		stutalurca	quissa	arcani
248													
249	giro		platina	*sarisoda*	fiunda	surmen	c. stillo						
250	giro		platena	*trapezõda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
251	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
252	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
253	gero		planteua	*tribisonda*	flonda			c. di croci			sentina	quesa	arcan
254	giro		platino	*trapesonda*	flonda	surmena	stilli	c. crose	riso		*sentina*	quissia	artani
255	giro		platino	*trebisonda*	honda	surmena	*stilo*	c. di croce	riso		sentina	quisia	*artani*
256													
257	gi[r]ro		planra	*napasonda*	flonda				carpi			mimisa	acarasi
258	giro		platena	*trapisonda*	fionda	surmina	c. stillo		risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
259	giro		prategona	*trapesonda*	flonda	soaena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quissa	archani
260	giro		platena		?		[…]io	c. de […]			stã tana	quissa	
261	giro		platena	*trapezonda*	flonda	surmena	stillo	c. de croxe	risso		sentina	quisia	arcani
262													
263	giro			*trapisonda*	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de croso	riso		santina		
264			pormon				*tripoli*		riso				lichia
265	giro		plantina	*trapisonda*	fiorda	surmena	c. stillo	ci de croce	rissa		stutalura	quisa	arcani
266	giro		?	*trapisonda*									
267	?		?	*trapisonda*	fiorda	surmena	?	?	?		?	[…]sa	
268													
269													
270	giro		platina	*trapisonda*	flonda								
271													
272													
273													
274													
275													
276				*trapizonda*			stilo		rissa				arcaný
277													
278				*trabisonda*		surmina	?	c. dicrost[…]	risso			antina	?
279				trapezonda							*zodana*	quiza	arcani
280													

No	Fener Burnu	Akçakale B.	Akçaabat	Trabzon	Arakli	Sürmene	Of	Fiçi	Rize	Çayeli	Pazar	Fındıklı	Archavi
281													
282	sirizãf			trapizonda		costada							
283													
284													
285													
286													
287	giro		platina	*trapisonda*									
288													
289													
290													
291													
292													
293													
294													
295													
296				*uclasonde*									
297	giro		platena	trapizonda		surmena	c. stilo	c. di crossa	risso		sentina	quisa	arcani
298													
299				trebesonda	flonda	sormene	stilo	c. de croce	riso		santina	quisa	archa

Fener Burnu

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 13 spelling variants. Including: giro 207, girro 8, bita 3, calogiro 2, gira 2, bitaa 1, capo de giro 1, gero 1, girofor 1, girom 1, giror 1, gyro 1, sirizãf 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «giro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «giro» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «girro» for the first time in this study found by chart by Beccaro Francesco (copy) from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Italy (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «giro» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 232 portolan charts from total 299 (77,6%). The index of variation 5,6%. The index of use 89,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape. On modern charts this cape matches of cape Fener Burnu. Fener Burnu one of the highest the capes in the Black Sea. The Cape is also known as Cape Yeros, Ieros Burnu, Ierós Burnu, Yoros Burun, Yoroz Burnu. In ancient times it was known as the Cape Hieron Oros. Is apparently, hence the name on the portolan charts. For the protection of Trebizond Emperor Alexios II of Trebizond (Emperor of Trebizond Empire in 1297-1330) built the castle, the ruins of which can be seen even on the coast. [113, c.792] According to Arrian of Hieron Oros to Cordila 40 stadia (6 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of the Cape Fener Burnu to Cape Akçakale B. [149]

Akçakale B.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 4 spelling variants. Including: sgordilli 6, mardam 1, scherdiglli 1, sgordili 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «sgordilli» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria). The most stable form of «sgordilli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria), for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, c.1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice) (kept in Switzerland). In the form of «mordam» for the first time in this study found by Zvan da Napoli (copy) from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Italy (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «scherdiglli» set by unsigned chart of Black Sea, after 1558, Italy, Venice. Total set of 10 portolan charts from total 299 (3,3%). The index of variation 40,0%. The index of use 60,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name is located between two capes in the Gulf. By Arrian he called Cordila. According to Arrian of Cape Hieron Oros to Cordila 40 stadia (6 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of the Cape Fener Burnu to Cape Akçakale B. This place-name is specified only on charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, dated 1320-1321 and unsigned chart of the Black Sea, 1558. In the town of Akçakale, which is located near Cape preserved Byzantine fortress. [113, c.792] Next by Arrian of Cordila to Hermonassa 45 stadia (7 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the city Akçaabat. [149]

On the charts of the Black Sea by Homem Diego by 1572 and 1574, on the chart the eastern part of the Black Sea, Martines Joan, 1550 in this place located toponyms

«platana» and «s. safia», and both toponymes are located in the Gulf of between two capes - Cape Fener Burnu and the city of Trabzon.

Akçaabat

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: platena 165, plantina 7, platina 7, prategona 5, plantena 4, platema 3, pllatena 3, pratena 3, platino 2, plattena 2, pratana / s. sofia 2, p. esgurdai 1, palla[…] 1, palttira 1, pategona 1, pelatena 1, pla[…] 1, planeta 1, planra 1, plant 1, planteua 1, platana 1, platano 1, plateni 1, platiua 1, platrua 1, pllatema 1, pormon 1, pratena / s. sofia 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «platena» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «platena» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «plantina» for the first time in this study found by Domenico Oliva, 1568, Italy, Naples (Naples). The last time the place-name in the form of «platina» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 225 portolan charts from total 299 (75,3%). The index of variation 11,4%. The index of use 73,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name is located in the Gulf near Trabzon. On modern charts this place name corresponds to the Bay Akçaabat, in which the city of Akçaabat. City with a population of 47 thousand. It was founded as a colony of Miletus in VII c. BC The first settlers came from the Aegean coast and named the town «Platana» because of the abundance of plane trees (*lat*. Platanus). Later, the name has become a Pulathane, which means «land of iron». In accordance with the Ottoman sources, the city center was named «Pulathane», which belonged to the county of «Akçeabad», which means «abundance of money». In 1461 the city came under the control of the Ottoman Empire. According to various researchers, Platana - ancient Ermonassa (*Gr*.: Ερμώνασσα / Ερμύση), which in the days of Pharnaces I of Pontus (II c. BC) has been renamed to Pharnakia. Port Platana historically also served as an alternate the port of Trebizond. Tolstoy said that this port can winter 50-60 ships. [111, c.83] According to Arrian of Ermonassa to Trapezus 60 stadia (9 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps to Trabzon. [149]

On the charts of The Black Sea by Homem Diego 1572 and 1574, on the chart the eastern part of The Black Sea by Martines Joan, 1550 in this place located toponyms «platana» and «s. safia», and also «pratena» and «s. sofia» by Martines, whereby both toponyms is located in a bay between two capes - Cape Fener Burnu and the city of Trabzon. Likely to the place-name denotes monastery church of St. Sophia, which is located of 3 km west of Trabzon. It was built in the XIII century. as the main church of the Empire of Trebizond, and the tomb of its rulers - Comninus. With the coming of the Ottomans Aya Sophia became a mosque.

Trabzon

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 49 spelling variants. Including: trapisonda 34, trapezonda 33, trapesonda 24, trabexonda 21, trebesonda 17, trapasonda 15, trapazonda 8, trapexonda 8, trapessonda 6, trebexonda 6, trabisonda 5, trapazomda 5, trelesonda 5, trabesonda 4, trepesonda 4, tribisonda 4, trapasomda 3, trapezõda 3, trapizonda 3, traboxonda 2,

trapasõda 2, trapexôda 2, trebisonda 2, […].zonda 1, napasonda 1, s pasonda 1, sarisoda 1, taporasonda 1, tirapaonda 1, trabesunda 1, trabexomda 1, trabexondo 1, trabexonta 1, tramezonda 1, trapasorda 1, trapexioda 1, trapezoda 1, trapiso 1, trapisond 1, trapisonde 1, trapixonda 1, traposonda 1, trebesõda 1, trepezonda 1, tribisola 1, tribison 1, tripisonda 1, ttrabigonda 1, uclasonde 1, ? 3.
Toponym highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «trapezonda» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «trapezonda» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. In the form of «trapisonda» for the first time in this study found by chart of The eastern part of the Black Sea, Martines Joan, 1550, Italy, Messina. The last time the place-name in the form of «uclasonde» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set of 245 portolan charts from total 299 (81,9%). The index of variation 20,0%. The index of use 13,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name located in the area of three capes. On modern charts these capes correspond, from west to east, Cape Gűzelhisar Br., in the area it is located the city of Trabzon, the Cape Hopsi Br. and Cape Kovata Br. [139] City Trabzon (Trebizond) - in ancient times the easternmost Greek colony on the Black Sea, founded natives of Sinop by 750 BC. Going into the Roman Empire, Trebizond was the main city of province of Pontus Polemoniacus, an important commercial center and parking of the Roman fleet in the Black Sea, as had well protected harbor and served as the starting point of the trade route from the region of Euphrates to the Black Sea. Put an end to his well-being of ruin of by the Goths in 258, after their victory over Valerian. Since 1204 Trebizond became the capital of a small Greek State Great Comnenian known as the Empire of Trebizond. The state serially was a tributary of the Turks and the Mongols in the XIV-XV centuries, and in 1461 fell under the onslaught of the Ottoman Turks. Under the Ottomans the town was renamed Trabzon. Genoa and Venice in the Middle Ages used the port as the most important port in the transshipment of goods between Europe and Central Asia. Cross here routs of caravans, followed by the Great Silk Road from China and Persia. Old port of Trebizond there exists since the Emperor Hadrian (117-138). City many centuries called Trebizond, which in Greek means a table, a meal. Such a form was the peak of the Cape, where they founded city of Greek settlers. City relied on the large hill, here was built fortress. Ruins of fortifications in good condition were kept till now. According to Arrian from Trebizond to Susarmia 180 stadia (28 km), which corresponds to the distance to Arakli on modern maps. [139]

Arakli
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 31 spelling variants. Including: flonda 86, fionda 17, fronda 16, medam 6, medan 6, fflonda 5, maidan 5, maidaz 5, maidam 4, fiorda 2, fiunda 2, fromda 2, c. di c 1, co castro 1, f. londa 1, ffllonda 1, ffromda 1, fion 1, fiouda 1, flon 1, flundo 1, frondi 1, fronida 1, giraprimo 1, honda 1, mardum 1, mayda 1, mendain 1, micariti / cauasi 1, midano 1, stili maidan 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «co castro» by chart of the Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo») 1351, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «flonda» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this

study found by Sebastiano Condina, 1615, Italy, Messina (Naples). In the form of «fionda» for the first time in this study found by Jaume Oliues, 1563, France, Marseilles (Naples). The last time the place-name in the form of «flonda» set by Sebastiano Condina, 1615, Italy, Messina (Naples). Total set of 179 portolan charts from total 299 (59,9%). The index of variation 17,3%. The index of use 48,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts is indicated next to Sürmene, its neighboring of Cape Trabzon, on modern charts this cape corresponds to cape Narlik Br. [139] There is a modern city Arakli. The modern name Arakli comes from the Greek Erakleia. In the suburbs of Arakli there is a castle on a rock «Kalecik» and its continuation «Canayer Buzluca» about 131-132 AD buildings.
This area is not often shown on charts, and had two types of names such as «maidan» and «flonda». On the chart of The Black Sea from the so-called «Atlante Mediceo» attributed to 1351 set place name «co castro», which is unique to this area on portolan charts. Perhaps from Latin this toponym can be translated as «my castle» that can help to identify this atlas and his customer, as in all of this atlas flags listed only on the Genoese city-factor, and up your castle could have few inhabitants of Genoa and of this factories in Trabzon. Question demands of further study.

Sürmene
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 33 spelling variants. Including: surmena 77, sormena 69, sormene 13, zusmena 9, soaena 8, susmena 6, zussmena 4, sarmena 3, semriona 3, surmeno 2, surmina 2, […]ena 1, […]rmena 1, […]usmena 1, cemciona 1, costada 1, gefallo 1, lassormena 1, lasurmena 1, sarinerie 1, sirmeno 1, somena 1, sormina 1, sormone 1, sornena 1, sumena 1, surimela 1, surmen 1, surmona 1, surmuna 1, susmea 1, sussmena 1, zurmena 1, ? 6,
It was first designated as «surmena» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «surmena» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva Joan, 1609, Italy, Messina. In the form of «sormena» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «costada» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 224 portolan charts from total 299 (74,9%). The index of variation 14,7%. The index of use 34,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts in this place specified Bay with the mouth of the river. On modern maps the bay corresponds the bay Sürmene, and the river at this point has the modern name Manahoz Deresi. In the Bay Area, is a modern city Sürmene. [139] In ancient times it was also known as Hyssus or Hyssos and Issiporto. In ancient times the city was called Susarmia or Augustopolis, and the river was called Kora. This place is known as a place where Xenophon and his ten thousand Greek mercenaries around 400 BC became ill after have eaten wild honey, an event which was confirmed by locals. In the village of Sürmene Kaštil, 5 km west of the town are the ruins of a medieval castle.
On the portolan chart by Aloisio Cesani, 1574 specified placename «gefallo», however, this stretch of coast on the chart does not match other portolanam on placement of names - added a few place names between «trapez[onda]» and «sormena», specifically: «giraprimo, gefallo, lartos, guro, platena, edam», which displaced to the east toponyms

«sormena» and «stilli», therefore in this area not indicated place names «c. de crosa, sentina, quifa, arcani».

Of

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 26 spelling variants. Including: stillo 97, stilo 36, c. stillo 20, stilli 13, stillos 6, sallo 5, stili 4, c stillo 3, c. de stilo 2, c. stilo 2, salo 2, silli 2, […]io 1, astillo 1, c stilo 1, c.destilo 1, capo de lorño 1, flonda / cauisi 1, lartos 1, llillo 1, salho 1, sallonoi 1, sillo 1, silo 1, stilos 1, tripoli 1, ? 6.

It was first designated as «stillo» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «stillo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «stilo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1339, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «stilo» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. Total set of 212 portolan charts from total 299 (70,9%). The index of variation 12,3%. The index of use 45,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name indicates the coast between the mouth of the river (sormena) and Cape (c. De croxe), which corresponds to the modern maps accordingly city Sürmene and Cape Fiçi. In this area on modern maps is the town Of. [139] In ancient times there was a colony founded by natives of Miletus. In Byzantine times the city was an important trading center. Have several theories about the origin of its name. According to the first hypothesis, it means «village», «settlement» in the Laz language (*Laz*: oput'e) - the old name of the city is mentioned as «Opinute». According to another version the city got its name from Ofis (Gr. Οφις) which in Greek means snake, from the river of the same name. Now this river is called Solaklý Deresi. According to Arrian, it was in the 90 stadia (14 km) from Susarmia, which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of Sürmene to the river Sosakli. [139]

Fiçi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 55 spelling variants. Including: c. de croxe 53, c. de crosa 15, cauo de croxe 13, cauo d'croxe 10, cauo de crose 7, c. de crossa 5, c. de crose 3, c. di croce 3, c. d' crossa 2, c. de croce 2, capo de croxe 2, cauo croxe 2, c de cosa 1, c de crosa 1, c. crosa 1, c. crose 1, c. croxe 1, c. d crox 1, c. d'crosa 1, c. de […] 1, c. de cro 1, c. de cro[…] 1, c. de croso 1, c. de crosse 1, c. de croxi 1, c. de grosa 1, c. de grose 1, c. de grossa 1, c. de rosa 1, c. di croci 1, c. di crossa 1, c. di crost[…] 1, calo riso 1, cano croxe 1, capo di croxe 1, cauo crose 1, cauo de chrogre 1, cauo de croce 1, cauo de crosse 1, cdecessa 1, ci de croce 1, co. di croxe 1, corca 1, crio 1, croxe 1, croxie 1, dicrosi 1, flonda 1, g. croxe 1, g. de croxe 1, g. deraxe 1, guro 1, rissom / miro 1, s. siesto 1, sormana 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «cauo d'croxe» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «c. de croxe» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal. In the form of «c. de crosa» for the first time in this study found by Freire Joao, 1546, Portugal. The last time the place-name in the form of «c. dicrost[…]» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 164 portolan charts from total 299 (54,8%). The index of variation 33,5%. The index of use 32,3%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape west of Rize. On modern maps at this point is Cape Fiçi. [139] Although, on some charts the prefix «cauo» denotes the bay, and on the other «capo» denotes Cape.

Rize
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: risso 110, riso 56, rixo 19, rissa 4, roeso 3, c. de rixa 2, risos 2, rizo 2, roso 2, […]ira 1, asso 1, carpi 1, cautate raxea 1, lorisso 1, lriso 1, platena 1, riço 1, rillo 1, rissoporto 1, rixio 1, rosso 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «rissa» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «risso» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «riso» for the first time in this study found by chart of The Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo»), 1351, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «risso» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 218 portolan charts from total 299 (72.9%). The index of variation 9,6%. The index of use 50,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the bay, on some maps in the Bay indicated the estuary. On modern charts, this bay corresponds a bay of Rize, and the mouth of the river Taşli d. According to Pliny the Elder, in 670 BC Aegean Ancient Greek community Miletus established a number of trading posts along the coast of the Black Sea, one of which was Rize. The name comes from the Greek word Rizaion, which means «mountain slopes». The city is built around a small bay on the Black Sea coast, on a narrow strip of land between the sea and the mountains. Здесь находится устье реки Taşli d. In Arrian it was called Rhyzius. River Rhyzius is spaced from the river Ofis 180 stadia (28 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of the city Of to the mouth of the river Taşli d. [139]

Çayeli
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 7 spelling variants. Including: laxia 23, capo alazi 1, edam 1, g: crose 1, lasia 1, lixia 1, parga / laxiam 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «laxia» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «laxia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by unsigned chart of the Black Sea, after 1558, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «g: crose» set by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. Total set of 30 portolan charts from total 299 (10%). The index of variation 23,3%. The index of use 76,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes a small bay. On modern charts, this bay can be in the area of town Çayeli. In ancient times there lived Laz (Turkish: Lazlar). Laz - Caucasian people living in the territory of the historical region of Lazistan (Lazica, Lazety), most of the territory that is now part of the Turkey (ill Rize). Under the Ottoman Empire, part of Lazika became the Lazistan Sanjak, which existed until the end of the empire in 1923. Hence the name on the charts. And on the unsigned chart of Central and Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Black Sea in XlV c. specified

toponym «capo alazi» - Cape of Laz. This area in the Middle Ages was called also Mapavri.

Pazar

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 26 spelling variants. Including: sentina 155, stutalurca 10, santina 8, semtina 6, sentine 6, sontina 3, centina 2, samtina 2, setina 2, capo nauari 1, manzo 1, sãlyna 1, samtrna 1, sent[…] 1, sentinam 1, sentino 1, sentiua 1, senttina 1, setenina 1, sitina 1, sormena 1, spentina 1, stã tana 1, stai 1, stutalura 1, zodana 1, ? 6.

It was first designated as «sentina» by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «sentina» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «stutalurca» for the first time in this study found by Jaume Oliues, 1559, Italy, Messina (Messina). The last time the place-name in the form of «zodana» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 217 portolan charts from total 299 (72,6%). The index of variation 12,0%. The index of use 71,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes cape and bay east of Cape. On modern charts this cape corresponds cape Atina Br. In the area of Cape is a modern town Pazar. [139] According to Arrian here is the port of Athens, the city name comes from the goddess Athena. The city was founded by the Milesians in the VIII c. BC as Atina or Athina was rename to Pazar in 1928. In the sounding of toponyms is felt «St. Athina». According to Arrian near Athens, at a distance of no more than seven stades, flows the river Zagatius (present-day Hemşin deresi).

On the chart by Freire Joao, 1546 between Archavi and Fındıklı specified placename «aponta», which can refer to the mountain Metopale or the modern village Kiycik. On the portolan charts by Fernão Vaz Dourado 1570, 1573, 1576, 1580 and unsigned about 1585 there is also listed placename «g: de qiso», which is likely to denotes Gulf (golfo) in this area.

Fındıklı

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: quisa 66, quissa 41, quixa 38, quisia 32, chissa 6, qssa 4, quiza 3, qussa 2, […]sa 1, aqmza 1, cautato godina 1, f. unra 1, mimisa 1, onisa 1, po chisa 1, po: quisa 1, qisa 1, quesa 1, quisa / g. de qusa 1, quisa / g: de qiso 1, quissi 1, quissia 1, quixam 1, qusa 1, qusa / b: deqiso 1, qusa / g: de qusa 1, stilli / rixa 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «quissa» by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «quisa» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva Joanness, 06.07.1602, Italy, Naples (Naples). In the form of «quissa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «quiza» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 214 portolan charts from total 299 (71,6%). The index of variation 12,6%. The index of use 30,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape. On modern charts this the Cape identified to Cape Vize Br. In the area of Cape is located town Fındıklı. City in

ancient times had the name Vitze, meaning «twig» from the language of Laz, which even now live here. The city's population now stands at 16 thousand. Toponym on portolan charts consonant with ancient name.

Archavi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 32 spelling variants. Including: arcani 71, archani 25, archaui 18, arcaui 15, archa 12, artaui 11, alchani 3, arcany 3, artani 3, larcani 3, alcar 2, arcan 2, arcau 2, […]aui 1, acarasi 1, acrieu 1, ango / arca 1, antina 1, arca 1, arcania 1, arcaniu 1, arcano 1, aroha 1, arqani 1, artaci 1, artasi 1, capo capomo 1, f. londi 1, lichia 1, llarcani 1, nconi 1, senna / qu[…] 1, ? 6.

It was first designated as «artaui» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «arcani» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1465, Italy, Ancona (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. In the form of «archani» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «arcani» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 195 portolan charts from total 299 (65,2%). The index of variation 16,4%. The index of use 36,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the estuary. Arhavi is «Arkabi» Laz language, meaning «old village», and was formerly known as «Kapişre». There is a river Kabişre deresi. At the mouth of the river is the town Arhavi. People lived here in the Stone Age. Known as the port with the VIII c. BC. In the city remained a Genoese castle. In Arrian this city called Arhabia.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 6

giro (**Fener Burnu**), sgordilli (**Akçakale B.**), platena (**Akçaabat**), *trapisonda* (**Trabzon**), flonda (**Arakli**), surmena (**Sürmene**), stillo (**Of**), c. de croxe (**Fiçi**), risso (**Rize**), laxia (**Çayeli**), sentina (**Pazar**), quisa (**Fındıklı**), arcani (**Archavi**).

Fig. 6.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 6.

Part 7. From Gonio to Kodori R.

Fig.7.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Grazioso Benincasa, 1470

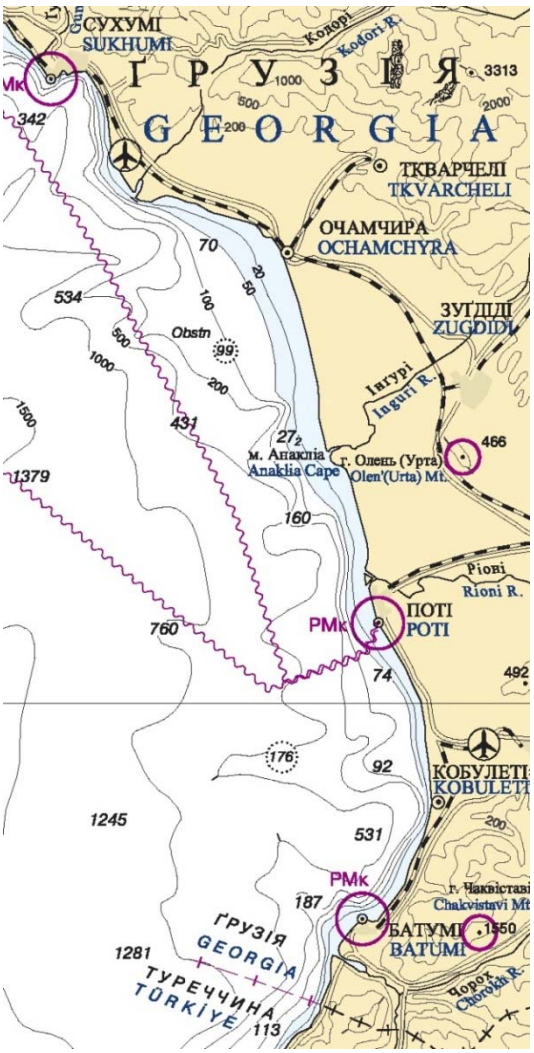

Fig.7.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №7

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
1		vati				faxo						
2												
3		uati	catris			*faxio*		laxopo[tamo]		?	corebe[…]	catanca
4		vati	catri			*ffaxio*		laxo po[ta]mo		murcula	corebe[…]	catanch[a]
5		vati	catris			*faxio*		laxo potamo		murculla	coreb'edia	catancha
6		vati	castris			*faxo*		calf corenb'edia		laxo potamo	murcula	catancha
7		vati	castrici			*faxo*		corenbendia		murcula	catancha	laxopotami
8		vati	castri			*faxio*		laxo potamo		corebedia	murcula	catancha
9		vati	castri			*faxio*		laxo potami		corebĕdia	mũculla	catancha
10		vati	castri			*faxio*		corenbendia		laxo potamo	mũcula	catancha
11		vati	castri			*faxio*		laxo potamo		corenbendia	murcula	catancha
12		?	?			*faxio*		laxo po[tamo]		?	?	?
13	gonea	louati	scô georgius			fasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corobendia	tamasa	goto
14	gonea	louati	sanzorzo		colcasia	fasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corobe[ndia]	tamasa	goto
15	gonea	louathi	s. zorzo			faso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corobendia	tamasa	goto
16												
17	gonea	louati	sôs georgius		auogaxia	fasso		lipotimo	megapotami	corebendina	tamassa	goto
18	gonea	*vaty*	sco çorçi			*faxio*		[lipotimo]	[negapot]amo	[corben]dia	[ta]masa	goto
19	gonea	*louaty*	sco zorzi			*elfaxio*		lipotimo	negapomo	corebendia	tamansa	goto
20	gonea	louati	san […]	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipot[imo]	negrapontio	corebendia	tamasa	goto
21	gonea	louati	san grigo	paliostomias		fasso	caroissi	lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
22	gonea	louati	san grigo	[paliost][…]		?						
23	gonea	*louati*	scô iorgi			faso		lipotimo	megapotimo	corobendia	tamansa	goto
24	gonea	lonna	san ziorçi			*lofaxio*		lipotemo	negapomo	corobendi	tamanxa	gotto
25	gonea	louati	scô grigori			*peso*		megapotimo	lopay	lupatano	tamasa	goto
26	gonea	louati	san grigo	paliostoma	*carcasia*	fasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
27	capo uoloso	lunati	scõ[…]	?		lofax					camãsa	flumon cicaba
28	gonea	louati	san zorzi			*lo faxo*		negapomo	coro didia	tamansa	loracaba	
29	gonea	louati	san grigor	paliostoma		fasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
30	gonea	vati	sanzorzo	paliostoma	*carcasia*	*faxo*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamassa	goto
31	gomca	louati	san zorzi	paliostomi		*lo faso*		lipotimo	nigapotimo	coribendia	tamasa	goto
32	gonea	louati	sangrigo	paliostoma		*faco*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corbendia	tamasa	goto
33	gonea	louati	sang[…]	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	[n]egapotimo	[c]orebendia	tamasa	goto
34			san zorzo			*faxio*		lipomeno	megapomo	corebendi	tamaxa	goto
35	gonca	?	sanciorci			*lofaxio*		lipotemo	negapomo	corobendi	tamanxa	
36	?	*[uati]*	?			*fasso*		?	?	?	?	?
37	gonea	louati	sangrigo	palia[casto]	*carcasia*	ffaso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamaso	goto
38	goneta	lonati	s. zorzo	paliastono	*carcasia*	*ffaso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	carebendia	tamasa	guoto

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
39	g. uati	*uati*	sco. nicola	lona	sco. çorçi	arcassi	*fasso*	lipotimo	negapomo	corebendia	tamoxa	goto
40	comca	louati	san zorzi			flomi faso	*lofaso*	lipotimio	nigapotimo	carobendia	tamisa	goto
41	uatim	l x uatira	scõ nicolla	lonam / scõ zorzi	?	fossora		potamo			tamosa	gotom
42	gonea	*louati*	.go. ghirghorio	palostomo		*ffafio*		dipotemo	mega potemo	cor bendina	tamusi	goto
43	gonea	louati	san grigo	paliostoma		ffasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	ta massa	goto
44	gonea	*el. uatti / g. del uatti*	sco zorzi / [dia]potimo	lona	acauissi	*fasso*		di potimo	negapomo	corebedia	tamoxa	goto
45	gonea		san grigo	paliosto[ma]			lipo[timo]	nega	coreto	corob	tamasa	gotom
46	gonea	louati	s. grigo	paliostomo		fuso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corabẽdia	tamasa	goto
47	gonea	*el. uatti /* g. del uatti	sco zorzi	lona / [dip]otimo	archussi	*fasso*		di potimo	nega pomo	corebedia	tamoxa	goto
48	gonea	g. de uati / *vati*	scõ nicola	lona / scõ çorçi	arcaixi	*fasso*	lipotimo	lissia	negapomo	corebendia	tamonssa	goto
49	gonea	*el. uati /* g. de uati	scõ zorzi / diapotimo	lona	acauissi	*fasso*		di potimo	negapomo	corebendia	tamoxa	goto
50	gonea	g. uati / *uatti*	scõ nicola	lona / scõ çorçi	arcussi	*fasso*		lipotimo	negapomo	corebedia	tamoxa	goto
51	?	*uati*	scõ nicola	lona / scõ zorzi	arcusi	*fasso*		lipotimo	negapomo	[corebendia]	?	goto
52												
53	gonea	*eluatti /* g. de luatti	scõ zorzi	albo stoma	archussi	*fasso*		dipifimo	negapomo	corebedia	tamoxa	goto
54	gonea	louati		[paliostoma]		*fazo*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
55	gonea	louati	s. grigo	paliostoma		*faco*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corabendia	tamasa	goto
56			gosi	lipatini					nesapotini	corbondia	tamasa	coto
57	gonea	louati	san giorgio	paliastoma		fassio		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
58	gonea	va[z]ti	s. zorzo	[paliosto]	*carcassia*	*fasso*		?	[…]gapotimo	[core]bendia	tamansa	goto
59												
60	glon[ea]	*uati* / lona	s. gr[…]			*fasso*		lipotomo	negapomo	corbendi	tamansa	?
61												
62	gonea	*lo vaty*	san giorgio	palia stoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
63	gonea	*louati*	s[…]zo	palia[…]		?		lipo[…]o	nega[poti]mo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
64	gonea	*vati*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
65												
66												
67	go[ne]a	*lo vati*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
68	gonea	*vaty*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
69	gonea	*vati*	san giorgio	palia stoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
70	gonea	*vati*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
71	gonea	*vathi*	san giorgio	palia stoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
72	?	?	?	?	?	?		?	negapotimo	corabendia	tamasa	goto
73	gonea	*lo uathi*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
74	gonea	*lo uathi*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	chorobendi	tamansa	goto
75	gonea	*vathi*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	chorobendi	tamansa	goto
76												
77	gonea	*vathi*	san giõgio	paliastoma		*faxio*	ya. de colchi	lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
78	gonea	*vathi*	san [gio]rgio	paliastoma		*faxio*	ya. de colchi	lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
79	gonea	*vathi*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*	ya. de colchi	lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
80	gonea	*lo vati*	san giorgio	palia stoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	chorobendia	tamansa	gotto
81											tama	goto
82	granco	louati	s. zorzo	paliostro	*carcassia*	*fasso*		lipot[im]o	nega potimo	corabendia	tamansa	gotto
83			san giorgio	palliastoma				lipotomo	nega pomo	coropendi	tamansa	gotto
84												
85		*louati*	san giorgio	polliastoma				lipotomo	nega pomo	coropendi	tamansa	gotto
86			san giorgio	palliostoma	*carcasia*	*fasso*		lipo tomo	nega pomo	coropendi	tamansa	goto
87	gonea		san zorzi					lipo tomo	nega pomo	coropendi	taca anza	totto
88	gonea		san zorzi					lipo tomo	nega pomo	coropendi	taca anza	toto
89	gonea		san zorzi					lipo tomo	nega pomo	coropendi	taca anza	
90	gonea	*vaty*	s. giorgio	paliastoma		*fahio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
91	gonea		s. zorzo		*corcasia*							
92												
93	gonea	louati	san giorgio	paliastoma		faxio		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
94												
95	gonea	*louati*				faso		lipotimo	megapotimo	curobendia	tamansa	goto
96	gonea	louati	san zorzo			faso		lipotimo	megapo[…]	corobendi	cata[…]	
97	gonea	*uatiza*	san iorgi			*fassio*					portamo	
98	?		san [iorgi]			*fasso*		lipotimo	negapomo	corebendia	tamansa	goto
99	gonea	louati	san zorzo			*ffaso*		lipotimo	?	corebendia	tamasa	goro
100	gonea		san çorçi			*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
101	gonea	*vati*	?			*fasso*		sopotamo				
102	gonea		s. çorçi					lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamaŝa	goto
103	gonea	*louati*	san giorgio	paliastoma				lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
104	gonea	*el. uatti* / g. del uatti	scõ zorçi	alio stoma	lona / archussi	*el. fasso*		di potimo	negapomo	corebedia	tannissis	goto
105		louati	[scogr]ogi			*faxo*		lipotimo	megapotimo	corebendia	[tau]masa	
106	gon[ea]	lo[…]	s. g[…]			faso		lipoti[mo]	megapotimo	corobendia	tam[asa]	goto
107												
108												
109												
110												
111	gonei	gauigia	*gansonxa*			facho		lipettimo	nesapottimo	corbandia	ttamasa	gotto
112	gone[a]	lo[…]				ffasso		lipo[…]	negapo[…]	corebendia	tamasa	goto
113												

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
114	gonea	llauna	san çorçi			*fasio*		lipotomo	negapomo		tamansa	goto
115	san giorgio	polliastoma / *louatti*	san giorgio	polliastoma				lipotomo	negapomo	coropendi	tamansa	gotto
116	gonea	lona	san çiorçi			*lofaxio*		lipotomo	negappomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
117	gonea	*louati*	s. zorzi	paliastoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
118	gonea	lona	san çorçi			*faxio*		lipotemo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	gotto
119		llonati	san grigo	poliotoma					negapotimo	?	?	?
120		louati	s. grigo	pollistomo		facho			negapotimo	[c]arbendia	t[o]massa	goto
121	gonea	louati	s. zorzo	paliostoma		faco		lipotimo	negapotimo	corabendia	tamasai	goto
122	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corobondia	tamasa	gotto
123	go[…]	*louati*	s. zarzo	paliastro	*gapcasio*			lio[…]			tamaso	goro
124	gonea	louati				fasso			negapotino	corebondia		goto
125	gonea	*louati*	s. giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
126											tamasa	goto
127	go									cor	tam	gotto
128		louati	s. grigo[ri]	pollisano		faco			negapotimo	gerbondia	temasa	gote
129									mantapotimo	lipotimo	tamasa	goto
130	gonea	*louati*	san giorgi[o]	paliastoma		*fassio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
131	[cranca]	*louan*				f. lor[…]		lipotimo			tamasa	gotto
132												
133	gonea	louaty					isola de colchie	lipotimo	nega potino	correbendia	tamasa	goto
134	gonea	louati	s. zorzo	paliasto	carcasia	*faco*			negapotimo	corebemdia	tamasa	goto
135												
136	gonea	louati	san giorgio	paliastoma				licotamo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
137												
138												
139	gonea	louati	s. io[rdi]								[…]masa	goto
140	gonea		s. zorzi	paliostoma				lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamassa	goto
141	go[nea]							lipotimo	negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
142	gonea	louati	s. zorzi		carcasia	*fasso*	*colchie*		negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
143	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
144	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
145												
146	gonea	*louati*	san giorgio	paliastoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
147	gonea	*louati*	s. giorgio	paliastoma	y. de calchi	*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
148	gonea	louati	san zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
149	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
150	gonea	lauati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasis*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
151	gonea	lauati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
152												

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
153	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
154	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostom̃		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
155	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
156	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
157	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
158		louati	san zorzi	paliostoma		*ffasso*						
159	arcani	llonati	s: grigo	pollistomo		*facho*			negapotimo		tamasa	gote
160												
161		fllonaty	s: grogorio	pollistomo		*facho*			negapotino	carnemdia		acabogato
162		llorati	st. gregorie	polistome		sac	gata					c.gotto
163	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
164	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
165												
166	gonia	lauati	s. giorgi	paliostomo		*faxio*		taca				goro
167												
168	gonea	*vattiça*	s. çorzi	paliostoma		*ffaxio*		lipotomo		carobendi	tamansa	goro
169	gonea	louati	san zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
170	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		fasso		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamassa	gotto
171	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
172	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
173	gonea	*louati*	s. giorgio	paliastoma		*fassio*	ya. de colchi	lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
174		*lonati*	g: grigor	polistomo		*facho*			megapoti	carbẽdia	temasa	*guato*
175		louanti		poli[stomo]						[gerbondia]		goto
176	sar[…]	c. de[…]	au[…]			*faso*						
177										corabedi	catancha	
178	gonea	*lauati*	s. zorzi	paliostome		*faxio*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corobendy	tamansa	goto
179	gonea		s. zorze	p:liotome		*goni faxio*		lipotimo		corobare		goto
180			g. grigor			facho				carbendia	temasa	goro
181			g. grigor			facho			negapotimo	carbendia	temasa	goto
182	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapottimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
183		*lonati*	s: grigor	pustomo		*facho*			megapotimo	carbẽdia	temasa	*guato*
184	*gonia*	louati	s. zorzi	pagliastama		faso		*lipotino*	nigapotino	carabendia	tamasa	goto
185		*llonaty*	s. gregor	polestemo		*facho*			megapo	carbẽdi	temasia	*gato*
186	gonea	*bati*	s. çor	paliosto		*faxio*		lipotomo			tamansa	
187	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliastoma		faxio		lypotimo	negapotimo	corobendi	tamãsa	goto
188	gonea	louati	s. giorgio			*faxo*		lipotino	negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
189	gonea					*faxo*		lipotino	negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
190	gonea	louati	s. gorgio		car[oixia]	*faxo*		lipotino	negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
191	gonea	louati	s. giorgio			*faxo*		lipotino	megapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
192			f. gri[…]						negano	carbondia	tobasa	goto

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
193												
194	gonea	*batti*	san çorçi	paliostoma		*faxio*		lipotomo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goto
195		*bati*	san çorçi	paliostoma		*faxio*					?	?
196	?	*louati*	?	?		*faxio*		lipo[…]		?	?	goto
197		lauanti				*faxo*		tecari			triaso	goto
198			s: grigori									goto
199	gonca	louati		policasto		fasso		lipotimo		corobendi	tamansa	goro
200		lauauti				*faxo*					triaso	goto
201	larcani	llanati	saö grigori	polistomo				*llipotimo*	negapotima	carbemdia	temasa	bote
202		lo[rici]	*s. grigorio*						nega potimo			
203								lipo[...]		carab[endi]	tamasa	gotto
204												
205												
206		lauanti		polistoni		faxo		tecari			triaso	goto
207	gonia	lauauti	s. giorgi	paliostoma		faxio		lipotimo	nega potimo	corobendi	tamansa	goro
208	gonia	*lauauti*	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*faxio*		lipotimo	negapomo	corobendi	tamansa	goro
209	gonca	louati		policastro		fasso		lipotimo		corohendi	tamansa	goro
210	gonca	louati		policastro		fasso		lipotimo		corohendi	tamansa	goro
211												
212	larcani	llanati	s. grigori	polistomo				*llipotimo*	negapotimo	carbemdia	temasa	gote
213	gonca	lona	s. zorzi					lipotimo	negapomo	corabendi	tamansa	gotto
214	gonia	*louati*	s. giorgi	paliostoma		*faxio*	j. de chochi	lipotimo	negapomo	coropendi	tamansa	goro
215			s. grigori			gardia				temassa	triaso	goto
216		llanati	s. gregori	polistomo				*llipotimo*	nega potimo	carbemdia	temasa	gote
217		lauanti		polistoni		faxo					triaso	goto
218		*llanati*						*llipotimo*	negapotimo		temasa	gote
219			s. grigor			fa			nega	carbendia	temasa	goto
220		louati	s. grigor	polistoni		*facho*			negapotimo	garbendia	masa	goto
221		louati	s. grigor	polistoni					nega potimo	garbendia	temesa	goto
222	gonea	*lobari*		pagiostomo		*fasio*		lipotamo	nagapomo	carobandi	temasa	*goro*
223												goto
224		louati		poliostome				lipotimo			temasa	grote
225		louati	s. grigor	polistomo						carbendia	temasa	
226												
227			s: grigori			fachol			neganomi	caobendia	temasa	goto
228		louati	grigor	polistoni		facho			nega potimo	garbendia	temasa	goto
229		*lauanti*	san grigori	polistoni		*faxo*			niga potimo	carobeno	lamanza	goto
230												
231		?							?	corbendia	temasa	go[to]
232											temaso	gotto
233											st. tomaso	goto

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
234												
235								fangot		carbendia	temasa	goto
236												
237												
238												
239										?	temasa	gotto
240												
241	gonca	louati		policraste		fasso		lip[otimo]			temans[a]	gro
242	gonca	louati		*policrastro*		sassa		lipotimo		corobondi	tamaura	goro
243												
244												
245										carbendia	temassa	gotto
246	gonea									corebendia	tomase	goto
247			s. grigori			[fachol]			negapotini	carbendia	temasa	goto
248										?	tomasa	goto
249												
250	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
251	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
252	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paliostoma		*fasso*		lipotimo	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	gotto
253	gonea	louati	s. iordi	palioster				lipotimo			tomasa	goto
254	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	paleostoma		*fasso*	faso	lipotino	negapotino	carobendia	tamassa	*goto*
255	*gonia*	lonati	s. giorgio	paleostama		fasso		lipotino	*negapotino*	carobendia	tamasa	goto
256												
257				paliosar		*faso*		lipotimo			tomasa	goto
258				palist[…]				tecari			teiaso	goto
259	gonea	louati	s. zorzi		carcasia	faxso		lipotino	negapotino	corebendia	tamasa	goto
260	gonca		stã çorçi					ve[..]ga pomo		corazenda		goro
261	gonea	louati	s. zorzi	palosto		*ffasso*		lipoti[…]	negapotimo	corebendia	tamasa	goto
262												
263												[…]to
264		lonati				fazzu	siccu					caio
265			s. giorgi		fangot				neganomi	carbendia	temasa	gotto
266												
267	?									?	?	?
268												
269												
270												
271												
272												
273												
274												

No	Gonio	Batumi	Kobuleti	Paleostomi Lake	Poti	Rioni R.	Kumeni	Khobi R.	Inguri R.	Gudava R.	Galidzga R.	Kodori R.
275												
276			s. giorgi			faso			goro			
277												
278	*?*		?			*?*			negapotino		temassa	golfo
279	*gonca*		s. giorgio			*phaszo*			negapotino	corobendia		
280												
281												
282												
283												
284												
285												
286												
287												
288												
289												
290												
291												
292												
293												
294												
295												
296												
297		louati	s: grigori	polistomi		fachs			megapotimo	carbendia	mala	
298						fasso		lipotimo		corobendi	tamaura	goro
299	gonea	louati		policastro		fasso		lipotimo		corobondi	tamansa	goro

Gonio

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 18 spelling variants. Including: gonea 121, gonca 10, gonia 6, aponta 1, capo uoloso 1, comca 1, cranca 1, glonea 1, go 1, go[…] 1, gomca 1, goncam 1, gonea f. / gonea 1, gonei 1, goneta 1, granco 1, san giorgio 1, sar[…] 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «gonea» on the chart Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «gonea» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. In the form of «gonca» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «gonca» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 159 portolan charts from total 299 (53,2%). The index of variation 11,3%. The index of use 76,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape, some charts are also indicated estuary. On modern maps this place name has kept its name and refers to the village of Gonio, near the mouth of the river Chorokh R. [139] Fortress Gonio (formerly called Apsaros, Apsaruntos) was a Roman outpost of in Adjara, Georgia, on the Black Sea, 15 km south of Batumi, at the mouth of the river Chorokh R. The village is located 4 km to the north from the Turkish border. Preserved fortress and is now called Apsaros. The first mention of the fortress belongs to Pliny the Younger (I century BC). In the II c. it was a well-fortified Roman city in Colchis about it mentioned by Arrian. [65, c.310] Later came under the influence of Byzantium. The name «Gonio» is first attested in Michael Panaretos in the XIV c. In addition, there was a short-lived Genoese trade factory at the site. In 1547 Gonio was taken by the Ottomans, who held it until 1878, when, via the San-Stefano Treaty, Adjara became part of the Russian empire. The town was also known for its theatre and hippodrome. The grave of Saint Matthias, one of the twelve apostles, is believed to be inside the Gonio fortress.

Batumi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 44 spelling variants. Including: louati 90, vati 14, lonati 5, vathi 5, lauanti 4, lauati 4, llanati 4, el. uatti / g. del uatti 3, lauauti 3, lona 3, uati 3, vaty 3, bati 2, llonati 2, lo uathi 2, lo vati 2, lo[…] 2, louaty 2, batti 1, c. de[…] 1, el. uati / g. de uati 1, eluatti / g. de luatti 1, fllonaty 1, g. de uati / vati 1, g. uati / uati 1, g. uati / uatti 1, gauigia 1, llauna 1, llonaty 1, llorati 1, lo vaty 1, lobari 1, lonna 1, lorici 1, louan 1, louanti 1, louathi 1, lunati 1, polliastoma / louatti 1, uati / lona 1, uatim / l x uatira 1, uatiza 1, vattiça 1, vazti 1, ? 5.

In most cases the the place-name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «vati» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «louati» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «vati» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lonati» set by unsigned chart of the Black Sea, 1600, France, Marseilles. Total set of 184 portolan charts from total 299 (61,5%). The index of variation 23,9%. The index of use 48,9%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river in the Gulf. On modern charts this river is identified with the river Korolis-Tskali R., which is located near the town of Batumi. [139]. Batumi, a city and port in Georgia, located on the site of the ancient Greek colony in Colchis called Bathus or Bathys, hence the origin of the place name «vati». In the early Middle Ages was part of Lazika, later united Georgian state, then ruled by princes Mingrelian principality Odishi. In the Middle Ages was called Batomi. In the XIII and XIV centuries the city was ruled by princes Guriy. In 1547 was conquered by the Ottomans Batomi who owned the town for nearly 300 years. In 1878, the city was liberated by an associate of the Georgian-Russian army, became a part of Russia and was called Batum. It is now a part of Georgia is home to 120 thousand. The first information about Batumi found in the Greek philosopher Aristotle, IV c. BC, where he is referred to as Colchis' city Batus. Under the same name the city was known to the Roman writer Pliny the Elder (I c.) and Greek geographer Lucius Flavius Arrianus (II p.). The word «batus» in Greek means depth. Among the cities of Georgia and the Black Sea coast port of Batumi is the deepest after the Sukhumi. Archaeological excavations in the suburbs of Batumi found that the population lived in Batumi in the I-II millennium BC and had developed trade relations with neighbors. In the II c. BC in Batumi was a Roman garrison, but in V c. Saint Vakhtang I Gorgasali the city back under his own power. In VI, VII and VIII centuries Batumi and nearby territory belonged to the rulers Egrisi. Known to exist in the IX-XII centuries settlements around Batumi fortress.
On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area contains a lot of names, unlike other portolan charts , wherein at this point indicated two toponymes «g. uati» и «uati», one of which relates to the bay (gulf), and the second to the name of the settlement. On the charts by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1440-1447 also indicated two toponymes «el. uatti» and «g. del uatti», the first relates to the settlement, the second to the bay. On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 in the area indicated two toponymes «eluatti» and «g. de luatti», one of them gives the name of the settlementand the other bay. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area all place names is mixed up.

Kobuleti
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 60 spelling variants. Including: s. zorzi 31, san giorgio 23, san zorzi 9, s. giorgio 8, san grigo 8, s. grigori 7, s. zorzo 7, san çorçi 6, s. giorgi 5, s. grigor 5, san zorzo 5, castri 4, s. grigo 4, scõ zorzi 4, g. grigor 3, scõ nicola 3, catris 2, s. çorçi 2, s. iordi 2, san iorgi 2, sco zorzi / diapotimo 2, au[…] 1, castrici 1, castris 1, catri 1, f. gri[…] 1, gansonxa 1, go. ghirghorio 1, gosi 1, grigor 1, s. çor 1, s. g[…] 1, s. gorgio 1, s. gr[…] 1, s. gregor 1, s. gregori 1, s. grigorio 1, s. grogorio 1, s. zarzo 1, s. zorze 1, s[…]zo 1, san […] 1, san ciorci 1, san giõgio 1, san grigor 1, san grigori 1, san ziorçi 1, sang[…] 1, saö grigori 1, sco çorçi 1, scô georgius 1, scô grigori 1, scô iorgi 1, scõ nicolla 1, sco. nicola 1, scõ[…] 1, scogrogi 1, sôs georgius 1, st. gregorie 1, stã çorçi 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «catris» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «s. zorzi» for the first time by unsigned chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Aloisio Cesani, 1574, Italy, Venice. In the form of «san giorgio» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the

place-name in the form of «s. giorgio» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 187 portolan charts from total 299 (62,5%). The index of variation 32,1%. The index of use 16,6%.

Description.

Toponym by portolan charts denotes cape and the estuary. The capes on modern charts in this area no. [139] Place-name clearly refers to the ancient temple or church of St. George on the Black Sea coast between Batumi and Poti. St. George together with the Virgin Mary is considered the patron saint of Georgia and Georgians have the most revered saints. According to local legend, George was a relative of Equal to the Apostles Nina, the Enlightener of Georgia. The first church dedicated to St. George was built in Georgia in 335 King Mirian at the burial place St. Nina, from IX c. construction of churches in honor of George has become widespread. However, the St. George was the patron saint and the maritime republics of Genoa that may also affect to availability these place names into portolan charts on the Black Sea coast. In this area, according to Arrian, from the river Bathys to the river Acinasis 90 stadia (14 km) (that corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the river Kintrishi (near the city Kobuleti)), and the from Acinasis to Isis is 90 stadia (that corresponds to the distance to the modern maps of the river Natanebi (near the village Shekvetili)). Both rivers are navigable. Over the Isis 90 stadia, he points navigable river Mogrus (that corresponds to the distance on modern maps to the river Supsa (near the village Grygoleti)). From Mogrus to Phasis (present-day. River Rioni) is also 90 stadia. [139] Most likely, one of these rivers was a settlement with the Church of St. George. Next to Kobuleti is a modern river Kintrishi. Kobuleti territory was inhabited since time immemorial Gurians. Near the coastline in the gorge of the river Kintrishi scientists were discovered monuments Mesolithic and Neolithic. And in Kobuleti peatlands found the oldest human settlement, which dates back to approximately V-III millennium BC. Materials excavations have confirmed that in the area of the modern city of Kobuleti even in ancient times, there was a city, cultural and economic life has been closely connected with other areas of the Black Sea. During the excavations, along with traces of local culture Colchis settlers found traces and the of Greek culture. Which developed luxuriantly antique Kobuleti at the end of the Hellenistic period the city loses its appearance and gradually narrows its links with the outside world. But the in the Middle Ages Kobuleti again became a center of trade and culture on the coast of Southwest Georgia. Later, under Turkish domination, this seaside town fell into decay.

On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1313-1321 in this area specified of toponym with different spelling «catri», «catris», «castris» and «castrici», this place name reminiscent of the sound of the name of the river in this area - Isis (modern Natanebi), which was in the 180 stadia (28 km) from Batumi. On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area indicated three toponyms, two of them mention the saints «sco. nicola», «lona» and «sco. çorçi». On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 specified placename «.go. ghirghonio», as well as other consonant place names is an attempt to pass the name of George, maybe it can refer to the modern village Grygoleti, although on the chart in this area indicated capes, which on modern maps do not. By Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area all mixed up place names, and this place is the place-name «cobari», highlighted in red.

Paleostomi Lake

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 51 spelling variants. Including: paliostoma 40, paliastoma 26, polistomo 6, polistoni 6, policastro 3, pollistomo 3, lona / scõ çorçi 2, lona 2, paliosto 2, paliostomo 2, polliastoma 2, albo stoma 1, alio stoma / lona 1, lipatini 1, lona / dipotimo 1, lona / scõ zorzi 1, lona / sco. çorçi 1, lonam / scõ zorzi 1, p:liotome 1, pagiostomo 1, pagliastama 1, paleostama 1, paleostoma 1, palia[…] 1, paliacasto 1, paliasto 1, paliastono 1, paliastro 1, paliosar 1, paliost[…] 1, palioster 1, paliostom̃ 1, paliostome 1, paliostomi 1, paliostomias 1, paliostro 1, palist[…] 1, palliastoma 1, palliostoma 1, palosto 1, palostomo 1, polestemo 1, policasto 1, policraste 1, policrastro 1, poliostome 1, poliotoma 1, polistome 1, polistomi 1, pollisano 1, pustomo 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «paliostoma» by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca. The most stable form of «paliostoma» for the first time in this study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «paliastoma» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1465, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «policraste» set by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. Total set of 137 portolan charts from total 299 (45,8%). The index of variation 37,2%. The index of use 29,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, this place name denotes the coast on the south side of the river Faso (present-day Rioni). On modern charts in this area is Paleostomi Lake. Paleostomi Lake - small lake in the Colchis Lowland. Located near the mouth of the river Rioni. Translated from the Greek meaning «ancient estuary». Is a more Liman than a lake, because feeds on by rivers flowing into it the Pichera and Kaparcha and flows through a small mouth of into the Black Sea, is a essentially flooded the mouth of the south arm of the river Rioni and the downstream Pichera. On the bank of lake, between the lake and the river Rioni, the Georgian city of Poti is located.

On the charts by Gacomo de Giroldi specified in this area toponym «sco. çorçi», and the it is not confused in some places because He indicated after of two toponyms, unlike other portolan charts, «sco. nicola» and «lona», although the second place name, logically, would apply to the toponym «uati» (ie «louati»), designating mouth of the river before place name «sco. nicola». This applies to the place names on the charts by this author: «g. del uatti», «sco zorzi», «lona» and «[dip]otimo».

Poti

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 13 spelling variants. Including: carcasia 8, archussi 3, acauissi 2, carcassia 2, arcaixi 1, arcassi 1, arcusi 1, arcussi 1, auogaxia 1, caroixia 1, colcasia 1, corcasia 1, gapcasio 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «colcasia» by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca. The most stable form of «carcasia» found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa, (Savona). In the form of «archussi» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «car[oixia]» set by Maggiolo, Jacopo, 10.10.1562, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). Total set of 26 portolan charts from total 299 (8,7%). The index of variation 50,0%. The index of use 30,8%.

Description.
At the sound of some toponyms felt «Caucasus», «Asia», and only one «Colchians». However, given the location of place name Phasio, always north of the river Rioni, and location of the city, which is located between Paleostomi Lake and the river Rioni, ie south of the river Rioni, we can conclude that this place name refers specifically to the city of Poti. Poti - a thriving city on the Black Sea was at the end of the ancient Silk Road, Phasis was the primary sales point for goods from the Russian steppes of Central Asia, the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Greeks founded a settlement on the River Phasis at the end of VII - beginning of VI c. BC at the beginning of route from the sea by a navigable river to the Surami Pass, then - in the eastern regions of the Caucasus. In the Roman and Byzantine times - the fortress with a permanent garrison, from XI c. - The residence the Metropolitan of Lazica. The Greek geographer Strabo pointed out that this city was located between the river Rioni, Paleostomi Lake and the Sea Ponto (Black Sea). The inhabitants of Miletus for business purposes and as a fortified colony and the stowage founded Phasis. Phasis was the easternmost city in the kingdom of Pontus. Birds Pheasants got their name from this city; According to legend, the Argonauts have was brought them with him to Europe. In historical sources the name of Poti for the first time began to be referred from VII c. Despite the undeniable link between the modern and the ancient name of the river Phasis, (now Rioni), the origin of place name is a matter of debate. For the first time the river Phasis mentioned in Hesiod's Theogony (VII c. BC), but it meant the river, not the city. Known to the ancient Greeks as the Phasis River, Rioni was first mentioned by Hesiod in his Theogony (l.340); later writers like Apollonius Rhodius (Argonautica 2.12.61), Virgil (Georgics 4.367) and Aelius Aristides (Ad Romam 82) considered it the easternmost limit of the navigable seas. Socrates, in Phaedo 109a referred to the portion of the world he knew of as between the Pillars of Hercules and the River Phasis, while Herodotus considered Rioni as a boundary between Europe and Asia. The first who questioned the Greek origins of the city was Eric Diehl in 1938. Since then there have been several versions place name origin - from zan Poti, Svan Pasid and Semitic words denoting gold river. Arrian in «Periplus of the Euxine Sea» says: «The Statue of the Goddes Phasiana is placed to the left of the entrance into the Phasis». He reports to stand at the entrance to the Phasis statue of the goddess: «As the holds in her hands a cymbal, has lions under her throne, and is seated in the fame manneras Statue by Phidias in the temple of Cybele at Athens». Still in 1829, engaged in search the ancient cities of the Black Sea, the Swiss traveler and historian F. Dubois de Monpere found in the lower reaches of the river Rioni, on its left bank, to the east of present Poti, the remains of the fortress. A number of researchers believe that the remains of early Phasis lie to the south, closer to Paleostomi Lake. It is possible that at the bottom of Paleostomi Lake is found ancient settlement - Phasis Argonauts. In the Middle Ages the city was called Fasso, in 1578 Murat, Generalissimo Sultan Amurat III, there was built a Turkish fortress Fache.
This toponym in theory should not be, as the city Poti (previously Phasis) located between the river Rioni and Paleostomi Lake. On the unsigned chart by 1450 (1468-1482?) at this place specified placename «lipatini», which should be north of the river Rioni. On the chart by Beccaro Francesco (copy) from «Cornaro Atlas» 1489 clearly shows that place names «corcasia» and «fasso», highlighted in red refer to Poti and the river Rioni, respectively. The toponym «y. de calchi» on the chart by Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1538 was listed opposite the river Rioni in the Black Sea, while on the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1474 it is specified north of the river

Rioni, there have a similar place-name and by Homem Diogo on the chart 1574 «j. de chochi».

River Rioni (Rioni R.)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 38 spelling variants. Including: fasso 54, faxio 39, faxo 14, facho 11, faso 9, faco 5, fassio 4, ffasso 4, ffaso 3, lofaxio 3, fachol 2, fangot 2, fasio 2, ffaxio 2, el. fasso 1, elfaxio 1, f. lor[…] 1, fa 1, fachs 1, fahio 1, fasis 1, fasso / faso 1, faxso 1, fazo 1, fazzu 1, ffafio 1, flomi faso / lofaso 1, fossora 1, fuso 1, gardia 1, goni faxio 1, lo faso 1, lo faxo 1, lofax 1, peso 1, phaszo 1, sac 1, sassa 1, ? 4.

Is almost on all charts placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «faxo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fasso» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «faxio» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «phaszo» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 182 portolan charts from total 299 (60,9%). The index of variation 20,9%. The index of use 29,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts placename denotes River. On modern charts, this river is identified with the river Rioni. Rioni - River in Georgia. Flows into the Black Sea near the city of Poti. One of the largest rivers of the Caucasus. In ancient times was known as the Phasis. Rioni name is used from VI c., may be derived from Svan Rien - big river. However, on all the maps as used the ancient name of the river. In ancient times, the river was considered the boundary between Asia and Europe, and later the boundary between Asia Minor and Colchis. A well-known expert on ancient F.K. Brun wrote that should be «to search the mouth of the ancient Phasis in marshy lowlands abutting to the southern end of present Paleostomi Lake». [45] According to Arrian from Phasis to navigable river Chariens 90 stadia (14 km). On modern maps it corresponds to the distance to the river Churiia. However, Agbunov believes that Chariens would have to be identified with Khobi, as did some researchers that entails a great deal of confusion and raises a number of contradictions with the written sources. Strabo, unlike Arrian describes this region of Pontus in the opposite direction and is therefore called Phasis respectively northern arm. South as arm, apparently, extensively overflowed by used in times of source, is referred to herein as lake. This lake, ie modern Paleostomi, represents not that else than the flooded mouth of the south arm Phasis and lower reaches r. Pichera, which Agathius calls Drocop. In ancient times Phasis flows into the sea by two large arms. Between them on the deltaic island, separated by small canals, was the eponymous river the city (See Poti). South (left) is located at the mouth of the modern Paleostomi Lake. This is evidenced, first, the name of the lake, which means literally «ancient estuary», and secondly - the distance from the river Mogrus, which unanimous by all researchers identified with the river Supsa. According to Arrian from Mogrus to Phasis 90 stadia (14 km). This distance leads us exactly to the area Paleostomi, but not to the modern mouth of Rioni, which is around the same amount. Arrian calls exactly Phasis southern arm. A north (right) arm specified him as a self river Chariens, which flows into the sea in the 90 stadia from the mouth of Phasis. This arm flowed approximately modern riverbed of Rioni and went into the sea east of the central part of

the city Poti. The ancient name of the river in some distorted form survived until now - Chariens - Rioni. This identification of is confirmed and further information Periplus.

Kumeni

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 7 spelling variants. Including: ya. de colchi 4, caroissi 1, colchie 1, isola de colchie 1, j. de chochi 1, siccu 1, y. de calchi 1.

It was first designated as «caroissi» by Soleri Guillelmus, 1380-1385, Majorca. The most stable form of «ya. de colchi» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1473, Italy, Ancona (Venice), for the last time in lake this form in this study found by Freducci, Angelo de Conte, 1555, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). The last time the place-name in the form of «j. de chochi» set by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). Total set of 10 portolan charts from total 299 (3,3%). The index of variation 70,0%. The index of use 40,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, this area is located between the river Rioni and river mouth of Khobi. On modern charts in this area and moorland here is a railway station Kumeni, at the mouth of the river Khobi. [138]

The toponym «ya. de colchi» on the charts by Grazioso Benincasa, 1473-1474 and chart by Diogo Homem, 1574 says about the name of nationality and of the state in this area of Colchis, although the first word «ya.» likely translates to island. On an undated map by Francesco Ghisolfo, XVI c. (kept in Italy) toponym «faso» duplicated after place name «fasso» and both belong to the city and the river. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified toponym «temassa», and the second the mouth is referred as «triasso», the third as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from atlas by Martines, Joan, 1587 All place names are shifted - up to the first mouth (accepted settlement Khobi) given toponym «nigapotimo», the first mouth «carobeno» (river Khobi), second mouth «lamanza» (river Inguri), third mouth «goto» (river Gudava (or Okumi)), the fourth mouth «cicabo» (river Galidzga).

Khobi R.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 28 spelling variants. Including: lipotimo 76, lipotomo 38, laxopotamo 8, lipotino 8, dipotimo 4, llipotimo 4, lipo[...] 3, lipotemo 3, tecari 3, laxopotami 2, dipifimo 1, dipotemo 1, licotamo 1, lio[…] 1, lipettimo 1, lipo[…]o 1, lipo[timo] / nega 1, lipomeno 1, lipotamo 1, lipoti[…] 1, lipotimio 1, lipotimo / lissia 1, loracaba 1, lypotimo 1, lupatano 1, potamo 1, sopotamo 1, taca 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «laxopo[tamo]» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lipotimo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. In the form of «lipotomo» for the first time in this study found by Nicolo Florino, 1462, Italy, (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «lipotimo» set by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Rome. Total set of 170 portolan charts from total 299 (56,9%). The index of variation 16,5%. The index of use 44,7%.

Description.
On the portolan charts drawn further 5 estuaries. By Arrian also indicated 5 rivers, namely: «Leaving the Phasis we passed by the Chariens, a navigable river, at the distance of ninety stadia from the Phasis. From the Chariens we sailed to the Chobus, which is ninety stadia distant from the Chariens. We here went into the harbour; but for what causes, and what business we transacted there, the Latin letters will explain. Proceeding from the Chobus we sailed by the Singamis, a navigable river, at the distance from the Chobus of two hundred and ten stadia at the utmoft. Next to the Singamis, and at the distance of one hundred and ninety stadia, lies the river Tarsuras. From the Tarsuras to the Hippus is one hundred and fifty stadia. From Hippus to Astelephus is thirty stadia».
Given the distance on modern charts: the first mouth Chobus (Cebus), on modern maps corresponds to the river Khobi; second mouth Singamus, corresponds to the river Gudava (or Okumi); third the mouth Tarsuras corresponds of the river Galidzga; fourth mouth Hippus corresponds to the location on modern maps Skurdzha Gulf, and the fifth Astelephus corresponds to the mouth of the river Kodori. However, if you just come in drawing on the charts, these can be divided into the mouth of important rivers on modern maps as the first mouth - the river Khobi, second mouth - the river Inguri, third mouth - River Gudava (or Okumi), fourth mouth - River Galidzga, fifth mouth - river Kodori. In my opinion, it is more consistent with the picture on the charts. In Arrian for Chariens (now Rioni, See *Description* River Rioni) in 90 stages (14 km) specified r. Chobus, which is identified with the modern Khobi R., retained their ancient name that corresponds to the distance to the river Khobi on modern maps. [138] However, some sources, despite the phonetic consonance of the name with the modern river identifyed its with a modern river Inguri. [100, c.240] The next 210 stadia (33 km) on modern maps correspond to the river Gudava, but given the above, we accept for the second mouth - River Inguri, the mouth of which is spaced from the mouth of Khobi 15 km. Indicated on the charts toponym «Dipotemo» Greek means «Bold River».
On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Austria) and 1320-1321 the mouth of the first river after the Rioni designated as «corenbendia», and on the charts 1311, 1313 and 1318 (kept in Italy) indicated as «laxo potamo», while by the chart 1318 (kept in Austria) toponym «laxo potamo» refers to the next river – Inguri, and by the chart 1320-1321 toponym «~~nicossa n~~ laxopotami» (strikethrough on the chart) refers to the fourth river. On unsigned chart second half XIV c. (kept in France) first mouth is referred to as «megapotimo», the second «lopay», and the third «lupatame». On the chart of Russus, Petrus, 1511 this place name «lipotimo» represents the third river (modern river Gudava (or Okumi)). On the chart by Martines, Joan, 1550 in this area is also indicated by 4 mouth from Poti to Sukhumi, but are listed as «fa», «ca», «goro» and «sicaba». On the charts by Martines, Joan, 1567, 1572 indicated by 4 mouth from Poti to Sukhumi, for the first mouth specified placename «trcari», but by his charts 1570 and 1578 the first mouth is listed as «triaso», though, by the chart 1567 this place name was used for the third mouth (See River Gudava (or Okumi)). On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified toponym «temassa», and the second mouth as «triasso», the third designated as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo». On the charts by Oliva Joan, 1592 and Oliva Joanness, 1602 specified in this area the toponym «fangot», but it can also refer to the river Rioni, the drawings on these charts is not clear.

Inguri R.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 32 spelling variants. Including: negapotimo 59, negapomo 54, negapotino 13, megapotimo 7, nigapotimo 3, neganomi 2, […]gapotimo 1, coreto 1, gata 1, goro 1, mantapotimo 1, megapo 1, megapo[…] 1, megapomo 1, megapotami 1, megapotemo 1, megapoti 1, megapotino 1, nagapomo 1, nega 1, negano 1, negapo[…] 1, negapotamo 1, negapotima 1, negapotini 1, negapottimo 1, negappomo 1, negrapontio 1, nesapotini 1, nesapottimo 1, nigapotino 1, ve[..]ga pomo 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «negapotimo» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «negapotimo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Olives Bartolomeo, 1583, Majorca (Messina). In the form of «negapomo» for the first time in this study found by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «negapotino» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 167 portolan charts from total 299 (55,9%). The index of variation 19,2%. The index of use 35,3%.

Description.

This the toponym refers to the second the mouth of the river from Rioni to the north. This river Inguri (See *Description* River Khobi). Designation in the portolan charts «megapotemo» Greek means «the big river». Pliny in the book VI «Naturalis Historia» there is a mention that the river Chobus, flowing from the Caucasus through the land of Svans, which all ancient authors place on the territory of which coincides with the present Svanetia. Inguri River originates in the mountains of Svanetia, while Chobus origins are lost in the foothills of Megrelia. [65, c.315]

On portolan charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Italy) and 1313, 1320-21 second estuary indicated as «murcullo» and «murcula» respectively, and on the chart in 1318 (kept in Austria) this place name refers to third estuary, and the second is specified as «laxo potamo». Although most likely, it is the author's mouth was not indicated, but toponym refers to the next the estuary (See River Gudava (or Okumi)). By unsigned and undated chart of the second half XIV c. (kept in France) first mouth is referred to as «megapotimo», and the second «lopay». By unsigned chart 1450 (1468-1482?) the first mouth is not indicated, and the second referred to as «nesapotini», while on charts by Benincasa in this place specified the toponym «negapomo» and denoted the first mouth of the river. On the chart by Lopes, Sebastiao, 1555 denoted the toponym «megapoti» - author has not enough space, the inscription rests against the frame. By unsigned chart of the Black Sea, 1550-1560 denoted the toponym «megapo», author has not enough space for an inscription due to the flag. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified the toponym «temassa», and the second mouth as «triasso», the third designated as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo». On the chart by Olives Bartolomeo made after 1580 specified the toponym «nega», the author also need more room due to the frame. On the chart by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630 in this area indicated only three estuaries of five and only three place-namethe first of them «goro». Possible to to draw an analogy the toponym «negapotimo» or «megapotimio» with the toponym «Mogros» or «Nigros», which have been known since late antiquity and compared with the modern river Supsa R. [100, c.239]

Gudava (or Okumi) R.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 54 spelling variants. Including: corebendia 52, corobendi 34, carbendia 10, coropendi 8, corebedia 6, corobendia 6, corabendia 4, carbemdia 3, carobendia 3, corbendia 3, corenbendia 3, garbendia 3, carbẽdia 2, carobandi 2, chorobendi 2, corebe[…] 2, corobondi 2, corohendi 2, gerbondia 2, calf corenb'edia 1, caobendia 1, carabendi 1, carabendia 1, carbẽdi 1, carbondia 1, carebendia 1, carnemdia 1, carobeno 1, chorobendia 1, cor 1, corabedi 1, corabẽdia 1, corabendi 1, corazenda 1, corbandia 1, corbendi 1, corbendina 1, corbondia 1, coreb'edia 1, corebẽdia 1, corebemdia 1, corebendi 1, corebendina 1, corebondia 1, coribendia 1, coro didia 1, corob 1, corobare 1, corobendy 1, corobondia 1, correbendia 1, curobendia 1, lopay 1, triaso 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «corobendi» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «corebendia» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Maggiolo, Jacopo, 20.05.1563, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). In the form of «corobendi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «corobendia» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 191 portolan charts from total 299 (63,9%). The index of variation 28,3%. The index of use 27,2%.

Description.

This place-name refers to the third the mouth of the river from Rioni to the north. This river Gudava (or Okumi) (See *Description* river Khobi). According to Arrian - Singamus. After Chobus Arrian indicates River Singamus, which is spaced by 210 stadia (33 km) and from Singamus to Tarsuras 120 stadia (19 km). This distance corresponds to the modern maps to the mouth of the river Galidzga. [138] Corbendiua - Corenbedia = Gurbedia – «Central of Bedia» (*megr*.); Abkhaz form (from XVIII c.) - Agubidia. Georgian toponym.

All five charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, 1313, 1318 and 1320-21 various place names are indicated to the third riverbed namely «corobendi», «curebedia», «murcula» and «catancha» correspondingly. It is interesting that place-name «catancha» was repeated in the area, but not this place, and near the modern Sukhumi, on unsigned chart of the Black Sea, 1558. By unsigned and undated of the chart of the Black Sea the second half XIV c. (kept in France) the third estuary is designated as «lupatame». Practically on all portolan charts from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 (kept in England) is listed as a place-name «coropendi». On the chart of Europe and North Africa from «Vallard Atlas» 1547 indicated 4 the mouth from Poti to Sukhumi, the second of which is specified as «carm'mdia». On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified place-name «temassa», and the second mouth as «triasso», the third designated as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo».

Galidzga R.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 44 spelling variants. Including: tamasa 62, tamansa 52, temasa 20, tamassa 6, tamoxa 6, murcula 5, triaso 4, taca anza 3, temassa 3, tomasa 3, tamanxa 2, tamãsa 2, tamaso 2, tamaura 2, […]masa 1, camãsa 1, cata[…] 1, lamanza 1, mala 1, masa 1, mũcula 1, mũculla 1, murculla 1, portamo 1, st. tomaso 1, tam 1, tama 1, tamasai 1, tamaxa 1, tamisa 1, tamonssa 1, tamosa 1, tamusi 1, tannissis 1, taumasa 1, teiaso 1, temansa 1, temasia 1, temaso 1, temesa 1, tobasa 1, tomase 1, tomassa 1, ttamasa 1, ? 8.

It was first designated as «corebe[…]» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «tamasa» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrucci, Guilio Cesare, 1571, Italy, Pisa (Pisa). In the form of «tamansa» for the first time in this study found by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «temassa» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 210 portolan charts from total 299 (70,2%). The index of variation 21,0%. The index of use 29,5%.

Description.

This place-name refers to the fourth mouth of the river from Rioni to the north. This is estuary Galidzga (See *Description* river Khobi), according to Arrian Tarsuras. In this area in the IV c. BC was a small Greek trading post Gyenos. On modern maps in this area is the town Ochamchyra. The city was founded by the Greeks of Pontus, 2500 years ago. Its ancient name was Gyenos. He belonged to the Byzantine Empire, was a vassal of the Georgian principality of Abkhazia and later the Ottoman Empire until the XIX c., then Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, when the city became part of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia in Soviet Georgia, Abkhazia is now. In XIII-XIV centuries. Genoese merchants have created here a trading post and launched a broad trade with many nations of the Caucasus. In the following centuries, the period of Turkish rule factory went into decline, and its surroundings overgrown impenetrable forests, mainly boxwood. City got a later name Oshimshir, later turned into Ochamchyra (shamshir - in Turkish or boxwood tree grove). Only in the second half of the XIX c. depopulated and devastated Ochamchyra gradually evolved into a small urban-type settlement. Since the beginning of XX c. Ochamchyra is a trading port, through which the Black Sea harbor and abroad annually exported agricultural products and precious wood. From the 20s. XX c. Ochamchyra became the administrative center of a large agricultural district. The remains of the ancient city Guenos in the area of the old Ochamchyra. According to Arrian from the river Tarsuras (present-day. Galidzga R.) to Hippus 150 stadia (24 km). This distance corresponds to the modern maps to Skurdzha Gulf. However, on modern maps there is a small river, and is more consistent to the Gulf. According to Arrian here is the river Hippus (Hippus, Greek. The horse). After the river Hippus Arrian indicates River Astelephus, to which 30 stadia (5 km). This corresponds to the distance modern maps from Skurdzha Gulf to the mouth of the river Kodori. [138]

On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311-1318 specified the toponym «catancha», but on the chart of 1320-1321 specified the toponym consisting of 2 words «~~nicossa n~~ laxopotami» (strikethrough on the chart), and place-name «catancha» refers to the third mouth. On the chart by Domenech, Arnaldus, 1486 in this place cartographer was cramped of frame of chart and, besides, there is damage to the canvas of chart, so the place-name is read as «tama». On the copies of portolan charts by Cexano Alvise, Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) and Zvan da Napoli from known as «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 specified the toponym «taca anza», most likely due to the fault a copyist. By unsigned chart of 1558 fourth channel is designated as «catancha», as and on the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311-1321. On the chart by Martines, Joan, 1567, 1570, 1572, 1587 fourth mouth indicated as «triaso». And on the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from atlas by Martines, Joan, 1587 All place names are shifted - up to the first mouth of the given toponym «nigapotimo», the first mouth «carobeno», second mouth «lamanza», third mouth «goto», fourth mouth «cicabo». At the same time, the

writing of these place names are sometimes different from the place names on the chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from the same atlas. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified the toponym «temassa», and the second is referred to as the mouth «triasso», the third designated as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo».

Kodori R.

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: goto 120, gotto 38, goro 16, catancha 9, gote 5, gotom 2, guato 2, […]to 1, acabogato 1, bote 1, c.gotto 1, caio 1, catanca 1, coto 1, gato 1, golfo 1, gro 1, grote 1, guoto 1, toto 1, totto 1, ? 6.

In some cases the place name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «catanca» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «goto» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva, Joan, 1592, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «gotto» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea (known as atlas Tammar Luxoro), XlV, beginning (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «golfo» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 212 portolan charts from total 299 (70,9%). The index of variation 9,9%. The index of use 56,6%.

Description.

This place-name refers to the fifth mouth of the river from Rioni to the north. On modern maps is the river Kodori. According to Arrian it is the river Astelephus, which is spaced from Sebastopol (now Sukhumi) 120 stadia (19 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps of the mouth of the river Kodori to Sukhumi. [138]

On the chart of Europe and North Africa from «Vallard Atlas», 1547 indicated 4 the mouth of Poti to Sukhumi, the fifth of which is specified as «acabogato». On the chart by Lopes, Sebastiao, 1555 specified the toponym «guato», maybe it refers to the place-name located above - «cauo». A similar place-name «guato», highlighted in red, set by Velho Bartolomeo, 1560, while above it is incomprehensible place-name «ocano», perhaps misspelled «cauo». Same on unsigned chart 1550-1560 - in this place specified the toponym «gato», highlighted in red, and above it «occauo». All three of the portolan charts relate to the Portuguese school. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between first and second mouth specified the toponym «temassa», and the second the mouth is referred to as «triasso», the third as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo». On unsigned chart of the Black Sea 1600 from Poti to Sukhumi is located only one mouth of the river and one placename «caio», the whole area is shown very conditional.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 7

gonea (**Gonio**), *louati* (**Batumi**), s. zorzi (**Kobuleti**), paliostoma (**Paleostomi Lake**), carcasia (**Poti**), *fasso* (**Rioni R.**), ya. de colchi (**Kumeni**), lipotimo (**Khobi R.**), negapotimo (**Inguri R.**), corebendia (**Gudava R.**), tamasa (**Galidzga R.**), goto (**Kodori R.**).

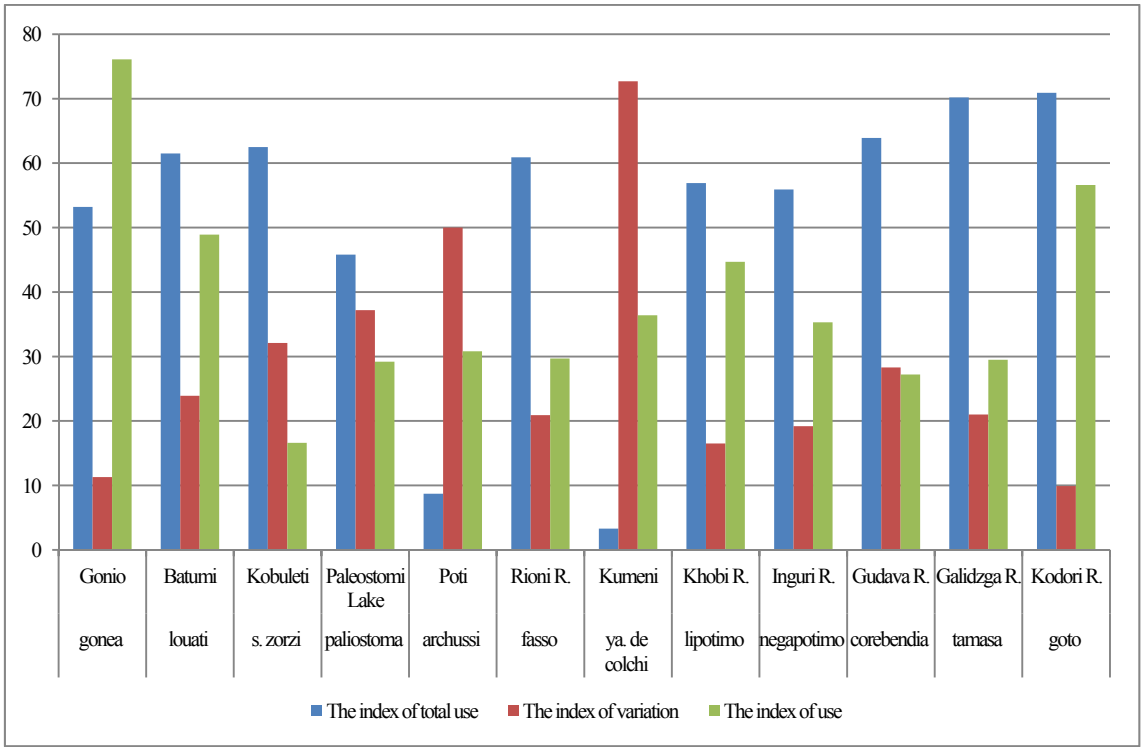

Fig. 7.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 7.

Part 8. From Dranda to Khosta

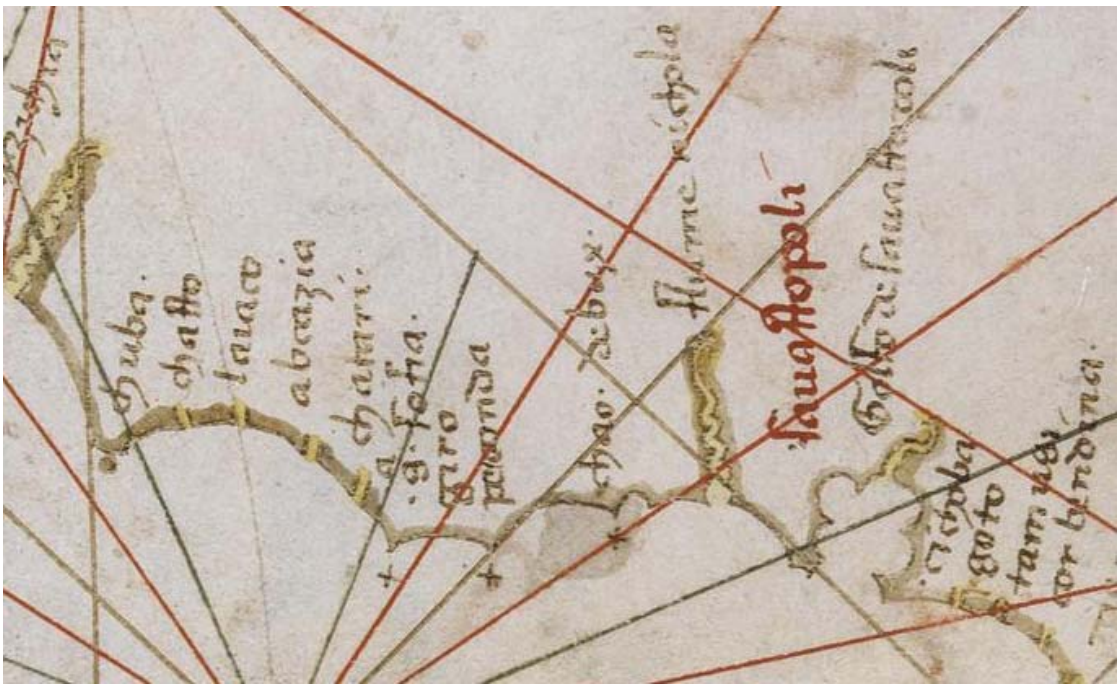

Fig. 8.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea, Andrea Bianco, 1436, England.

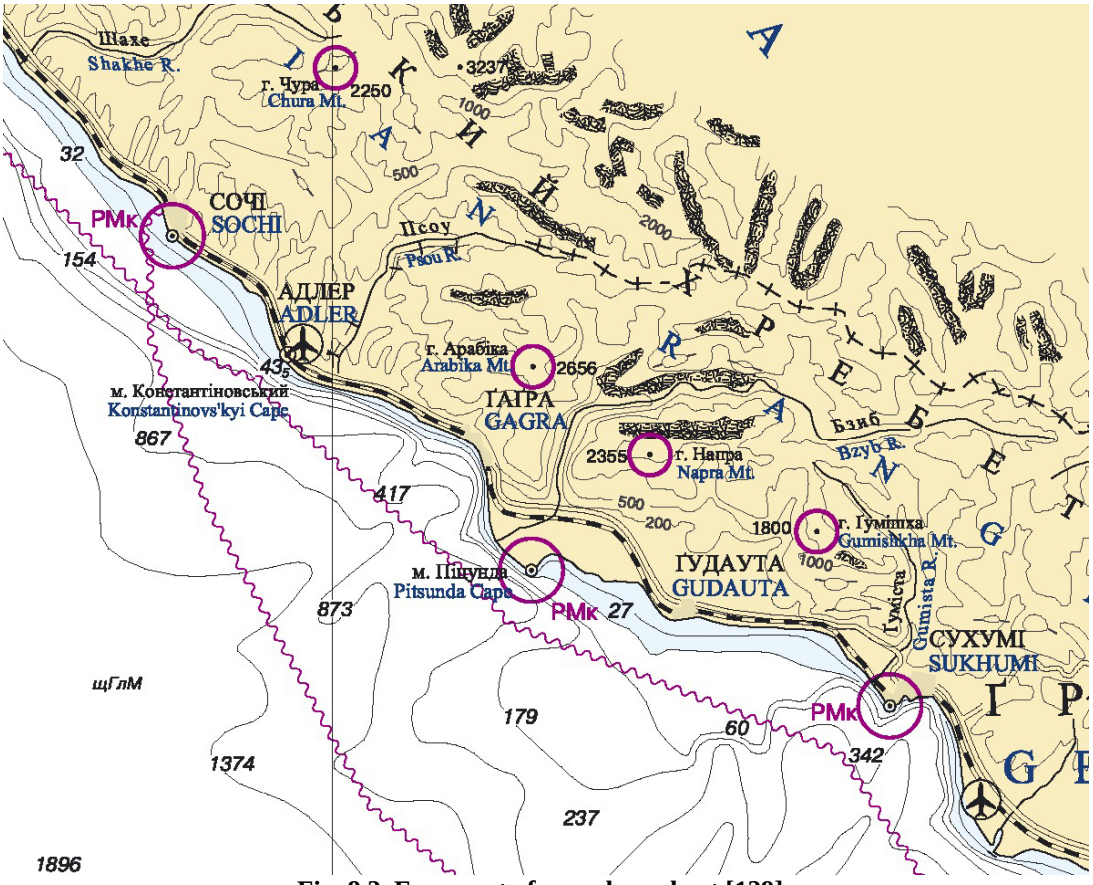

Fig. 8.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №8

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
1				savastopoli			pezonda	giro					
2													
3				*saruastopla*	nicoffa	cano d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro		cacari	*auogasia*		
4				*sauastopoli*	nicoffa	cauo buxo	*pezonda*	giro		cacari	*auogasia*		
5				*sauastopoli*	nicoffa	cano d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
6				*sauastopoli*	nicoffa	cauo d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
7				*sauastopoli*	nicofa	cauo d'buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
8				*sauastopoli*	nicoffa	cauo d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		guba
9				*sauastopoli*	nichoffa	cauo d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogassia*		
10				*sauastopolli*	nicoffa	cauo d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
11				*sauastopoli*	nichoffa	cauo d' buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
12				*sauastopoli*	nicoffa	cauo d'buxo	*pezonda*	giro	laiazo	cacari	*auogaxia*		
13	cicaba		megroli	*sauastopolli*	fum̃ nicola	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro		cacari		layazo	costo
14	?			*[...]uastopoli*	[…]menico la	[…]debux	*[…]onda*		[…]sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
15	cicabi			*sauastopoli*	fum nicola	?	*pezonda*	giro	[scô]sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
16													
17	cichaba			*sauastopoli*	flm̃ nicola	cauo de buxo	*pezonda*	giro	sôn soffia	chacha ri		layazo	costo
18	cicaba			*sconastolpoli*	flm nicola	cauo de bux	peçonda	giro		cacary		layazo	costo
19	cicaba			*sconastopoly*	f.nicofia	c.del buxio	peçonda	giro		cacary		aiaco	nisto
20	cicaba			*sauasto polli*	fũm nicola	cauo de bux	*pezonda*	giro	scã sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
21	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	fũm nicola	cauo de bux	*pezonda*	giro	scã sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
22				*sauastopolli*	[fũm] nicola	[cauo d]e bux	*[pezon]da*	[giro]	[scã] sofia	cacari	*zichia*	layazo	costo
23	zicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume nicola	buxo	pezonda	giro				aiaco	gusto
24	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicofia	c. buxio	pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
25	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume nicola	cauo de buxo	*pezonda*	giro		cacari			
26	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	fum̃ nicola	cauo de bux	*pezonda*	giro	san sofia	cacari		laiaso	costo
27	capo cu[…]		capo de calea	*saluastopuli*	pũcta acra	caste auacusus	capo de auaro	buzar	capo santãglo de posadeo	p. de giro			capo de farnaso
28				*sauastopoli*	f. nicufia	c. buxio	pezonda	aiazo		cacari		aiaco	gusto
29	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flum nico	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro	scã sofia	cacari		layaso	costo
30	cauo cicaba		porto mengrelli	*sauastopolli*	flume nicolla	cauo de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	santa soffia	cacari		laiazo	costo
31	zicaba			*sauastopoli*	fiomi nicola	cauo buso	pizonda	giro	santa sofi[…]	cacari		ayazo	gusto

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
32	cicba			*saustopolli*	flum̃ nicola	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro	sca sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
33	cicaba			*s[…]stopo[…]*	flum nicola	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro	scã sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
34			magrally	*sauastopoly*	nacosa		pezonda	gira	[…]aco				gasto
35	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm de nicofia	[ca]uo buxio							
36	?			*sauastopolli*	[flm nicosia]	[c. buxo]	?	?		?		?	[gusto]
37	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flumi nicolla	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro	sca sufia	cacari		layazo	costo
38	c. sicaba		p. tomengrello	*sauastopolli*	flume nicola	cauo de [buxo]	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. tasofia	cacari		layazo	costo
39	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm nicofia	c. buxo	peçonda	griro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
40	zitaba			*sauastopoli*	fomi melo	gaxo			santsofia	cacari		agazo	gusto
41	cabno	cabam		*ssauastopolli*	flumi nicofia	cauo bassom	pezondam	gurom		cacari m		ayacom	gustom
42	cichoba		golfo de sauastopoli	*sauastopoli*	flume nichola	chao. de bux.	peconda	giro	.ga. sofia	chacari	abcazia	laiaco	chasto
43	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flum nicolla	c. de bux	*pezonda*	giro	s. sofia	cacari		layazo	costo
44	cicaba		g. d' sauastopolli	*sauastopolli*	flum nicolla	c. de bux	pezonda	giro	sca sofia	cacari	*uacassia*	laiazo	costo
45	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flumarac	cauo de bux	pezonda	giro	s. sofio	cacari		layaso	costo
46	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	fum [nicola]	c. de bux	pesõda	giro	s. sufia	cacari		layaso	costo
47	cicaba		g. de sauastopolli	*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicolla	c. de bux	pezonda	giro	scã sofia	cacari	uacassia	laiazo	gusto
48	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicofia	c. buxo	peçonda	griro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
49	cicaba		g. sauastopolli	*sauastopolli*	flm nicolla	c. de bux	pezonda	giro	s. sofia	cacari	uacassia	laiazo	costo
50	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicofia	c. baixo	pezonda	griro		cacari		?	gusa
51	cicaba			*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicoffia	c. busso	pezonda	griro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
52	cicaba		p. magr	*sauastopoli*	flu nicola	c. de bux	pesonda	c. de giro	scã sofia	cacari		layaso	costo
53	cicaba		g. de sauastopoli	*sauastopoli*	flm̃ nicola	c. de bux	peçonda	giro	scã sophia	çacarj	uucassia	laiaço	custo
54	cauo cicaba		p. millgrelo	*sauastopoli*	flum nicola	cauo de bux	pezonda	cauo de giro	santa sofia	cacari		laiaso	costo
55	cicaba		p. migrello	*sauastopoli*	flume nicola	cauo de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laŷso	costo
56	zicaba			*sanastopoli*	flume nico	penadebux	pezonda	giro	sta sufia	cacari		laiazo	tosto

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
57	çicaba		p. mengrello	sauastopoli	f. de nicofia	c. de bossi	peçonda	c. de giro	s. sophia	caccari	aiaço	auogassia	costo
58	cicabar		p. mengrello	*sauostopoli*	[flume] nicola	[…]sso	pezonda	cauo de giro	sant soffia	cacari		laiazo	costo
59	cicaba		p. migrel	*sauastopoli*	fluz nicola	cauo buxo	pezonda	c. giro	s. sofia	cacari		layasso	costo
60	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume nicofia	cauo buxo	peçonda	giro		cacari	*auogaxia*	aiaco	gusto
61	ci[…]		p. migrell[e]	*sauastopoli*	fflũm̃e nicolla	cauo de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laŷso	costo
62	çicaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nichofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
63	cicaba		p. migrello	*[saua]stopoli*	fflũm̃e nicolla	cauo de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laŷco	costo
64	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	sca soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
65							pezonda	?	?	?		laŷco	costo
66				*sauastopoli*	flum̃e nicolla	c. de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laŷco	costo
67	çicaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nicofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
68	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nicofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã sofia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
69	çicaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
70	cichaba		pŏto mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
71	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
72	cicaba		p. migrelle	*sauastopol[i]*	flum de[…]	cauo […]	pezonda	cauo de […]	[…]sofia	cacari		laŷco	costo
73	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopo[li]*	fiume de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogasia*
74	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	chosto	*auogassia*
75	cichaba		porto mengrello	*sauastopoli*	flume de nichofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
76													
77	zichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	chacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
78	zichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	c. de giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
79	zichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiŭ de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peçonda*	giro	scã soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
80	çichaba		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	cauo de bossi / flume de nicosia	cauo buxio	*peçonda*	cauo de giro	sca soffia	cacari	aiaço	costo	*auogassia*
81	cicaba		p. m[…]	*sauastopoli*	santa nicola	c. de buxo	[…]nda	c. de giro	s. sofia	cacaro	layaro	costo	
82	cauo zichabar	p. malfitam		*sauastopoli*	fiume nichola	cauo de buxio	*pezonda*	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari	laiazo	costo	
83	cichaba		porto miglero	*sauastopolli*	flumem nicholla	capo de buxo	pezonda	capo de giro	santa ssofia	cacari		laico	costo
84													
85	cichaba		porto mengullo	*sauastopolli*	flume de nicofia	*pezonda*	capo buxio	capo de girro	santa sofia	cacari	aiazo	*costo*	*auogassia*
86	cichaba		porto mengello	*sauastopolli*	flume de nicofia	capo buxio		capo degiro	santa sofia	cacari	aiazo		
87	zicable			*sauascopolli*	flume de nicofia	capo buxio	pexonda	girro		*chachari*	auogasia	aiaco	gusto
88	zisabe			*sauastopolli*	flume de nicofia	capo buxio	pexonda	girro		*chacari*	auogaxia	aiaco	gusto
89								giro			auogasia	aiaco	gusto
90	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume de nicofia	cauo bugio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	sca sofia	cacari	aiaco	cauo de cubba	fiume londia
91				*sauastopoli*			pezonda			cacari			
92			*lamgrelo*	sabastopoli		c. de buxo		*c. de giro*		catary		larato	costo
93	çicaba		porto mengrello	sauastopoli	fiume de nicofia	cauo de buso	peçonda		santa sophia	caccari	aiaco	auogasia	costo
94													
95	zicaba			*sauastopoli*	naman / flume nicuola	cauo buxo	pezonda	giro				aiaco	gusto
96	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume nicola	c. de buso	pezonda	giro		cacari			costo
97			megrelli	*sauastopolly*	nacosa	c. busso	pezonda	giro		cacary		aiaco	gusto
98	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flm̃ nicofia	c. buxo	pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
99	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume de nico[…]	c. de b[…]o	pezo[n]da	giro		cacari		aiaco	costo
100	çichaba			*sauastopolli*	fiume nicofia	cauo buxio	peçomda	giro		cacari	*auogaxia*	aiaco	gusto
101			mengreli	*sauastopoli*	nacofo	p. buso	pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaco	gusto

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
102	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	fume de nicofia	c. busio	peçonda	giro		cacari	*auoga[sia]*	aiaco	gusto
103	cichaba		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	fume de nichofia	cauo buxio	*pezzonda*	cauo de giro	scã soffia	cacari		aiazo	costo
104	cicaba		g. sauastopolli	*sauastopolli*	flm̃ nicolla	c. de bux	pezonda	giro	sca sofia	cacari	uacassia	laiazo	custo
105	cicaba			*sauastopoli*		cauo de buxo	pezonda	giro		cacari	ponta de auogaxia		
106	[cicaba]			*?*	fum nicola	c. de buso	pezonda	giro	[…]fia	[ca]cari		laiaso	costo
107			p. mingrello	*sauastopolli*	fllume nicolla	cauo de buxo	pezanda	cauo de giro	s. asufia	cacari		layco	costo
108													
109													
110													
111	cicaba			*sanastopoli*	flum nicol / sannicolo	pena de bux	pezonda	giro	sca sufia	cacari		laxazo	costo
112	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flum nicofa	cauo de bux	pesonda	giro	scã sofia	cacari		layasso	costo
113													costo
114	cicaba			*ssauastopolli*	flumen de nicofia	cauo buxio	pexonta	giro		cacari		aiaco	gusto
115	cichaba		porto mengello	*sauastopolli*	fiume de nicofia / *pezzonda*	cauo buxio	*pezzonda*	cauo de giro	santa sofia	cacari	aiazo	*costo*	*auogasia*
116	cicaba			*sauastoppolli*		cauo buxio	peçonda	girro		cacari		aiaco	*auogaxia*
117	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laiazo	costo
118	cicaba			*sauastopoli*	flume de nicofia	cauo buxio	peçonda	giro		cacary	*auogaxia*	aiaco	gusto
119	?			*?*	c.nicolla	c. buxo	pesonda	c. giro	san sofia	cacari		terasso	gato
120	cicabo		p. mingelo	*sauastropolli*						tecari		tepasso	gato
121	cicaba		p. mingrelo	*sauastopoli*	fflume nicolla	c. buxo / colo	pezonda	cauo giro	s. sofia	cacari		ayaco	costo
122	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*ssauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
123	acaban			*sauastropoli*	nicola		pezen[d]a	c. de giro	*sta sofie*			laiaco	costo
124	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sanapostolo*	s. nicola		pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia				costo
125	cichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fium de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peççonda*	cauo de giro	scã sofia	cacari	aiaco	*auogassia*	costo
126	cisgol	*sauastopoli*	p. marfitano	p.migrello	fum de nicolla	c. de busio	pisonda	c. di goro	s. sofia	laiari			costo
127	cicabati		p. mingello	*sauastropolli*	angra / flum̃e ni[co]la	cauo buxo	pezonda	c. de giro	*sta sofia*		laiaco		costo

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
128	cicabo		p. mingello	*sauastropoli*	fum nicola	c. buxo	pezona	g. giro	s. ssoffia	tecari		temasa	goto
129	c. cigabo			*sauastopoli*	flume resi	flume riso	pisionda	c. de giro	*s. sofia*			matimo	goto
130	çiççabar		porto mengrello	*sauastopoli*	fiume nicofia	c. de bussi	*peçonda*	c. de giro	santa sofia	caccari	aiaçço	*auogassia*	costo
131	c: cigabar		p. migrella	*sauastopolli*	fumi nicolla	c. debusio	*pisonda*	de giro				lacaso	coso
132													
133	cauo zizibar	.p. malfitan		*sauastopoly*	f. nicolla / ?	cauo de [busi]	pezonda	cauo de giro	.s. soffia	carcary		lagasso	costo
134	cicaba		p. mimgrelo	*sauastopoli*	fume nicola	c. de buxo	pezomda	c. de giro	s. sofia	cacari		layaso	costo
135					c. de buso	riso	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sufia	cacari		laiaco	costo
136	zicaba		p. mengrello		f. de nicofia	c. bugo		c. de giro	s. soffia	cacar		aiazo	costo
137				*sanastropoli*									
138				*[sauast]opoli*		?	?	?	?	[cacari]		?	[costo]
139	c: ngabar			*sauastopolli*	fum nicolla	c. di busio	*pisonda*	c. de giro				laiasa	coso
140	cicabar		porto mẽgrello	*sauastopoli*	ff. nicolla	c. de buxo	pezonda	cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laiazo	costo
141	c. zizibar	p. malfitan		*sauastopoli*	f. nicolla	c. de busi	pesonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	carcari		lagaso	costo
142	c. zizibar	p. marfitan		*sauastopoli*	f. nicolla	c. debussi	pesonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	carcari		lagaso	costo
143	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
144	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
145													
146	çicaba		p. mengrelo	*sauastopolli*	fume de nicofia	cauo buxio	*peçonda*	c. de giro	scã. sofia	cacari	aiaço	*auogaxia*	costo
147	çichaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	f. de nicofia	c. de bussi	*peçonda*	c. de giro	sco. soffia	cacchar i	aiaço	*auogassia*	costo
148	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
149	cicabar		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
150	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauasstopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
151	cicabar		p. mẽgrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
152				*sanasto*	fflluz nicolla	*cabo buxo*				tecassy		teyasso	*gasto*
153	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicolo	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
154	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauasstopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
155	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laiazo	costo
156	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costa
157	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
158								cauo de giro	s. sofia	cacari		laiazo	costo
159	cicabo		pta miagello	*sanastropolli*	fflluz nicolla	c: buxo	pezamda	c: giro	sta sofia	ticaria		triaso	gato
160													
161			p. miangello	*ganastopolli*	fflnb nicolla	cap buzo	pezondra	c: sidra	*s: lamfocia*	tecarm y		triassor	g: gator
162			portini	*sauastropolle*	flui nicolla	c. buxo	pezonda	c. sidra		tacacy		tayaso	gato
163	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
164	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	[cac]ca ri		laiazo	costo
165													
166	sicaba	marfitã	*sauastopoli*	p: mẽgrelo	fiumi dicofia	c. buxio	*pezonda*	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
167													
168	çicaba		po. mẽgrello	*sauastopoli*	ffiũ nicosia	g:. buxio	*peçonda*	g: de giro	scã: soffia	cacaro n	aiaço	*auogaxio*	costo
169	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
170	cicabar		p. mengrelo	sauastopoli	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
171	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauasstopoli*	f. nicola	c. de busxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
172	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
173	çicaba		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	f. de nicofia	c. de bossi	*c. peçonda*	c. de giro	scã. sophia	chacha ri	aiaço	*auogassia*	costo
174	ocauo		p:miagelo	*sanastopoli*	fluz nicula	c: buxo	*pesomda*		sã so fiam	tercari		triaso	*guato*
175	[cica]bo		p. [mingello]	*sauastropoli*	fluz nicola	c: buxo	pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
176								s. zordi	s. sofia				
177				*sauastopolly*	nicoffa	cauo de buxo	*pezionda*	gira	la razio	cacari	*auogaxia*		
178	zicaba	mafitam	p. mẽgrelo	*sauastopoli* / c. sauastopoli	fiume de cofia	c. buxio	*peconda*	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
179	zicaba	m. fita	p. mengrelo	*savastopoli*	flume de cofia		pacoda			cacari		aiaso	costo
180	sicabo		p. minguero	*sauastropoli*	fluz nicola	c. buxo	pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
181	sicabo		p. minguollo	*sauastropoli*	fluz nicola	c. buxo	pesonda	g. giro	san sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
182	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
183	ocano		p. miagelo	*ganastopoli*		c: buxo			s: sofiam	tercari		triaca	*guato*
184	*c. capar*		p. mengrelli	sauasopoli	s: nicolao	c. dibaza	*pezonda*	c. giro	s. sofia	cacari		*laiazo*	costo
185	occauo		p. magelo	*sanastopo*	flux nicula	c: buxo	*pizõda*		s. sofiaõ			triaso	gato
186	çicaba			*sauastopoli*	nicosia	buxio	*peçonda*	g. de giro	scã sofia		*auo gaxia*		
187	zicaba	marfitani	p. megrelo	sanastopoli	fiume de cosia	c. buxio	pexonda	giro		cacary		aiaso	costo
188	c. zizibar	p. malfitan	*sauastropoli*	*mergrelia*	f. nichola	c. de bussi		c. de giro	s. soffia	carcari		lagaso	costo

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
189	c. zizibar	p. malfitan		*sauastropoli*	f. nichola	c. de bussi		c. de giro	s. soffia	carcari		lagaso	costo
190	c. zizibar	p. marfitan		*sauastropoli*	f. nichola	c. de bussi		c. de giro	s. soffia	carcari		lagaso	costo
191	c. zizibar	p. malfiran		*sauastropoli*	f. nichola	c. de bussi		c. de giro	s. soffia	carcari			costo
192	sicabo		p. minguollo	*sauascopoli*	fluz nicola	c. buxo	pezonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiasso	goto
193				*sauastropoli*	fluz stani	c: buxo	pezonsa	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
194	çicaba		po: mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	flume de nicosia	g: de buxio	*peçonda*	g. de giro	scã sofia	cacaro n	ayaço	*auo gaxia*	costo
195	[çicaba]		?	*[s]aua[s]topoli*		?	*pe[ç]on[da]*	g. de giro	scã sofia		aiaço	*auo gaxia*	costo
196	zicaba	?	?	*sauastopoly*	fiumi dicofia	c: buxo	pesonda	[giro]		cacari	aiaso	*?*	?
197	cicabo		*sauastropoli*	p. mingelo		c: baxo	pizonda	g. giro	sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
198				*sauastrapoli*	f: nicola	c. baxo	pesonda	g. giro	s: sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
199	zicaba	marfitam	p. mengrelo	sauastopoli	fiu. di cofia		pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
200	cicabo		p. mingello	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: baxo	pizonda	g: giro	sofia	tecari		loiasso	goto
201				*sanistopoli*	fuz nicola	c: buxo	pezomda	*c: giro*	s: sofia	trearlla		triasa	gipi
202			p. minguello	*sanastropoli*	fium nicola	c: buxo		g: giro	*s. soffia*	tecari		teiaso	[costo]
203	cica[bo]		p. mingrello	*sauastropoli*	fuz nicola	c: buxo / gotto	*pesonda*	c. giro	sofia	caxcari	lairaca	costo	*auogassa*
204													
205													
206	cicabo		p. mingello	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: baxo	pizonda	g: giro	sofia	tecari		triaso	goto
207	zicaba	marfitã	p. mengrelo	sauastopoli	fiumi dicofia	c: buxio	pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
208	sicaba	marfitam	p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	fiumi dicofia	c: buxio	*pezonda*	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
209	zicaba	marsitam	p. mengrelo	sauastopoli	fiu. di cosia		pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
210	zicaba	marsitam	p. mengrelo	sauastopoli	fiu. di cosia		pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
211													
212				*sanistopoli*	ffus nicola	c: buxo	pezomda	*c: giro*	s: sofia	trearlla		triasa	gipi
213					?	c. de busa	pezendra	c. de giro	s: sofia	carcani		logasso	castro
214	sicaba	*sauastopol i*	marfitam	p. mengrelo	f. dicofia	c. buxio	*pesonda*	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
215	cicabo		p. minguelo	*sauastropoli*	f. nicolao	c. cuxo	pecsonda	b. giro	s: sofia	tocari		teiasso	goto
216				*sanistopoli*	fus nicola	c: buxo	pezonda	*c: giro*	santa sofia	tocailla		triasa	bipi
217	cicabo		p. mingello	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: baxo	pizonda	g: giro	sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
218				*sanistopoli*	ffus nicola	c: buxo	pezomda	c: giro	samta sofia	trearla		triasa	bipi
219	sicabo		p. minguelo	*sauastropol*	rio nicola	c: buxo	pesonda	g: giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
220	cicabo		p. minguello	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: baxo	pezonda	g: giro	s. soffia	tecari		teyaso	goto
221	cicabo		p. minguelo	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	baxo	pezonda	g: giro	s. soffia	tecari		teyaso	goto
222	cichaba		po. mingralo	*sauastopoli*	f: nichosia	g: busio	*piconda*	s: sofia	giaro	cacoro n	agiaco	*auobasia*	chosta
223	cicabo		p. minguelo	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: buxo	pezonda	g: giro	s. soffia	tecari		teiaso	goto
224			p. ming[rillo]	sanastopoli	f: nicola	c: buxo	pezonda	c: giro	santa sofia	tecaria		triasa	goto
225	sicabo		p. mingello	*sauastropoli*	fluz nicola	c: buxo	pezonda	g: giro	s. soffia	tecari		teyaso	goto
226													
227	sicabo		p: minguello	*sauastropolli*	f: nicolla	c: buxo	pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiasso	goto
228	cicabo		p: minguelo	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	[c: buxo]	pezonda	g: giro	sofia	tecari		teyaso	goto
229	cicabo		p: mingello	*sauastropoli*	fl: nicola	c: baxo	*pzonda*	cauo d'giro	santa sofia	cacori		aiazo	goto
230													
231	?			*sauastropoli*	[…] nicolla	c: bux[…]	pesonda	c. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	[ga]sto
232	c. de […]baxo	*sauastopoli*		p.marfitan	f: nicola	c. de buso		c: de giri	s. sofia	carcari		lagasso	costo
233	*sanastropoli*	c. de […]baxo		p.marfitan	nicola f.	c. de dnei		c: de giri	st. sephia	carcari		layaso	costo
234												teiaso	gosto
235	sicabo		p: minguelo	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola	c: buxo	pesonda		s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
236													
237				*sauastropoli*	flu' nicola		pesonda	g: de giro	s. sofia	tecari		teyaso	gotto
238										tecari		teiaso	gotto
239	sicobo		p: minguelo	f: nicola	*sauastropoli*	c: buxo	pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tocari		teiaso	gotto
240													
241	zicaba	marfitam	p: mongrello	*sauastopoli*	f: di cosia		pezonda	gro		cacari		aiaso	costo
242	zicaba	marfitam	p. mongrelo	sauastopoli	f: di cosia		pezonda	giro		cacari		aiaso	costo
243								g: de giro	s. sofia	tecari		teyaso	gotto
244													
245			p: minguello	*sauastropoli*	flu nicola		pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		loyaso	gotto
246	cauo zizibar	p. malfitan		*sauastropoli*	flus nicola	c. de buxo	pesonda	c. de giro		carcari		lagaso	costo
247	sicaba		p: minguello	*sauastropolli*	f. nicollo	c: buxo	pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
248													
249								g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiasso	gosto
250	cicabar		p. mēgrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
251	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
252	cicabar		p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de buxxo	pezonda	c. de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
253	c: cigabar		*sauastopolli*	p. marfitano	fium nicola	c. di busio	*pisonda*	c. di giro				larasa	roso
254	cicabar		p. mengrelo	sauastopolli	f: nicolao	*c. dibuzo*	pezonda	c. digiro	s. sofia	cacari		*laiazo*	costo
255	c. cabar		p. mengrello	*sauastopoli*	f: nicolao	c. di buso	pisonda	c. di giro	s. sofia	cacari		*laiaccio*	casto
256													
257	cabar			*sauastopili*	mucari		posouara			*carmin*	anacara		parma
258	cicabo			*sauastopoli*		c. baxo	pesonda	g. giro	sofia	tecari		teiaso	goto
259	c. [z]izibar	p. marfitan		*sauastopoli*	f. nicolla	c. de bussi		c. de giro	s. sofia	carcari		lagasso	costo
260	çiacalla			sanasto			petonda	giro		?			c[…]o
261	cic[…]		p. mẽgrelo	*sauastopoli*	f. nicola	c. de b[…]	pezonda	[c.] de giro	s. sofia	caccari		laiazo	costo
262													
263	[…]icabo	marfitan		s[…]opoli	niopoli			giro				aiazo	costo
264				*sanopoli*			penonda						
265	sicabo		p: minguello	*sauastropoli*	f: nicola		pesonda	g. giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiaso	gotto
266							pesonda		s. sofia			?	gotto
267		?		*sauastropoli*	?	?	?	?	?	?			?
268													
269													
270													
271													
272													
273													
274													
275													
276		marfitao	p. mengrelo	*sauastopoli*				s: giro				*teyazo*	
277													
278	cicaba		f. mingello	*sauastropoli*	f. nicola	c. baxo	pezonda	c. de giri	s. sofia	carcaci		lagasso	costa
279		*p. marfitaõ*		sebastopoli	r. nicola				sophia				gepto
280													
281													
282			po. mẽ grelo	*sauasto poli*				negro	clamar				custa
283													
284													
285													
286													
287													
288													
289													

No	Kodori Cape	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	Sukhumi	Novyi Afon	Souk-Su Cape	Pitsunda	Bzyb	Alakhadzy	Gagra	Tsandripsh	Adler	Khosta
290													
291													
292													
293													
294													
295													
296													
297	cicabo		p: minguello	sauastropoli	f. nicola	capo baxo	pezonda	g. de giro	s. sofia	tecari		teiasso	gotto
298	zicaha	p. mangrelo	marsitam	sauastopoli	f. di cosia		pesonda	giro		cacari		ayaso	costo
299	zicaba	marfitam	po mengrelo	sauastopoli	f. de cofia		pezonda	giro		cacari		ayasso	costo

Kodori Cape

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 43 spelling variants. Including: cicaba 45, cicabar 27, cicabo 17, zicaba 16, çichaba 15, çicaba 11, sicabo 8, c. zizibar 7, sicaba 4, cichaba 4, zichaba 3, c. cigabar 2, c. de […]baxo 2, cauo cicaba 2, cauo zizibar 2, […]icabo 1, acaban 1, c. cabar 1, c. capar 1, c. cigabo 1, c. ngabar 1, c. sicaba 1, cabar 1, cabno 1, cauo zichabar 1, ci[…] 1, çiacalla 1, cic[…] 1, cicabati 1, cicabi 1, cicba 1, çiççabar 1, cichoba 1, cisgol 1, flumon cicaba 1, ocano 1, ocauo 1, occauo 1, sicobo 1, zicable 1, zicaha 1, zisabe 1, zitaba 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «cicaba» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «cicaba» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «cicabar» for the first time in this study found by unsigned chart of Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «cicaba» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 197 portolan charts from total 299 (65,9%). The index of variation 21,8%. The index of use 22,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, this place name denotes a cape to the east of Sukhumi Gulf. On modern maps this cape corresponds Kodori Cape. In the area of Kodori Cape are two towns - Dranda and Babushara, on the site of which is now built airport of Sukhumi. «Cichoba» - Tskapa (Rtskapa) - is translated from Megrel as «merger», «copulation». It is present Tchubuni («twins» in *Georgian*) has Kartvelian interpretation of the Greek myth of the twin brothers, ie Dioscuri - the mythical founders of Sukhumi. The village is located on the banks of the river Machara. Perhaps it existed prior to the XIX century, Tskhuben=Tskhabi, ie Dranda. Dranda village is located 23 km from Sukhumi.

On the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, is specified placename «cauo cicaba», that tells that it is a bay. The same prefix and has by Albino de Canepa, 1489 - «Cauo zichabar» and by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1535 - «c. zizibar». Place-name with the prefix used and Francesco Ghisolfo on undated maps of XVI c. (kept in Italy and USA) - «c. cabar». On unsigned chart of 1558, in this area is specified placename «catancha», are likely to missed part of the coast, besides, in the area badly damaged of portolan chart. On charts by Lopes Sebastiao, 1555, Velho Bartolomeo, 1560 is specified placename as «ocauo» and «ocano» respectively. In addition, on the unsigned chart of Black Sea, 1550-1560 is specified placename «occauo». On the unsigned chart of central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea XVI c. (kept in Italy, Marciana) is specified placename «siacalla», although in this area is not is specified placename «sauastopoli» (modern Sukhumi). On the chart by Angelus, 1575 between the first and second estuary is specified placename «temassa», and second estuary denoted as «triasso», third as «goto» from the south, and from the north «cicabo».

River Kelasuri (Kelasuri R.)

Near the mouth of the river on some charts indicated two ports - «port Marfitam» and «port Mengrels». Therefore, toponymic analysis to the river mouth Kelasuri is specified separately for each port.

River Kelasuri (port Marfitam)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 16 spelling variants. Including: marfitam 6, p. malfitan 5, p. marfitan 5, marsitam 3, marfitã 2, p. marfitano 2, cabam 1, capo cu[…] 1, m. fita 1, mafitam 1, marfitan 1, marfitani 1, marfitao 1, p. malfiran 1, p. malfitam 1, p. marfitaõ 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «p. malfitam» by Albino de Canepa, 1489, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). The most stable form of «marfitam» for the first time in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1569, Portugal, (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Roma. In the form of «p. malfitan» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 03.09.1535, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «p. marfitaõ» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 35 portolan charts from total 299 (11,7%). The index of variation 45,7%. The index of use 17,1%.

River Kelasuri (port Mengrels)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 54 spelling variants. Including: p. mengrelo 33, p. mengrello 20, p. mingello 8, p. minguello 7, p. minguelo 7, p. mẽgrelo 6, p. miagelo 2, p. migrello 3, porto mengrello 3, p. migrelle 2, p. mingelo 2, p. mingrello 2, p. minguollo 2, po mengrelo 2, porto mengello 2, capo de calea 1, f. mingello 1, g. d' sauastopolli 1, g. de sauastopoli 1, g. de sauastopolli 1, g. sauastopolli 1, golfo de sauastopoli 1, lamgrelo 1, magrally 1, megrelli 1, megroli 1, mengreli 1, mergrelia 1, p. m[…] 1, p. magelo 1, p. magr 1, p. mangrelo 1, p. mengrelli 1, p. miangello 1, p. migrel 1, p. migrella 1, p. millgrelo 1, p. mimgrelo 1, p. mingrelo 1, p. mingrillo 1, p. minguero 1, p. mongrello 1, p. mongrelo 1, p. tomengrello 1, po. mẽ grelo 1, po. mẽgrello 1, po. mingralo 1, portini 1, porto mẽgrello 1, porto mengrelli 1, porto mengullo 1, porto miglero 1, pőto mengrello 1, pta miagello 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «megroli» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «p. mengrelo» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1480, Italy, Ancona (Ancona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. In the form of «p. mengrello» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «po. mẽ grelo» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, Italy, Genoa. Total set of 142 portolan charts from total 299 (47,5%). The index of variation 38,0%. The index of use 23,2%.

Description.

Practically the most part place names there is an indication that is the port or bay. Most likely, it was designated port Mengrels, of the local population. The port marked on the map on the east side Sukhumi Gulf and Sukhumi on the west side. On the eastern side in this area there are estuary Kelasuri. Kelasuri - river in Abkhazia; originates on the southern slopes of Bzyb mountain range, from the eponymous of the pass; flows into the Black Sea southeast of Sukhumi. From the mouth of this river extends deep into Abkhazia famous Abkhazian or Kelasuri Wall – Apsyaa rbaa-du, - «Great Wall of Abkhazians». Key fortress walls, which shut mouths of the canyons, the Byzantines called Klisura – «lock» that was the origin of the name of the river. Along the river of Kelasuri for thousands of years have passed caravans delivering on the coast of the skins, honey, slaves. However, on some charts are specified concurrently two ports «port Mengrels» and «port Marfitam». At the same time, the port «Marfitam» mixed up with port «Sauastopoli» (modern Sukhumi). It is possible that the toponym «port

Marfitam» indicates the presence here of citizens of the Italian city of Amalfi. [119, c.135]
On charts by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, this port is designated as «golfo de sauastopoli» (Bay), and next, to the west, is specified placename «sauastopoli», highlighted in red (See Fig.8.1). On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, this the pattern is repeated in reverse - first is specified placename «sauastopoli», and after it «g. de sauastopoli». On the chart by Russus Petrus, 1508, toponyms «p.migrollo» and «p. marfitano» specified to west of toponym «sauastopoli». On the chart of The eastern part of the Black Sea, Martines Joan, 1550, in this area (Sukhumi) indicated at once three toponyms «marfitã», «sauastopoli» and «p: megrelo», the latter is to the west of the modern Sukhumi. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1559, at this point indicated two toponyms «mafitam» and «p. megrelo», and further two toponyms «sauastopoli» and «c. sauastopoli». On the chart by Andreas Homem, 1559, also indicated two toponyms «m. fita» and «p. mengrelo». On the chart of Europe by Martines Joan, 1567, the toponyms «sauastropoli» and «p. mingelo» changed places. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1569, also indicated two toponyms «marfitam» and «mengrolo». On charts of the Black Sea by same author 1572, specified place names «marfita» and «p. mengrelo». In addition, on the chart of Europe from the same atlas 1572, indicated toponyms «marfitam» and «p. mengrelo». But, by Diogo Homem, 1574, at first is specified placename «sauastropoli», and then, to the west, «marfitani» and «p. mengrelo». On the chart by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589, is specified placename «p. marfiaxo». On the chart by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, at first is specified placename «sanastropoli», and then «c. di baxo» and «p.marfitan». On the chart by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, at this point indicated toponyms «marfitam» and «p: mengrillo». On the chart by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, in this area indicated two toponyms «marfitao» and «p. mengrelo». On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633, is specified only one placename «p. marfitao», highlighted in red instead of the modern Sukhumi. In a word, cartographers were confused in the location of these ports - perhaps this name is different piers in the one port.

Sukhumi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 41 spelling variants. Including: sauastopoli 113, sauastopolli 32, sauastropoli 32, sanastopoli 5, sanistopoli 4, sauastropolli 4, sanastropoli 3, sauasstopoli 3, sauastopoly 3, sanasto 2, sauastopolly 2, savastopoli 2, ssauastopolli 2, [...]uastopoli 1, g. sauastopolli / sauastopolli 1, ganastopoli 1, ganastopolli 1, s[…]opoli 1, s[…]stopo[…] 1, sabastopoli 1, saluastopuli 1, sanapostolo 1, sanastopo 1, sanastropolli 1, sanopoli 1, saruastopla 1, sauascopoli 1, sauascopolli 1, sauasopoli 1, sauastopili 1, sauastopoli / c. sauastopoli 1, sauastoppolli 1, sauastrapoli 1, sauastropol 1, sauastropolle 1, sauostopoli 1, saustopolli 1, sconastolpoli 1, sconastopoly 1, sebastopoli 1, ssauastopoli 1, ? 2.

Toponym usually highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «savastopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «sauastopoli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «sauastropoli» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Whole World (copy by 1843, known as Kunstmann III) 1506, Portugal. The last time the place-name in the form of

«sauastopoli» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 237 portolan charts from total 299 (79,3%). The index of variation 17,3%. The index of use 47,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the western part of the Gulf. On modern maps this place name is identified with the city of Sukhumi. The first settlements in the territory of the city appeared in the Stone Age in the Lower Paleolithic, about 300,000 years ago. The history of the city has more than 2500 years. This is one of the oldest cities in the world. The history of the city began in the mid-6th century BC when an earlier settlement of the second and early first millennia BC, frequented by local Colchian tribes, was replaced by the Milesian Greek colony of Dioscurias (Greek: Διοσκουριάς), geographically the remotest that Miletus ever established. The city is said to have been so named for the Dioscuri, the twins Castor and Pollux of classical mythology. It became busily engaged in the commerce between Greece and the indigenous tribes, importing wares from many parts of Greece, and exporting local salt and Caucasian timber, linen, and hemp. It was also a prime center of slave trade in Colchis. The city and its surroundings were remarkable for the multitude of languages spoken in its bazaars. In V-II century BC Dioscuria played an important political and economic role in the Western Caucasus. This is indicated by the ancient geographer and historian Strabo: «…Dioscuria serves as the beginning of the isthmus between the Caspian Sea and Pontus, and general trading center for people living above her and in the vicinity; converge here, say, 70 nationalities …». In the I century BC as a result Mithridatic Wars and the ensuing turmoil Dioscuria lost its meaning. In 65 BC, Romans came here, built on the site of the Greek Dioscuria the fortress Sebastopolis (from the Greek. sebastos - the sacred and the polis - the city, the Greek word sebastos a translation of the Latin «August» (in the last epithet of Roman emperors), believed to be in honor of the emperor Octavian Augustus (27 BC - 14 BC), received in the first years of his reign, the title Augustus - Sebastos, t. e. «Great» or «Sacred». In 134, the governor of Cappadocia Arrian arrived at the fort, which, as he says, «This is the distance, if you sail on the right hand from Byzantium to Dioscurias, which place is the last in the Roman territory to those who keep to the right hand side in sailing into the Pontic sea». In VI c., the Byzantines have invaded on the coast and captured the fortress. In the 30's, VIII c. Arabs have swept through the lands of Abkhazia, and although they were not able to settle here, but managed to destroy the city. From 736 settlement known as Tskhum as part of the Abkhazian kingdom. In the Middle Ages - a city Tskhumi as part of the Georgian Kingdom. Usually, etymology of the word associated with the Svanetian word Tskhumi - «hornbeam», there is also a version of the origin of the word Tskhum from Georgian, Mingrelian and Chansk Tskhum – «Twins», within the meaning of the corresponding Greek name Dioscuriada. To the XIV c. turns into a peripheral town Sabediano. Since XV c. - once again an important trading port of the eastern Black Sea and the main point of the Genoa colonization of coast. Since XVI c. - The territory of Abkhazia under Turkish rule: in 1578, the Turks captured the city, calling it a Sukhumi-Kale (tour. Su – «water», Hum – «sand», kala – «fortress», «city»), in 1724, the fortress was rebuilt. Since the end of XVIII c. until 1808, and from 1864 - the capital of Abkhazia.
Arrian wrote about the future path of Dioscuriada: «The first port to be met with after quitting Dioscurias is Pityus, at the distance of three hundred and fifty stadia (55 km). From Pityus to Nitica is one hundred and fifty stadia (24 km). This was formerly inhabited by a Scythian nation, of whom Herodotus, who is apt to relate improbable

stories, has made mention, and spoken of them as eaters of lice; and indeed the same opinion of them prevails in the present age. From Nitica to the river Abascus is ninety stadia (14 km). From Abascus to Borgys an hundred and twenty stadia (19 km). From Borgys to Nesis, which includes the Herculean promontory, sixty stadia (9 km)». [1; 27] By modern map, distance from Sukhumi to Cape Picunda really is 55 km. [138]
On the charts by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, the first is specified placename «sauastopoli», and after «g. de sauastopolj», ie Bay. On the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1480, at this point specified two toponyms «suastopoli» and «cauo de bossi», the second place name similar to the one that denotes the river Bzyb («boxwood port»), however, this port is also marked on this map west. On the chart by Zvan da Napoli (copy) (Cornaro Atlas), 1489, totally missing piece of coastline from toponym «taca anza» (river Galidza) to toponym «giro» (modern Bzyb). On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c., is specified the Gulf as a large river mouth «sauastopoli», and between it and the toponym «flume nicuola» (modern Novyi Afon) is worth toponym «naman», designating the area between these two place names, this place name is no longer found on the charts. On the chart by Russus Petrus, 1508, a toponym «sauastopoli» applies to the river, which flows into the bay, then specified, on the west side of the bay, «p. marfitano» and designated another small bay called «p.migrollo». On the chart of The Eastern part of the Black Sea, Martines Joan, 1550, after toponym «sauastopoli» painted another bay designated toponym «p: megrelo», by 1567, by the same author additional bay is not drawn, but the west «sauastropoli» is specified «p. mingelo», although portolan charts from atlases 1570, 1572, 1578, 1587, by the same author toponym «p: megrelo» standing to the east of «sauastopoli». On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1574, very similar pattern on chart by Martines Joan, 1550, - after toponym «sauastopoli» is drawn one more bay designated toponym «p: megrelo», and between them is specified placename «marfitani», although the maps by the same author in 1572 (kept in Italy and France) in this area is specified placename «marfita», drawn to the west of the bay «p. mengrelo» and more drawn to the west one more bay «sauastopoli». On the chart by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590 in this area specified three toponyms: «sanastropoli», «c. di baxo», «p.maxfilan», the latter being denotes the Sukhumi Gulf.

Novyi Afon

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 103 spelling variants. Including: f. nicola 38, nicoffa 8, fiume de nicofia 7, fiŭ de nicofia 6, flume nicola 6, fluz nicola 6, flm̃ nicofia 5, flume de nicofia 5, fũm nicola 5, f. de nicofia 4, f. di cosia 4, f. nichola 4, f. nicolla 4, fiumi dicofia 4, fum nicola 4, f. nicolao 3, fflũm̃e nicolla 3, fiu. di cofia 3, flm̃ nicola 3, flm̃ nicolla 3, flu nicola 3, flum̃ nicola 3, fflluz nicolla 2, ffus nicola 2, fium nicola 2, fiume nicofia 2, flum nicolla 2, flum̃e nicolla 2, fume de nicofia 2, fuz nicola 2, nacosa 2, nichoffa 2, […] nicolla 1, […]menicola 1, angra / flum̃e nicola 1, c. nicolla 1, cauo de bossi / flume de nicosia 1, f. de cofia 1, f. nichosia 1, f. nicolla / ? 1, f. nicollo 1, f. nicolo 1, f. nicufia 1, f.nicofia 1, ff. nicolla 1, ffiũ nicosia 1, fflnb nicolla 1, fiomi nicola 1, fium de nicofia 1, fiume de cofia 1, fiume de cosia 1, fiume de nichofia 1, fiume de nicofia / pezzonda 1, fiume nichola 1, fl. nicola 1, fllume nicolla 1, flm de nicofia 1, flm̃ nicoffia 1, flm nicosia 1, flui nicolla 1, flum arac 1, flum de[…] 1, flum nico 1, flum nicofa 1, flum nicol / sannicolo 1, flume de cofia 1, flume de nichofia 1, flume de nico[…] 1, flume de

nicosia 1, flume nichola 1, flume nico 1, flume nicofia 1, flume resi 1, flumem nicholla 1, flumen de nicofia 1, flumi nicofia 1, flumi nicolla 1, flus nicola 1, flux nicula 1, fluz nicula 1, fluz stani 1, fomi melo 1, fum de nicolla 1, fum nicolla 1, fume de nichofia 1, fume nicola 1, fumi nicolla 1, fus nicola 1, mucari 1, nacofo 1, naman / flume nicuola 1, nicofa 1, nicola 1, nicola f. 1, nicosia 1, niopoli 1, pũcta acra 1, r. nicola 1, rio nicola 1, riso 1, s. nicola 1, s. nicolao 1, santa nicola 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «nicoffa» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «f. nicola» for the first time in this study found on unsigned chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «nicoffa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «s. nicola» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 224 portolan charts from total 299 (73,8%). The index of variation 46,0%. The index of use 17,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the estuary. On modern maps this river corresponds to river Psyrta. «Flume nicola» - river Nicola - Anakopyis tskali or river Psyrta [44], thence Anacopia (modern Novyi Afon). Nicoffa (Nikofa-Nakapa, ie «cut down», «empty space» by Kolkh). From it comes Anacopia (Anacapi - *Georgian* with the same meaning). On the left bank of the river Psyrtsha (acient Apsara), on the site of the Genoese colony (XIII c.), beside there are Roman fortress III c. Apsara. Novyi Afon (New Athos) - a town in Gudauta District of Abkhazia, located 80 kilometers from the Russian border. The city has an ancient history. According to archaeological excavations, the ancient settlement of Late Neolithic existed in the seaside slope of Iberian Mountain, towering over the Novyi Afon. The settlement here was in ancient times. The first mention of it belong to the III c. - already then Anacopia was the largest trade center. At the top of Iberian Mountain in II-IV c. was built citadel Anacopia; and on the slopes from the sea side down three lines of defense. In 737, under the walls Anacopia were stopped Arab hordes of Marwan Kru (Marwan II (688-750)). At the end of VIII c. Abkhazian ruler Leon II, taking advantage of internal unrest in the Byzantine Empire, declared himself independent Abkhaz king. Under him Anacopia became the capital of Abkhazian kingdom and remained so until the transfer of the royal residence in the city of Kutaisi (up to 806). In XIII-XVI c. on the territory of Novyi Afon existed Genoese colony Nicosia. In XVII-XVIII c. Anacopia was located the Turkish garrison, but the Turkish buildings this time there is no. Later this place was known as Psyrtsha (by name of the river), which is translated from the Abkhazian - «spring near fir». In 1875, this area was given to the Russian monks from St. Panteleimon (Pantaleon's) Monastery in the Old Athos in Greece (Agion-Oros peninsula in the Aegean Sea). Built by the monastery was called Novyi Afon, and later formed around it the village - Novyi Afon. Survived to our days Genoese tower, part of a complex coastal fortifications.

On unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, about 1420, is specified placename «nacosa», toponym difficult to read, besides, it is not located near the river, and points to the Cape. On unsigned chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, end of XV c. (kept in France) in this area mistakenly is specified one more place name - «pezzonda», highlighted in red, then he repeated in his place. On the chart by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, in this area specified three toponyms in order to the west of Sukhumi: «c. di baxo», «p. marfitan», «nicola f.», while the toponym «sanastropoli» does not indicate the bay. Bay is «p. marfitan», therefore the toponym «nicola f.» turns out to out of place.

Souk-Su Cape

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 61 spelling variants. Including: c. buxo 31, c. de buxxo 19, cauo buxio 18, cauo de bux 13, cauo de buxo 10, c. baxo 9, c. de buxo 9, c. buxio 8, c. de bussi 8, c. de bux 8, cauo d'buxo 7, cauo bugio 6, cauo buxo 5, c. de buso 4, capo buxio 4, c. busso 2, c. de bossi 2, c. de busio 2, c. di busio 2, cano d' buxo 2, pena de bux 2, […]debux 1, […]sso 1, baxo 1, buxio 1, buxo 1, c. baixo 1, c. bugo 1, c. busio 1, c. bux[…] 1, c. buxo / colo 1, c. buxo / gotto 1, c. cuxo 1, c. de b[…] 1, c. de b[…]o 1, c. de busa 1, c. de busi 1, c. de busxo 1, c. de dnei 1, c. di buso 1, c. dibaza 1, c. dibuzo 1, c.del buxio 1, cabo buxo 1, cap buzo 1, capo baxo 1, capo de buxo 1, caste auacusus 1, cauo […] 1, cauo bassom 1, cauo buso 1, cauo de busi 1, cauo de buso 1, cauo de buxio 1, chao. de bux 1, flume riso 1, g. busio 1, g. de buxio 1, g.. buxio 1, gaxo 1, p. buso 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «cano d' buxo» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «c. buxo» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1595, Italy, Naples (Messina). In the form of «c. de buxxo» for the first time in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1540, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «c. baxo» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 215 portolan charts from total 299 (71,9%). The index of variation 28,4%. The index of use 14,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Cape, in front of which stands a cross (underwater hazard). On modern maps this the Cape identified to Cape Souk-Su, around which contains the the shallow. [138] It is possible that it is cape Souk-Su [44, p.256]. However, some authors call the estuary Mchishta, under the name «Port Abkhazians» - «Cavo de Buxo», ie «Boxwood port». The word «Bux» in Latin, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, English, means «boxwood», which at the local (Georgian) language sounds like «bza», «bzebi». The original toponym preserved in the name of the river Bzyb, however, in the form of the Abkhaz (since XVII c.). But boxwood grows throughout the area this coast. In the area of Cape is located town Gudauta. [138]

On the chart by Iehuda ben Zara, 1505, in this area specified two toponyms «c. buxo» and «colo», the latter denotes the the mouth of the river, which may be a river Mchishta (Mchishta R.). On the chart by Russus Petrus, 1511, this area specified the river «flume riso» - modern the river Mchishta. The exact same picture by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, 1571, (kept in Italy, Bologna), only the toponym is listed as «gotto». On the chart by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, toponym «c. di baxo» is specified near Sukhumi, and in this area is specified placename «c. de dnei» (difficult to read).

Pitsunda

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 36 spelling variants. Including: pezonda 112, pesonda 25, peçonda 20, peççonda 14, pisonda 5, pizonda 5, pezomda 4, pexonda 3, peconda 2, pezzonda 2, […]nda 1, […]onda 1, c. peçonda 1, capo de auaro 1, pacoda 1, peçomda 1, pecsonda 1, penonda 1, pesõda 1, pesomda 1, petonda 1, pexonta 1, pezamda 1, pezanda 1, pezenda 1, pezendra 1, pezionda 1, pezona 1, pezondam 1, pezondra 1, pezonsa 1, piconda 1, pisionda 1, pizõda 1, posouara 1, pzonda 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «pezonda» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pezonda» for the first time in this study found by Petrus

Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «pesonda» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «pezonda» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 221 portolan charts from total 299 (73,9%). The index of variation 16,3%. The index of use 50,7%.

Description.

The toponym on the portolan charts denotes cape with an underwater hazard in front of him. On modern maps this the Cape corresponds to Cape Pitsunda. [138] On Cape Pitsunda existed since ancient times Abkhaz settlement Ldzaa or Amzara. Pitsunda owes its name to a relic pine (from the Greek. Pithyus, lat. Pinus - «Pine»). By the way, the Abkhaz name of this ancient settlement - Amzara - also means «pine grove». Since XI c. Georgian written sources Pitsunda found under the name Bichvinta, which is also translated as «pine». On the Cape Pitsunda was founded by immigrants from the Greek city of Miletus in VI c. BC, ancient and medieval city and port Pitiunt (*Greek:* Pityus). On the Cape Pitsunda is a small lake Inkit. In ancient times it was connected to the Black Sea and served of the inner harbor of the ancient city Pityus. At the end of II - beginning I c. BC it was part of the kingdom of Pontus; from the end of I c. BC - Roman fortress; since IV c. - one of the centers of Christianity in the Caucasus. There has been committed baptized Abkhazians. It was exiled in 398, St. John Chrysostom. In IV-VIII Bc. - an important stronghold of the Byzantine Empire (as Sotiropol, ie city of Savior). In the 80s VIII c. Pitiunt entered into Abkhazian kingdom, and since the end of X c. - In Georgia. In XIV-XV c. here was a Genoese trading post (Pezonda). In XVII-XVIII c. Pitsunda - under Turkish rule, and since the beginning of XIX c.- as part of Russia. [90] According to the Periplus of Arrian from Pitsunda to Nitica 24 km.

Bzyb

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 28 spelling variants. Including: giro 70, c. de giro 50, cauo de giro 29, g. giro 25, c. giro 11, g. de giro 7, griro 4, c. de giri 3, c. di giro 3, girro 3, c. sidra 2, capo de giro 2, gira 2, aiazo 1, b. giro 1, c. di goro 1, capo de girro 1, cauo de […] 1, cauo d'giro 1, cauo giro 1, de giro 1, giaro 1, gro 1, gurom 1, negro 1, p. de giro 1, s. giro 1, s. zordi 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «giro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «giro» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c.1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «c. de giro» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «negro» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 230 portolan charts from total 299 (76,9%). The index of variation 12,2%. The index of use 30,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the next Cape after Pitsunda. On modern maps this place corresponds the Cape between Cape Pitsunda and estuary Bzyb. [138] At the mouth of the river is the same name village Bzybta. Translates from the Ubykh as «estuary», where bzy – «river», «water». The emergence of the first settlement at this point applies, most likely, to the early Middle Ages. Near the village are the ruins of a medieval fortress. During the excavations in the village found objects blacksmith and

weapons dating from the IX-XIII c. In the later Middle Ages, after the castle lost its importance, the village passed into the possession of the princely family Inal-Ipa. It is place was known Genoese called «cauo de giro» (a bay of whirlpools). It is possible that a bay got its name from an ancient sanctuary (Hieron), which is not far from this place. [44, c. 256]

Alakhadzy

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 42 spelling variants. Including: s. sofia 72, scã soffia 15, scã sofia 14, s. soffia 11, santa sofia 8, sofia 7, sca sofia 4, san sofia 3, […]sofia 2, s. sufia 2, scã sophia 2, sca sufia 2, sta sofia 2, […]aco 1, […]fia 1, buzar 1, clamar 1, ga. sofia 1, la razio 1, s. asufia 1, s. lamfocia 1, s. sofiam 1, s. sofiaõ 1, s. sofio 1, s. sophia 1, s. ssoffia 1, s. tasofia 1, sã so fiam 1, samta sofia 1, sant soffia 1, sant sofia 1, santa soffia 1, santa sofi[…] 1, santa sophia 1, santa ssofia 1, scô sofia 1, sco. soffia 1, sôn soffia 1, sophia 1, st. sephia 1, sta sofie 1, sta sufia 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «[…]sofia» by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca. The most stable form of «s. sofia» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «scã soffia» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona. The last time the place-name in the form of «sophia» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 176 portolan charts from total 299 (58,9%). The index of variation 23,9%. The index of use 40,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river. On modern maps Alakhadzy village - a literal translation from Abh. «Fig water». But perhaps more probable translation - «spring near fig». Located on the Cape Pitsunda and is 5 km from the village of Pitsunda and 11 km from Gagra. In the Byzantine period, when Christianity was confirmed in the province, was built in Alakhadzy great basilica, which dates from the VI c. By this time applies has existed till now church in the village. In the medieval period, in Alakhadzy was factory of Italian republics of Genoa and Venice - Santa Sofia, which existed until the Ottoman invasion. In this land lived the last tribe of Circassians Ardona. Even in the XIX c. here, near the village Adrokhaich («Adrokhaich» Circassian «village of Ardona»), it was possible to see the church - trace of ancient Christianity. Italian geographers of the Middle Ages, the church Adrokhaich called the Church of Saint Sophia.

Gagra

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 34 spelling variants. Including: cacari 113, tecari 31, caccari 23, carcari 10, cacary 5, chacari 3, chachari 3, cacaron 2, caccari 2, tercari 2, tocari 2, trearlla 2, cacar 1, cacarim 1, çacarj 1, cacaro 1, cacchari 1, cacori 1, cacoron 1, capo santãglo de posadeo 1, carcaci 1, carcani 1, carcary 1, carmin 1, catary 1, caxcari 1, laiari 1, tacacy 1, tecaria 1, tecarmy 1, tecassy 1, ticaria 1, tocailla 1, trearla 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «cacari» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «cacari» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Roma. In the form of «tecari» for the first time in this study found by Planisphera Cantino «Carta du navigar...», 1502, Lisbon. The last time the place-name

in the form of «carcaci» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 224 portolan charts from total 299 (74,9%). The index of variation 15,2%. The index of use 50,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river, but the charts Petrus Vesconte, 1313-1321, are is specified Cape. On modern charts of large rivers in this area is not, however, in the city Gagra fall into the sea several rivers - Zoekvara, Gargipsh, Anykhamtsa, Reprua. Gagra name comes from Kartvelian Kua-Kari, ie «stone Gate», that is consonant with the place-name on charts. The largest the resort town of Abkhazia, which stretches along the coast for 20 km. Center of the western region of Abkhazia. Shortly before our era, there was a settlement here Triglite, then there was a Roman colony Nitica. Later, in the IV-V c., there was built a Abkhazian fortress Abaata, the remains of which have survived to the present day. In the Middle Ages there was a Genoese trading post Cacari (Kakara, Kakkari), which takes its name from the local Abkhaz clan Gagaa. In the XVI c. hither come the Turks, several decades engaged in the slave trade here. In the old part of the city, is fortification of ancient times, in which you can see well-preserved temple VI c. Toponyms Cacara-Gagra, Gargipsh - it is imprinted in the memory of the local names living here in the XV-XVI c. tribe of Shakhgirees. Place-name Gagra is a derivative of Gargipsh (Gag-ri-psh), where Gag - own name (or ethnonym), ri - suffix accessories, the latest in conjunction with –psh - «water» means «community», «village». Ethnonymic basis toponyms may have ancient roots. By Leonti Mroveli (XI c.) Abkhazia and West Georgia called Egros or Egrisi. [93, p. 3] Author of Armenian «Geography» VII c. the Colchis called Eger [93, p. 43]. Egre - this is the old Georgian name of the Megrelians.

Tsandripsh

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 10 spelling variants. Including: auogassia 20, auogaxia 17, auogasia 8, uacassia 4, abcazia 1, auobasia 1, auogassa 1, auogaxio 1, ponta de auogaxia 1, uucassia 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «auogasia» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «auogassia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1321, Italy, Genoa. (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1555, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). In the form of «auogaxia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The last time the place-name in the form of «auobasia» set by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. Total set of 56 portolan charts from total 299 (18,7%). The index of variation 17,9%. The index of use 35,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river. On modern maps this river corresponds the river Khashupse. Abcazia - Latin version of the Georgian form Abkhazeti (Абхазия//Абхazia Augazia. Tsandripsh (*Georg*. Gantyadi) - urban-type settlement in the Gagra district of Abkhazia. Located on the shores of the Black Sea at the mouth of the river Khashupse. Is part of the Greater Gagra, population - 10 thousand (1991). The modern name is taken from the name of the Abkhazian society and princely Signoria kind Tsanba, and means «village of Tsanda». Abkhazian toponyms name - Gandripsh. Own historical name of the settlement — Sauchi (Saurchi). Settlement is known since antiquity. It was before the VI c. capital of the

principality of Sanigia, after - the historical province of Abkhazia - Sadzen. The settlement was quite large and served as a port of northwestern Abkhazia. A few kilometers from the village on a rocky cliff above the river of Khashupse stands the fortress of Khashupse VIII-X c. In 1867, near was founded the Russian settlement Pilenkovo, subsequently merged with the Tsandripsh. Until 1944, was called Ermolovsk, in 1944-1992 - Gantiadi (*Georg*. «Dawn»). Last name still exists in the informal use.

Adler

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 53 spelling variants. Including: laiazo 44, aiaco 24, aiaço 20, teiaso 18, aiaso 13, layazo 13, aiazo 6, lagaso 6, layaso 6, teyaso 6, teiasso 5, triasa 5, lagasso 4, laiaco 4, laŷco 4, triaso 4, laiaso 3, layasso 2, laŷso 2, agazo 1, agiaco 1, aiaççço 1, anacara 1, ayaco 1, ayaço 1, ayacom 1, ayaso 1, ayasso 1, ayazo 1, lacaso 1, laiaccio 1, laiaço 1, laiasa 1, laico 1, lairaca 1, larasa 1, larato 1, laxazo 1, layaro 1, layco 1, logasso 1, loiasso 1, loyaso 1, matimo 1, tayaso 1, temasa 1, tepasso 1, terasso 1, teyasso 1, teyazo 1, triaca 1, triassor 1, aiazo 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «laiazo» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «laiazo» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Francesco Ghisolfo, up to 1560, Italy, Venice. In the form of «aiaco» for the first time in this study found by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «lagasso» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 227 portolan charts from total 299 (75,9%). The index of variation 23,3%. The index of use 19,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place indicated by the estuary. On modern charts the estuary corresponds of mouth of the river Mzymta. There is a modern Adler. The modern settlement dates back to Russian strengthening of Holy Spirit, founded June 18, 1837, on a wide plain at the mouth of the river Mzymta, adjacent to the Abkhazian settlement Liesh, known since ancient times. In the XII c. there was a Genoese trading post. These lands are then included in the Signoria Sadzenian princely clan Aredba. Princes in the mouth of the river had a marina, through which traded with Turkey. On the origin of the name of toponym there are different opinions. Some researchers see in it the Turkic elements: art-lar (adi-lar) - «islanders». [79, c. 230] Another version says that Adler comes from distorted ethnonym Dzigetian kind Ared or Aredba. After the establishment of close relations of Turkish with the the tribe first brought them closer to their pronunciation, adding to the base Ared Turkic plural suffix -lar, which will result in Aredlar, which means Aredian; eventually turned into a placename Adler. The etymology of toponyms withdrawn from the Circassian Adler «khedelague» - «deadly way», associating with an onslaught of avarian in VI c. or the name of the leader of the Huns Attila [78, c. 66]. Harbor Artlar is mentioned at Evliya Çelebi in 1641 [55, p.16]. Harbor Artlar was on tribal land Art. Artlar means «wharf of Art». Translated from the Abkhazian art - «beyond», lar - Turkish plural ending. [56, c. 11]. After the expulsion of the Turks name was redone in the German style – Adler. By Shapsugian this area was called Arty k'uadz - «village communities of Art». On the other hand, folk etymological version of the name was in honor of Brig «Adler». Russian settlement appeared at the

fortress in 1869, Adler, in German means - eagle - a symbol of royal power in many Indo-European peoples, beginning with the Hittites.
On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318-1321, toponym «latazo», located far to the east, near the modern village Alakhadzy.

Khosta
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: costo 132, goto 25, gusto 23, gotto 8, gato 5, gasto 3, bipi 2, coso 2, costa 2, custo 2, gipi 2, gosto 2, guato 2, c[…]o 1, capo de farnaso 1, casto 1, castro 1, chasto 1, chosta 1, chosto 1, custa 1, g: gator 1, gepto 1, gusa 1, gustom 1, nisto 1, parma 1, roso 1, tosto 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «costo» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «costo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c.1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «goto» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «custa» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 228 portolan charts from total 299 (76,3%). The index of variation 12,8%. The index of use 58,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the mouth of the river. On modern charts this river corresponds the river Khosta. Khosta (*Abkh.* boar the river) - microdistrict in the Khosta district of Sochi, the Krasnodar Territory. Khosta is located on both banks of the river Khosta at its confluence with the Black Sea in the Bay of Tikhaya at Cape Vidny. Khosta known since the Middle Ages as possession of the Abkhazian princes Khamysh. In the XII c. on the site of modern Khosta was Genoese trading post. Permanently in Khosta live about 20,000 residents. It is believed that this place name origin of Abkhaz-Abaza: akhvasta «pasture place», khatsa – «at the foot of the mountain», khuasta – «bending of coast». For example, in Adyghe dictionary compiled by Mertukov [91], are meanings as «boar the river», «beautiful river», «beware the river». According to one version, Khosta - is the name of the gorgein which lived robber strikes fear in inhabitants of all neighborhoods of. Therefore, as stated in the legend, the gorge has been given the name of a warning - Khosta - meaning «beware the river». Modern regional specialists give other options: it can be Ubykh kho (khoa), «boar», sta – *abkh*. within the meaning the suffix «dale», «canyon»: «canyon of boar», «ford of boar», by Ubykh khasta «rich», «abundant», ie possible translation «rich, abundant (dale)». There are near the village of Khosta primitive people, one of the most famous archaeological sites - a fortress VIII-X c. in yew-boxwood grove. In the XVI c. in the whole Black Sea Coast begins its domination Turkey. In the second half of the XVI c. Caucasus entered into the sphere of Russian interests. The Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Persia (Iran) have sought to subjugate and destroy the local population (the Circassians (Adygian) and Ubykhs). Directly on the shores of the Black Sea in Khosta were known before the start XX c. and two medieval churches, but they finally destroyed the railroad builders. A long time ago, there lived Ubykhs warlike tribe, but after the Caucasian War Ubykhs moved to Turkey. Until the middle of XIX c. the village was called Khamysh. It is mentioned Turkish traveler Evliya Çelebi in 1641. [77]
On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466-1470, Petrus Roselli, 1468, is specified placename «costa Auogassia», however, it should be assumed that it is only a toponym

«costa», as on many charts, a little further from the coast, listed nationalities, who owned the land. Separately, on some maps was a placename on the coast (See Tsandripsh), and separately, on the same charts indicating nationality, the name of the region, a little further from the shore. In the this case, the designation of nationality, the name of the region, and not place name. Some cartographers do not burden themselves with knowledge of the area and copied from other portolan charts nationality, indicating them by mistake next to the toponyms. This applies not only «auogassia» (Abkhazia), but also other notations of nationalities along the coast.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 8

cicaba (**Kodori Cape**), marfitam (**River Kelasuri (port Marfitam)**), p. mengrelo (**River Kelasuri (port Mengrels)**), *sauastopoli* (**Sukhumi**), f. nicola (**Novyi Afon**), c. buxo (**Souk-Su Cape**), *pezonda* (**Pitsunda**), giro (**Bzyb**), s. sofia (**Alakhadzy**), cacari (**Gagra**), *auogassia* (**Tsandripsh**), laiazo (**Adler**), costo (**Khosta**).

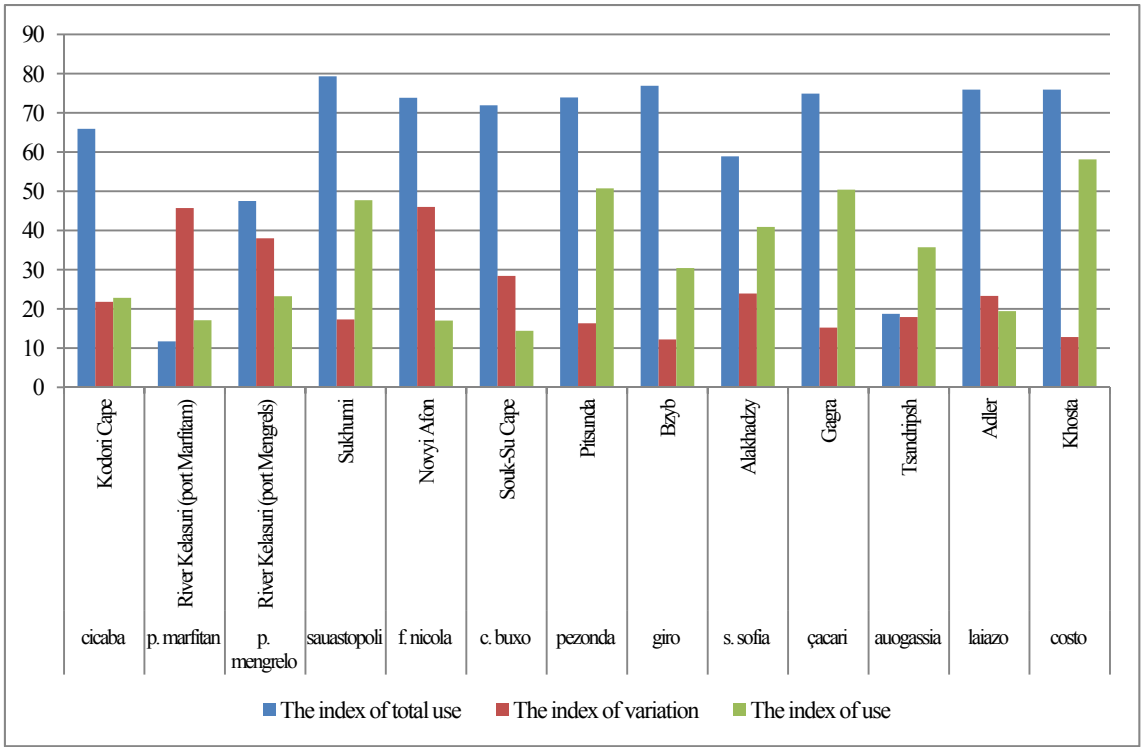

Fig. 8.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 8.

Part 9. From Sochi to Taman

Fig. 9.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, unknown, 1450 (1468-1482?)

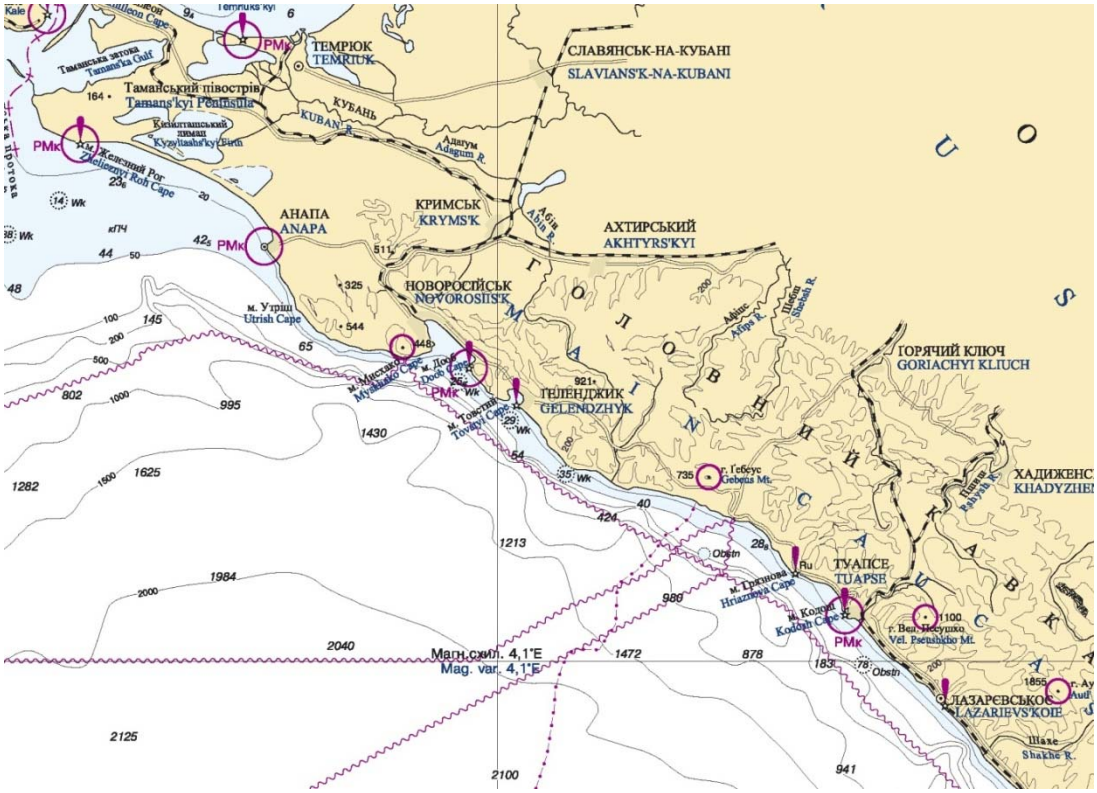

Fig. 9.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №9

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
1									mauarachia		tresnesia		matrega
2											tronien		
3	guba	sania		alba zeqa	p. de zurzuchi		maura zeqa		mauro lacho		trinixie	mapa	*matreca*
4	guba	alba zeqa		sania	p. d'zurzuchi		maura zeqa		m[auro lac]ho		trinisie	mapa	*matreca*
5	guba	alba zeqa		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zeqa		mauro lacho		trinissie	mapa	*matreca*
6	guba	alba zeqa		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zeqa		mauro laco		trinissie	mapa	*matreca*
7	guba	alba zeqa		porto d' zurzuchi	sania		maura zeqa		mauro laco		trinixie	mapa	*matrega*
8	gubari	alba zeqa		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zeqa		mauro laco		trinissie	mapa	*matreca*
9	guba	alba zeqa		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zeqa		mauro lacho		trinissie	mapa	*matreca*
10	guba	alba zequia		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zequia		mauro lacho		trinissie	mappa	*matrecha*
11	guba	alba zequia		sana	p. de zurzuch	sania	maura zequia		mauro laco		trinixie	mapa	*matreca*
12	guba	alba zequia		sania	p. d' zurzuchi		maura zequia		mauro lacho		trinisie	mapa	*matreca*
13	cuba		*zechia*	alba zechia	porto de susacho		maua zechia		mauo laco		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
14	cuba		*zechia*	alba zechia	porto de susaco		maua zechia		mauo lacho		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
15	cuba		*zechia*	alba zechia	porto de susacho		mauo zechia		mauo lacho		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
16													
17	cuba		alba zichia	zichia	porto de susacho		mauo zichia		mauo lacho	calolimeno	ternisie	mapa	*matrega*
18	cuba		*çequa*	albaçequa	porto d' susaco		[mauro]çequa		mau[o]laco		trinixie	mapa	*matrega*
19	cuba		*çequa*	albazaqua	porto çaqe		mau çaqua		maularaco		[tri]nixie	mapa	*matrega*
20	cuba			alba zechia	porto de susacho		maua zechia		maua lacho		trinisie	mapa	matrega
21	cuba		*zichia*	alba zichia	porto de susacho		maua zichia		mauo laco		trinissie	mapa	*matrega*
22	cuba			alba zichia	porto de susac[ho]		mau[a] zichia		mauo lachi		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
23	cuba		*zaqura* / cosir	aba zaqura	*porzo zorzuq*		mauro zaqura		*mauro laco*		mapa	ponta copera	*la matrega*
24	cuba		*zaquia*	alba zaquia	po. zorzuqui		mo. zaquia		mo. laco		trinixe	mapa	*matrega*
25	cuba			*alba zechia*	porto de susacho		maura zachia		mauro laco		trimisie	mapa	matrega
26	cuba			alba zechia	porto de susacho		maua […]		mauo lacho		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
27					aspra zepana				capo marubico		trenusse		gimta matia
28	c. cuba		*ziqua*	alba zichia	p. zorzuq		mauo çichia		mauo laco		trinixe	napa	*matrega*
29	cuba			alba zechia	porto d' susacho		mauo zechia		mauo lacho		trinissie	mapa	matrega
30	cauo cuba	sanna		alba zechia	porto de susacho	flume londia	maua zichia	coreto	*mauo lacho*	quisa / calo limena	trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
31	cuba			alba zacia	[…] sosaca		mabro zachia		mabro laco		trinise	mapa	*matriga*
32	cuba			alba zichia	porto d' susaco		maua zichia		mauo laco		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
33	cuba			alba zechia	porto de susacho		maua zechia		mauo lacho		trinissie	mapa	*matrega*
34	cuba		*zaquia*	alba zaquia	p. zorzique		mat zaquiai		manclaco		trinise		*matrega*
35									mo. laco		trinixe	mapa	*matrega*
36	cuba	*çana*		[alba çaqa]	?		?		[…] laco		[trin]ixe	mapa	*matrega*
37	cuba			alba zichia	p. de susaco		maua [sura]		mauo laco		trinissie	mapa	*matrega*
38	cauo de cuba	sanca		alba zichia	p. de suzacho	flome londia	mauro ziquia	coreto	*mano lach*	cololima	trinsie	mapa	*matrega*
39	cuba			alba çaqa	p. çorçuq		mauo çaqa		mauo laco		trimisse	mapa	*matrega*
40	cuba			alba zacia	p. di sosaco		mabro zacia		mabro la co		trimise	mapa	*matriga*
41	cubam			alba zichia	porto zorzichi	mauo potamo	mauo zichia		*mauro llaco*		trininxi	mapa / gauarnam	*matream*
42	chuba			chali zichia	porto de lacosi		mauo zichia		*mauo laco*	chalolimena / chisa	tenceni	mapa / cati / antoni	*matuga*
43	cuba			alba zesia	p. de susaco		maura zesia		mauro laco		tri nisie	mapa	matrega
44	cuba			[alba] zichia	p. de ssuxaco		mauo zichia		mauo laco	callollimena	ternixia	mapa / cuti / cuitani	*matrega*
45	cuba						malba za		maurolo	trinisie / mapa	trinico	mapa	matrega
46	cuba			alba	p. de susaco		maua zichia		mauo laco		trinicie	mapa	matregua
47	chuba			calb. zichia	p. de ssuxaco		mauo zichia		mauo laco	callollimena	ternixia	mapa / cuti / cuitani	*matrega*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
48	cuba			alba çaqa	p. çorçuq		mauo çaqa		mo laco		trimisse	mapa	*matrega*
49	cicaba			calb. zichia	p. de sussaco		manro zichia		*mauo laco*	callollimena / quisa	ternixia	mapa / cuitani	*matrega*
50	cuba		*çiquia*	alba çaqa	p. çorçuq		mo çaqa		mo. laco		trimese	mapa	*matrega*
51	cuba			alba zaqa	p. zurzu[…]		?		[mauo laco]		?	mapa	*matrega*
52	c. cuba	sanna		alba ziquia	p. susaco	flu londino	maua ziquia	coreto	*mauo lloco*	calolimea	trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
53	cuba			cal[b]. çichia	p. de sussaca		maura cichia		*mauro laco*	callollimca / qssa	ternisia	mapa / cuitani	*matrega*
54	cauo de cuba	sanna		[…]quia	[…] susaco	[flum] londina	[m]aua ziquia	coreto	*mau laqa*	calolimeno	trinisie	mapa	*ma[…]*
55	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	ffluñe londina	maura zena	coreto	*mauro laco*	calolimeň	?	? / cuitani	
56	cupa			alba zizia	ponta susaco		mana zizia		mano laco		trinixia	mapa	*matresa*
57	c.de cubba	sanna	çicchia	alba çichia	p. susacco	f. londia	maura çichia	coreta	mauro laco	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	matriga
58	cauo de cuba	sanna		[alba] zichia	p. de susaco	flume londia	maura zichia		*mauo laco*	[calolimeno]	?	[mapa]	*matrega*
59	cauo cuba	samia		alba zesia	p. susach	fl[um] londina	mara siçia	coreto	*mauro laqo*	calolimca	tinicie	mapa	*mandraqua*
60	cuba			alba caquia	po. corçuqui		mo caquia		*mo. laco*		trinixe	papa	*matrega*
61	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	flũme londina	maura zichia	coreto	*mauro loco*	calolimene	tnicie	maῆ	
62	cauo de cuba	sanna	alba çichia	*çichia*	p. de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	choreta	*mauro laco*	calolimiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
63	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	flũme londiñ	maura zichia	coreto	*mauro laco*	caloli	tnicie	maῆ	
64	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	coreta	*mauro laco*	calolimiona	trinica	mapa	*matriga*
65	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	flũme londina	mau zichi[a]	coreto	*mauro laco*	calolimene	?	maῆ	
66	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	fluñe londina	maura zichia	coreto	*mauro laco*	calolime	nine	maῆ	
67	cauo de cuba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia / lauaso	porto de susaco	fiume londia	maura çichia	coreca	*mauro lacho*	calolimeã	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
68	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	choreta	*mauro laco*	calolimena	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
69	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	coreta	*mauro laco*	calolimiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
70	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	alba çichia	coreca	*mauro laco*	calo limiõa	trinici	mapa	*matriga*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
71	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de susacho	flume londia	maura çichia	coreca	*mauro laco*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
72	cauo de cuba	sanna	*çichia*	?	[…] de susaco	flum̃e londina	maura […]	coreto	*mauro laco*	calolime	?	map̃	?
73	cauo de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	corecha	*mauro lacho*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
74	cauo de chuba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	choreca	*mauro lacho*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*maga*
75	cauo de chubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de susacho	flume londia	maura çichia	choreta	*mauro laco*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
76													
77	cauo de chubba	sanna	*zichia*	malba zichia	porto de susacho	flume londia	maura	choreca	*mauro laco*	chalo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
78	cauo de cubba	sanna	*zichia*	alba zichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	maura zichia	corecha	*mauro laco*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
79	cauo de chuba	sanna	*zichia*	alba zichia	p. de susacho	fiume londia	maura zichia	corecha	*mauo laco*	calo limiõa	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
80	cauo de cubba	sanna	*zichia*	alba zichia	p. de susacho	fiume londia	maura çichia	choreca	*mauro lacho*	calo limena	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
81	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zena	p. de susaco	flume lond[in]a	maura [z]ena	coreto	*mauro loco*	calo limena	?	map	
82	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zichia	porto de susaco	flume londia	maura zichia	coreto	mauro laco	calolimona	trinisia	mapa	*matri[g]a*
83	capo de cuba	sanna		alba cecia	porto de susacho	flumem londinia	maura zicia	coreto	*manro lore*	calolimẽ	trinisie		
84													
85	capo di cuba	sanna	*chia*	alba zachia	porto de susacho	flume londia	maucha zichi	chorette	*manrolaco*	callolimoni	trinicha	map	*matrega*
86	capo de cuba	sanna	alba zachia	*zichia*	porto de susacho	flume londia	maucha zichi	chorette	*mauo laco*	callolimene	trinica	map	*matrega*
87	chuba		*zaquia*	alba chaquia	porto zorzuqui		mo zaquie		mollico		tremixe	mappa	la matreca
88	chuba		*zaquia*	alba caquia	porto zorzuqui		mo zaquia		molico		tremixe	mapa	lamategra
89	caba		*zaquia*	casal zichia	porto de sutico				*mauro lico*	callo limen	trimixia	mapa	nixi / carmai
90	costo	sauna	cichia	alba cichia	p. de susacho		maura cichia		*mauro laco*		trinici	mapa	*matriga*
91	cauo de cuba	sanna		alba zichia	p. de susaco		maua zichia		*mauo laco*	calo limena		mapa	*matrega*
92	*c. de cuba*	sama	*albarzetia*	albarzertia	p. de sasato	flu bomdina	*maura zicia*	coreto	loco / *mauro*	cololem	nine	*mapar* / mapar	

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
93	c. de cubba	sanna	zichia	alba çichia	porto de susacco	flume londia	maura zichia	coreto	mauro laco	calolimiona	trinici	mapa	matriga
94									*mauro loco*	calo limena	?	maɲ	?
95	cuba		zaqura	abazaqura	*portu zorzuq*	casine	*mauro zazaqura*		*mauro laco*	trinexie	mapa	punta cupera	*la matrega*
96	cuba			alba zechia	p. de susacho		maura zechia		*mauro lacho*		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
97	coba		*zeqa*	alba zaqa	p. zorziq		mar zaqa		mauo laco		trinise	mapa	*matrega*
98	cuba		*zeqa*	alba zaqa	p. zorzuq		mauo zaqa		mauo laco		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
99	cuba		*auogaxia*	arba zechia	susaco		maura zechia	coreto	*mauro laco*	?	?	mapa	*matrega*
100	cuba		*çaquia*	alba caquia	porto çorçuquy		mo çaquia		mo. laco		trinixe	mapa	*lamatrega*
101	coba		*zeqa*	alba zaqa	p. zorzuq		mauo zaqa		mauo laco		trinisie	mapa	*matrega*
102	criba		*çaquia*	alba caquia	p. çorçuqui		*mo. çaquia*		mo. laco		trenise	mapa	*lamatrega*
103	*auogasia*	cauo de cuba / sanna	*cichia*	alba zachia	poto de susacho	fiume londie	maura zichia	choreta	*manro laco*	calolimona	trinice	map	*matriga*
104	cuba			calf. zichia	p. de ssussaco		mauo zichia		mauo laco	callollimena / quissa	ternessia	mapa / cuti / cuitani	*matrega*
105				alba zechia	porto de susaco		maura zichia		*mauo laco*		trinisie	mapa	*[matreca]*
106	cuba		*zichia*	abaza	p. de suzaco		maua zichia		mauo laco		trinisie	mapa	*matreg[a]*
107	cauo de cuba	samia		alba zechia	p. de susaco	flume de londina	maura zichia	coreto	*[mauro la]co*	calo limen	tinac	maɲ	
108												pona comisa	*matrega*
109													
110						fiume lõdiñ	maur […]	coreto	*mauro loco*	calo limeñ	tinac	maɲ	
111	cupa			alba zichia / lecastuche	portta susaco		mana zichia		man cholobio		ttinisia	mapa	maltiesa
112	cano cuba			albazechia	p. sussaco	londia	maua zechia		*mauo llaco*	calomino		mapa	m[atre]ga
113	cauo de […]	sanna	*çichi*	alba çichia	porto de susacho	fiume londia	[maua çichia]	chore[c]a	*mauro laco*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
114	cuba		*auoguxia*	abaçaqa	po. çençuqui		mauro çaqa		*manro laco*		trinixe	mapa	*matrega*
115	cauo de cuba	fanna	*cichia*	alba zachia	portto de susacho	fiume londia	maucha zichi	chorette	*manro laco*	calolimone	trinicha	map	*matriga*
116	gusto	cuba	*çaquia*	albaçaquia	porto çorçuqui		mauro çaquia		mauro laco		trinixe	mappa	*mattega*
117	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	coreto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene		mapa	*matrega*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
118	cuba		*çaquia*	porto d[elb]uquia	porto çurçqui		mauro çaquia		mauro laco		trinixe	mapa	*matrega*
119	c. de coboi	sanna			*?*	fluz londina	?						
120	caba cuiboy	sa[um]a		*alba zequia*		fluz londina	man cazu		*maura locho*	calalim		map	
121	cauo de cuba	sanna		albazezia	po. de susaco	flum lõdina	mauro zicia	goreto	*mauro loco*	calolimena	[tinice]	mañ	matruga
122	c. de cuba	sanna		albazechia	p. de susaco	ff. londia	maura zechia	coreto	*mauro laco*	calo limen	triuisie		matrega
123	*cabo dalbe*	gana			p. de susocos	flumen landina	maura iachia	goreto	*mauro loco*				
124	c. de cuba	sanna		albasechia	p. declisacho	f. londia	maura sechia	coreto	*nafilaco*				*matrega*
125	c. de cubba	sanna	*cichia*	alba çichia	p. de susaco	flume londia	maura çichia	coreta	*mauro laco*	calo limiona	trinici	mapa	*matrica*
126	c. di cuba			?	p. de susaco	flumi lodina	maura zichia	coreto	*manra loco*	calolim	*nisoi*	mapa	
127	*c. de cuba*	sanna	*albaiachia*	p. de susaco	flumẽ londina	*albaiachia*	mauralachia	gorreto	*mauro loco*	calolime	terma	mopa	
128	c. cuboy	sarnia		alba zequia	p. sacho	fluz londia	mauroz cha	ccairo	*mauri locho*	calalmia	termine	mup	*madaq̃*
129	c. de cuba		*cichia*		p. sosaco	flume lodino	mauro cichia	*coret* / coreto	*mauro laco*	manro loca	calolimi	mapa	
130	c. de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çicchia	porto de susacco	fiume londia	maura çichia	choreta	*mauro laco*	calolimiona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
131	[…] decuba			alba [netza]	p. sosaco	fiumi londina	maura [cietza]	coreto	*mauro loco*	alolimi	niscy	amapa	
132													
133	cauo de cuba	sanna	*çichia*	alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. londina	mauro zichia	cor[repto]	*mao lochao*	callo limen	tinisse	mapa	*matrega*
134	c. de [cuboy]	sanna		[…]chia	p. de susaco	flume londia	mauro[…]	coreto	*mauro loco*	caloli[…]	?	mapa	
135		sanna		alba run	p. de sosaco	flumadina	mauro[…]	coreto	*maura laco*	calo limena		mañ	*mandraca*
136	cauo de cuba	sana		alba tihia		f. londia	maura zichia	?	lago	callolumona	trinicia	[m]apo	
137									*mauriloco*				
138	?	[sanna]		alba sequia	p. de sus[aco]		maur[o] zi[ch...]	[coreto]	calolime[n]	*mauri locho*	trinisi	mapa	*madaq*
139	c. di coba				p. sosaco	flumi londina	mauro [z]icha	coreto	mauro loca	calolim	nisey	c: mapa	
140	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	flumen londia	mau zechia	coreto	*mau lacho*	calolimeno	rossa		*matrega*
141	c. de cuba			alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. londina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo lime	*mao loco*	trinise	mapa	*martega*
142	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. londina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo lime	*mao locho*	trinise	mapa	*martega*
143	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	coreto	*mauo laco*	calolimena	trinisie		*matrega*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
144	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	flumẽ londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo laco*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
145													
146	c. de cuba	sanna	*cichia*	alba çichia	p. de susacco	flume londia	maura çichia	coreca	*mauro lacho*	calolimona	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
147	c. de cubba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de sussacho	f. londia	maura cichia	chorecha	*mauro laco*	calolimena	trinici	mapa	*matrica*
148	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
149	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
150	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maura zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
151	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo laco*	calolimene	trinisie		*matega*
152	cabo amboi	sanina		alba seqilla	port sacho	*ffluz llomdma*	mancazu	carlo	manx	calam	*tornine*		*rio*
153	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
154	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	flumẽ londia	maua zechia	locoreto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
155	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	*p. de susaco*	*f. londia*	maua zechia	correta	*mauo laco*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
156	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo laco*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
157	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maura zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
158	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	coretto	*mauo laci*	calolimene	trinisie		*matega*
159	cabos emboi	souna		*alba zequia*	pta sacho	flluz lodina	man cazu	carto	*mauro locho*	colla			male
160								core[to]	callolime	*[mao lacho]*	[trinise]		*[martega]*
161	cabo beriboi			*albab eqnia*		fflno londina	marni cazu	lanchocarlo	*manra*		tarni	map	
162		sanina		alba zaqua	caza		maur	carlo	cocho	cotta		ma	*po*
163	c. de cuba	sanna	alba zechia	alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo laco*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
164	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	mau[a] zechia	[correto]	*mauo laco*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
165													*mandraca*
166	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p. de susacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coreza	*mauro laco*	p. calolimera	trinica	mapa	*mandraca*
167											trini[…]	mapa	*matriga*
168	g: coba	çana	alba çichia	çichia	po susacho	ffiume londia	maura çichia	g: coresta	*mauro laco*	culolimĩca	triniço	mapa	*matriga*
169	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
170	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	mauro lacho	calolimene	trinisie		matrega
171	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
172	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maura zechia	correto		calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
173	c. de cuba	sanna	*çichia*	alba çichia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maura çichia	coreta	*mauro lago*	calolime	trinici	mapa	*matriga*
174	cabos emboy	sauna		*alba zequia*		fluz lõdina	macazu	cartho	*mama locho*	calal	*tor*		matrega
175	c. cuboy	sarnia		albasequia	p.saco	fluz lodina	mauo zicha	c. cauo	*mauri loco*	calal[mia]	termine	mapa	*madaq*
176	*cuboi*	faroma		alba zaryera	plafio	fluza longa	mano zico	crera	*ma lico*	ramina		miaca	*madaque*
177	cuba	alba cequa		sania	portto de zurzuch		mauro zeqa		mauro lacho		trinisie	mapa	*matrecha*
178	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichea	p. de cucacho / ~~alba zichea~~	f. lõdar	maura zech	coreca	*mauro laco*	p. caloli mera	trinica	mapa	*matriga*
179	*c. de cuba*			alba zichia	p. de cucac				*?*	p. palolimira		mapa	*matriga*
180	c. cuboy	sarnia		albase[na]	p. sacho	luzlondina	maura sica	corso	*mauri loco*	calalim	trinice		*madaq̃*
181	c. cuboy	sarnia		albasequia	p.saco	luzlondina	maurasica	corso	*mauri locho*	calalinia	finian		madaq
182	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maura zechia	correto	*mauro laco*	calolimene	trinisie		*matrega*
183	emboi / caba	sauna		*alua sequia*		flui lõdima	maruia		mauralcho		alili		
184	c. di cuba	samia		alba zechia	*p. di susaco*	flondia	maua sequi	coreto	*mauo lac*	calolimen	triuisic		martega
185	cabosãdoi			*albazeqia*		flus lõdina	nasqazo	caita	*mamaloqo*	cal			
186	g: coba	çana	alba çichia	*çichia*	p. susaco	londia	maura çichia	coresta	*manro laco*		triniço	mapa	*matriga*
187	c. de cuba	sana		alba zechia	p. de susacho	f. [lo]ndia	maura zichia	coreca	mauro laco	p. caloli mera	trinica	mapa	matriga
188	c. de coba	sanna		alba zichia		f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo limen	*mao locho*	timise	mapa	*martega*
189	c. de coba	sanna		alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo limen	*mao locho*	timise	mapa	*martega*
190	c. de coba	sanna		alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo limen	*mao lacho*	timise	mapa	*matrega*
191	c. de coba	sanna		alba zichia	p. de susaco	f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	callo limen	*mao locho*	timisse	mapa	*martega*
192	c. cuboy	surnia		albasequia	p.saco	fluz londina	maurasica	c. corso	*mauri locho*	calalmi			*madaq̃*
193	c. cuboy	surnia		albazequia	p. saco	fluz londina	maurasica	c. corso	*mauri locho*	calalmi			*madaq̃*
194	g: de coba	çana	alba çichia	*çichia*	po: de susacho	fiome londia	maura çichia	g: coresta	*mauro laco*	calolimioã	triniço	mapa	*matriga*
195	c. coba		alba çichia	*çichia*	p. de susaco	fiome londia	maura çichia	c: coresta	*mauro laco*		triniço	mapa	*matriga*
196	c. de cuba	?		*?*	p. de susaco	?	?	?	*mauro [...]*	?	?	mapa	*matriga*
197	ccuboi	surnia		alba sequa	p. saco	fluz lond	maura	caro	*mauri loco*			niup	*madaq̃*
198	c: cuboi	sarnia		alba sequia	p. saco	f: londina	maura sica	c: corsa	*mauri lucho*	calamia	?		*mandaqui*
199	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p. de suzacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coresa	mauro laco	p. catolimera	trinica	mapa	matriga
200	c. cuboi	surnia		alba sequa	p. saco	f. londina	maura zica	c: caro	*mauri loco*		termine	niup	*madaq̃*
201	cauaembro			*alazeqia*	pratacho	trus londina		cortos					*lloelho*
202	c. cuboy	sarnia		*alba sequia*		flum lodina	maura zica	carso	*maur[i] loco*	calalm	[tr]inic	?	*madaque*
203	c. de cuba	sarnia	*zichia*	alba sasio	p. de susaco	flor londina	maura zica	coresa	*mauroi luco*	caloliman	trinica		*matriga*
204													

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
205													
206	c. cuboi	surnia		alba sequa	p. saco	f. londina	maura zica	c: caro	*mauri loco*	calalmia	termine	niup	*madaq̃*
207	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p: de susacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coreza	mauro laco	p. calolimera	trinica	mapa	ma[nd]raca
208	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p: de susacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coreza	*mauro laco*	p. calolimera	trinica	mapa	*mandraca*
209	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p. de suzacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coresa	mauro laco	p. catolimera	trinica	mapa	matriga
210	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p. de suzacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coresa	mauro laco	p. catolimera	trinica	mapa	matriga
211					p. de susaco	f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	calo limini	*mao loco*	timise	mapa	*martega*
212	cauaembro			allazeqia	pratacho	frus londina		*cartos*					cori
213	c. de coba	sana		alba zachia	p. de susaco	fiome landina	maura zichia	carto	calamie	mao loco	timise	mapa	
214	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	p: de susacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coreza	*mauro laco*	p. calolimera	trinica	mapa	*mandraca*
215	c. cuboi			alba sequia	p. saco	f. loudina	maura sica	c. corsso	*mauri lucho*	patania	fimia		*madaqui*
216	cauaembor			*alazeqia*		fluz londino		cartes					*lloelho*
217	c. cuboi	surnia		alba sequa	p. saco	f. londina	maura zica	c: caro	*mauri locho*		termine	niup	*madaq̃*
218	cauaembor			*alla zequia*	prataxo	frus lomdina		cartos					cori
219	c. cuboi	sarnia		alba sequia	p. saca	rio londina	maura sica	c. corsa	*mauri loqui*	calalmia	fimen		
220	c. cuboy	surnia		alba zequia	p. saco	f. londina	maura zica	c: caro	*mauri locho*	calalmia	termine	niup	*madaq̃*
221	c. cuboy	surnia		alba zequia	p. saco	f. londina	maura zica	caro	*manri locho*	calalmia	termine	niup	*maiqã*
222	cheba	[z]ana		*cichia*	po susacho	fiume londia	maura cilgia	canocrata	*maurola*	calolimio	triniso	mapa	*motugua*
223	c. cuboy	sarnia		alba zequia	p. saca	f. londina	maura zica	c. coro	*mauri locho*	calalmia	termine	niup	*madaq̃*
224				alba zequia	?	?	mauro s[…]		?				?
225	c. cuboy	sarnia		alba zequia	p. sacho	fluz londina	maura zicha	c. carca	*mauri locho*	calalmia	termine	niup	*madaq̃*
226				*cichia*		f. londia	maura	cauocora	*maurola*		triniso	manpa	*marigna*
227	c: cuboi	plaia / sarnia		alba sequia	p: mosusaco	f: londina	mauro sica	c: carso	*mauri lucho*	calamia	fimen		*mandequi*
228	c. cuboy	surnia		alba zequia	p. saco	f: londina	maura zica	[c: caro]	*mauri locho*	calalmia	termine		*madaq̃*
229	c: di cuba	suna		alba çachia	p: di susachi	f: londina	maura zica	c: caro	*mauri loco*	calalmia	termine	niup	*matriga*
230													
231	c: cuboi	sarnia		?	p. saco	rio[lon]dina	mauro sica	?	*mauri lucho*	calalmi[a]	?	?	*mandaq̃*
232	c: di coba	sanna		albasinca	p. de susaco	f: londina	mauro cinca	coreto	cololime	*mauro loca*	tamisa	mapa	*martiga*
233	c: di coba	sana		albasinca	p. susaco	londina f.	mauro cinca	coreto	cololime	*mauro loca*	tamisi	mapa	*martiga*
234	c: cuboi	sarnia		albasechia	p. massasaco	f: londina	maura sico	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		*mandechi*
235	c: cuboi			albasechia	p: masasaco	f: londina	maurasica	c: carso	*mauri luco*	calami	fimen		*mandechi*
236				alba sequia	p. sacho	f: londina	maura zicha	c. caraus	mauri lucho	calalmia	s:fimen	mapa	
237	c: cuboi	faramia		alba sequia	p. saco	flu' londina	[maur]azico	c: caraur	*mauri luca*	calalmia	s:fimen	mapa	*mandaqui*
238	c: cuboi	sarnia		alba sechia	p. masasaco	f: londina	maura sica	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		*mandechi*

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
239	c: cuboi	sarnia		alba sechia	p. massasaco	f: londina	maura sico	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		*mandechi*
240				?	p.[…]	[…]londina	[maurazico]	[c: caraus]	*mauri […]*	calalmia	s:fimen	mapa	*mandaqui*
241	c: cuba	sarnia		albasehia	p: masasocco	f: londina	maurasica	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		
242	c: cuboi	sarnia		albasehia	p: massasacco	f: londina	maurasica	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		
243	c: cuboy	faramia		alba sequia	p. faco	flu' londina	maurazico	c: caraus		calalmia	s:fimen	mapa	
244													
245	c: cuboy	sarmia		alba sequia	p. sacho	flu' londina	mama zicha	c: caraus	*mauri lucho*	calalmia	s: fimen	mapa	*mandequi*
246	cauo de cuba	sana		alba sequia	p. de susacho		maura sicho	coreto	calolimen	*mauri locho*	tinisi	mapa	*martega*
247	c: cuboi	sarnia		alba sequia	p: mosasaco	f: londina	maura sica	c: carso	*mauri lucho*	calami	fimen		*mandequi*
248		s. […]		albaria	p. nastasi		marca		*mauro lucco*		?		*mada[…]*
249	c: ceboi	sarnia		albasiqua	p: massasoco	f: londina	maurasiua	c: carso	*maura siqua*	calamia	fimen		*marisagu*
250	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	corecto	*mauo lacho*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
251	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto	*mauo lacho*	calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
252	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. londia	maua zechia	correto		calolimeno	trinisie		*matrega*
253	c. di cuba				p. sosaco	flumi londina	mauro cicha	coreto	mauro loco	calolim	nisey	mapa	
254	c. di cuba	samia		*alba sehia*	p. di susaco	flondia	maua sequi	coreto	mauo laco	*calolimem*	triuisic		matriga
255	c. di cuba	samia		*alba sequia*	p. di susaco	fi londra	mauo sechi	*cacora*	mauo laca	calolime	triuisit		matriga
256													
257		*cupata*		miniata	prusali	caruosa	minorinda	auosa	*mauro*		purma		consota
258	c: cuboi	surnia			p. saco	fluz londina			*mauri locho*	calalmia		niup	*mandaq̃*
259	c. de coba	sanna		arba zichia	p. de s[o]sacho	f. laudina	mauro zichia	coreto	callolimen	*mao locho*	tinise	mapa	*matrica*
260	?												
261	c. de cuba	sanna		alba zechia	p. de susaco	f. lond[in]a	[m]aua zechia	coreto	*mauo laco*	calolimen	trini[…]		*matrega*
262													
263	*c. de cuba*			albazichia	p: de suzaro		maura zichia		*mauro laca*	catolimera			
264	c: cubai			albaesia	p: masasaco	londina	masasica		*lucco*	calamia	fiume		*mandaesia*
265	c: cuboi	sarnia		albasehia	p: masasaco	f: londina	maura sica	c: carso	*mauri lucco*	calamia	fimen		*mandechi*
266	c: cuboi	?		?		?	?	?	*maura lacho*	?			*mand[…]*
267	?	?		?	?	?	?	?	*mauri lucco*	[…]mia	fimen		*mandechi*
268													
269													
270						f: londina	maurasi	c:caso		calam	fimen		
271													
272													

No	Sochi	River Shakhe	*Zihiya*	*Lazarevskoye*	Tuapse	Vulan River	Pshada River	Idokopas Cape	Gelendzhik Bay	Tsemes Bay	Utrish Cape	Anapa	Taman
273													
274													
275													
276	c. de cuba				s: maura		maura zicha		*mauri loco*				mandaeri
277						f: londina	maura	[carso]	*maura lucco*	calamia	fimen		*mandaesi*
278	c. di coba	sanna		albaci	di su[…]aco	londina	maurocinea	corosto	colofi[...]	*mauro loca*	fami[…]	mapa	*martaga*
279	c: de cubay	*surnia*			p: de susacho	r: londino		coreto					
280													
281													
282	*c. de cuba*			ayazo	costo	fiuna	saline	*mauri lacho*	maura zichia	catolima			
283													
284													
285													
286													
287					masascoco	f: londina	mangarasi	c.carso	*maura lucco*	calamia	plaia	fimen	*camanio*
288													
289													
290													
291									*maura lucco*	calamia	fiume		*mandaesi*
292													
293													
294													
295													
296													
297	c: cuboi	surmia		alba sequia	p. saco	f. lumbina	maura zica	c. caro	mauri lacho	catalnia	termine	niup	madaq̃
298	c: cuboi	sarnia		alba secchia	port massa sacco	f. londina	c: carso	maura sita	mauri lucco	calamia	fimen		
299	c. de cuba	sana		alba zichia	po. susacho	f. londra	maura zichia	coresa	mauro laco	po. catolimera	triuica	mapa	matriga

Sochi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 49 spelling variants. Including: c. de cuba 51, cuba 42, cauo de cuba 20, c. cuboi 18, c. cuboy 14, cauo de cubba 9, guba 9, c. de coba 6, c. di cuba 6, c. de cubba 5, c. di coba 4, caua embro 4, chuba 4, c. cuba 3, c. cuboi 2, capo de cuba 2, cauo cuba 2, cauo de chuba 2, cauo de chubba 2, coba 2, cupa 2, g. coba 2, […] decuba 1, c. ceboi 1, c. coba 1, c. cubai 1, c. de coboi 1, c. de cubay 1, c. de cuboy 1, caba 1, caba cuiboy 1, cabo amboi 1, cabo beriboi 1, cabo dalbe 1, cabo sãdoi 1, cabos emboi 1, cabos emboy 1, cano cuba 1, capo di cuba 1, cauo de […] 1, ccuboi 1, cheba 1, cicaba 1, criba 1, cubam 1, cuboi 1, emboi / caba 1, g. de coba 1, guba / gubari 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «guba» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «c. de cuba» for the first time in this study found by Domenech Arnaldus, 1486, Majorca (Naples), for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «cuba» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «c. de cuba» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (80, 6%). The index of variation 20, 3%. The index of use 21, 2%.

Description.

On the all portolan charts this place name denotes a large cape. At the same time a cape on many portolan charts shown as arrows, that is, on the sides of a large cape has another two, and all three of them constitute an arrow jutting out into the sea. On modern maps possible to determine this picture. This is cape, where the mouth of the river Sochi and two cape - east cape Vidny, and from the west cape Uch-Dere. [137; 173] According to Arrian is Nesis, where stands out Herculean Cape.

On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa, 1480, 1490 the place name «cauo de cubba» is located in Khosta, and in the vicinity of Cape Vidny located placename «fiume londia», after it is placename «costo». Place names have been reversed.

River Shakhe

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 26 spelling variants. Including: sanna 76, sarnia 20, sana 15, surnia 11, sania 10, samia 5, sanna 4, çana 3, sauna 3, faramia 2, sanina 2, cupata 1, fanna 1, faroma 1, gana 1, plaia / sarnia 1, s. […] 1, sama 1, sanca 1, sanna / auogasia 1, sarmia 1, sauma 1, souna 1, suna 1, surmia 1, zana 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «sania» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «sanna» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «sarnia» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «surnia» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 Total set of 169 portolan charts from total 299 (56,5%). The index of variation 15,4%. The index of use 45,0%.

Description.

Many portolan charts in this place indicated estuary. On modern charts this river meets the River Shakhe. Many portolan charts used or «sania», or «zichia», but some use both right place name to designate one area, such as «sanna çichia» by Grazioso Benincasa. Shakhe - river in the Lazarev district of Sochi, Krasnodar Krai, Russia. The second longest in the city after the Mzymta. Known since late antiquity as Aheunta River, where the border between the tribes Zikhs and Sanigs. The names of these tribes and

pass toponyms. In ancient and more recent times it was navigable. In ancient Greek written sources mentioned under the name Aheunta. The Turks called it Subashi or Subesh. Along the River Shakhe ran Abaza road connecting the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus with the lands per main Caucasian ridge. From the River Aheunta to the river Abask lived Sanigs, ie east of the River Aheunta. According to Arrian distance between these rivers was 330 stadia (52 km). In VI c. was still alive the memory of the times when Sanigs occupied a large area from Sebastopolis to Pitiunt. [33]
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, after Cape Vidny designated place name «sania» (whith out designate the river mouth), although in all other studied charts of this author this placename indicated west of the mouth of the river «alba zega» (modern river Shakhe), besides the chart by 1320-1321, where the place-name indicated to the west and the river Shakhe and «porto d'zurzuchi» (modern Tuapse). On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa, 1467 (kept in France) and 1470, indicated placename «sanna çichia», although on his own chart by 1474 seen that the second word «zichia» indicated separately, even highlighted in red ink, and points to living here nationality or place name, too on the unsigned chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, end of XV c. (kept in France), however, there is indicated placename «fanna», mistake of cartographer, and at this chart seen that the cartographer does not understand the meaning of these words, because continue, after the «cichia», wrote «alba zachia», and even further «maucha zichi». On the unsigned chart of the 1558 two place names indicated the mouth of the river: from the east coast indicated placename «alba cequa», and from the west «sania». On the chart by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587 estuary indicated of toponym «plaia», further to the west is indicated bay «sarnia». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Martines, Joan, 1587 toponym «suna» represents together with the toponym «c: di cuba» Cape Vidny, although on the chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from the same Atlas and on the other charts by Martines given toponym «surnia» and it indicated the space to the west of the River Shakhe. On the charts by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592, 1598 indicated placename «faramia», which indicates a bay west of the River Shakhe. On the unsigned charts of the Black Sea (perhaps by Millo Antonio) second half of XVI c. (kept in Italy) in this area painted many estuaries and bays, which are little correspond to the real picture on the other portolan charts and modern charts, including place names that are completely unlike any other portolan charts. This pattern is observed on the same chart and on the south coast of the Black Sea (See Appendix II).

Lazarevskoye

Toponimic analysis:

In this area on the many portolan charts indicated two toponym. One of them, namely, the type of «zichia», usually highlighted in red and will most likely refers to name of area - indicates the area of distribution nationality Zikhs. A second the type of toponym «alba zechia» refers to the designation of settlements. Therefore, the *Toponimic analysis* is made for each place name alone.

Zihiya

The total of 20 spelling variants. Including: çichia 19, zichia 11, cichia 7, zaquia 5, çaquia 4, zechia 3, zeqa 3, çequa 2, alba zechia 1, albarzetia 1, auogaxia 1, auoguxia 1, çana 1, chia 1, çicchia 1, çichi 1, çiquia 1, zaqura 1, zaqura / cosir 1, ziqua 1.
It was first designated as «zechia» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «çichia» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa,

1463, Italy, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1565, Italy, Venice. In the form of «zichia» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo») 1351, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «cichia» set by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. Total set of 66 portolan charts from total 299 (22,1%). The index of variation 30,3%. The index of use 28,8%.

Lazarevskoye

The total of 70 spelling variants. Including: albazechia 41, albazichia 32, albaçichia 20, albasequia 17, albazequia 14, albazeqa 7, albazena 6, albasechia 5, albazachia 5, albaçaqa 4, albacaquia 4, albasehia 4, albasequa 4, albazaqa 4, abazaqura 2, alazeqia 2, albasinca 2, albazacia 2, albazaqua 2, albazaquia 2, albazesia 2, calb. zichia 2, […]chia 1, […]quia 1, abaçaqa 1, abaza 1, alba 1, albabeqnia 1, albaçachia 1, albaçaquia 1, albacecia 1, albacequa 1, albaçequa 1, albachaquia 1, albaci 1, albaçicchia 1, albacichia 1, albaçichia / lauaso 1, albaesia 1, albaiachia 1, albanetza 1, albaria 1, albarun 1, albarzertia 1, albasasio 1, albasecchia 1, albasena 1, albaseqilla 1, albasiqua 1, albatihia 1, albazaryera 1, albazeqia 1, albazezia 1, albazichea 1, albazichia / lecastuche 1, albaziquia 1, albazizia 1, alla zequia 1, allazeqia 1, aluasequia 1, arbazechia 1, arbazichia 1, ayazo 1, calb. çichia 1, calf. zichia 1, casalzichia 1, chalizichia 1, malbazichia 1, miniata 1, porto delbuquia 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «alba zeqa» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «alba zechia» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, c. 1561, Portugal. In the form of «alba zichia» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo») 1351, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «ayazo» set by Teixeira Albernaz, João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 238 portolan charts from total 299 (79, 6%). The index of variation 29, 4%. The index of use 17, 2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the area west of the river Shakhe. According to Brun, toponyms White Zihiya and Black Zihiya show the boundaries of the area dispersal of the black Zikhs (Circassians), ie Zikhs, Tatar khans subservient and differs by Brun from the white Zikhs (Alba Zichia), which, in his opinion, lived to the south, near Tuapse. Zikhi, Zigi, Ziki, Chigi, Chiki (*old-Greek:* Ζυγοί, *Georg*. Dziki) - Greek and Latin name for Adygs-Abhazyan tribal associations in the northwest Caucasus, used from the period of classical antiquity to the late Middle Ages. Zikhs were located in the coastal upland areas of modern Novorossiysk to Gagra. The first mention of the name of the tribes Zikhs left Strabo in the I century BC in his work «Geography» [109, XI], The last mention of this name refers to XV c. Who lived in the Caucasus in the XV c. Genoese George Interiano wrote in his memoirs that «Zikhs» they call on the Greek and Latin languages, Tatars and Turks call them «Cherkasy», and in their own dialect, they are called «Adygs». In XVI c. Sigismund von Herberstein, paying tribute to the old tradition calls this nation «ciki», however, the parallel is already using the new name - «Chercasy piatygorsky (Cherkasy of Pyatigorsk)». [104, c.181] (See also Part 21)

On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» XlV c. (1384-1410) in the area, after the cape «cuba» specifies two estuaries and between them the Cape, namely: the first estuary «zaquria», Cape «cosir» and second the estuary «abaza qura». On the chart of The Black Sea from atlas

«Tammar Luxoro», beginning XlV c. west of the river Shakhe given two toponyms: «zaquia» and «albazaquia», the first, most likely refers to the name of the river, and the second to the mouth of another river (modern Psezuapse). The same picture and on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean and Black Sea, c. 1420, but the mouth of the second river is not shown. On both charts, the toponym «zaquia» highlighted in red. On the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466 in this area indicated two toponyms «alba çichia» and «lauaso», the second is located between Lazarevskoye and Tuapse and is identified with the modern village Makopse. On a copy of portolan chart by Beccaro Francesco from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, the toponym «sanna» indicated to the west of the river Shakhe, then indicated the mouth of the second river «alba zachia» (modern Psezuapse), and to the west of the toponym «zichia» is highlighted in red. On the copy of portolan charts by Cexano Alvise, Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) and Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 the toponym «zaquia» indicated after the toponym «chuba» regardless of the mouth of the river, and west indicated of the mouth of the river with the toponym «alba chaquia» on the chart by Cexano Alvise, «alba caquia» by Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) and «casal zichia» by Zvan da Napoli. Interestingly, all the place names denoting Zikhs written differently. On the charts by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1537, 1563 the toponym «sanna» indicates the river Shakhe, the west of indicated placename «cichia» is highlighted in red, and next to indicated placename «alba çichia» designating a modern river Psezuapse. The same picture on chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1538 (kept in Italy), but here indicated yet and the bay, into which flows river Psezuapse. On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552, place names are shifted to the west: the river Shakhe indicates the toponym «g: coba», which was supposed to denote the Cape (modern Sochi), river Psezuapse - the toponym «çana», then shows a bay with a river flowing into the - «alba çichia», further west the toponym «çichia». On the chart Freducci, Angelo de Conte, 1555, both toponym «çichia» and «alba çichia» stand on the banks of the river Psezuapse. On the unsigned charts of the 1558, the toponym «alba cequa» indicates the eastern shore of the river Shakhe, and the toponym «sania» western shore, the river Psezuapse not shown at all. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1559, to indicate three toponyms - «alba zichea», «p. de cacach» and «alba zichea».

Tuapse

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 93 spelling variants. Including: p. de susaco 48, p. de susacho 24, porto de susacho 20, p. saco 17, p. d' zurzuchi 7, p. sacho 5, p. de suzacho 4, p. masasaco 4, p. sosaco 4, porto de susaco 4, p. çorçuq 3, p. di susaco 3, p. susaco 3, p. zorzuq 3, p. de ssuxaco 2, p. massasaco 2, p. saca 2, po susacho 2, porto d' susaco 2, porto de susacco 2, porto zorzuqui 2, pratacho 2, […] de susaco 1, […] sosaca 1, […] susaco 1, aspra zepana 1, caza 1, costo 1, di su[…]aco 1, masascoco 1, p. […] 1, p. çorçuqui 1, p. de cucac 1, p. de cucacho / ~~alba zichea 1,~~ p. de sasato 1, p. de sosacho 1, p. de sosaco 1, p. de ssussaco 1, p. de susacco 1, p. de susocos 1, p. de sussaca 1, p. de sussacho 1, p. de sussaco 1, p. de suzaco 1, p. de suzaro 1, p. de zurzuch 1, p. de zurzuchi 1, p. declisacho 1, p. di sosaco 1, p. di susachi 1, p. faco 1, p. masasocco 1, p. massasacco 1, p. massasoco 1, p. mosasaco 1, p. mosusaco 1, p. nastasi 1, p. susacco 1, p. susach 1, p. sussaco 1, p. zorziq 1, p. zorzique 1, p. zurzu[…] 1, plafio 1, po. çençuqui 1, po. corçuqui 1, po. de susacho 1, po. de susaco 1, po. susacho 1, po. zorzuqui 1, ponta susaco 1, port massa sacco 1, port sacho 1, porto çaqe 1, porto çorçuqui 1, porto

çorçuquy 1, porto çurçqui 1, porto d' susacho 1, porto d' zurzuchi 1, porto de lacosi 1, porto de sutico 1, porto zorzichi 1, portta susaco 1, portto de susacho 1, portto de zurzuch 1, portu zorzuq 1, porzo zorzuq 1, poto de susacho 1, prataxo 1, prusali 1, pta sacho 1, s. maura 1, susaco 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «p. de zurzuchi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «p. de susaco» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589, Spain, Italy (Naples). In the form of «p. de susacho» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «masaseoco» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa. Total set of 240 portolan charts from total 299 (80, 3%). The index of variation 38, 8%. The index of use 20, 0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts in this place is usually shown bay. In the area of Tuapse located bay, which is bounded on the west cape Kadosh, and from the east high steep cape with white screes. At the top of the bay between the estuaries of Pauk (spider) and Tuapse is now port Tuapse. However, if you look at the picture of the bay on the charts, we see that the river flows into the bay. This is a modern river Tuapse. [137] As wrote F. Brun: «Secure this Cape (Cape Kadosh) Tuapse belongs to the best secondary standing places of east coast. On the charts we are considering exactly it is named «porto de susaco» (sussaco, zurzuchi), perhaps for the reason that its surroundings were already then was dwelling tribe Suksu, there is found yet Evliya Efendi, (Evliya Çelebi)» [45, c.259]
On the unsigned charts of the (perhaps by Gabriel de Vallsecha) begenneng XV c. (1433-1440) in this place mistake indicated the placename «maurolo», most likely, it refers to the bay Gelendzhik. This the toponym and then two toponyms «trinisie» and «mapa» cartographer listed in this place by mistake. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1559, at this point indicated two toponyms «p. de cucacho» and «alba zichea», while second the toponym duplicates the toponym, which correctly identified in the area of modern Lazarevskoye. On the other charts this author the second toponym in this area no.

Vulan River
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 63 spelling variants. Including: f. londina 29, f. londia 28, fiume londia 16, flume londia 12, f. londra 8, f. laudina 6, flũm̃e londina 6, fluz londina 6, flu' londina 3, flus lõdina 3, fiome londia 2, flondia 2, flum londina 2, flumẽ londia 2, flumi londina 2, londia 2, londina 2, luzlondina 2, rio londina 2, […]londina 1, caruosa 1, casine 1, f. lõdar 1, f. loudina 1, f. lumbina 1, ff. londia 1, ffiume londia 1, fflno londina 1, fflum̃e londina 1, ffluz llomdma 1, fi londra 1, fiome landina 1, fiume lõdiñ 1, fiume londie 1, fiumi londina 1, fiuna 1, flluz lodina 1, flome londia 1, flor londina 1, flu bomdina 1, flu londino 1, flui lõdima 1, flum lodina 1, flum lõdina 1, flumadina 1, flume de londina 1, flume lodino 1, flũm̃e londiñ 1, flumem londinia 1, flumen landina 1, flumen londia 1, flumi lodina 1, fluz lond 1, fluz londia 1, fluz londino 1, fluza longa 1, frus lomdina 1, frus londina 1, londina f. 1, mauo potamo 1, r. londino 1, sania 1, trus londina 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «sania» by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1325, Italy, Genoa (Venice). One of resistant forms of «f. londina» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Olives Bartolomeo, 1584, Majorca. In the form of «f. londia» for the first time in this

study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1502-1506, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «f: londina» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa. Total set of 183 portolan charts from total 299 (61,2%). The index of variation 34,4%. The index of use 15,8%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this place name denotes the estuary. The prefix «flumen» Latin means «river». Most likely, it is a river Vulan. [45, c.260] The river Vulan empties into the Black Sea near the village of Arkhipo-Osipovka – the large village at the mouth of the river Vulan, on the halfway between Gelendzhik and Tuapse. The name of the village was given in honor of the soldier of Russian army Arkhip Osipov, made a heroic feat of self-sacrifice in 1840 to strengthen the defense Mikhaylovskoe, standing on the site of the present village. Adyghe name of the village Arkhipo-Osipovka and the River Vulan - Chepsin or Tsopsin - was the name of the Adyghe tribes in the past. In the village found traces of an ancient settlement. In the vicinity of the village remains of a Roman watchtower I c. AD.

Pshada River
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 94 spelling variants. Including: maua zechia 25, maura zichia 25, maura çichia 19, maura zica 10, mauro zichia 9, maua zichia 7, maura sica 7, maura zechia 7, maura zeqa 7, mauo zichia 6, maurasica 6, maura 4, man cazu 3, maucha zichi 3, maura cichia 3, maura zequia 3, maura zicha 3, maurazico 3, mauro cinca 3, maua sequi 2, maua ziquia 2, mauo çaqa 2, mauo zaqa 2, mauo zechia 2, maura sico 2, maura zena 2, maura zicia 2, mauro çaquia 2, mauro sica 2, mauro[…] 2, mo caquia 2, alba çichia 1, albaiachia / mauralachia 1, mabro zachia 1, mabro zacia 1, macazu 1, malba za 1, mama zicha 1, mana zichia 1, mana zizia 1, mangarasi 1, mano zico 1, manro zichia 1, mar zaqa 1, mara siçia 1, marca 1, marni cazu 1, maruia 1, masasica 1, mat zaquiai 1, mau çaqua 1, mau zechia 1, mau zichia 1, maua […] 1, maua çichia 1, maua sura 1, mauo çichia 1, mauo sechi 1, mauo zicha 1, maur […] 1, maur 1, maura […] 1, maura cietza 1, maura cilgia 1, maura iachia 1, maura sechia 1, maura sicho 1, maura sita 1, maura zachia 1, maura zech 1, maura zesia 1, maura zica 1, maurasi 1, maurasiua 1, mauro çaqa 1, mauro çequa 1, mauro cicha 1, mauro cichia 1, mauro s[…] 1, mauro zaqura 1, mauro zazaqura 1, mauro zeqa 1, mauro zich[...] 1, mauro zicha 1, mauro zicia 1, mauro ziquia 1, mauroz cha 1, minorinda 1, mo çaqa 1, mo zaquia 1, mo zaquie 1, mo. çaquia 1, mo. zaquia 1, nasqazo 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «maura zeqa» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «maua zechia» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 15.07.1554, Italy, Venice, (Venice). In the form of «maura zichia» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «mangarasi» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa. Total set of 246 portolan charts from total 299 (82,3%). The index of variation 38,2%. The index of use 10,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay with a river which flows into. Most likely, it is a river Pshada. In comments to the portolan charts found the following translation of the name Maura Zikhy - Black (Maura - in Greek.) Fortress (Zikha - in Meghri.). But F. Brun gives a different interpretation of this toponym. According to the

scientist, the name Black Zikhi shows boundaries of the area dispersal black Zikhs (Circassians), ie Zikhs, Tatar khans and subservient and differ by Brun from white Zikhs (Alba Zichia), which he supposed to have lived to the south, near Tuapse. [45, c.260] (See Lazarevskoye) The first explanation also has the right to life, because later the castle ruin at Cape Beskrovny (on the outskirts of the village Novomikhaylovsky) local people call Duzu-cale (in Turkish - Black Fortress, possibly tracing with the name Maura Zikhy). Latyshev suggests that «Zikhs» Italians called the Adygs in the XIII-XV cc. [83, c.130]

This the toponym is different from the other in meaning, because something in common with the other with the prefix «alba» (See Lazarevskoye). According to this toponym is clearly seen that a few cartographers understand its meaning, because the writing of the second word they must be the same, without paying attention to many variants, but by some cartographers of the spelling of place names is different.

Idokopas Cape

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 52 spelling variants. Including: coreto 47, correto 17, c. carso 12, c. caro 7, coreca 6, choreta 5, coresa 5, coreta 5, c. caraus 4, choreca 4, coreza 4, chorette 3, corecha 3, c. corsa 2, c. corso 2, carlo 2, caro 2, carso 2, carto 2, cartos 2, corso 2, g. coresta 2, goreto 2, auosa 1, c. caraur 1, c. carca 1, c. caso 1, c. cauo 1, c. coresta 1, c. coro 1, c. corsso 1, cacora 1, caita 1, canocrata 1, cartes 1, cartho 1, cauocora 1, ccairo 1, chorecha 1, corecto 1, coresta 1, coret / coreto 1, coretto 1, corosto 1, correpto 1, correta 1, cortos 1, crera 1, gorreto 1, lanchocarlo 1, locoreto 1, saline 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «coreto» by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «coreto» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. In the form of «correto» for the first time in this study found by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «c.carso» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa. Total set of 172 portolan charts from total 299 (57,5%). The index of variation 30,2%. The index of use 27,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place right after the Bay «maura zichia» (See Pshada River) indicated the Cape. On modern charts in this place is Idokopas Cape. [136] Cape on the Black Sea between Lozny Gelendzhik and Pshada. Apparently, distorted form of Adyghe with elements of k'o «balk» and pashech'e «in front of».

On the chart by Russus Petrus, 1511 at this point indicated two toponyms «coret» and «coreto», the first highlighted in red, and refers to the Gulf (See Pshada River), and the second to Idokopas Cape. On the chart by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640 the coast in this area shown is rather arbitrary, respectively, and place names are arranged conventionally.

Gelendzhik Bay

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 74 spelling variants. Including: mauro laco 51, mauo laco 32, mauo lacho 18, mauro lacho 14, mauri locho 12, mauro loco 10, mauri loco 9, mauri lucco 8, mauri lucho 7, mo. laco 6, manro laco 5, mao locho 5, mauro loca 4, mao loco 3, maura lucco 3, mao lacho 2, mauri lacho 2, maurola 2, […] laco 1, capo marubico 1, cocho 1, lago 1,

loco / mauro 1, lucco 1, ma lico 1, mabro la co 1, mabro laco 1, mama locho 1, mamaloqo 1, man cholobio 1, manclaco 1, mano lach 1, mano laco 1, manra 1, manra loco 1, manri locho 1, manro lore 1, manx 1, mao lochao 1, mau lacho 1, mau laqa 1, maua lacho 1, maua rachia 1, maularaco 1, mauo lac 1, mauo laca 1, mauo lachi 1, mauo laci 1, mauo llaco 1, mauo lloco 1, maura lacho 1, maura laco 1, maura lcho 1, maura locho 1, maura siqua 1, mauri […] 1, mauri loqui 1, mauri luca 1, mauri luco 1, mauro 1, mauro […] 1, mauro laca 1, mauro lago 1, mauro laqo 1, mauro lico 1, mauro llaco 1, mauro locho 1, mauro lucco 1, mauroi luco 1, maurolo 1, mo laco 1, molico 1, mollico 1, nafilaco 1, ? 2.

On many charts this place name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «mauarachia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «mauro laco» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria), for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal ((Venice)). In the form of «mauo laco» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «maura lucco» set by Francois Olive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 251 portolan charts from total 299 (83,9%). The index of variation 29,5%. The index of use 20,3%.

Description.

Translated from the Latin this toponym means «Black Lake». On the portolan charts toponym denotes a large enclosed Bay. In the Gulf is a many points - the Gulf shallow. On modern charts, this bay looks identical to the portolan charts – this is the Gelendzhik Bay (Gelendzhiks'ka Bay). [136] Gelendzhik Bay - is one of the most comfortable on the whole Black Sea and throughout the historical period, starting from early antique time here undoubtedly there were military garrisons and posts of Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, the Genoese and the Turks. The land of Gelendzhik, since ancient times, has been inhabited by humans. Here in 1966 was discovered Early Paleolithic person's whereabouts. This settlement Acheulean era of the Lower Paleolithic. Its age is about 200 000 years. 5000 years ago on the north side of the bay there was a settlement. This period of time refers to the Bronze Age. In VI c. BC Greeks founded a small trading colony on the coast of Gelendzhik Bay and named this settlement - Torikos, the existence of which mentions the Greek geographer Scylax of Caryanda. This colony was located on the lower coastal terrace the northwestern side of the bay. It is unknown to Hellenistic sources, but reappears in Roman ones under the name of Pagrae in 64 BC. Preserved part of the structure VI-V c. BC. About 370 the Huns ravaged and destroyed the cities of the Black Sea. Later, on the eastern shores of the Black Sea appears Byzantines. Under Emperor Justinian I (482-565) in Gelendzhik Bay Harbor referred Eptala. In XII c. Mongol-Tatar hordes ravaged cities Caucasian Black Sea coast. In the Middle Ages there lived tribes Zikhs later - their descendants, and Adygean tribes Natukhais and Shapsugs. In XIII-XV c. on the shores of Gelendzhik Bay there was trading post of Maurokaco, haunted the Genoese, who acted as intermediaries in trading east-west. Through of Maurolaco passed the Genoese trade route to Anapa and Theodosius, on the one hand, and to the Right Bank of the Kuban, the Caspian Sea region, Turkestan, Iran, China, on the other. In 1475 the Turks banished the Genoese from the Black Sea coast. Largest trading village on the coast of Gelendzhik Bay becomes a place of export Turks slaves - young girls for harems of East. Since that time, it receives the name of Turkic «Gelendzhik», which means «white bride». In addition to the slave girls, from here exported of slaves to Trebizond mines, as well as

wood, animal skins, etc. Genoese merchants replaced Turkish merchants. In another version of the Turks called as white poplar, another version that is Circassian place name «Kh'ul'yuz'y», meaning «small pasture».

Novorossiysk (Tsemes) Bay

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 63 spelling variants. Including: calalmia 17, calolimene 16, calamia 14, calolimiona 13, calolimeno 12, calolimena 9, p. catolimera 9, callolimen 7, calolimen 6, calolime 5, callolime 3, calolim 3, calolimioã 3, calolimona 3, calalim 2, calalmi 2, calam 2, calami 2, callollimena 2, calolimea 2, calolimeň 2, cololime 2, […]mia 1, alolimi 1, cal 1, calal 1, calalinia 1, calalm 1, calamie 1, callolimene 1, callolimoni 1, callollimca / qssa 1, callollimena / quisa 1, callollimena / quissa 1, callolumona 1, caloli 1, caloli[…] 1, caloliman 1, calolimca 1, calolimẽ 1, calolimem 1, calolimini 1, calolimio 1, calolimone 1, calomino 1, catalnia 1, catolima 1, catolimera 1, chalolimena / chisa 1, chalolimiona 1, colla 1, colofi[...] 1, cololem 1, cololima 1, cotta 1, culolimĩca 1, manro loca 1, p. palolimira 1, patania 1, po. catolimera 1, quisa / calo limena 1, ramina 1, trinisie / mapa 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «calolimeno» by chart of the Black Sea («Atlante Mediceo») 1351, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «calalmia» for the first time in this study found by Russus Petrus, 1511, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). In the form of «calolimene» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1462, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «calamia» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 180 portolan charts from total 299 (60,2%). The index of variation 35,0%. The index of use 9,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes a large bay. On modern charts this bay corresponds Novorossiysk (Tsemes) Bay (on chart [136] - Novorosiis'ka (Tsemes'ka) Bay). [136] It is believed that the first people settled in the area of Novorossiysk early as the Paleolithic era. In V c. BC on the place of modern sity Novorossiysk was Bata - Greek Trade city. In the II c. BC it was destroyed by the nomadic Alans. At the same time formed tribes Adygs. Adygs give the modern name Tsemes bay from name of the river Tsemes («tsie» - a lot of insects, «mezy» - Forest). Adygs were oppressed Khazars, Cumans, Mongols, with time displacing the tribes of Adygs to mountains. In XIII c. Tsemes Bay belongs to the Golden Horde. In XIII c. here was created by the Genoese colony Kalos Limenes (Good Harbors). And was built a fortress Batario at the mouth of the River Tsemes. The fortress was intended for the defense against the Adygs and up to now not survived. Felitsin wrote on this subject: «In 1838, during the occupation of our troops Tsemes valley where now Novorossiysk were found well-preserved remains of the Genoese fortifications, which it was then applied to the plan» (116, c. 24). In 1453 - the Ottoman Turks had stormed Constantinople. Taman and Tsemes Bay passed into the Turkish territory. The present territory Novorossiysk remained under Turkish rule until XVII c. Genoese trade with the local population until 1722, when the Ottoman Turks who have mastered the Black Sea coast, built on the south coast of bay, which they called Sudzhuk, fortress Sudzhuk-Kale, which became the center of the slave trade.

Almost all variants of this toponym are consonant with the Kalos Limenes (Good Harbors). On the chart of Europe and North Africa from «Vallard Atlas», 1547 In this

area the author confused with place names, therefore instead of names «correto», «mauro laco» and «trinicie», pointed out place names «lanchocarlo», «manra» and «tarni».
Between of Tsemes Bay and Gelendzhik Bay was indicated placename «quisa» on chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403 and «mera» by Diogo Homem, 1559. Between of Tsemes Bay and Cape Utrish was indicated placename «chisa» on chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, ibid «qssa» by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, «choreca» by Grazioso Benincasa, 1480, «nine» by Aguiar Jorge, 1492. Most likely, thus was designated Cape Utrishonok.

Utrish Cape
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 71 spelling variants. Including: trinisie 42, trinici 22, fimen 16, termine 12, trinica 12, trinissie 9, trinixe 9, trinise 6, s.fimen 5, timise 5, trinixie 5, triniço 4, nisey 3, ternixia 3, fiume 2, nine 2, ternisie 2, tinac 2, tnicie 2, tremixe 2, trimisse 2, trini[…] 2, trinice 2, trinicha 2, triniso 2, triuisic 2, alili 1, calolimi 1, fami[…] 1, fimia 1, finian 1, nisoi 1, purma 1, rossa 1, tamisa 1, tamisi 1, tarni 1, tenceni 1, terma 1, ternessia 1, timisse 1, tinice 1, tinicie 1, tinise 1, tinisi 1, tinisse 1, tor 1, tornine 1, treniri 1, trenise 1, trenusse 1, tresnesia 1, trimese 1, trimise 1, trimisie 1, trimixia 1, trinexie 1, trinic 1, trinicia 1, trinicie 1, trinico 1, trininxi 1, trinisi 1, trinisia 1, trinixia 1, trinsie 1, triuica 1, triuisie 1, triuisit 1, tronien 1, ttinisia 1, ? 13.
It was first designated as «tresnesia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «trinisie» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «trinici» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «fiume» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles. Total set of 235 portolan charts from total 299 (78,6%). The index of variation 30,2%. The index of use 17,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym indicated in the area of the three capes. At the same time, before the mid-Cape is an island. On modern charts its is Cape Utrishenok (Small Utrish), Cape Utrish and Cape Anapa, before Cape Utrish is an island. [136] It is likely that under this toponym means all three Capes. Brun wrote: «on the Italian charts XIV-XV centuries we have in place of the bay (Novorossiysk) meet the postscript calolimena moreover beside her on the other charts trinice; on the others more correct teinice, by of River Tsemes, which flows into the northeast corner of the bay, now more often called of Tsemes, before as of Sudzhuk, by the old Turkish fortress» (46, c.187). Near of Cape Utrish - Valley of Sukko, the only a very comfortable place for agriculture and the pier, therefore, it is likely, this toponym can be identified with this cape.

Anapa
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 25 spelling variants. Including: mapa 128, niup 11, maꝑ 10, map 7, mapa / cuti / cuitani 3, mappa 3, mapa / cuitani 2, ? / cuitani 1, amapa 1, c. mapa 1, ma 1, manpa 1, mapa / cati / antoni 1, mapa / gauarnam 1, mapa / ponta copera 1, mapa / punta cupera 1, mapar / mapar 1, mapo 1, miaca 1, mopa 1, mup 1, napa 1, papa 1, plaia 1, pona comisa 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «mapa» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «mapa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «niup» for the first time in this study found by Martines Joan, 1567, Italy, Messina. The last time the place-name in the form of «plaia» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 184 portolan charts from total 299 (61,5%). The index of variation 13,6%. The index of use 69,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes the Gulf with the mouth of the river, which flows into this bay. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. By territory of the city of Anapa flows the river Anapka (formerly Bugur, Bugur-Kale), most recently in the summer season it is practically dries up at the confluence of the Black Sea. Earlier the mouth of Anapka was affluent. The first settlement on the coast of Anapa Bay refers to the VI c. BC. By behalf of the tribe Sindican, who lived in this area, the settlement called Sindic harbour or Sindica. With the annexation to the Bosporus state (in the first quarter of IV c. BC) called Gorgipia by the name of governor of the Bosporan king Gorgipp. In I-II c. BC Gorgipia has become one of the richest cities of the Bosporus. By the beginning of III c. changing situation on the borders of the Bosporan Kingdom. In the northern Black Sea invaded by hordes of Goths. Gorgipia among the first to take a hit barbarian tribes. The town was destroyed in a huge fire shortly after 238. A century later to the Bosporus have come the Huns. They completed the destruction of the once flourishing cities of the Bosporan Kingdom. In XIV c. - Genoese trading post Mapa. In 1475 was captured by the Ottoman Empire. Turkish traveler XVII c. Evliya Çelebi described the history of Anapa: «Later, becoming the unholy capital of the Genoese king, it has blossomed like a abode of paradise .... Then, when the grand vizier Sultân Bayezid-î Velî (Turkish sultan in 1481-1512), Gedik Ahmed Pasha, with a fleet of padishah marched to conquer the fortress Cafa (Feodosia city), he uses like sea army tore out the fortress from the hands of the Genoese and left a garrison in it». In 1781-1782 was built by the Turkish fortress.

There are many variants of translation the word «Anapa». It is linked with the presence similar sounding phrases among many peoples who lived on the site of the modern city. The most commonly used variants:

Adygean: «Anne-pe» - «Rounded edge of the table». It is believed that Anapa Bay could to remind to local Adygeyan tribes outlines Adygeyan national table «anne», which is characterized by the absence of corners and very rounded shape countertops.

Sanskrit: «Ana-pa» - «Breath (base) of water». The descendants of the Indo-Aryans (Cimmerian-Sindi), who used Sanskrit, actively used stationed near the town of mineral springs, noting their unique healing properties.

According to the translation Anapa with Indo-Aryan, as the place of God Most High, whose cult was repeatedly marked on the plates of Gorgipa residents Bosporus. Where «Anna» - the name of God the highest and «Pa» - place. The Roman historian Flavius Arrian, who was sent by Emperor of Rome in order to describe the coast, in the II century called location Anapa of Holy Harbour.

Ancient Greek: «Ana-pa» - «high Cape». In the ancient Greek «Argonautica» Apollonius of Rhodes, referring to the first time the word «Anapa», conceptualize it as an «high cape». Most likely, it was the name of the area due to the high and steep bank, which runs along the street The Old Quay (Staraja Nabereznaja).

Abkhazian: «Ana-py» - hand, the extreme outpost of the Abkhazian kingdom, «still extends my hand».
One more version - the word «anapa» comes from two Tatar words: «anna» - mother and «pay» - part of, the share. In the early days of the fortress it was called only as Anapay - «part of mother», or «share of mother». The origin of the name is explained by the fact that the Turks are trying to alleviate the plight of their co-religionists who were expelled from the Crimea, took their place in the Kuban region is under the protection of the fortress; at the time the Tatars highly appreciated such patronage and expressed their appreciation to in the name Anapa, which is a caring mother, gave shelter to the unfortunate exiles.
In Genoa correspondence XIV-XV centuries, as a rule, are used such forms as Mapa and Maparium. [69, c.84] Thus, Mapa is a shortened version of Maparium. This name is the link to the original form - the Greek word «emporium» - trade area, market, trade city. Form of Anapa first appears in the last quarter of the XV century, in Ottoman report on the expedition in Circassia. Ibn Kemal, details of which relate to 1479, reports of the seizure of the Ottomans two fortresses Cuba (Sopa) and Anaba (Mapa). Thus it is possible, Anapa - a distorted version of the Italian name, which, in its turn has distorted the Greek-Byzantine title.
On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer», XlV c. (1384-1410) after the place name «mapa», which in this chart denotes the the previous placename (Cape Utrish) indicated placename «punta cu pera», which in this case denotes Anapa. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 after toponym «mapa», that is specified in the eastern bank of the river Anapka, the West Bank designated of toponym «cati». On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 after toponym «mapa» indicated placename «cuitanj». On the copy of portolan chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, after toponym «mapa», that is specified in the eastern bank of the River Anapka, western bank of designated of toponym «mixi». On the chart from atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis», beginning XV c. after toponym «mapa» indicated placename like a toponym from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» - «ponta costia». On the chart by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, in this place indicated placename «fimen», points to mouth of the river, which is also used on the charts family of Oliva, Martines et al. to designate the area (or river) near Cape Utrish.

Taman

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 49 spelling variants. Including: matrega 79, matriga 42, madaq̃ 13, martega 9, matreca 9, mandechi 6, mandraca 6, lamatrega 4, madaq 3, mandaqui 3, mandequi 3, matrica 3, cori 2, lloelho 2, madaque 2, mandaesi 2, mandaq̃ 2, martiga 2, matega 2, matrecha 2, camanio 1, consota 1, gimta matia 1, lamategra 1, lamatreca 1, ma[…] 1, mada[…] 1, madaqui 1, maga 1, maiqã 1, male 1, maltiesa 1, mand[…] 1, mandaeri 1, mandaesia 1, mandraqua 1, marigna 1, marisagu 1, martaga 1, matream 1, matregua 1, matresa 1, matruga 1, mattega 1, matuga 1, motugua 1, nixi / carmai 1, po 1, rio 1, ? 3.
Usually this place name was highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «matrega» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «matrega» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Maggiolo Jacopo, 10.10.1562, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). In the form of «matriga» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice).

The last time the place-name in the form of «mandaesi» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 228 portolan charts from total 299 (76,3%). The index of variation 21,5%. The index of use 34,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name denotes a peninsula at the entrance to Kerchens'ka Strait (Kerch Strait). Before the coast a number of points - shallow. On modern maps is the Taman Peninsula. [135] There is a modern city Taman. On the shore of Taman Bay in mid-VI c. BC was founded by Greek city Hermonassa. Under this name it recorded in the works of Hecataeus, Strabo, Dionysius Periegeta, Arrian, Pliny the Elder. Last time under this name the city was mentioned at the end of IV c. AD Ammianus Marcellinus. At the same time, talking about the origin of the name of the city Hermonassa, Eustathius (Byzantine commentator Descriptio orbis terrarum by Dionysius Periegeta) linked the name of the city named Hermon - the leader of the first settlers who founded this colony. Arrian thought that Hermonassa was named for the wife of a Simandra, after the death of her husband led the foundation of the city. The new name of the village - «Tomen» or «Tomin» (Τοώμήέ) - was first detected in 704/705 in «Chronicle» by Theophanes the Confessor of the escape of the Emperor Justinian from Phanagoria to «village Tomen» and by «breviarium» Nikephoros about his escape in the seaside village. In the middle of the second half VIII c. there is a new change in the title of this town. So in the list of dioceses Patriarchate of Constantinople, dating from the late VIII c., is mentioned Bishop in Tunatarkha (ή.ό Τυμάταρχα). In the work of the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus «De administrando imperio» (948-952) the city is named Tamatarkha (Ταμάταρχα), Tamatarka. Also known settlement in this period (VIII - first half of X c.) under the names of Samkerts, Samkush, Tumen-Tarkhan. Arab sources of this period is called the city Samkush al-Yakhud (ie Samkarsh of the Jews) that may indicate the existence of a large Jewish community here, or on the distribution of Judaism in the Khazar nobility. In X c. there were other sounds of the name. So, based on a postscript 905 made at the end of the Pentateuch from synagogue of Karasubazar, the local Jewish community called city Matarkha. Apparently the beginning of the name Tamatarkha was accepted for Greek article τα. Slavic Tmutarakan (Tmutorokan, Tmutorokon, Tmutorokan, Tmutorotan, Torokan) - the capital of the ancient Russian Tmutorokan principality (the second half X-XI c.). So Russian scribes recorded name of the city «Тъмуторокань». After the rout of the Khazar Khaganate in 965 the Kievan prince Sviatoslav Igorevich city came under the power of Russia. At this time, known as a major trading town with a good harbor. Through a Tmutarakan maintained political and economic links between the Russian principalities, the peoples of the North Caucasus and Byzantium. Tmutarakan in X c. was surrounded by a thick wall of brick. In 1023, Prince Mstislav Vladimirovich, who ruled of Tmutarakan from 988 to 1036, built the Church of the Virgin. In 1068, Prince Gleb Svyatoslavich measured sea from Tmutarakan to Korchev (modern Kerch). In XII c. al-Idrisi, who lived in Sicily were used two congruent version of this name (Matraha, Matrega). This is probably the name connected with of the merchant communities (Jewish, Italian, Arabic and Greek), who enjoyed a trade on the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Until 1226 this trade port used Byzantines, then the Greeks gave way it to the Italians. Genoese changed Greek pronunciation of the name of the city, adapting the Byzantine Matarkha to Matrega. Importance of the city has increased markedly after the establishment here in the beginning of XIV c., the Genoese colony, that have deployed brisk trade with local tribes. Matrega population mainly consisted of

Greeks and Circassians. In XV c. city completely fell under the control of the Genoese, who rushed to reinforce it because of the frequent conflicts with others Circassian population. The last time in documents the name Matrega is used in the contract by 1393 between the Doge of Genoa and mayor Cafa. In 1395, the city thoroughly plundered army of Tamerlan, and in 1486, the city was final destroyed by the Turks. On the charts, placename still long was maintained. Nearly as well a city and called Horde - Matrika. But, in the era of the Middle Ages was the old sound of the name. There was a Turkish fortress built Khunkala, then called Taman (XVII - middle XVIII c.). Probably the Tatars and then the Turks did not transformed name Matrika, but took the name of Taman already in the form in which it has survived to this day. The semantics of the place name seems to date back to the Adyghe «temen» - «swamp», «reedbeds», which is consistent with the geographical reality. At Kabardians - Taman – «lake» (old form).
On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 indicated placename «matuga», highlighted in red, and under it there is one more place-name referring to the Taman Peninsula, «antoni» and indicating the cape that on modern maps is identified to Panagia cape, on the seabed near Cape archaeologists found the remains of a ruined lighthouse, an ancient anchorage, leaden rods of anchor the most ancient times, iron antique and Byzantine anchors, many fragments of ancient amphorae and other items, near Cape found a necropolis of 55 graves, related to VI c. BC. [135] On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443 toponym «matrega» refers to the easternmost part of the modern Taman Bay, and in the area of modern Cape Tuzla indicated placename «ciritani». On a copy of portolan chart by Beccaro Francesco, from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 indicated placename «manuga», and above it another place name «nerliqui».

Consolidated list of place names of Part 9

c. de cuba (**Sochi**), sanna (**River Shakhe**), çichia (***Zihiya***), alba zechia (***Lazarevskoye***), p. de susaco (**Tuapse**), f. londina (**Vulan River**), maua zechia (**Pshada River**), coreto (**Idokopas Cape**), *mauro laco* (**Gelendzhik Bay**), calalmia (**Novorossiysk (Tsemes) Bay**), trinisie (**Utrish Cape**), mapa (**Anapa**), *matrega* (**Taman**).

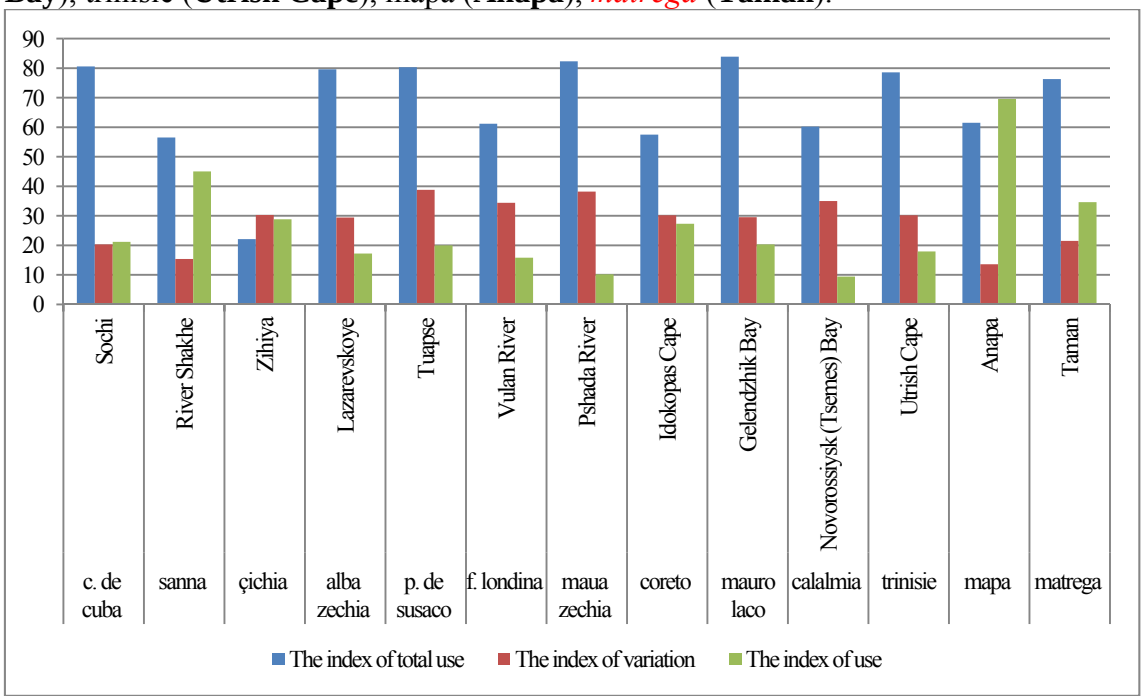

Fig. 9.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 9.

Part 10. From Taman Bay to Azov

Fig. 10.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Oliva, Joan Rizo, 1587, Naples.

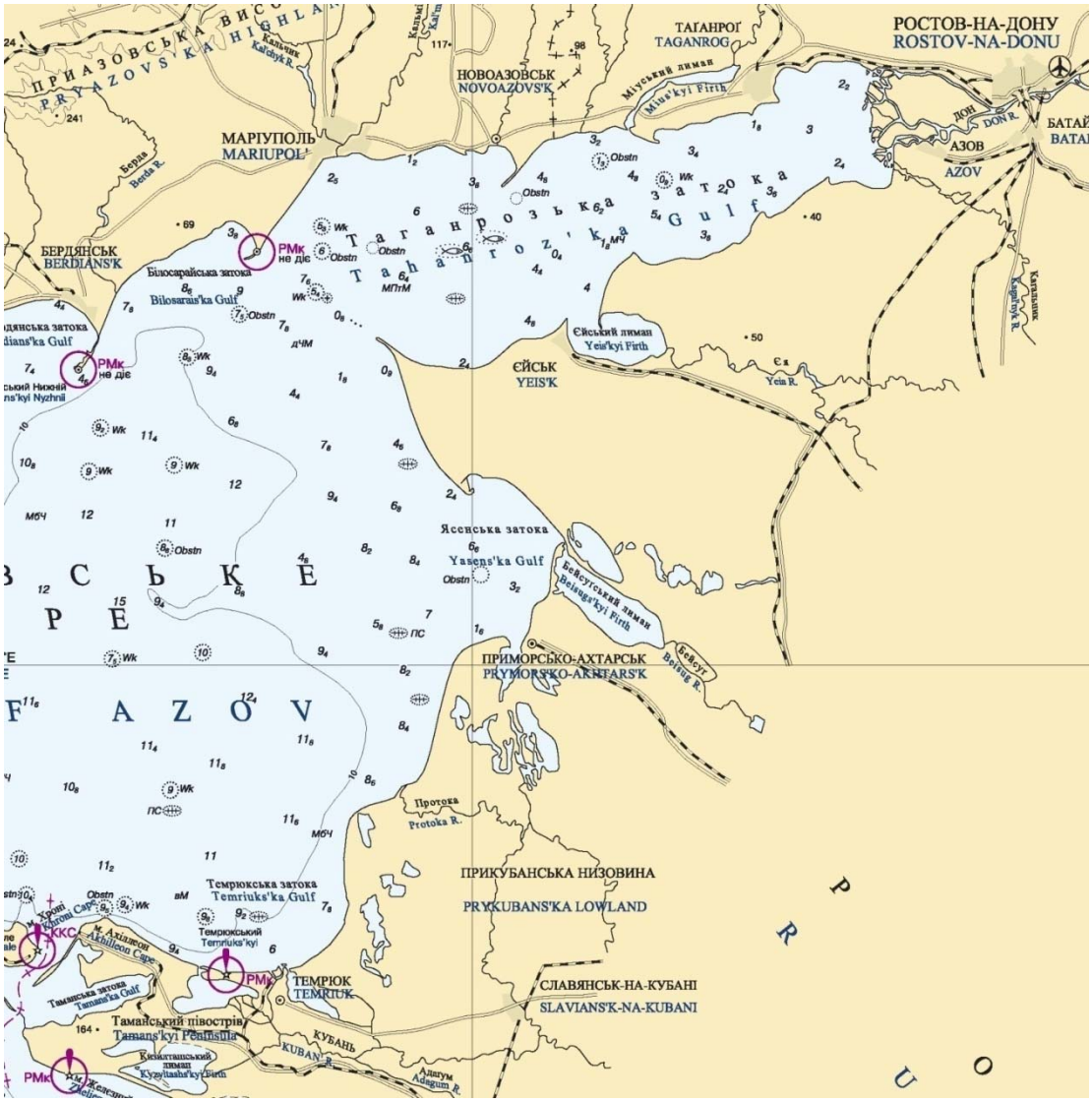

Fig. 10.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №10

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
1	capo de matrega		copa			pexeria	pexe		tario					tana
2														
3	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã g[eorgi]	*pesco*		lotar	[bacinachi]	jacaria			*tana*
4	cauo d' croxe		*coppa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgi	*lopesco*		lotar	basinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
5	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgy	*pexco*		lotar	basinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
6	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgy	*pexo*		lotar	b[aci]nachi	jacaria			*tanna*
7	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgy	*pexo*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
8	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgy	*pexo*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
9	cauo d' croxe			cici	cicopa	sã georgy			lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
10	cauo d' croxe		*coppa*	cici	cicoppa	sã georgy	*pexo*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
11	cauo de croxe		*coppa*	cici	cicoppa	sã georgy	*pexio*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*tanna*
12	cauo d' croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã georgy	*pexio*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria			*taña*
13	cauo de croxe		copa	cici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria		flui tanna	*tanna*
14	cauo de croxe		copa	locici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria		fli tanay	*tana*
15	cauo de croxe		copa	cici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	baci[…]	ia[…]		fluñ tanay	*tana*
16														
17	cauo de croxe		*coppa*	locici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	bazinachi	zacharia			*tanna*
18	cauo d' croxie		copa	*cici*	[locic]opa	[sco ç]orçj	*pexie*		?	?	[…]aria		flm tanay	*tana*
19	c de croxie		*copa*	locicy	locicopa	sco çorçj	*pexie*		talle	bazinaco	zacaria	magromixi		*sarana*
20	cauo de croxe		copa	locichi	locicopa	sanzorzo	pesso		lotar	bacinachi	iacaria		flum tanay	*tana*
21	cauo de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria		fluñ tanay	*tana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
22	cauo de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	sanzorzo	*pesso*		lotar	bacinachi	jacaria		flum̃ tanay	*tana*
23	cauo de croxe		*copa*	lozicopa	lozici	*peso*	sco iorgi		y de stal	bazinaq	zacaria	casal de rosi		*latana*
24	c. croxie		*copa*	locici	locicopa	sanziorzi	*pexo*		lotar	bexencim	zacharia	magromixi		
25	cauo de croxe		copa	cici	cicopa	scô geogia	peso		*tar*		iacaria			*tanam*
26	cauo de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	san [zorzo]	*pesso*		lotar	bacinachi	iacaria			*tana*
27						alama								
28	c. crose		copa	*copa*	cicy	san zorzi	*pexo*		lotale		zacaria	zacori		*llatana*
29	cauo de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	sanzorzo	pesso		lotar	bachinachi	iacaria			*tana*
30	cauo de croxe	camisc a	*copa*	lo cici	cicopa	san zorzo	pesso	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de li rosi	flume tanay	*la tana*
31	caouo de crosi		copa	zizi	zicopa	san zorzi	*piso*		lotar	bazinaci	zacaria			*la tana*
32	cauo de croxe		copa	lo cici	locicop	san zorzo	peso		lotar	bacinachi	iacaria		flum tanay	*tana*
33	cauo de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	san zorzo	pesso		lotar	bacinachi	iacaria		flum tanay	*tana*
34			*copa*		licicopa	sanzorzi	lopexo		lotal	baxari[…]	zacaria			*latane*
35	cauo croxie		*locicopa*	locici	locicopa	san çiorçi	*pexo*		lotall	bexenara	cacaria	magromixi		*latana*
36	[…] croxe		*copa*	?	?	sco […]	[pexo]		[lo]tal	?	?			*latana*
37	cauo de croxe		copa	losisio	losicopa	san zorzo	peso		lotar	basinaci	iacaria			*?*
38	cauo de croxe	camista	*coppa*	locii	locicopa	s. zorzo	pexo	tar peno	tar magno	batinachi	iacaria	cazar d' lirosi		*tana*
39	c. croxe		*copa*	locici	loci copa	scô çorçi	pesso		lo[t]al	besserta	caparia	magromissi		*latana*
40	cauo di crosi		*copa*	zizi		san zorzi	piso		lotali	bazinachi	zacaria			*latana*
41	cauo roxom		*chopa*	locicim	locichopa	scõ zozem	pesso	mateca	lotarim	besenam	zacana	magromissi		
42	no. crox	bala	*.chopa.*	locichopa	lo ci ci / bag tary	san zorzi	pessio		lotar	papinachi	zataria	roso		*latana*
43	c. de croxe		copa	lo cici	loci copa	san jordi	pexo		lo tar	bacinaqui	lacaria			*tana*
44	c. croxe	balla	*coppa*	loci ci	loci copa / bag tari	sco. zorzi	*pexo*		lotal	papinachi	zacaria	roxo		*la tana*
45	cauo crox		copa	locici	loci copa	sant iordi	pesonda		lotar	bacinaqui	lacaria			*tana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
46	c. de croxe		copa	locici	locicopa	s. zorzo	peso		lotar	bacinachi	iacaria			*tana*
47	c. croxe		*balla*	loci ci	loci coppa / bag tari	sco. zorzi	pesso		lotal	papinachi	zacaria	roxo		
48	c. croxe		*copa*	locici	loci copa	scô çorçi	pesso		lotal	bexencim	zacaria	magromixi		*latana*
49	c. croxe	balla	*coppa*	loci ci	loci copa	bag tari	pexo		lotall	papinachi	zacaria	roxo		*latana*
50	c. croxe		*coppa*	lo cici	loci copa	scô çorçi	pesso		lotale	bexenaz	zacaria	magronixi		*latana*
51	?		*copa*	locici	loci copa	scô [zorzi]	pesso		lotal	?	?	?		*latana*
52	c. de croxe			lociqui	cicopa	st. zorzo	pexo	tar parmo	tar menro	basinaqui	llacaria	cazar de liroso		
53	c. croxe	balla	*coppa*	loci ci	loci copa / bag tari	scô çorçi	pexo		lotal	papinaq	zacaria	roxo		*lattana*
54	cauo de croxe			lociqui	cicopa	s. iordi	pexo	tar parmo	tar magno	basinaqui	lacaria	cazar de lirosi		*tana*
55	cauo de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant [iordi]	pexo	tarparuo	tar magno	bacinaqiu	laquaria	casar de lirosi		*tana*
56	cao de croxe		copa	locaci	lazicopa	san zorzi	pexo		lotar	bazinaqui	lacari			*latana*
57	c. de croxe	fl. copa	locupa	locici	loci copa	san giorgio	lo peso	tarparuo	tar magno	ba[…]chi	lacaria		tanai fl.	latana
58	[c. de croxe]		*copa*	?	cicopa	[…] zorzo	pexo	[tar] paruo	[tar] magno	?	?	casar de lirossi		*tana*
59	c. de croce	camista		lociçi	cichopa	s. iordi	pexo	trapno	tar magno	bacinaqiu	iacharia	cazar de lirossi		*tana*
60	c. croxie		*copa*	loçiçi	loçicopa	san çorçi	*pexo*		lotal	bexençin	çacaria	magromixi		*latana*
61	c. de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant iordi	pexo	tarparuo	tar magno		jacharia	casar dal[i]rosi		*tanna*
62	c. de croxe		*lo copa*	lo ciciy	locincopa	san giorgio	*faxio*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de lirossi		*latana*
63	cauo de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant iordi	pexo	tarparuo	tar magno		jacharia	casar de lirosi		*[tanna]*
64	c. de croxe		*lo copa*	locicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de li rossi		*latana*
65	[…] de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant iordi	pexo	[tar]paruo	tar magno		jacaria	casar de lirosi		*tana*
66	c. de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	s. iordi	pexo	tarparuo	tar magno		jacharia	casar de lirossi		*tana*
67	c. de croxe		*lo copa*	locicii	locincopa	san giorgio	*pexo*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de lirossi		*latana*
68	cauo de croxe		*lo copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de li rossi		*latana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
69	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	chassar de rossi		*latana*
70	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo ciciy	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de rossi		*latana*
71	c. de croxe		*lo copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo pexo*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	chassar de lirossi		*latana*
72	cauo de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant iordi	pexo	tarparuo	tar magno		jacharia	cazar de lirosi		?
73	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de lirossi		*latana*
74	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	chassar de lirossi		*latana*
75	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	chassar de lirossi		*latana*
76														
77	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de li rossi		*la tana*
78	c. de croxe		*chopa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san [gio]rgio	*lo pexo*	tarparuo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	cassar de lirossi		*latana*
79	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*fano*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia	chassar de lirossi		*latana*
80	c. de croxe		*lo copa*	lo cicy	lo cinchopa	san giorgi	*lo pexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	jacharia	casar de rossi		*la tana*
81	c. crose	camista		lo cici	lo cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno		jacaria	cazar de lirosi		*tana*
82	cauo de crose	camista	*copa*	lo cici	cicopa		pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	jacharia	cassar de lirossi		*tana*
83	capo de croxe	camista		locici	cicopa	san iordi	[pco]	tar paruo	tar magno		jacharia	casal delli rossi		*latana*
84														
85	uerliqui / capo di croxe		*copa*	locicii	locicopa	san giorgio	*lo pero*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	iacaria	chasal dellirosi		*lattana*
86	uerliqui / capo di croxi		*copa*	locicii	locicopa	san giorgio		tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	chasal dellirosi		*latana*
87	capo croxe		*coppe*	locici	locicope	san zorzi	*lo spesso*		lotal	berencia	zacaria	magronixi		*lattana*
88	capo croxe		*cope*	lozizi	locicope	san zorzi	*lo speso*		lotal	berenzia	zacaria	magronixi		*latana*
89	c. croxe	balla		locici	lo cicopa / bagtari	sanzorzi			lotall	papinachi	zacharia	rosso		*latana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
90	c. de croxe		*la copa*	lo cicy	locicopa	san giorgio	*lo peso*		tar	bacinachi	jacharia			*latana*
91	c. de croxe		*copa*			s.zorzo					zacaria			*latana*
92	creti	*tomasto*		lomei	*loncopa*	samzorzi	pexo	*taparno*	tarmano	fucaria	*cazar de lirossa*	cassar de lirrosa		ana
93	c. de croxe		locopa	locicii	locicopa	san giorgio	lopexo	tarparuo	tarmagno	ba[c]inachi	zagaria			latana
94	[…] crose			locici	loci[…]	s. […]	pexo	tar[…]	tarm[…]		ia[…]			
95	cauo de croxe		*copa*	lozicopa	lozici	*peso*	scô iorgi		y de stal	bazinaque	zacaria			*latana*
96	c de croxe		*copa*	cici	locicopa	san […]	peso			[…]ina[…]	[…]cari			*tanna*
97	c de croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sã iorgi	*pesso*			bacinaq	zacaria			*la tana*
98	c de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	san iorgi	*pesso*		lota[r]	bacinaq	iacaria	magromixi		*la tana*
99	c de croxe		*copa*	ci[ç]i	lo[ç]icopa	san zorzo	*pexo*		lotar	bacinaq	iacaria			*tana*
100	cauo croxe		coppa	loçiçi	locicoppa	sançorçi	*lopexo*		lo tal	bexençim	cataria	magrouixi		*la tana*
101	c. de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	san zorzi	*posio*		lotar	bacinaq	zacaria			*latana*
102	cauo croxe		*copa*	loçiçi	locicopa	s. çorçi	*lopeso*		lotal	l[e]sençin	çacaria	magronisi		*la[…]*
103	c. de croxe		*locopa*	locicii	locincopa	san giorgio	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	lacaria	chassar de lirosi		*latana*
104	c. croxe	*balla*	*coppa*	locici	loci copa / bag tari	scõ. çorçi	*pesso*		lotal	papinachi	zacaria	rosso		*latana*
105	cauo de croxe		*copa*	cici	cicopa	sco [gorgi]	*pesco*		[…]tal					*tana*
106	c. de croxe		*copa*	locici	locicopa	s. ior[…]	peso		lotar	baciuachi	jacaria			*tana*
107	c. de crose	camisra		locici	cicopa	sant zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno		jacaria	casar de lirossi		*tana*
108	c. de crose													
109														
110	c. de crose	camista		locici	cicopa	sant iordi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno		jacharia	casar de liros[…]		*[ta]na*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
111	cao de croxe	copa	*alcopa*	locici	lozicopa	sanzorzo	peso	lottar		bacinaqui	lacaria			*ttana*
112	c. de croxe			lociqui	locicopa	san zorzo								
113	?		*lo copa*	locici	locincopa	san giorgio	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacharia			
114	cauo croxe		*copa*	loçiçi	loçicopa	sançorçi	peso		bacinaci	lotar	çacaria	magronixi		*la tana*
115	cauo de croxe		*locopa*	locicii	locicopa	san giorgio	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	iacaria	chasal dalli rossi		*la tana*
116	cauo croxie		*coppa*	loçiçi	lacicoppa	sançiorçi	*lopexo*	lotal		besemçim	çacharia			*la tana*
117	c. de croxe		*coppa*	locici	cicopa	s. zorzo	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	jacaria	casal de liross		*tanna*
118	cauo croxie		*coppa*	locicy	locicopa	san çiorzi	*lopexo*		lotal	besencim	çacharia			*la tana*
119								tar paruo	tar mago		iacaria			*?*
120									tar mago		iacaria	cassar de rosi		*ta[n]ana*
121	cauo crose	camista		locici	locicopi	s. zorzo	pezorzo	tarparuo	tarmagno		jacaria	casar de lirozi		*tana*
122	crox		*copa*	lotiti	cicopa	san zorzo	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar deli rossi		*tanna*
123	c. croxe		lair		sani		pexo	tau porao	tarara icho		iacharia	casarie lirixi		atana
124			*copa*						tar magno					*tamna*
125	c. de croxe		*locopa*	locicii	locicopa	s. giorgio	*lopeso*	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	jacharia			*latana*
126			*cupa*											*latana*
127	c. da croxe	camisc ha		locici	locicopa	pexo	*san zorzo*	tarpocao	tarmanho		iachario	casar de liroxi		*atana*
128		camist o		locici		s iorgi	pexo	crapano	taniragnio	basmagui	toccari	casar delli rossi		*tana*
129			*locopa*											*latana*
130	c. de croxe		*locupa*	locicii	locicopa	san giorgio	*lopeso*	tarparuo	tarmagno	baciuachi	zagaria	casar de lirossi		*latana*
131			*cupa*											*latana*
132														
133	cauo de croxe	camisc ha	*coppa*	locy	lociopa / *lo peso*	san zorzi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		lacaria	casar lirossi	tanay .f.	*tanna*
134	c. de crosi	camist o		locici	coppa	s. zordi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		zacharia	casar de lirosi		*tana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
135			*cupa*		locicopa	s. zorzi	pexo		tarmagno		iacaria	casar de lirosi		*tana*
136	c. de cr		locoppa	locicci	locincoppa	san giorgo		tar paruno	tar margina	baciuachi	lacario			*tanais*
137													*tana ff.*	
138	c. de cro[x]e		*copa*	loci[ci]		s. zordi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		lacaria	casar lirosi		*tana*
139			*lucupo*											*latana*
140	c. de croxe		*copa*	lotiti	cicopa	san zorzo	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirosi		*tanna*
141	c. de croxe	*copa*	camista	loci	lociopa / *lopeso*	s. zorzi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
142	c. de croxe		*copa*	loci	lociopa	s. zorzi	pexo / lopeso	tar paruo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
143	croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzo	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno	bacinachi	iacharia	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
144	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
145														
146	c. de croxe		*copa*	locici	lo cicopa	san giorgio	*faxio*	tar paruo	tar magno	baciuachi	jacaria	cassar de lirossi		*latana*
147	c. de croxe		*locupa*	locicii	locincopa	san giorgio	*lopeso*	tar paruo	tar magno	baquachi	jacharia	casar dellirossi		*latana*
148	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossa		*tanna*
149	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal deli rossi		*tanna*
150	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
151	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal delirossi		*tanna*
152	capi		riog				pexo	*tar pano*	tar magino		iacaria	coszar de rosy		*fanano*
153	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*
154	c. de croxe		*coppa*	titi	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
155	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*
156	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*
157	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
158	c. de croxe		*copa*	lotiti	cicopa	san zorzo	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirosi		*tanna*
159						*sazocro*	pexo	tar paruo	tar mageno		lacaria	casar de roxi		*tanano*
160	c. de croxe	*[c]apo*	camischa	losi	lo siopa / *lopeso*	[s. zorzi]	[pexo]	tar paruo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirosi		*tanna*
161							poxo	tar parno	tar mageno		tacaria	casa de rosy		
162							pexo	tar patne	tar magina		iacaria	casac rosy		tanais
163	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*
164	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de lirossi		*tanna*
165	c. de croxe													
166	c. de croxe		*copa*		lo sincopa	s. giorgi	*lo pexo*		trymagno	basinachi	jacharia	casal de lirossi		*latana*
167	cauo de […]		*locupa*	locicii	lo cincopa	san giorgio	*lopso*	tar paruo	tar magno	baquachi	jacharia	casar delli rossi		*latana*
168	g. croxe		*llocupa*	loçizi	loçicopa	s: zorçi	*lopexo*		tarmagno	me gandari	jacharia	cassar di rosi		*llatana*
169	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	zacaria	casal de lirossi		
170	c. de croxe		coppa	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	zacaria	casal de li rossi		tanna
171	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	zacaria	casal de li rossi		*tanna*
172	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	zacaria	casal de li rossi		*tanna*
173	c. de crexe		*locupa*	locicii	lo ci[ncopa]	s. giorgio	*lopeso*	tar paruo	tar magno	baquc[hi]	[jach]aria			*latana*
174			*s: crocro*				pexo	traparuo	tarnageno		jacaria	*casar de rosi*		
175		camist o	*copa*				[pexo]	[tra]pano	[…]gigo	basmaqui	toccara	casar de lirosi		*tana*
176		nist	camisto	*copa*	treniri	s. iorgi	pezo	traparo	trania gulea	basmaqai	trocari	cazar de rossi	*f. tanai*	
177			*copa*	cici	cicopa	sti giorgi			lotter	basinachi	yacharia			*tanai*
178	c. de croxe		*copa*	locycy	locycopa	s. giorgy	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	jacharia	casal de lirosi	*f. tanais*	*latana*
179	c. de croxe		copla			s. giorgi	*lopaxo*		tar magno	*bacinache*	jacharia	casal de lirosi	*f. tanais*	*latana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
180		comi	*copa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tar magine	basmaqui	tocari	casa de lirosi		*tana*
181			cappa			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagines	basmaqui	tocari	casa de lirosi		*tana*
182	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicoppa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	zacaria	casal de li rossi		*tanna*
183		*sicraso*					pexo	traparuo	tarnageno		jacario	tabardi		*asar de rosi*
184	c. di crose		*copa*	lotiti	c. copa	s: zorzi	pezo	*tarparuo*	*tarmagno*	baimachi	lacaria	casal di lirosi		tana
185	*s. cocro*						pexo	tarpar	taina		zagarea	*cazardero*		
186	croxe		*lo cupa*	loçiçi		[…] zorçi			*canbo goxi*	megandara	cariasia	casar di rosi		*latana*
187	c. de croxe		coppa	locicy	losyncopa	s. gri[…]	lopexo	tar paruo		bacinachi	jacharia	casal de lirosy		*latana*
188	c. de croxe	*capo*	camischa	losi	losiopa / lopeso	s. giorgio	pexo	tar paluo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
189	c. de croxe	*capo*	camischa	losi	losiopa / *lopeso*	s. giorgio	pexo	tar paluo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
190	c. de croxe	*capo*	camischa	losi	losiopa / *lopeso*	s. giorgio	pexo	tar paluo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
191	c. de croxe	*capo*	camischa	losi	losiopa / *lopeso*	s. giorgio	pexo	tar paluo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
192		camisto	*cappa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagnio	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
193		camisto	*capa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagnio	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
194	g. de croxe		*lacupa*	loçiçi		sã zorçi	*lopexo*	tarparuo	tarmanio	megandara	jacaria	casar de lirosi		*latana*
195	g. de croxe		*lo cupa*					tar paruo	tar magno	megandara	jacaria	casar di rosi		*latana*
196	?		*copa*	?	?	?	lopexo	?		?	?	casa[…]		*latana*
197		camisto	*coppa*			s. iordi		trapauo	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
198	c. de crosa	comisto	*capa*			s. iordi		trapano	tarmagine	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
199	c. de crose		co[ste]	lo cici	la cincopa	s. giorgio	lo peso	tar paruo	tar magno	harinachi	jacharia	casar de lirossi		la tana
200		camisto	*coppa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapauo	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
201	c: cori						pexo	tarpao	tarimas		iacraria	casar de rosi	tacina	*tanai*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
202		camisto	*cappa*			s. iordi	pexo	*trapane*		basmaqui	[…]ari	casar deli rosi		*tana*
203			lo cupa		loncic[u]pa	s. gorgio	lo peso	tarparno	taramagno					*la tana*
204														
205														
206		camisto	*coppa*			s: iordi	pexo	trapauo	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar delirosi		*tana*
207	c. de croxe		coppa	lo cici	lo cincopa	s. giorgi	lo pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacignachi	jacharia	casal de lirosi		la tana
208	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo cici	lo cincopa	s. giorgi	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinagni	jacharia	casal de lirosi		*la tana*
209	c. de cose		copa	lo cici	la cincopa	s. giorgio	lo peso	tar paruo	tar magno	basinachi	jacharia	casar delirossi		la tana
210	c. de cose		copa	lo cici	la cincopa	s. giorgio	lo peso	tar paruo	tar magno	basinachi	jacharia	casar delirossi		la tana
211	c. de crose	*capo*	camischa	losi	losiopa / *lopeso*	s. giorgio	peso	tar paruo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirosi		*tanna*
212	c: loelho						pexo	tarpao	tarinas		iacraria	*casar de rosi*	*ro. tanai*	tacina
213	c. de croxe	cumalca	*copa*	lo cici	lo cicopo	s. zorzi	pexo	trapauo			lacaria	casal […]	f. tanai	
214	c. de croxe		*copa*	lo sisi	losincopa	s. giorgi	*lopexo*	tar paruo	tar magno	basinachi	jacharia	casal de lirossi		*la tana*
215		camisto	*cupa*			s. iordi	pecso	trapauo	tarmanio	basmaqui	tocari	caza lirossi		*tana*
216	c. cori						pexo	tarpao	torinas		iacraria	*casar de rosi*	*tanai*	tacina
217		camisto	*coppa*			s. iordi	pexo		tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar delirosi		*tana*
218	*lloelha*						pexo	tarpao	tarinas		iacraria	*casar de rosi*		*tacina*
219		comisto				s: iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagine	basmaqui	tocari	casar delirosse		*tana*
220		camisto	*cappa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirossi		*tana*
221		camisto	*coppa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar d'lirossi		*tana*
222	*c. crose*	cauolsa	*lacopa*	micaca	lo lici / cichopa	sanzorzi		*tanbacosi*	tarmanio	magandari	zacaria	casar di rosi	magro nisi	*tana*
223		camisto	*coppa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar d'lirossi		*tana*

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
224						sant zorzo			?			casar de rosi	f. ta[nais]	
225		camisto	*coppa*			s. gorgi	pexo	trapano	tarmagnio		tocari	casar de lirossi		*toua*
226	*c. crose*		*la chupa*		cichopa	s: zorzi		*tanbocosi*	tarmanio		jacaria	magronisi	g: tanai	*tana*
227	c. de croca	camisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirusi		*la tana*
228		camisto	*coppa*				pexo	trapano	tarmagio	basmaqui	tocari	casar d'lirossi		*tana*
229	cauo di croxe	camisto	*lucopa*	locici	locichopo	san giorgi	*loposa*	trapano	tar magno	bacuachi	iagaria	casar d'lirossi		*la tana*
230														
231	c. de cr[…]	camisto	*capa*			s. iordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagine	?	tocari	casal de lirosi		*tana*
232	c. de cosi	*capo*	camisca	loxi	loxipa / *pexo*	[s: iorgi]	la[pexo]	tarpaluo	tar magno		lacaria	casar lirosi	*tana*	*la tana*
233	c. de cosi	*capo*	camisa	lixo	loxipa	*lopeco*	s: iorgi	tarpaluo	tra magno		lacaria	casal rosi		*la tana*
234	c. de croci	comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmachi	tocari	casar de lirusi		*tana*
235	c. de croca	comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi		trapano	trimagina	basmachi	tocari	casarliruso		*la tana*
236		comisto	*cappa*				pexo	trapano	tar magno		tocari	casar de lirosi	tanaỹ fluz	
237		comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	tar magno		tocari	casar de lirosi		*tana*
238	c. de croce	comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmachi	tocari	casar de lirusi		*la tana*
239	c. de croce	comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmachi	tocari	casar de liursi		*la tana*
240		comisto				[s: giorgi]	pexo	[trapano]	tar magno		[tocari]	[casar de lirosi]	*tanay flu'*	
241	c. di croce	comisto				s. giorgio	peso	trapano	trimagino	basmacchi	tocari	casal de russi		*la tana*
242	c. di croce	comisto				s. giorgio	peso	trapano	trimagina	basmachi	tocari	casal'dtli rossi		*la tana*
243		comisto				s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	tar magno		tocari	casar de lirosi	*tanaỹ flu'*	
244														
245		comisto	*mappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	tarmagno		tocari	casar de lirosi	*tanai flu'*	

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
246	c. de croxa		*capa*	lo copra		s. iordi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		lacaria	casar lirosi		*tana*
247	c. de croce	comist o	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmaqui	tocari	casar de lirusi		*latana*
248		comist o	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo		trimagia					
249	c: de crou	com[i]s to	*comania*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmacsi	tocari	casar di lirosi		*pisan*
250	c. de croxe		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casal de li rossi		*tanna*
251	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de li rossi		*tanna*
252	c. d. f.		*coppa*	lotiti	cicopa	s. zorzi	pexo	tar paruo	tar magno	bacinachi	iacaria	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
253			*cupa*											*latana*
254	c. crose		*copa*	*lotiti*	c. copa	s: zorzi	*pezo*	tarparuo	tarmagno	baimac	lacaria	casal di lirossi		*tanai*
255	*c. di croce*		*locopa*	lotiti	c. copa	s. giorgio	*peso*	tarparuo	tarmagno	baimac	lacaria	casal de rossi		*la tana*
256														
257	c. croso		*lachupa*			s: zorzi	paran	psari	*comosa*	micoroia	anasana	coroni		*tana*
258		camist o	*coppa*				pexo	tar paruo	tar magio	basmaqui	tocari	casar delirosi		*tana*
259	c. de croxe	*copa*	camischa	losi	losiopa / lopeso	s. zorzi	pexo	tarparuo	tarmagno		lacaria	casar lirossi		*tanna*
260														
261	c. de croxe		*copa*	lotiti	cicopa	san zorzo	pexo	tar paruo	tar [magno]	[bacinachi]	iacaria	casar de lirossi		*tanna*
262	c: corso		peron											
263			*copa*		simcopa						lacaria			*tanay*
264	c: de creu	pomist o	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	s: giorgi	trimagina		toccari	casar delli russi		*la tana*
265	c. de croce	comist o	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapano	trimagina	basmachi	toccari	casar di lirusi		*latana*
266	?	?	*cappa*			?	?	trapano	?	bas[…]	?	ca[…]		
267	?		*cappa*			[…]orgi	?	[…]ano	?	?	?	?		*latana*
268														
269														
270														
271														
272														
273														

No	Taman Bay	Kuban River	Temryuk	Protoka River	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	Achúyevo	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	Beysugsky liman	Dolzhanskaya	Yeysky liman	Chumbur-Kosa	Pavlo-Ochakovo	River Don	Azov
274														
275														
276	c: de creu		lassicopa			s. giorgio							*r: tanaý*	
277	c: de cre[…]	comisto	*cappa*			s: giorgi	pexo	trapa[no]						
278	? / ?	cami[sa]	lo kipa		*lopeso*	s. georgai	pexo	[tar]paruo	tarmagno		la caria	cassarti[…]sso		*latana*
279			*copa*											*tana*
280														
281														
282			lasincopa		copa								rio tanay	
283														
284														
285														
286														
287	c. di croce	canisto	*cappa*			s. giorgio	poscie		trimogina	basmachi	tocari	casal de rossi		*latana*
288														
289														
290														
291	?	[comisto]	*cappa*				pexo		[trimag]	[castotisi]	[igbara]	[aslaba]		*latana*
292														
293														
294														
295														
296														
297		camisto	cappa			s. zordi	pexo	trapano	tarmagio	basmaqui	tecari	casar de li rossi		tana
298	c. di croce	conisto												
299	c. de croze													

Taman Bay (village Sennoy)

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 60 spelling variants. Including: c. de croxe 66, cauo de croxe 23, c. croxe 10, c. d. f. 9, c. de crose 7, cauo d' croxe 7, c. di crose 6, c. crose 5, c. de croce 5, cauo de crose 4, cauo croxe 3, cauo croxie 3, c. cori 2, c. croxie 2, c. de cose 2, c. de cosi 2, c. de creu 2, c. de croca 2, cao de croxe 2, capo croxe 2, cauo d' croxe 2, croxe 2, g. de croxe 2, […] crose 1, […] croxe 1, […] de crose 1, c. corso 1, c. croso 1, c. da croxe 1, c. de cr 1, c. de cr[…] 1, c. de cre[…] 1, c. de crexe 1, c. de croci 1, c. de crosa 1, c. de crosi 1, c. de crou 1, c. de croxa 1, c. de croxie 1, c. de croze 1, c. loelho 1, caouo de crosi 1, capi 1, capo de croxe 1, capo de matrega 1, cauo crose 1, cauo crox 1, cauo d' croxie 1, cauo de […] 1, cauo di crosi 1, cauo di croxe 1, cauo roxom 1, creti 1, crox 1, g. croxe 1, lloelha 1, no. crox 1, s. cocro 1, uerliqui / capo di croxe 1, uerliqui / capo di croxi 1, ? 6, ? / ? 1.

It was first designated as «capo de matrega» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «c. de croxe» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Aloisio Cesani, 1574, Italy, (Venice). In the form of «cauo de croxe» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1325, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «c. di croce» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 214 portolan charts from total 299 (71,6%). The index of variation 28,0%. The index of use 30,8%.

Description.

The name of the place name contains the word «cauo», which means Bay. On the portolan charts this toponym is usually located in the northern part of the peninsula, which borders the Strait and the Sea of Azov. Before the east coast of the Strait in the Sea of Azov series points - shallow. On modern maps this place name corresponds to Taman Bay. In this area there are the village Sennoy. In the IV c. BC on the site of Sennoy was founded ancient Greek city-colony Phanagoria (Gr. Φαναγορει'α) - the largest ancient Greek colony in present-day Russia. Was located on the shores of the Kerch Strait, on the Taman Peninsula in 25 km north-east of Hermonassa. Together with Pantikapaeum served as one of two capital cities of the Hellenistic kingdoms of the Bosporus. After logging in the Byzantine Empire, then the Khazar Khaganate. Ruins - ancient settlement near the modern village Sennoy in the Krasnodar region. (Fig. 10.3) The ancient believed that Phanagoria was founded on the island a now defunct Korokondamita archipelago about 543 BC of teocian, forced out of their homes invasion of Cyrus, and was named after one of their leaders, Phanagor. In the days of Pericles city occupy no less than 75 hectares, a third of the territory is now under water, where underwater excavations conducted. Economic well-being of Phanagoria was based on trade (mainly grain) with the Scythians and local Meotian tribes, namely Sindi. Early IV c. BC land Sindi, not excluding of Phanagoria, became part of the Kingdom of the Bosporus. Initially, the capital of the kingdom was elected Pantikapaion on the western shore of the Taman Strait, but over time Phanagoria gained the status of a second («Asian»), the capital of the kingdom, and the beginning of our era has become the most important city of the kingdom, both in political and in economic terms. In I c. BC Phanagoria called Agrippa, being renamed king Polemon I in honor of the son-in-law Octavian Augustus who was a commander of Marcus Agrippa Vipsania. Bet on Roman rulers has allowed of Phanagoria maintain a leading role in the Black Sea region until the beginning of the Great Migration, when the city was pillaged Huns.

Traditionally believed that Bulgarian khan Kubrat has chosen Phanagoria capital founded by him the Great Bulgaria, which lasted from 632 to 665, In fact, nowhere in the sources said about of Phanagoria - as the capital of Great Bulgaria, which was located in the steppes of Azov. Phanagoria at this time was part of the Byzantine Empire. After that Phanagoria is a part of Khazar Khaganate - all the affairs in the city, apparently, managed Khazar tudun. At the beginning of X c. Phanagoria residents was abandoned due to the influence of natural factors - rising sea levels and are silted riverbeds of Kuban. Phanagoria yielded to the peninsula neighboring Tamatarha-Tmutarakan. In the XI c. on the ruins of Phanagoria existed of a small settlement. In the XVI-XVIII c. there is also was a settlement of part of the Ottoman Empire.
On the copy of the portolan charts by Petrus Roselli, Beccaro Francesco, Cexano Alvise, Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Set place name with the first word «capo», ie, Cape apparently author copies thought it was designated a cape instead of Bay.

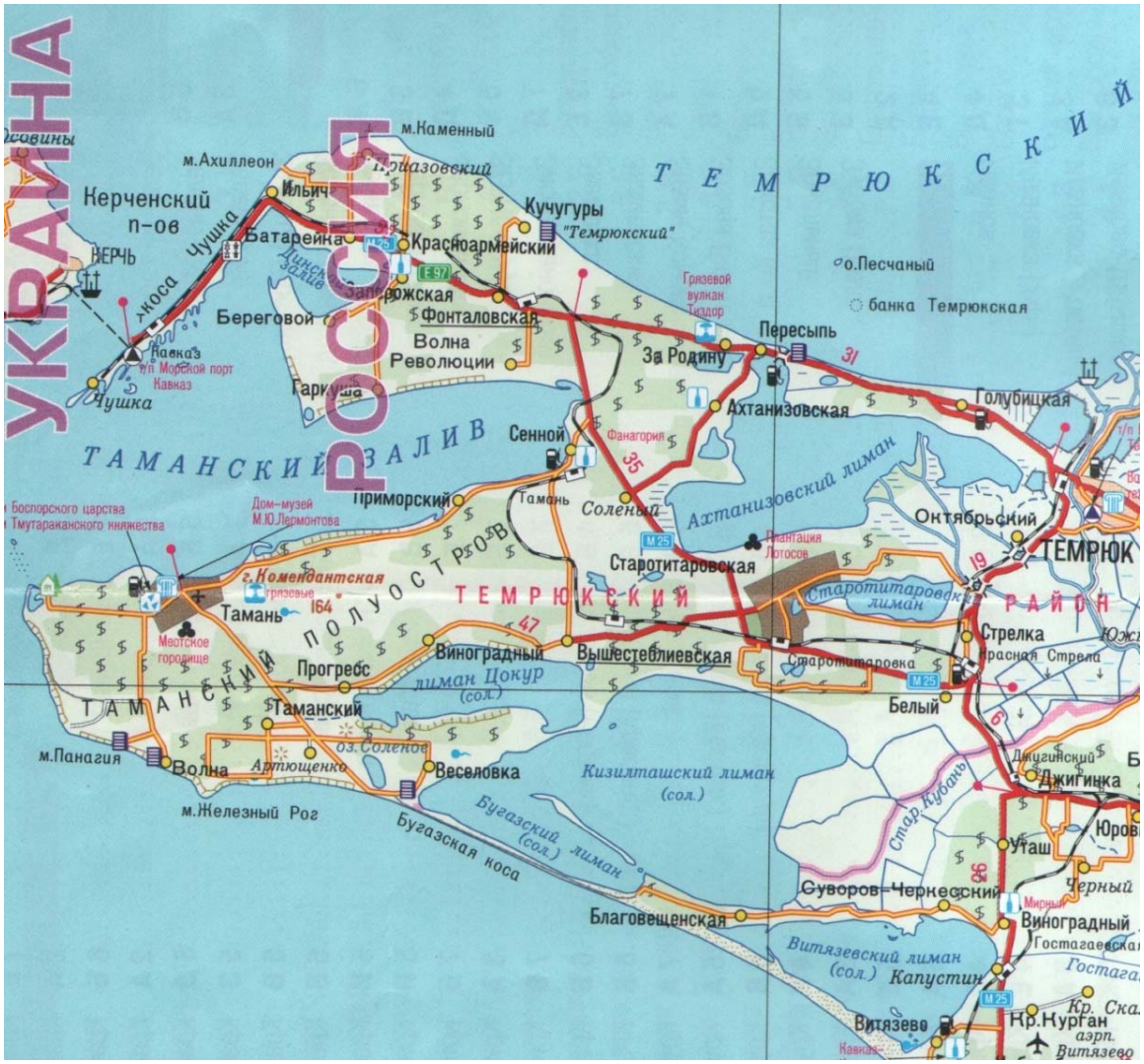

Fig. 10.3. Fragment of a modern chart [168]

Kuban River

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 18 spelling variants. Including: camisto 22, comisto 19, camista 14, camischa 9, balla 6, camisa 2, camisca 2, bala 1, camisra 1, canisto 1, cauolsa 1, comi 1, conisto 1, copa 1, cumalca 1, fl. copa 1, pomisto 1, sicraso 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «camisca» by chart Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «camisto» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Scotto, Jacopo, 1589, Liguria, (Levanto). In the form of «comisto» for the first time in this study found by Olives Bartolomeo, after 1580, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «comisto» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 86 portolan charts from total 299 (28,8%). The index of variation 20,9%. The index of use 25,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated Kuban River. At the same time, this place name in various portolan charts labeled as from the right and from the left bank of the river. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, set toponym «no. crox», followed by the set another place name «bala», like the toponym found in this place and of the several other charts. Perhaps it was another settlement in this area. On this occasion, most likely wrote Strabo: «Now the voyage from Corocondamê is straight towards the east; and at a distance of one hundred and eighty stadia is the Sindic harbour and city; and then, at a distance of four hundred stadia, one comes to Bata, as it is called, a village and harbour» (XI, 2, 14). Specified distance of 180 stadia equal 28-33 km (depending on which stadia used here: in the 157 m or 185 m). Corresponding measurements lead us to the mouth of the estuary Kiziltash Liman where the village Blagovestshenskaja has long been known rather large ancient settlement Bugaz. [27] From Blagovestshenskaja 400 stadia (63 km) along the coast leads us to the village Primorsky (See Fig. 10.3), perhaps, on the charts seen that this place name is located near the modern village Peresyp. Many literature relating to the early Middle Ages, found another version of the name River Kuban - Bal. It should be noted that the place names on the bal (bol) cover a large area and on a modern map of Eurasia (Balkar, Bolgard, Balbak, Balkhab, Balgart and so on). The highest proportion have hydronyms with «fish» theme: Balyksu, Balykley, Balykdere, Balykchi and other. From the point of view of compliance with the geographical realities most acceptable explanation given of hydronym is the common Turk bal (bol, balchug) - swamp, wet ground, mud. It is interesting that exactly the same importance is the word, and in many other languages (Slavic, Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Ukrainian, ancient Indian), where bal, bala, bol, bales, balkas means the swamp, clay, clayey valley, bog, lowland, that fully meets the boggy reedbeds arrays of Lower Kuban. This toponym «balla» See also *Description* of Taman Bay and Temruk. Examined in more detail the origin of this hydronym by Shramm. [126, c.109-112]

Temryuk

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 34 spelling variants. Including: copa 84, coppa 47, cappa 21, locopa 13, capo 8, locupa 8, cupa 5, capa 4, chopa 3, lachupa 2, alcopa 1, comania 1, copa / copa 1, cope 1, copla 1, coppe 1, coste 1, la copa 1, lacopa 1, lacupa 1, lair 1, lasincopa 1,

lassicopa 1, llocupa 1, locicopa 1, locoppa 1, lokipa 1, lucopa 1, lucupo 1, mappa 1, peron 1, riog 1, s: crocro 1, tomasto 1.
Toponym often highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «copa» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «copa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. In the form of «coppa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «cappa» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 219 portolan charts from total 299 (73,2%). The index of variation 15,5%. The index of use 38,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated settlement on the banks of the River Kuban. At the same time, this place name in various portolan charts labeled as from the right and from the left bank of the river. The modern city of Temryuk is located on the right bank of the Kuban River, at its confluence with the Temryuk Bay of the Azov Sea. Settlements on the territory of the modern city have existed since ancient times. It is known that the Tatar (Nogay) fortress was built here in 1237, Fortress Cuba, built of stone, is located 30 miles from the mouth of the Kuban on the slope of the foothills, the cape into the sea, adjacent to the Sea of Azov to. Turks gave it the name «Castle Adas (Adis)». The Castle Adas was quadrangular, had the appearance of a square with towers at the corners, the facade height of 27 yards and was built of stones taken in Old Temryuk, erected at the time Mithridates. In XIV c. there was a Genoese colony of Copa, which specialized in trade of fish and caviar. Copa, or Copario, located 28 Italian miles from the mouth of the Kuban, was the largest city after Matrega of Zihia. It is known that fish ranks Genoese held in the capital of the Byzantine Empire, which was called copylians fish shops (fish shops of Copa). At the end of the XV- beginning XVI c. - city Tumnev as part of of the Crimean Khanate. At the end of XVI c. Kabardian Prince Temryuk Idarovich, in alliance with the Russian troops built a fortress New Temruk that in 1570, again moved to the Crimean Khan and was renamed in Adis. The castle was also called «the city from the Circassian». Placename in tune with the Bosporus cities Kepoi or Cepoi (Ancient Greek: Κῆποι, Russian: Кепы) localizable ancient authors on the eastern shore of the Kerch Strait on the coast Taman Bay near hamlets Artukhov and Pivnev. [100, c.242] Perhaps the name could happen from the Greek «copto», which means carve fish.
On the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, in this area indicated two toponyms, one «camasa» from the left bank of the river, the second «copa» from the right. On the charts by Vesconte Maggiolo 1546, 1562, from the right bank Set toponym «capo», and the left «camischa». On the charts by Martines Joan 1567, 1570, 1572, 1578, and in the atlas of 1587, by Domenico Oliva, 1568, Angelus, 1575, Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587 (See Fig. 10.1), 1594, on charts by Oliva Joan 1590, 1592, by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592, undated chart of XVI c. (kept in Madrid), by Placido Caloiro e Oliva, 1626, by Oliva Joanness, 1602, Kuban River is designated the toponym «camisto», and the mouth rivers of the northern - «capo».

Protoka River
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 34 spelling variants. Including: locici 57, lotiti 27, locicii 21, cici 18, loçiçi 7, losi 7, locicy 5, lociqui 3, loci 2, lociciy 2, lozicopa 2, zizi 2, ciçi 1, cicy 1, lixo 1,

locaci 1, locicci 1, locichi 1, locichopa 1, lociçi 1, locicim 1, locii 1, loçizi 1, locopra 1, locy 1, locycy 1, lomei 1, losisi 1, losisio 1, loxi 1, lozizi 1, micaca / lo lici 1, nist 1, titi 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «cici» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «locici» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines Joan 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «lotiti» for the first time in this study found by the unsigned chart, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «lixo» set by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples (Naples). Total set of 178 portolan charts from total 299 (59,5%). The index of variation 19,1%. The index of use 32,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym Set on the right bank of the river, which is identified with on the modern charts - distributary of the river Kuban - Protoka [Fig.10.2] and, most likely means that the distributary. In this case, it is possible to take into account that many authors of portolan charts at the location of toponyms «copa» on the left bank of the Kuban River, on the right set toponym «locici», and at the location the toponym «copa» on the right side, just above wrote him this place name.

Slavyansk-na-Kubani
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 42 spelling variants. Including: cicopa 45, locicopa 41, locincopa 20, cicoppa 9, losiopa / lopeso 7, lacincopa 4, loçicopa 4, locicopa / bag tari 5, c. copa 3, cichopa 3, locicope 2, lociopa / lo peso 2, losincopa 2, lozici 2, copa 1, coppa 1, lazicopa 1, licicopa 1, lo ci ci / bag tary 1, loci[…] 1, locichopa 1, locichopo 1, locicop 1, locicopi 1, locicopo 1, locicoppa 1, locicoppa / bag tari 1, locinchopa 1, lociopa 1, locycopa 1, loncicupa 1, loncopa 1, lopeso 1, losicopa 1, losyncopa 1, loxipa 1, loxipa / pexo 1, lozicopa 1, locincoppa 1, sani 1, simcopa 1, zicopa 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «cicopa» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. One from the most stable form of «cicopa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by the unsigned chart, after 1558, Italy, Venice? In the form of «locicopa» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «copa» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 179 portolan charts from total 299 (59,9%). The index of variation 23,5%. The index of use 25,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym is located in a large bay north of the mouth of the river (now Kuban). Before the coast a number of points - shallow. On modern charts in this area a large number of limans, and behind them there is the city of Slavyansk-na-Kubani. Already in VI-VII c. AD in written sources (Nicephorus, Movses Khorenatsi, Theophanes, and with X c. - Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus) appearing similar in structure to the name of the northern arm River. Kuban: Cofino, Kofen, Kophen, Kupis, Cupi. At the end of XII c. in the area of present Slavyansk-na-Kubani one of the Circassian tribes were laid small fortification, which was then, during the Genoese and Venetian colonization of Eastern Azov, grown in large trade center. In XIV c. in the Copa moved part of Genoese merchants who formed a colony called Lacopa - officially Coparia. The city was named after the river (Copa, Coppa, Coppo, Lo-Copario etc. D.), And later in its turn and the river changed its name with change the name of the city.

Interestingly, the place names «traces» of the medieval Venetian factories survived almost to the present day (XV c. - Copa, XVI c.- Copy, XVII c.- Capulu, XVIII c.- Capyly, XIX c. - Kapyl cordon, XX c. - village Novokopylsky). In 1475, the Mongol Tatars seized Coparia and erected here a military fortress, calling it Eni-Kopyl, later city Kopyl.

Achúyevo

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 57 spelling variants. Including: s. zorzi 31, san giorgio 25, san zorzo 21, s. giorgi 20, s. iordi 20, s. giorgio 15, san zorzi 12, sã georgy 8, sant iordi 7, s.zorzo 6, scô çorçi 4, s. iorgi 3, s. zordi 3, san çorçi 3, sã georgi 2, san çiorçi 2, san giorgi 2, sco çorçj 2, sco. zorzi 2, […] zorçi 1, […] zorzo 1, […]orgi 1, alama 1, pexeria 1, s iorgi 1, s. […] 1, s. çorçi 1, s. georgai 1, s. giorgy 1, s. gorgi 1, s. gorgio 1, s. gri[…] 1, s. ior[…] 1, s. zorçi 1, sã iorgi 1, sã zorçi 1, sam zorzi 1, san […] 1, san çiorzi 1, san giorgo 1, san iordi 1, san iorgi 1, san jordi 1, san ziorzi 1, sant zorzi 1, sant zorzo 1, sazocro 1, sco […] 1, scô geogia 1, sco gorgi 1, sco iorgi 1, scô iorgi 1, scô zorzi 1, scõ zozem 1, scõ. çorçi 1, st. zorzo 1, sti giorgi 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «pexeria» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «s. zorzi» for the first time in this study found by Domenech Arnaldus, 1486, Majorca (Naples), for the last time in this form in this study found by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. In the form of «san giorgio» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «s. giorgio» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 228 portolan charts from total 299 (76,3%). The index of variation 25,0%. The index of use 13,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this area indicated the settlement of St. George at the mouth of the river or in a large bay. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. On modern maps settlement can be identified with the village Achúyevo. St. George has become extremely popular since the days of early Christianity. Hath suffered torment in Nicomedia, and soon it began to esteem in Phoenicia, Palestine, and then on the whole east. In Rome, in the VII c. it was already two churches in his honor, and in Gallia his worship from V c. According to one version, the cult of St. George, as often happened with Christian saints, was nominated as opposed to the pagan cult of Dionysus, the churches were built on the site of the old sanctuary of Dionysus. George is the patron saint of soldiers, agriculturists (the name comes from George greec.γεωργός - farmer) and herders, and in some places - travelers. St. George is known Islamic peoples of Africa and the Middle East under the names Dzhirdzhis and al-Khadr. Saint George, along with Virgin is considered the patron saint of Georgia and Georgians is the most revered saints. According to local legend, George was a relative of Equal to the Apostles Nina, the Enlightener of Georgia. The first church in honor of St. George was built in Georgia in 335, King Mirian the burial place of St. Nina, from IX c. construction of churches in honor of George became a mass. There is a parable about the act of St. George: Greek ship with valuable cargo was in a terrible storm in the Black Sea off the coast of the Crimea. Unfortunate sailors appealed to St. George to rescue them, and holy not slow to come to their aid. He suddenly appeared on the rock and stopped the ship, the storm has abated. On the stone sailors found an icon of St. George. Later, the Greeks formed in 801, at this point the cave monastery. Perhaps in

honor of this event were to name a few places on the Black Sea. However, with the name of this saint is related and the Bank of St. George (Banco di San Giorgio) - as is sometimes claimed, the first in the world - was established by the union of money changers in Genoa in 1407 and placed in the medieval Palazzo San Giorgio. At the head of the financial institutions were four consul, was held in a friendly or family relationship with the leading families of the Genoese aristocracy. For this reason, the Bank has financed many Genoese colonies. After the fall of Constantinople was the bank directly manages Genoese possessions in Corsica and Gazaria. Family Gizol'fi also report to the Bank about how it managed trading posts in the northern Black Sea coast. The Bank stopped the existence in 1805, after Napoleon's Italian campaign. One would assume that there was a branch of the bank, but the bank is identified this settlement is difficult, since it was founded long before the settlement was mentioned on the charts (1313 and further).

Primorsko-Akhtarsk

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 32 spelling variants. Including: pexo 120, lopexo 20, pesso 20, lopeso 19, peso 14, pecso 3, pezo 3, faxio 2, pexie 2, pexio 2, piso 2, fano 1, lapexo 1, lopaxo 1, lopeco 1, lopero 1, lopesco 1, loposa 1, lopso 1, lospeso 1, lospesso 1, paran 1, pco 1, pesonda 1, pessio 1, pexco 1, pexe 1, pexo / lopeso 1, pezorzo 1, poscie 1, posio 1, poxo 1, ? 2.

Toponym often highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «pexe» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pexo» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria), for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «lopexo» for the first time in this study found by unsigned chart, about 1420, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «pexo» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 230 portolan charts from total 299 (76,9%). The index of variation 13,9%. The index of use 52,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts in this place there is a large bay, and in the northern part of the bay is marked this place name. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. On modern charts it is Yasensky Bay, in the northern part of which is located in Akhtarsk Liman city Primorsko-Akhtarsk. Primorsko-Akhtarsk originated as a fortress Achtar-Bachtar (the name is derived from the Turkic «white seaside cliff»), Nogays built under Ivan IV the Terrible during the struggle with the Crimean khans in the middle of XVI c. Place for the fortress they used upland of the ancient city (barrows). According to some reports the coastline during the study period was at 2-3 km seaward, so the Italian factory is now at the bottom of the sea.

On the copy of portolan chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, south of the toponym «sanzorzi» is a toponym «bagrari», which is likely to stand north of the toponym «sanzorzi» and denote Primorsko-Akhtarsk. On the unsigned chart from «Vallard Atlas», 1547, charts by Fernão Vaz Dourado 1570, 1576 in this area all the place names starting from «poxo» to «lacaria» are shifted to the south, and place names from the «coppa» (present-day. Temruk) to «s. zorzi» (present-day. Achúyevo) absent - on their sites are located above place names (one might say, are shown conditionally).

Beysugsky liman

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: tarparuo 93, trapano 32, tarpaluo 6, trapauo 5, tarpao 4, tarparmo 2, tarparno 2, traparuo 2, […]ano 1, crapano 1, mateca 1, psari 1, s: giorgi 1, tanbacosi 1, tanbocosi 1, taparno 1, tar[…] 1, tarpano 1, tarpar 1, tarparuno 1, tarpatne 1, tarpeno 1, tarpocao 1, tau porao 1, trapane 1, traparo 1, trapno 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «tar paruo» by chart Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «tarparuo» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «trapano» for the first time in this study found by Banet Panades, 1557, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «[tar]paruo» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 166 portolan charts from total 299 (55,5%). The index of variation 16,3%. The index of use 56,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated of gulf, and to the north marked the westernmost in this area the Cape with an island. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. This cape on modern charts corresponds Dovha Beak, accordingly the Gulf on modern charts corresponds Beysugsky liman. From the Latin word «tar» translated as tar, oil pitch, «paruo» translates to a short, small. Thus, this place name can be translated as «a small pitch». There is another explanation of the the toponym as «low water». [23, p.230] Trubachov translates «tar» as the beach from the ancient Indian. [112, c.282] Thus, this place name could mean a short, small beach. Another meaning to the word «tar» - from Sogdian language «ford», which was used in their own language Kuman and Berladnici, who lived in these places [47, s.387], which may mean in this case «small ford». From the Greek «tar» translated as a place for drying. [123, c. 179] In this area was known to Strabo settlements Small Rombit and Large Rombit, where there were many items on the harvesting of fish. In describing the east coast Meotida, he said that «when sailing along the coast of the first of the Tanais, at a distance of eight hundred stadia (c. 150 km), is the so-called Large Rombit, in which there are many points of fishing going on salting. Then, at a distance of eight hundred stadia more - less Rombit and cape and with fishing, but smaller. Some have ... before islands departure points, and the small Rombit work themselves Meotians». [109, c.296] These names are similar in meaning to this and the next place names. Rombit word derived from the Greek rombos. Some historians believe that the name was given, because of the abundance in the mouth area of the river Ea, in the time of Strabo, flounder, whose body has rhomboid shape. There is another interpretation - from outlines of firth. This is a natural shelter from bad weather on the way to Azov.

On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, toponyms «bag tary», «san zorzi» and «possio» are reversed between, at which point the specified place name «possio». In this case toponym «bag tary» translates from Latin as a military bag. On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1535, place names are shifted to the south, so this place is the place name «lopeso», a place name «tar paruo» shifted. On the unsigned chart from «Vallard Atlas», 1547, in this area all the place names starting from «poxo» to «lacaria» are shifted to the south, and place names from the «coppa» (present-day. Temruk) to «s. zorzi» (present-day. Achúyevo) absent - on their sites are located above place names (one might say, are shown conditionally). On the chart by Lopes Sebastiao, 1555, all place names in this area shifted to the south and not correspond to other portolan charts.

Dolzhanskaya

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 48 spelling variants. Including: tarmagno 106, lotar 34, lotal 16, tarmagio 10, trimagina 10, tarmagine 4, tarmanio 4, lotall 3, tarmagnio 3, lotale 2, tar 2, tarinas 2, tarmageno 2, tarmago 2, tarnageno 2, y de stal 2, […]gigo 1, […]tal 1, canbo goxi 1, comosa 1, lotali 1, lotarim 1, lottar 1, lotter 1, taina 1, talle 1, taniragnio 1, taramagno 1, tarara icho 1, tarimas 1, tario 1, tarm[…] 1, tarmagina 1, tarmagines 1, tarmagino 1, tarmanho 1, tarmano 1, tarmargina 1, tarmenro 1, torinas 1, tramagno 1, trania gulea 1, trimag 1, trimagia 1, trimagino 1, trimogina 1, trymagno 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «tario» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «tarmagno» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632, In the form of «lotar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «[trimag]» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles. Total set of 239 portolan charts from total 299 (79,9%). The index of variation 20,1%. The index of use 44,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the westernmost the Cape in this area with an island in front of him, on the charts by Grazioso Benincasa this island shows a large and cruciform. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. This cape on modern charts corresponds Yeisky peninsula and Dolha Beak, village Dolzhanskaya located at the tip of the peninsula. From the Latin word «tar» translated as tar, pitch, «magno» translated as large. This place-name can be translated as «large pitch». Toponym «lotar» translates from Italian as tar. There is another explanation of the the toponym as «big water». [23, p.230] Trubachov translates «tar» as the beach with the ancient Indian. [112, c.282] Thus, this place name could mean big, long beach. Another meaning to the word «tar» - from Sogdian language «ford», which was used in their own language Kuman and Berladnici, who lived in these places [47, c.387], may mean that in this case, «large ford». From the Greek «tar» translated as a place for drying. [123, c. 179]

Yeysky liman

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 54 spelling variants. Including: bacinachi 52, basmaqui 23, baciuachi 21, basinachi 7, basmachi 7, papinachi 6, bacinaqui 5, bacinaq 4, megandara 3, baimac 2, baquachi 2, basinaqui 2, bazinachi 2, bexencim 2, […]ina[…] 1, ba[…]chi 1, bachinachi 1, baci[…] 1, bacignachi 1, bacinache 1, bacinaci 1, bacinagni 1, bacuachi 1, baimachi 1, baquchi 1, bas[…] 1, basinaci 1, basmacchi 1, basmacsi 1, batinachi 1, baxari[…] 1, bazinaci 1, bazinaco 1, bazinaq 1, bazinaque 1, bazinaqui 1, berencia 1, berenzia 1, besemçim 1, besenam 1, besencim 1, besserta 1, bexenara 1, bexenaz 1, bexençim 1, bexençin 1, castotisi 1, fucaria 1, harinachi 1, lesençin 1, magandari 1, megandari 1, micoroia 1, papinaq 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «bacinachi» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «bacinachi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1561, Portugal. In the form of «basmaqui» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of

«basmachi» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 185 portolan charts from total 299 (61,9%). The index of variation 29,2%. The index of use 28,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay, immediately after entering the Taganrog Bay. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. On modern charts this bay can be identified as Yeysky liman. There is a version that the place name comes from the Greek Πατζινάχης – the Pecheneg. [123, c. 179]
On the chart by Aguiar Jorge, end XV- the beginning of the XVI c. (1492) set toponym «fucaria», which is likely to refers the following toponym (See Chumbur-Kosa), but that place is duplicated two toponyms «cazar de lissosa».

Chumbur-Kosa
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 39 spelling variants. Including: iacaria 39, jacharia 38, tocari 33, lacaria 27, jacaria 25, zacaria 25, iacraria 4, zacharia 4, çacaria 3, iacharia 3, toccari 3, çacharia 2, ia[…] 2, zagaria 2, […]ari 1, […]aria 1, […]cari 1, anasana 1, cacaria 1, caparia 1, cariasia 1, cataria 1, cazar de lirossa 1, iachario 1, iagaria 1, igbara 1, jacario 1, lacari 1, lacario 1, laquaria 1, llacaria 1, tacaria 1, tecari 1, toccara 1, trocari 1, yacharia 1, zacana 1, zagarea 1, zataria 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «jacaria» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «iacaria» for the first time in this study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1550, Italy, Venice. In the form of «jacharia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1462, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «tocari» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (80,6%). The index of variation 16,2%. The index of use 16,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated of cape. Before the coast a number of points - shallow. Most suitable cape in this area on modern charts is Chumbur Cape, near which is the village Chumbur-Kosa. Fomenko localize this place name, without reference to a base near the village of Novomargaritovskoe, which is 8 km west of Cape Chumbur. [118, c.300] The literal translation from the Greek of the toponym that means «anchorage». Mouth of the Don in the period under consideration was quite shallow for ships, so they could not go into the river. For this purpose near the town of Tana existed wharf for loading and unloading – «tocari», «casar de lirosi» and «magromissi».

Pavlo-Ochakovo
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 72 spelling variants. Including: casar de lirosi 24, casar de lirossi 18, casal de lirossi 16, cassar de lirossi 9, casar lirossi 8, casar de rosi 6, magromixi 6, casal de lirosi 5, casar de liursi 5, casar lirosi 5, casar d'lirossi 4, chassar de lirossi 4, magronixi 4, roxo 4, casar de llirossi 3, cazar de lirosi 3, casa de lirosi 2, casal de rossi 2, casar di rosi 2, chasal de llirosi 2, magromissi 2, magronisi 2, rosso 2, asar de rosi 1, aslaba 1, ca[…] 1, casa de rosy 1, casa[…] 1, casac rosy 1, casal […] 1, casal de liross 1, casal de lirossa 1, casal de lirosy 1, casal de llirossi 1, casal de rosi 1, casal de russi 1, casal di lirosi 1, casal di lirossi 1, casal rosi 1, casal'dtli rossi 1, casar da lirosi 1, casar de

liros[…] 1, casar de lirosse 1, casar de liroxi 1, casar de lirozi 1, casar de llirussi 1, casar de rossi 1, casar de roxi 1, casar di lirosi 1, casar di lirusi 1, casar di rosi / magronisi 1, casar liruso 1, casarie lirixi 1, cassar de lirrosa 1, cassar de rosi 1, cassar de rossi 1, cassar di rosi 1, cassarti[…]sso 1, caza lirossi 1, cazar d' lirosi 1, cazar de liroso 1, cazar de lirossi 1, cazar de rossi 1, cazar dero 1, chasal dalli rossi 1, chassar de lirosi 1, chassar de rossi 1, coroni 1, coszar de rosy 1, magrouixi 1, roso 1, zacori 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «magromixi» by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice). The most stable form of «casar de lirosi» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1595, Italy, Venice (Livorno). In the form of «casar de lirossi» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «casal de rossi» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 189 portolan charts from total 299 (63,2%). The index of variation 38,1%. The index of use 12,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym set to the south from Azov, and indicates the end of the Gulf of Taganrog. At this point there is Pavlo-Ochakovo beak, which creates a protected bay. At the base of the beak is the farm Pavlo-Ochakovo. Most likely, this beak denotes the place name. Possible translation of the toponym may mean either «red house», or «Russia House», if we consider that Russian were present in the region since the X c. Shakhmatov noted that Rubruquis in their narrative reports that heading from Perekop to the lower Volga moved from the lower reaches of the Don near the «Russian village», located on the left (east) side of the Don. Residents of this village (casale) Batu and Sartak instructed transportation across the Don. He also wrote that this place name seems remnant of the Russian city, which under the name of 'Ρωσία known in Byzantine agreements with the Genoese. Under agreements 1169 and 1170 were given to guide the Genoese merchant ships in the all harbor of the Romans except Rossia and Matracha. Edrizi indicates the city Rusia near the mouth of the river Rusia, corresponding Don, on the left bank. [123, c. 180]
On some charts in this place denotes place-name the type of «magromixi» - this place name in this point indicated by mistake, since it must be on the right bank of the Don.

Azov
In this area is often given two toponyms or was designated of toponym the Don River. Is why these place names must be divided by the River Don and Azov.
Toponimic analysis:
River Don
The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: f. tanais 3, flum tanay 3, fluñ tanay 3, f. tanai 2, fli tanay 1, flm tanay 1, flui tanna 1, flume tanay 1, g: tanai 1, r: tanaý 1, rio tanay 1, ro. tanai 1, tacina 1, tana 1, tanai 1, tanai fl. 1, tanai flu' 1, tanay .f. 1, tanay flu' 1, tanaỹ flu' 1, tanaỹ fluz 1.
It was first designated as «flui tanna» by chart Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «f. tanais» for the first time in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1559, Portugal, for the last time in this form in this study found by unsigned chart about 1585. The last time the place-name in the form of «rio tanay» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 28 portolan charts from total 299 (9,4%). The index of variation 75,0%. The index of use 10,7%.

Azov

The total of 24 spelling variants. Including: latana 91, tana 62, tanna 48, lattana 3, tacina 3, tanai 3, atana 2, llatana 2, tanais 2, ana 1, fanano 1, la[…] 1, latane 1, pisan 1, sarana 1, tamna 1, taña 1, tana ff. 1, tanam 1, tanana 1, tanano 1, tanay 1, toua 1, ttana 1, ? 3.

Toponym usually highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «tana» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «latana» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «tana» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «latana» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 234 portolan charts from total 299 (78,3%). The index of variation 10,3%. The index of use 38,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym is marked by the river, which flows into the Sea of Azov in the area of the Gulf of Taganrog. Location Tana indicated sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left bank of the southern Don. However, Tana was located on the left bank of the Don. Two thousand years ago the Greeks founded the city of Tanais. At the boundary of the Scythians in the east was the river Tanais. Perhaps under the name of Tanais implied and Don and Donets. In the mouths of Tanais was a Greek colony of the same name. Before believed that the Tanais was on site of the present Azov; to such an assumption gave rise name of Azov by the Venetians Tana, the name is certainly going from Tanais, but only Tanais was like to be more accurate research turned out elsewhere - Firstly, higher Don and secondly, on the opposite bank, right where the village Nedvigovka near Sinyavsky, on the way from Rostov to Taganrog. [117] In fact, the time of appearance of the first settlement on the site of the present Azov refers to ancient times - the first centuries BC. Claudius Ptolemy, who visited these places in the II c. AD, left a description of the two settlements are here, called Paniardis and Patarva. They were part of the ancient Kingdom of the Bosporus and represents a system of fortifications on the approaches to the famous Tanais. These correspond to settlements discovered by archaeologists in the territory of Azov ancient settlements Krepostnoe and Podazovskoe. In what follows owned Tanais different tribes: the Sarmatians, Huns, Khazars, Pechenegs, Cumans. Nomads were a formidable force for all nations, the borders of which they were approaching. In IX-X c. under constant threat of attack and were Russian principalities, they had to withstand the onslaught and strike back. Campaigns of Prince Svyatoslav of Kiev ended in a victory over Khazar Khanate, and in 1036, were defeated Pechenegs. In X-XI c. land of delta of Don belonged Tmutarakan principality of Kievan Rus'. In the second half of the XI c. this territory captured Kuman. They often arranged temporary encampments on the remains of the ancient settlements. Increasing the number of encampments, some of them turned into cities. One of those cities was the Azov called Cumans Azak. The first mention of it relates to 1067, and is linked with the murder of the Cumans Khan Azup on behalf of which, perhaps, was the name of city. The ancient name of city Tana comes from the word «Tanais» - the ancient name of Don River. Azak name dates back to the Turkic «adag», «azak», «uzak», «azah», «ayak» - literally: the leg, in toponymy - the foot of the mountain, the mouth of the river, its end, downstream; «azak» also has a meaning «low, marshy place». Origin of the word Azov has no unambiguous interpretation. In particular, it can be seen as a mutation the name of Azup; However, a

more likely origin of the name of his people, nation: Here once lived Assy or Azes, they also Alans - ancestors of the Ossetians; hence the Azov - city of the tribe Azes (Assy).
In the XII-XV c. the city owned the Mongol-Tatars. Under the name Azak it is known as a powerful fortress city. In XII c. on these lands was a large Trade Center - Tana, the northernmost of the Italian colonies, transshipment route of the Silk Road. According to the agreement 1332, the concluded Ambassador A. Zeno and Khan Uzbek, Venice received a piece of land on the left bank of the Don, near the town of Azak. Was founded here most remote Venetian factory of Tana. It ruled as other factors, the Venetian consul. Thanks to the tireless activity of Italians Azak in XIV c. becomes the final destination of several major trade routes. One of them was walking from the north by Don; on it could get to the capital of the Golden Horde Saray al-Jadid, as well as Russia and the Kama. The second path led across the steppes to the east, to the finding in the Volga delta, Hadzhitarhan, where the road was opened in Khorezm; it acted still in the XV c., although its value has fallen sharply. From the south to Azak was coming the road from a large North Caucasus, Majar; It is for it in the 30s XIV c. Ibn Battuta traveled. Convenient geographical position and the presence of direct access to the sea made Azak in XIV c. one of the major export centers of the Golden Horde. Practically simultaneously with the Venetians in Tana create their factors and the Genoese. Factors paid Khan Uzbek three percent duty on goods to pass through them. The situation was stressful in Tana, the Genoese and the Venetians often were at enmity with each other. In addition, the inhabitants of the factories have been under constant threat from the nomads, is both the trading partners, and enemies. Azak and Tana were so close to each other that almost merged. Representing a continuation Azak, Tana was also surrounded by stone walls and turned into a fortress. Tana - it is nothing more than a part of the Tatar Azak, inhabited by the Genoese and the Venetians. According to who lived in Tana Giosafat Barbaro, the Venetian quarters is a separate settlement with square and shops, surrounded by walls and towers. Gates locked and unlocked by order of the consul. Quarters of Tana, in turn, divided into quarters Venetians and Genoese. Only the existence of a joint Azak and Tana can be explained by the fact that, for example, Arab writers Ibn Battuta, Abulfeda and other geographically Azak indicate was in the place where the portolan charts show Tana. As Azak, Tana suffered during the campaign of Timur the Horde in 1395, about to 1400, it was rebuilt. Tana several times been attacked Tatars: in 1410, 1418, 1442. In the following period of the Tana Genoese and the Venetians were forced to show solidarity and mutual assistance to external threat. However, no external threat led to the gradual decline of Tana, but termination of transit trade with the East due to the defeat of Khorezm Timur - one of the main partners in the East. By the time the Ottomans captured Tana, it has fallen into decay.
Tana serviced Venetian squadron provides links of Venice with Aegean, Syria, Constantinople, the coast of the Black and Azov seas and brought to Venice, bread, wine, salt, fur, wool, oriental fabrics and other goods, and, in addition, - slaves. Largest and richest city appeared Azak before the eyes of Moscow Metropolitan Pimen, who visited it on the way to Constantinople in 1389. In 1471, Azak and the surrounding lands captured Turks. They destroyed Azak and Italian colony and this place was built a new fortress - Azov. New Castle already had no commercial importance and was just defensive abroad. On the part of Don was protected by stonewall with 11 towers and the suburbs - ramparts guarding and ditches. Garrison was 400 Janissaries. Azov visiting diplomats wrote: «Azov from a noble commercial city has become a direct of thieves place the nest and the cave of robbers».

c. de croxe (**Taman Bay (village Sennoy)**), camisto (**Kuban River**), *copa* (**Temryuk**), locici (**Protoka River**), cicopa (**Slavyansk-na-Kubani**), s. zorzi (**Achúyevo**), *pexo* (**Primorsko-Akhtarsk**), tar paruo (**Beysugsky liman**), tar magno (**Dolzhanskaya**), bacinachi (**Yeysky liman**), iacaria (**Chumbur-Kosa**), casar de lirosi (**Pavlo-Ochakovo**), f. tanais (**River Don**), *latana* (**Azov**).

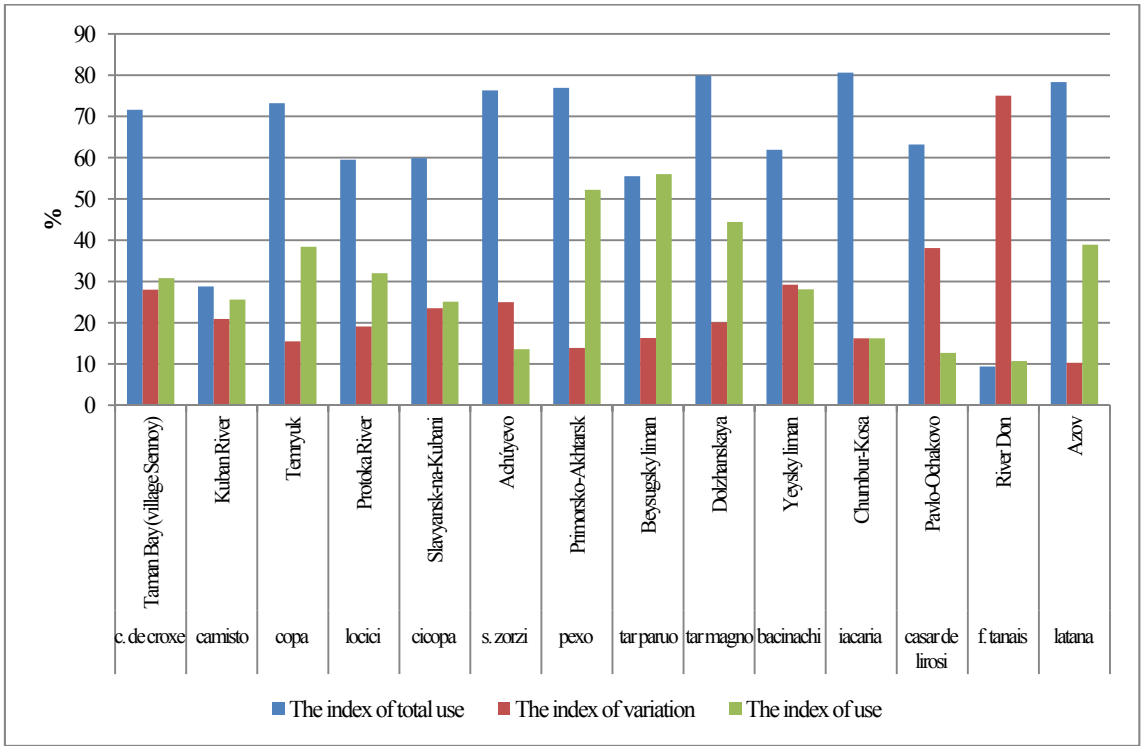

Fig.10.4. Chart of coefficients of Part 10.

Part 11. From Rostov-on-Don to Obytichna Beak

Fig. 11.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Dulcert Angelino, 1339, Majorca.

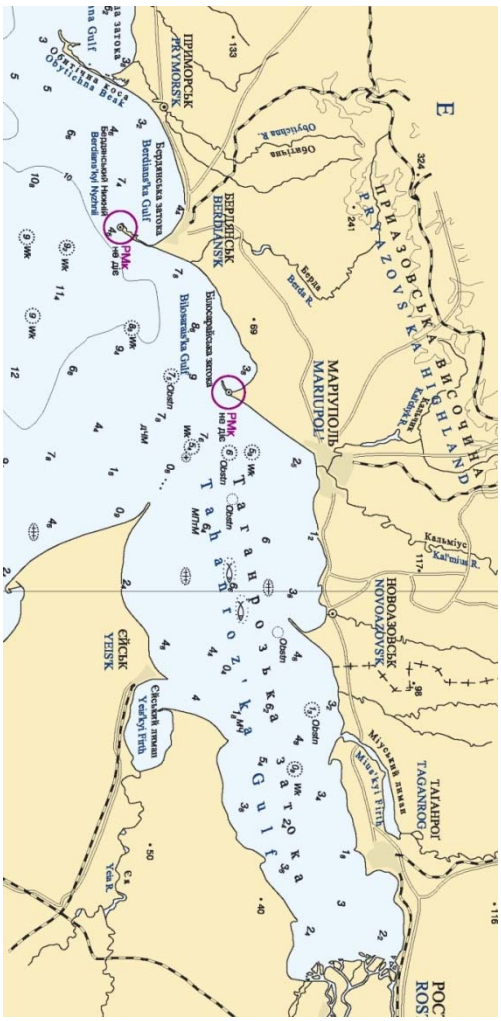

Fig. 11.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №11

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
1			cabardi		casale de rossi			palastra			
2											
3		?	?		?	papacomi	locachi	palastra	polonixi	polizo	liporti
4		p. pisano	cabardi		roso	papacomi	locachi	palastra	polonissi	polizo	liporti
5		p. pissano	cabãlli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	pallastra	pollonissi	pollizo	lipõti
6		porto pissano	cabãli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	pallastra	pollonisi	pollizo	lipõti
7		põto pisano	cabarli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	palasta	polonixi	pollizo	liporti
8		põto pissano	cabardi		ponta de rosso	papacomi	locachi	pallastra	pollonissi	pollizo	lipõti
9		p. pissano	cabãlli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	palasta	pollonissi	pollizo	lipõti
10		p. pissano	cabarli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	pallastra	pollonissi	pollizo	liporti
11		p. pissano	cabãli		rosso	papacomi	locachi	palasta	pollonisi	polizo	liporti
12		p. pissano	?		rosso	papacomi	locachi	palasta	pollonisi	polizo	liporti
13	magremisi	porto pissani	cabardi		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
14	mago misse	porto pissani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
15	magromisi	porto pisani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porti	lena de cospori
16											
17	magremixe	porto pisam	*cabardi*		rosso	papa. comi	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porti	leme de cospori
18	magnomixi	porto pixim	*cabardy*		roso	papacomo	?	palastra	polonixi	portenty	la de cospory
19		pixiano	*carbady*		roso	papacomo		palastra	pollonixi	portenty	lena del gospory
20	mago missi	porto pissam	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
21	magomissi	porto pissani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
22	magomissi	porto pissani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
23	sorola / magromixi	porto pixan	cabardi			papacomi		palastra / lena de gospori	polonixi / polixi	ponozi / porti	
24		p. pi[…]	*cabardi*		roxo	papacomi		pallastra	pollonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
25			*cabardi*		roso	papa como		palastra	polonisi	porti	
26	magomisi	porto pissani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
27					rusia						camoxulo
28	magronixi	pixian	*cabardi*	boxenzi	cococia	papacomo		palastra	polonisi	portety	lena de costomi
29	mago missi	porto pissani	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
30	magremissi	porto pissam	*cabardi*	bogoncim	flume rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	pollonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
31	magromisi	p. pisano	*cabardi*		roso	papacomi	lozizi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena di gospori
32	magemisi	porto pisam	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
33	mago missi	porto pissam	*cabardi*		rosso	papacomo	lachachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
34		?	*cabardi*	rosso	nissari	papacamo		palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de gaspero
35		porto pixiam	*cabardi*	nixari	roxo	papacomi		palastra	polinixi	porteti	lena de gospori
36		[…]an	*cabardi*		[roxo]	?	?	?	[…]xi	[porteti]	lena de […]pori
37	magenisi	p. pisam	*?*		roso	papacomo	locaci	palastra	polonisi	p.teti	lena de cospori
38	magram	p. pi[zan]	*cabardi*		flm̃ roso	papacomo	lochaqui	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
39		p. pixam	*cabardi*	casal di rossi	nixari	papacomo	roxo	pallastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
40	magromisi	porto pisano	*cabardi*		porto roso	papacomi	zizi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena d' gospori
41		pissallo / p. pissa	cabardi	cus[…]dere / patacha	casal de catini / nixari	papacomo	rossom	pallastra	pollonisi	portiti / sco marti	lena de gosporo
42	.ya. de magramisi	porto pixan	*chabardi*	roso	pasgue	papaconio	lochachi	palastra	palonisi	liporti	lena di cospori
43	magomissi	p. pissa	*cabardi*		rossa	papacogai	?	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
44	ya. de magramixi	p. pix[az]	*cabardi*	roso	pasi[…]	papacomo	lochachi	pallastra	pollonixi	porteti	lena de cospori
45	magromissi	p.pisam	*cabardi*		roso	pap[…]o	locaci	palastra	palonisi	porteti	lena da cospori
46	migo mici	p. pisan	*cabardi*		roso	papa[como]	locachi	palastra	polonici	porteti	lena de cospori
47	ya. de magramixi	p. pixaz	*cabardi*	rosso	passiaci	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonixi	li porteti	lena d' gospori
48		p. pixam	*cabardi*	cassal di rossi	nixari	papacomo	roxo	palastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
49	ya. de magramixi	porto pixaz	*cabardi*	roxo	passinci	papacomo	locachi	pallastra	pallonixi	li porteti	lena de gospori
50		p. pixara	*cabardi*	caxal di rossi	nixari	papacomo	rosso	palastra	pollonixi	porteti	lena d' gospori
51			*cabardi*	[cassal di rossi]	?	papacomo	rossa	palastra	pallonixi	porteti	lena d' gospori
52						pap[…]	loca[…]	palasta	?	?	lena de co[spori]
53	ya.de magãbissi	p. pixam	*cabardi*	rosso	passinci	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonixi	liporteti	lena de gospori
54		p. pisa[…]	*cabardia*		flm̃ de lirosi	papacomo	loquati	palastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de cospori
55	magromisi	p.pisam	*cabardi*		flumen roso	papacoiao	locaci	palastra	palonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
56	masamise	porto pixan	*cabardi*		carosa	papacomo	locaca / locaci	palastra		porto teti	lena de gospori
57	magronixi	p. pixam	cabardi		f. rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
58	magromissi	porto piissan	*cabardi*	[bo]goncim	flume rosso	?	locachi	palastra	[polonixi]	porteti	lena de cospori
59	magromici	p. pizani	*tabardi*		fluz rosso	papacomo	locassi	palastra	palonissi	porteti	lena cospori
60		po. pixan	*cabardi*	nixara	roso	papacomi		palastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
61	magromissi	p.pisam	*cabardi*		flum̃e rosso	papacomo	p. de locaci	palastra	palonisi	porteti	llena de cospori
62	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena d' gospori
63	magromisi	p. pisar	*cabardi*		flum̃e roso	papacoiao	punta de locasi	palast̃	palonisi	por[teti]	lena de [cospo]ri
64	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
65	magromisi	p.pisam	*cabardi*		ffluṁe rosso	papacoiao	p. de locaci	palasta	palonissi	po[rte]ti	lena de [cospo]ri
66	magromissi	p.pisam	*cabardi*		ffluṁe rosso	papacoiao	p. de locaci	palasta	palonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
67	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
68	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
69	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
70	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
71	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo chachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
72	magromissi	p. pisam			flum̃e rosso	papacoiao	p. de locaci	palasta	palonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
73	magromixi	porto pixan	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
74	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo chachi	palastra	cholonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
75	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		flume rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
76											
77	magromixi	p. pixan	*chabardi*		fiũ rosso	papacomo	lo chachi	lapalastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
78	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
79	magromixi	p. pixam	*chardi*		fiũ rosso	papacomo	lo cachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
80	magromixi	porto pixan	*chabardj*		fiume rosso	lo cachi	papacomo	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
81	magromisi	p. pizam	*tabardi*		flume roso	papacoiao	p. de locaci	palastra	palonisi	porteti	lena de cospori
82	macronise	p. pissam	*cabardi*	bogoncim	flume rosso	papacomo	locachi	pallastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de cospori
83	magronixi	porto pixam	*cabardi*		flum̃e rosso	papa coiao	p. de locaci	pallastra	pallonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
84											
85	magronixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papa como	lochachi	pallastra	pollonixi	portetti	lena di gospori
86	magronixi	porto pixam	*cabardi*		fiume rosso	papa como	lochachi	pallastra	pollonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
87		porto piramo	*chabardo*	nixari	rosso	papa comi		palastre	pollonixi	porteti	lena de gopori
88		porto piram	*cabardi*	nixari	rosso	papa comi		palastre	polonixi	portelli	lena di gopori
89	ỹ. magonixi	p. pixam / porto pixam	pasinel	*cabardi*		papacomo	lo chachi	pallastra	pallonixi	li porteti	lena de gospori
90	magromixi	p. pixan	*chabardi*	casale di rossi	fiume rosso	papacomo	lacachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de gospori
91		p. pissan	cabardi		flume roso	papacomo		palastra			lenna de cospori
92	*magrani* / magra	p. piza	tabari	*flum rrosso*	flurossa	papacosaao	*p. de locari*		palomsi	portety	*lena de rospore*
93	magronixi	porto pixam	cabardi		fiume rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
94	ma[…]	po. pizam	*cabardi*		flume rozo	papacoiao	punta de locasi	palastra	polonizi	porteti	lena de cospori
95	surola / magromisi	porto pixan	rosi		*cabardi*	papa comi		palastra / lena de gospori	polonixi / polixi	ponozi	porti / *cumania*
96	mag[…]se				roso	papacomo		palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena
97		pixan	*cabardin*		rosso	papacomy		palastra	poloraxi	porteti	gospory
98		pixano	*[cabar]di*		rosso	papa comi		palastra	polonixi	porteti	gospori / porti
99	mag[…]	p. pixani	*cabardi*		roso	papacomo		parastra	?	?	?
100		po. pixam	*chabardi*	nixary	rosso	papacomy		parastra	polonixi	porteti	lena di gospory
101		pixan	*cabardin*		roso	papacomy	locaq	palastra	polonixi	porteti	gospori / liporti
102		p. pisan	*c[abardi]*	nisari	roso	papacomi		palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena de gospori
103	magromixi	porto pixan	*chabardi*		fuime roso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
104	ya. de magabrissi	p. pixaz	*cabardi*	rosso	passiuci	papacomo	lochachi	pallastra	pallonissi	li porteti	lena de gospori
105		[p. pisa]ni		[roso]	?	[papacomo]		?	[…]si	?	
106	magromici	p. pisani	*[cabardi]*		roso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonici	porteti	lena de cospori

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
107	magromissi	po. pisani	*cabardi*	uell roso	ffluñ elondin	papacoiao	punta de locaci	palastra	palonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
108							lena d[…]	pilonixi	polin	polisto	partti
109											
110	magromissi	p. pisani	*cabardi*		flumen rosso	papacoiao	punta de locaci	palastra	palonissi	po[r]teti	lena de cospori
111	masemisi	p. pisan	*cabardi*	rosa		papacomo	locaci	palastra	polonisi	portto ttetti	lena de cospori
112											
113								p[…]	pol[…]	por[…]	lena[…]
114		po pixam	*cabardi*	caxal de rossi	nixara	papacomo	roxe	pallastra	pollonixi	porteti	
115	magromixi	portto pixam	*chabardi*		fuime roso	papa como	lochachi	pallastra	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
116	magromixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*	nisari	rosso	pappacomi		pallastra	pollonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
117	magremissi	p. pisani	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteri	lena de cospori
118	magromixi	porto pixian	*chabardi*	nixari	roso	papacomy		palastra	polonixi	portery	lena de gospori / porty
119	magronisi	p. pisani	*?*		?			pa[…]	pall[…]	partete	lena estropoli
120	magronici	p. pissam	*tabardi*				locasi	palastre	palonisi	parteti	lena estropolli
121	magromizi	po. pizam	*cabardi*		fluñe rozo	papacoiao	p. de locaci	palastra	polonizi	porteti	lena de cospori
122	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteri	lena de cospori
123	magromissi	*p. pisam*	cabardi		fluñe sfoixo	papagaio	*põta de locato*			porteti	lena de cospori
124	magronisi	p. pisani	*cabardi*		fume roso	papacomo			polonisi	poreti	lena de cospori
125	magronixi	.p. pixam	*chabardi*		fiume rosso	papa como	locachi	palastra	portinaxa	portetti	lena de gospori
126	magromisi	p.pisano	*rararaxi*		flumi rosso		?	?	?	?	lena di cospor
127	magromissi	*p. pisam*	cabardi		flamẽ rogo	papagaio	*p. de locata*	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
128	magromizi	ppisas	*tabardi*		fluz merso	papaanao	locasi	palastra	polonizi	portetti	lena e stopori
129	macromisi	p.pisano	*tibardi*		flume […]	?	c. de lara	palastra	porter	c. del noi	lena de cospor
130	magronixi	p. pixam	*chabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locacchi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
131	magromisi	p. pisano	*cascaki*		flumi ku[…]so	[…]cocosa	dellacasa	lastra		delini	lena di cospor
132											lena di cospor
133	magromissy	.p. pissan	*cabardy*	bogoman	f. rosso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena de scopori
134	mag[…]	p.[…]	*tabardi*		flum[…]	papacomo	p. de loca[…]	palasta	palonissi	porteti	lena de cospor
135		?	*?*		flume ros	papacomo	p. de locaci	palastra	polonisa	pordeni	lena de cospor
136											
137			*tabardi*								
138	[m]agromisi	p. pisan	?	f. roso	*tabardi*		p. de locas	palastria	palamiso	potetti	len de scopoli
139	magramisi	*cacari* / p. pisano			c. [u] croza		c. di lamza	c. lasta	*porteti*	c. de lina	lena di cospor
140	magromissi	p. pisam	*cabardi*		ff. rosso	papacomo		palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
141	nagromissi	*cabardi*	p. pisan	bogoman	f. rosso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena de scopori

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
142	magro missi	*cabardi*	p. pisan	bogoman	f. rosso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomissi	porteti	lena de scopori
143	magromissi	p. pisam	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palasta	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
144	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palasta	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
145											
146	magronixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		fiume roso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portenti	lena de gospori
147	magronixi	p. pixam	*chabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
148	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rossa	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
149	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
150	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
151	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
152	magronysse	ptã. pissam			*ffluz merso*			palastre	pallonyze	spartelly	llena sto polly
153	magomissi	p. pisam	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
154	magremissi	p. pisam	cabardi		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
155	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
156	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palasta	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
157	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
158	magromisi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	por[teti]	
159	magronize	pta pisam	*tabardi*		flluz merso			pallastee	pallonize	parteti	llena estopolli
160	[p. piza]	[magromisi]	*cabardi*	bogoman	[f.] roso	[papacoga]o	[p. de locai]	[palastra]	[palomisi]	[porteti]	lena de scopori
161	magronize	porta pisam	*tabardi*		flnz merso		fllocassi	pallastxo	pallonize	*patteti* / acianior	lena estropole
162	magro nize		*tabardi*		fluz merso		lacasy	pallastre	pallonize	parteti	llena estapolli
163	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
164	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
165									pol	por	lena
166		p. p	*cabardi*		f. roso	papacomo	lochachi	palasta	polonixi	porteti	lena di gospori
167	magronixi	porto pixam	*chabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
168	magronixi	po: pixani	*cabardi*		ffuim sroso	papachomata	locachi	balestra	polonixi		lena gospori
169	magomis	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
170	magromissy	p. pisan	cabardi		f. rosso	papacomo	locach	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
171	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
172	magremissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cosspori
173	macronis	p. pixam	*chabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonixi	portetti	lena de gospori
174	magronize	porta pisã	tabamdi		*fluz merso*	papacoiao	locasti	palastre	palonize	parteti	*lena estopoli*
175	magromizi	p. pisam	*tabardi*		fluz merso	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	palonisi	porteti	lena stopoli
176	macronisi	p. pizan	*ttabardi*				locasi	palastra	palici	porteti	lena stropolli
177		portto pisano	capanlly		rosso	papa comi	lochachi	palastra	lipont		comania
178	magromisy	p.pixa	*cabardy*		f. roso	papacomo	lochachy	palasta	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospory
179		p. pixam	*cabardi*		f. roso	papacomo	lochachi		polonixi	*porteti*	lena de gospori
180		p. pisa	*tabardi*		fluz merso		locasi	palastra	palormo	p. temi	lena strapoli
181		p. pisaz	*tabardi*		fluz marso	pacoiao	locasi	palastra	palormo	p. temi	lena nastropoli

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
182	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locacchi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
183	magrosi					papacorco	locasti	palosti	palonze	parteli	*lena estropoli*
184	macronisi	p. pizan	cabardi		forozo	*papacomo*	locachi	palastra	polonis	porteti	lena di cispari
185	magrom	p. pizã	tabãda		*flux*	papaco	locaste	*palaste*	palonize	parteti	*lenaesto*
186	magronixi	po: pixani	*cabardi*			coma	locachi	balestra	polonixi		lena gospori
187	magromisi	p.pixa	cabardi		f. roso	papacomo	lochachi	palasta	polonisy	porteti	lena de gospori
188	p. piza	mangromisi	cabardi	bogoman	fi roso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena de schopori
189		p. piza	cabaldi	bogoman	fi roso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastro	palomisi	porteti	lena de schopori
190		p. piza	cabardi	bogoman	fi. rosso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	polteti	lena de scopori
191	p. piza	mangromisi	cabardi	bogoman	f. roso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	polteti	lena de schopori
192		p. pisaz	*tabardi*		fluz merso	papac[oia]o	locasi	palastra		p: temi	lena stopoli
193		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		fluz merso	papacoiao	locali	palastra	palormo	p: temi	lena stropoli
194	magronixi	po: pixani	*chabardi*		fiume roso	papachoma	lochachi	balesta	polonisi	portendi	lena de gospori
195	magronisi	po: pixani	*chabardi*				lochachi	balestra	polonisi	porteti	lena gospori
196	?	p.pixa	cabardi		f. roso	papa[…]	lochachi	palastra	polonisi	?	lena de gospory
197		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso		locasi	palastra	palonizi	p: teti	lina sopoli
198		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		fluz merso	[pacoiao]	locasi	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena [uastrop]oli
199		p. pilam	cabarda		f. rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de gospori
200	magromizi	p. pisa	*tabardi*		f. merso	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	palonisi	p: teti	linasopoli
201	magronise	p. pisam	*tanarde*			papaeniao	palastro	*palonizi*	llacasi	porteti	lena estopoli
202			*tabardi*			p. p. coyayo	locaxi	palastra	palormiri	portatti	lana estropori
203	magra	p. miga	*chabardi*		flu merso	papa coyayo	p. lo cay	palastra	polonisi	portani	lana scopori
204											
205											
206	magromisi	p: pisa	*tabardi*		f. merso	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	palonisi	p: teti	lina sopoli
207		p. pixa	cabardi		f. roso	papacomo	lochachi	palasta	polonixi	porteti	lena di gospori
208	magromisi	p. pixa	*cabardi*		f. roso	papacomo	lochachi	palasta	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
209		p. pilam	cabarda		f. rosso	popacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de gospori
210		p. pilam	cabarda		f. rosso	popacomo	lochachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de gospori
211	p. piza	mangromisi	cabardi	bogoman	fi. roso	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena de scopori
212	magronise	p: pizam	*tanarde*			papaenrao	palastro	*palonize*	lacasi	porteti	llena estopoli
213	magronisi	p. pixan		bagoman	f. russu	papa cogao	p. de locai	palastra	polomisa / scalla d'lir	porteti	lana di scopoli
214	magromisi	p. pisam	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lochachi	palasta	polonixi	porteti	lena de gospori
215		p. pizan	*tabardi*		f. nicolao	pacoiao / pacoiao	llocaxi	palastra	palormo	p. temi	
216	magronise	potapisaö				papaemao	palastro	*palonize*	lacasi	parteti	lena estopoli
217		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso	papacoia	locasi	palastra	palonizi	porteti	lina esopoli
218	magronise	pöta pisam	*tanarde*			papaemrao	palastro	*palonize*	llacasi	porteti	llena estopoli
219		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		rio merso	pacoiao	locasi	palastra	palormo	p. temi	lenana stropoli
220	magromizi	p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso	papocaino	locassi	palastra	palonizi	portetti	lenastopoli

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
221		p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso	papacoiao	locassi	palastra	polonizi	porteti	lenastopoli
222		*po pisano*	socomos	cabardi	fiuma roso	papa coma	*[..]o lacora*	*posta*	lalastra	porteti	polonisi
223	magromizi	p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso	papocaino	locassi	palastra	palonizi	portetti	lenastopoli
224	magrom[…]	p. pixan	?			?		[palasta]	palonisa	porteti	lena […]
225		p: pisan	*tabardi*		flũmezo	paycoiao	locasi	palastra	nalaniti	porteti	lena [e]stopoli
226			cabardi		f: roso	papa como	*do locara*	la losta	polonisi		
227	p: pisan	mengromisi	*tabarti*	bogoman		p: papacogao	p: dalocaio	palastra	palomisi	polseta	lona deropolli
228	magromizi	p: pisaz	*tabardi*		f. merso	papacoiao	locassi	palastra	palonizi	porteti	lenastopoli
229	magromixi	*tabardi*	p: pixa		f. merso	papacaiao	locaxi	palastra	palonixi	p: teti	lina de gasopoli
230											
231		p: pisan	*tabardi*	*?*	?	?	[locassi]	palastra	pallormo	p: temi	lena de copoli
232	p. pisa	macromisi	cabardi	bogoman	lirosa	papacogao	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	poltoli	lena de scocori
233	p. pisa	macromisi	cabardi	bogoman	p. rosi	papacogao	p. di locai	palastra	palomisi	poltoli	lena di scorpi
234	p: pisan	mengromisi	*tabardi*	bogoman		papacogao	p: dalocaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena deropoli
235	p: pisan	mengromis	*tabardi*	bogoman		papa		palast	palomisi	polsetta	lena deropo
236		p: pisano	tabardi		fluz mezo	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	palonisi	portetti	lena stopoli
237		p: pis[ano]	*tabard[i]*		flu' [menzo]	papacoi[ao]	locasi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena estopoli
238	p: pisan	mengromisi	*tabardi*	bogoman		p: papacogao		palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena deropoli
239	p: pisan	mengromisi	*tabardi*	bogoman		papacogao	p: dalocaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetto	lena deropoli
240		[p: pisano]	*taba[rdi]*		flu' me[nzo]	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	polonisi	po[rteti]	lena stopoli
241	p: pisano	mengromisi	*cabardi*	bogoman		papacogao	p: dellocaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena dropoli
242	p: pisano	megromisi	*tabardi*	bogoman		papacogao	p. da locaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena deropoli
243		p: pisano	*tabardi*		flu' menzo	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	lena stopoli
244											
245		p: pisano	*tabardi*		flu' mezo	papacoiao	locasi	palastra	palonisi	portetti	lena stopoli
246	magromisi	p. pisam	*tabardi*	bogaran	r. roso	papacoiauo	p. de locai	palastria	palamisa	p. tetti	len de scopoli
247	p: pisan	mengromisi	*tabardi*	bogoman		papaco[gao]	p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	polseta	lena [dero] poli
248		p: pin	*latanom*				p: laros	palastra	palomis	polsetta	lena ropoli
249	p: pisan	man[…]misi		bogoman		papagono	p: dalocaio	palastra	palomiso	polseta	lena deropoli
250	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lacachi	palasta	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
251	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
252	magromissi	p. pisan	*cabardi*		f. rosso	papacomo	lachachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena de cospori
253	magromisi	p. pisano	*cacari*		flumi rusto	c. ioroza	c. di lacaza	c. lastra		c. delma	lena di cospor
254	macronissi	p. pisano	cabardi		*f: rosso*	papacomo	locachi	palastra	polonisi	porteti	*lena di cospori*
255	macronisi	*p. pisano*	cabardi		f: rosso	papacomo	*locachi*	palastra	polonisi	portoti	lena di cospori
256											
257	*sachupa*	po. pisano	f: roso		*cabardi*	porta	anatara	c: fasta	fiordasa / carmi	*portari*	
258		p. pisaz	*tabardi*		fluz merso		locasi	palastra	palonizi	porteti	lina stopori
259		p. piza	bogoman	*cabardi*	fi roso	papacogao	p. de locai / p. de locai	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena de cospori
260											

No	Rostov-on-Don	Bessergienovka	Taganrog	Beglyts'ka Beak	Mius'kyi Firth	Kryva Beak	Shyrokine	Bilosarais'ka Beak	Berdias'ka Beak	Berdians'ka Gulf	Obytichna Beak
261	[…]nisi	p[…]	*cabardi*		f.[…]so	papaco[…]	lacachi	palastra	polonissi	porteti	lena [de cos]pori
262											lenalopol
263					f: roso	papacomoi		palastra	polonise	porteti	lena de gospori
264		p: plino	*tabardi*				p: delocaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena diropoli
265	p: pisan	mangronsi	*tabardi*	bocomã			p: dalocaio	palastra	palomisi	polsetta	lena deropoli
266		man[…]	*tabardi*	bogoman				?	palom[…]	polseta	lena de[…]
267	?	?	*tabardi*	?		?	?	?	?	?	?
268											
269											
270											
271							p. de locazo	pabastro	palmissi	poltetti	copari
272											
273											
274											
275											
276											
277											
278		[popiza]	casardi	bogaman	sirago	papacogao	p. di loari	palastra	palomisi	porteti	lena di scopori
279		pisan		bagamon		*papacaiao*					
280								pabasti	?	pultutia	lena de copui
281										polseta	lena deropoli
282					*latacia*				comany		
283											
284											
285											
286											
287		p. pisano	mangremis	*tabardi*		papagou	dalo[…]	palastra	polomis	polseta	lena deropoli
288										c[…]	lena de [copui]
289										?	lena [de copui]
290											
291		pi[deda]	*tabardi*						polonisi	polseta	
292											
293											
294											
295											
296											
297	magramisi	p. pisar	tabardi		f. merlo	papacoiquo	locassi	palastra	palonisi	portetti	lene stopoli
298											
299											

Rostov-on-Don

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 58 spelling variants. Including: magromissi 21, magromixi 20, magromisi 18, magronixi 14, magremissi 11, magomissi 7, magromizi 7, mengromisi 6, magronise 4, magronisi 4, magronize 4, macromisi 3, macronisi 3, mangromisi 3, ya. de magramixi 3, mag[…] 2, magramisi 2, magromici 2, magromissy 2, […]nisi 1, ma[…] 1, macronis 1, macronise 1, macronissi 1, mag[…]se 1, magemisi 1, magenisi 1, magnomixi 1, magomis 1, magomisi 1, magomisse 1, magra 1, magram 1, magrani / magra 1, magremisi 1, magremixe 1, magrom 1, magrom[…] 1, magromisy 1, magronici 1, magronysse 1, magrosi 1, man[…]misi 1, mangremis 1, mangronsi 1, masamise 1, masemisi 1, megromisi 1, mengromis 1, migomici 1, nagromissi 1, sachupa 1, sorola / magromixi 1, surola / magromisi 1, ỹ. magonixi 1, ya. de magabrissi 1, ya. de magramisi 1, ya.de magãbissi 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «magremisi» by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «magromissi» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Velho Bartolomeo, 1560, Portugal. In the form of «magromixi» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «mangremis» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 177 portolan charts from total 299 (59,2%). The index of variation 32,8%. The index of use 11,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated from the right bank of the Don River. Based on early portolan charts, which was indicated this place name, it can be identified with the city of Rostov-on-Don. In the city territory there are the ruins of ancient settlements, the construction of which dates from different eras - up to 5,000 years ago, but the modern history of the city begins from the time of the Azov campaigns of Peter the Great (1695-1696), who drew attention to the natural boundary with a source called «rich in a well». Because this area was the border, it has always been attacked, and which we are interested in the period of history there have passed fire and sword Tatars and Turks, did not leave after itself. Therefore, conditionally accept that this place meets the modern city of Rostov-on-Don.

On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis») beginning of XV c. in the area indicated several place names, and the place name «surola» means likely near the village Merzhanovo, toponym «magromisi» denotes the village Bessergienovka, and «porto pixan» located in the area of Taganrog.

Bessergienovka

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 78 spelling variants. Including: p. pisan 36, p. pisam 17, porto pixam 17, p. pisano 16, p. pisaz 12, p. pixam 10, p. piza 8, porto pixan 7, p. pisani 6, p. pixa 6, porto pissani 6, p. pisa 5, p. pissano 5, p. pixan 4, p. pizan 4, po. pixani 4, p. pilam 3, p. pixaz 3, porto pissam 3, p. pisar 2, p. pissam 2, p. pissan 2, p. pizam 2, pixan 2, po. pizam 2, porto pisam 2, […]an 1, cacari / p. pisano 1, man[…] 1, p. miga 1, p. p 1, p. pi[…] 1, p. pin 1, p. pisa[…] 1, p. pissa 1, p. pixam / porto pixam 1, p. pixani 1, p. pixara 1, p. pizã 1, p. pizani 1, p. plino 1, p.[…] 1, p[…] 1, pideda 1, pisan 1, pissallo / p. pissa 1, pixano 1, pixian 1, pixiano 1, po pisano 1, po pixam 1, po. pisani 1, po. pisano 1, po. pixam 1,

po. pixan 1, popiza 1, porta pisã 1, porta pisam 1, porto piissan 1, porto piram 1, porto piramo 1, porto pisani 1, porto pisano 1, porto pissano 1, porto pixaz 1, porto pixiam 1, porto pixian 1, porto pixim 1, portto pisano 1, portto pixam 1, pöta pisam 1, potapisaö 1, põto pisano 1, põto pissano 1, ppisas 1, pta pisam 1, ptã. pissam 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «p. pissano» by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «p. pisan» for the first time in this study found by Rafel Soler, second quater XV c. (1443), Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva Joanness, 06.07.1602, Italy, Naples (Naples). In the form of «p. pisam» for the first time in this study found by Mecia de Villadestes, XV (1423), Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «pi[deda]» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles. Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (80,6%). The index of variation 32,4%. The index of use 14,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts denotes the first bay on the northern coast of the Gulf of Taganrog after the mouth of the Don. On modern charts this bay can be identified in the area Kurychia Beak, near the village Bessergienovka. Along with the Genoese in the Black and Azov seas were trading and Pisan merchants, not represented, however, a serious competition for Genoa. Pisa had in the Sea of Azov, near the Tana, the colony - Pisa port («Porto-Pizano»). On the charts there are also other «Porto Pizano» - the ancient port of Pisa in Italy, perhaps in honor of it and was named this port. Pegolotti notes Porto -Pizano the first point, the sailors met, floating along the coast of the Tana. The main occupation of the inhabitants port of Pisa was fishing. Fish dry, salty and caviar was prepared in abundance; this fish was sent to Constantinople and others places. In Constantinople looked at the area of fisheries as the main source of fish trade. [117] Do not know the exact time its establishment, but it is known when creating the first chart on which he was noted, we are talking about the chart of 1318. Anyway, from this moment on that port visited by Western sailors, which is reflected in the surviving documents. One way or another, but this port appears on charts XVI-XVII, however, the colony itself probably lasted only until 1343, when after the murder of a Tatar in the Tana Italians were persecuted by the Horde. Venetians and Genoese maintained their strength, could avenge their defeat and recover their colonies, which is not the Pisans, maritime dominion which began to fall. Therefore they wisely refused to take a a second time of Porto-Pizano. However, in writing portolano by Michael of Rhodes specified distance from «porto Pisan» to «Chalradi» 25 miles (43,5 km). [22, p. 604] Toponym «Chalradi» in this writing portolano is «cabardi» (present-day Taganrog). If we take this distance on modern charts, the «porto Pisan» located near the village Nedvigovka. In another writing portolano, 1453 to sailors brought the following information about Porto Pizano: « Porto Pizano located from Capardi 3 miles course, if you sail to the northeast; and there is another shallow, which is located on the middle path (from Capardi to Porto Pizano). Shallow stretches from the coast to the northwest of the channel. While sailing to the port Pizano water depth of 13.5 feet. If this channel to go to Tana, then the maximum depth will be at the end of the port Pizano 14 feet. Distance by sea from the Capardi to Porto Pizano is 8 miles [...]. From Porto Pixano to Fiumano (Don - I. Fomenko) 15 miles. And from the estuary Fiumano to Tana - 5 miles». [119, c.135] That is, the distance by land between the port Pizano and Cabardi is about 6 km (1 mile Italian = 1,8669 km), and the sea 15 km. And from the port Pizano to the mouth of the Don 28 km. At 6 km from Cape Taganrog by land is settlement Bessergienovka, from it to modern mouth of the Don about 20 km.

On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c., in this area indicated several place names, wherein the place name «surola» means likely near the village Merzhanovo, toponym «magromisi» denotes village Bessergienovka, and «porto pixan» located in the area Taganrog.

Taganrog

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 28 spelling variants. Including: cabardi 119, tabardi 51, chabardi 30, cabarda 3, cabardy 3, tanarde 3, cabãli 2, cabãlli 2, cabardin 2, cabarli 2, cabaldi 1, cabardia 1, cacari 1, capanlly 1, carbady 1, casardi 1, cascaki 1, chabardo 1, chardi 1, latanom 1, pasinel / cabardi 1, rararaxi 1, tabãda 1, tabamdi 1, tabari 1, tabarti 1, tibardi 1, ttabardi 1, ? 6.

Usually placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «cabardi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «cabardi» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Oliva, Joan, 1599, Italy, Messina. In the form of «tabardi» for the first time in this study found by Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456, Majorca (Barcelona). The last time the place-name in the form of «tabardi» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 241 portolan charts from total 299 (80,6%). The index of variation 11,6%. The index of use 49,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the first Cape after mouth of the Don River. On modern charts it is identified with Cape Tagany Rog, where the city of Taganrog. Officially, the city was founded of 1698. Research, produce archaeologists at the site of the present location of Taganrog, showed that before there was a settlement here the Greeks called Kremny. The settlement was founded in the second half of the VII c. BC and destroyed after the middle of VI c. BC, probably it was a result of the raids of the nomadic Scythians. The land on which now stands the city of Taganrog, since ancient times was inhabited by tribes of Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians, who replaced the ancient Slavs. For these lands were regiments prince of Kiev Svyatoslavwho had fought with the Khazar Khanate, owned this land and the Golden Horde, and the Crimean Khanate. The lower reaches of the Don and the Sea of Azov attracts a wide expanse of fertile steppes, rich pastures and abounding rivers, rich in fish. In the 70s XV c. mouth of the Don and Azov captured Ottomans. Tagan-Rogu in Turkic means «fire on the cape», «lighthouse». About of remainder of the old lighthouse in the Taganroge wrote Rigelman: «Tagan Rog now means nothing else, as soon as the long-standing title of Tracts or of the place, but because to know that it was an ancient the natural boundary, for seafarers, a stone lighthouse tower with ground around her shaft». [103, c.30] Cabarda always inhabited the Adyghe (Circassian) tribe Kabardians self which was and still is - Adyghe. Adyghe (including Kabardians) lived in Circassia, which was self - Adyghea, and before that it was called Zichia. Ancient historians before our era repeatedly pointed Zikhs as of aboriginal inhabitants of these territories. As Adygs and the Kabardians, as in the past and in the present by the word «Cabarda» understood that part of Circassia, the territory in which lived apart of Kabardians. It is likely that in the Middle Ages there was a settlement Kabardians immigrants from Circassia (See Part 21.2).

On the copy of chart by Zvan da Napoli from Cornaro Atlas, 1489 place names are shifted to the west in connection with that were introduced after the toponym «.p. pixam» two more «porto pixam» and «pasinel», and after them the specified place name «cabardi», highlighted in red. On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in this area indicated several place names, and the place name «surola» means likely near the village Merzhanovo, toponym «magromisi» denotes village Bessergienovka, and «porto pixan» located in the area of Taganrog, after the specified place name «rosi» (modern Mius'kyi Firth), and only then set toponym «cabardi», highlighted in red. On the charts by Oliva Joan, 1590, 1592, Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592, 1598, Oliva Joan Rizo, 1594, 1595, Oliva Joanness, 1602, Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652 place names after «p: pisan» shifted to the west by the fact that here was inserted toponym «mengromisi», which should be east of «p: pisan», therefore the toponym «mengromisi» standing still Taganrog, toponym «tabardi» in place Beglyts' ka Beak, a toponym «bogoman» in place Mius'kyi Firth, while toponym «roso», indicating the estuary on other charts is missing. On the chart by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, placename «tabardi» located, as in the previous charts, near Beglyts'ka Beak, but Mius'kyi Firth is specified of toponym «flu menzo».

Beglyts'ka Beak

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 22 spelling variants. Including: bogoman 22, nixari 7, bogoncim 3, nisari 2, nixara 2, passinci 2, bagamon 1, bagoman 1, bocomã 1, bogaman 1, bogaran 1, boxenzi 1, casale di rossi 1, cus[…]dere / patacha 1, ffluñ elondin 1, nissari 1, nixary 1, pasgue 1, pasi[…] 1, passiaci 1, passiuci 1, socomos 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «bogoncim» by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «bogoman» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519, Italy, Genoa (Genoa), for the last time in this form in this study found by Francesco Oliva, 1603, Italy, Messina. In the form of «nixari» for the first time in this study found by Francesco de Cesanis, 1421, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «bagamon» set by Roiz Pascoal, 1633. Total set of 59 portolan charts from total 299 (19,7%). The index of variation 37,3%. The index of use 37,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated cape between Cape (modern Tagany Rog) and the mouth of the river (modern Mius'kyi Firth). On modern charts this cape can be identified as Beglyts'ka Beak. [148] Placename seldom enough used on charts.

On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area indicated two toponyms «casal di rossi» and «nixari», and on his own chart of 1443 respectively «rosso» and «passirici» not drawn estuary. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, also indicated here, two toponyms «roso» and «pasque», but not drawn estuary. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 is specified in this area toponym «f. nicolao», and then two toponyms «pacoiao», which are designated of Kryva Beak and Shyrokine.

Mius'kyi Firth

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 74 spelling variants. Including: f. rosso 37, rosso 29, roso 18, fiume rosso 16, f. roso 13, f. merso 9, fluz merso 9, flume roso 5, fluñe rosso 5, roxo 4, fi roso 3,

flu' menzo 3, cassal di rossi 2, ffluñe rosso 2, fiũ rosso 2, fiume roso 2, fuime roso 2, c. u croza 1, carosa 1, casal de catini / nixari 1, casal di rossi 1, casale de rossi 1, caxal de rossi 1, caxal di rossi 1, cococia 1, f. merlo 1, f. nicolao 1, f. rossa 1, f. russu 1, f.[…]so 1, ff. rosso 1, ffluz merso 1, ffuim sroso 1, fi. roso 1, fi. rosso 1, fiuma roso 1, flamẽ rogo 1, flluz merso 1, flm̃ de lirosi 1, flm̃ roso 1, flnz merso 1, flu merso 1, flu' mezo 1, flũ mezo 1, flum rrosso / flurossa 1, flum[…] 1, flume […] 1, flume ros 1, flume rozo 1, fluñe rozo 1, fluñe sfoixo 1, flumen roso 1, flumen rosso 1, flumi ku[…]so 1, flumi rosso 1, flumi rusto / c. ioroza 1, flux 1, fluz marso 1, fluz mezo 1, fluz rosso 1, forozo 1, fume roso 1, lirosa 1, p. rosi 1, ponta de rosso 1, porto roso 1, r. roso 1, rio merso 1, rosa 1, rosi 1, rossa 1, rusia 1, sirago 1, uell roso 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «casale de rossi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «f. rosso» for the first time found by unsigned chart of 1505, Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «rosso» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «f: roso» set by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). Total set of 221 portolan charts from total 299 (73,9%). The index of variation 33,5%. The index of use 16,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the estuary. On modern charts this estuary is identified with the mouth Mius'kyi Firth. [148] Toponym «rosso», likely indicates the presence of Russian here, and perhaps, is translated as Russian River. [123, c.181] As we know from the history of the area, there were a Russian from IX c.
On the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403 for the first time in the toponymy indicated that this river - «flume rosso». On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area indicated two toponyms «casal di rossi» and «nixari», but on his own chart of 1443, respectively, «rosso» and «passirici» and not drawn estuary. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 also indicated here, two toponyms «roso» and «pasque», but not drawn estuary. On the copy of chart by Zvan da Napoli from Cornaro Atlas, 1489 place names are shifted to the west due to the that were introduced after toponym «.p. pixam» another two - «porto pixam» and «pasinel», and after them the is specified place name «cabardi», highlighted in red, at the same time, the estuary is not drawn. On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «rosi» and «cabardi», and the mouth of the river is not drawn. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 is specified in this area toponym «f. nicolao», and then two toponyms «pacoiao», which are designated Kryva Beak and Shyrokine. On the charts by Oliva, Joan, 1590, 1592, Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592, 1598, Oliva, Joan Rizo, 1594, 1595, Oliva Joanness, 1602, Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652 place names after «p: pisan» shifted to the west by the fact that here was inserted toponym «mengromisi», which should be east of «p: pisan», therefore the toponym «mengromisi» standing still Taganrog, toponym «tabardi» in place Beglyts' ka Beak, a toponym «bogoman» in place Mius'kyi Firth, at the same time toponym «roso», indicating the Lyman on the other charts is missing.

Kryva Beak
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 45 spelling variants. Including: papacomo 108, papacoiao 24, papacomi 22, papacogao 19, papacomy 4, pacoiao 3, p. papacogao 2, papacaiao 2, papagaio 2,

papocaino 2, popacomo 2, […]cocosa 1, coma 1, p. p. coyayo 1, pacoiao / pacoiao 1, pap[…] 1, pap[…]o 1, papa 1, papa. comi 1, papa[…] 1, papaanao 1, papacamo 1, papachoma 1, papachomata 1, papaco 1, papaco[…] 1, papacogai 1, papacoia 1, papacoiauo 1, papacoiquo 1, papacoma 1, papacomoi 1, papaconio 1, papacorco 1, papacosaao 1, papacoyayo 1, papaemao 1, papaemrao 1, papaeniao 1, papaenrao 1, papagono 1, papagou 1, pappacomi 1, paycoiao 1, porta 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «papacomi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «papacomo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. In the form of «papacoiao» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «papagou» set by Cavallini, Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 230 portolan charts from total 299 (76,9%). The index of variation 19,6%. The index of use 47,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated of cape. And if, before the bay on the charts was heavily marked points, which means shallow water, then in the vicinity of Cape point more rare. On modern charts this cape identified with cape Kryva Beak. Before it the coast has a depth of 0.5-2 m, and in the area of the beak depths reach 4 m. [148]
On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, 1318 it place-name denotes the mouth of the river, although in other charts by this author (1311, 1320-1321), it refers to the Cape. On the chart by Aguiar Jorge, end XV- beginning XVI c. (1492) in this place duplicated toponym «flurossa», followed by the given toponym «papacossaad», both toponyms listed on the coast without capes, and only the next toponym «p. delornii» denotes Bilosarais'ka Beak. On the chart by Angelus, 1575 is specified in this area toponym «f. nicolao», and then two toponyms «pacoiao», which is denoted Kryva Beak and Shyrokine.

Shyrokine
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 59 spelling variants. Including: locachi 63, lochachi 32, locasi 20, p. de locai 13, p. de locaci 8, locassi 7, p. dalocaio 6, locaci 4, lacachi 3, lacasi 2, lachachi 2, llacasi 2, locacchi 2, locasti 2, locaxi 2, punta de locaci 2, punta de locasi 2, roxo 2, [..]o lacora 1, anatara 1, c. de lara 1, c. di lacaza 1, c. di lamza 1, dalo[…] 1, dellacasa 1, do locara 1, fllocassi 1, lacasy 1, latacia 1, lena d[…] 1, llocaxi 1, loca[…] 1, locaca / locaci 1, locach 1, locali 1, locaq 1, locaste 1, lochachy 1, lochaqui 1, loquati 1, lozizi 1, p. de loca[…] 1, p. de locai / p. de locai 1, p. de locari 1, p. de locas 1, p. de locata 1, p. de locazo 1, p. dellocaio 1, p. delocaio 1, p. di loari 1, p. di locai 1, p. laros 1, p. lo cay 1, põta de locato 1, rossa 1, rosso 1, rossom 1, roxe 1, zizi 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «locachi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «locachi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1561, Italy, Venice. In the form of «lochachi» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «latacia» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 220 portolan charts from total 299 (73,6%). The index of variation 26,8%. The index of use 28,6%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Gulf between two large capes. On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313 it toponym denotes the mouth of the river (presumably the modern river Kalmius), on the other charts by this author estuary not shown. On the chart of The Black Sea (known as Portolano Laurenziano-Gaddiano, Atlante Mediceo), 1351 this place name fully identified on modern charts the bay near the village Shyrokine, east of Mariupol. [147]
On the unsigned chart of 1450 (1468-1482?) at coast specify two toponyms «locaca» and «locasi», the first marked in the Gulf before Cape (modern Bilosarais'ka Beak), the second after that Cape. [147] On the chart by Aguiar Jorge, end XV- beginning XVI c. (1492) in this place duplicated toponym «flurossa», followed by the given toponym «papacossaad», both toponyms listed at coast without capes, and only the next toponym «p. delornii» refers to Bilosarais'ka Beak.

Bilosarais'ka Beak
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: palastra 167, palasta 20, pallastra 18, palastre 5, balestra 3, palastra / lena de gospori 2, palastria 2, parastra 2, balesta 1, c. lasta 1, c. lastra 1, c. fasta 1, la losta 1, lalastra 1, lapalastra 1, lastra 1, p[…] 1, pa[…] 1, pabasti 1, pabastro 1, palast 1, palast̃ 1, palaste 1, palastro 5, pallastee 1, pallastre 1, pallastxo 1, palosti 1, polin 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «palastra» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «palastra» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «palasta» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «palastra» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 249 portolan charts from total 299 (83.3%). The index of variation 11,6%. The index of use 67,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the large cape. On modern charts this cape identified with Bilosarais'ka Beak. [146] Perhaps in this place was an ancient Greek trading post Palestra, whose name is consonant of toponyms on charts. In a general sense of the Greek language, the word is synonymous with Palestra institution in which young people learn different sports. F.Brun gave arguments in favor of binding locations Palastra to Bilosarais'ka Beak. [44, c.129, 134-140] In Türkic the name Balastra ~ Balestra pronounced as Balysyra. In the middle of XVII c. Balysyra served as a shipping pier of Azov, for vessels with low draft by reason of the shallow water its could not pass up the fortress. In Balysyra merchant ships were unloaded and transported goods from them to Azov on carts. Most likely, in the XIV c. Balysyra used for the same purposes. Later Russian folk etymology redrew the parking Balysyra in Bely Saray, and sand bar where it was - in Bilosarais'ka. [63]
On the unsigned chart of 1450 (1468-1482?), at coast specify two toponyms «locaca» and «locasi», marked the first in the Gulf before Cape (modern Bilosarais'ka Beak), the second after that cape and toponym «palastra» indicates on the other cape to the west (modern Berdias'ka Beak). [147]

Berdias'ka Beak

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 55 spelling variants. Including: polonixi 46, polonissi 36, polonisi 30, palomisi 23, palonisi 14, pollonixi 9, palonizi 7, palonissi 6, palonize 5, palormo 5, pollonisi 5, pallonixi 4, pollonissi 4, polonizi 4, pallonize 3, polonici 2, polonixi / polixi 2, […]si 1, […]xi 1, cholonixi 1, comany 1, fiordasa / carmi 1, lipont 1, nalaniti 1, palamisa 1, palamiso 1, palici 1, pall[…] 1, pallonissi 1, pallonyze 1, pallormo 1, palmissi 1, palom[…] 1, palomis 1, palomiso 1, palomissi 1, palomsi 1, palonisa 1, alonixi 1, palonze 1, palormiri 1, pilonixi 1, pol 1, pol[…] 1, polinixi 1, polomis 1, polomisa / scalla d'lir 1, polonis 1, polonisa 1, polonise 1, polonisy 1, poloraxi 1, porter 1, portinaxa 1, posta 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «polonixi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «polonixi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «polonissi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «polonisi» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 248 portolan charts from total 299 (82,9%). The index of variation 22,2%. The index of use 18,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large cape. On modern charts this cape is identified with the Berdias'ka Beak. [146]

On the portolan chart from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer», XlV (1384-1410) is specified in this place toponym «lena de gospori», and toponyms «polonixi» and «polixi» located at the nearby Cape, to the west.

Berdians'ka Gulf

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 47 spelling variants. Including: porteti 123, portetti 29, polsetta 8, p. temi 7, polseta 7, parteti 6, pollizo 6, liporteti 5, p. teti 5, polizo 4, porti 3, polteti 2, poltoli 2, ponozi / porti 2, portenty 2, porteri 2, portety 2, c. delma 1, c. delnoi 1, c[…] 1, delini 1, liporti 1, p. tetti 1, parteli 1, partete 1, patteti / acianior 1, polisto 1, polsetto 1, poltetti 1, por 1, por[…] 1, pordeni 1, poreti 1, portani 1, portari 1, portatti 1, portelli 1, portendi 1, portenti 1, portery 1, portiti / sco marti 1, porto teti 1, portoti 1, portto ttetti 1, potetti 1, pultutia 1, spartelly 1, ? 7.

It was first designated as «polizo» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «porteti» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «portetti» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «polseta» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 252 portolan charts from total 299 (84,3%). The index of variation 18,7%. The index of use 48,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated underwater hazard or a small island marked on charts fat point. On modern charts this place name is identified with Berdians'ka Gulf, however, in the Gulf in this area there are no islands and shoals, the depth is 5-7 m. [143]

On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311-1321 at this point indicated two toponyms «pollizo» and «liporti», the first refers to the Cape in Berdians'ka Gulf, the second to the underwater hazards or to the island, but on modern charts nor cape, nor islands are not. [143]

Obytichna Beak

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 81 spelling variants. Including: lena de cospori 60, lena de gospori 47, lena stopoli 10, lena de ropoli 9, lena de scopori 7, liporti 6, lena d' gospori 5, lena estopoli 5, lena di cospor 4, lena di gospori 4, lipõti 4, lena de copui 3, lena de cospor 3, lena de schopori 3, lena di cospori 3, lena gospori 3, lina sopoli 3, len de scopoli 2, lena 2, lena de gospory 2, lena estropoli 2, lena strapoli 2, llena estopoli 2, c. de lina / lena di cospor 1, camoxulo 1, comania 1, copari / lenade 1, cumania / scô ioigi 1, gospori / liporti 1, gospori / porti 1, gospory 1, la de cospory 1, lana di scopoli 1, lana estropori 1, lana scopori 1, leme de cospori 1, lena […] 1, lena cospori 1, lena da cospori 1, lena de […]pori 1, lena de copoli 1, lena de cosspori 1, lena de costomi 1, lena de gaspero 1, lena de gopori 1, lena de gospori / porty 1, lena de gosporo 1, lena de ropo 1, lena de rospore 1, lena de[…] 1, lena del gospory 1, lena di cispari 1, lena di gopori 1, lena di gospory 1, lena di scopori 1, lena di scorpi 1, lena diropoli 1, lena dropoli 1, lena estopori 1, lena estropole 1, lena estropolli 1, lena nastropoli 1, lena ropoli 1, lena stropolli 1, lena uastropoli 1, lena[…] 1, lenaesto 1, lenalopol 1, lenana stropoli 1, lene stopoli 1, lenna de cospori 1, lina de gasopoli 1, lina esopoli 1, lina stopori 1, llena de cospori 1, llena estapolli 1, llena estopolli 1, llena sto polly 1, lona deropolli 1, partti 1, polonisi 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «liporti» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lena de cospori» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «lena de gospori» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea (known as atlas Tammar Luxoro), XlV, beginning (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lena [de copui]» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 251 portolan charts from total 299 (83,9%). The index of variation 32,3%. The index of use 23,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On modern charts this cape is identified with the Obytichna Beak. [143]

On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 at this point indicated two toponyms «gelotussi» and «lena de bospori». In general, after 1576 on the charts spelling of this toponym was very diverse, which is likely to correspond to the historical process, when the Black Sea was a closed sea of the Ottoman Empire, and these toponyms is not much were interested European cartographers and sailors.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 11

magromissi (**Rostov-on-Don**), p. pisan (**Bessergienovka**), *cabardi* (**Taganrog**), bogoman (**Beglyts'ka Beak**), f. rosso (**Mius'kyi Firth**), papacomo (**Kryva Beak**), locachi (**Shyrokine**), palastra (**Bilosarais'ka Beak**), polonixi (**Berdias'ka Beak**), porteti (**Berdians'ka Gulf**), lena de cospori (**Obytichna Beak**).

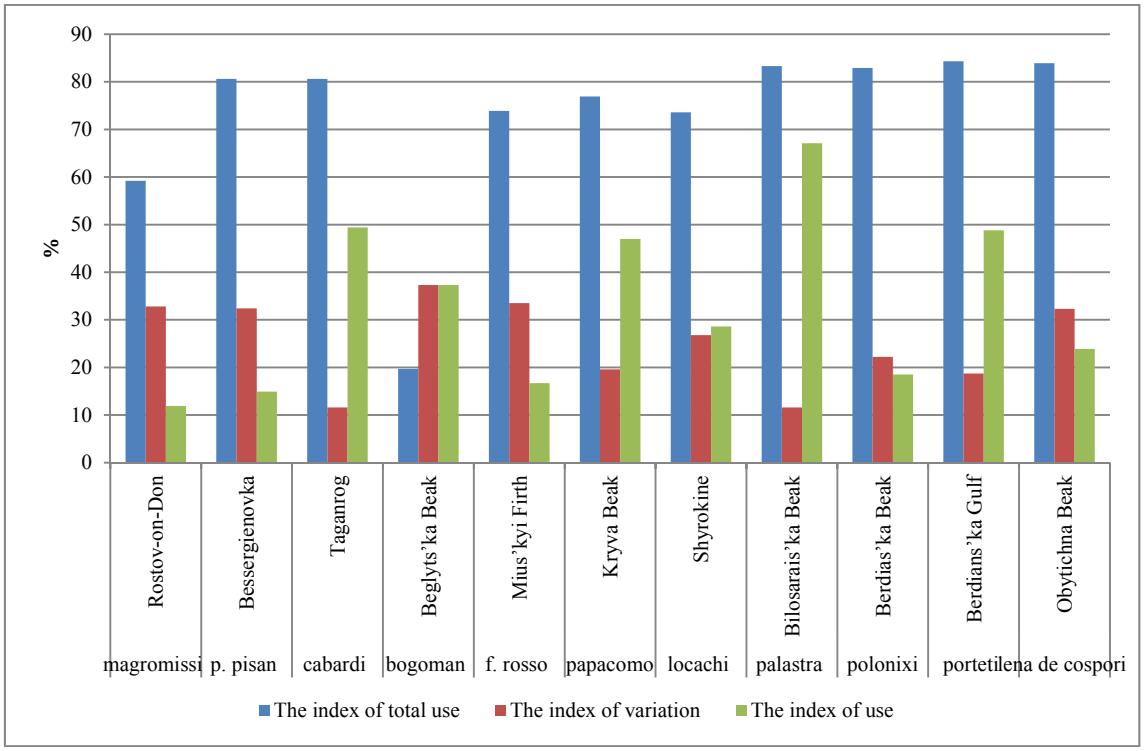

Fig. 11.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 11.

Part 12. From Domuzla River to Kinburns'ka Beak

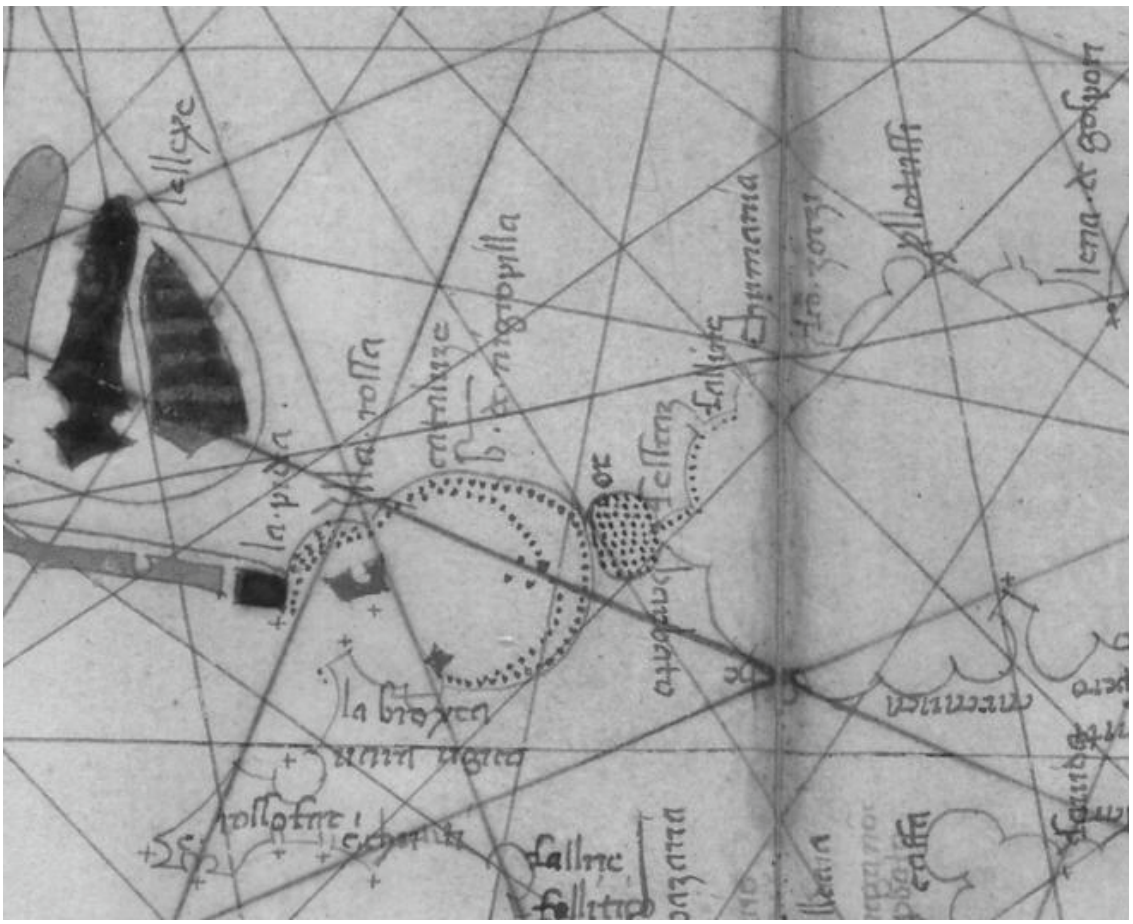

Fig. 12.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Black Sea, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443

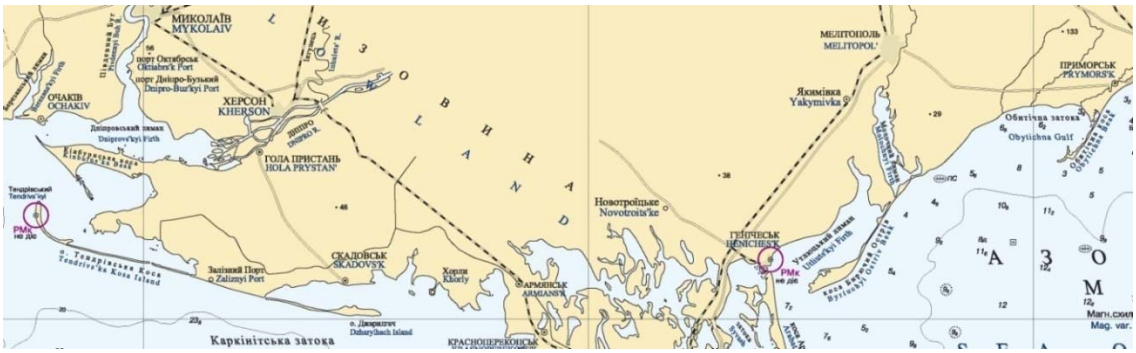

Fig. 12.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №12

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
1	san georgi								
2						la negropila	lo sucery		
3	sñ […]	*cumania*	?	?	?	gulfo de nigropola / gulfo de pidea	nisia	*pidea*	
4	loporto[…]					gullffo d' nigropola	corcobano / [n]isia	*[p]idea*	
5	*comania* / sã georgy	?	sall[ine]	cesscha		gulffo d' nigopolla	cutuluza / nissi	*pidea*	
6	*comania* / sã georgy	comania	salline	cesscam		gulffo d' nigopola / gulffo d' pidea	cutuluza / nisi	*pidea*	
7	*comania* / sã georgy	*comania*	salline	cesscham		gulffo d' nigopola	cutuluza / nissi	pidea	
8	sã georgy	*comania*	salline	cesscam		gulffo d' nigopolla	cutuluza / nissi	pidea	
9	*comania* / sã georgy	cumania	salline	cesscha		gulffo d' nigopola	cutuluza / nissi	pidea	
10	*comania* / sã georgy	comania	salline	cesscha		gulffo d' nigopla	cutuluza / nissi	pidea	
11	*comania*	comania	salline	cesscam		gulffo de pidea / gulffo de nigropola	cutuluza / nisi	pidea	
12	sã georgy	comania	salline	cesscam		gulffo de nigropola	cutuluza / nisi	pidea	
13	san zorzo	comania	saline	sescam		gulfo de negopila	insula de rochio	*pidea*	
14	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		g. de nigopilla	insula rossa	*pidea*	
15	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		gulfo de negopila	insula rossa	*pidea*	
16									
17	san zorzo	*comano*	salline	sescam		g. de nigropilla	insula. rubca	*pidea*	
18	sco çorçi	*comania*	saline	sescam		golfo de gropila	ysola rosa	*pidea*	
19	sco çorçi	*cumania*	solime	sescamy		g. del nirobilia	caroroca	*pidea*	
20	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		golfo de nigopilla	insula rossa	*pidea*	
21	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		gulfo de nigopilla	insula rossa	*pidea*	
22	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		gulfo de nigopilla	insula rosso	*pidea*	
23	cumania / scõ iorgi	cumani	saline	zeccane		flu de nigropila	y ruoxa / niscane	*pidea*	
24	san ziorzi	*chumania*	saline	sesscam		g. de nigropilla	caroroca	pidea	
25		comania	saline	sescam		gulfo d' nigropola		*pidea*	
26	san [zorzo]	*cumania*	saline	sesca		golfo de nigropilla	insula rossa	*pidea*	
27		comania	slona […]	fanar	farma	g. domañigico			
28	porti / san zorzi	*cumania*	salline	sesscan	saline	c. de nigropola	I di colonbi / nixea	pidea	
29	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		golfo de nigro polli	insula rossa	*pidea*	
30	san zorzo	*comania*	salline	sescham	salline	g. de nigropilla	insula rossa	*pidea*	megarico
31	san zorzi	*comania*	salini	siscan		g. di nigropoli	y. rusa	*pidea*	
32	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	sescam		gulfo de negopila	insula roxa	*pidea*	
33	sanzorzo	*[…]nia*	saline	sescam		golfo de nigo polli	insula rossa		
34	portety	*cumanania*		sescan		c. de nigopola	cararoca	pidea	
35	san çiorçi	*cumania*	saline	sesscam		g. de nigropilla	caroroca	pidea	
36	?	*cumania*	?	?		g. de nigropilla	[caroroca]	*la pidea*	
37	san zorzo	*?*	saline	sescam		g. de negropilla	insola rossa	*[pide]a*	

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
38	sant zorzo	*comanya*	saline	jscham	saline		insula rosa	*pidea*	megarico
39	scô çorçi		laplana / c. basso / salline	g. sesscam		g. de nigropilla	caroroca	pidea	
40	san zorzi	*comania*	salini	siscan		g. d' nigropoli	y. rosa	pidea	
41	?		cauo basso / ssalmos	g. sischam	sco auchom	g. d' nigropolli	cabo rocam	lavidiam	
42	plotusa / san zorzi	*chumania*	saline	sescam	*lr*	golfo de megropila	cataluca / rosa	*pidea*	megaricho / zaotri
43	san jordi	*cumana*	salina	sescam		g. de nigropoli	insula rossa	*pidea*	
44	pllotussi / sco. zorzi	*?*	salina	sesscaz	or	g. de nigropilla	cataluze / illa rossa / caroroca	la pidea	
45	sant iordi	*cumania*	saline	sesca		g. de nigropoli	insula rosa	*pidea*	
46	s. zorzo	*comania*	saline	sesca		g. d' nigo pilla	ila rosa	*pidea*	
47	pllotussi / sco. zorzi	*chumania*	salline	sesscaz	or	g. de nigropilla	cataluze / illa rossa	*la pidea*	
48	scô çorçi	*chumania*	laplana / c. basso / salline	g. sescam		g. de nigropila	caroroca	pidea	
49	[pllotussi] / [sco] zorzi	*cumania*	salline	sesscaz	or	g. de nigropilla	catalluze / illa rossa	pidea	magarico / zaotri
50	scô çorçi	*chumania*	laplana / c. basso / salline	g. sescaz		g. d' nigropilla	caroroca	pidea	
51	scô çorçi		laplana / c. basso / salline	g. sescaz		g. de nigropila	[…] rossa	la pidea	
52	s. jordi	*cumania*	salines	sescham	salina	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	*pidea*	megarico
53	pllotussi / scô çorçi	*chumania*	saline / or	sesscam		g. de nigropilla	cattalluçe / illa rossa / caroroca	lapidea	
54	scô iordi	*comania*	salinos	sescham	salina	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	*pidea*	megarico
55	sant iordi	*comania*	salina	ihisquani	salina	g. de nigropoli	insula rossa	*pidea*	megarico
56	san zorzi	*camunia*	saline	sescan		g. de nesropila	ixola rosa	*pidea*	
57	san giorgio	chumania	saline	sescam	saline	g. de nigropoli	ixola rossa	pidea	megatico
58	[…] zorze	*comania*	saline	sescam	[saline]	g. de nigopoli	insulla rossa	*pidea*	*?*
59	s. jordi	*comania*	salina	ihisquam	salina	g. nigropoli	insula rossa	*pidea*	megarich
60	porti	*chumania*	saline	secam		g. de nigropila	[…] rocha	*pidea*	
61	s. zordi	*comania*	salina	jhiscam	salines	g. de nigropoli	jnsulla rossa	*pidea*	megarico
62	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola ro[ssa]	*pidea*	megaticho
63	s. jordi	*comañĩ*	salina	jhischam	salina	g. de nigropoli	jnsula rosa	*pidea*	megarico
64	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
65	s. jordi	*comania*	salina	jhischam	salina	g. de nigropoli	jnsulla rossa	*pidea*	megarico
66	s. jordi	*comania*	salina	jhischam	salina	g. de nigropoli	jnsulla rossa	*pidea*	megarico
67	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline		jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
68	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
69	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
70	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
71	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
72	san zorzo	*comania*	salina	jhischam	salina	g. de nigropoli	jnsula rosa		megarico

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
73	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
74	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
75	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
76									
77	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
78	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
79	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
80	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigropoli	isola rossa	*pidea*	megatico
81	*comania*	s. zorzi	salina	jhiscam		?	insula roza	*pidea*	megarico
82	san zorzo	*comania*	salline	secham	salline	g. de nigropoli	ya. rossa	*pidea*	megarico
83	san zorzi	*comania*	sallina	ihistam	sallina	capo de gropolli	insulla rossa	*pidea*	megarico
84									
85	san giorgio	*chumana*	salline	secham	salline	capo de nigropolli	issolla roso	*pidea*	megatico
86	san giorgio	*comania*	salline	secham	salline	capo de nigropolli	issolla rosa		megatico
87		*chumania*	salline	secagni		capo de nigropia	carorocha	pidea	
88	san zorzi	*chumania*	salline	secam		capo de nigropia	caroroca	pidea	
89	plotaxi / s. zorzo	*cumania*	salline	capo sestam		capo de nigropillo	cataluxe / illa rossa / cara roca	la pidea	
90	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline			g. de nigropoli		*pidea*	megaticho
91	s. zorzo	*comania*	salline	seschan	salline	g. de nigropilla	illa rosa	pidea	
92	sam zarzi	comania	*salma*	ihistam	*salma*	g. de nigropoli	*jmsola rossa*		magarico
93	san giorgio	chumania	saline	sescam	saline	golfo de nigropoli	isola rossa	pidea	megatico
94	s. zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscam	saline	golfo de nigropoli	jnsula roza	*pidea*	megarico
95	scô ioigi / porti	cumani	casinet / saline	nasi	zeccane	g. de nigropila	˜ỹ roxa / niscaẽ	*pidea*	
96	san zorzo	*comania*		seschan	saline	g. de nigopila		*pidea*	
97	porry	*cumania*		sescan		g. de nigopila		pidea	
98	scô ioigi	*cumania*	saline	sesscam		g. de nigopila	caroroca	pidea	
99	san zorzo	*cumania*	saline	?		g. de[…]	rosa	pidea	
100	sam çorçi	*chumania*	saline	sescam		g. de nigropilla	karorocha	pidea	
101	sanzorzi	saline	*cumania*	sesscan		g. de nigropila		pidea	
102	s. çorçi	*cumania*	saline	sescan		g. de nigropila	caroroca	pidea	
103	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	seschan	saline	g. de nigropoli	isola rosa	*pidea*	megaticho
104	piollotussi / scô zorçi	*chumania*	?	[sesscaz]	*or*	g. de nigropilla	cataluze / jlla rossa	la pidea	
105	?	*comania*	saline	sesano		gulfo d nigropili			
106	sã zorzo	*comania*	selina	sesca		g. de nigropila	illa ro[…]	*pidea*	
107	s. zorzi	*comania*	salina	histham	salma	g. de negropoli	insulla rosa		megarico
108	*chumania*	sanzorzo		jifti cszan	saline	go. danropila	y. rosa / castana / nistane	*pidea*	
109									
110	s. iordi	*comanĩ*	salina	jhiscam	saline	g. de nigropoli	insula rossa		megarico
111	sanzorzi	*camania*	saline	sescan		g. de nesropoli	y. yola rosa	pidea	
112									

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
113	san g[…]	*chum[…]*	salina	sescham	saline	g. de nigro[…]	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
114	san çorçi	*chumania*	sa[…] / […]sa	[…]scani		g. de nigropila	*pidea*	catoroca	
115	san giorgio	*chumania*	salline	secham	salline	cauo denigro polli	ixolla rosa	*pidea*	megatico
116	san çorçi	*cum[an]ia*	saline	sescam		g. de nigroppilla	karorocha	pidea	
117	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	i. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
118	*chumania*	san çiorçi	saline	sesscam		g. de nigropilla	ocelis / carorocha	pidea	
119	s. lordi		salina	?	sallina	?	ille rosa		megarico
120	s. lordi	*comania*	salina			gimgropolle	ille rossa	megarico	*pideira*
121	s. zorzo	*comania*	saline	jhiscam	saline	g. de nigropoli	isolarosa	*pidea*	megarico
122	san zorzo	*comania*	saline	ihiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megarico
123	*san zorzo*	comania	saline	ischani	saline	g. de nigropoli	*ilha sforxa*	pidea	megaripo
124	san zorzo	*comania*		secham		g. de nigropoli	*insula rubea*		megarico
125	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescam	saline	g. de nigropoli	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megatico
126	s. iordi	*cominca*	salini	sechan	salini	*nigropolli* / g.de nigropolli	larosa		mangnarico
127	*san zorzo*	comania		*ischani*	saline	g. de nigopolli	*ilha roixa*	pidea	magaripo
128	s iordi	*comania*	salina	jln stany	salina	g. de nigropoli	jlla rossa	mengarico	*pdeya*
129	s. iordi	*comeniza*	salina	sere	salina	*nigropoli* / g. de nigropoli	larosa	*pendaia*	magarico
130	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescam	saline	g. de nigropoli	ya rossa	*pidea*	megatico
131	s. iordi	*caminca*	salini	sechan	salini	*nigropolli* / g: dinignopolli	lorosa		mangatico
132	s. iordi	*cominca*	salini	sechan	salini	*nigropolli* / g. de nigropolli	larosa		mangnarico
133	san zorzi		salline / sca[…]	salline	jscany	g. de nigropoly	jsola rossa	*pidea*	megarico
134	s. zo[…]	*coman[ia]*	salini	jhiscan	salina	g. nigropoly	isulla rosa	*pidea*	megarico
135	s. zorzi	*?*	salina	jhistam	?	g. de nigropoli	jnsula ro	*pidea*	megarico
136					saline	g. de griopoli	ya rossa		mangatico
137								*pidea*	
138	s[a]linas	*comania*	[j]hiscani	iscani		g. nigropoli	illa rosa	mongrico	*pidea*
139	s. iordi	*comania*	salini	sichan	salini	*nigropolli* / g. de nigropolli	larosa		mangnarico
140	san zorzo	*comania*	saline	jhiscani	saline	g. de nigopoli	ya. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
141	s. zorzi			jsschani	g. nigropoli	*comania*	jlla rossa	megarico	*pidea*
142	s. zorzi			jsscani	*comania*	g. nigropoli	j̃ã rossa	*pidea*	megarico
143	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscani	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
144	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
145									
146	san giorgio	*chumania*	salini	sescam	salline	g. de negropoli	jsolla rosa	*pi[dea]*	magiaticho
147	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescam	saline	go. de nigropoli	ya. rossa	*pidea*	megaticho
148	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
149	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	ihiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
150	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	pemegaricho
151	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhisan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
152	*sam lordy*	comama	sallina	i:scami	*sallnia*	zingropolle	ilha rossa	megarico	pideia
153	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megarico
154	s. zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
155	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigopoli	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
156	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan		g. de nigom	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
157	s. zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline		p. rubea		megaricho
158							ya. rubea		megaricho
159	sam lordi	*comania*	sallina	iscami	sallina	gimgropolle	ille rossa	megarico	*pideia*
160	s. zorzo	salline	*comania*	jschani		g. nigropoli	ja. rossa	megarico	*pidea*
161	sani tordi	comania	sallina	tscami	*sallina*	zingropolle	ille roza	megarico	*p pedia*
162	st. iordi	*comana*	sallina	iscam	sallina	zingropolle	y. rosa	megarico	pidea
163	s. zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	p. rubea	*p[idea]*	megaricho
164	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropo	p. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
165	s.g	*cumania*	salini	bescham	salini	g. de nigopoli	j. rubia	*pidia*	megachito
166	s. giorgi	*cumania*	salini	bescham	salini	g. de nigopoli	j. rubia	*pidia*	megaticho
167	san giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescam	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rossa	*pidea*	megatico
168	s: çorç[i]	*chumania*	ffiume	saline	sescam	ne gropoli	isso laroxa	*pidea*	me giaticho
169	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	ischan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
170	san zorzi	comania	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	pidea	megarico
171	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jschan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megarico
172	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	ischan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
173	s. giorgio	*chumania*	saline	sescam	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rossa	*pidea*	megatico
174	să zordi	comania	*salma*	jscami	salma	*gimgropoli*	j: rosa	mẽgarico	*pideia*
175	s. iordi	*comaria*	salina	jhistãy	salina	g. de nigropoli	jlla rosa	mengarico	pideya
176	s. iorgi	comania	salina	iscamo	*rossa*	yxolla	megaritho	rozer	*pideya*
177	sti giorgi	comania	salline	cescha		culfo de nichopolla	cutuluzia / nisi	pidea	
178	s. giorgy	*cumania*	saline	sescham	saline	g. de nigopoli	j. rubea	*pidea*	megaticho
179	s. giorgi	*cumania*	salininis	*sescham*	salini		j. rubea	*pidea*	megaticho
180	s. iordi	*comano*	salina	ihistani	salina	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
181	s. iordi	*comani*	salina	ystani	salina	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
182	[san zorzi]	*comania*	saline	iscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megarico
183	samzordi	comana	salma	jscami	salma	*gimoropoli*	jlha rosea	mãgarico	pidea
184	*s. zorzi*	comana	saline	ican	saline	g. nigropolli	*y. rossa*	*pidea*	megarico
185	sãzordy	comania	*salma*						
186	s: çorçi	*trispoli* / fiome	saline	sescam		negropoli	ya. rosa	*pidea*	megiatico
187	s. giorgi	comania	salina	secham		g. de nigpolo	f. rubea	pidea	megaticho
188	s. giorgio	salline	*comania*	jschani		g. nigropoli	ja. rosa	megarico	*pidea*
189	s. giorgio	salline	*comania*	jschani		g. nigropoli	ja. rossa	megarico	*pidea*

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
190	s. giorgio	salline	*comania*	jscani		g. nigropo[li]	ja. rossa	magarico	*pidea*
191	s. giorgio	salline	*comania*	jschani		g. nigropolli	ja. rossa	magarico	*pidea*
192	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	istany	salina	g. de ni gropoli	illa rossa	mengrico	*pideia*
193	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	istani	salina	g. de nigopoli	illa rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
194	sã çorçi	*chumania*	fiume	saline	sescam	negropoli	jsola rosa	*pidea*	targiaticho
195	s: çorçi	*[chu]mania*	flome / flome	saline	sescam	negropoli	ya. rosa	*pidea*	megiatico
196	?	cumania	saline	secham	saline	g. de nigpolo	?	*pidea*	?
197	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistai	salina	g. d'nigopoli	jlla rosa	mingarico	*pideia*
198	?	*comania*	saline	jhist[ani]	saline	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
199	s. giorgio	cumania		beschan	salini	g. de nigopoli	y. zulca	pidea	megaticho
200	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistai	salina	g. denigropoli	jlla rossa	mingarico	*pideia*
201	s. lordi	*cominia*	salma	iscami	salina	girapropole	ille rosa	megarico	*pidera*
202	*s. gorgo*	salina	jstami	*camania*	salina	g. de nigrocay	isola rossa	mengarica	*pideia*
203	s. gorgio	*cumania*	salina	jstani	saline	g. de nigropoli	j. rosa	*pideya*	mengarico
204									
205									
206	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistai	salina	g. denigropoli	jlla rossa	mingarico	*pideia*
207	s. giorgi	cumania	salini	bescham		g. denigopoli	j. rubia	p[uf]ia	megaticho
208	s. giorgi	*cumania*	salini	bescam	salini	g. denigopoli	j. rubia	*pidia*	megaticho
209	s. giorgio	cumania	salini	beschan	salini	g. denigopoli	j. zulea	pidea	megaticho
210	s. giorgio	cumania	salini	beschan	salini	g. denigopoli	j. zulea	pidea	megaticho
211	s. giorgio	saline	*comania*	jscani		g. nigropoli	jã. rossa	megarico	*pidea*
212	s. llordi	*comania*	salma	jscami	salina	gicapropoli	ile roza	megarico	*pidera*
213	s. zorzi	*camania*	salline	jscan		g. nigropoli	jlla rossa	megan	pidea
214	s. giorgi	*cumania*	salini	bescham	salini	g. denigopoli	j. rubia	*pidia*	megaticho
215	sulinas	*comidia*		stani	salinas	b. de nigropoli	illa rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
216	s. lordi	*comania*	sallma	jscami	salina	biqa propole	ille roza	megoriqo	*pidera*
217	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistai	salina	g. denigropoli	jlla rosa	mingarico	*pideia*
218	s. lordini	*comania*	salma	jscami	salina	gicapropoli	ile roza	megarico	*pidera*
219	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistani	salina	g. d'nigropoli	isola rosa	mengricho	*pideia*
220	s. iordi	*comania*	saline	iscani	saline	g. d'nigropoli	illa rossa	mengarico	*pideya*
221	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	istany	soline	g. d'nigropoli	illa rossa	camamorico	*pideya*
222	cumana	*s. zorzi* / fiume	saline	*iscani*	soluaca	magropoli	*ja rosa*	pentea / picanora	*magiatico*
223	s. iordi	*comania*	saline	iscani	saline	g. d'nigropoli	illa rossa	mengarico	*pideya*
224	s: zorzi	?	salina	jscani	salina	[…] nigropoli	j. rossa	megarico	pidea
225	s. iordi	*comana*	salina	jhistany	salina	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengarico	*pideya*
226	*s: zorzi* / lana	cumania	saline	*iscani*		magroli	*ja rosa*	pintea	
227	s: giorgi / salina	*comania*	istanni	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropolli	illa rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
228	s. iordi	*cumania*	salina	istany	saline	g. d'nigropoli	illa rossa	mengarico	*pideya*
229	san giorgi	*cumania*	salina	jhistany	salina	g. denigropoli	ya rossa	*pideia*	min gatico

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
230									
231	s. iordi	*comania*	sallina	iscani	salline	g. de nigropoli	illa rossa	mengricho	*pidea*
232	s: giorge	salini	*comania*	iscani		g. de nigropoli	ya rossa	megarico	*pidea*
233	s. iordi		salini	iscani		g: de nigrop	i: rosa	megarico	*pidea*
234	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	jstanni	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	allas rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
235	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	stagui	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
236	s: giorgi	comanỹa	salini	stagno	salini	g. de nigropoli	ỹ. rossa	mengarico	pidea
237	s: giorgi	*comania*	salini	stagno	salini	g. [de ni]gropoli	ỹ. rossa	mengarico	*pidea*
238	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	istanni	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
239	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	istanni	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illas rasa	mengrico	*pidea*
240	s: giorgi	*comania*	salini	stagno	salini	g. de nigropoli	ỹ. rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
241	s: giorgio	salina / *comania*	stagni	salina	isola scani	g. di nigropoli	isola rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
242	s: giorgio	salina / *comania*	istanni	salina	secagne	g. di nigropoli	isola rossa	mongrico	*pidea*
243	s: giorgi	*comania*	salini	stagno	salini	g. de nigropoli	ỹ. rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
244									
245	s: giorgi	*comania*	salini	stagno	salini	g. de nigropoli	i. rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
246	*comania*	salinas	s. iordi	ihistani	iscani	g. de nigropoli	illa rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
247	s: giorgi	salina / *[co]mania*	istanni	salina	illa	g. de	illa ros	meng	
248		stagnio	salina			g. nigropoli			
249	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	stagnio	salina	ilacani	g. de nigropoli	illa scani	moncrico	*piedia*
250	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
251	san zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea		megarico
252	sã zorzi	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nigropoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
253	s. iordi	*comania*	salini	sichan	saline	*nigropolli* / g. di nigropolli	larosa		mangnarico
254	*s. zorzi*	comana	saline	stagno	saline	g. di nigropoli	*i. rossa*	*pidea*	megario
255	*s. giorgio*	comana	saline	alcani	*saline*	g. di nigropoli	y. rossa	pidea	megario
256									
257	salmara	?		labuni	salina	nigrasa / *nigropoli*	la rosa		magioricho
258	s. iordi	*comania*	salina	jhistai	salina	g. de nigopoli	jlla rosa	mingarico	*pideia*
259	s. zorzi	*comania*		jscani		g. nigropoli	jã. rossa	negarico	*pidea*
260									
261	san zorz[…]	*comania*	saline	jhiscan	saline	g. de nig[r]opoli	y. rubea	*pidea*	megaricho
262	salina	s: giorgi	salina	stagnio		g. nigrop	illa scani		
263	s: giorgio	cumania	saline	bescan		g. de nigopoli	zulca		megatico
264			salina		illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mesaria	meneria
265	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	stagno	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
266	s: giorgi	salina / *comania*	stagno	salina	illa de scani	g. de nigropol	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*
267	s.[…]	salina / *comania*	?	salina	illa scani	g. de nigropoli	illa rosa	mengrico	*pidea*

No	Domuzla R.	Kyrylivka	Heniches'k	Armians'k	Kalanchak	Karkinits'ka Gulf	Dzharylhach Island	Zaliznyi Port	Kinburns'ka Beak
268		sallina / *comani*		iscamo			i. rossa	mengarico	*piolen*
269									
270									
271	lenade	s. zorzo	salliro			g. negropolli	i. de rossa		mongarico
272									
273									
274									
275									
276		*comidia*	stanio	bescan		nigropolý	*j. rosa*		megarico
277	sal	stao	salina				ill[…]	?	
278	s georgois	soline	s. georggio	*comania*	iscani	g: di nigropoli	i. rossa	magarico	*pidea*
279	s: giorgio	*comano*				g: de nigopoli	*mengarico*	p: sulea	*pidea*
280	s. zullro	sallina	*camania*			golfa nigropolli	f. rassa	mongarico	*pidea*
281	s: giorgi	salina	*comani*	stagnio / salina	i. scani	g: de nigropoli	i. rossa		mengrico
282	s: giorgio	cumania	salina	bescan		*zulea*		pidia	
283									
284									
285									
286									
287	s: giorgio	salina	*comania*	stagnio / salina	i. scani	g: de nigropoli	i. rossa	mengrico	*pidea*
288	s. [zullro]	sallina	*camania*			g: nigro polli	f. rossa	mongarico	*pidea*
289	s. zullro	[sallina]	*camania*		f.[ru…]	g: nigropolli	f. [rossa]	mongarico	*pidea*
290									
291	*comania*	leundi	stagnio	salina	j. scani	g. di nigropol	j.[rossa]	mene[…]go	
292									
293									
294									
295									
296									
297	s. iordi	camania		estang	salina	g. di nigropoli	illa rossa	mengarico	pideia
298		salina	seccagne			g. di nigropoli	i. rossa	mongrico	pidea
299			saline	beschan		g. de	zulca i.	pidea	megaticho

Domuzla River

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 70 spelling variants. Including: s. jordi 33, san giorgio 26, san zorzi 26, san zorzo 23, s. giorgi 22, s. giorgio 16, s. zorzi 14, comania / sã georgy 5, s. zorzo 5, s. çorçi 4, s. lordi 4, scô çorçi 4, pllotussi / sco. zorzi 3, s. zullro 3, porti 2, sã georgy 2, san çiorçi 2, san çorçi 2, sant iordi 2, sco çorçi 2, […] zorze 1, comania 1, cumania / scõ iorgi 1, leundi 1, loporto[…] 1, piollotussi / scô zorçi 1, pllotussi / scô çorçi 1, plotaxi / s. zorzo 1, plotusa / san zorzi 1, porry 1, portety 1, porti / san zorzi 1, s georgois / s. georggio 1, s iordi 1, s. […] 1, s. g 1, s. giorge 1, s. giorgy 1, s. gorgio 1, s. gorgo 1, s. llordi 1, s. lordini 1, s. zo[…] 1, s. zordi 1, s. zorzi / fiume 1, s. zorzi / lana 1, sã çorçi 1, sã zordi 1, sã zordy 1, sã zorzi 1, sã zorzo 1, sal 1, sam çorçi 1, sam lordi 1, sam lordy 1, sam zarzi 1, samzordi 1, san g[…] 1, san georgi 1, san giorgi 1, san jordi 1, san ziorzi 1, san zorz[…] 1, sani tordi 1, sant zorzo 1, scô ioigi 1, scô iordi 1, sñ […] 1, st. iordi 1, sti giorgi 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «san georgi» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «s. jordi» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples (Naples). In the form of «san zorzi» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «leundi» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles. Total set of 256 portolan charts from total 299 (85,6%). The index of variation 27,3%. The index of use 12,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape, some of whom it refers to the estuary. On the modern charts in this area visible capes not, but it is possible to identify the Cape and one of the banks of the river mouth and the mouth of the river can be identified with Domuzla River. [143] The name Domuzla (Domuzgla, Demuzgla, Domuzli) comes from the Turkic word «domuzy» — wild boar, Vepr.

On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Austria) and 1320-1321 in this place indicated two toponyms «comania» and «sn georgy» (further toponym «comania» is in its place, too). On the portolan chart from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» are here also given two toponyms «cumana» and «sco iorgi». On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area indicated two toponyms «sn çorçi» and «cumania», but on the chart by the same author, 1443 – «pllotrissi» and «sco. zorzi». On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 in this area indicated two toponyms «plotula» and «san zorzi». On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 in this area indicated two toponyms «lena de bospori» (duplicated previous toponym) and «sco çorçi». On the cjpy of chart Zvan da Napoli from known as Cornaro Atlas, 1489 in this area indicated two toponyms «ploraxi» and «s. zorzo». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «cumania» and «sn ioigi».

Kyrylivka

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 27 spelling variants. Including: comania 119, chumania 42, cumania 41, camania 7, comana 6, comani 3, comano 3, comanĩ 2, comidia 2, cominca 2, cumana 2, cumani 2, salina / comania 2, […]nia 1, caminca 1, camunia 1, chum[…] 1, chumana 1,

comama 1, comanya 1, comanỹa 1, comaria 1, comeniza 1, cominia 1, cumanania 1, stao 1, trispoli / fiome 1, ? 6.
Toponym highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «cumania» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «comania» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «chumania» for the first time in this study found by the Black Sea (known as atlas Tammar Luxoro), XlV, beginning (c. 1350). The last time the place-name in the form of «comania» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 253 portolan charts from total 299 (84,6%). The index of variation 10,7%. The index of use 47,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the chart by Mecia de Villadestes, 1413 it toponym indicates the picture of the city, near the Cape, with fortress wall and two towers, and over the city flag is specified. Flag over this place-name is specified on the unsigned chart (possibly Gabriel de Vallsecha) the beginning of XV c. (1433-1440) and on the charts by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, 1447, and certain other. By Rigelman is mentioned that the city was founded the Golden Horde after 1237 [103, c.38] On the modern charts can be identified with the village Kyrylivka, which is located at the base of Fedotova beak. [143] Apparently, in the Middle Ages, the level of the Sea of Azov was higher, so Fedotova beak on the charts by not designated as Arabatska strilka too.
On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 in this area indicated two toponyms «laplana» and «c. basso», but on the chart by the same author 1443 – only «chumania». On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 in this area indicated two toponyms «chumania» and «saline». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «porti» and «cumani».

Heniches'k
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 29 spelling variants. Including: saline 97, salina 58, salline 28, salini 23, sallina 10, salma 7, laplana / c. basso / salline 4, salinas 2, casinet / saline 1, cauo basso / ssalmos 1, ffiume 1, fiume 1, flome / flome 1, sa[…] / […]sa 1, salina / ? 1, saline / or 1, salines 1, salininis 1, salinos 1, salline / sca[…] 1, salliro 1, sallma 1, salmara 1, selina 1, slona […] 1, solime 1, soline 1, stanio 1, sulinas 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «salline» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «saline» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «salina» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «salina» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 253 portolan charts from total 299 (84,6%). The index of variation 11,5%. The index of use 38,3%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the mouth of the river, and most likely Liman. On the modern charts this place name is identified with the city Heniches'k. [143] Usually these place names shall be on the charts by the place where salt is mined

and sold. Its own name the Gulf, and it is located on the city and port Heniches'k received from Turkic «dzeniche» - thin. Originally the village was called Enichi, Dzeniche, Henichi («dzeniche», which translated from Turkish means «thin» (thin arrow)), until finally transformed into Heniches'k. There is another opinion that the name is associated with the period of domination in the Eastern Crimea Genoese. Heniches'k located in the north-west coast of the Azov Sea at the confluence of the north end of the Arabatska Strilka with Strait Tonky, which connects Utliuts'kyi Firth whith Syvash Gulf. This locality was inhabited since ancient times. City-colonies Northern Azov lived a full life in the middle of the I millennium BC. There was an ancient Greek fortress Neontichos. Perhaps, since the city remained a network of catacombs.
On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 in this area indicated two toponyms «or[…]» and «barbato». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «casinet» and «salina». On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1546 in this area indicated two toponyms «s. zorzo» and «salline». On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552, 1563 toponyms may have been shifted to the west, so in this area there is toponym «ffiume», which denotes Utliuts'kyi Firth, and «saline» located in the area of the city Armians'k, but on the chart by the same author of 1565 is specified the toponym «flome», which was duplicated twice, on both banks of the estuary. On the chart by Maggiolo Jacopo, 1563 in this area indicated two toponyms «s. giorgio» and «salline». On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «fiume» and «saline», and on his own chart of 1586 - «cumania» and «saline». On the chart by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, 1594, 1595, Oliva Joan, 1590 in this area indicated two toponyms «comania» and «istanni». On the chart by Oliva Joan, 1592, Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596 in this area indicated two toponyms «comania» and «stagni». On the chart by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592 in this area indicated two toponyms «comania» and «salina». On the chart by Oliva Joanness, 1602 in this area indicated two toponyms «comania» and «stagno». On the chart by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, 1652 in this area indicated two toponyms «comania» and «stagnio».

Armians'k

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 98 spelling variants. Including: sescam 30, sescham 20, jhiscan 17, iscani 8, secham 7, stagno 6, jhiscam 5, jhistai 5, jscami 5, sescan 5, sesscam 5, bescham 4, beschan 4, cesscam 4, jhischam 4, jscani 4, sesca 4, sesscaz 4, bescan 3, cesscha 3, istanni / illa scani 3, istany 3, jschani 3, sechan 3, seschan 3, stagnio / i. scani 3, g. sescaz 2, ihiscan 2, ihistam 2, illa scani 2, iscami 2, iscamo 2, ischan 2, ischani 2, jhiscani 2, jhistani 2, jhistany 2, secam 2, sesscan 2, sichan 2, siscan 2, stagnio 2, […]scani 1, alcani 1, bescam 1, capo sestam 1, cescha 1, cesscham 1, estang 1, fanar 1, g. sescam 1, g. sesscam 1, g. sischam 1, histham 1, i. scami 1, ican 1, ihisquam 1, ihisquani 1, ihistani 1, ihistani / iscani 1, iscam 1, iscan 1, istani 1, istanni / illa 1, istanni / secagne 1, jhisan 1, jhiscani / iscani 1, jhistam 1, jhistãy 1, jifti cszan 1, jln stany 1, jscan 1, jscany 1, jscham 1, jschan 1, jschani 1, jsscani 1, jsschani 1, jstami 1, jstani 1, jstanni / illa scani 1, labuni 1, nasi / zeccane 1, secagni 1, seccagne 1, sere 1, sesano 1, sescamy 1, stagni / isola scani 1, stagnio / ilacani 1, stagno / illa de scani 1, stagno / illa scani 1, stagui / illa scani 1, stani 1, tscami 1, ystani 1, zeccane 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «cesscha» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «sescam» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1565, Italy, Venice. In the form of «sescham» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «stagnio / j. scani» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 256 portolan charts from total 299 (85,6%). The index of variation 38,3%. The index of use 11,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym Is located at the narrowest point of the isthmus of the Crimean peninsula. On the modern charts can be identified with Syvash Lake, or more likely, with the city Armians'k. At 5 km from the city is a powerful earthwork - Perekop ditch whith shaft. Perekop ditch and shaft served as the basis for strengthening Perekop, crossing the isthmus at the narrowest part. Length steep Perekop shaft reaches 11 km, the width at the base of more than 15 m, height 8 - 10 meters. Ditch before the shaft has a depth of 10 meters, width - 20 m. From the east the shaft abuts the Syvash Lake, in the west - in the Black Sea. About the time of occurrence the ditch and shaft there are various hypotheses, one shaft and ditch built Cimmerians, on the other did the Scythians. For the first time on ditch with the shaft in the Crimea by Herodotus in V c. BC. Description of this structure can also be found in the writings of Pliny the Elder, Ptolemy, Constantine Porphyrogenitus and a number of other authors, describing the Northern Black Sea Coast. Perekop shaft - the most ancient fortification of the Crimea, which is the longest used for its intended purpose. Himself Isthmus of Perekop has a length of 30 km and a width of 9,2 km. Strabo called it Istmus, Tatars – Bagita. Due to its geographical position Isthmus of Perekop always had great strategic importance. Apart from that it in ancient times became rich trading city because of salt deposits in the vicinity. In the notes of Pliny the Elder (23/24-79) is described in detail Perekop and Isthmus of Perekop called Tafros (from ancient Greek - ditch, trench), referred to the fortress with a large shaft and protective existed are here ship pier. He wrote about the intentions of the Greeks turn Perekop in the large port city. In ancient times, ditch was filled with water, so that from Karkinits'ka Gulf could go on small vessels into Syvash Lake. It should, in this case, given that the Black and Azov seas was higher. Slopes and bottom of the ditch was covered with stone slabs. Throughout its history on Perekop shaft were constant work on its expansion and strengthening. How fortification Perekop shaft has been strengthened during the Crimean Khanate included with the composition of the Turkish Empire. In 1478, returned to power in the Crimea Mengli Giray started building are here, which lasted until 1736 Russian troops stormed Perekop shaft and fortress. In times of Mengli and Devlet Giray on peak of the shaft were built six bastions and towers between them, built a fortress Or-Kapu (Crimean Tatar city name Or-Kapy means «gate on ditch»). Fortress Or-Kapu - located approximately in the center of Perekop shaft, on the south side. North of Or-Kapu over time there was a city Perekop. It was the largest center of medieval trade. Ruins Perekop ditch and fortress located 2 km south of the village Perekop.

On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. is specified in this area toponym «nasi», and to the west, in the area Kalanchak, «ziscant». On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1546, 1563 is specified in this area toponym «comania», and to the west, in the area Kalanchak, «ischani», but on the chart by Maggiolo Jacopo, 1562 the same, only the

second toponym «iscani». On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1563, 1565 is specified in this area toponym «saline», and to the west, in the area Kalanchak, «sescam». On the chart by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, c. 1570 is specified in this area toponym «camania», and toponym «iscami» is specified in the area of Heniches'k. On the charts by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, 1594, 1595, Oliva Joan, 1590, 1592, Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596 is specified in this area toponym «salina», and toponym «istanni» is specified in the area of Heniches'k. On the chart by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589 is specified in this area toponym «comania», and to the west, in the area Kalanchak, «iscani». On the charts by Oliva Joanness, 1602, Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, 1652 is specified in this area toponym «salina», and toponym «stagnio» is specified in the area of Heniches'k.

Kalanchak River

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 17 spelling variants. Including: saline 72, salina 45, salini 17, salline 9, sallina 5, or 4, salma 4, f.[ru…] 1, farma 1, lr 1, rossa 1, salinas 1, salines 1, sallnia 1, sco auchom 1, soline 1, soluaca 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «salline» on the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «saline» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «salina» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «f.[ru…]» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 168 portolan charts from total 299 (56,2%). The index of variation 10,1%. The index of use 42,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary. On the modern charts in this area is Kalanchak bay with flowing to it Kalanchak River. [132]

Karkinits'ka Gulf

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 89 spelling variants. Including: g. de nigropoli 87, g. de nigopoli 16, g. de nigropilla 14, g. nigropoli 12, g. de nigropila 8, g. di nigropoli 8, g. d'nigropoli 5, g. nigropolli 4, negropoli 4, cauo de nigropolli 3, g. de nigopila 3, nigropolli / g. de nigropolli 3, zingropolle 3, gulfo de negopila 3, capo de nigropia 2, g. de 2, g. de negropoli 2, g. de nigpolo 2, gicapropoli 2, gimgropolle 2, golfo de nigropoli 2, gulffo d' nigopola 2, gulffo d' nigopolla 2, gulfo de nigopilla 2, […] nigropoli 1, b. de nigropoli 1, biqa propole 1, c. de nigopola 1, c. de nigropola 1, capo de gropolli 1, capo de nigropillo 1, culfo de nichopolla 1, flu de nigropila 1, g. d' nigopilla 1, g. d' nigropilla 1, g. d' nigropoli 1, g. d' nigropolli 1, g. de griopoli 1, g. de negropilla 1, g. de nesropila 1, g. de nesropoli 1, g. de nigom 1, g. de nigopilla 1, g. de nigopolli 1, g. de nigro[…] 1, g. de nigrocay 1, g. de nigrop 1, g. de nigropo 1, g. de nigropol 1, g. de nigropolli 1, g. de nigropoly 1, g. de nigroppilla 1, g. de[…] 1, g. del nirobilia 1, g. di nigropol 1, g. d'nigopoli 1, g. domañigico 1, g. negropolli 1, g. nigrop 1, g. nigropoly 1, gimgropoli 1, gimoropoli 1, girapropole 1, go. danropila 1, go. de nigropoli 1, golfa nigropolli 1, golfo de gropila 1, golfo de megropila 1, golfo de nigopilla 1, golfo de nigopolli 1, golfo de nigropilla 1, golfo de nigropolli 1, gulffo d' nigopla 1, gulffo d' nigopola / gulffo d' pidea 1, gulffo de nigropola 1, gulffo de pidea / gulffo de nigropola 1, gulfo d nigropili

1, gulfo d' nigropola 1, gulfo de nigropola / gulfo de pidea 1, gullffo d' nigropola 1, la negropila 1, magroli 1, magropoli 1, nigrasa / nigropoli 1, nigropoli / g. de nigropoli 1, nigropolli / g. di nigropolli 1, nigropolli / g. di nignopolli 1, nigropolý 1, yxolla 1, zulea 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «gulfo de nigropola / gulfo de pidea» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «g. de nigropoli» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «g. de nigopoli» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Genoa (Genoa). The last time the place-name in the form of «g. di nigropol» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 261 portolan charts from total 299 (87,3%). The index of variation 34,1%. The index of use 33,3%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Gulf, because in the title has the word «gulfo». On the modern charts this bay is identified with the eastern part of Karkinits'ka Gulf. [132] Hydrographic conditions in the Gulf are unfavorable for sailing ships, and so on all the portolan charts it is dotted with dots representing the shallows and hazards. Characteristic of him mirages additionally made it difficult navigation in this area, and the medieval name of Bay translates as «the Gulf the Dead» (or «the Gulf of the city of the dead»).
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311 and 1318 In this area there is another toponym «gulfo de pidea», which is probably refers to the Gulf near liman Kalanchak. On all copies of charts from atlas known as Cornaro Atlas, 1489 indicated that this «capo» - *lat*. the Cape. On the chart by Russus Petrus, 1508, 1511, 1516, Russo Jacopo, 1533 in this area indicated two toponyms «nigropoli» and «g. de nigropoli», implying the settlement and the Gulf.

Dzharylhach Island
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 110 spelling variants. Including: jsola rossa 16, illa rosa 14, insula rossa 12, y. rubea 12, illa rossa 11, p. rubea 11, caroroca 8, i. rossa 7, larosa 6, cutuluza / nissi 5, isola rossa 5, j. rubia 5, jlla rossa 5, ja. rossa 4, jlla rosa 4, y. rossa 4, ya rossa 4, caroroca 3, cutuluza / nisi 3, isola rosa 3, j. rosa 3, jnsulla rossa 3, ỹ. rossa 3, cataluze / illa rossa 2, f. rossa 2, ile roza 2, illa scani 2, ille rosa 2, ille rossa 2, ille roza 2, insula rosa 2, insulla rossa 2, j. rossa 2, j. rubea 2, j. zulea 2, ja rosa 2, jã. rossa 2, jnsula rosa 2, karorocha 2, y. rosa 2, ya. rosa 2, ya. rossa 2, ya. rubea 2, […] rocha 1, […] rossa 1, allas rosa 1, cabo rocam 1, carorocha 1, catalluze / illa rossa 1, cataluca / rosa 1, cataluxe / illa rossa / cararoca 1, cataluze / illa rossa / caroroca 1, catoroca 1, cattalluçe / illa rossa / caroroca 1, corcobano / nisia 1, cutuluzia / nisi 1, f. rassa 1, f. rubea 1, I di colonbi / nixea 1, i. de rossa 1, i. rosa 1, i. rubea 1, ila rosa 1, ilha roixa 1, ilha rossa 1, ilha sforxa 1, ill[…] 1, illa ro[…] 1, illa ros 1, illas rasa 1, insola rossa 1, insula de rochio 1, insula rosso 1, insula roxa 1, insula roza 1, insula rubea 1, insula. rubca 1, insulla rosa 1, isso laroxa 1, issolla rosa 1, issolla roso 1, isulla rosa 1, ixola rosa 1, ixola rossa 1, ixolla rosa 1, j̃ã rossa 1, ja. rosa 1, jlha rosea 1, jmsola rossa 1, jnsula ro 1, jnsula roza 1, jsola rosa 1, jsolla rosa 1, lo sucery 1, lorosa 1, nisia 1, ocelis / carorocha 1, p: sulea 1, rosa 1, rozer 1, ỹ roxa / niscaẽ 1, y ruoxa / niscane 1, ỹ. rosa 1, y. rosa /

castana / nistane 1, y. rusa 1, y. yola rosa 1, y. zulca 1, ysola rosa 1, zulca 1, zulca i. 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «nisia» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «jsola rossa» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this study found by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Italy, Roma (Roma). In the form of «illa rosa» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «j.[rossa]» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles. Total set of 259 portolan charts from total 299 (86,6%). The index of variation 42,5%. The index of use 6,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym indicates the island because constantly used the prefix «insula» (*lat*. - the island). On the modern charts this island is identified with Dzharylhach Island. [132] On the island is now located two lighthouses on the west and east of the island, located off the east of the lighthouse tower building (the old lighthouse). Now the island does not have a significant economic value. Perhaps, the island was designated on portolan charts because of its size, but, given that while the sea level was higher, it is likely to have been used. According to Shakhmatov this place name is not connected with Russian, and most likely, with the Italian translation into the red, and it confirms one of the forms of this toponym «rubia». On older charts is specified toponym «nissi», which can be explained as the transmission of Greek νήσος – the island. [123, c.172]
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311-1321 in this area indicated two toponyms «nisia» and «corabano» (1313) or «cutuluza», first toponym is likely refers to Dzharylhach Island, and the second is specified in the area of the modern city Skadovsk. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 in this area indicated two toponyms «caruluca» and «rosa», apparently the first toponym refers to the Cape near the modern village Lazurne, and the second Dzharylhach Island. The same picture and on the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, which are also two toponyms «cataluzo» and «illa rossa» and on the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, where two toponyms «illa rossa» and «caroroca». On the copy of portolan charts by Cexano Alvise and Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) from known as Cornaro Atlas, 1489 toponyms «carorocha» and «caroroca» respectively denote either island or place where there is modern city Skadovsk. On the copy of portolan chart by Zvan da Napoli from known as Cornaro Atlas, 1489 toponym «cataluxe» indicates the modern village Lazurne. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «la rosa» and «pentea», the second indicates the modern village Lazurne.

Zaliznyi Port
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 17 spelling variants. Including: pidea 191, pideia 13, pideya 8, lapidea 7, pidia 5, pidera 4, lavidiam 1, mesaria 1, p pedia 1, pdeya 1, pendaia 1, pentea / picanora 1, pideira 1, piedia 1, pintea 1, piolen 1, pufia 1, ? 1.
Toponym usually highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «pidea» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «pidea» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «pideia» for the first time in this study found by Rotz Jean, 1542, France, Dieppe (London). The last time the place-name

in the form of «pidea» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 240 portolan charts from total 299 (80,3%). The index of variation 7,1%. The index of use 79,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated either smooth stretch of coast, either small cape after Dzharylhach Island. In the early charts (up to 1403), when there was no second toponym like «megarico», it could-be attributed to the island (modern peninsula Yahorlytsky kut), but after the second toponym seen that «pidea» refers to the coast. Therefore, on the modern charts it can be identified with the modern village Zaliznyi Port. The historical date of the founding of the village - 1922. Documentary evidence of origin of the name Zaliznyi Port no. There are several versions, based on the stories of local residents. One theory states that the village was an iron (*укр*. залізний) pier stretching 100 meters into the sea. Pierce was used for loading into small vessels grain and fish. Later, with the gradual onset of sea to land, pier was far from the coast, and was absorbed by the sea. According to another version, for the storage of grain destined for shipment, was used barn with an iron roof, and the sailors who saw the barn with of vessels, gave the name of the village. The presence of the port in the early history Zaliznyi Port is confirmed and the third version. However, according to her, the name of the village comes from the Ukrainian verb «заліз» (*рус*. залез): «І залізло це село під саме море. І тому порт - Залізний» (And climbed a village under the sea itself. Therefore port - Iron). Later it became an established Russified name «Железный порт» (Zelezny port), but on the charts by it was and remains «Zaliznyi». Can another version of this title. In ancient times, there was the so-called «Залозный путь» (Zalozny put) - ancient south trade route: Kiev - Pereiaslavl - Kanev, further along the watershed between the Dnieper and Seversky Donets River to the headwaters. Kalmius River. The name of this way suggests that he was leaving «за лозы» (per vines), ie for the plavni near the Dnieper bending and located to the east of its river valleys overgrown with vines. Linked Dnieper region with the Azov and the Black Sea, Tmutarakan. Especially important was for Russia in the VIII-X c. The chronicles mentioned in XII c. [82, гл. 6] Perhaps toponym «pidea» Greek origin because from Greek can be translated as the forest from which are manufactured oars, pine or spruce. [44, c.95] Interesting data contained in the anonymous Spanish monk who visited Pidea in the XIV c. This city, in his opinion, was the regional center, subordinate to the Tatar Khan Uzbek. More information about this city no. The most acceptable version of this area - it's ancient Greek Hylaia. Herodotus wrote: «but after crossing the Borysthenes, first from the sea-coast is Hylaia». [54, b.IV, XVIII] This toponym is very tune with toponym Pidea.

On the chart by Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456 is specified in this area toponym «pitra», which denotes the mouth of the river, on the modern charts In this area there are no rivers. On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. toponym «niscae» indicates the Zaliznyi Port, and toponym «pidea» is located on the peninsula - opposite the island (modern Yahorlytsky kut Peninsula). On the chart by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511 in this area is specified toponym «mengarico», and toponym «pdeya» is specified in the area of modern Hola Prystan'. On the chart by Martines Joan, 1567, 1570, 1572, 1578, 1587 and unsigned chart of first half of the XVI c. is specified in this area toponym «mingarco», and toponym «pidea» is specified in the area of the modern city Kherson. The same picture and on the chart by Domenico Oliva, 1568. On the chart by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, c. 1570 is specified in this area toponym «mengarica», and

toponym «pidea» is specified near the modern city of Kherson, although in his own chart of 1571 location toponyms corresponds to the majority portolan charts. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated three toponym «picanora», «magiatico» and «pirorisi», which correspond to modern and Zaliznyi Port, and Yahorlytsky kut Peninsula, and on his own chart 1586 is specified only one toponym «pimea». On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 is specified toponym «p: sulea», and toponym «pidea» in the area of modern Hola Prystan'. On the chart by Burston John, 1638 is specified toponym «mongarico», and toponym «pidea» near the modern city of Kherson, and on his own charts 1658, 1659 is specified as toponym «mongarico», and toponym «pidea» in the area of modern Hola Prystan'.

Kinburns'ka Beak

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 40 spelling variants. Including: megarico 47, megaticho 28, mengrico 21, megaricho 19, mengarico 12, megatico 11, magarico 5, mingarico 5, mangnarico 4, mongarico 4, mongrico 3, mangatico 2, megario 2, megiatico 2, mengricho 2, camamorico 1, magarico / zaotri 1, mãgarico 1, magaripo 1, magiaticho 1, magiatico 1, magioricho 1, megachito 1, megan 1, megarich 1, megaricho / zaotri 1, mẽgarico 1, megaripo 1, megaritho 1, megiaticho 1, megoriqo 1, mene[…]go 1, meneria 1, meng 1, mengarica 1, mingatico 1, moncrico 1, negarico 1, pemegaricho 1, targiaticho 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «megarico» on the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «megarico» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. In the form of «megaticho» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «mene[…]go» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 194 portolan charts from total 299 (64,9%). The index of variation 20,6%. The index of use 24,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape in front of which is the island. On the modern charts this island is identified with the peninsula Kinburns'ka Beak. [131] Tatar name Kinburns'ka Beak - Kyl-Burun, which means «sharp nose». On the end of Kinburns'ka Beak in XV c. Turks built a fortress Kinburn. Due to its geographical location Kinburns'ka Beak always has been important. Some historians believe that the time of Prince Svyatoslav located nearby island Berezan stopping merchant ships before a long journey on the Black Sea. Island and had other names, Greek -Borisphenida, Old Russian - Bely Bereg (Білобережжя). In times of Kievan Rus' there was a trading Kiev merchants, passed the main trade route Kievan Rus «from the Varangians to the Greeks». On Kinburns'ka Peninsula are several salt-mining lakes. The name of the Greek are heard the word «great wall». It is in Hylaia was the so-called settlement Yahorlytsky VI-V c. BC, relatively large craft center with a comfortable haven, who worked for the richest local raw material resources. There's been a fortified place around Oleshye (modern Tsiurupynsk), where they were Greek warehouses and other goods. It is known from the chronicles, they were looted by Prince David Igorichevym in 1074, as well as in 1160 the city Oleshye was captured Berladnik who hunted robbery at the Black Sea. Traces of these fortifications could be visible and in the days of the Italians, which strengthened on the banks of the Dnieper. [44, c.94] Pliny mentioned the Megarice, as a place where settled natives of Heraclea Pontica, founded

the ancient Kherson. [76, c.236] For the first time in this study found on chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403. And in the beginning XVI c. on the chart by Salvat de Pilestrina, in 1511, he first changed places with the toponym «pidea».
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311 is specified toponym «curuluzza», which points to the island. On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. toponym «niscae» indicates the Zaliznyi Port, and toponym «pidea» is located on the peninsula - opposite the island (modern Yahorlytsky kut Peninsula). On the chart by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511 toponym «mengarico» is specified in an area Zaliznyi Port, and toponym «pdeya» is specified in the area of modern Hola Prystan'. On the charts by Martines Joan, 1567, 1570, 1572, 1578, 1587 and undated chart of first half of the XVI c. toponym «mingarco» is specified near Zaliznyi Port, and toponym «pidea» is specified near the modern city of Kherson. The same picture and on the chart by Domenico Oliva, 1568 On the chart by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, c. 1570 toponym «mengarica» is specified in an area Zaliznyi Port, and toponym «pidea» is specified near the modern city of Kherson, although in his own chart of 1571 location toponyms corresponds to the majority portolan charts. On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633, toponym «mengarico» is specified in an area Dzharylhach Island, and toponym «pidea» in the area of modern Hola Prystan'. [144] On the chart by Burston John, 1638 is specified toponym «mongarico», but toponym «pidea» near the modern city of Kherson, and on his own charts of 1658, 1659 is also listed toponym «mongarico», and toponym «pidea» in the area of modern Hola Prystan'.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 12

s. iorgi (**Domuzla River**), *comania* (**Kyrylivka**), saline (**Heniches'k**), sescam (**Armians'k**), saline (**Kalanchak River**), g. de nigropoli (**Karkinits'ka Gulf**), jsola rossa (**Dzharylhach Island**), *pidea* (**Zaliznyi Port**), megarico (**Kinburns'ka Beak**).

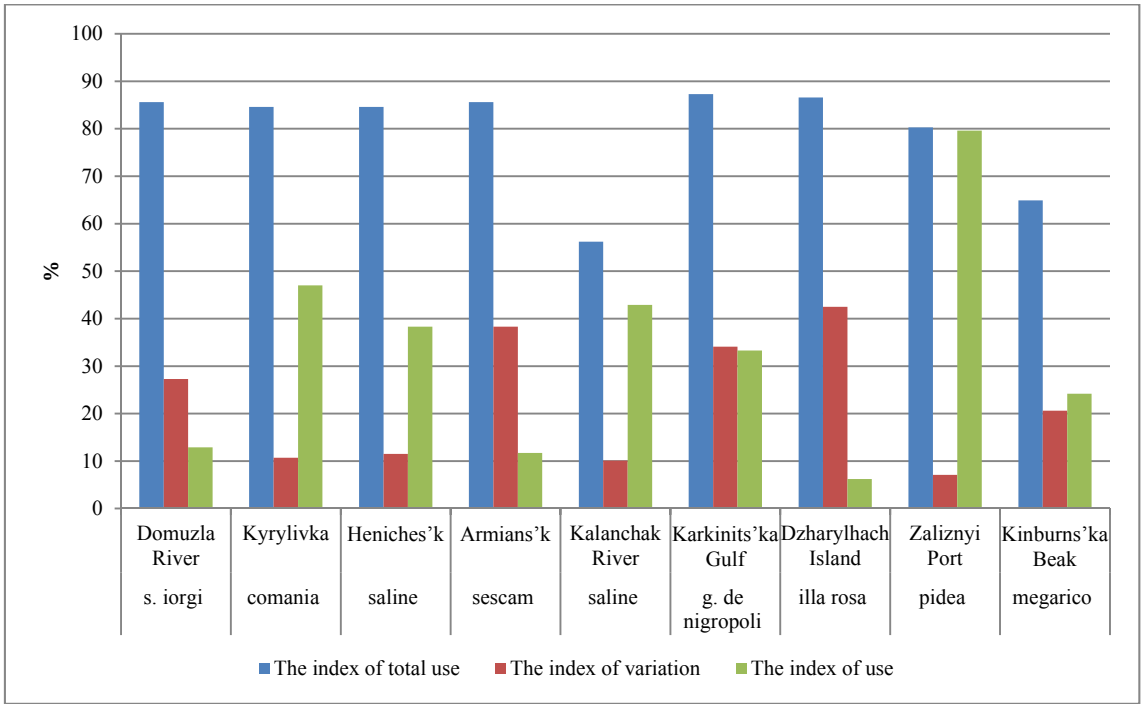

Fig. 12.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 12.

Part 13. From Dnipro River to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi

Fig. 13.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Grazioso Benincasa, 1467

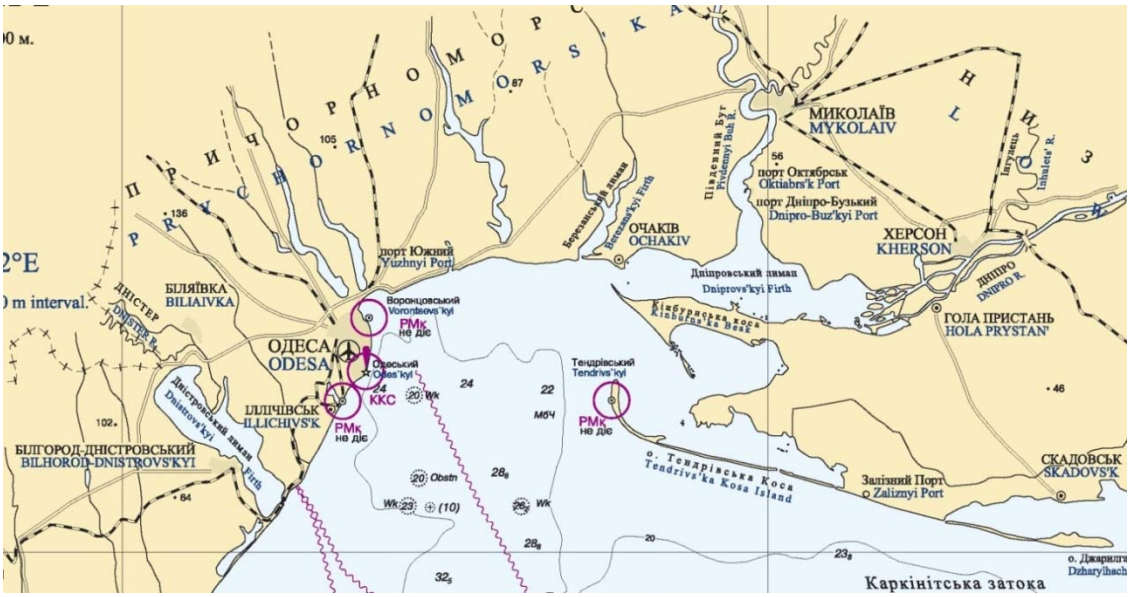

Fig. 13.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №13

No	Dnipro R.	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	Tsiurupynsk	Parutine	Berezans'kyi Firth	Adzhyias'k Cape	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Roxolany	Dnister R.	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi
1			elexe			pereso					
2								[…]stra			
3		cauo de zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor d' lisso	la ginestra			*mauro castro*
4	flume de lerexe	cauo d' zacori				barbarexe	flor d' lisso	lag[inestra]			*mauro cast[ro]*
5		cauo d' zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor d' lisso	laginestra			*mauro castro*
6	flumina d'ellexe	cauo d'zacori			flumidna d'ellexe	barbarese	flor d' lisso	laginestra			*mauro castro*
7		cauo d'zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor d'lisso	laginestra			*mauro castro*
8		cauo d'zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor de lisso	laginesta			*mauro casto*
9		cauo d'zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor d'lisso	lazinesta			*mauro castro*
10		cauo d'zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor d'lisso	laginestra			*mauro castro*
11		cauo de zacori	ellexe	*bouo*		barbarexe	flor de lisso	laginesta			*mauro castro*
12		cauo d'zacori	ellexe	bouo		barbarexe	flor […]	laginest[…]			*mauro castro*
13	flum erexe	zacori	erexe	porto de louo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor de lix			*mauo casto*
14	flumos lusom	zacori	erexe	porto de louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	zinestra			*mauo casto*
15	flum lusom	zacori	erexe	porto de louo		barbarexe	flor de lix	zinestra			*mauo castro*
16											*mauro castro*
17	flm luxom		erexe			barbareixe	flor de lix	zinestra		flm̃ turllo	*mauo castro*
18	flume erese		elese	porto d' [louo]		barbarese	çinestra	flor de lise			*mauo castro*
19			ellese	buo		barbarese	zinesra	fllor de lise			*mauros castro*
20	flum lussom	zacori	erexe	p. de louo	*china*	barbarexe	flor de lis	zinestra		flum turl[o]	*mauo casto*
21	lussom	zacori	erexe	p. de louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	[…]stra		flum̃ turlo	*mauo casto*
22	lussom	zacori	erexe	p. de louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	zinestra		flum̃ turlo	*mauo casto*
23	flume elexe	zagori	elese	*louo*	cania	barbarese	*flor de lixe* / nida	lazinestra	tarteti / uioleta	cosir	*mauro castro*
24			elexe	buouo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor de lixe			mo. castro
25	flum erexe	zacori		ouo		barbarose	flor de lix	zinestra			*mauro castro*
26	flum lussom		erexe	porto de louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	zinestra		flum̃ turlo	*mauo casto*
27	lilexe	fadunosa						comania	marmorto		
28				bouo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor de lix			mauo laco
29	flz lussom	zacori	erexe	p. d' louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	zinestra		flum turlo	*mauo casto*

No	Dnipro R.	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	Tsiurupynsk	Parutine	Berezans'kyi Firth	Adzhyias'k Cape	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Roxolany	Dnister R.	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi
30	flume luson	zacori	erexe	p. de louo		barbarexe	flor de lix	la zinestra		flume turllo	*mauo castro*
31	fiomi luson	zacori	lilisi	p. de louo		barbarisi	flor di lisi	zinestra		flomi turlo	*mabro castro*
32	flum lutsom	zacori	erexe	louo	sina	barbarexe	flor de lix	zinestra		flume turlo	*mauro castro*
33	flum lussom	zacori	erexe	p. d' louo		barbarexe	for de lis	zinestra		flum turlo	*mauo casto*
34						barbarese	zinestra	flor de lexe			*mauri castro*
35			elexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe			*mo. castro*
36			elexe	buouo		barbarexe	[…]stra	flor de lixe		?	*?*
37	flum lutsom	[zacori]	erexe	?		barbarexe	flor de liss	zinestra		flum turlo	*mauo castro*
38				p. de bono	grote d' tono	barbarexze	flor de lix			lassinestra	*moncastro*
39	flum lu[…]		elexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor d' lixe		fliñ tarllo	*mauo. castro*
40	fiomi losen		lilisi	p. di louo		barbarise	flor di lisi	zinestra		flomi torlo	*mabro castro*
41						barbarizi	zinestram / marnor	cluminim		flor de lixe	mauro castro
42	flm lozo	zaghori	loreze		grotte d' tono	barbareze	flor.d'lix / *mauo mero*	lo zinestra	scraticia / ya. nogai	flm. tarlo	*mauo chastro*
43				p. de lou		barbarixe	flor de lix	zinestra		flum turllo	*mauo casto*
44					grote de tono	barbareze	flor d'llix	lo zinestra	sota tizia / izera	fliñ tarllo	*moncastro*
45	flum luseni			*p. de lou*		barbaraxe	flordelis	zisestra		flum turlo	*moncasto*
46	luson	zacori	erexe	p. louo		barbarexe	flor d' lis	zinesta		fluñ turlo	*mauo casto*
47			lellexe		grote d' tono	barba reça	flor d' llix	lo zinestra	sota tizia / izera nagi	flm. tarllo	*moncastro*
48	flum lo[…]		elexe	bouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe		fliñ abilimil	*mauo. castro*
49	flum ellexe	zaotri	ellexe		grote de tono	barbareze	flor dllix / maitia	zinestra	sota tizia / izera nagai	fliñ tarllo	*moncastro*
50			elexe	bouo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor d' lixe			mauo. castro
51	flm luxom		elexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe		fliñ t[a]rlo	*mauo. castro*
52			erexe	p. louo		barbarexe	flor de llis	lasinestra		flu turlo	*mõ castro*
53			lellexe		grotte de tono	barbareça	flor dellix / *mauronero*	zinestra	setaticia / içera	fliñ tarllo	*mauro casto*
54	flume luson		erexe	p. de lou		barbarexe	flor de llix	lasinestra		flum turlo	*mon castro*
55			erexe	p. de lou	grote de tone	barbaraxe	flordelis	lazinestra			*moncasto*
56	flume lusoni	lacari	*crexa*			barbarexe	flor de lix	zinestra		flume turlu	*manocastro*
57		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flor de lir	la ginestra			moncastro
58				?		barbarexe	flordelix	[…]nestra		flume turlo	*mocastro*
59			erexe	p. de lou	grote de tone	barbaraxe	flordelis	lasniest			*moncastro*
60			elexe	buouo		barbaraxe	sinestra / *mon uero*	flor de lixe			*moncastro*
61			elexe	p. de lou		barbaraxe	fflordelis	lazinest[…]			*mocasto*

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62		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte d' tonni	barbarexe	fiord'lix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
63			elexe	p. de lou		barbaraxe	fflordelis	lazinestra			*mocasto*
64		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
65			elexe	p. de lou		barbaraxe	flordelis	lazinestra			*mocastro*
66			elexe	p. de lou				lazinesta			*mőcasto*
67		çagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
68		çagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
69		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
70		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
71		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
72			elexe	p. de lou		barbarax̃	flordelis	lazinest			*moncasto*
73		çagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
74		çagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
75		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarax̃	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
76											
77		zagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
78		zagori	erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
79		zagori	crexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	la ginestra			*monchastro*
80		zagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonaj	barbarexe	la ginestra	flor delix			*monchastro*
81		zacharia	elexe	p.delou		barbaraxe	flor de lis	sinestra			*moncastro*
82		zagori	erexe	p. de louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	la ginestra	insolla nogai		*moncastro*
83			crexe			barbarexa	fflor de lis	lam mest			*moncastro*
84											
85			cria		grote de toni	barbarexa	flor dellis	lasinestra			*mon castro*
86			cria		grote de toni	barbarexa	flor dellis	lasinestra			*mon castro*
87			ellexe			barbarexa	zinestra	flor de lixe			*mon castro*
88			elexe			barbarexa	zinestra	flor de llixe			*mon castro*
89					grote de toni	barbarexa	flor de lis	lozinestra	sechatixia / izera		salline
90		çagori	erixe	porto bo		barbarexe		la ginestra			*monchastro*
91				p. de bouo		barbareize	flor de lix	la zinestra		flume turlo	*mocastro*
92			clexe	*p. delou*		brider	fito	lasiuestrra			*momcastrro*
93		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flor delix	lañgistra			moncastro

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94			elexe	p. delouo		barbaraxe	flor de lis	lazinestra			*moncastro*
95	flume elexe	zagori	elexe	*louo*	nasir / cania	barbarexe	*flor delixe* / corfar	lazinestra	uoileta		*mauro castro*
96		zacori				barbarexe	zinesta	flor de lix			*mauro casto*
97						barbarexe	zinestra	flor d' llixe			*mauo castro*
98				bouo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor llixe			*mauo castro*
99		zacori				barbarexe	fror de li[x]	lazinestra			*mauro castro*
100			ellexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe			monchastro
101				bouo		barbarexe	zinestra	flor de lixe			*mauo castro*
102						barbarese	çinestra	flor de lise			*mon castro*
103		zagori	cree	porto de bo	grote de toni	barbarexe	flor de lis	lasinestra			*mon castro*
104					grote de tono	barba reça	flor de llis / mauo nero	zinestra	seta ticia / izera	flm̃ tarllo	*moncastro*
105		zacori	elexe			barba[rexe]		[zinestra]			*mauo castro*
106	lusõ		erexe	p. louo		barbarexe	flor de lis	zinesta		flum̃ turlo	*mauo casto*
107			erexe	p. de lou		barbaraxe	for de lis	la zinesta			*mocasto*
108	flume luson	zanirio	elexio		gazara	lasinestra	licoletta	*tane*	colaltie / tania	barbarexe	*flor de lixo*
109											
110			crexe	p. de lou		barbaraxe	flor de lis	lazinestra			*mõcasto*
111	flume luseni	lacari	erexe			barbarexe	flor de lis / cao gal	flun de zinestra	cinefera	flume tturlu	*manocastro*
112											
113		çagori	?	?	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flor de lix	laginestra			*monchastro*
114		pidea		bouo	c. lbouo	barbarexe	çinestra	fior de lixe			*mauro casto*
115		zagori	crea		grote de ttoni	barbarexa	flor dellis	lasinestra			*moncastro*
116			clexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe			*moncastro*
117	boristenes f.	zacori	erexe	bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	laginesta		flumen turlo	*mocasto*
118			clexe	buouo		barbarexe	çinestra	flor de lixe			mauro castio
119			crexe			barbaroxa	flor de lis	lassinestra		st flux turllo	
120			ciexe		grote de done	barbaraxa	flor de lix	lasinestra		frux turlo	*moncristo*
121			elexe	po. delouo							
122	f. lusen	zacori	erexe	i. bouo	grote de tono	barbarexa	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
123			ellrixe	p. lou		*barbari*	froll dellis	lacinestra			
124	f. lusom		ereze		grote de toni	barbarexe	flor de lis			flumen turlo	*manocasto*
125		çagori	erexe	porto de bo	grotto de toni	barbarexe	flor de lix	laginestra			*moncastro*
126	flumi luso		crex		groti di tono	barbarani	flur di liso	losinistra	nigai		*moncast*

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127	ellerxe				p.lou	*barbari*	froll dellis	lazinestra			
128			erexe	pdelou		barbaraxa	flor de lis	lasinestra			*moncastro*
129	flum luso		crexe	p. de boi	grote de tono	barbaraxi	flor de lis	loncinustra	nagai		*moncastro*
130	f. uecina		erexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flor de lix	laginestra			*moncastro*
131	flumi uiso		erex		groti di tono	barbacanj	flux deliso	lacinistra	nagai		moncastro
132	flumi luso		crex	p. boi	groti di tono	barbarani	flur de lis[o]		[nagai]		*manca[st]*
133		zagori	erex	p. bouo	grote de tony	barberaxe	flor de lix	*la zinestra*	jsola nogay	f. torlilo	*mocastro*
134	flume loluxe		erexi	p. de boi		barbaraxie	flor de lis	lasinestra		flumem turlo	*mocristo*
135	[…] lerxo			louo		?	flor de lis	lasinestra			*mon castro*
136			crese	porto bona		beribaresse	fcor de lix	laginestrca			moncastro
137											*moncastro*
138		zagori	crexe	p. de louo		barbaraxa	flois de lis		issola n[o]gay	f. turbilo	*moncastro*
139	flumi luso dirosia		crix	p. boi	groti di tono	barbarani	flur di lis	lacinesta	nagay		*moncasto*
140	ff. lusem		crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	barbarexe	flor de lix	la zinesta		flumẽ turlo	*moncastro*
141	f. crexo	tendra		p. boo		barbe raxe	fior de lix	la zinesta	ja nogai	f. torlola	*mocastro*
142	f. crexo	tendra				barbe raxe	fior de lix	la zinestra	ja nogai	f. torlilo	*mocastro*
143	f. lusen	zacori	crexe	boriste	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		f. turlo	*mocastro*
144	f. lusen / flume boristeno	zacori	crexe	*bouo*	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
145											
146		çagari	erexe	porto de bo	grote de tonni	barbarexi	flor de lix	laginestra			*mõchastro*
147		çagori	crexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flor de lix	laginestra			*moncastro*
148	f. luxen / fiume boristene	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
149	f. lusen / f. boristene	zacori	erexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
150	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	groto de tona	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
151	f. lusen / boristene fluminis	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
152			*crexe*	*p. llom*	*grote d'cone*	amgra	barbaroxa / ffellor delly	llasinestra		*fflux tarllo*	momocisto
153	boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
154	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor delix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
155	f. luxen / boristene f.	zacori	nepe f.	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor delis	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*

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156	boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
157	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocast*
158	f. lusen	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	barbarexe	flo de lix	zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mauo casto*
159			crexi	pllom	*grote de cone*	barbaraxa	ffllor de llix	llasinestra		ffllux turllo	*mon cristo*
160	f. lu[son]		crex	p. boo		barberaxe	flor de lix	la zinestra	ja nogai	f. tortolo	*mocastro*
161			crexe	p. lon	*grote de cone*	barbaraza / acodeze	flor dellexe	illasmetra		ffllnx torllo	*moncristo*
162			craxe	loa	grote de erotto / auste	barbazoussa	flor de lis	llachostra		fluz turlo	moma utico
163	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocasto*
164	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
165			crexe	bouo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis	laginestra			mõcastro
166											
167	flum lusom	çagori	crexe	porto	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelix	laginestra			*moncastro*
168	boristenis		crexe	p: de bo	grote de doni	barbarex	fflor d lix	lla ginesta			*moncasto* / g: asprocasto
169	f. lusen / fiume boristene	zacori	erese	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	la zinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
170	f. lusen / boristene / f. lusen	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumẽ turlo	mocastro
171	f. lusen / boristene f.	zagori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
172	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p. de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumen turlo	*mocastro*
173		çagori	crexe	porto bo	grotte de tonni	barbarexe	flordelis	la ginestra			*moncastro*
174		zacaria	cerexi	p.de lo	*grote de cone*	baba raxa	flor de lix	la sinistra		flux turlo	*m: xpo*
175			crexe	p.de lo		barbaroxa	flor di lis	la sinestra			moncastro
176	*boristeness*					barbaraza	fio de lis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
177		ziachory	ellexie	bono		barbarexie	flor de lisso	la ginestra		la ginestra	
178		zagori	crexe	louo	grote de tone	lerxo	flor de lis	la ginestra	saline		moncastro
179		zacori	erexa	bouo	*grote tone*	[beib] / lerxo	frol di lis	*la ginestra*			[mo]castro
180				p. bou		barbaraxa	flors de lis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
181				p. d. louo		barbaraxa	flos delis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
182	f. luxen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe		groto de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumẽ turlo	*mocastro*
183			cexexim		*grote de cone*	barbaraxa	frol de lix	la sinestra		flux tulo	m: xpõ

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184	fiumis lusi / beristane fiumis		crexa		grote di note	lerzo	flordilis	lazinestra		fiume turllo	*moncastro*
185											
186	boristeni		crexe	p: bo	grote de doni	barbarex	flor de lix	la ginesta			*mõcasto* / g: mõcasto
187			crexe	bouo	grote de tone	lerxo	flor de lis	licarote			moncasto
188	f. lerexo	lenox	gres			barbaraxe	flor de lix	*lazinestra*	ja nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
189	f. lerexo	lenox	gres	p. boo		barbaraxe	flor de lix	*lazinestra*	ja nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
190	f. lerexo	lenox	gres			barbaraxe	flor de lix	*zinestra*	ja nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
191	f. lerexo	[lenox]	gres			barbaraxe	flor de lix	*lazinestra*	ja nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
192				p: de lou		barbara	flor de lis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
193				p: de lou		barbarassa	flor de lis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
194	boristenis flumi	çagari	crexe	po: de bo	grote de doni	barbarex	flor de lix	la ginesta			*moncasto* / g: mõcasto
195	boristenis f.	çagari	crexe	p. bon	grote de doni	barbarex	flor de lix	la ginesta			*mõcastro* / g: moncasto
196			crexe	?	groto de tono	lerxo	flor de li[…]	la ginestra			*mõcastro*
197			crexi	p: [de] lou		barbarasa	f: de lis	la sinestra			*m: castro*
198				p: de louo		barbaraxa	fror [de lis]s	la sinestra			*m: castro*
199		zacori	crassa	bobo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis / secicone	la ginestra			bialigrod / ofisa
200			crexi	p: de lou		barbarasa	f: de lis	la sinestra			*m: castro*
201			crexe		*grote de come*	barbaroxa	frol de lis	la sinestra		fïlustuio	*moncristo*
202	creze		crexe	p. d' louo		barbara	frold / salina	lomestra			*moncastro*
203			crexe	p. bono		barbaraxa	flor da lix	la sinestra			*moncastro*
204											
205											
206			erexi	p: de lou		barbarasa	f: delis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
207			erexe	bouo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis	laginestra			moncastro
208			erexi	bouo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis	laginestra			moncastro
209		zacori	crassa	bobo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis / secicoue	laginestra			bialigrod / ofisa
210		zacori	crassa	bobo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis / secicoue	laginestra			bialigrod / ofisa
211	f. lereso		gres			barberase	fior de lis	*la zinestra*	jã nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
212			crexe	lle	*grote de come*	rios / barbaroxa	ffroll de lis	*llasinestra*	la nogi	tortolla	monisto
213	*f. eres*			p. bono		barbaraxe	flor delis	*la sinestra*	jlla nogai	f. turlolo	*mocastro*
214			inia	bouo	*grote de tone*	lerxo	frol de lis	laginestra			moncastro
215				p. de lou		barbarassa	flor de lis	lasinestra			*moncastro*
216			crexe		*grote de come*	barbaroxa	frol de lis	llasinestra		fïlustuio	*moncristo*

No	Dnipro R.	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	Tsiurupynsk	Parutine	Berezans'kyi Firth	Adzhyias'k Cape	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Roxolany	Dnister R.	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi
217			erexi	p. delo		barbarasa	f. delis	la sinestra			*m: castro*
218			crexe		*grote de come*	barbaroxa	froll de lis	llasinestra		filustuio	*moncristo*
219				p. d' louo		barbaraxa	rio d'lis	lasinestra			*m. castro*
220			crexe	p. de louo		barbarassa	flor d'lis	la siniestra		f. turloro	*m. castro*
221			crexo	p. lou		barbarassa	flor d'lis	f			
222	pirorisi				grota	*barbares*	micarona / *fior da lis*	camarisi	barbaras / fior da lis	laginestra	*monocasto* / g. monocasto
223			crexe	p. de louo		barbarassa	flor d'lis	la siniestra		f. torloro	*m. castro*
224	boristenes rio		crexe	p. de lou	grote de tone	barbaraxe	flor de lix	lasinestra		flume [xino]	mõcasto
225			crexe			barbaraxa	flor da lis	lasinestra			*moncastro*
226	laso		cresi	*po loi*	toni	licari	*fior da lis*	saline			*monocasro*
227	f: lorexe		cres	p: de louo							*m: castro*
228			crexo	p. lou		barbarassa	flor d'lis	lasinestra		f. torloro	*m: castro*
229		zagori	crexi	porto bo	groni di tonni	barbarasa	flor delis	lasinestra			*moncastro*
230											
231				p: de louo		barbaraza	rio de lis	[laspreia]			*m: castro*
232	nieper f.	locde	cres	p. boi		barbarase	fior delix	[…] f. / lazinestra	nogai	f. torlolo	*mocastro*
233	nieper f.		eresi	boi		barberase	fior delix	lasinestra	nogai	torbolo f.	*moncastro*
234	f. lorexe		cres	p: de louo	f: londina	barbarasa	flor de lis	lasinestra	illa logai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
235			cres	p: de louo	f: loreze	barbarasa	frordelis	lasinestra	illa nogai		*m: castro*
236			cres	p: de louo		barbaraxa	fior delix	lasinestra			moncastro
237			cres	p: de lou		barbaraxa	fior de lix	lasinestra			*moncastro*
238	f: lorexe		cres	p: de louo		barbarasa	flor de lis	lasinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*castro*
239	f: lorexe		crs	p: de louo	f: londina	barbarasa					*m: castro*
240			cres	p: de louo		barbaraxa	fior de lix	lasinestra			*moncastro*
241			cres	p: dellouo		barbarasa	flor de lis	la sinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
242			eres	p: de louo		barbarasa	flor de lis	la sinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
243			erci	p: de louo		bar[bara]xa	fior de lix	lasinestra			*moncastro*
244											
245			eres	p: de louo		barbaraxa	fior delix	la sinestra			*moncastro*
246			crexe	p: de louo		barbaraxa	flors de lis	*la sinestra*	isola nogay	f. turbilo	*moncastro*
247	f. lorese		cres	p: de louo		barbarasa			illa	f: torbolo	*m:*
248	f. lores			p: louo	piede	f. londina / barbarosa	flodelis	lasinestra	*licostaini*	f. torbulu	*m: castro*
249					pier	f. lodina / f: londi	f: lodelisi / m: castro	lasinestra	illa nogai		*m: castro*
250	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe		grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinesta		flumẽ turlo	*mocasto*

No	Dnipro R.	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	Tsiurupynsk	Parutine	Berezans'kyi Firth	Adzhyias'k Cape	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Roxolany	Dnister R.	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi
251	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p: de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lis	lazinestra		flumē turlo	*mocasto*
252	f. lusen / boristene f.	zacori	crexe	p: de bouo	grote de tono	lerxo	flor de lix	lazinestra		flumē turlo	*mocastro*
253	flumi luso		crex	p. bou	groti di tono	barbacani	flur de liso	lacinestra	nagay		*moncasto*
254	f. lusen / boristane fiumis	zacara	croxe		grote di note	lerzo	flordix	lazinestra		f. turllo	moncastro
255	f.lusen / fiume foristan	zacari	arise	*p. bono*	grote di note	lerzo	flordilis	la sinestra		fiume turlo	*moncastro*
256											
257			*cres*		*tani*	*patrasa* / anocaza	amosa / *barbores*	s: zorzi / couaci	*fiordalis*	auarin	falconara
258				p: de lou		barbarasa	flor delis	la sinestra			*moncastro*
259	f. crexa			p. boo		barbaraxe	flor de lix	*lazinestra*	jã nogai	f: torlolo	*mocastro*
260											
261	f. lusen	zacori	crexe	boo	grote de tono	barbaraxe	flor de lix	lazinestra		f. turlo	*mocasto*
262				p: di louo	pidea	f. lodin		la sinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
263					grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lix	laginestra			
264	f. loresi			p: de louo	piede	f. lodina / barbarasa	flor de lis	la sinestra	illa nogai	.f. trubulu	*mte: castro*
265	f. lojrex		cres	p: de louo		f: londina / barbarasa	falor de lis	la sinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	m: castro
266			cres	p: de louo	silaresa	barbarasa	falor de li	la sinestra	illa[…]	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
267				?	?	?					
268				p. de cuo	teni / beris	babarassa	fior de lis	*lacinestro*	laroqui	r. curbilo	*m. castro*
269											
270											
271				p. dell cuo		barbarossa	fior delix			g. corlallo	
272											
273										f: tur[lo]	
274											
275									illa nog		
276	*r: baristra*						froldelix	lazinestra			*m: castro*
277				p: de louo	f: londi[na]	barbaras	flordelis	la sinestra	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
278	fiume lorexo				c. boilues	barbarassa		la ginepra	nogai	f. tertolo	inocapro
279			oztao		aszou	b[…]aza	froldelix		monas tro	sallini	*bealigrode*
280	nepar	*linda*		dellcuo	*boristane*	barbarossa	flor da lix	*la zinestra*	la nogay	r: curlolo	*mo: cristo*
281	f. lorese		elis	p: de louo	f: londina	balbarasa	fior delis	la sinestra	i. nogai	f: tulbolo	casteullo
282	*r. boristan*				grot de tone	pidea / laxo	frol de lix				
283											
284								lasi	illa nogai	f: torbolo	*m: castro*

No	Dnipro R.	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	Tsiurupynsk	Parutine	Berezans'kyi Firth	Adzhyias'k Cape	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Roxolany	Dnister R.	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi
285											
286											
287	f. lorese			p: de louo	f: londina	barbarasa	fior delise	la sinestra	f. no	f. turbo	*casteulo*
288		*linda*		p. dell cuo	*boristane*	barbarossa	flor da lix	*la zinestra*	la nogay	r: curlolo	*mo: cristo*
289	nepar	*linda*		dell cuo	*boristane*	barbarossa	flor da lix	*la zinestra*	la nogay	r: curlolo	mo: cristo
290											plage
291					[zich]	f. landi / bar[…]	flades	[l]a sinestra	[illa] nogay	f: torbolo	*m: castro*
292											
293											
294					plages / *rio*	salina / flor de llis	plages / *lasquilla*	lanagap	plages / slanio	curlolla	*m. christo*
295											
296											*m cluisto*
297			erexe	p. de lono		barbarasa	fior di lis	la sinestra			mon
298			eres	po. de l'ouo		barbarasa	fior de lis	la finestra	illa nogai	f: tordolo	moncastro
299		zacori		bobo	grote de tone	lerxo	frol de lis / vecicove	la ginestra			bialigrod / ofisa

Dnipro River

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 76 spelling variants. Including: f. lusen / boristene f. 10, f. lerexo 4, f. lorese 3, f. lusen 3, f: lorexe 3, flum lussom 3, flume luson 3, boristene f. 2, f. crexo 2, f. luxen / boristene f. 2, flm luxom 2, flum erexe 2, flum lusom 2, flum lutsom 2, flume elexe 2, flumi luso 3, lussom 2, nepar 2, nieper f. 2, […] lerxo 1, boristenes f. 1, boristenes rio 1, boristeness 1, boristeni 1, boristenis 1, boristenis f. 1, boristenis flumi 1, creze 1, ellerxe 1, f. crexa 1, f. eres 1, f. lereso 1, f. lojrex 1, f. lores 1, f. loresi 1, f. lorexe 1, f. lusen 1, f. lusen / boristane fiumis 1, f. lusen / boristene / f. lusen 1, f. lusen / boristene fluminis 1, f. lusen / f. boristene 1, f. lusen / fiume boristene 1, f. lusen / flume oristeno 1, f. lusom 1, f. luson 1, f. luxen / fiume boristene 1, f. uecina 1, f.lusen / fiume foristan 1, ff. lusem 1, fiomi losen 1, fiomi luson 1, fiume lorexo 1, fiumis lusi / beristane fiumis 1, flm lozo 1, flum ellexe 1, flum lo[…] 1, flum lu[…] 1, flum luseni 1, flum luso 1, flume de lerexe 1, flume erese 1, flume loluxe 1, flume luseni 1, flume lusoni 1, flumi luso dirosia 1, flumi uiso 1, flumina d'ellexe 1, flumos lusom 1, flz lussom 1, laso 1, lilexe 1, lusõ 1, luson 1, pirorisi 1, r. boristan 1, r: baristra 1.

It was first designated as «flume de lerexe» by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «f. lusen / boristene f.» for the first time in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1540, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «f. lerexo» for the first time in this study found by Diogo Homem, c. 1561, Portugal. The last time the place-name in the form of «nepar» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 111 portolan charts from total 299 (37,1%). The index of variation 68,5%. The index of use 9,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated river bed above the large islands. On the modern charts this river meets the river Ingul, which flows into the Bug estuary near the modern city of Nikolaev. It is also possible that this is the Southern Bug River (the river was known to the ancient Greeks under the names Hypanis, Ipanis, in the chronicles - Bog, Boug; The exact value is unknown). [129] However, the mouth Borisphen ancient geographers believed mouth of the modern Dnieper-Bug liman. And in this case there is a contradiction, the name of the river on the charts corresponds to the Dnipro River, but in reality show flowing river Ingul or Southern Bug. In this case, you should consider the fact that in the early portolan charts river was called «flume de lerexe», toponym almost the same as «erexe» (See Tsiurupynsk) who designated city Oleshye at the mouth of the Dnepr and located on the charts in the area it the river. Therefore, we assume that in this case, the portolan charts given name Dnipro River (Dnepr River). Arrian in the short Periplus reports: «When you sail up the river you meet with a Greek city of the name of Olbia (§31). At the confluence of two rivers Borisphen and Hipanis there city formerly called Olbia, and then re-named the Greeks Borysthenes; from the sea to it 240 stadia swimming upriver Borysthenes (now called Danapry; this distance is 32 miles)» (§ 85-86).

Elice - Dnipro River. This is clearly explained in the book Contarini: «In Kiev (Chio) is a river, which in the local language called Danambre (Danapr, Dnepr), and on our - Leresse; it flows near the city and empties into the Great Sea (Black Sea – *G.A.*» [106, p. 68 v]. Note that the in the middle of XIII c. John Plano Carpini, referring to the four rivers Tatar plains - Neper, Don, Volga, Iaec [7, p. 743], - cited the local name Dnepr. However, the same name was called Dnepr and for many centuries before that time. In

the work of the Jordan (551) of said river of Egas in connection with the fight between the Ostrogoths and the Antes and the victory Huns over the Ostrogoths [70, стр. 115, 323-324. - It also are given and other names of Dnepr: Danapr, Borisfen, Var, Varuch, Alice, Elix, Liax].
River Inhul. The word Inhul has Turkic origin. The most common version is that the name Inhul comes from the Turkic «yeni göl» - new lake. In the documents of XVI-XVII c. comes across the name Engul. In XVIII-XIX c. river of had the name Big Inhul - to counterbalance Small Inhul (Inhulec). In ancient times it was called Panticala.
Name Dnepr, as well as other rivers in the eastern Europe don-, dn- («river, water») - Iranian origin. On etymology *Scith*. Dan-Apr (Δαναπρις) «Dnepr» - literally «River» (dān) - «deep» (āpr). Scythian «apr» in the modern Ossetian language corresponds to the word «arf» - deep (a regular metathesis sounds «r» and «p» («ph») in Iranian languages). Hydronym Dnepr - Danaper originally formed by ancient Scythian words «Dan» - (river) + «aper» - (channel or reset of water). This name river of apparently was due to the Dnieper rapids. The first mention of the river meet the Greeks in the V c. BC, Herodotus called it Borysthenes (river from the north); by Roman historians river of was named Danapris. The Slavic name of the period of Kievan Rus - Slavutich. Dnepr was part of an important trade route linking the Baltic states with the Black Sea region («The Path of the Vikings to the Greeks»). Schramm believes the Iranian origin of the name Dnepr insolvent. [126, c.40, 65-73]
On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 placename is listed as «flm lozo», and in the riverbed shown island with toponym «zaotri».

Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 21 spelling variants. Including: zacori 46, çagori 18, zagori 14, cauo d'zacori 8, lenox 4, çagari 3, linda 3, cauo de zacori 2, lacari 2, tendra 2, fadunosa 1, locde 1, pidea 1, zacara 1, zacari 1, zacaria 1, zacharia 1, zaghori 1, zanirio 1, zaotri 1, ziachory 1.
It was first designated as «cauo de zacori» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «zacori» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal (Roma). In the form of «çagori» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «linda» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 113 portolan charts from total 299 (37,8%). The index of variation 18,6%. The index of use 40,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large rectangular island which is under a peninsula at the mouth of Dnepr. On the modern charts this island is identified with Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island. [132] Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island (Tendra) - island near the south-western coast of the Black Sea. Stretched Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island in the north-west by 65 km, its width to 1.8km. In ancient times, together with the island Dzharylhach were one beak, which the Greeks called Racetrack of Achilles.

Tsiurupynsk

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 47 spelling variants. Including: crexe 52, erexe 46, elexe 20, cres 13, ellexe 11, gres 5, crexi 4, erexi 4, clexe 3, crassa 3, crex 3, eres 3, crexa 2, crexo 2, cria 2, elese 2, erex 2, lellexe 2, lilisi 2, arise 1, cerexi 1, cexexim 1, ciexe 1, craxe 1, crea 1, cree 1, crese 1, cresi 1, crix 1, croxe 1, crs 1, elexio 1, elis 1, ellese 1, ellexie 1, ellrixe 1, erci 1, erese 1, eresi 1, erexa 1, ereze 1, erixe 1, inia 1, loreze 1, nepe f. 1, oztao 1, crex 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «elexe» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «crexe» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1474, Italy, Ancona (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Mateo Prunes, 1586, Majorca. In the form of «erexe» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «elis» set by Burston John, 1638, England, (London). Total set of 210 portolan charts from total 299 (70,2%). The index of variation 22,4%. The index of use 24,8%.

Description.

In the early portolan charts this place name refers to the eastern island of two large islands in the mouth of the Dnepr, at the same time place name is located or on the island or on the coast opposite the island. However, since the early XV c. this place name is located opposite the island on the left bank of the river, sometimes closer to the top of the islands. On the modern charts this island corresponds to the islands Cherkes'kyi Island, Bilohrudyi Island and Velykyi Pot'omkin Island. [144] Most likely, this is the name of the harbor, corresponding, in all probability, known from the Russian chronicles Oleshye. Oleshye - fortress-port, the center of one of the three areas exclave of Kievan Rus XI-XIII c., which included land in the lower reaches of the river Dnepr, in a radius of 50-60 km from the lower reaches of the Southern Bug River in the west to the coast of Karkinits'ka Gulf in the south. In X c. at the mouth of Dnepr, where in ancient times there were Greek colonies appeared settlement, which was founded ancient Russian warriors and merchants who traded by Dnepr with Byzantium. Oleshye was extremely important strategic value, as at the intersection of land and sea routes at the inflow Dnepr in the Black Sea, linking the Kievan Rus through Byzantium with the Mediterranean and Western Europe and around the Crimea through the Sea of Azov, Don and Volga with Caspian Sea and the Arab world. Fishermen of Oleshye also regularly supplied the Kiev lots of fish. It is in Oleshye met numerous ambassadors from Byzantium, the Caucasus, Asia Minor. In Oleshye Kievan princes also took Byzantine candidates for Kiev metropolitan department. In 1159 he was attacked by the so-called Berladnik (semi-vagabond marginal). Grand Prince of Kiev Rostislav Mstislavich, as well as magistrates George Nesterovich and Yakuna who went down the Dnepr with navy, failed to return Oleshye principality of Kiev. The Mongol invasion of Russia put an end to the field. In 1711-1728 on the site of the city was located Aleshkovska Sech, in 1737, Russian troops re-established in the area of the ancient Oleshye fortress Aleksandr-Shants, has transformed in 1778 into a modern Kherson. Now on the territory of Oleshye is the city Tsiurupynsk (historical names: Oleshye, Aleshkovska Sech, then Aleshky, and since 1928 Tsiurupynsk, by the name of the Soviet party leader A.D. Tsiurupa (1870- 1928)).

On the chart by Agnese Battista, 1544 (kept in USA) indicated toponym «f. luxen », but most likely, it refers to the name of Dnepr River.

Parutine

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 53 spelling variants. Including: p. de louo 30, bouo 22, p. de lou 22, p. de bouo 20, porto bo 12, porto de bo 12, louo 5, bobo 4, p. lou 4, p. louo 4, porto de louo 4, buouo 9, p. boo 4, p. d' louo 4, p. boi 3, p. bono 3, dell cuo 2, p. bou 2, p. de boi 2, p. dell cuo 2, p. di louo 2, p.de lo 2, boi 1, bono 1, boo 1, boriste 1, buo 1, i. bouo 1, lle 1, loa 1, ouo 1, p de lou 1, p. bo 1, p. bon 1, p. bouo 1, p. d. louo 1, p. de bo 1, p. de bono 1, p. de cuo 1, p. de lo 1, p. de lono 1, p. dellouo 1, p. llom 1, p. lon 1, p.de lou 1, pllom 1, po loi 1, po. de bo 1, po. de l'ouo 1, po. delouo 1, porto 1, porto bona 1, porto d' louo 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «bouo» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «p. de louo» for the first time in this study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «p. de lou» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439 (1449?), Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «dell cuo» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 210 portolan charts from total 299 (70,2%). The index of variation 25,2%. The index of use 14,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated westernmost island of the two largest islands in the mouth of the Dnepr, with the place-name is constantly on the island. By drawing on the charts right in the middle Kinburns'ka Beak is central the mouth of the main branch of Dnepr, which divides this area on two large islands. On the modern charts this the mouth corresponds to Buz'kyi Firth. [144] On many portolan charts indicated that this is port (prefix «port» or «p.»). In the area of the mouth Buz'kyi Firth is the village Parutyne, near which were found the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Olbia. Olbia - antique city-state situated on the right bank of the Buz'kyi Firth. Remains of Olbia located near the modern village Parutine of the Ochakiv district of Mykolayiv region. The ancient Greeks appeared in these places in 650 BC, they were natives of Miletus. This area is ideal for the founding of the city: high plateau with two sides surrounded by deep gullies - a natural fortification, located here Upper Town, Lower Town was protected the firth. In the district is a vast fertile land, which is important for the existence of the city. The presence of large rivers - the Southern Bug and Dnepr, promote trade and provide the population with fish. The settlers named their town Olbia, which means «happy». Olbia existed for almost a thousand years - from VI c. BC by IV c. AD. Later was ruined by barbarians and abandoned by the local population. Now most of the city flooded the firth. In 331 BC Olbia, together with neighboring Scythians repel an attack Zopyrion - commander of Alexander the Great. In the II c. BC became dependent on the king of the Crimean Scythians Skilur. After the defeat of the Scythian kingdom of troops of Mithridates VI Eupator, king of Pontus, at the end of II c. BC became part of the power of Mithridates. In the middle of I c. BC the city was destroyed tribes willing, led Berebista. Restored Olbia first centuries AD was much smaller and did not play the same role. In the II c. AD in Olbia was placed Roman garrison, and at the beginning of III c. the city was incorporated into the Roman province of Lower Moesia. Life in Olbia stopped, apparently, in the IV c. Information about medieval times not, but, apparently, there was a settlement here. But maybe this place name passed from older maps, because charts are two variants of this writing, the

place name - «porto Bo» and «porto Louo». First, perhaps, from the name of an ancient settlement Borisphenida or from the river Bug, and the second sounding closer to Olbia.

Berezans'kyi Firth

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 48 spelling variants. Including: grote de tono 28, grotte de tonni 19, grote de tone 14, grote de toni 5, f. londina 5, groti di tono 5, grote de come 4, grote de cone 4, grote de doni 4, grote di note 3, boristane 3, grote d' tono 2, groto de tono 2, piede 2, aszou 1, c. boilues 1, c. lbouo 1, cania 1, china 1, f. loreze 1, flumidna d'ellexe 1, gazara 1, groni di tonni 1, grot de tone 1, grota 1, grote d'cone 1, grote de done 1, grote de erotto / auste 1, grote de tonni 1, grote de tony 1, grote de ttoni 1, grote tone 1, groto de tona 1, grotte d' tonni 1, grotte d' tono 1, grotte de tonaj 1, grotte de tono 1, grotto de toni 1, nasir / cania 1, pidea 1, pier 1, plages / rio 1, silaresa 1, sina 1, tani 1, teni / beris 1, toni 1, zich 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «flumidna d'ellexe» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (хранится в Austria). The most stable form of «grote de tono» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1440, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1554-1556, Italy, Venice. In the form of «grotte de tonni» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1465, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «plages / rio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 135 portolan charts from total 299 (45,2%). The index of variation 35,6%. The index of use 20,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated right (west) sleeve Dnepr, which flows into the mouth of the Black Sea to the east Kinburns'ka Beak. On the modern charts of the area located the mouth of Berezans'kyi Firth. [144] Title firth received from the river Berezanka, which flows into it. In one study, there is an indication that the deepest places on the river (pit, hole) called «The Cave», which in Italian can mean «grote de tono». In winter, they were surrounded by networks and using chirper expelled from their enormous size carp. [48, c.50]

On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning of XV c. in the area indicated two toponyms «nasir» and «cania». On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 indicated here toponym «toni», on perhaps his own chart of the Black Sea the second half of the XVI c. in this area indicated two toponyms «tani» and «patrasa».

Adzhyias'k Cape

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 58 spelling variants. Including: barbarexe 75, lerxo 34, barbaraxe 19, barbarasa 17, barbaraxa 17, barbarexa 8, barbarassa 7, barbarese 6, barbaroxa 5, barbarex 4, barbarossa 4, barberaxe 4, barbarani 3, barbareça 3, barbareze 3, lerzo 3, barbacani 2, barbara 2, barbarãx 2, barbaraza 2, barbareixe 2, barbari 2, barberase 2, amgra / barbaroxa 1, b[…]aza 1, babarassa 1, babaraxa 1, balbarasa 1, barbaras 1, barbarase 1, barbaraxi 1, barbaraxie 1, barbaraza / acodeze 1, barbares 1, barbarexi 1, barbarexie 1, barbarexze 1, barbarise 1, barbarisi 1, barbarixe 1, barbarizi 1, barbarose 1, barbazoussa 1, beib / lerxo 1, beribaresse 1, brider 1, f. landi / bar[…] 1, f. lodin 1, f. lodina / barbarasa 1, f. lodina / f: londi 1, f. londina / barbarosa 1, f: londina / barbarasa

1, licari 1, patrasa / anocaza 1, pereso 1, pidea / laxo 1, rios / barbaroxa 1, salina / flor de llis 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «pereso» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «barbarexe» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1555, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). In the form of «lerxo» for the first time in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1535, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «salina / flor de llis» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 263 portolan charts from total 299 (88,0%). The index of variation 22,1%. The index of use 28,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape at the mouth of the western branch of Dnepr (modern Berezans'kyi Firth), in front of which is fat point. The location of this toponym clearly visible on the map by Coppo (See Fig.13.3) On the modern charts this cape corresponds to Adzhyias'k Cape, in front of which is a small Berezan' Island. [144] Adzhyias'k in Turkic – «The Holy Spirit». Berezan' Island lies on the coastal shelf extending from Adzhyias'k Cape and the West Bank Berezans'kyi Firth, in 4,1 km to the east of the Cape and in 12,8 km to the west of Ochakiv. The northern and eastern parts of Berezan 'Island are washed by the Bug and Dnepr, western and southern - Black Sea. The island is very small, only 10 hectares. From south to north, it stretches for 850 meters. Width in the northern part of 350 meters in the south - 200. The island has found evidence of life Cimmerians, Scythians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, Vikings, Turks. In the northeastern part of the island at the end of the last century, archaeologists discovered an ancient Greek colony, founded in VII c. BC, - the city of Olbia and Borisphenian like other Greek cities appeared in the northern Black Sea region much later (in V-VI c. BC). To approve the hypothesis that in VII c. BC on the island was quite big agro-craft settlements in which they lived farmers, stonemasons, carpenters, tanners, carvers, potters. After the formation of a large ancient Greek city-state of Olbia, whose excavations carried out in 30 km from Ochakiv (village Parutyne), Berezan settlement yielded to her, and after a few centuries, yet by unknown reasons, has disappeared. Topographic analysis of the coast, hydrographic depth analysis support the hypothesis of scientists that in the period of settlement by Greeks Berezan it was not an island but a peninsula connected to the mainland in the area Adzhyias'k Cape - village Vyktorovka. Suggest that Berezans'kyi Firth was not the firth, but the mouth of the river flowing into the sea. Residents left the settlement in IV c. BC, when the peninsula is disconnected from the mainland and an island. It became uninhabited. Life on it has not been for many centuries. It is only at the time of Kievan Rus' appeared on the island life, but not agricultural. Past the island was a trade route "from the Varangians to the Greeks." Apparently, the island was then at the base of the Russian troops and merchants, where they rested and ready to overcome the offshore section of the path. Presumably that the island was then in two to three times longer (aside Adzhyias'k Cape), and in the north-eastern part was sheltered from all winds convenient harbor for anchorage, a safe place to rest, storage of equipment and goods. At this time, the Greeks called the island of St. Ephorus. Russian princes called the island Dolsky (from words «дол», «низ» - downstream). After the invasion of the Golden Horde, from 1223, again within a few centuries of life on the island was not. From XII c. Berezan 'Island was used as a strategic point at the entrance to the estuary. In 1672 the island captured Cossacks. Hence, they could prevent an attack Turkish

janissaries. Later the island again seized by the Turks. In 1774 they built a fortress, thus closing out of Buz'ko-Dniprovs'ko Firth to the Black Sea. Fortress existed only 14 years. During the Russian-Turkish war, November 11, 1788, a detachment of Cossacks of the rowing fleet of Deribas under the command of Anton Golovaty stormed the island.
On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426 placename «grote de tono» refers to the mouth Berezans'kyi Firth, a toponym «barbarexe» indicated in the area over the western mouth of the river (modern Tylihul'skyi liman), which is located in front of fat point - Berezan 'Island - a mistake of the author. The same error and on charts: unsigned of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (perhaps Gabriel de Vallsecha) beginning of XV c. (1433-1440), Rafel Soler, the second quarter of XV c. (1443), Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456, Petrus Roselli, 1462-1463, 1464, on all charts by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466-1480, Domenech Arnaldus, 1486, Albino de Sanera, 1489, on the copy of portolan charts by Petrus Roselli, Beccaro Francesco from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, undated chart of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea by Petrus Roselli XV c. (kept in France) and many others. On the chart by Rotz Jean, 1542 in this area indicated two toponyms «amgra» and «barbaroxa». On the chart by Desceliers Pierre, 1546 in this area indicated two toponyms «auste» and «barbazoussa». On the chart from «Vallard Atlas», 1547 in this area indicated two toponyms «barbaraza» and «acodeze». On the chart by Lopes, Sebastiao, 1555 in this area indicated two toponyms «raxa» and «baba», which together can make the correct place name, probably a mistake while copying from portolan chart by another author. On unsigned chart of Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio), second half of the XVI c. in this area the drawing and the number of toponyms do not match other portolan charts.

Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 84 spelling variants. Including: flor de lix 69, flor de lis 42, flor de lixe 12, fior de lix 10, frol de lis 6, frol de lix 5, f: delis 4, fior de lis 4, flor d' lisso 4, flor da lix 4, flor d'lis 4, fflor de lis 3, flor de lisso 3, flor del lis 3, flor di lis 3, flor d'lisso 3, fior da lis 2, flor d' lixe 2, flor de lise 2, flor di lisi 2, flors de lis 2, flur de liso 2, for de lis 2, frol de lis / secicoue 2, froll de llis 2, f: lodelisi / m: castro 1, falor de li 1, falor de lis 1, fcor de lix 1, ffellor delly 1, ffllor de llix 1, fflor d lix 1, ffroll de lis 1, fio de lis 1, fior de lise 1, fior de lixe 1, fior di lis 1, fior d'lix 1, fito 1, flades 1, fllor de lise 1, flo de lis 1, flo de lix 1, flois de lis 1, flor […] 1, flor d' lis 1, flor d' llix 1, flor d' llixe 1, flor da lis 1, flor de lexe 1, flor de li[…] 1, flor de lir 1, flor de lis / cao gal 1, flor de liss 1, flor de lixe / corfar 1, flor de lixe / nida 1, flor de lixo 1, flor de llis 1, flor de llis / mauo nero 1, flor de llix 1, flor de llixe 1, flor del lix / mauronero 1, flor dellexe 1, flor dix 1, flor d'llix 1, flor dllix / maitia 1, flor llixe 1, flor.d'lix / mauo mero 1, flos delis 1, flur di lis 1, flur di liso 1, flux de liso 1, frol de lis / secicone 1, frol de lis / vecicove 1, frol di lis 1, frold / salina 1, froll de lis 1, fror d elis 1, fror de liss 1, fror de lix 1, micarona / fior da lis 1, plages / lasquilla 1, rio de lis 1, rio d'lis 1.
It was first designated as «flor d' lisso» by chart Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «flor de lix» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found of unsigned chart, c. 1585 In the form of «flor de lis» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «flor de llis» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set

of 256 portolan charts from total 299 (85,6%). The index of variation 32,8%. The index of use 27,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the bay. Can see very well the location of the (flos lisus) and neighboring of toponyms on map by Coppo of 1520 (See Fig. 13.3). [15] On this map you can see that this place name refers to the bay and there is no settlement. In the text portolano indicates the distance from place name «barbarexe» (modern Adzhyias'k Cape, Berezan 'Island) 20 miles - about 35 km. [110] At this distance on modern charts is Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth. [131] In the early XIX c. estuary was connected with the sea, by the end of the same century, separated from him by a narrow Siltings. The fact that the name is found on all portolan charts and almost all the text portolano (where indicated and the distance to it), shows that it was a good shelter for ships. In some text portolano indicated that this is a city. [110] The name of the area according to some sources could not be anything other than flowering lilies. Currently, these flowers do not grow on the northern coast of the Black Sea. However, the Italians could meet a lot of other plants such as irises and tulips, which reminded them lily - hence the name. [42, c.249]

On portolan charts XIV-XV c. it place name is often sites confused with the place-name «lazinestra» (See Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth). This is charts: Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30 (in other charts this author these place names are correctly positioned), Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 1367, Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, chart from atlas «Tammar Luxoro», beginning XlV c., Unsigned chart, c. 1420, Francesco de Cesanis, 1421, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426, Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, Grazioso Benincasa, 1480 (in other charts of this author these place names are correctly positioned), copies of charts Cexano Alvise, Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) from «Cornaro Atlas» , 1489, the Black Sea the first half of XV c. (kept in Italy), the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea of the late XV - beginning of XVI c. (kept in Italy), the Black Sea of the last quarter of XV c. (kept in France). On the portolan charts after 1500 this is not observed.

On the portolan charts of the Eastern part of Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» XlV c. (1384-1410), by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 (1408?), from atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis», beginning of XV c., by Diogo Homem, 1569, Petrucci Guilio Cesare, c. 1570, Diogo Homem, 1572, Millo Antonio, 1583, 1586, The Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) the second half of XVI c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated another place name: «nida, mauo mero, mauronero, corfar, secicone, salina, secicoue, micarona, salina, barsioras» respectively. On portolan charts this place name is located between toponyms «flor de lix» and «zinestra» on a flat stretch of coastline, only chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 indicated estuary. Perhaps, Andrea Bianco such a way designated Adzhalyis'kyi Firth and Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth. Then, on modern charts this place name denotes Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth, and toponym «flor de lix» denotes Adzhalyis'kyi Firth. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1569 distance from Berezan 'Island to place name «secicone» is about 75 Italian miles (1 ital. Mile = 0,54 km) [9], according to the scale of scale on the chart, which corresponds to about 40 km where is Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth, which is consistent with the conclusions for chart by Andrea Bianco. Accordingly, these conclusions can be attributed to other specified place names.

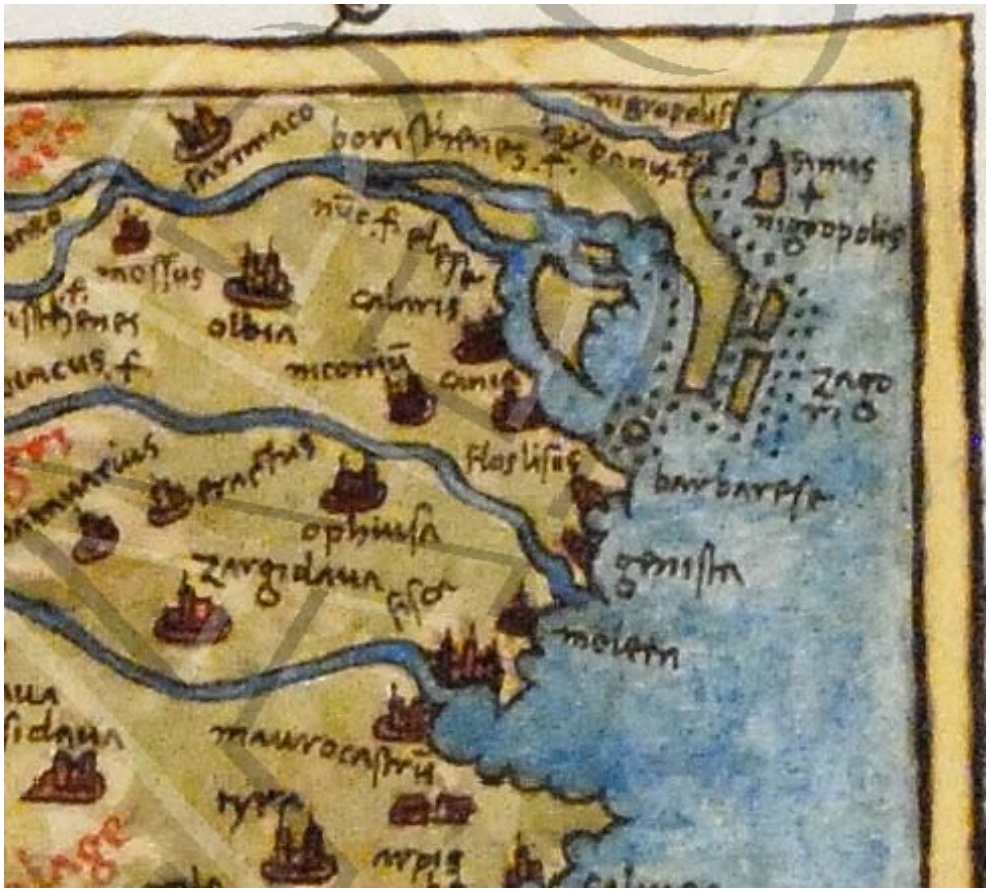

Fig. 13.3. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 50 spelling variants. Including: lasinestra 57, lazinestra 47, laginestra 44, zinestra 31, çinestra 10, laginesta 6, lazinesta 6, llasinestra 5, lozinestra 4, […]stra 3, zinesta 3, lacinestra 2, lasiniestra 2, lassinestra 2, […] f. / lazinestra 1, […]nestra 1, amosa / barbores 1, comania 1, f 1, flun de zinestra 1, illasmetra 1, lacinesta 1, lacinestro 1, lacinistra 1, lafinestra 1, laginastra 1, laginepra 1, laginest[…] 1, laginestrca 1, lam mest 1, lanagap 1, lanĝistra 1, lasi 1, lasinistra 1, lasiuestrra 1, lasniest 1, laspreia 1, lazinest 1, lazinest[…] 1, licarote 1, lla ginesta 1, llachostra 1, lomestra 1, loncinustra 1, losinistra 1, sinestra 1, sinestra / mon uero 1, zinesra 1, zinestram / marnor 1, zisestra 1.

It was first designated as «la ginestra» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lasinestra» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «lazinestra» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «lasinestra» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 259 portolan charts from total 299 (86,6%). The index of variation 19,3%. The index of use 22,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large bay with the mouth of the river at the top of the bay. On the modern charts it corresponds Bay Odes'ka Gulf, to the Gulf of approach two firths of Khadzhybeis'kyi and Kuial'nyts'kyi. [131] Once at the site

Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth was located estuary Large Kuial'nyk. Over time, the mouth turned into a bay of the Black Sea, and then sediments of river and sea sand are formed a spit and turned into a bay estuary. Separation from the sea occurred in approximately XIV c., much later than separation located near Khadzhybeis'kyi Firth. This can be judged from the fact that in Kuial'nyk spit is three times longer than the Khadzhybeis'kyi. On the territory of the village Kuial'nyk found remains of the city, the base of which refers to the beginning of the I millennium BC. As well around Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth found Scythian burial mounds and the remains of the Greek settlements of IV-III c. BC. It was the "Istrian harbor" referred Arrian in his Periplus. Title Harbor received on behalf of the Istrian, one of the tribes of the Black Sea, named for the river Ister. Perhaps toponym «zinestra» occurred just from the name of this harbor. At the beginning of the second millennium AD, this area has long controlled the Mongol-Tatars who called the firth as Kungalyk. On the plateau towering on the left bank of the estuary, in 1300 there was a battle between the descendants of Genghis Khan - Khan of the Golden Horde - Nogay and one-eyed Temnik Tokhta - for the right to rule in the Black Sea. Suggest that on the Zhevakhov Mount near of Kuial'nyk was an ancient settlement, and on the banks of the estuary was one of the marinas of the trade route of Kievan Rus along the rivers Ross - Southern Bug - Kodyma - Large Kuial'nyk to the coast of Bulgaria and Greece. This path has the advantage that the goods laden boats went to the Black Sea, bypassing the Dnieper rapids. After separation of the estuary from the sea (about XIV c.) The salinity of the water began to rise. As a result, in the Middle Ages, the estuary was a major salt production. With regard to the place name, the Brun said the most likely version that the name most likely comes from the plant gorse, which in Italian is called ginestra or zinestra, from this plant in the old days produced nets, ropes, etc. Its now a lot of these places. [44, c.85-86] Some authors attribute to the identification of the name from the sound of the name of the Dniester River. However, given the mention of Arrian about Istrian harbor, then this place name comes from the name of the river Ister.
On the charts XIV-XV c. This place name is often changed places with the toponym «flor de lisso» (See Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth). This is the portolan charts: by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 (in other charts this author these place names are correctly positioned), by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 1367, Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, chart of The Black Sea from atlas «Tammar Luxoro», beginning XlV c., Unsigned chart, c. 1420, by Francesco de Cesanis, 1421, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1426, Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, Grazioso Benincasa, 1480 (in other charts this author of these place names are correctly positioned), copies of the portolan charts Cexano Alvise, Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Unsigned chart of The Black Sea, the first half of the XV c. (Kept in Italy), Unsigned chart of The eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea end of the XV - beginning of XVI c. (Kept in Italy), Unsigned chart of The Black Sea, the last quarter of XV c. (Kept in France). On the charts after 1500 this is not observed.
On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «camarisi» and «barbaras» and the picture does not match the coast of other portolan charts, the same can be said about unsigned chart of the Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) the second half of the XVI c. (kept in Italy).

Roxolany

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 41 spelling variants. Including: illa nogai 12, ja nogai 7, la nogay 3, nagai 3, nogai 3, jã nogai 2, nagay 2, barbaras / fior da lis 1, cinefera 1, cluminim 1, f. no 1, i. nogai 1, illa 1, illa logai 1, illa nog 1, illa nogay 1, illa[…] 1, insolla nogai 1, isola nogay 1, issola nogay 1, jsola nogay 1, la nogi 1, laroqui 1, licoletta / tane 1, marmorto 1, monas tro 1, nigai 1, plages / slanio 1, s: zorzi / couaci 1, saline 1, scraticia / ya. nogai 1, sechatixia / izera 1, seta ticia / izera 1, setaticia / içera 1, somila 1, sota tizia / izera 1, sota tizia / izera nagai 1, sota tizia / izera nagi 1, tarteti / uioleta 1, uoileta 1.

It was first designated as «cluminim» by Cola de Briatico, 1430. The most stable form of «illa nogai» for the first time in this study found by Oliva Joan, 1590, Italy, Messina (Messina), for the last time in this form in this study found by Placido Caloiro e Oliva, 1646, Majorca (Messina). In the form of «ja nogai» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 05.02.1535, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). The last time the place-name in the form of «plages / slanio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 65 portolan charts from total 299 (21,7%). The index of variation 63,1%. The index of use 18,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name is indicated in the area of the Dniester River (flum turlo) on the north side, opposite «mauo casto» (modern Belgorod-Dniester). Most likely, there was a ferry. One of the first name of the area indicated on the chart Andrea Bianco, 1436 on the left bank of the Dniester estuary, opposite the island in the estuary. Probably refers to the island or peninsula between the mouth of the Dniester and Kuchurhan, because many have the prefix «illa» (island). On the modern charts in this area no islands, and on the left (north) bank of the estuary are two settlements Ovidiopol and village Roxolany. In the area of both settlements found the ruins of the ancient Greek settlement. Niconium - ancient city on the eastern bank of the Dniester estuary, near the modern village Roxolany in Ovidiopol district of Odessa region. Established in the second half of VI c. BC and was in the economic and political dependence of Istria. Stone building in the city starts at V c. BC. On the the turn of the III-II c. BC the city was destroyed, which is associated with the Macedonian commander Zopyrion, associate of Alexander the Great. In the first century AD, the size of the city increased in comparison with the previous period. Niconium, as town, not a city described in his Periplus Arrian (II c.). Life in Niconium stopped during III-IV c. AD. In ancient times, at a lower sea level Dnestr estuary did not exist. In its place was a river delta of two arms and a vast delta island between them. It was about this island Pliny reports: «On this river vast island inhabited Tyragetae» (IV, 82). Niconium was on the banks of fundamental of the left (east) bayou. [26] Therefore, in many charts are indicated island in the delta estuary. In the Middle Ages there roamed Nogai Tatars of hordes of Edisan. Applied to the area name reminds Nogay from Russian chronicles, to form an independent kingdom on the northern coast of the Black Sea in 1271. Nogay - beklyarbek of the Golden Horde, the ruler of the Western ulus of the Golden Horde (the territory of the left bank of the Danube to the Dniester, capital is city Isakchi on the Danube). From 1270s until his death (1300) did not obey the khans of Sarai and actually controlled their. Nogay controlled a vast territory from the Don to the Danube. Vassalage to him recognized Byzantium, Bulgaria, Serbia, as well as all the southern and north-eastern part of the Russian principalities. Nogay name later became known as

the Nogai people who lived then between the Dniester and the Dnepr, Tatars. [42, c.248]
In the area between Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth and the Dniester River on the portolan charts sometimes indicated two toponyms, the first of which is halfway between the liman and the Dniester, and sometimes refers to the estuary. On the modern charts in this area is Sukhyi Firth, where the city Illichivsk (the old name Bugov khutor, from the surname of the first settler - Bug). On the territory of Illichivsk discovered burial copper, bronze age and the time of Kievan Rus. In IV-III c. BC Greeks lived here, who built fortification and lighthouse.
On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 specify two toponyms «scraticia» and «.ya. no gai», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443 specify two toponyms «fota tizia» and «izera nag», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 specify two toponyms «setaticia» and «flor dellix», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On a copy of portolan chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 specify two toponyms «sechatixia» and «izera», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the chart by Aloisio Cesani, 1574 specify two toponyms «illa nogac» and «mocastro», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 indicated in this area toponym «fior da lis» and the picture of coast does not match the other portolan charts, the same can be said about the chart and the Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) of the second half XVI c. (kept in Italy). On the chart by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589 specify two toponyms «lazinestra» and «nogai», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the charts by Oliva Joan, 1590, Oliva Joan Rizo, 1594, Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596, Oliva, Joanness, 1602, Placido Caloiro e Oliva, 1631, 1646 specify two toponyms «illa logai» and «m: castro», highlighted in red, the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (school of Oliva?) XVI c. (1525) (kept in Spain) specify two toponyms «illa nogai» and «castro», the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea (Attributes of the school Oliva) 1600 specify two toponyms «illa nogai» and «mte: moncastro» highlighted in red, the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany. On the chart by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639 specify two toponyms «f. nogai» and «casteullo», highlighted in red, the first relates to the Sukhyi Firth, where facility is located city Illichivsk, the second to Roxolany, but on his own chart of 1652 indicated toponyms «f. no» and «castro».

Dnister River
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 58 spelling variants. Including: flumẽ turlo 15, f. torbolo 11, flumen turlo 10, f. tortolo 9, flum turlo 6, flum̃ turlo 5, fliṁ tarllo 4, f. turlo 3, filustuio 3, flume turlo 3, r. curlolo 3, f. torlilo 2, f. turbilo 2, flm̃ tarlo 2, auarin 1, camarisi 1, colaltie / tania 1, cosir 1, curlolla 1, f. tertolo 1, f. torbulu 1, f. tordolo 1, f. torlola 1, f. torlolo 1, f. trubulu 1, f. tulbolo 1, f. turbo 1, f. turllo 1, f. turlolo 1, f. turloro 1, ffllnx torllo 1, ffllux tarllo 1,

ffllux turllo 1, fiume turllo 1, fiume turlo 1, fliᷤ abilimil 1, flᷤ tarllo 1, flᷤ turllo 1, flm. tarllo 1, flomi torlo 1, flomi turlo 1, flu turlo 1, flum turllo 1, flume tturlu 1, flume turllo 1, flume turlu 1, flume xino 1, flumem turlo 1, flux tulo 1, flux turlo 1, fluz turlo 1, frux turlo 1, g. corlallo 1, la ginestra 1, r. curbilo 1, st flux turllo 1, torbolo f. 1, tortolla 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «flum turlo» by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca. The most stable form of «flumẽ turlo» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 03.09.1535, Italy, Genoa (Genoa), for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice. In the form of «f. torbolo» for the first time in this study found by Oliva Joan, 1590, Italy, Messina. The last time the place-name in the form of «curlolla» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 123 portolan charts from total 299 (41,1%). The index of variation 47,2%. The index of use 12,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay, into which flows the river mouth. On the modern charts this Bay corresponds to Dnistrovs'kyi Firth, and the mouth corresponds to of the mouth of the Dnister River. Since time immemorial, Dnister River served as a bustling waterway for the export of goods produced in the Dniester region. Herodotus mentions the river Tiras (the ancient name Dnister River) and about being in the mouths of it colony of Tyre, supplying the local products ancient Greece. Sources dating from the I c. AD indicate the right granted to residents Tyra duty-free goods. Tiras, meaning «quick», the name of Dnister since the Kievan Rus, also means «fast water». This river was known to Constantine Porphyrogenitus (905-959) called Trull, and the Turks still in XIX c. it was called Turla. [42, c.248] Later, in the XII c., Russian chronicles indicate the existence of the mouths Tiras Belgorod colonies that emerged on the site of the Greek polis Tyra. From this time on the Dnister River enhanced trade influence of the Genoese. They establish in the river a number of factors, who arranged to protect the fortress Bender, Soroky (ancient Olhion), Khotyn and Belgorod, the remains of which are also kept up to date. The most important was the Genoese trading point Belgorod (It. Moncastro, Mold. Cetatea Albă), which was protected by an earthen rampart and turned into a fortress. In the Middle Ages along the Dnister River ran a trade route from Lviv to the Crimea and Turkey. In a further time with taking Turks Moncastro, renamed them in Akkerman, as well as the transition under the authority of the territory of the Turks the lower and middle Dniester, commercial importance Dnister River begins to fall and its adjacent region becomes an arena for the frequent wars between the Ottoman Empire, Kingdom of Poland and Zaporizhzhya Sich. Only with the accession in 1791, by Treaty of Jassy, the area between the Southern Bug and Dnister River to Russia, begins again to revive the local wholesale and Dniester shipping, and the beginning of XX c. reaches large oscillation. From the early Middle Ages Transnistria inhabited mainly Slavic tribes. From the middle of XV c. land from Dnister River to the Bug River became the object of constant forays of Crimean Tatars, they practically destroyed the Slavic (and how else) population to such an extent that the area became known as The Tartar Steppe. In the 60s XIV c. the northern part of the left bank of Dnister River was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, it was part of the historic region of Podolia, and in 1569, after the unification of Poland and Lithuania - joined the united Polish-Lithuanian state Rzeczpospolita. Dnister River forms the border with Moldova, ie with the Ottoman Empire. Southern Transnistria became part of the Golden Horde (1242), from the end of XV c. became a vassal of the

Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate, the second half of XVIII c. was subject to Causeni horde. By Treaty of Jassy between Russia and Turkey (9 January 1792) after the Russian-Turkish war of 1787-1791 it passed to the Russian Empire.
Comparing the name of the river with the names of other rivers flowing in Eastern Europe, the scientists found that some of these names contain basically two identical sound – <d> and <n>: Don, Dnepr, Dnister, Danube. The name «Don» is decisive in this series: so, according to modern scholars, ancient Scythian tribes inhabiting these lands - North Black Sea Coast - in the IV c. BC, so called «water» or «river». However, other tribes living on the banks of these rivers, to some names have added their parts - suffixes or inflections (end): For example, the ancestors of the ancient Germans, Hungarians, Romanians added «au», «aul» and turned Donau (cf., for example: Breslau - from Brestlau), Donaul; the ancestors of the ancient Slavs added «eper» and turned Doneper (Compare: Vepr); ancestors ancient Latins added «ester»: Donester (compare: Silvester, Manchester). During the so-called «simplification» all vowels in the names of two rivers, except for one «basis to keep» sound disappeared. So get of today the names of rivers Dnister and Dnepr. There are other versions of this and toponyms. [126, c.58-62] The name of the river goes back to the ancient Iranian word «da», «do», «du». The concept of «river» in ancient times was designated a pair of Proto monosyllables «da na» (flows here), «do na» (runs here), «du na» (flows in here). From this comes first part of the word - «Dn-», the second part of «-str» - from the word impetuous, that is «rapid river». The Greeks called Dnister Tiras (Gr. Τύρας), the ancient Germans - Agalingus, Turks - Turla. In the Scythian Sarmatian language dānu word meaning "water, river" (in the modern Ossetian - «don»). There is a version that the name the Dnister comes from Scythian-Sarmatian (ancient Iran) Dānu nazdya, which means «Transboundary river».
On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated toponym «laginastra» and the picture does not match the other coast of the portolan charts, the same can be said and about of the chart of The Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) of the second half XVI c. (kept in Italy).

Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 56 spelling variants. Including: moncastro 63, mocastro 34, m. castro 25, monchastro 17, mauro castro 16, mauo casto 12, mauo castro 9, mocasto 8, moncasto 6, moncristo 6, bialigrod / ofisa 4, mauo. castro 4, mauro casto 4, mo. cristo 3, mõcasto 3, mabro castro 2, mano castro 3, mo. castro 2, mõcastro 2, bealigrode 1, bialigrod 1, casteullo 1, casteulo 1, castro 1, inocapro 1, m cluisto 1, m. 1, m. christo 1, m. xpo 1, m. xpõ 1, man ocasto 1, mancast 1, mauo chastro 1, mauo laco 1, mauri castro 1, mauro castio 1, mauros castro 1, m̃õ castro 1, mocast 1, mõcasto / g. mõcasto 1, mõcastro / g. moncasto 1, mõchastro 1, mocristo 1, moma utico 1, momcastrro 1, momocisto 1, mon 1, moncast 1, moncasto / g. asprocasto 1, moncasto / g. mõcasto 1, monisto 1, monocasro 1, monocasto / g. monocasto 1, monochasro 1, mte. castro 1, plage 1, ? 1.
Practically on all charts the toponym highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «mauro castro» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «moncastro» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1440, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). In the form of «mocastro» for the first time in this study found by Bartolomeo da Pareto, 1455, Genoa

(Genoa). The last time the place-name in the form of «m cluisto» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 261 chart из 299 (87,0%). The index of variation 21,5%. The index of use 24,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this place name is shown on the right (south) side of the bay with the mouth of the river. (See also Fig.13.3) On the modern charts this place name is identified with the city of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, which is located on the right bank Dnistrovs'kyi Firth 20 km from the Black Sea. Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi (*укр*. Білгород-Дністровський, *rum*. Cetatea Albă; before 1944 - Akkerman - *tur*. white Fortress). For the time of existence of the city has replaced more than 13 names (Tyre, Akkerman, Moncastro, Cetatea Albă, Belgorod and so on). According to information from portolano, the city was in the bay, jutting deep into the mainland, so that reached him only small boats or ships that were loaded with salt there. [110] This is where the Greek colony of Tyre, which found their successors through the centuries in the form of Slavic Belgorod, Italian Mon-Castro and Horde Gold Ak-Kibo, Moldovan Cetatea Albă and Turkish Ak-Kerman. Historical and archaeological materials confirm the existence of the earliest stages of its development: the late classical and Hellenistic period (VI c. BC - I c. AD), Roman and Late Antiquity time (I-IV c.). Founded in 502 BC by the Greeks Miletian in the mouth full-flowing Tiras (Dnister River), a city named Tyre, plays a significant role in trade with the colonists population of the Lower Dniester and Danube. This policy has a close relationship with Athens, Miletus, Thasos, Lesbos, Corinth, Rhodes, Istria, Olbia and others. In the middle of the I century BC Tyre obeys Burebista - «The first and to the greatest among the kings of Thrace and the owner of all the land on both sides of the Danube», as a result of the western expansion of the Roman Empire, it is included in the middle of I c. AD in the province of Moesia. Tiras renamed to Alba - Julia, become the principal city of Dacia Trajan, which contained the Roman garrison, and stowage extensive trade, as evidenced here being found Roman coins and various monuments. The peaceful life of a prosperous city abruptly interrupted in the second half of the III c. after the defeat of the Goths, and in the second half IV c. the remaining portion of the settlement is killed in a fire, possibly during the attack of the Huns. In VI c., the city was at the mercy of the Slavic tribe of ants, known at that time (545) under the name of «Turis». Then, Cumans called the city «Akliba», and Russian - «Bely gorod». In 677, the Volga Bulgarians appear in Akkerman and the Black Sea lands. Make his residence called Bela Vezha, and in 700, they displace the Balkans Slavic tribes - Cumans, Pechenegs, Tivertsy. City Bela Vezha (Akkerman) called Belgorod, of particular importance in the defense of Kievan Rus. According to some historians, in of X c. through Belgorod ran the way of the warrior Oleg, Igor and Svyatoslav. After the collapse of Kievan Rus Belgorod (Fehervar) belongs to some time Hungarian Kingdom, and then part of the Galicia-Volyn principality, which remains until the Mongol invasion, and bore the name of the then Aspro-Kastron. Starting from XIV c. here is an Italian trading post. It is known that the rulers of the Golden Horde, reaches in the second half XIII c. - First decades of the XIV c. Danube Delta, promote the founding of North-Pontic Italian factories. In 1241, Tatar-Mongols Khan Nogay capture Akkerman and «Fortress of Akkerman», do not destroy it, and transmitted to the Greeks and Romans, rent, who are forced to continue to build a fortress to protect the goods. The city is named Moncastro and became the residence of Khan Nogay. Rise of the townspeople in 1362 overthrew the city management Roman and Tatars. The city became part of the Moldavian principality called Cetatea Albă. After the Treaty of

Nymphaeum in 1261, concluded with Michael VIII Palaeologus monarch, and, possibly after private agreements with the Mongolian khans Genoese merchants penetrate into the Black Sea basin and the lower reaches of the Danube. The city becomes one of the largest ports of the Genoese Republic, and frequently visited by the Byzantines, in range trade relations which include all factories of the Danube and Black Sea. Moncastro was the starting point for travelers who came by the Black Sea from the Caucasus (on the way from Georgia, from Persia) and send to Poland, Germany, Italy. Via de Moncastro, particularly on the way from the East, prefer the road through the Cuff (via de Caffa), as walking through Moncastro up Dnister River, could pass the difficult transition to the Tatar steppes, heading for the Dnepr and Kiev. By Delisle on map of «Nouvelle carte de la Petite Tartarie et la mer Noire», 1725 there is an inscription at the city: «Akkirman ou Bialogrod, Ville Blanche appellee autrefois Moutcastro» (Akkerman or Belgorod, Белая Вежа or differently called Moutcastro). There is also a hypothesis of the existence of two different cities in the mouth of the Dnister (White City and Black City), perhaps it was the understudy town Belgorod. According to one version - a district of Akkerman, which rulers Bank St. George's, after the fall of Constantinople encipher in his letters as Moncastro or Mocastro. [36]. It can be argued that the first mention of the city as part of Moldova contained in Privilege Alexander the Good merchants from Lviv in 1408. Around 1380 there was a transfer of the last segment of the trade route Lviv - Black Sea from left side of the Dnister River on its right side, with a simultaneous change of the name «Tatar route» to «Moldovan way». The end of the reign of gold horde khans in Belgorod can be attributed to 60-70 XIV c. Moldova could capture Belgorod in 1377-1378, probably from Lithuanians, which had a serious military conflict in 1377. Detachment of the Turks, deported to prosecute Genoese, retreating from the Crimea to Moldova, on the road destroyed in 1450 Mon-Castro and, then, further invaded, destroying all the Genoese colony on the Danube and inside the region. At the beginning the Turks lost several times and once again took Mon-Castro, renamed them in Ak-Kermen, but the Genoese held here until 1474. Hungarians called Ackerman - Fergevar; Byzantines, except the name Aspro-Kastron, also used the name of Levkopolihnion (leucos-white); Moldovans - Cetatea Albă (ie, again, the white city). Genoese from Mon-Castro fled to the castle Soroky, where the old Latin inscription on the tower for a long time about this witness. In 1484, Bajazet won Chilia and Akkerman and went through the entire Bessarabia with fire and sword. In 1497, the castle Akkerman was is completely dominated by the Turks, and when, in 1503, the ruler of Bogdan III pleaded vassal of Turkey, the Turks greatly expanded and strengthened the castle. In October 1538, Belgorod and Chilia, as well as Buzhak, Tygina (Bendery) and Zhankerman (Ochakiv) are part of the new Ottoman province - Akkerman Sandzak. In 1569, Sultan Soliman II conceded neighborhood Akkerman for 30 thousand Nogay families derived Turks from the banks of the Volga. By the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812, all the lands lying between the Dnister River and the Prut are transferred the Russian Empire.

On unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea XV c. (1425?) (kept in USA) in this area specify two toponyms «lassinestra» and «moncastro», both point to the settlements in the area, a drawing chart on the first the toponym may refer to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, and the second to the village Mologa or even to the village Krasnaja Kosa. On the charts by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1563, 1565 in this area specify two toponyms «moncasto» highlighted in red and «g: mocasto», First, apparently refers to the city and the second most likely represents Lyman. On printed

charts by Diogo Homem, The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1569 and Europa, 1572 in this area specify two toponyms «bialigrod» and «ofisa», the first relates to the city, and the second most likely refers to a settlement or a pier on the sea coast near the modern village of Zatoka. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, still 6 c. BC Phoenician colony existed here. Ofiuza («office» in Greek - snake), inhabited, according to Herodotus, neuritis, which is only one generation to the campaign of Darius to the Scythians (about 513-508 BC) have fled their homes to excessive reproduction of snakes. In the time of Herodotus (in the middle of the V c. BC) on the site Ofiuza already was Tiras populated Tirith, which at the beginning of III c. BC were enslaved geth. On the chart of the Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) second half of the XVI c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated the toponym «auarin» and the picture of the coast does not match the other portolan charts.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 13

f. lusen / boristene f. (**Dnipro River**), zacori (**Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island**), crexe (**Tsiurupynsk**), p. de louo (**Parutine**), grote de tono (**Berezans'kyi Firth**), barbarexe (**Adzhyias'k Cape**), flor de lix (**Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth**), lasinestra (**Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth**), illa nogai (**Roxolany**), flumẽ turlo (**Dnister River**), *moncastro* (**Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi**).

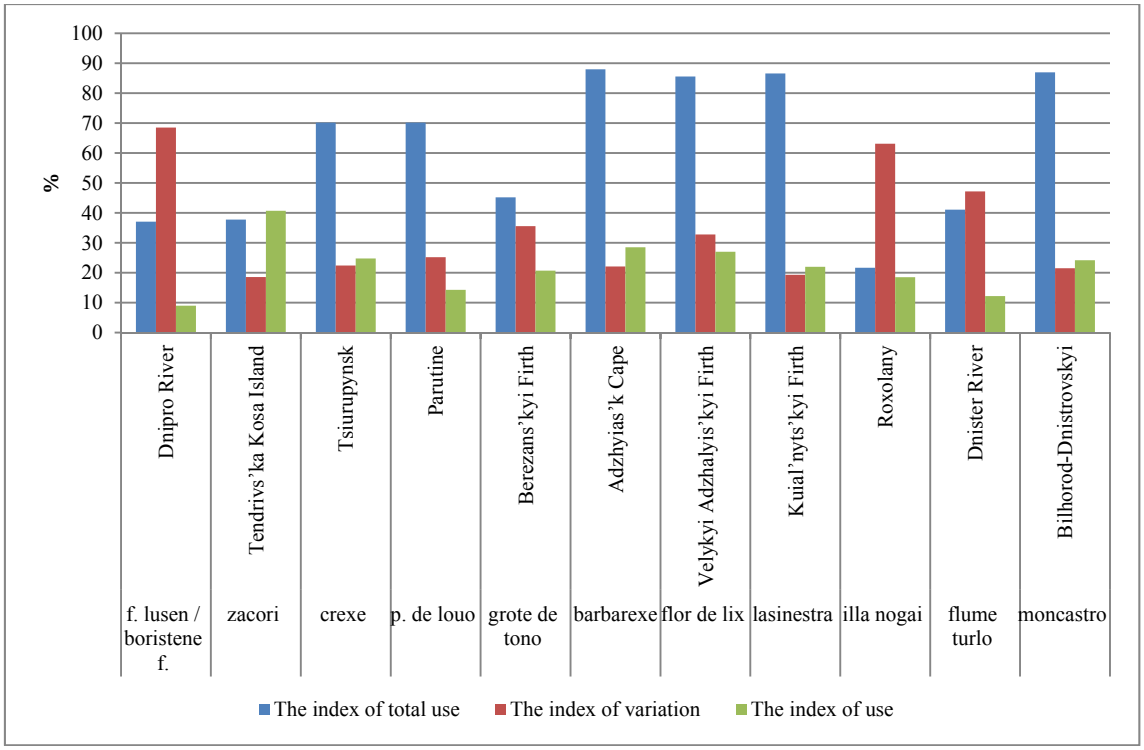

Fig.13.4. Chart of coefficients of Part 13.

Part 14. From Alibei Lake to Danube River

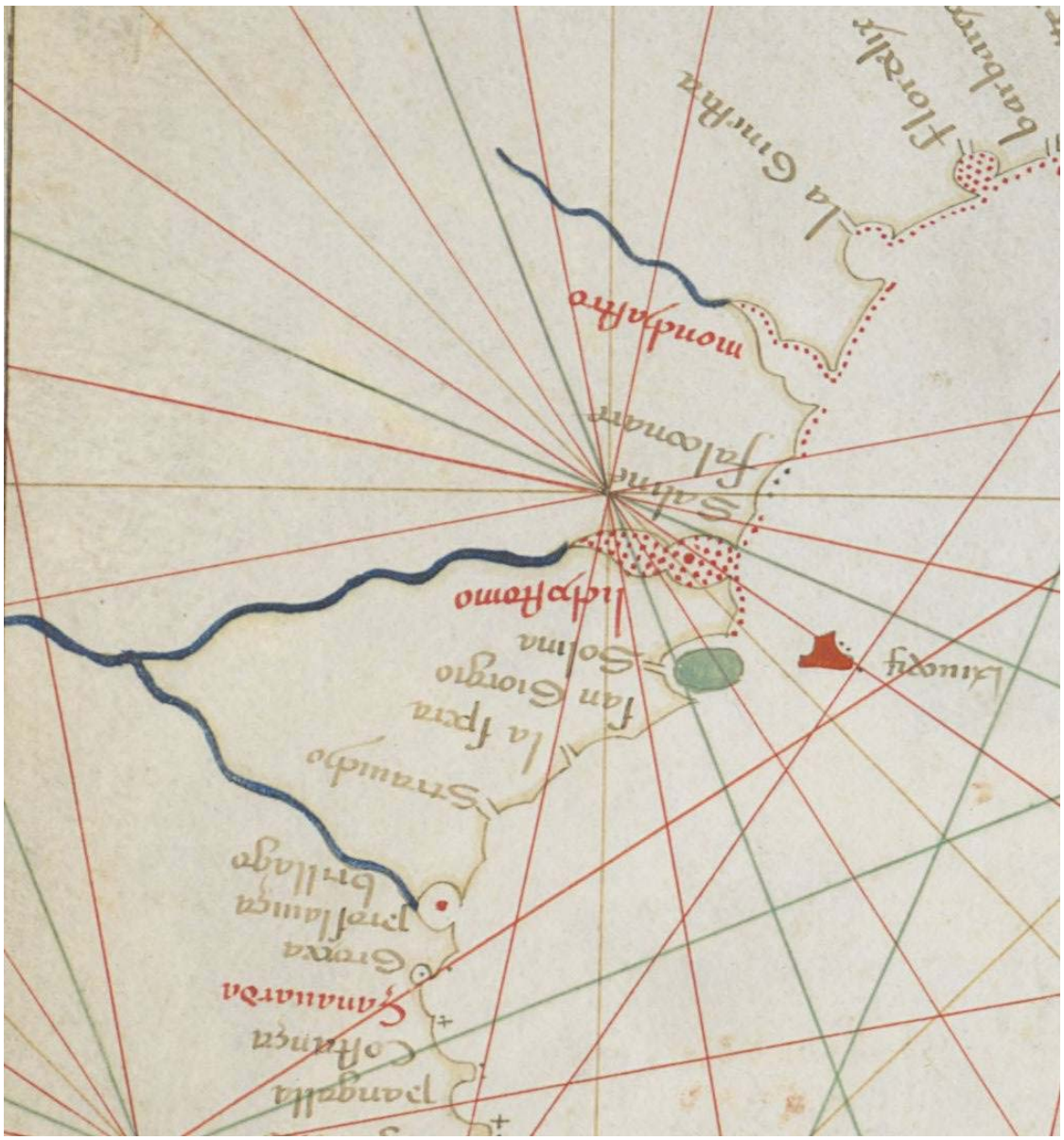

Fig. 14.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Grazioso Benincasa, 1467, Roma

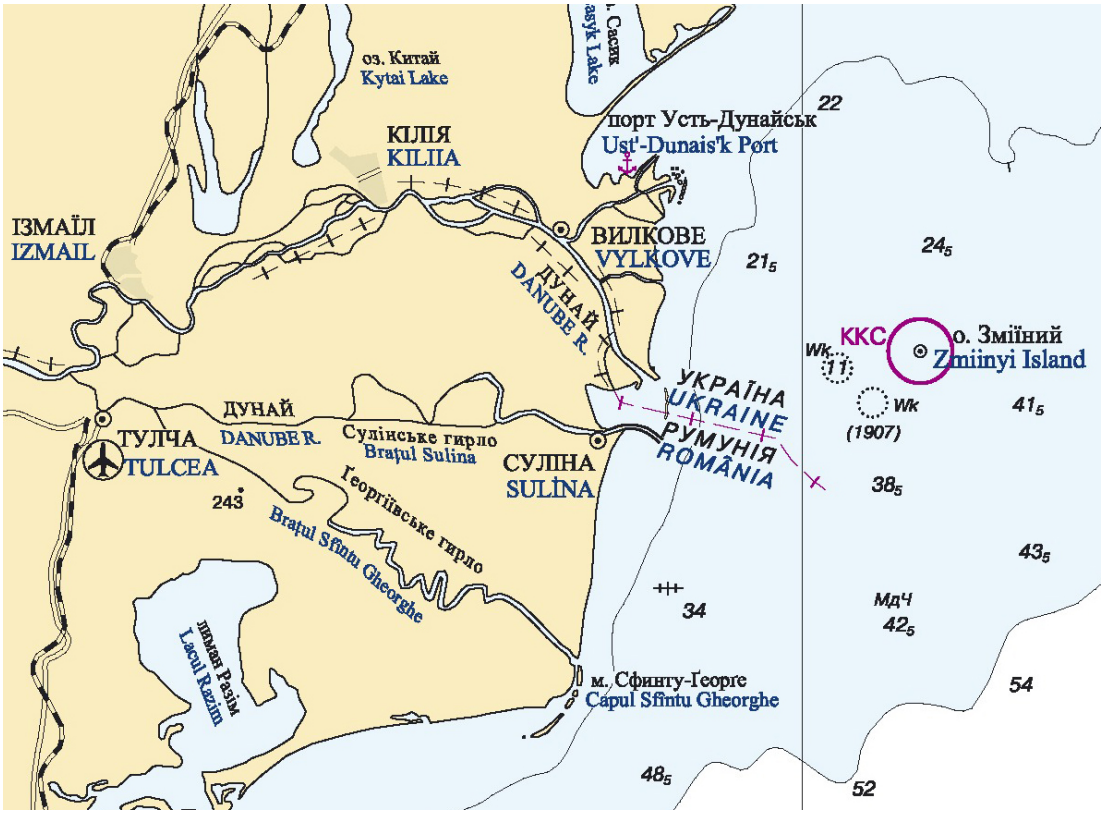

Fig. 14.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №14

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
1				filoxia	licostoma	saline	aspera	san georgy					
2				loso […]misi			an[…]	az[…]zidi	las[..]ria				
3	farconare				licostomo								
4	saline	farconare	licostomo	fidonisi	licostomo	solina	aspera	sã georgi	strauiq				
5	farconare	salline	licollomo	fidonissi	licostomo	sollina	asspera	sã georgy	strauiq	lodonauici	banbolla	vicina	varna d' lo[urixiqo]
6	farconare	saline	licostomo	fidononixi	licostomo	solina	aspera	sã georgy	strauiq	lodonauici	banbola	vicina	
7		salline	licostomo	fidonixi	licostomo	solina	aspera	sã georgy	strauiq	lodonauici	banbola	vicina	lo donubio
8	farconare	salline	licostomo	fidonexix	licostomo	solina	asspera	sã georgy	strauiq	lodonauici	banbola	vicina	
9		salline	licostomo	fidonissi	licostomo	sollina	aspera	sã georgy	strauiqui	lodonauici	banbola	vicina	flume de vicina ul' de donubio
10	farconare	salline	licostomo	fidonissi	licostomo	sollina	aspera	sã georgy	strauiqui	lodonauici	banbolla	licostomo	
11	farconare	salline	licostomo	fidonisi	licostomo	sollina	asperosa	sã georgy	strauiqui	ladonauici	banbola	vicina	flume de danubio ul' danota
12	farconare	?	[lico]stomo	fidonisi	licostomo	solina	aspera	?	strauiqui	lodonauici	[…]ola	vi[…]	flume de uicina ul' danubiũ ul' danoia
13	farconayre		licostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauico			*vecina*	flum vecine
14	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	flum vecine
15	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	flum vecine
16			licostomi	fedonisi		laspera	solina	sco […]	stauico				
17	falconaire		licostoma	fedonixi			san zorzo		?			veccina	
18	falconare		[licostomo]	fidonixi		[salina]	?	aspera	[…]co			*vicina*	flume vicina
19	falconera		stomo	fi[do]nixi		solina	stoz[…]	laspera	stranico				
20	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonissi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho				fl[…]
21	farchonayre		lichostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	lasprea	strauicho			*vecina*	flum uecina
22	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonissi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	flum uecina
23	saline	falconere	*licostoma*	fedonisy	solina	molina	laspera	bandiner / scõ iorgi	strauico			*nezina*	flume d'nizina
24	falconare		licostoma	fidonixi		solina	san ziorzçi	laspera	strauico				
25	farconare		licostoma	fidonisi	astra	solina	scô iorgi		strauico				*flum vecina*
26	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonissi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	*flum̃ uecina*
27	s̊. iorgi		rusia							lodonogo	*selauisa*	vesina	
28	falconere		licostomo			solina	san zorzi	laspera	strani				
29	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonissi		[solina]	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	*flz uecina*

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
30	farconayre	salline	licostomo	fedonissi		sollina	san zorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vecina*	flume de vecina
31	falconari		licostomo	firoinisi		solina	sa zorzi	laspera	strauico			*vizina*	flumi uizina
32	farconayre		licostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauicho			*vesina*	flum vecina
33	farconayre		lichostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauico			*vecina*	*flum vecina*
34	falconara		licostoma	fidonixi		salina	sanzorzi	aspera	stranico				
35	falconare		licostoma	fidonixi		solina	san çiorçi	laspera	strauico				
36	[falconare]		[licostoma]	fidonixi		sollina	scô […]	laspera	?				
37	farconayre		licostoma	fedonisi		solina	sanzorzo	laspera	strauico			?	fluñ uecina
38	farconayra	salines				sollina	sant zorzo	laspera	stranico			*vesina*	
39	falconere		licostoma	fidonissi		sollina	scô çorçi	laspera	stranico			*veçina*	
40	falconara		licostoma	firoinisi		salina	sa zorzi	spera	strauico			nizina	lugo danobio
41	falconeri		licostoma			sollina	sco zorzi	laspera	stanico				
42	saline	falconaira	*lachostomo* / teren. buxo	fedonxi			aspera	san zorzi	flum icho			*vicina*	flmis donoi
43	farconayra		licostoma			solina	san jordi	la prea	?			*uecina*	
44	salline	falconere	licostoma / teren. buxo	fidonixi		sollina	aspera	sco zorzi	stranico				
45	falconayra		*licostoma*			s. jordi	solina	laspera	stranuico			*vecina*	flum de veciñ
46	farconayra		licostoma	fedonici		soline	s. zorzo	lasprea	strauico			*vecià*	fluñ vecina
47	salline	falconere	licostome / teren. buxo	fidonixi			aspera	scõ. zorçi	stranico				
48	falconere		licostoma	fidonissi		sollina	scô çorçi	laspera	stranico			*vecina*	
49	saline	falconere	licostome / teren. buxo	fidonissi		sollini	[aspera]	[sco zor]zi	stranico				flm̃ […]
50	falconere		licostoma	fidonissi		solina	scô çorçi	laspera	stranico				ya. bodeno
51	falconere		licostoma	fidonixi		solina	scô zorzi	laspera	stranico			*vecina*	
52	falconayra	saline				solina	s. zorzo / mauro	laspea	stranico			*visina*	
53	salline	falconere	licostome / terem buxo	fidonissi		[sallina]	aspera	scô zorzi	strenico				
54	falconayra	salines			*licostoma*	solina	s. iordi / mauro	laspera	stranico			*vesina*	
55	farconayra	salina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprea	stranuico			*vecina*	
56	farconaira			fedonisi	licostoma	salina	sanzorzi	laspera	stranico				
57	falconare	saline	licostomo	fidonis		solima	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho				
58	falconaire	[sa]line			*licostomo*		[s. zorzo]	[laspera]	?			*vecina*	
59	falconayra	salina			*licostoma*	c. s[ol]mar	c. s. jordi	lasprea	straniuc			*vessina*	
60	falconare			fidonixi	licostomo	salm[…]	san çorçi	lapesera	strãuico				

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
61	farconayra	salina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. zorzo	lasprea	strāuico			*vecina*	
62	falchonare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
63	farconayra	salina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. zordi	laspera	strāuico			*vecina*	
64	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
65	farconayra	salina			*licostom̃*	solmar	s. zorzo	lasprea	strāuico			*v[…]*	
66	ffarconaỹ	salina			*licostom̃*	solmar	s. zordi	laspera	strāuico			*vecina*	
67	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
68	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
69	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
70	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
71	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
72	farconayra	salina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. zor[…]	lasprea	strāuico			*vecina*	
73	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
74	falchonare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgo	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
75	falchonar	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgio	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
76													
77	falchonare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgio	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
78	falchonare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgio	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
79	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgio	la spera	stranicho		brillago		
80	falconere	saline	chieli		*lichostomo*	saline	san giorgio	la spera	strauicho		brillago		
81	farconayra	salina		fidonisi	*licostoma*	solmar	s. zorzi	lasprea	stranuico				
82	falconere	salline		?	*licostomo*	salline	san zorzo	laspera	stranico			*vexina*	
83	falconaira	salma		fidonixi	*licostoma*	salline	san iorzi	lasprea	stranuico				
84		salline		fidonixi	*licostromo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	stranico		brilago		
85	falconara	salline	*licostomo*	fidonixi		sollina	san giorgio	laspera	strauico		brilago		
86	falconara	salline	*licostomo*	fidonixi		sollina	san giorgio	laspera	strauico		brilago		
87	falconare			fidonixi	li costama	sollima	san zorzi	laspae	strauicho				
88	falconara			fidonixi	licostama	sollima	san zorzi	laspae	strauico				
89	falconaira			fidonixi		solnia	san zorzi	aspera	strauico				
90	falconare		*lichostoma*	fidonixi		solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho				
91		salline		fedonissi	*licostomo*		s. zorzo		strauico			*velachia*	*danubio f.*
92	farcaira	salma					s. jzorzi	*lasprea*	stranoico				
93	falconare	saline		fidonixi	mostomo	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauichio			vicina	
94	falconara	salina		fedonisi	*licostoma*	solmar	s.zorzi	lasprea	stranuico				
95	saline	falconere	*licostoma*	fedonisi	solina	molina	laspera	bandiner / bare / scô iorgi	sco strauico			*erzina*	flume d'nizina
96	farconaire		licostoma	fedonisi		solina	laspa	san zorzo	strauicho				
97	falcanare			fidonixi	licostomo	salina	san iorgi	aspera	strauco				
98	falconare			fidonixi	licostomo	solina	san iorgi	laspera	strauico				
99	ffarconare		*licostoma*	fedonisi		so[lin]a	laspera	san zorzo	strauico	lodonau[…]		*vesina*	

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
100	falconare				licostoma	solima	sançorçi	laspera	strauico				
101	falconere			fidonixi	licostomo	solina	san zorzi	laspera	strauico				
102	falconare				licostoma	solima	s. çorçi	laspera	strauico				
103	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	soline	san giorgio	laspera	y. strauicho		brilago		
104	salline	falconera	licostome / teren. buxo	fidonixi		sollina							
105			licostoma	fedonisi		laspera	solina	scô [g...]	strauico				
106	farconaira		licostoma			soline	sã zorzo	laspera	strauico			*vecina*	
107	farconayra	salma			*llixastoma*	salmar	s. zorzi	lasprea	stranuico			*vecina*	
108	saline	falconei	*manocastro*	fedonisi		salina	san zorzo	laspera	[…]uicci		banbulo	*mara bezinea*	flumina de uezina
109	fal[conaire]	sal[ine]		fidonixi	*lichostomo*	solina	san giorgio	lasp[...]	s[…]		brillago		
110	ffarconayra	salina			*licostom̃*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprea	strauico			*vecina*	
111	falconara		licostoma	fedonisi		selina	san zorzo	laspera	stranico			*frazina*	flumara de uecina
112													
113	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
114	falconare		licostomo			sallina	sançorçi		stanico				
115	falconare	salline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	sollina	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho		brillago		
116	falconare			fidonixi	licostoma	sollina	sançiorçi	laspera	strauico				
117	falconaire	saline		fidonissi	licostoma	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				
118	falconara			fidonixi	licostoma	solina	sançiorçi	laspera	strauico				
119	falconaire	sallina				solina	s.lordi	lastraprea	lastrogiro				
120	fa[umost] / falconaira	salina	*licostoma*					lasprera	lastranito				
121	ffalconara	saline		fedonisi		solmar	s. zorzo	lasprea	stranuco			*vesina*	
122	falconaira	saline	*licostoma*	fidinissi		solina	san zorzo	laspera	stranico				
123	falconaira	salma	*licostoma*			*sollmar*	san zorzo	asprea	stranite				
124	farconarie	saline			solima	san zorzo	*licostoma*	laspera	stranico				
125	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	solina	s. giorgio	laspera	strauicho			*vicina*	
126			*licostomi*				s iordi	lasprea	stranico				
127	*falconaira*	sallma	*licostoma*			*solmar*	san zorzo	lasprea	stranico			visina	
128	falconayra	salina		Illa de bixes	*licostoyna*	solmar	s iordi	laspreya	lastraniti				
129	falconar	salina			*licostomi*	salina	s. iordi	lanplca	stranico			*ciutati bicina*	
130	falconare	saline			*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauichio		brilago		
131	*falconar*	salini	*licostromi*			salenj	sorde	laspea	stranico				
132					*[...]mi*								
133	farconara	sallina		fidonixi	*licostoma*	solina	san zorzo	laspea	stranuico				
134	farconayra	saline	*licostoma*				san zorzo	laspera	sarauico				
135	farconara	salina	*licostoma*			solmar	s. zorzi	laspea	stra[…]				

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
136	falconar	saline			licostomo	salina	s. giorgio	laspera	stranuco				
137				fidonixi	*licostaina*								
138	falconara	salina	*licostayna*			salina	s. zozo	lasprea	sta[n]urco				
139	falconar	salini			*licostomo*	salini	s. iordi	lanplea	stranico				
140	farconare	saline			*licostoma*	solina	san zorzo	laspera	stranico				
141	falconara	sallina	*licosto[ma]*	fidonixi	sallina	sollina	s. zorzo	laspea	stranuico				
142	falconara	sallina	*licostoma*	fidonixi		sollina	s. zorzo	laspea	stranuico				
143	falconaire	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzo	laspera	strauicho				
144	falconaire	saline	cheli	fidinissi	*licostama*	solina	san zorzi	laspera	strauicho				
145													
146	falconare	saline		fidonix	*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho		brillaga		
147	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauichio		brilago		
148	falconaira	saline	cheli	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	san zorzi	laspera	stranico				
149	falconaira	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				
150	falconaira	saline	chieli	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				sanoibuis f.
151	falconare	saline	chieli	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
152	a praia	ffallconair a	*llicostoma*		a llha	sollmar	samllordy	llapreia					
153	falconaire	saline	*chieli*	fidininissi	*licostoma*	solina	san zorzi	laspera	stranico				
154	falconaire	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				
155	falconaire	saline	*chieli*		*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				
156	falconaire	saline	*chieli*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
157	falconaira	saline	*chieli*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
158	falconaira	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	san zo[rzo]						
159	fallconaira	sallina	*llicostoma*			sallinar	samlordi	llaspeca	llastraquto				
160	falconara	sallina	*liscostoma*			sollina	s. zolzo	laspea	stanuico				
161	naira / illafallcon	sallma	*brostoma*			sollimar	sanllordy	lapra	illa stranco				
162	falconaira		licostoma			solinar	ludi	llatro					
163	falconaire	saline	*chieli*		*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
164	falconaire	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	[solina]	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
165	falconaire	salini	*licostoma*			solina	s. giorgi	laespera	stranicho		brilago		
166													
167	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	strauicho		brilago		
168	ffalconare	saline	*licostomi*	fidonix	elchielin	salina		laspiçes	strauirhio				
169	falconaira	saline	*chiely*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
170	falconaira	saline	chieli	fidinissi	licostoma	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				danubius flumus
171	falconaira	saline	*chieli*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
172	falconaira	saline	*chieli*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranico				danubius flumus

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
173	falconare	saline		fidonixi	*licostomo*	solina	san giorgio	laspera	stauichio				
174	falnonta	salma		fedemisi	*licostroma*	solmar	san zordi	lapreoa	lastracuto				
175	falconayra	salina			*licostoyna*	solmar	s. iordi	laspreya	lastraniti				
176	falconaira	salina	*licostoma*	*fidonisi*		solinar	s. zorzi	lasprea					
177	farchonare	salline	lichostomo	fidonis	lichostomo	solina	aspera	sti giorgi	straniqz	lodonauizi	boubolla	*vicina*	borcholla
178	falconaire	saline		fidinisi	*licostoma*	solina	s. gorgy	laspera	strauicho		brilago		
179		salina	*llicostoma*	fidinisi		solina	s. gorze	laspera	stranicho		brilago		
180	falconaira	salina			*llicostana*	salinas	s. iordi	laspreia	lastraniti				
181	falconaira	salina			*licostayna*	salinas	s. iordi	lasceira	lastraniti				
182	falcona[ra]	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
183	falonra	salma			*llicostroma*	falonra	salmar / *grosea*	solmar	lapreora				
184	falconara	saline	elneli	fidonisi	licostorni	solina	s: zorzi	laspera	tranico				danubius fiv mis barcafia
185													
186	falconare	saline		fidonix	*licostomo*	sulina	s. zorçi	laspiçes	strabichio				
187	falconaire	saline			*llicostoma*	solina	s. gorgy	laspera	stranicho		[brilago]		
188	falconara	sallina	*liscostoma*	fidonixi		sollina	s. giorgio	laspea	stauichio				
189	falconara	sallina	*liscostoma*	fidonixi		sollina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanuico				
190	falconara	sallina	*liscostoma*	fidonixi		sollina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanuico				
191	falconara	sallina	*liscostoma*	[fidonixi]		sollina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanuico				
192	falconaira	salinas			*licostaina*	salinas	s. iordi	lasinestra	lastraniti				
193	falconaira	salina			*licostayna*	salinas	s. iordi	lasprema	lastraniti				
194	falconare	saline	chieli	fidonix	*licostomo*	s. çorzi	sulina	laspiçes	strabichio				
195	falconare	saline		fidonix	*licostomo*	sulina		laspiçes	stauichio				
196	falconar[…]	sa[…]			*llicostoma*	solina	s. giorgi	[laspera]	stauichio		brilago		
197	falconaire	saline			*licostaina*	solma	s. iordi	laspirnia	lastraniti				
198	falconara	salina			*licostaina*	salinas	s. iordi	laspreia	[lastraniti]				
199	falconare	saline	blalagrod	fidinisi	licostomo	solina	s. giorgio	spera	strauico		brilago		
200	falconaira	salina			*licostaina*	solmar	s. iordi	laspirnia	lastraniti				
201	c: zenouarda / falconaira	salma	*listima*			solinar	*s. lordi*	laspereia	lastracuto				
202	falconaira	salina			*licostania*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastramiti				
203	falconara	saline		fidonisi	*licostorno*	solmar	s. gorgio	laspreo	stranuico				
204													
205													
206	falconaira	salina			*licostnina*	solmar	s. iordi	laspirnia	lastraniti				
207	falconaire	salini	licostoma			solina	s. giorgi	laspera	stranicho		brilago		
208	falconaira	salini	*licostoma*			solina	s. giorgio	laespera	stanicho		brilago		
209	falconare	saline	bialagrod	fidinisi	licostomo	solina	s. giorgio	spera	stranico		brilago		

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
210	falconare	saline	bialagrod	fidinisi	licostomo	solina	s. giorgio	spera	stranico		brilago		
211	farconara	salina	*liscostoma*			solina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanuico				
212	falconara				*sicostoina*			llaspea	*c. stauico*				
213	falconara	sallina		fidonixy	*licostorna*	sollina	san zorzo	laspea	c. stanurco				*f. denubio*
214	falconaira	salini	*licostorna*		licostorna: f.	solina	s. giorgi	laespera	stranicho		brilago		
215	falconaira	salinas			*licostoina*	salinas	s. iordi	lasinestra					
216	c: zenouarda / falconaira	salma			*llistima*	solinar	llestima / s.lordi	laspereia					
217	falconaira	salina			*licostaina*	solmar	s. iordi	laspirnia	lastraniti				
218	c. zenouarda / falconaira	salma			*llistima*	solinar	saö lordini	lasperesia	lastracuto				
219	falconaira	salina	*licostaina*			salinas	s. iordi	laspreia	lastranite				
220	falconaira	salina			*licostayna*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastraniti				
221					*licostayna*	solmar	s. iordi	laspirnia	lastraniti				
222	monariti / falconara	salina			*licostomo*	sulina	misonari / s: zorzi	laspicas	*strauigio*	micara			
223	falconaira	salina			*licostayna*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastraniti				
224	falconar	solina		fidonix	licostaina		s. zordi	laspera	lastraqto				
225	falconayra	salina			*licostayna*	solmar	y. gor[cli]	laspreya	lastranitti				
226	somila	forgeni	la ginastra	fidonisi	*licostomo*		g: monocasto	laspicas	strauichio				
227	falcona	salina		illa fidonisi	*lico*	sulina	s: groc	laspea	stanurca				
228	falconaia	salina			*licostarna*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastranite				
229	falconaira	salina		fedonixi	*licoitaina*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastraniti				
230													
231	falconara	sallina			*licostansa*	solina	s. iordi	laspeia	[…]a				
232	falconara	salina	*liscostorna*	fidonisi		s. georgi	solina	laspea	stanuico				*danubio f.*
233	falconara	salina	*licostorna*	fidonisi		solina	s. iorgio	laspea	staynico				
234	falconara	salina		fidonisi	*licostaina*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
235	falconar	salina			*licostaina*		s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
236	falconara	salini		fidonisi ynsula	licostano	salini	s. giorgi	laspea	lastraniti				
237	falconara	salini		fidonisi	*licostano*	salini	s. giorgi	laspea	lastranit[ti]				
238	falconara	salina		fidonisi	*licostai*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
239					*licostain*								
240	falconaira	salini		fidonisi ynsola	*licostano*	salini	s. giorgi	laspea	lastraniti				
241	falconara	salini			*[li]cost[orna]*	salina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanurca				
242	falconara	salina			*licostaina*	salina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanurca				
243	falconara	salini		fidonisi ȳnsola	*licostano*	salini	s. giorgi	laspea	lastraniti				

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
244													
245	falconaria	salini		fidonisi insola	*licostano*	salini	s. giorgi	laspea	lastranuti				
246	falconara	salina			*licostaina*	salina	s. zozo	laspea	stanurco				
247	falconara	salina		illa fidonisi	*licostaina*	sulina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca			becina	
248	falconara			fiudinisi			sto uigani	laspea	stanurca				
249		*licostaini*			salina	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
250	falconaire	saline		fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				danubius flumis
251	falconaire	saline	cheli	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
252	falconaire	saline	*chieli*	fidinissi	*licostoma*	solina	s. zorzi	laspera	stranicho				
253	falconar	salini			*licostomo*	salini	s. iordi	lanplea	stra[…]			uicina	
254	*falconara*	*saline*	elneli	fidonisi	*licostorni*	salina	s: zorzi	laspera	tranico				danubio. f.
255	falconaria	saline	elnelli	fidonisi	*licostorni*	solini	s. giorgio	la spira	teanico				danubio. f.
256													
257	*monochasro*	saline	anacari	fidonisi	*lichostamo*	somissa	anaua / s: todaro	masiti	strauirlu				
258	falconaira	salina			*licostaina*	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastraniti				
259	farconara	sallina	*licotoma*	fidonixi		solina	s. zorzo	laspea	stanuico				
260	?		[…]ostoma			sollma							
261	falconaire	saline		fidinissi	*licostaina*	solina	s. zorzi	lasp[…]era	stranicho				
262	falconara	salina		fiudinis	*licostaini*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
263	falconare	bialigrod			*licostomo*			spera	strauico				
264	falconara	salina		fiudinisi	licostaini	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
265	falconara	salina		fidenisi	*licostaina*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
266	falconara				*licostaina*								
267		sa[…]		?	*licostaina*	?	?		?				
268	fuldonari	sallnio			*liscastoma*	salmar		luspronio	stanico				
269													
270	sallina	s. giorgi	sallina		*licostaina*	s. giorgi	sallina	laspea	stanurca				
271	fallconari	sallina				sollmar	z. zordi	laspronia	stanico				
272					*licostomo*	salina	s. giorgi	laspeia	stanurca				
273						salina		laipcia	stanur				
274							s. giorgi	lapeia	tanarca				
275	falconara	salina		fiudinis	*licostaini*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
276	falconaira	saline			*licastoma*								ginestra
277	falconara	salina			*licostaini*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
278	salionara	salina			*liscostoma*	solina	s. giorgia	laspera	stanirico				
279		s. giorgio			*licostoma*			espera	dria				
280	falconari	sullina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. gorgi	lasprania	stanico				
281	falconara	salini			*licostania*	solina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanulca				

No	Alibei Lake	Shahany	Kiliya	Zmiinyi Island	Vilkove	Bratul Chilia	Bratul Sulina	Sfintul-Gheorghe	Istria	Tulcea	Enisala	Isaccea	Danube
282			*grot*		*luali*	salina		pidea					
283						salin	s. giorgi	laspera	stanui[…]				
284	falconara	salina		fiudinis	*licostaini*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
285													
286													
287	falcona	castecrado			*licostania*	salina	s. giorgio	laspea	stanurca				
288	falconari	sallina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. georgi	lasprania	stanico				
289	falconari	sallina			*licostoma*	solmar	s. jorgi	lasprania	stanico				
290	salie	s: gorgi			*licostana*	salina			stanigali				
291	falconara	salina		fudinis	*licostaini*	salina	s. giorgi	laspea	stanurca				
292									stanio				
293					*licostoma*		s. giorgi		stanurca				
294	falconari / plages	sallina			*licostoma*	solmar		lasprania	stanio				
295													
296	falconera												
297	falconara	salina		fedunixe	lycostaina	solmar	s. iordi	lasprenia	lastraniti				
298	falconara	saline	lycostaina			salina	s. giorgio / salina	laspea	stanurca				
299	falconara	saline	bialgrod	fidonisi	licostomo	solina	s. giorgio	spera	strauico		brilago		

Alibei Lake

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 50 spelling variants. Including: falconara 49, falconare 39, falconaira 35, falconaire 22, falconere 14, farconayra 11, farconayre 11, farconare 10, falconar 7, falconayra 7, falchonare 4, falconari 4, farconara 4, c. zenouarda / falconaira 3, falconera 3, falcona 2, falconaria 2, farconaira 2, falcanare 1, falchonar 1, falconaia 1, falconar[…] 1, falconari / plages 1, falconei 1, falconeri 1, fallconaira 1, fallconari 1, falnonta 1, falonra 1, farcaira 1, farchonare 1, farchonayre 1, farconaire 1, farconarie 1, faumost / falconaira 1, ffalconara 1, ffalconare 1, ffallconaira 1, ffarconare 1, ffarconaỹ 1, ffarconayra 1, forgeni 1, fuldonari 1, monariti / falconara 1, naira / illafallcon 1, s̃. iorgi 1, salie 1, salionara 1, sallina 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «farconare» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «falconara» for the first time in this study found by copy of the portolan chart by Beccaro Francesco from «Cornaro Atlas» 1489, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «falconare» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «falconera» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 261 portolan charts from total 299 (87,3%). The index of variation 19.2%. The index of use 18,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay with two bold dots inside. On the modern charts in this area no islands. But, in drawing on the charts this bay is best suited to the terrain Shahany Lake - Alibei Lake -Burnas Lake, they are separated from the sea sand bars. [130] It is clearly seen that the location of the place name on the map by Coppo (See Fig. 14.4). «Falconare» Italian means «hunting with a falcon». Indeed, the Danube Region is unique in respect of ornithological. In another embodiment, one can start from the location of the item in place, reminiscent «horn», «bend» and the likely presence there lighthouse — far (far conayre). This place could be in the past section of the sea coast between Sasyk Lake and Shahany Lake, wherein Shahany Lake, is a convenient bay, is more suitable for anchorage than Sasyk Lake. [102, c.246]

On the portolan chart from «Vallard Atlas», 1547 in this area indicated two toponyms «naira» and «illasallcon», is very likely so one was read on the original place name from which to copy, or simply do not have enough space for all the toponym «illa sallconnaira», prevents drawing. On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552 in this area indicated two toponyms «g: asprocasto» and «ffalconare», first place name likely refers to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi. On the charts by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570, 1576, 1580 in this area indicated two toponyms «c: zenouarda» and «falconaira», first place name likely refers to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated three toponyms «g: monocasto», «monariti» and «falconara», first place name likely refers to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, and the second was invented. On the chart by the same author 1586, in this area indicated three toponyms «somila», «forgeni» and «la ginastra», most likely place names are invented and confused. On the chart by The Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) second half XVI c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated two toponyms «falconara» and «monochasro», likely the second place name had to stand first and apply to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi. On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 indicated in this area the toponym «bealigrode», highlighted in red, but

the toponym «monas tro» was specified earlier and was listed between them another the toponym «sallini».

Shahany

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 17 spelling variants. Including: saline 83, salina 53, salline 19, sallina 18, salini 14, salma 9, sa[…] 2, salinas 2, salines 2, sallma 2, a praia 1, castecrado 1, s: gorgi 1, sallini 1, sallnio 1, solina 1, sullina 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «saline» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «saline» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. In the form of «salina» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «sallina» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 212 portolan charts from total 299 (70,9%). The index of variation 8,0%. The index of use 39,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated settlement on the coast near the northern branch of the Danube Delta. The location of this toponyms clearly visible on the map by Coppo (See Fig. 14.4). On the modern charts this settlement, could be seen in the area Zhebriians'ka Bay. However, at the beginning of XIX c. Zhebriyany'ka Bay did not exist. Topographic surveys in 1856 and 1871 show clear boundaries Zhebriians'ki Kut and Bilgorods'ki Kut. Only the beginning of the 80s XIX c. formed contours of Zhebriians'ka Bay, after a sharp activation of drain by Ochakivs'ke Mouth. Since that time the bay getting better expressed due to strong elongation of Ochakivs'ke Mouth and slower growth of the inner part of the bay, where gradually die off internal bays Zhebriians'ka Bay, Bilgorods'ka Bay, Solene, Poludennyi and smaller. By the end of the XX c. there took shape a powerful focus of the Danube sediment accumulation, even though the gradual reduction of water flow and sediment flow into Bratul Chilia. In addition, on the charts Grazioso Benincasa this northern branch of Danube is very similar in outline of the Sasyk Lake. (See Fig. 14.1) A near Shahany Lake, which is still in the XIX c. served to the salt pans; salt was mined up to 3 million pounds per year, [127] on the south bank of the sea is the village Shahany. [130] The toponym «saline» is usually used to refer on charts the salt pans.

On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1586 in this area indicated three toponyms «somila», «forgeni» and «la ginastra», most likely place names invented and confused. On the chart by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600 indicated the toponym «[…]aligrod», most likely the toponym had to be «baligrod» and located in an area Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi.

Kiliya

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 36 spelling variants. Including: licostoma 38, licostomo 16, chieli 13, lichostoma 9, liscostoma 6, cheli 3, licostome / teren. buxo 3, licostomi 3, llicostoma 3, bialagrod 2, elneli 2, licostaini 2, licostorna 2, […]ostoma 1, anacari 1, bialgrod 1, blalagrod 1, brostoma 1, chiely 1, elnelli 1, grot 1, lachostomo / teren. buxo 1, lichostomo 1, licollomo 1, licostaina 1, licostayna 1, licostoma / teren. buxo 1, licostome / terem buxo 1, licostromi 1, licotoma 1, liscostorna 1, listima 1, lycostaina 1, rusia 1, s. giorgi 1, stomo 1.

It was first designated as «licostomo» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «licostoma» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal, Venice. In the form of «licostomo» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «grot» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. Total set of 125 portolan charts from total 299 (42,1%). The index of variation 28,8%. The index of use 30,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated locality in the area of the northern branch of the delta of Danube, which is on charts often has the same name. (See also Fig. 14.4) The toponym type «licostomo» very often indicated on the north side of this branch of Danube, although it points on the portolan charts and on the south side of branch (See Vilkove). Is therefore it is not a mistake that one and the same the toponym points to two different location areas. Most likely, cartographers knowingly possessed it from the north or south side branch of Danube - geopolitical decision - often by branch was the border and it was quite a large natural barrier. On the charts by Vesconte 1313-1327 indicated by the two toponyms on both sides of branch. On the modern charts this toponym corresponds to the city Kealia. It is believed that town of Ahillea, erected by Alexander the Great in 334 BC during his campaign against the Getae, was on the site of the present Kiliya. Was named the town after the Greek epic hero Achilles. Achillea later transformed into Hillia further into Killa, finally in Kiliya. In XIV c. the city belonged to the Golden Horde and was the westernmost city of the Horde. Kiliya at the time was a major center of Genoese trade, where there was an Italian colony, headed by Consul. For the first time name Kiliya found in the chronicles of the Resurrection (XV-XVI c.) In the list of cities that stood in the way of the Kievan princes to Bulgaria and Byzantium. In the XIV and the first half of XV c. Kiliya was part of Wallachia (under Mircea the Elder): this kept the news from the Byzantines Laonikos Chalkokondyles (1430-1470) and is referred to in «Geografia Blaviana» (1662). But, at the end of XV c. Kiliya, along with the entire north-eastern part of Wallachia, passed to Moldavia. The first fortification of the city was probably made by Moldovans, but then subjected to frequent looting (in 1462, 1475, 1484), Kiliya in 1584 was taken by the Turks, who built a quadrangular fortress. On the south bank Bratul Chilia of Danube located Kiliya-Veke, ie Old Kiliya, and on the northern fortress was built, which controlled the mouth of the Danube and the Black Sea output - Kiliya-Nova. Most likely, these fortresses is one and the same toponym type of «licostomo». In 1352-1359 - the city was part of the Hungarian state, 1359-1484 - the Principality of Moldavia, 1484-1812 - Ottoman Empire.

In the list of Russian cities by the end of XIV - beginning of the XV century referred located in the Danube Delta the city of Kiliya and Novoe Selo (New Village). Over time, the Novoe Selo has become a city of Kiliya, and a former city Kiliya - a small fishing village Kiliya-Veke (old Kiliya) on the Romanian side of Bratul. According to one version name of the city Kiliya, *rum*. Chilia, from the *rum*. chilia cell. According to another version, without motivation, the etymology comes from the Turkish killi clayey. [175]

On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea from «Atlante Mediceo» 1351 indicated toponym «burgara», most likely, it refers to the name of the country, but on this map of the country is not listed - author chart error when copying from the original. On the

charts by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443 indicated as «teren. buxo», and on the chart Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 (1408?) indicated in this area toponym «licostome», but next is toponym «terem buxo». On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1574 in this area indicated two toponyms «licostorna» and «licostorna: f.».

Zmiinyi Island

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 31 spelling variants. Including: fidonixi 56, fidinissi 21, fidonisi 18, fedonisi 17, fidonissi 9, fedonissi 6, fidonix 6, fidinisi 5, fiudinis 3, fedonixi 2, fidonis 2, fidonisi ynsola 2, firoinisi 2, fiudinisi 2, illa fidonisi 2, fedemisi 1, fedonici 1, fedonisy 1, fedonxi 1, fedunixe 1, fidenisi 1, fidininissi 1, fidonexix 1, fidonisi insola 1, fidonisi ynsula 1, fidonixy 1, fidononixi 1, filoxia 1, fudinis 1, Illa de bixes 1, loso […]misi 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «filoxia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fidonixi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Maggiolo Jacopo, 20.05.1563, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). In the form of «fidinissi» for the first time in this study found on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «fudinis» set by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 171 portolan charts from total 299 (57,2%). The index of variation 18,1%. The index of use 32,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the island in front of the Danube Delta. On the modern charts this island corresponds to Zmiinyi Island. The island is part of the Chilia district of Odessa region (Ukraine) and is located approximately 35 km to the east of coast at the latitude of the Danube Delta. According to Greek legend, the island is lifted from the bottom of the sea goddess Thetis for her son Achilles. First mention of the Zmiinii Island can be found in the poem «Aethiopian» Arctinus of Miletus, Greek poet of VIII c. BC where he called Leuce (White). The island is mentioned in the records of Ovid, Herodotus and Strabo. During the Greek colonization of the Black Sea VIII-VI c. BC Zmiinii Island played a very important role for ships: stayed here sailors, merchants, sailors. They frequented the temple of Achilles Pontarh, who was considered the lord and patron of the Black Sea. Ruins of a temple were discovered and described in 1823, and in 1837-1847 the much of the material was used for the construction of the lighthouse. Beginning with Ic. BC and up to 456 island was part of the Roman Empire, and later - as a part of the Byzantine Empire. From XV c. belonged to the Ottoman Empire. After the victory of Russia in the Russian-Turkish war of 1787-1791 was ceded to the Russian Empire according to the Treaty of Jassy. In 1823 produced the first map of the island. After the defeat of Russia in the Crimean War of 1853-1856 island was incorporated into Romania. From 23 May 1948 island passed into the USSR. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 island belongs to Ukraine. [96]

In different periods of its history, the island changed many names. It was called and Leuca, and island of Achilles, and island Blessed Ones, and Filoxi, and Fidonisi, and Ilan-Ada, and Sherpilor... In the history of the ancient period (VII c. BC-VIc. AD) island had three names that were used in parallel. About them wrote Pliny the Elder (I c.): «ante Borysthenem Achillea est supra dicta, eadem Leuce et Macaron appellata (IV. 93). Before the mouth Borisphen is mentioned Achilles island, which is also called the White and island of the Blessed». [as quoted by 97, c. 74] On the charts by the island was called Fidonisi - Latinized form of the Greek language - Snake. From XVII c.

known form Ilan-Adasi - from the Turkish language - Snake. On the maps by XIX c. the island was called Serpent translated into the language map - Ille des Serpents (French), Shhlangen (German) and etc. Origin of the name Snake has two explanations. The first thing that here in antiquity were many water snakes, and the second associated with Achilles, that one of the incarnations of Achilles was in the form of a snake.

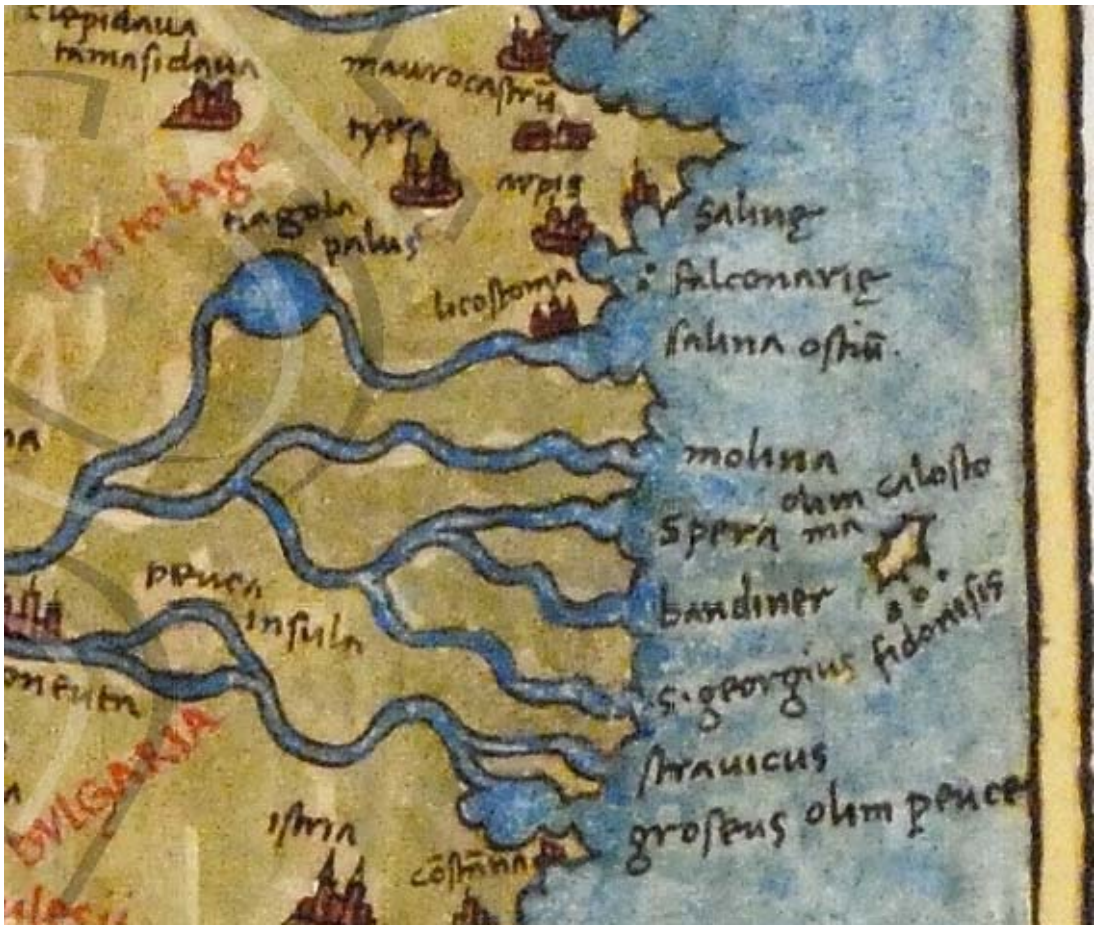

Fig.14.4. Fragment of manuscript map from «De toto orbe», Petrus Coppus, c. 1520, Bologna. [15]

Vilkove

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 46 spelling variants. Including: licostoma 47, licostomo 39, licostaina 18, lichostomo 17, licostaini 6, licostayna 6, licostano 5, licostama 3, licostania 3, licostom̃ 3, licostorni 3, licostnina 2, licostorna 2, licostoyna 2, llicostoma 2, llistima 2, solina 2, […]mi 1, a llha 1, astra 1, elchielin 1, licastoma 1, lichostamo 1, lico 1, licoitaina 1, licostai 1, licostain 1, licostana 1, licostansa 1, licostarna 1, licostomi 1, licostorna: f. 1, licostorno 1, licostroma 1, licostromo 1, liscastoma 1, liscostoma 1, llicostana 1, llicostroma 1, llixastoma 1, luali 1, lycostaina 1, mostomo 1, salina 1, sallina 1, sicostoina 1.

Very often, the place-name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «licostoma» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «licostoma» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). In the form of «licostomo» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy,

Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «licostoma» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 191 portolan charts from total 299 (63,9%). The index of variation 24,1%. The index of use 24,6%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the northernmost branch of the Danube River. On the modern charts the northernmost branch of the Danube is Ochakivs'ke Mouth. On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa the northern branch of the Danube is very similar in outline Sasyk Lake. (See Fig. 14.1) Perhaps during the drafting of portolan charts the northernmost branch fell or Sasyk Lake, or to the area Zhebriians'ka Bay, which at that time did not exist (See Shahany). At 25 km below Kiliya by the Danube, near Vilkove, in IX c., or earlier the Byzantines (Greeks) built a fortress Licostoma, which was strategically important naval base, through which Byzantium could control how the navigation on the Danube, so and sailing between Constantinople and the Byzantine possessions in the Crimea. Toponym Licostomo first appears in Greek sources IX c .: in one of the manuscripts of the works of the Patriarch of Constantinople Photius there is a record of the identity of its owner - a certain Thomas, «Protospatharios and the Archon Licostomo». Translated from the Greek Licostomo means «wolf mouth» and is found in the coastal toponymy for settlements located near the close, narrow river mouth. At the same time in the region remained Slavic place name with the same meaning - a city Vilkove on the left bank Bratul Chilia. [80, c.171-176]
On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1574 in this area indicated two toponyms «licostorna» and «licostorna: f.».

Bratul Chilia
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 31 spelling variants. Including: solina 108, solmar 32, salina 30, sollina 24, salinas 7, salini 7, sulina 6, solinar 5, solima 4, sallina 3, soline 3, sollmar 3, molina 2, saline 2, salline 2, salmar 2, sollima 2, c. solmar 1, falonra / salmar 1, salenj 1, salin 1, sallinar 1, salm[…] 1, selina 1, solini 1, sollimar 1, sollini 1, sollma 1, solma 1, solnia 1, somissa 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «saline» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «solina» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, Italy, Genoa (Livorno). In the form of «solmar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «solmar» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 257 portolan charts from total 299 (86,0%). The index of variation 12,1%. The index of use 42,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary, after which the flow splits, washing a large island at its confluence with the sea. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds Bratul Chilia, which splits into Ochakivs'ke Mouth and Starostambuls'ke Mouth near the town Vilkove. Bratul Chilia from Cape Ismail Catal to the settlement Pardina flows through a single channel, first to the northeast, and below Izmail to the southeast. In the section between 38 km and the village Pereprava Bratul Chilia again branched into branch Babina, Chernovka, Priamoy and Solomonov, but below the city Vilkove flows into the Black Sea by several channels, the main ones

being Ochakivs'ke Mouth and Starostambuls'ke Mouth. From the village Pardina to the city Vilkove, Bratul Chilia branches into two secondary branch, which then combine into one channel. It is likely that the place-name means Vilkove is bifurcation, a fork. The city was founded in 1746, was granted city status since 1762. As in other areas of the same name (solina), here apparently mined salt.
On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea, second quarter XlV c. (kept in France) in this area indicated two toponyms «astra» and «solina». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «solina» and «molina» (about second place name see Fig. 14.4). On the chart by Rotz Jean, 1542 in this area indicated two toponyms «allha» and «sollmar». On the chart by Velho Bartolomeo, 1560 in this area indicated two toponyms «falonra» (duplicated, See Alibei Lake) and «salmar».

Bratul Sulina

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 73 spelling variants. Including: s. giorgi 27, san zorzo 27, s. iordi 26, s. zorzi 26, san giorgio 20, s. giorgio 17, san zorzi 11, s. zorzo 10, san giorgo 9, sã georgy 7, s. zordi 3, san çiorçi 3, san çorçi 3, scô çorçi 3, sco zorzi 3, s iordi 2, s. georgi 2, s. gorgy 2, s. lordi 2, s. zozo 2, sa zorzi 2, san iorgi 2, an[…] 1, anaua / s. todaro 1, bandiner / scõ iorgi 1, bare / scô iorgi 1, c. s. jordi 1, g. monocasto 1, grosea 1, llestima / s.lordi 1, ludi 1, misonari / s. zorzi 1, s. çorçi 1, s. çorzi 1, s. giorgia 1, s. giorgio / salina 1, s. gorgi 1, s. gorgio 1, s. gorze 1, s. groc 1, s. iordi / mauro 1, s. iorgio 1, s. jordi 1, s. jorgi 1, s. jzorzi 1, s. zçorçi 1, s. zolzo 1, s. zor[…] 1, s. zorzo / mauro 1, sã georgi 1, sã zorzo 1, samllordy 1, samlordi 1, san iorzi 1, san jordi 1, san georgy 1, san llordy 1, san ziorzçi 1, san zordi 1, sant zorzo 1, saö lordini 1, sco […] 1, scô […] 1, scô [g...] 1, scô iorgi 1, scô zorzi 2, scõ. zorçi 1, sorde 1, sti giorgi 1, sto uigani 1, stoz[…] 1, y. gorcli 1, z. zordi 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «san georgy» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «s. giorgi» for the first time in this study found by Martines Joan, 1550, Italy, Messina, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «san zorzo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «s. giorgi» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 264 portolan charts from total 299 (88,3%). The index of variation 27,7%. The index of use 10,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated branch of the Danube, which, by the drawing, is located opposite the main channel of the Danube. On the modern charts it corresponds Bratul Sulina. Bratul Sulina is the little tortuous and no branches; it flows to the east and empties into the sea at the port of Sulina. The largest areas in this branch - Maluk, Gorgova, Krishnan and Sulina. At the confluence of Bratul Sulina in the Black Sea from the right (south) bank of branch is the town of Sulina. Sulina - a small port city in eastern Romania, located on Bratul Sulina in the Danube Delta. In the ancient Greek era there was a colony Narakon, which later disappeared. In Byzantine times the city was called Solin and Solin (Gr. Σωλην - branch, pipe). In ancient times the branch was called Kalon Stoma or Kalostomon (греч. Καλον Στομα, Καλοστομον - good mouth) (See Fig. 14.4). According to some reports Aspera - one of the oldest branch,

which lies south of Bratul Sulina of the Danube Delta and now called Girla Imputita. [3; 130]
In the early charts by Petrus Vesconte and Dulcert Angelino in this place there is a toponym «aspera» and «laspera», and since the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1339 in this place is the toponym «sanzorzo», which would denote a modern Sfintul-Gheorghe of the Danube and almost all the charts this branch indicated by St. George.
On the chart by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 1367 in this area indicated two toponyms «aspera» and «laspera». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning XV c. in this area indicated three toponyms «laspera», «bandino» and «bare». On the chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1576 in this area indicated two toponyms «llestima» and «s.lordi», highlighted in red, and on his own chart of 1580, only one – «sao lordim». On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «misonari» and «s: zorzi». On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea (perhaps Millo Antonio) second half XVI c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated two toponyms «anaua» and «s: todaro».

Sfintul-Gheorghe
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 50 spelling variants. Including: laspera 109, laspea 42, lasprea 18, aspera 17, lasprenia 7, spera 6, laspirnia 5, laspiçes 4, lasprania 4, laespera 3, laspreia 3, laspreya 3, asspera 2, lanplea 2, lasinestra 2, laspae 2, laspeia 2, laspereia 2, laspicas 2, asperosa 1, asprea 1, az[…]zidi 1, espera 1, laipcia 1, lanplca 1, lapeia 1, lapesera 1, lapra 1, laprea 1, lapreoa 1, lasceira 1, lasp[...] 1, lasp[…]era 1, laspa 1, laspera / bandiner 1, lasperesia 1, laspira 1, lasprema 1, laspreo 1, lasprera 1, laspronia 1, lastraprea 1, llapreia 1, llaspea 1, llaspeca 1, llatro 1, luspronio 1, masiti 1, pidea 1, solmar 1.
It was first designated as «aspera» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «laspera» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «laspea» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «lasprania» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 266 portolan charts from total 299 (89,0%). The index of variation 18,8%. The index of use 41,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the branch of Danube to the south from Bratul Sulina. On the modern charts it corresponds Sfintul-Gheorghe (Saint George in English), (*Rus*. Георгиевское гирло) - the most southerly and shallow of three main branches of the Danube Delta (along with Bratul Chilia and Bratul Sulina). At Cape Sfintul-Gheorghe - 34 miles - Tulcea channel branches into Bratul Sulina (left) and Sfintul-Gheorghe (right). Bratul Sulina length of 34 miles (63 km) has a low-lying coast, which at large during his lined with stone - laspera, clearly comes from the Latin «asper» (rough, remote, harsh and so on). [102, c.245] Bratul Sfintu Gheorghe forms large bend and flows to the southeast in not branches channel, and 5 km from the mouth he branched into 5 branches, creating a side delta. The largest areas in this branch: Mahmudia, Murighiol, Dunavatz and St. George. In ancient times was called Ieron Stomion [grech.Ιερον Στομιον], that is, the mouth of the Sacred. Byzantine Greeks called it already as Agios Georgios [Greek. Αγιος Γεωργιος] - St. George, whence comes its current name. Sfintul-Gheorghe is entirely in Romania. There is a modern city

of Sfintu-Gheorghe. Sfintu-Gheorghe is one of the oldest cities in Transylvania. The town was first mentioned in 1332. It is believed that the name of the city comes from the local patron saint, St. George. Archaeological findings prove the existence of man here since the Neolithic. In 1943, two graves were found belonging to the Bronze Age. In 1946, during excavations on the left bank of the creek Deren were found the remains of buildings made of stone and part of the wall, fragments of brick and tiles, ceramics and graves of the Roman era, as well as ceramics X c. The importance of the village of St. George, located at the confluence of roads connecting Transylvania and Moldova increased from XV c., when it was elevated to the rank of the city (1461).
In the early charts by Petrus Vesconte and Dulcert Angelino in this place specified toponym «san georgy» and «sanzorzo», and since the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1339 in this place is the toponym «laspa», which would denote Bratul Sulina of the Danube and almost all the charts this branch is designated as Bratul Sulina. On the chart by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447 in this area indicated two toponyms «mauro» and «laspea».

Istria

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 63 spelling variants. Including: stranico 34, strauicho 34, strauico 28, stanurca 21, lastraniti 20, stranicho 19, stranuico 10, stanico 7, stanuico 7, strāuico 6, strauiq 5, stauichio 4, strauichio 4, strauiqui 4, lastracuto 3, lastranite 2, lastranitti 2, stanio 2, stanurco 2, stra[…] 2, strabichio 2, stranuco 2, tranico 2, […]a 1, […]co 1, […]uicci 1, c. stanurco 1, c. stauico 1, dria 1, flum icho 1, illa stranco 1, lapreora 1, las[..]ria 1, lastramiti 1, lastranito 1, lastranuti 1, lastraqto 1, lastrogiro 1, llastraquto 1, s[…] 1, sarauico 1, sco strauico 1, stanicho 1, stanigali 1, stanirico 1, stanui[…] 1, stanulca 1, stanur 1, stauico 1, staynico 1, strani 1, straniqz 1, stranite 1, straniuc 1, stranoico 1, strauco 1, strauigio 1, strauirhio 1, strauirlu 1, strenico 1, tanarca 1, teanico 1, y. strauicho 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «strauiq» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «stranico» for the first time in this study found by Francesco Pizigano, 1373-1383, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal (Roma). In the form of «strauicho» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «stanio» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 267 portolan charts from total 299 (89,3%). The index of variation 23,6%. The index of use 12,7%.

Description.

On the portolan charts, this toponym designated second from the south a branch of of the Danube. On one of portolan charts of this place name indicates that it is a river «flum icho». Known from history that in this area there was an ancient Gistria or Istr (Ιστριη) - Miletus colony on the shores of the Black Sea, in Scythia Minor, in the land of the Getae. Was named by name Istra river (modern Danube). Scymnus of Chios dated of it is the emergence of the last third of VII c.BC. The ancient city with the Acropolis and shopping district occupied the territory of 60 hectares on the shores of the Black Sea lagoon with access to the north of the Danube Delta (where the Romans staged a military camp of Halmiris). At the beginning of our era due to siltation of the delta lagoon turned into a closed Sinoe Lake, commercial importance Gistria greatly decreased, the locals in Roman times turned to fishing. French archaeologist Ernest Desjardins in 1868 found that the ancient Istria is a few kilometers from the village of

Istria in Constanţa. To Fig. 14.5 clearly visible location toponyms «strauico» and «spera».

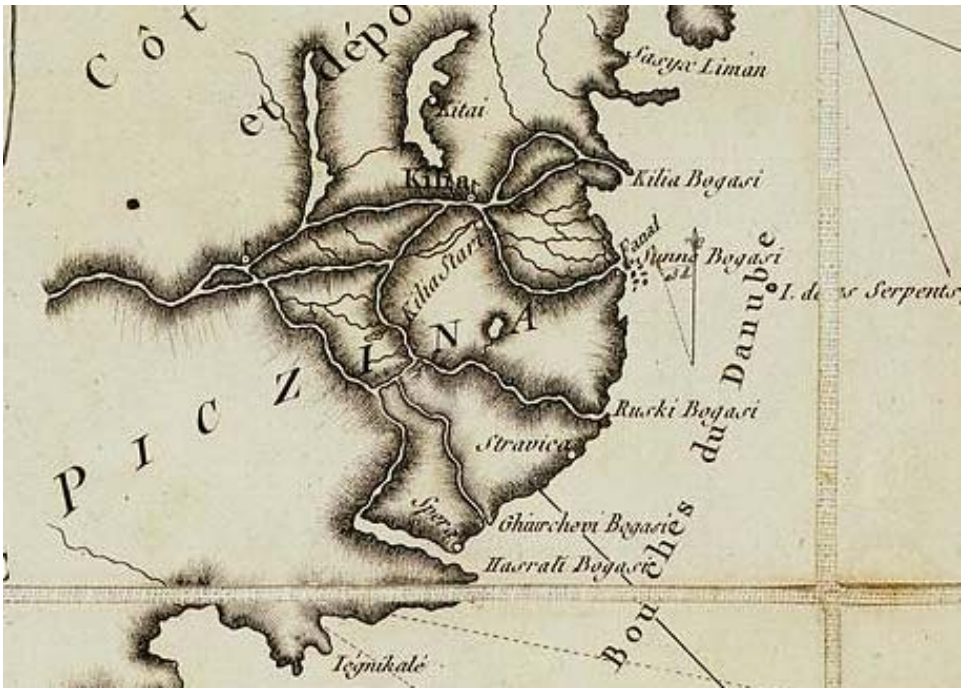

Fig. 14.5. Fragment of the map «Carte réduite de la Mer Noire», 1785. Kept: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale Di Firenze, PALAT.Cart naut.10.

Tulcea

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 6 spelling variants. Including: lodonauici 7, ladonauici 1, lodonau[…] 1, lodonauizi 1, lodonogo 1, micara 1.

It was first designated as «lodonauici» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lodonauici» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1327, Italy, Genoa. In the form of «ladonauici» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1325, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «micara» set by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. Total set of 12 portolan charts from total 299 (4,0%). The index of variation 50,0%. The index of use 58,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the upper part of the southern branch of the Danube Delta. On the modern charts this region corresponds to a region near the city of Tulcea. Settlement on the site of Tulcea was founded by the Greeks in the VII c.BC. It was called Aegyssus (Gr. Αιγισσος), mentioned in the documents of Diodorus of Sicily (3rd century BC). In his Ex Ponto, Ovid recorded a local tradition that ascribed its name to a mythical founder, Aegisos the Caspian. After the fights from 12-15 AD. the Romans conquered the town, and was intended as a base for the Roman fleet, which protects the north-eastern border of the empire. In order to strengthen the city were built high walls with towers (the ruins of which are still visible). After that, the city was under the Byzantine Empire (III-VI c.) and was included in Tema Scythia Minor, Bulgaria (679-XIV c.), (X-XIII c.), was part of the local public entities. After 1390 was

ruled by the governors of Mircea the Old. In 1416, Tulcea was conquered by the Ottoman Empire and with the rest of Dobrogea was assigned to Romania in 1878. Tulcea was a small shipyards village and only in 1860 received the status of the city became the capital of the province.
On the unsigned chart by 1492 in this area specified toponym «velachia», but most likely, it refers to specified of the region, rather than a toponym.

Enisala
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 9 spelling variants. Including: brilago 19, brillago 17, banbola 5, banbolla 2, […]ola 1, banbulo 1, boubolla 1, brillaga 1, selauisa 1.
It was first designated as «banbolla» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «brilago» for the first time in this study found on the copy of portolan chart by Grazioso Benincasa from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Italy, Ancona (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «brillago» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «brilago» set by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). Total set of 48 portolan charts from total 299 (16,1%). The index of variation 18,8%. The index of use 39,6%.
Description.
On portolan charts this place name is usually specified in the large closed of Bay near the southern branch of the Danube. On the modern charts this bay corresponds to the system of lakes Razelm Lake - Goloviţa Lake - Sinoe Lake. In the area of these lakes is the town of Babadag and settlement Enisala. The ruins of the medieval walled city Yeni-Sale (at different times - Enisala, Enisa, Eraclea or Herkleia, Cetatea Heracleea) located 2 km from the settlement. There have also been found burial Daci of the fourth century BC. At the time, the fortress was Roman, then Byzantine. In XIII c. Genoese fortress was rebuilt for trade at the mouths of the Danube. Ottoman invaders for the first time managed to capture the fortress between 1388-1389. First mentioned as a fortress Yeni-Sale at the end of the fifteenth century, in the chronicle Sükrüllah. Some time belonged to Despotate of Dobruja, Prince of Wallachia Mircea the Elder, in 1421 the city passed into the hands of the Turks. Between 1397-1418, during the reign of Mircea the Elder, the city was part of the defense system of the Romanian state. After the conquest by the Turks of Dobruja in the 1419-1420 there was set the Ottoman military garrison. Later, due to the onset of the mouths of the of the Danube the Turks, on Akkerman and Kiliya (1484) and in connection with the formation of sandy sediments separating Razelm Lake from the Black Sea, the city was deserted. In the sixteenth century, it no longer represents strategic and economic interests of the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire. Last Ottoman commander of the fortress of Evliya Çelebi mentioned in 1651. Subsequently, the city is in ruins. In 1741, about 1,600 families Lippovans settled in villages around the city, joining to the Greeks, Romanians, Bulgarians, Tatars, Turks and Circassians, who were already living in this area. Enisala name comes from the words Ego Yeni, which in Turkish means «new proclamation».

Isaccea

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 23 spelling variants. Including: vecina 21, vicina 11, vesina 6, visina 2, becina 1, ciutati bicina 1, erzina 1, frazina 1, licostomo 1, mara bezinea 1, nezina 1, nizina 1, uecina 1, uicina 1, v[…] 1, veccina 1, veciã 1, veçina 1, velachia 1, vessina 1, vexina 1, vi[…] 1, vizina 1, ? 1.

Usually toponym highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «vicina» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «vecina» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1468, Majorca. In the form of «vicina» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The last time the place-name in the form of «vicina» set on the unsigned chart, after 1558, (Venice?). Total set of 60 portolan charts from total 299 (20,1%). The index of variation 38,3%. The index of use 35,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated place separation of the main channel of the Danube into two branch, which the the Danube flows into the Black Sea. In «Il Compasso da Navigare» (Portolano of the Black Sea), c. 1296. about this area reads as follows: « It is said that this four branches [single] Vichina River and all it can successfully go up to the [City] Vichina, but the most convenient entrance into said river - is the mouth of Aspera, and St. George … By Aspera to the city of Vichina 200 miles up the said river». [10] In other words, it says here that the so-called Danube River and the city. Distance of 200 miles today is difficult to determine, because Unknown miles in any specified in this source, and we do not know the configuration of the Danube Delta at the time, ie there is no point of reference. But there is a picture on the portolan charts, it is often drawn here the city, so you can determine what is modern charts branching the Danube in the branch occurs between cities Isaccea and Tulcea (See Fig. 14.2) Here the top of the delta breaks up into Bratul Chilia and Tulcea channel. The most are often city of Vichina scholars identify with the city Isaccea, which is confirmed location of picture of city on the charts. City Vichina is known on the East Roman sources since XI c., and Then, the whole Danube Delta, was part of the empire, as well as dispute Bulgaria and Rus. Since the end of XI c. intensified tributary nomadic Turkic tribes in the Danube, Pechenegs and then Cumans entire along the Danube flooded lowland, and in the middle of the XIII c. region for more than a century of got in the Golden Horde. In Vichina was capital city of itself beklyaribek Emir Nogay. Appeared under the Mongols city name «Sakdzha» outlived the Mongol period and in the form of Türkicized «Isaccea» survived to the present day. Isaccea - city of Dobrudja on the right bank of the Danube. In 514 the city was known as Noviodunum, it was located in a strategic position - on one the main of roads across the Danube. Under the rule of the Romans, the city developed thanks to the fleet on the Danube. On coins of the VII-X c. that was found during excavations can be seen that the city was an important base for the Byzantine fleet. Archaeological investigations in 2006 and 2007 showed that in the southeastern part of the city are the ruins of the fortress, which is similar to other fortresses of the Roman - Byzantine era. Noviodunum fortress was built in the III c. AD, was restored in the IV -V c. It is located on the Danube, in the area of «old pier» or «Eski-Kale» (Turkish Old Town), on the cape near one of the most important fords on the Danube. The fortress is mentioned by ancient authors (Ptolemy,

Ammianus Marcellinus, Procopius of Caesarea and others.), in the cartographic sources and reports of medieval travelers. Isaccea has long been a Turkish fortress, served of basis for action on the Lower Danube and against Bessarabia.

Danube

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 31 spelling variants. Including: danubio. f. 4, flum vecina 3, flum vecine 3, danubius flumus 2, flum uecina 2, fluñ uecina 2, flume d'nizina 2, borcholla 1, danubius fiv mis barcafia 1, danubius flumis 1, f. denubio 1, fl[…] 1, flñ […] 1, flmis donoi 1, flum de veciñ 1, fluñ vecina 1, flumara de uecina 1, flume de danubio ul' danota 1, flume de uicina ul' danubiũ ul' danoia 1, flume de vecina 1, flume de vicina ul' de donubio 1, flume vicina 1, flumi uizina 1, flumina de uezina 1, flz uecina 1, ginestra 1, lo donubio 1, lugo danobio 1, sanoibuis f. 1, varna d' lo[urixiqo] 1, ya. bodeno 1.

It was first designated as «varna d' lo[urixiqo]» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «danubio f.» for the first time in this study found by on the unsigned chart of 1492, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589, Spain, Italy (Naples). In the form of «flum vecina» for the first time in this study found by Mecia de Villadestes, 1413, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «ginestra» set by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. Total set of 42 portolan charts from total 299 (14,0%). The index of variation 73,8%. The index of use 9,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the river above branching into two main branch. On the modern charts this toponym corresponds to the modern river Danube. Since antiquity Danube called differently – Istros, Istru, Hister, Danaistru and so on. The modern Danube (*Rom*. Dunărea, *Hung*. Duna, *Germ*. Donau, *Serb*. Дунав, Dunav, *Slov*. Dunaj, *Bulg*. Dunav, *Croatian* Dunav, *Ukr*. Дунай, *Lat*. Danubius, Danuvius, *ancient-Gr*. Ίστρος) - the second longest river in Europe (after the Volga). The etymology of the name of the river on one of the versions is Danuvius («fast water») and is related to the Celtic word danu (fast) and vius (water), and in another version dates back to the Scythian-Sarmatian (Iranian language) dānu, meaning «water», «river» («don» means «water» in the Ossetian and Iranian languages). The earliest reliable information about Danube are contained in the writings of the ancient Greek historian Herodotus (V c. BC), who wrote the second book «Histories», that the river Ister begins in the country of the Celts and flows, across Europe in the middle. River Istres flows in Euxine Pontus (Black Sea) seven branches. The modern name given to the Celts, who lived here in the first half of the first millennium BC. Most ancient name, which can be associated with the river Danube - the Greek hydronym Istar, but in antiquity meant only for the lower Danube, because only it and was known to the ancient Greeks. [126, c.25-33] For the Greek geographers and historians the Istar have completed near Porţile de Fer (The Iron Gates) (ie hydroelectric power Đerdap today at the Serbian-Romanian border). Hesiod in his «Theogony» mentions it as one of the four great rivers of the world (It mean, of course, the ancient world). «The Father of History», Herodotus, called Istar «northern Nile», considering its northern «twin brother» the great Egyptian river. And as most of the other European rivers, Danube and has a Latin name - Danuvius, under which initially, at the time of the Roman Empire, was meant for the upper Danube. It is mentioned Gaius Julius Caesar in his notes «The Gallic Wars». Only the Roman historian Gaius Sallustius Crispus at the end I c. speaks about Danube

as a whole - probably under the influence of Illyrian campaigns of Gaius Octavius in 35BC, by which the Romans learned of the existence of Danube and after The Iron Gates, that is downstream from the Đerdap. It is considered that about Danube Slavs learned from the Goths - the German people, who in the late ancient era played a significant role on the European historical scene (Visigoths, Ostrogoths). Goths pronounced Latin Danuvius approximately how Donawj, and «in Slavic mouths» Gothic long -o- turned into Slavic -u-. Hence, in most Slavic languages, regardless from that, live whether their of carriers in lower of Danube, are still the predominant form of words at the end with -j: Russian and Ukrainian - Дунай; Polish, Czech and Slovak Dunaj. Interestingly, the Slovenes called «Danube» not only the river, but the most famous and standing on it city – Vienna. In the western Serbian areas is also common form «Дунај». Currently in Serbian literary language is used exclusively form «Dunav», masculine. In the past, there was and variant «Dunava» feminine, and even the «Dunavo» neuter. In the Bulgarian language is also used form «Dunav», which comes from the Old Slavonic «Dounav», that the Balkans is a form closest to the Latin title. Danube originates under German name Donau (vaguely akin to Latin Danuvius and originating directly from the Gothic Donawj) and current flows to the Austro-Hungarian border. Hungarian Duna name is borrowed from the Slavs, from the word «Dunaj» - the final letter – j Hungarian disappeared. Romanian Dunare comes directly from the Latin Danuvius, unusual ending -are is the result of mutations typical of the Romanian language. Just called the Danube and in the Moldavian language. And, finally, to the Black Sea it is guilty of Russian Danube.

In the lower reaches of the Danube, branches, creates a great cut with a dense network of branches and lakes, marshy delta in length from west to east 75 km and a width from north to south 65 km. (See Fig. 14.3) The top of the delta is located near Cape Ismail Catal 80 km from the branch, where the mainstream of Danube at first splits into Bratul Chilia and Tulcea channel. After 17 km downstream Tulcea channel branches on Sfintul-Gheorghe and Bratul Sulina, which flow into the Black Sea separately. Thus, the river Danube flows into the Black Sea by three main branches: Bratul Chilia (north), Bratul Sulina (middle) and Sfintul-Gheorghe (south); of them Bratul Chilia and Sfintul-Gheorghe have their secondary branches.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 14

falconara (**Alibei Lake**), saline (**Shahany**), *licostoma* (**Kiliya**), fidonixi (**Zmiinyi Island**), *licostoma* (**Vilkove**), solina (**Bratul Chilia**), s. giorgi (**Bratul Sulina**), laspera (**Sfintul-Gheorghe**), stranico (**Istria**), lodonauici (**Tulcea**), brilago (**Enisala**), *vecina* (**Isaccea**), danubio. f. (**Danube**).

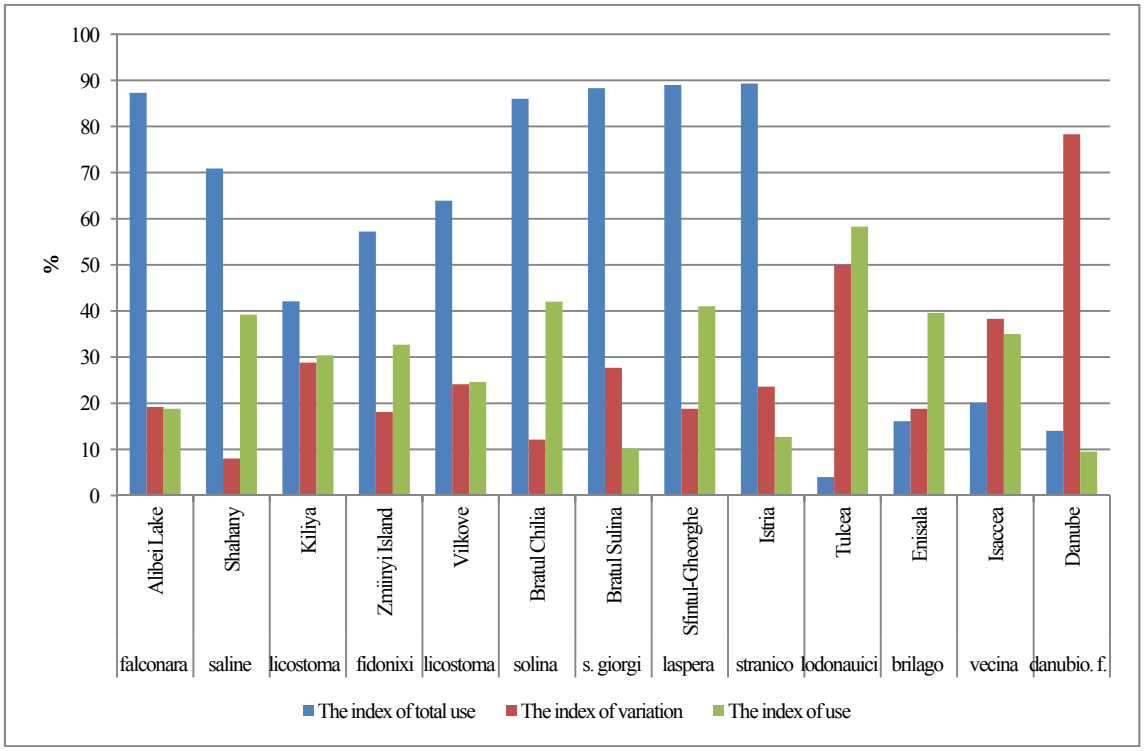

Fig. 14.5. Chart of coefficients of Part 14.

Part 15. From Kituk Island to Varna

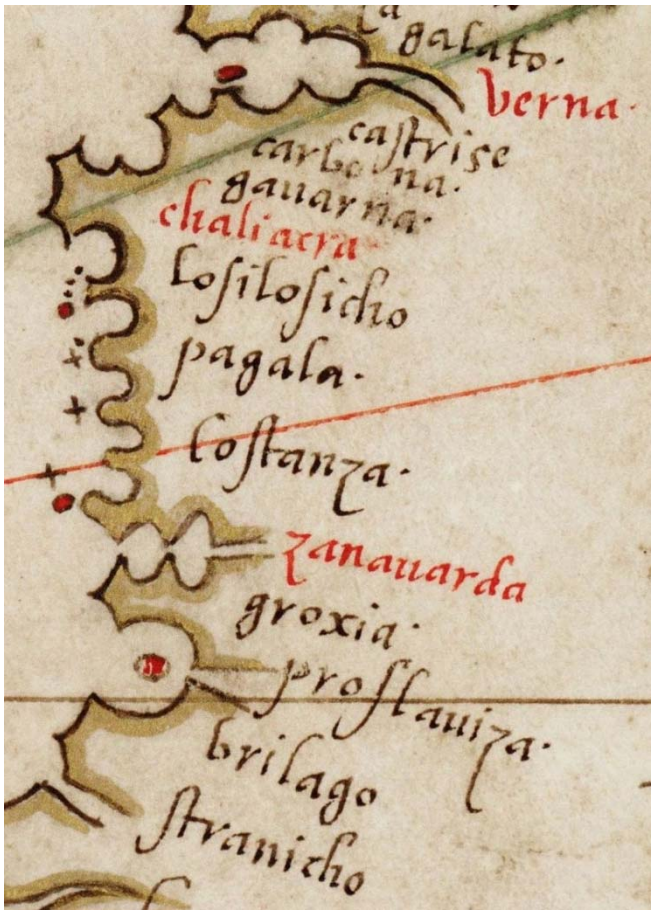

Fig. 15.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The West part of the Black Sea, Martines, Joan, 1550

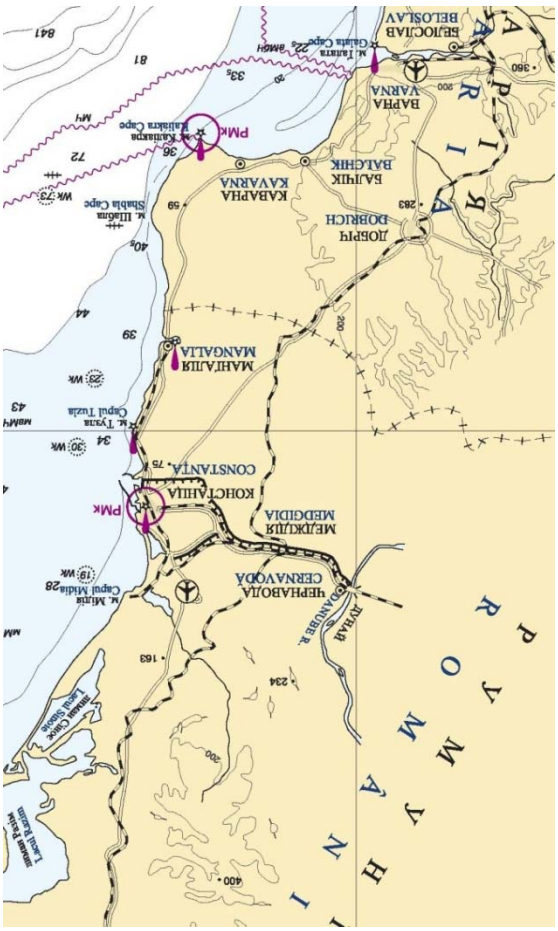

Fig. 15.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №15

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
1		grosseto		costanza	pangalia		caliacra		carbona		varna
2		gessoa	zanauarda	porto costanza	porto pangalia		caliacra				porto uar
3		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalia		caliacra		carbona	castrici	*varna*
4		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalia	laxeluzo	caliacrra		carbona	castri	*varna*
5	grossea	grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxelluzo	calliacra		carbona	castri	*varna*
6	grossea	grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxeluzo	caliacra		carbona	castri	*varna*
7	grossea	grossida	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxelluzo	calliacra		carbona	castrici	*varna*
8	grossea	grossida	zanauarda	costanza	pa[…]	[…]zo	?		[…]bona	castri	*varna*
9	grossida	grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxelluzo	calliacra		carbona	castrici	*varna*
10	grossea	grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxelluzo	calliacra		carbona	castri	*varna*
11	grosea	grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalia	laxeluzo	caliacra		carbona	castri	*varna*
12		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangallia	laxeluzo	caliacra		carbona	[castri]	*varna*
13		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	lasilucico	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
14		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasilucicho	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
15		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasilucicho	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
16		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	panigala	lasilucico	caliacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
17		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasilucicho	caiacara	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
18		grosea	zanauarda	cos[tanç]a	[pa]ngala	laxil[…]	?	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
19		grosida	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	laxiil[…]	*calliagra*	gauana		cama	*auarna*
20		grossea	zanaua[rda]	costanz[a]	panga[la]	lassillucico	caiacra	gauar[na]		catr[ici]	*varna*
21		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	lassilucicho	caiacra	guauarna		castrici	*varna*
22		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	lassilucicho	caiacra	gauarna		castrici	*varna*
23		groxeo	zinauarna	costanzia	pangalia	lasiuico	calaura / carcora	*caliacra*	gauarna	castri	*uarna*
24		groxeo	zinauarda	costanza	pangala	laxulucico	caliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
25		grosea	zanauarda	costăza	pangala	lasolicico	galiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
26		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lassillucicho	caiacra	guauarna		castrici	*varna*
27	?	corauna		contătia	capo păgualia	caliatra	lacituço	carbona			*verne*
28		lagrosea	zina	costă	pangala	lasilucico	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	
29		grossea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	lassilucicho	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
30		grosea	*zanauara*	costanza	pangalla	losilucico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*varna*
31		grosea	zimauarda	costanza	pangali	losilu[cico]	*caiacara*	cauarna		catrizi	*uarna*
32		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	lasilusicho	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*gauarna*
33		grossea	zana uarda	costanza	pangala	lassilucicho	caiacra	gauarna		citrici	*varna*
34		grosea	zinestra	costanza	pangala	lasitico	?	[…]uarna		[…]ici	*uarna*
35		groxeo	çinauarda	costança	pangalla	laxulutico	caliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
36		groxeo	zanauarda	cost[…]	pangalla	laxillu[…]	[caliacra]	ga[uarna]		?	*uarna*
37			çanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasilosico	cauacara	gauarna		catrici	*?*
38		grosea	zanauarda	costansa	pamgala	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gnauarna	carbona	castrisi	*uarna*
39		groxeo	çinauarda	costança	pangalla	laxilutico	calliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
40		grosea	zimauarda	costanza	pangali	locsilitico	*cagacara*	cauarna		catrizi	*uarna*
41		gossom	zinauarda / marama	costanza	pangala	lasilitico	caliacram	gauarna		catarim	uarna

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
42	pros lauica	grossea	zuoua uarda	costança	pangala	sibucicho	*caliocra*	chauaina	crauca	chustrici	*uarna*
43		grosea	zanauar	costanssa	pangala	lasiluxico	caiacra	gauarna	carbona	catrissi	*uarna*
44	proslauissa	groxea	zunauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasillucio	calliacra	cauarna	crauca	castrici	*uarna*
45		grosea	zanar	costansa	pangalay	lasiluxico	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
46		groxea	zanauarda	costansa	pangualla	lacilucico	*caiacra*	gauarna		catrissi	*varna*
47	pllotuxi	groxeo	zunauarda	costança	pangalla	lassillucio	calliacra	cauarna	crauca	castrici	*uarna*
48		groxeo	zinauarda	costança	pangala	laxilutico	calliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
49	plotussi	groxca	zunauarda	costan[cia]	pangalla	lassiluzio	[cai]acra	[cauarna]	crauca	[ca]trici	*uarna*
50		groxco	zinauarda	costanza	pangala	laxilutico	calliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
51		groxco	zinauarda	costanna	pangala	lasilussico	calliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
52		grosa	zanauarda	costansa	pangalla	lasilusico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*varna*
53	proslauiza	groico	zunauarda	costança	pangalla	lassilluçio	caliacra	cauarna	crauaca	castriçi	*uarna*
54		[grosa]	?	?	pãgalla	lasilusico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uarna*
55		grosea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
56		croxea	zanauarda	costanza	pansala	lasilinzico	caiacara	*varna*	caruarna	catrizi	
57	proslauiça	groxea	çanauarda	gostança	pangalla	losillucico	chaliacra		carbona	castrici	uarna
58		g[r]ossea	zanauarda	?	pangala	[losi]llucico	*caiacla*	ganarna	carbona	[...]ro	*varna*
59		grosea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	laxilucicho	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*uarna*
60		gro[…]	çina uarda	costança	pangala[y]	?	*caliacra*	[gauarna]		ca[…]	*uarna*
61		grossea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
62	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
63		grosea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
64	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucico	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
65		grossea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*[caiac]ra*	gauarna		castrici	*varna*
66		grossea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*calacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
67	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucico	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
68	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
69	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
70	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
71	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucico	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
72		grosea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	loxiluxico	*calacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
73	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*
74	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	losillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	chastrici	*varna*
75	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	chostança	pangalla	lo sillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
76						lasuluticho	*?*	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
77	proslauiça	groxea	*zanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	lo sillucicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	chastrici	*varna*
78	proslauiça	groxea	*zanauarda*	gostança	panga[lla]	lo sillucico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	chastrici	*varna*
79	proslauiça	groxea	*zanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	lo sillucico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
80	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	lo silluacho		gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
81		groceo	zanauarda	costante	pangalay	loxiluxico	*caiatra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
82		grosea	zanauarda	costansa	pangala	loxilucico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
83		grosea	zana uarda	costanza	pangallai	loxilucico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castici	*varna*

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
84	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangala	losilucia	*challiacri*	gauarna	cartona	castrizi	*uarna*
85	proslauiza	grosea	*zanauarda*	costanza	pangalla	losilucia	*challiacri*	gauarna	cartona	castrizi	*uarna*
86	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilucia	*callatra*	gauarna	cartona	castrizi	*uarna*
87		grosseo	zanauarda	costanza	pangalla	lasulitico	calliacre	gauarne		catrici	*uarna*
88		groseo	zinauardi	costanza	pangalla	lasulitico	caliacre	gauarne		catrizi	*uarna*
89		groseo		costanza	pangallai	lasilucico	*calliacra*	cauarna	crauca	castrici	*uarha*
90		groxeo	*çanauarda*	costanca	pangalia	lasillucidia	chaliacri	gauarna		castrici	*varna*
91		grosea	anauara		pangalla		*caiacla*	cauarna			*varna*
92		groceca	*zanabarda*	costanca	*pamgalay*	loxilurcu	caiacra	*gamorna*	carbona	castrice	barma
93	proslauiça	groxea	çanauarda	gostança	pang	loxeillucico	calliacra		carbona	castric	varna
94		grocea	zanauarda	costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico	maura	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
95		groxeo	zinauarna	costanza	pangalia	lasiuico	calarna / carcora	*caliacra*	gauarna	castri	*uarrna*
96		grosea	zanauarda	costanza	pangala	laxilucico	caliacra	gauarna		ca[…]	*varna*
97		grosea	zinauarda	costanca	pangala	lasilutico	*caliacra*	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
98		groxea	zinauarda	costanca	pangala	laxilutico	caliacra	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
99		groxea	zanauarda	costansa	pamga[rai]	lacilucico	ca[…]cra	gauarna	carbona	[…]ici	*uarna*
100		groxeo	cinauarda	costança	pangalla	lasulutico	*chaliacra*	gauarna		catriçi	*varna*
101		groxea	zinauarda	costanca	pangala	lasilutico	caliacra	gauarna		catrici	*varma*
102		groseo	çinauarda	costança	pangala	lasulitico	*caliacra*	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
103	proslauiza	grosea	*zanavarda*	costanza	pangala	losiluzia	*chaliacra*	gauarna	cartona	castrici	*varma*
104	proslauça	groxca	*zunauarda*	costança	pangalla	lassilluzia	*calliacra*	cauarna	crauca	castrici	*uarna*
105		grosea	zanauada	costanza	pangala	losil[u]cico	*caliacra*	cauarna		ca[r]ici	*uarna*
106		groxa	zanauada	costãsa	pãgala	lacilutico	caiacra	gauarna		catrici	*varna*
107		grossea	zanauarda	costanca	pangalay	laxuluxico	*caiacra*	gauarna		castrisi	rosico
108	*licostoma*	groxea	zananarna	cost[…]ica	pangalea	laxeluca	licostoma	ganarna	costa	*caua laxura*	[…]zer
109	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costanza	pangalla	lo silluxicho	*caliacra*	[gauarna]	[carbona]	[castrici]	*varna*
110		grossea	*zanauarda*	costanca	pangulay	loxiluxico	*caiacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
111		groxea	canauarda	gostanza	pansala	lasilucicha	caiacara	gauarna		cattrizi	*varna*
112											
113	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	costança	pangalla	lasilucicho	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
114		groxea	çinauarda	costança	pangalla	laxubico	*calliacra*	cauarna		catrichi	*uarna*
115	proslauiza	grosea	*zanauarda*	costanza	pangalla	losilucia	*chaliacri*	gauarna	cartona	castrizi	*uarna*
116		groxea	çinauarda	costança	pangalla	lasullutico	*calliacra*	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
117	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uarna*
118		groxeo	çinauarda	costança	pangalla	lasulirtico	*caliacra*	gauarna		catrici	*uarna*
119			sanovarda	costa[…]	pangalia			cauarna	carbona	castrici	
120		giocxa	zenovarda	cost[a]nde	pangalay	laxiloxica	*ta[iac]ra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
121		grocea	zanauarda	costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico		gauarna	carbona	castrici	v
122	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uarna*
123		*grossea*	zanauarda					ganarna	tarlona	casteia	
124	prosauica	groxea	ianauarda	costanza		losilasico	caracla				
125	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	losillucicho			carbona	castrici	*varna*

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
126		grosea	zanauardia	costansa	pang[…]	loxilucico	*tayacea*		carbona	castrici	*uarna*
127		*grossea*	zanauarda	costança		lossilusico		*gauarna*	carbona	castrici	uarna
128		glocea	zenouarda	constanxa	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayacea*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
129		*grosca*	zanauardia	castanza	pangala	loxilocico	*caliacri*	cauarna	carbona	castrici	uarna
130	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	loseillucico	*calliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*uarna*
131		*grosco*	zanauardia	ostanza	pangnalla	laxilocico	*calliacri*		tarbona	castrisi	*uarna*
132											
133		grossea	zana varda	costansa	pangalay	loxilucio	*cagassa*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
134		grosea	pamgala	losilusico	*t[u]xoto*	gauarna	cabunar	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
135		grorca	zenauarda	costansa	pangalay	loxilucico	*caiacra*	cauarna	carbona	castria	*uarna*
136	proslauiza	grosea		gastanza	panganla	lasilucico		gauarma	carbona		*varrma*
137		*glocea*					*tayacea*				*barna*
138		grosea		costansa	pangalai	loxiluxico	*tayasea*	gauarma	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
139		*grosco*	zanauardia	castanza	pangnalla	loxilaco	*caliari*		carbona	castrici	*uarna*
140	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangala	losibisicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uarna*
141		[grossea]	zana [varda]	cost[ansa]	pangallai	laxil[ucio]	*cag[assa]*	ga[uarna]	carbona	cas[trisa]	*varna*
142		grossea	zana varda	costansa	pangallai	loxilucio	*cagassa*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
143	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangalla	losilucicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uarna*
144	proslauiza	grossea		costãza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
145	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	panganla	losilusilco	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castra	*uerna*
146	proslauiçça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	losillucicho	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castriçi	*uarna*
147	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	losillucico	*calliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
148	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbono	castri	*uerna*
149	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
150	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
151	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangala	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
152		*gorga*		cozomda	pamgally		*taxesta*	garnalla	carbonna		bama
153	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
154	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
155	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
156	proslauiza	grosea		costanza	pangala	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	uerna	castri
157	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangala	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
158											
159			*zenovarda*	castrimde	pemgallai	lloxiloxias	*taxatra*	gancena	carbona	castriçi	*barna*
160			zana [varda]	[costansa]	pangalai	loxilusio	caiascha	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
161				costemidre		lalixocob	*tazara*	garnana	carbona	catrecy	*rbom*
162		groca		gozomda	pangallai		caratea	garmalla		catuisi	barna
163	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
164	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
165	proslauiza	groxia	*zanauarda*	costanza	pagala	losilosicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrise	*verna*
166											
167	proslauiça	groxea	*çanauarda*	gostança	pangalla	locilicico	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*uarna*

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanţa	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
168	proslauiça	groçe[a]	*çanauarda*	costança	pancalia	llosiluçico	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castriçi	*varna*
169	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
170	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangala	losilusico	caiacla	gauarna	carbona	castri	uerna
171	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
172	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
173	proslauiça	groxea	*canauarda*	gostanca	pangalla	loscilucico	*caliacra*		carbona	castri	*uarna*
174		*grosea*	zenouarda	castimdi	pãgalai	laxiloxicos	*caxatra*	gauerna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
175		glocea	zenouarda	costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayacea*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
176						*lanzomini*	calalea				*uarna*
177	grosea	grosea	zianauarda	costanzia	pangalia	laxeuizio	caliachra		carbona	castry	*varna*
178	proslauiça	groxia	*zanauarda*	costança	pagala	losilosicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrice	*verna*
179		groxia	*zanavarda*	costanca	pangalia	losilocico	*chaliacra*	gauara		castrice	*verna*
180		glosea			pangalay	loxilux	*taiasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*varna*
181		glosea	zenouarda		pagalai	loscilucico	tayasea	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*varna*
182	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
183	lastracuta	guosca		caxatra	carbona	castraci	baina		carbona	castrici	*baina*
184	*proslauiza*	grosen		costanza	pangala	losilusico	*caliacra*	gauena	carcona	capri	uarna
185											
186	proslauiça	groçea	*çanabarda*	costança		siluçico	*caliacra*		carbona	castriçi	*barna*
187	proslauisa	groxia	zanouarda	costanza	pãgala	losilosicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrise	*verna*
188		groscha f.	zara valda	costansa	pangalia	loxilu[sio]	*caiascha*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
189		groscha f.	zara valda	costansa	pangalai	loxilusio	*caiascha*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
190		groscha f.	zara valda	costansa	pangalai	loxilusio	*caiascha*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
191		groscha f.	zara valda	costansa	pangalai	loxilusio	*caiascha*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
192		glosea	zenouarda		pangalay	loxiluxico	*taiasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*varna*
193		glosea	zenouarda		pangalai	loxi luxico	*tayasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisia	*barna*
194	proslauiça	groçea	*çanabarda*	costança	pangalia	losiluçicho	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castriçi	*barna*
195	proslauiça	groçea	*çanauarda*			siluçico	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castriçi	*uarna*
196	proslauiça	groxea	zanauarda	costansa	?	losilusicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrisona	*barna*
197		g: locea			pangalai	loxiluxico	*tajacria*		carbona	castrizi	*barna*
198		glosea	*zenouarda*		pangalia	loxiluxico	*taiasca*	ga[uarna]	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
199	proslaniza	grossia	zanauarda	costansa	pangala	silasicho	cauasca	gauarna	carbona	castrice	uerna
200		g: locea			pangalai	loxilusico	*taiaceia*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
201		g: doseo			uögali	lloxilosicos	*raxaira*		banexna	castorei	*garia*
202		*glocea*	zenouarda	costanza	pangala[y]	lexilaxicho	*mirisra / lainseia*	gauarcia	carbona	castrici	*borna*
203		grocea	*zarnuarda*	costansa	pangalay	loxi luxico	*calliaca*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*uarna*
204		glocea	zenouarda	constanza	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayacea*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
205									carbona	castrice	verna
206		g: loce			panga	loxilusico	*taiaceia*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
207	proslauisa	groxia	zanauarda	costanza	pagala	losilosicho	chaliacra	gauarna	carbona	castrise	verna
208	proslauiza	groxia	*zanauarda*	costanza	agala	lasilosicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrise	*verna*
209	proslaniza	grossia	zanauarda	costansa	pangala	silasicho	cauasca	gauarna	carbona	castrice	uerna

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
210	proslaniza	grossia	zanauarda	costansa	pangala	silasicho	cauasca	gauarna	carbona	castrice	uerna
211		groscha f.	zara varda	costansa	pangalai	losilusio	*caiascha*	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
212			zarabolda	costamsa		*nalixoa*		aquagrisa	culbena	costrisa	naena
213		grossea	zana uarda	costanco	pangalai	loxilucio	[gagarca]	gaurna	carbona	castrisa	varna
214	proslauisa	groxia	*zanauarda*	costanza	pagala	losilosicho	*chaliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrise	*verna*
215		grossea	zanouarda		pangalai	loxiluxia	*gauarna*	gauarna	carbona	castrissa	*barna*
216		g: detseo			uengalei	lloxilosiqo	*raxaira*		banexna	castocy	barna
217		g: locea		costansa	pangalai	loxi luxico	*taiaceia*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
218		g. doseo			uemgali	lloxilocicos	*raxaira*		banesna	costoci	*baua*
219		glosea	zenouarda		pangalai	loxiluxicho	*taiaseia*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
220		glocea	zenouarda	costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayaceya*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
221		glocea	zenouardo	costansa	pangala[y]	loxiluxico	*tayacoya*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
222	prosauica	grocea	*zanauarda*	costanza	pangalia	losiluciho	*caliacra*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
223		glocea	zenouarda	costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayaceya*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
224		grosea	zenouarda			loxi lo[icho]	caiacra			castrisa	varna
225		glocea	zenouarda		pangalay	loxiluxico	*layacea*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*varna*
226	prosauica	grocea	*zanauarda*	costanca	pangalia	losiluciho	*caliacra*	ganarna	carbona	castrici	*uarna*
227		grosea f.	zaraualda	costansa	pangalai	loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
228		glocea	zenouarda	costansa	pangalai	loxoluxico	*tayacoya*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*varna*
229		g: locea	zenouarda	costansa	pangalai	loxilusico	*taiaceia*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
230											*va[rna]*
231		grosea	zenouarda		pangallai	loxilusicos	*taiaseia*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
232		f. grosea	zaraualda	castansa	pangalai	losilusio	*cayasca*	gauarna	carbona	*varna*	castrica
233		grosyna	zaraualda	castansa	zaronasia	loxilusio		gauarna	carbona	*varna*	castrica
234		grasea f.	zaraualda	costunsa	pangalai	loxiuixio	*taiasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
235			zaraualda	costunsa	pangalai	loxinixio	*taiasea*		carbona	castrisi	*barna*
236			zarauald	costanza	pangalai	loxiluzo	tayaseo		carbona	castrisi	*uarna*
237		grosca flu'	zarauald	costanza	pagaleỹ	loxiluzo	*tayaseo*		carbono	castrizi	*uarna*
238		grosea f.	zaraualda	costansa	pangalai	loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
239						loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
240		grosca flu'	zara vald	costanza	pangalai	losiluzo	*tayaseo*		carbono	castrici	*varna*
241			zaraualda	constanza	sti[ni]gani	langolichi / losciniscio	*taiasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*uarna*
242			zaraualda	constanza	stinigani	longalichi / losciniscio	*taiasea*	gauorna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
243		grosca flu'	zera vald	costanza	pagalai	loxiluzo	*tayaseo*		carbono	castrici	*varna*
244					pagalai	loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*borna*
245		grosca flu'	zeraualda	costanza	pangalai	loxiluxio	*taiasea*		carbono	castuci	*uarna*
246		grosea		costansa	pangalay	loxiluxico	*tayasea*	ganarna	carbona	castrisa	*varna*
247		grosea f:	zaraualda	costansa	pangalai	loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
248					tanurca		*taiasca*		carbonar	castrisi	*barna*
249		groscafi	zaraualda	costansa		loxinixio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbonar	castrisi	*barna*
250	proslauiza	grossea		costāza	panganla	losilusicho	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
251	proslauiza	grossea		costāza	pangalla	losilusico	*caicla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uorna*

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
252	proslauiza	grossea		costāza	pangalla	losilusico	*caiacla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
253		*grosco*	zanauardia	castanza	pangnalay	loxilocico	*caliari*		carbona	castrici	*uarna*
254	*proslauiza*	grosen		costanza	pangala	*losilusico*	cagliacra	gauena	carbona	castro	*uarna*
255	*proslauiza*	*grosen*		gostanza	pangala	losilusico	*caliacra*	gauena	carbona	castri	*uarna*
256										auatani	*uarna*
257		*groscho*			pangarisi	lasilucicho		*uarna*	carboni	castrici	*cauarna*
258		*g: locia*			pangalai	loxiluxico	*tayaceya*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
259		groscha f.	zaraualda	costansa	pangalai	loxilusio	cagasa	gauarna	carbona	castrisa	*barna*
260		?	?	[co]stanca	pangallo	lassaluxio		gauarna			tama
261	proslauiza	grossea		costanza	pangalla	losilusico	*cagl[ia]cla*	gauarna	carbona	castri	*uerna*
262				costansa		loxinixio	gauarna	carbona	*taiasca*	costrisi	*barna*
263	[pro]slaniza			costanza			*caliagra*		caborna	castrise	
264				costansa	pandalai		gauarna	*taiasca*	carbonar	castrisi	*barca*
265		grosea f:	zaraualda	costansa	pangalai	loxinixio	*taiasea*	gauarna	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
266							*taiasea*		carbona		*barna*
267						?	*taiasea*	?	?	?	*barna*
268	lascranito	*r. groscho*	saranalla		pangulo	loxilassi	*gauarno*			castrica	vorma
269											
270		f: grosea	zaraurada	costansa	pangalai	loxinixico	*taiasea*	gauarua	carbona	castis[e]	*barna*
271	lascranita		zaravalda	constantia	pangallay	lixitussi			carboma	castrica	
272			zarauarda		panga	loxinico	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castise / castitu	*barna*
273											
274					pangalai	loxinico				castico	
275					pangalai	loxinixio	gauarna	*taiasca*	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
276	proslaniza		zanauarda		pangalaý		*taiasa*				
277				costansa		lox	*ta*		carbo	castris	*barna*
278		fiume grosca	zaraualda	contanza	pangalai	[…]silusio	*carassa*		carbona	castrissa	*varna*
279	*plostaniza*				pangla				atarua		*varna*
280	lastranita	*r: groscha*	zaraualda	constantia	pangalay	suxilussia		*gauarno*	castrica	carbona	*uarna*
281		f. grosea	caraualda	costama	pangarai	lasinitio	*taiasca*	gaualna	carbona	castrici	*varua*
282		grosea	*zanauarda*	r. danubio	r. danubio			lemano			*varna*
283		groscha f.		costansa	pangalai	lo silisio		gauarna	carbona	castisa	*uarna*
284				costansa		loxinixio	gauarna	*taiasca*	carbona	castrisi	*barna*
285											
286											
287		f. grosea		costanza	pangarai	lascinitio	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona	castrici	*barna*
288	lastranita	*r: groscha*	zaraualda	constaca	pangalay	luxilusra		*gauarno*	castrica	carbona	*uorna*
289	lastranita	*r: groscha*	zaraualda	constantia	pangalay	luxilussio		*gauarno*	castrico	carbona	*uorna*
290						losinico	*taiasca*	gauarna		castrisi	*barna*
291				costansa	pangalai		gauarna	*taiasca*	carbonar	castrisi	*barna*
292				saline			taiasca				*barna*
293				costansa		lengoti[…]	*taiasca*	gauarna	carbona		*barna*

No	Kituk Island	Sinoe Lake	Midia Cape	Constanța	Mangalia	Šabla Cape	Kaliakra Cape	Kavarna	Balčik	Kranevo	Varna
294	lastranitta	*gloseio*		constantia	pancalari	plages		gauarna	castellica	carbonna	*varilla*
295	proschaniza	grosca		costanza	pangala	losilusico	caiacla	gauarna		castri	verna
296			*ia costanza*	costanza		langolici	*taicso*				
297		glocea	zenouardo	costanza	pangalai	loxiluxico	tayaceya	gauarna	carbona	castrizi	barna
298			zaravulda	constanza	stinigani	longolichi / lo sciniscio	taiasea	gauorna	carbona	castrisi	barna
299	preslauica	grossia	zenouarda	costanza	pangala	silarico	cauasca	gauarna		castrizo	varna

Kituk Island

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 23 spelling variants. Including: proslauiza 38, proslauiça 29, grossea 5, proslaniza 5, lastranita 3, prosauica 3, proslauisa 3, grosea 2, grossida 1, lascranita 1, lascranito 1, lastracuta 1, lastranitta 1, licostoma 1, pllotuxi 1, plostaniza 1, plotussi 1, preslauica 1, proschaniza 1, proslauça 1, proslauica 1, proslauiçça 1, proslauissa 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «grossea» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «proslauiza» for the first time in this study found by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 (1408?), Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «proslauiça» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «proschaniza» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 104 portolan charts from total 299 (34,8%). The index of variation 22,1%. The index of use 36,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated island between the large internal bay and the southernmost branch of the Danube Delta. On the modern charts this is area north of Midia Cape. Here is Kituk Island. The largest lake on the Romanian coast are in the group Sinoe Lake – Razelm Lake. In the distant past in their place was a gulf of sea (Halmiris), which was infused with a few branches of the Danube. The main branches of the Danube sediments gradually formed a braids that separates lakes. The origin of these lakes mixed - estuary and lagoon. From the sea water in them gets through Portita canal, located to the north of Kituk Island, and Boaz canal, located to the south of it. [108] Perhaps it is mentioned Anna Comnena (1083-1153) «large town Pristhlava». (Anna Comnena: The Alexiad: Book VII, III) [29, c.209]

Sinoe Lake

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 53 spelling variants. Including: grosea 47, grossea 47, groxea 35, glocea 11, groxeo 11, groscha f. 7, groxia 7, glosea 6, grocea 5, f. grosea 4, g. locea 4, groçea 4, grosca flu' 4, grosea f. 4, grossia 4, grosco 3, grosen 3, groseo 3, r. groscha 3, g. doseo 2, grosa 2, grosca 2, grossida 2, groxca 2, groxco 2, corauna 1, croxea 1, fiume grosca 1, g. detseo 1, g. loce 1, g. locia 1, gessoa 1, giocxa 1, gloseio 1, gorga 1, gossom 1, grasea f. 1, gro[…] 1, groca 1, groceca 1, groceo 1, groico 1, grorca 1, grosca fi 1, groscho 1, grosida 1, grosseo 1, grosseto 1, grosyna 1, groxa 1, guosca 1, lagrosea 1, r. groscho 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «grosseto» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «grosea» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «grossea» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «grosca» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 253 portolan charts from total 299 (84,6%). The index of variation 20,9%. The index of use 18,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the southernmost part of the Danube Delta. On the modern charts, most likely, this place is located in the liman Sinoe Lake. On the chart by the southern part of Russia 1699 (See Fig. 15.3) In this area there is a settlement Карахарман (Karaharman), depicted on the charts sometimes as Kara-

Kerman. According to Evliya Çelebi, who visited this place in 1652, when there was a Genoese castle, captured and destroyed by Bayezid I. In the 1620s to protect «of these neighborhoods from attack willful Cossacks» kapudan Pasha Rajab Pasha had to build a new castle. He was «beautiful», stone, quadrangular, rose on the green plain, on the seafront. According to Evliya Çelebi, in the old days in Karaharman was a great port, swamp then various waste, but in winter, all vessels found shelter in the arm of the Danube. «This Branch, which flows near Karaharman, - this is one of the branches of the Danube, at the very least of all. From here you can think that at a time when it was ruled faithless, this is channel was excavated people». Evliya speaks several times about the location of the castle at the mouth of the Danube branch. [77] Kara - Turkish «black», harman - Persian «threshing, threshing floor, barnyard»; kerman - Turkish «castle, fortress». The word itself «grossea», as and «grosida» (See Bakal's'ka Beak, Part 20) – within the meaning of the Greek name «tongue», «foreland». [123, c.173] Perhaps in those days there was a foreland.

Fig.15.3. Fragment of the map of sought Rossia (carte de l'Ukraine). Bruce J., Mengden U., 1699, Amsterdam: Thessing, Johann. Kept: France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-2987 (3050) (From Collection d'Anville)

Midia Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 47 spelling variants. Including: zanauarda 70, çanauarda 24, zenouarda 18, zaraualda 16, çinauarda 7, zinauarda 7, zanavarda 6, zanauardia 5, zaravalda 5, zunauarda 5, çanabarda 2, canauarda 2, zanauada 2, zanouarda 2, zarauald 2, zarauarda

2, zenouardo 2, zenovarda 2, zimauarda 2, zinauarna 2, anauara 1, caraualda 1, cinauarda 1, ia costanza 1, ianauarda 1, sanovarda 1, saranalla 1, tuxoto 1, zanabarda 1, zananarna 1, zanar 1, zanauar 1, zanauara 1, zarabolda 1, zaravald 1, zaravarda 1, zaravulda 1, zarnuarda 1, zenauarda 1, zeraualda 1, zeravald 1, zianauarda 1, zina 1, zinauarda / marama 1, zinauardi 1, zinestra 1, zuouauarda 1, ? 2.
Sometimes the place name is highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «zanauarda» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «zanauarda» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «çanauarda» for the first time in this study found by Mecia de Villadestes, XV c. (1423), Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «ia costanza» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 212 portolan charts from total 299 (70,9%). The index of variation 22,2%. The index of use 33,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts this cape correspond to the Cape Midia Cape. [142] Here and now, in the Cape, the port Midia - auxiliary port port Constanța. In the area of Cape now known ruins of the Roman-Byzantine period, perhaps this was a port city «zanauarda» on the charts.

Constanța
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 44 spelling variants. Including: costanza 90, costansa 47, costança 29, costanca 17, gostança 11, costãza 5, constantia 4, constanza 4, castanza 3, castansa 2, costanzia 2, costunsa 2, gostanza 2, castimdi 1, castrimde 1, caxatra 1, chostança 1, constaca 1, constanxa 1, contanza 1, contãtia 1, cost[…] 1, cost[…]ica 1, costã 1, costa[…] 1, costama 1, costamsa 1, costancia 1, costanco 1, costande 1, costanna 1, costanssa 1, costante 1, costãsa 1, costemidre 1, cozomda 1, gastanza 1, gauarna 1, gostanca 1, gozomda 1, ostanza 1, porto costanza 1, r. danubio 1, saline 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «costanza» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «costanza» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «costansa» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «costanza» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 251 portolan charts from total 299 (83,9%). The index of variation 17,5%. The index of use 35,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay with two bold dots. On the modern charts this bay corresponds bay between Cape Capul Singol and Capul Constanta, where the modern city Constanța. [142] At the site of the city of Constanta was Tomí - ancient Greek trading colony on the Black Sea, founded around 500 BC The name is probably derived from the Greek Τόμη - cut, cross section. In 8 AD here was exiled by Augustus poet Ovid, who died here eight years later. In Constanţa on Ovid Square (Piaţa Ovidiu) now there is a monument to the poet. In 29 AD the area was occupied by the Romans. Later, the city was renamed in Tomis Costantiana honor of Constantia, half-sister of Constantine the Great (274-337). In 681 of these lands became part of the Bulgarian Kingdom. For the first time under the name «Κωνστάντια» («Constantia»)

the city is mentioned in 950. Since 1419 in the Ottoman Empire. In 1878, following the Congress of Berlin, Constanţa and the rest of Northern Dobruja was transferred to the Ottoman Empire Romania. In Constanţa remains of Hellenistic and Roman buildings (including commercial buildings II-III c. with a mosaic on the floor), a Byzantine basilica V-VI c., of the fortress V-VI c.

Analyzing further toponyms should consider guidance Arrian: «From here to Istra 500 stadia. From here to the city of Tomis 300 stadia, and from the city of Tomis to the city of Callatia more 300; there is anchorage for ships. From here to the harbor Carians 180; and the land that lies around the harbor, called Caria. From harbor Carians to Tetriciada 120 stadia; thence to a deserted area Bizona 60 stadia. From Bizona to Dionysopolis 80 stadia; from here to Odessos - 200; there is anchorage for ships» (§ 35).

Mangalia

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 51 spelling variants. Including: pangalla 67, pangala 43, pangalai 34, pangalay 31, pangalia 15, pangallai 6, pangallia 6, pagala 4, pagalai 3, panganla 3, pangnalla 3, stinigani 3, pãgala 2, pamgala 2, panga 2, pangali 2, pangarai 2, pansala 2, agala 1, capo pãgualia 1, carbona 1, pa[…] 1, pãgalai 1, pagaleỹ 1, pãgalla 1, pamgalay 1, pamgally 1, pamgarai 1, pancalari 1, pancalia 1, pandalai 1, pang 1, pang[…] 1, pangalaý 1, pangalea 1, pangallay 1, pangallo 1, pangarisi 1, pangla 1, pangnalay 1, pangulay 1, pangulo 1, panigala 1, pemgallai 1, porto pangalia 1, r. danubio 1, tanurca 1, uemgali 1, uengalei 1, uögali 1, zaronasia 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «pangalia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pangalla» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «pangala» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «pangala» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 264 portolan charts from total 299 (88,3%). The index of variation 19,3%. The index of use 25,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the bay. In Arrian says: «from the city of Tomis to the city of Callatia more 300 (47 km); there is anchorage for ships». On the modern charts, this distance corresponds to the distance between Constanţa and Mangalia. Mangalia - city in Romania, on the shores of the Black Sea in the County Constanţa. Port city and seaside resort. Mangalia is the oldest inhabited city in Romania. Historical city name: Callatis, Pangalia, Panglicara, Tomisovara. The first known who settled here were Thracians founded a settlement known as Acervatis or Cerbatis. Then came the Greeks and founded a colony Callatis, in IV c. BC, during the reign of the Macedonian king Amyntas III, the city was named in memory of the river Cales, which flows into the lands of the metropolis Heracleea. Port and half of the ancient city now covered with water. The city was well fortified and developed as a trading center and port associated with both the locals and other Hellenistic cities of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea. In 72 BC, was incorporated into the Roman Empire. Subjected to frequent raids by Goths, Avars, Slavs and other. At the end of VI c. the city became a minor port for export of wheat. During the migration of peoples the

area was inhabited by Slavs-Bulgarians. The city was destroyed by nomadic peoples in the VIII, and IX c. and was just a fishing village. It was partially rebuilt in XI c. under Byzantine rule, but destroyed again in 1225, this time the Tatars burned. From IX c. known by the Turkish name Pangalia, Romanian - Tomisovara and Greek - Panglicara.

Šabla Cape (Lake Shabla)

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 127 spelling variants. Including: loxiluxico 27, losilusico 16, losilusicho 14, loxinixio 11, losillucico 10, losillucicho 8, loxilusio 7, lasilucicho 5, lasilucico 5, losilosicho 5, lassilucicho 4, laxelluzo 4, laxeluzo 4, laxilutico 4, losilucia 4, loxilucico 4, lasulitico 3, losilucicho 3, losilucico 3, loxilucio 3, loxilusico 3, loxiluzo 3, silasicho 3, lacilucico 2, lasilusico 2, lasilutico 2, lasiluxico 2, lasiuico 2, loscilucico 2, losilusio 2, loxilocico 2, loxinico 2, siluçico 2, […]silusio 1, […]zo 1, castraci 1, lacilutico 1, lacituço 1, lalixocob 1, langolichi / losciniscio 1, langolici 1, lanzomini 1, lascinitio 1, lasilinzico 1, lasilitico 1, lasillucidia 1, lasillucio 1, lasilosicho 1, lasilosico 1, lasilucicha 1, lasilusicho 1, lasilussico 1, lasinitio 1, lasitico 1, lasolicico 1, lassaluxio 1, lassillucicho 1, lassillucico 1, lassillucio 1, lassilluçio 1, lassilluzia 1, lassiluzio 1, lasulirtico 1, lasullutico 1, lasuluticho 1, lasulutico 1, laxeluca 1, laxeuizio 1, laxiil[…] 1, laxil[…] 1, laxillu[…] 1, laxilocico 1, laxiloxica 1, laxiloxicos 1, laxilucicho 1, laxilucico 1, laxilucio 1, laxubico 1, laxulucico 1, laxulutico 1, laxuluxico 1, lengoti[…] 1, lexilaxicho 1, lixitussi 1, llosiluçico 1, lloxilocicos 1, lloxilosicos 1, lloxilosiqo 1, lloxiloxias 1, locilicico 1, locsilitico 1, longalichi / losciniscio 1, longolichi / losciniscio 1, loseillucico 1, losibisicho 1, losilasico 1, losilisio 1, losilluacho 1, losilluxicho 1, losilocico 1, losiluçicho 1, losilusilco 1, losiluzia 1, losiluzo 1, losinico 1, lossilusico 1, lox 1, loxeillucico 1, loxilaco 1, loxilassi 1, loxiloicho 1, loxilurcu 1, loxilusicos 1, loxilux 1, loxiluxia 1, loxiluxicho 1, loxiluxio 1, loxinixico 1, loxiuixio 1, loxoluxico 1, luxilusra 1, luxilussio 1, nalixoa 1, plages 1, sibucicho 1, silarico 1, suxilussia 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «laxeluzo» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «loxiluxico» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439 (1449?), Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Mateo Prunes, 1586, Majorca. In the form of «losilusico» for the first time in this study found on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «langolici» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 269 portolan charts from total 299 (90,0%). The index of variation 47,2%. The index of use 10,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to Šabla Cape. In Arrian says: «From (Callatis (modern Mangalia)) to the harbor Carians 180 stadia; and the land that lies around the harbor, called Caria». On the modern charts, this distance corresponds to the distance between Mangalia and Shabla. Šabla Cape is located 66 km north of Varna, near the border with Romania. In the past, at this place was an ancient Thracian settlement, then - a Greek colony Karon Limen (Port diamonds), and still later near Šabla Cape was built by the Roman city Karia with a port. In the early Byzantine period (VI-V c. BC) it was an important transit port. Later, the city was in decline, and there was only a fishing village. In the days of the Ottoman Empire, it was called Karamanly. Toponym «laxeluzo» (presumably lat. Lake Ouzi, the present-day. Lake Shabla) reminds mentioned Anna Comnena lake of Ozolimne or Ouzolimne. «As the Comans would not accept their refusal, a violent

struggle took place between them and the Scythians were thoroughly beaten, and only escaped with difficulty to the town called Ozolimne. And there they stayed for some time, hemmed in by the Comans and not daring to cross the lake. This lake which we now call «Ozolimne» is the largest in diameter and circumference of all the lakes ever mentioned by geographers and yields to none for size. It lies beyond the Hundred Hills and is fed by very large and beautiful rivers; on its southern half it can carry a number of large merchant-vessels which proves how deep the lake must be in that part. It is called «Ozolimne» not because it emits any bad or offensive effluvia, but because a Hunnish, army once lodged near it (this name «Huns» (Ounni) was converted into «Ouzi» in the local patois) and made their camp on its banks, and thus the lake was called Ouzolimne, with the vowel «u» added». (Anna Comnena: The Alexiad: Book VII, V) [29, c.213-214] Ouzi (in Russian sources торки) moved in the middle XI c. Moved from the Caspian steppes and reached the Lower Danube, and a little later Thessaloniki. Ouzi served in the Byzantine army. Protected area, called «Lake Shabla», located in the North-Eastern Bulgaria, 5 km from the town of Shabla and 18 km from the border Bulgaria with Romania.

On unsigned the portolan charts from atlas «Pinelli–Walcknaer» XlV c. (1384-1410) in this area indicated two toponyms «lasilluo» and «calaura». On the chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning XV c. in this area indicated two toponyms «lasuncu» and «calarna». On the charts by Crescentio Bartolomeo, 1596 in this area indicated two toponyms «langolichi» and another version «longalichi» and «losciniscio» on both charts.

Kaliakra Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 68 spelling variants. Including: caliacra 34, caiacra 30, caiacla 28, chaliacra 23, taiasca 19, calliacra 17, taiasea 12, caiascha 6, tayacea 5, caiacara 4, cauasca 4, taiaceia 4, tayaceya 4, tayasea 4, tayaseo 4, cagassa 3, raxaira 3, calacra 2, calarna / carcora / caliacra 2, caliari 2, chaliacri 2, challiacri 2, taiaseia 2, tayacoya 2, baina 1, ca[…]cra 1, cabunar 1, cagacara 1, cagasa 1, cagliacla 1, cagliacra 1, caiatra 1, caicla 1, calalea 1, caliachra 1, caliacram 1, caliacre 1, caliacri 1, caliacrra 1, caliagra 1, caliatra 1, caliocra 1, callatra 1, calliaca 1, calliacre 1, calliacri 1, calliagra 1, caracla 1, carassa 1, caratea 1, cauacara 1, caxatra 1, cayasca 1, gagarca 1, galiacra 1, gauarna 1, layacea 1, licostoma 1, maura 1, mirisra / lainseia 1, ta 1, taiacra 1, taiasa 1, taicso 1, tajacria 1, taxatra 1, taxesta 1, tazara 1, ? 4.

Very often, the place-name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «caliacra» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «caliacra» for the last time found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. In the form of «caiacra» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «taicso» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 266 portolan charts from total 299 (89,0%). The index of variation 25,6%. The index of use 12,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large cape. On the modern charts it corresponds Kaliakra Cape. In Arrian says: «From harbor Carians to Tetriciada 120 stadia (19 km)». On the modern charts, this distance corresponds to the distance

between Shabla and Kaliakra Cape. Kaliakra Cape (*Gr*. Καλη Ακρη, *Bulg*. Калиакра, *Tur*. Celigra Burun, *It*. Capo Calacria, *Rom*. Caliacra) located in Bulgaria, 12 km east of Kavarna and 60 km north-east from the city of Varna. Name from the Greek literally means «beautiful cape». This is the longest cape of the Bulgarian coast, the southern tip of his acts in the sea at 2 km, there has historically been known fortress, which was mentioned more Phoenicians. Here to build a fortress from IV c. BC, then they rebuilt many times the Romans and the Byzantines. Since 15 AD is a part of the Roman Empire. Since the middle of IV c. in the Byzantine Empire. Created in the second half of the XVII c. Bulgarian state often conflict with Byzantium, so Kaliakra repeatedly changed political affiliation. As a result, in of X-XII c. castle and town were in decline. Since the second half of the XIV c. Kaliakra again rises in economic and political terms, especially coming from 1336 to 1385 it was the capital of the ruler despot Dobrotitsa Dobrudja and port for foreign trade, mainly from Venice and Genoa, where export wheat and other agricultural products. In XIV c. Bulgarian nobles built a powerful fortress Klaserka, the ruins of which can still be seen today. At the end of XIV and the beginning of the XV c. the cape was captured by the army of the Sultan, and is included in the Ottoman Empire. In the area of Kaliakra discovered more than 48 Thracian tomb 28 ancient and medieval settlements, 4 necropolis and more than 300 settlements in the rocky caves. The Thracians called the fortress Tirizis (Titizis, Tirissa, Tiristis) [100, c.275], Romans - «Acre», Byzantines - «Acres Kastellum» and the medieval castle got its present name – «Kaliakra».

Kavarna

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 27 spelling variants. Including: gauarna 184, cauarna 15, ganarna 5, gauarno 4, gauena 3, gauarma 2, gauarne 2, gauorna 2, guauarna 2, […]uarna 1, aquagrisa 1, caruarna 1, chauaina 1, gamorna 1, gancena 1, garmalla 1, garnalla 1, garnana 1, gaualna 1, gauana 1, gauara 1, gauarcia 1, gauarua 1, gauerna 1, gaurna 1, gnauarna 1, lemano 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «gauarna» on the chart Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «gauarna» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «cauarna» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «gauarna» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 238 portolan charts from total 299 (79,6%). The index of variation 11,3%. The index of use 77,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay near the turn of the coast from the east to the south. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to Kavarna Gulf, on the shore of which is the town Kavarna. In Arrian described distance from Tetrisiada (present-day. Kaliakra Cape) to Bizona - 60 stadia (9,5 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Kaliakra Cape to Kavarna. Kavarna - a city on the coast of The Black Sea, 64 km from Varna. Kavarna Gulf, the fertile land and rich sources attracted people here in ancient times. People have lived these places before the III millennium BC, about what there is considerable evidence. The city was founded in V c. BC ancient Greek colonists from Mesembria (modern Nesebar), who settled on the plateau Chirakman in the colony Byzone. During III and II c. BC, the city played an

important role of mediator between the local Thracian settlements and the Greeks. During the second half of I c. BC the city was almost completely destroyed by the strongest earthquake when the protruding part of the peninsula, along with part of the city collapsed and went to the bottom of the sea. In the Roman period the city was rebuilt under the same name, was rebuilt and became a strong fortress - Karvuna, and again was destroyed in the VII c., after the invasion of Tatar tribes. Again, Slavs and Bulgars was founded a new settlement, which came into First Bulgarian Empire. In the late Middle Ages, the settlement grew and XIV c. became part of the Duchy of Karvuna, which de facto separated from the Second Bulgarian Kingdom. In 1397 the Turks practically destroyed the city. The current name of the city in written sources first mentioned in the beginning of the XV c., on charts from 1325-30. During Ottoman rule Kavarna was completely destroyed. In XVII c. residents of once again rebuilt it. At Cape Chirakman 3 km south of Kavarna and are now visible part of the fortress wall, built in IV c.

Balčik

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 21 spelling variants. Including: carbona 180, crauca 6, carbono 5, cartona 5, carbonar 4, banexna 2, […]bona 1, atarua 1, banesna 1, caborna 1, carbo 1, carboma 1, carboni 1, carbonna 1, carcona 1, castellica 1, costa 1, crauaca 1, culbena 1, tarbona 1, tarlona 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «carbona» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «carbona» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «crauca» for the first time in this study found by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (Лондон). The last time the place-name in the form of «carbonna» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total set of 218 portolan charts from total 299 (72,9%). The index of variation 9,6%. The index of use 82,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the bay near the turn of the coast from the east to the south, as well as previous placename (See Kavarna). However, on the charts, which are both toponyms, this bay is located south. On the modern charts this bay corresponds the bay, where the city Balčik. In Arrian specified distance from a deserted place Byzone (modern Kavarna) to Dionysopol 80 stadia (13 km), which corresponds to the distance on modern maps between Kavarna and Balčik. In VI c. BC Greeks founded here the colony Crunoi (later called Dionysopolis). Before the advent of the Greeks in these places were settlements Chalcolithic (4-3-th millennium BC) and the Thracian (1st millennium BC). During the First Bulgarian Empire (VII c.) Crunoi (Krounoi) is renamed Karvuna. The city is becoming a strategically important administrative center of the territory of Karvunska Hora. In XIV c. Karvuna became part of the Duchy of Dobrudja. Then the city came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. That's when the city changed its name to Balčik. It is believed that the name Balčik comes from Gagauz words, meaning «small town», in contrast of located near of Varna - «large city».

Kranevo

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 52 spelling variants. Including: castrici 58, castri 40, castrisi 37, catrici 29, castrisa 13, castici 9, castrice 7, castriçi 7, castrizi 7, castrica 6, castrise 6, catrizi 4, chustrici 4, […]ici 2, ca[…] 2, castrissa 2, catrissi 2, [...]ro 1, auatani 1, cama 1, capri 1, carici 1, casteia 1, castellica 1, castico 1, castisa 1, castise 1, castise / castitu 1, castocy 1, castorei 1, castra 1, castria 1, castric 1, castrico 1, castris 1, castrisia 1, castrisona 1, castrizo 1, castro 1, castry 1, castuci 1, catarim 1, catrecy 1, catrichi 1, catriçi 1, cattrizi 1, catuisi 1, caua laxura 1, citrici 1, costoci 1, costrisa 1, costrisi 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «castrici» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «castrici» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «castri» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria). The last time the place-name in the form of «castri» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 272 portolan charts from total 299 (91,0%). The index of variation 19,1%. The index of use 21,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to the Cape Ekrene. Near the cape is the small village Kranevo. The small village is located in a protected bay, 25 km north of the city Varna. The village was founded, probably the ancient Thracians, and thereafter was part of the Roman, Bulgarian and Ottoman empires, and her name during the Ottoman rule was Ekrene. Here, on the southern plateau above the village, the ruins of the Roman citadel Catrizi / Castrici, used for protection from assaults and during the Middle Ages.

Varna

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 29 spelling variants. Including: varna 99, uarna 68, barna 52, uerna 24, verna 9, uorna 3, borna 2, varma 2, […]zer 1, auarna 1, baina 1, bama 1, barca 1, barma 1, baua 1, garia 1, gauarna 1, naena 1, porto uar 1, rbom 1, tama 1, uarha 1, uarrna 1, v 1, varilla 1, varrma 1, varua 1, verne 1, vorma 1, ? 1.

Practically on all charts placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «varna» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «varna» for the last time in this form in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «uarna» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «verna» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 281 portolan charts from total 299 (94,0%). The index of variation 10,3%. The index of use 35,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay with the mouth of the river. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to the Varna Bay, which is located on the shore of the town Varna. [141] By Arrian says: «From (Dionysopolis) to Odessos - 200 stadia; there is anchorage for ships». This means that the distance from Dionysopolis (present-day Balčik) to Odessos (present-day. Varna) is 200 stadia (31,6 km), which corresponds to the distance from Varna to Balčik on modern maps. Varna history goes

far back centuries. It is home to more prehistoric people, as evidenced by the remains of Paleolithic and Neolithic. In the Varna necropolis found the oldest gold in the world, dating back to the 4th millennium BC. In the Stone and Copper Age on the territory of Varna, there were several archaeological cultures, including received the same name culture Varna, the era of the Copper Age. The first known settlements Odessos, founded here in 585 BC, belonged to the Greeks. The first time name Odessos mentioned by Strabo and Scymnus of Chios wrote that the city founded by the Greeks of Miletus in 572 BC, that is, when at Midia ruled Astyages. Odessos was one of the largest colonies on the coast and located in the old part of modern Varna. Due to its favorable location, the city soon became a trading center, and politically it was a typical city policy. In III c. BC the city was dependent on Macedonia, and later by the Roman Empire. In the days of Roman rule Odessos became one of the most important commercial centers of the empire. When Byzantine rule in the city began the active construction of churches and monasteries. The remains of Roman baths II c. There is an assumption that in the era of Emperor Tiberius (14-27), while the city was called Tiberiopolis. And at the Empress Irene, end of VIII c. wore her name - Irinopolis. Theophanes the Confessor at the V c. called city Odissospolis, and other authors and Ullyssopolis. It is believed that the name has Carians origin and means «city on the water». Confirmation of this hypothesis is discovered many years ago pile dwellings of Varna lake. After the VI c. in historical documents the name Odessos is almost never. A first mention of Varna is found in the chronicles of the occurrence of Asparuh and his men, «... approached the so-called Varna near Odessos...», and settlement of these area of proto-Bulgarians. By this time, is the first mention and recognition in the Byzantine chronicles the name of Varna. Varna belonged to the Byzantine Empire until 1202, when as a result of the siege, which lasted several days, tsar Kaloyan captured the city. Only at the end of XIII c., When Ivan Asen II established lasting relationship with Venice and Genoa, Varna returned still significant commercial center and a major of the grain port in Bulgaria. In 1386 Varna was taken over by Ivanko (despot), the son of Dobrotitsa, and became its capital. He managed to mend relations with The Second Bulgarian Empire, and to conclude a peace and trade treaty with the Genoese. These precautions were timely, because saved the city from sent by Sultan Murad troops. But the despot is no longer felt confident and after 1388 moved his capital to Kaliakra. In 1391 Varna was conquered by the Ottoman army, turned the Varna, due to its favorable military-strategic situation in the coastal fortress. In 1393 Varna captured Sultan Bayezid I. In the beginning of the next century, one of his three sons - Suleiman - ceded the coast to Byzantium. In 1411, the second son - Musa - Suleiman broke and took Varna. But soon he had to give up the city to his brother Mohammed, who in turn gave it to Immanuel Paleologue in recognition of the fact that he kept neutral during the struggle between brothers. In 1444 over Varna and Bulgaria to finally establish Turkish domination. Prosperous before Varna has become a typical Eastern Settlement. Trade and cultural ties with Europe practically broke off. Information about the life of Varna in the next four centuries remained little - mainly, it notes traders and travelers. Some recovery occurred after the sultan allowed Western ships to export grain from Varna. The town was mentioned more often, usually in connection with importation and exportation of goods through the port. In 1656, Varna visits Turkish historian and traveler Evliya Celebi. At that time in Varna was «a total of four thousand one-story and two-story stone houses covered with red tiles. Seven blocks Muslim and five Greek, Jewish and Armenian ... Port trade was concentrated in the hands of the Greeks, Arabs and Adzhemov ... very quickened Port: thousands of carts

come and go; annually fifteen hundred ships import and export of all seas....». [77] Of the several versions, are offered at the etymology of the most compelling associate the name with the Bulgarian word «var» - «mineral spring». Varna name first appears in the IV c. and has, no doubt, of Slavic origin. The next to the chronicler does not explain what exactly is this title: some areas, settlements or river. Theophane writes that in 774 Emperor Constantine V went to sea in a campaign against the Bulgarians, but when reached the Varna, got scared and went back. Some researchers believe that Varna was called the river. On the other hand, in 765 Nicephorus reports that kaphan of Khan Umar was murdered by his servants in Varna. This murder could not have happened in the old Odessos, because it was a Byzantine possession. Perhaps, Varna called village near the lake Devnenskoe. It is believed that it was a Thracian settlement called Varnas, which was located on the shore of the lake, where still find a lot of archaeological materials. It is believed that the village was called Varna nearby Odessos, which subsequently inherited this name means «city on the water», «water town». And this, in its turn - the literal translation of the name Odessos. And there is no consensus about the origin and meaning of the word «Varna». There is speculation that it may have Slavonic origin and mean «crow», «raven», «black». For comparison, the related Slavic words derived from Proto-Slavic uarna, «crow» - vrana, wrona, crow. Then we can assume that the lake Devnenskoe and Provadia river called the Black lake and The Black river, and got its name from the village from them. But the lack of Slavic settlements in the area lakes to form the Bulgarian state gives reason to look in the title Varnas Thracian roots.

On the chart by Velho Bartolomeo, 1560 indicated in the area toponym «baina», the same place-name indicated in the area Kaliakra Cape.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 15

proslauiza (**Kituk Island**), grosea (**Sinoe Lake**), *zanauarda* (**Midia Cape**), costanza (**Constanța**), pangalla (**Mangalia**), loxiluxico (**Šabla Cape**), *caliacra* (**Kaliakra Cape**), gauarna (**Kavarna**), carbona (**Balčik**), castrici (**Kranevo**), *varna* (**Varna**).

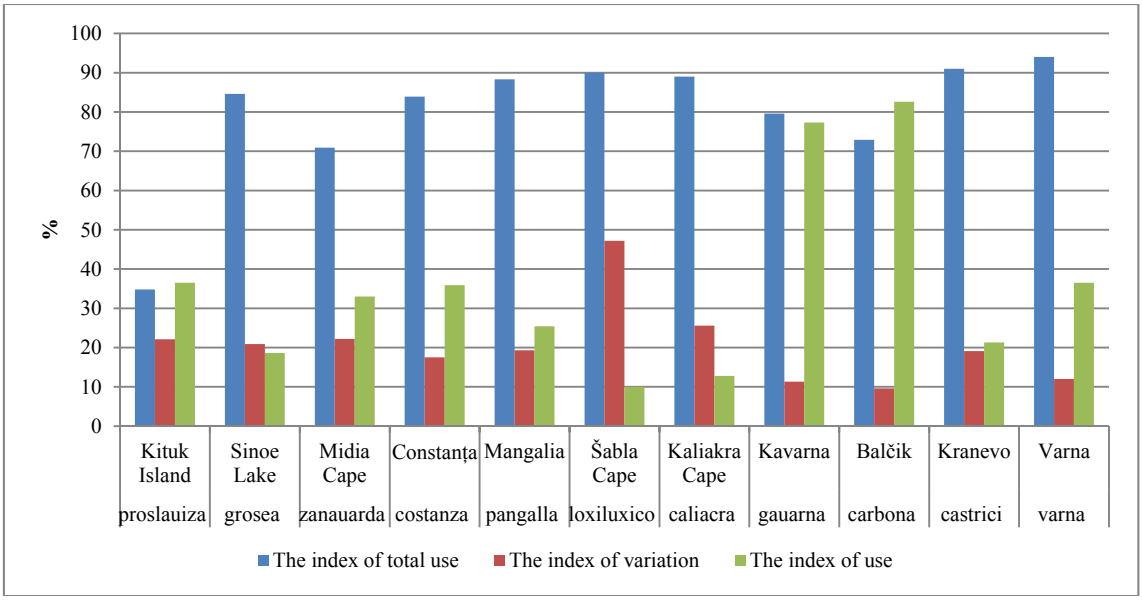

Fig.15.4. Chart of coefficients of Part 15.

Part 16. From Asparuhovo to Sozopol

Fig. 16.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Grazioso Benincasa, 1467, Roma

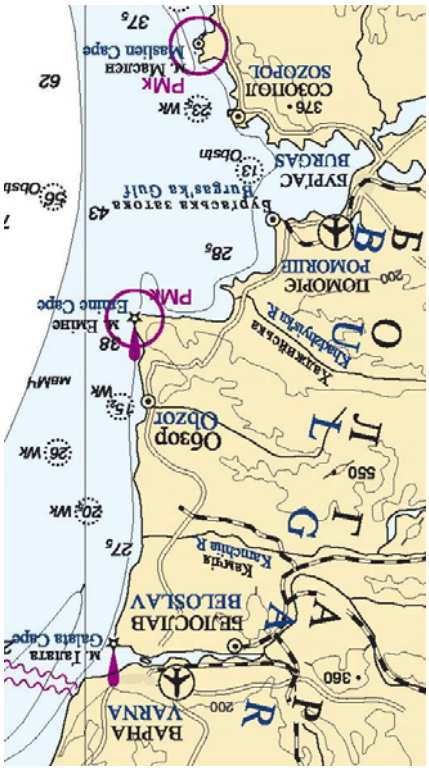

Fig. 16.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №16

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
1		galata			arminio	mezembre	asillo			
2										
3		galato		leza / cecriza	cauo de lemano	*mesenbre*	laxelo		scafida	*cisopoli*
4		galato		[…]uiza	[…]emano	*mesenber*	[…]lo		[…]ida	*cisopoli*
5	gallato	mauro / cecriza	mauro	lauiza	cauo d' lemano	*messenber*	axello	poro	scaffida	*cissopoli*
6		galato / cecriza	mauro	lauiza	cauo d'lemano	*mesenber*	axello	poro	scafida	*cixopoli*
7	rosso	gallato / cecriza	mauro	lauiza	cauo d'lemano	*messenber*	axello	poro	scaffida	*cixopoli*
8		gallato / […]riza	[…]uro	[…]uiza	cauo d'lemano	*messenber*	axello	poro	scafida	*cixo[…]*
9		gallato / cecriza	mauro	lauiza	cauo d'lemano	*messenber*	axello	poro	scaffida	*cisopoli*
10	rosso	galato / cecriza	mauro	lauiza	cauo d'lemano	*messenber*	axello	poro	scaffida	*cisopoli*
11		galato / cecrza	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	axello	poro	scafida	*cispõli*
12	[rosso]	galato / [cecriza]	mauro	[lauiza]	[cauo d' lemano]	*mesenber*	?	?	?	*cisopoli*
13		galata		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasilo		scafidia	*sisopoli*
14		gallata		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo		scafidia	sisopoli
15		gallata		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo		scafidia	sisopoli
16		galata		cicrisa	cauo d' lemano	*mesenber*	laxilo		scafidia	sisopoli
17		gallato		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo		scaffidia	sisopoli
18		?		[viza]	[cauo de lema]no	*mesenber*	[la]sillo		scaffida	[siso]poli
19		galata		lamiro	lemano	*mesenber*	laixillo		scafida	*[…]sopoly*
20		galla[…]		viza	cauo de […]	*me[…]*	la[…]		sc[…]	siso[…]
21		galatto		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lassillo		schafidia	sixopolli
22		galato		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lassillo		schafidia	sixopolli
23	roso	galata	mauro	lemano	laito	*mexenbro*			scafida	gixopoli
24		gallata		lanica	lemano	*mexenber*	poro	laxilla	scafida	*gixopolli*
25		galata		crerisa	cauo de lemano	*mesembre*	lasilo		scafidia	sisopoli
26		gallato		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo		scafidia	*cisopolli*
27		galeta			capo de letamo	*meçẽbre*	axixo		g. dorismena	sinopoli
28		galata		lauica	lemano				scafida	
29		gallato		vaza	cauo de […]	*mesenb[…]*	?		scafida	[sic]opolli
30		galato	mauro	la uiza	cauo de lemano	*mesember*	lasillo		schaffidia	sisopolli
31		galata		uiza	cauo di limano	*misenbri*	lasilo		scafida	sisopoli
32		galato		viza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasilo		scafidia	sisopoli
33		gallato		viza	cauo de lemano	*mese[…]*	lassillo		scifidia	sisopolli
34		?		?	lemano	*mecenbre*			scafida	*cixopoli*
35		gallata		lanica	lemano	*mexenber*	laxilla		scafida	*xixopolli*
36		gala[…]	?	?	?	*mexenbria*	?		?	*gixopolli*
37		gato		viza	cauo d' lemano	*mesen[…]*	lasillo		scafidia	sosopolli
38	rosicito	galato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lamano	*nexembre*	lasillo	porro	scafidia	sisopolli

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
39		galata		lanica	lemano	poro	*messenber*	laxilla	scafida	*gixopolli*
40		gulata		uiza	cauo di limano	*misenbri*	lasilo		scafida	*sisopoli*
41	amana	galato		lanaca	lemonio	poro	massebro	lassilla	scafida	gisopolli
42		galato	viza	mauro	lemona	*mexenber*	asilo	sportti	scafida	*siliopoli*
43		gallato		viza	c. de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo		scafidia	sisopolli
44		gallata	lauiza	mauro	lemano	*mexenbi*	assillo	porti	stafida	*gixopolli*
45		gallato		vissa	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*			scapidia	sisopoli
46		galato		visa	c. de lemano	*mezenber*	lacilo		scafidia	cisopoli
47		gallata	lauiza	mauro	lemona	*mexenbi*	axillo	porti	stafida	*sissopolli* / crapotimo
48		galata		lanica	lemano	poio	*messenbria*	laxilla	scafida	*gixopolli*
49		gallata	lauiza	mauro	lemona	*mexenbi*	assillo	porti	stafida	*sixopoli*
50		galata		lanica	lemano	poro	*mesenbi*	laxila	scafida	*gixopolli*
51		galata		lanica	leman[o]	poio	*mesenbi*	laxilla	scafida	*gixopoli*
52		gallato	mauro	lauisa	c. dellemano	*mesenber*	lasillo		scafidia	sizopoli
53		gallata	lauica	mauro	lemonia	*mensebi*	axillo	porti	stafida	*sisopoli*
54		gallato	mauro	lauisa	cauo de l[aman]	*mesen*	lasillo		scafidio	sizopoli
55	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesenbr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
56		calato		uiza	cauo delemano	*manscaber*	lasilo		scafidia	sinopoli
57	rosico	cauato	mauro	lauica	c. de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo	porro	scaffidi	grisopoli
58	rossico	[gal]lata	[mau]ro	l[au]iza	[cauo] lemano	*maxenbre*	lassillo	poro	scafida	[…]poli
59	rosico	galato	ma[uro]	lauisa	cauo lamano	*messember*			scafidia	sizopoli
60	?	?		?	?	*mexenbre*	?	?	?	*grixona*
61	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scaffidia	sisopoli
62	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mexember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sisopoli*
63	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauica	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
64	rossico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
65	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
66	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
67	rossico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
68	rossico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*sixopoli*
69	rossico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
70	rossico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
71	rossico	gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
72	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
73	rosico	gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*sixopoli*
74	rossico	gallato	lauiça	mauro	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*sixopoli*
75	rossico	gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	porro	schaffida	*[si]xopoli*
76		gallata		lanica	lemano	*m[...]*	poro	laxilla	schafidia	*[...]polli*
77	rossico	gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*sixopoli*
78		gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	[las]sillo		s[ch]affida	*sixopoli*
79	rossico	gallato	mauro		c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*sixopoli*

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
80		gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano		lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
81	rocico		mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*mesember*			scafidia	s.zopoli
82	rossico	galata	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembre*	lasillo	poro	scafida	[…]polli
83		gallato	mauro	lauiza	capo de lemano	*mesenber*			scafidia	sisopolli
84	rosicho	gallata	mauro	lauiza	capo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasilui	porro	scafida	*siropolli*
85	rosicho	gallata	mauro	lauiza	capo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasilla	porro	scifida	*siropolli*
86	rossico	gallata	mauro	lauiza	capo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasilla	poro	scifida	
87		gallatta		leni	lemano	mexenber	laxilla		scafida	grixopolli
88		gallata		leni	lemam		lasile		*scafida*	grixopoli / grixopoli
89		gallata	uica	mauro	lemona	*melonber*	assillo	porti	scafidia	*sinopolli*
90		gallata	mauro	lauica		*mesembri*	porto	lassilo	scaffida	*gixopoli*
91			mauro			*mexenbre*		poro		osopoli
92	*rrocico*		manra	*lanca*	c. de lemano				sisopoli	*santa caffidia*
93	potamia / roscico	çallato	mauro	lauiça	[cau]o de lamano	mesenber	lassillo	poro	scaffida	grixopoli
94	rosico		mauro	lauisa	c. de lemano	*mesember*			scafidia	sizopoli
95	roso	galata	mauro	lemano	laito	*mexenbro*			scafida	gixopoli
96		galata		lauiza	c. d' lemano	*[m]esenber*	laxilo		scafidia	sixopoli
97		galata		lanica / cricica	lemano	*mezenber*	axilo		scafida	*susopoli*
98		galata		lauica	lemano	*me[x]enber*	laxilo		scafida	*gixopoli*
99		garata		lauiza	c. de lemano	*?*	laxillo		*schafidia*	gixopoli
100		gallata		lanica	lemano	*mexem*	poro	laxilla	scaffida	*gixopoli*
101		galata		lanica / creaza	lemano	*menzenber*	laxilo		s[an]fida	*susopol*
102		galata		lanicha	lemano		lasila		scafida	*gisalesio*
103	rosicho	galata	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo	poro	scafida	*sixopoli*
104		gallata	la uiza	mauro	le moua	*mexenbr*	assillo	porti	scafida	*gixop.*
105		galata		cicrisa	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasi[ro]		scafidia	sisopoli
106		galato		visa	c. de lemano	*mezember*	lacilo		schafidia	sisopoli
107	*varna*	galato	mauro	lauisa	cauo de lemano	*mesemebr*			scafidia	sisopoli
108		galata	niouza	cao lamano	lipea / *varna*	stelsidia	lalea		gio	*mesenbria*
109		gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de l[emano]	*mesemb[re]*	lassillo	por[…]	scafida	*sixopoli*
110	rosico		mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesembr̃*			scafidia	sisopoli
111		galotto		viza	cao de lemano	*mesenbre*	lasilo		sanfidia	sisopoli
112										
113		galato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scafida	*sisopoli*
114		galata		lainca	lauona	poro	*meçember*	laxilla	scafida	*grixopolli*
115	rosicho	gallatta	mauro	lauiza	cauo de lemano	*mesenber*	lasillo	porro	scafida	*sixopolli*
116		gallata		lanica	lemano	*mexenber*	poro	laxilla	scaffida	*gissopoli*
117	[rosico]		mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*mesenber*	[lasilo]	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
118		gallata		lanica	lemano	*mexenber*	poro	lasila	scafida	*gixopoli*
119	rocico		mauro	lenza	c. lemano					
120				lauiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*				

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
121			mauro	lauisa	cauo de lemalo				scafidia	sizopoli
122	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	lasilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
123	coxito			lanica		*mesenber*			*scafidio*	
124								poro		
125	potamia / roscico	gallata	mauro	lauiça	c. de lem[ano]	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	schaffida	*grixopoli*
126	rosico	?	mauro		c. de lemano			poro	*scafida*	
127	*roxito*		mauro	lauira	c. de lemano	*mesenber*			*scafidia*	sisopoli
128	rossica		mauro	laiazo	c. de lemano	*mesembria*			s sfe	spisopoli
129	galato	rosico	mauro	lanza	c. de limano	*masinbra*	lasillo	poro	scafida	*sisopoli*
130	rosico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lamano	*mesenber*	lassillo	poro	scaffida	*sinopoli*
131			mauro	[langa]	de limano			paro	*scafida*	
132					[c.] de limano			poro	*scafida*	
133	ross[…]	gallato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenber*			scafida	sisopoli
134		galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*mesembi*			?	sisopoly
135	rocico		mauro	laniza	c. de lemano	*mesebar*			scafidia	siçopoli
136		galato	mauro		c. de lemano			porro	strunico	sizopoli
137						*mesenbria*				
138	rosico	galata	mauro	laurza	c. de lemeno	*mesenbria*			scafida	sisopoli
139			mauro		c. di lima			poro	*scafid*	
140	rusico	galato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano		lasilo	poro	scafidia	sisopoli
141	[rosico]	[galato]	[mauro]	[lauiza]	[c. de lemano]	*[misenber]*			[scafida]	[siso]poli
142	rosico	galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenber*			scafida	*sisopoli*
143	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mosenbre*	achile	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
144	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mosenbre*	achile	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
145	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mosenbre*	achile	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
146	rosico	galato	mauro	lauiça	c. de semano	*mesebria*	lassillo	poro	schafida	*sixopoli*
147	roxico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lamano	*mesenber*	lasillo	porro	scaffida	*sixopoli*
148	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
149	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
150	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
151	rusico	gauato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
152	lrossico			lloniza	*c.de llema*	amgre	meszemre			
153	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiso	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
154	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
155	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
156	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
157	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
158					[…]mano	*[mesen]bre*	lasilo	poro	schafidia	sisopoli
159	rosico			llenza	c: dellemano	*mesenbro*				sizopolle
160	rasischa	galato	mauro	laiza	c. de limano	*misenbi*				
161	rista			illanza	capdelieni	*mesembre*				sisostolle

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
162	rossico			louiza	c. de lama	mmesebre				sizopoli
163	rusico	gallato	mauro	leiuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	asilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
164	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	asilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
165		galato		leuiza	c. de lemano	mesembre		poro	scafidia	*sisopoli*
166										
167	ros	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lemano	*mesember*	lassillo	poro	scafida	*cristopoli*
168	rosicho		mauro	lauiça		*mexenber*	lasillo	poro	scafinda	*sisopoli*
169	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
170	rusicho	gallato		leuiza	c. de lemano	mesenbre	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
171	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
172	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
173	potamia / roscico	gallato	mauro	lauiça	c. de lamano	*mesenber*	lasillo	poro	scafida	*grixopoli*
174				lanza	c: lemano	*mesabre*				
175			mauro	lanie	c. de lemano	mesenbria			stanse	sisopoli
176						*mese* briemo				sisop
177		galata / mauro	cechrizia / mauro	lauizia	cauo de llemano	*mesenber*	axello	porro	schaffida	*cisopolly*
178		galato	mauro	leuiça	c. de lemano	mesembre	lasilo		scafidia	*sixopoli*
179			mauro		c. de lemano		lasilo			*sixapoli*
180			mauro		c. de lemano	*mesembria*				sisopoli
181	sicho		mauro		c. de lemano	mesembray				sisopoli
182	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesenbre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
183					c: lemano					
184	rusico	*galato*	mauro	uiza	c. di limano	miseuria	*acuilla*	laquito / poro	scafida	*sisopolli*
185										
186				lauiça		*mexeber*	lasilo	poro		*sisopoli*
187		galato	mauro		c: lemano	mesembre	lasilo		scafidia	sixopori
188	rasischa	galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
189	rasischa	galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
190	rasischa	galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
191	rasischa	galato	mauro	lauiza	c. de lemano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
192	loco		mauro		c. de lamano	*mesenbri*				sisopoli
193	sico		mauro		c. de lamano	*mesembria*				sisopoli
194	rosicho		mauro	lauiça	g. dealamano	*mexenber*	lasilo	porro	scafinda	*sisopoli*
195	rusicho			laiuça		*mexenber*	lasilo	poro		*sisopoli*
196		galato	mauro	lauisa		*mese[…]*	lasilo		?	*gisopoli*
197	sico		mauro	lanize		*misembria*			stase	
198	sico		mauro		c. de lemano	*mesembria*				sisopoli
199		galaro	mauro	leuiza	c: lemano	messember			strauico	sissopoli
200			mauro	lauize	c: de lamano	*misenbra*			stasi	

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
201			mauro		delemano	*mesember*			estafadi	sizopoli
202	rossico		ma[uro]	lauize	c. de lemano	*mesembrie*			s. stasi	esme
203	rocico		mauro	lanisa	c: de lamano	*mesembrie*			scafidia	sisopoli / *grixopoli*
204	rossico		mauro		c: de lemano	*mesemba*			stase	sisopoli
205		galato		leuiza	lamano	mesembre	lasilo			sixopoli
206			mauro	lanize	c: de lamano	*misembra*			stase	
207		galato	mauro				lasilo		scafidia	sixopoli
208		galato	mauro		c: lemano	mesembre			scafidia	*sisopoli*
209		galaro	manro	leuiza	c: lemano	messember			strauico	sissopoli
210		galaro	manro	leuiza	c: lemano	messember			strauico	sissopoli
211	rasischa	galato	mauro	lauiza	c: de lemano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
212	*rorisa*			llauisa	*de lemarca*				uelldixo	
213	rosico	galata	mauro	lauixa	c: de lemano	*[me]senber*			scafida	sipoli
214		galato	mauro	leuiza	c: lemano	*mesembre*	lasilo		scafidia	*sisopoli*
215	rosico		mauro		calamano	*mesenbia*				sissopoli
216			mauro	*curbena*	de lemano	mesebi			estafadi	*llauisa*
217			mauro	lanize	c: delamano	*misembi*			stase	
218			mauro		de lemano	*mezember*			estafadi	sizopoli
219	sicho		mauro		c: d'lemano	*mesenbria*				sisopoli
220	rossico		mauro	lanize	c: d'lamano	*mesenbra*			staffe	sisopoli
221	rossico		mauro	lanizo	c: d'lamano	*mesenbra*			stasse	sisopoli
222	rusicho		mauro	la uica		*mesenber* / mitari	lasilo	poro	scafuda	*sisopoli*
223	rosico		mauro	lauiza	c: d'lamano	*mesenbra*			staffe	sisopoli
224				lauza	c. de lamano	mesember				
225	rosico		mauro		c: de lemano	*mesemba*			[staf]fe	sisopoli
226			mauro	la niza		*mesenber*	lasile	poro	schafida	*sisopoli*
227			mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemono	*misembria*				sisopo[li]
228	rossico		mauro	lanize	c: d'lamano	*mesenbra*			staffe	sisopoli
229	rosico		mauro	lanizi	c: di lamano	*mesenbra*			stafe	sisopoli
230	rasisc[ha]	galato	mauro	lauiza	c: de lemono	*misenbi*				sisopoli
231	[…]cha		mauro		c: de lamano	*mesen*				sisopoli
232	rasisca	galato	mauro	lauisa	c: de limano	*misenbi*				sisopoli
233		galato	mauro		c: de lamano	*misembi*				sisopoli
234		gasato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misenbria*				sisopoli
235		gasato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembria*				sisopoli
236	rossia		mauro		c: de lemano	misembria				sisopoli
237	rossia		mauro		c: de lemano	*misembri*				sisopoli
238		galato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembria*				sisopoli
239		galato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembria*				sisopoli
240	rossia		mauro		c: de lemano	*misembria*				sisopoli
241		gasato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembris*				sisopoli
242		gassato	mauro	c: lamia	c. d' alemani	*misembri*				sisopoli

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
243	rossia		mauro		c: de lemano	*misenbria*				sisopoli
244		gasato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembria*				siso
245	rossia		mauro		c: de lemano	*sisopoli*				sisopoli
246	rosico	galata	mauro	laursa	c: de lemano	*mesembria*			scafida	sissopoli
247		galato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	*misembria*				sisopoli
248			mauro	c: lamia	c: leman	misebria				*sisopuli*
249		gasato	maura	c: lamia	c: de lemano	misenbri				*sisopoli*
250	rusicho	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesembre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
251	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesembre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
252	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesembre*	achilo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
253			mauro		c. di limano			poro	*scafida*	
254	rusico	galato	c. mauro	*uiza*	c. di limano	miseuria	achito / laquito	poro	scafida	*sisopoli*
255	rusico	galeto	mauro	*uiza*	c. di limano	miseuria	*achillo* / tachito	porro	scafida	*sisopoli*
256	prosauica		*schafada*	calainanza		auonan	pipisiti			*loganopoli*
257			mauro	cauosa				pore	*schafida*	
258	rosico			lauize	c: delamano	*iarsenbria*			stafi	sisopoli
259		galato	mauro	lauiza	c: de lemano	*misenber*				
260		galata		lani[…]	omano		lauxillio		scafido	
261	rusico	gallato	mauro	leuiza	c. de lemano	*mesembre*	lasillo	porro	scafidia	sisopoli
262			mauro	c: lamia	c: di laman					sisopoli
263				leniza	c: lemano	mesenber				*sizopoli*
264			mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	misenbria				*sisopuli*
265		gasato	mauro	c: lemia	c: de lamano	misenbria				*sisopoli*
266		galato		c: lamia	c: de lemano	misembria				*sisopoli*
267		?	?	?	?	*misenbria*	?	?		*?*
268					c: lemano					axme
269			mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	misenbria				*sisopoli*
270		gasato	mauro	c: lamia	c: del limono					*sisopoli*
271			maura	lanizo	c: de lemano					
272			mauro	c: lamia	c: dilema					*sisopol*
273										
274					c. di					
275			mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano	misebria				*sisopoli*
276			mauro	c: lania	c: lemano					*sissopuli*
277			mauro	c: lamia	c: da lemano					*sisopoli*
278	[rasieco]	galata	mauro	lanina	c: delimana	*misenbi*				sisopoli
279										
280				c: laniza	c limano	*mazembi*				
281		galato	maura	c: lamia	c: de lemano					*sisopoli*
282						anescuber				
283		galato	maclo	lauiza	c: de lamano	*misenbi*				

No	Asparuhovo	Galata Nos	Cherni Nos	Obzor	Emona	Nesebăr	Pomorie	Burgas	Dimčevo	Sozopol
284			mauro		c: de leman					*sisopoli*
285				c: lamia						*sisopo*
286										
287		galato	mauro	c: lamia	c: de lemano					*sisopoli*
288				c: laniza	c limano	*mazembi*				
289				c: laniza	c: dellemano	*mazembi*				
290					c: lamono	*misembria*				*sisopoli*
291				c: lamia	c: de lemano	[misenbria]				*sisopoli*
292				c: lamia	c. lama	mise				
293										*sisopo*
294				c. lausa / c: lomia		*mesenbro*				duraso
295	rusico		mauro	leuiza		mesembar		poro	scafidia	sisopoli
296						g: mifembi / *misembra*		s: nicolo	salina	sisopoli
297	rossico		mauro	lanize	c. de lama	mess			staffa	
298		cassato	maura	c: lamia	capo lemani	missembri				sisopoli
299		galato	mauro	leuiza	c. lemano	messember			strauica	sisopoli

Asparuhovo

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 30 spelling variants. Including: rosico 29, rusico 27, rossico 20, rasischa 7, rosicho 6, rossia 5, rocico 4, rusicho 4, potamia / roscico 3, rosso 3, sico 3, roso 2, sicho 2, […]cha 1, amana 1, coxito 1, loco 1, lrossico 1, prosauica 1, rasieco 1, rasisca 1, rista 1, rorisa 1, ros 1, rosicito 1, ross[…] 1, rossica 1, roxico 1, roxito 1, rrocico 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «rosso» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The most stable form of «rosico» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). In the form of «rusico» for the first time in this study found on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «rusico» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 133 portolan charts from total 299 (44,5%). The index of variation 22,6%. The index of use 21,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated southern coast of Varna Bay near the mouth of the river. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to the area of Varna - Asparuhovo. [141] In accordance with the excavations and archeology settlement on the land appeared in VIII-XI c. Up to XX c. village was called Ovchaga - the name it has received from the governors of the fortress of peasants Ivaylo. First mentioned by the Byzantine chronicler Manuel Philes – «Ovchaga this fortress, which in 1277-1279 fought on the side of Tsar Ivaylo against the Byzantine commander Michael Tarchaneiotes».

On the chart by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1550 Set toponym «nos», that the Bulgarian language is translated as cape, and on the chart by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1555 in this area indicated two toponyms «potamia» and «roscico». On the unsigned chart of 1558 in this area indicated three toponyms «galata», «mauro» (hereinafter referred toponym «mauro» is also listed there in its place, See Cherni Nos) and «cechrizia». On the charts by Jaume Oliues, 1559 (kept in Italy), Olives Bartolomeo, after 1580 Set placename «sicho». On the unsigned chart of of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea, (perhaps Millo Antonio) second half XVI c. (kept in Italy) indicated in this area toponym «prosauica», and all other toponyms are not like other portolan charts.

Galata Nos

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 28 spelling variants. Including: gallato 58, galato 48, galata 28, gallata 21, gasato 7, galaro 3, galato / cecriza 3, gallato / cecriza 2, gallatta 2, calato 1, çallato 1, cassato 1, cauato 1, gala[…] 1, galata / mauro 1, galato / cecrza 1, galatto 1, galeta 1, galeto 1, galla[…] 1, gallato / […]riza 1, gallato / mauro 1, galotto 1, garata 1, gassato 1, gato 1, gauato 1, gulata 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «galata» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «gallato» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «galato» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «galato» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652,

Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 196 portolan charts from total 299 (65,6%). The index of variation 14,3%. The index of use 29,6%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape, which limits the Varna bay from the south. On the modern charts corresponds to Galata Nos, whose name corresponds to the toponym by portolan charts. [141] With a name Galata Nos related legends of sea nymph Galatea, which was madly in love with the Cyclops Polyphemus. But she fell in love with the beautiful shepherd Akis. Polyphemus in a rage threw a huge stone in Akis. So there was a high the Cape. Another, more modern story about a girl, Galatea, who saved from death two fishermen. They fell in love her and decided to cast lots - who loses, he dies. Learning about the sinister oath Galatea jumped into the Black Sea with this cape. Now the lighthouse stands on Cape. On the Cape are the ruins of ancient and medieval fortress «Galata».
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Italy) in this area indicated two toponyms «gallato» and «mauro» (duplicated, See Cherni Nos). On the unsigned chart of 1558, in this area indicated three toponyms «galata», «mauro» (hereinafter referred this place name also indicated in the right place, See Cherni Nos) and «cechrizia». On the unsigned chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea (возможно Millo Antonio) second half XVI c. (kept in Italy) indicated in this area toponym «schafroda», and all the place names are not like other portolan charts.

Cherni Nos
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 11 spelling variants. Including: mauro 187, maura 4, manro 2, […]uro 1, c. mauro 1, cechrizia / mauro 1, cecriza / mauro 1, maclo 1, manra 1, niouza 1, schafada 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «cecriza / mauro» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The most stable form of «mauro» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy), for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «maura» for the first time in this study found by Cornetus, Petrus, 1618, Holland, Rotterdam. The last time the place-name in the form of «mauro» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 203 portolan charts from total 299 (67,9%). The index of variation 5,4%. The index of use 92,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts this placename corresponds to Cherni Nos (*болг*. – black). [141] The name of the cape «black» associated with the toponym «mauro» (*lat*. - black). Near the Cape located Cape of St. Atanas. Near Cape Sveti Atanas, archaeologists have found evidence of the first settlements in this area, dated VI c. BC (the remains of stone-wooden anchors of ships moored at the bay). Then, in a convenient bay arose Greek colony Aspros. In the Roman period there was a small fortress, protected by strong walls and plays an important role on the Pontic road from Byzantion (modern Istanbul), which crossed the Strandja Mountain near the Black Sea coast and connects with Anchialos lands northward to the Danube River. The Romans are here built a temple god Jupiter. The fortress was named «Templum Iovis» (temple of Jupiter). In the town preserved remains of the city fortress. In XVI c. was part of the lands of the Bulgarian feudal Dobrotitsa. In the Turkish register of 1731, the village was called of Ak Dere.

On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311 in this area indicated toponyms «leza» and «craiza», which, judging by the other charts, swap places. On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Italy), 1320-1321 in this area indicated two toponyms «cecriza» and «mauro» (duplicated, See Galata Nos), where the first place-name is likely to mean a Greek colony Aspros. On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Austria) in this area indicated two place names «cas cciriza» and «maur», in this case, the first place-name, most likely refers to a Greek colony Aspros. On the unsigned chart of central and eastern parts Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea 1320-1350 indicated in this area toponym «cicasa», which is likely to mean a Greek colony Aspros. On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea, second quarter XlV c. indicated in this area toponym «crerisa», which is likely to mean a Greek colony Aspros. On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea first half XV c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated toponyms «lanica» and «creaza», second place name most likely means a Greek colony Aspros.

Obzor

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 64 spelling variants. Including: lauiza 45, leuiza 27, c. lamia 25, lauiça 20, viza 15, lanica 11, lauisa 8, lauica 7, lanize 6, uiza 6, leiuiza 5, c. laniza 3, lauize 3, […]uiza 2, cicrisa 2, laito 2, laniza 2, lanizo 2, lanza 2, leni 2, visa 2, c. lania 1, c. lausa / c. lomia 1, c. lemia 1, calainanza 1, caolamano 1, cauosa 1, crerisa 1, curbena 1, illanza 1, laiazo 1, lainca 1, laiuça 1, laiza 1, lamiro 1, lanaca 1, lanca 1, langa 1, lani[…] 1, lanica / creaza 1, lanica / cricica 1, lanicha 1, lanie 1, lanina 1, lanisa 1, lanizi 1, lauira 1, lauixa 1, lauizia 1, laursa 1, laurza 1, lauza 1, leiuiso 1, leniza 1, lenza 1, leuiça 1, leza / cecriza 1, llauisa 1, llenza 1, lloniza 1, louiza 1, uica 1, vaza 1, vissa 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «leza / cecriza» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lauiza» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy), for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «leuiza» for the first time in this study found on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, 1505, Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «leuiza» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 244 portolan charts from total 299 (81,6%). The index of variation 26,2%. The index of use 18,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to the mouth of the river Dvoinitsa, where the city of Obzor. [141] The history of the city has about 3 thousand years. The city was the beginning of a Thracian settlement Naulohus (or Tetranaulohas, Tatranaulohas). In the first millennium BC in its place by Greek settlers from Mesambria was founded Heliopolis («Sun City»). After the separation of the Roman Empire in 395 at the Western and Eastern (Byzantine) in the city was the summer residence of the Byzantine emperors. In XIII c., during the Bulgarian Empire, the fortress was called Kozeak. The fortress is situated approximately 3 km from the town of Obzor and has a square shape. The ruins of the fortress foundations and remains of the towers at the corners can be seen today in the area Kaleto. The name of the fortress is today and neighboring vertices. After the conquest of land by the Turks Bulgarian village called Gözlu (The Beautiful). In XVI c. was renamed Gözeken (Obzor). In 1934 the name the village Gözeken changed to Kozeakgrad, and since 1935 its name Obzor.

On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311. in this area indicated toponyms «leza» and «craiza», which, judging by the other charts, swapped. On unsigned portolan chart from atlas «Pinelli–Walcknaer» XlV c. (1384-1410) in this area indicated toponyms «lemano» and «laito», likely to have been reversed. On the unsigned chart of The Black Sea first half XV c. (kept in Italy) in this area indicated toponyms «lanica» and «creaza», second place name most likely means a Greek colony Aspros, so they are likely swapped. Starting from chart by Oliva Joan Rizo, 1587, on the charts by family of Oliva appears placename «c:larnia».

Emona

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 62 spelling variants. Including: c. de lemano 102, cauo de lemano 27, lemano 21, c. de lamano 15, c. lemano 13, cauo d'lemano 5, c. de limano 4, c. di limano 4, c. d'lamano 4, capo de lemano 4, cauo d' lemano 4, lemona 4, c. de llemano 3, de lemano 3, c limano 2, c. de lama 2, c. de lemono 2, cauo de […] 2, cauo de lamano 2, cauo di limano 2, […]emano 1, […]mano 1, arminio 1, c. d' alemani 1, c. d' lemano 1, c. da lemano 1, c. de leman 1, c. de lemeno 1, c. de limana 1, c. de llema 1, c. de semano 1, c. del limono 1, c. di 1, c. di laman 1, c. di lamano 1, c. di lima 1, c. dilema 1, c. d'lemano 1, c. lama 1, c. lamono 1, c. leman 1, calamano 1, cao de lemano 1, capdelieni 1, capo de letamo 1, capo lemani 1, cauo de laman 1, cauo de lemalo 1, cauo de llemano 1, cauo lamano 1, cauo lemano 1, de lemarca 1, de limano 1, g. dealamano 1, lamano 1, lauona 1, lemam 1, lemonia 1, lemonio 1, lemoua 1, lipea / varna 1, omano 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «arminio» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «c. de lemano» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Francois Ollive, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «cauo de lemano» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «c. lama» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1669, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 270 portolan charts from total 299 (90,3%). The index of variation 23,0%. The index of use 37,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape, although the prefix «cauo» indicates that there is designated bay. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to the Cape Emine, which is the village of Emona, and the Gulf can be Nothern Nesebăr Bay, which stretches from Cape Emine to Nesebyr Akrotiriia Cape. [141] The village got its name from the ancient Greek name of the Stara Planina Aemon. On the cape is a lighthouse. Near the lighthouse - the ruins of a Roman fortress Paleocastro, but in a small village found traces of a Thracian settlement. The first historical evidence from VII c. Emona mention as a city. By Arrian this city is named Gema, and from it to the city Mesembria 90 stadia (14 km), that corresponds to the distance on modern maps from Cape Emine to Nesebyr.

Nesebăr

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 83 spelling variants. Including: mesenber 37, mesember 22, mesenbre 21, mesembre 14, misembria 11, mexenber 10, misenbi 10, misenbria 7, mesembr̃ 6, messenber 6, mesembria 5, mesenbra 5, messember 5, mesenbria 4, misenber 4, mazembi 3, mexenbi 3, misenbri 3, miseuria 3, mosenbre 3, mese[…] 2, mesemba 2,

mesembrie 2, mesen 2, mesenbi 2, mesenbro 2, mexenbre 2, mexenbro 2, mezember 2, mezenber 2, misebria 2, misembi 2, misembri 2, anescuber 1, auonan 1, g: mifembi / misembra 1, iarsenbria 1, m[…] 1, manscaber 1, masinbra 1, massebro 1, maxenbre 1, me[…] 1, meçẽbre 1, meçember 1, mecenbre 1, melonber 1, mensebi 1, menzenber 1, mesabre 1, mesebar 1, mesebi 1, mesebria 1, mesebriemo 1, mesembar 1, mesembi 1, mesembray 1, mesembri 1, mesemebr 1, mesen[…] 1, mesenb[…] 1, mesenber / mitari 1, mesenbia 1, mesenbr̃ 1, mesenbri 1, mess 1, messenbria 1, meszemre 1, mexeber 1, mexem 1, mexember 1, mexenbr 1, mexenbria 1, mezembre 1, mise 1, misembra 1, misembris 1, misenbra 1, missembri 1, mmesebre 1, nexembre 1, sisopoli 1, stelsidia 1, ? 1.

Toponym highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «mezembre» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «mesenber» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «mesember» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «g: mifembi / misembra» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 259 portolan charts from total 299 (86,6%). The index of variation 32,0%. The index of use 14,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape in front of which is the island. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to the city Nesebăr. [141] Nesebyr, Nesebr (*Bulg*. Несебър, up to 1934 Mesembria) - town located on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, on a rocky peninsula length of 850 m and a width of 300 m in 37 km north of the city Burgas. Nesebăr divided into two parts: New Nesebăr, in which it has most of the modern homes and hotels, resorts Slynchev Briag - and Old Nesebăr, located on a small peninsula connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus about 400 meters. City Nesebăr - one of the oldest cities in Europe with a population of about 10 thousand residents. He is the successor of the ancient Thracian settlement called Mesembria, which existed from the beginning of the first thousand BC. From 510 BC, he was transformed into a Greek colony. From antiquity to the present day were the ruins of the fortress wall. According to Strabo, the original settlement founded are here by the Thracians, called Meneabria, ie Meneapolis, because its founder was a Mena, and brias in Thracian means «city». [109, кн. VII, гл. VI, §1 с. 319] However, there is another version means that toponym – «Fortress at Messey». [122, с.528] At the end of VI с. BC Doric Greeks (settlers from Megara, Byzantium or Chalcedon) turned it into a Greek colony and the lively trade center. Since then, the city in the Greek world was known as Mesambria or Mesembria. Based on literary sources the exact date of occurrence are here a Greek colony considered 510BC; the first archaeological materials here date back to around 500 BC. Most part of the ancient city irrevocably destroyed by a devastating earthquake. In 72 BC the town was captured by the army of the Roman Empire, without the actual resistance. After a brief occupation Mesembria (Melsambria) became part of the Roman Empire and had a number of privileges such as the right to mint its own coins. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the city was incorporated into the Byzantine Empire, along with the entire Balkan Peninsula. The most significant monument of the Byzantine era is the Basilica of St. Sophia, called the old metropolis, built on the site of the agora (Market Square in the ancient Greek city-states, is a place of assembly of Common). In 680 Mesambria was elevated to the rank

of an episcopal city. In 811, the city took possession of the Bulgarian Khan Krum the Fearsome, who renamed it Nesebyr, although on the maps in more recent times it remained Mesembria. Already in the Bulgarian state in the XIII and XIV c., when Bulgaria is strongest in political and economic terms and is experiencing a cultural flowering, Nesebăr is a city in which there are more than 40 churches (built in XII-XIV c.). The peak of development Nesebăr was during the reign of King Ivan Alexander, when the city was one of the most important in the Bulgarian state. In 1452, Nesebăr fell under the pressure of the Turks and the walls of the fortress were destroyed. During the Ottoman rule (XV-XIX c.) Nesebăr devastated and ruined, like many other Bulgarian cities. In Arrian says: « From Gema to the city Mesembria 90 stadia (14 km); there is anchorage for ships, From Mesembria to city Anchialos 70 stadia (11 km), and from Anchialos to Apollonia - 180 (28 km) ... From Apollonia to Chersonesus 60 stadia (9 km); there is anchorage for ships». On the modern charts from Nesebăr to Pomorie 11 km.

Pomorie

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 35 spelling variants. Including: lassillo 26, lasilo 22, lasillo 19, achilo 17, laxilla 10, axello 8, assillo 4, laxilo 4, achile 3, asilo 3, axillo 2, lacilo 2, lasila 2, lasile 2, lasilla 2, […]lo 1, achillo / tachito 1, achito / laquito 1, acuilla 1, amgre 1, asillo 1, axilo 1, axixo 1, la[…] 1, laixillo 1, lalea 1, lasilui 1, lasiro 1, lassilla 1, lassilo 1, lauxillio 1, laxelo 1, laxila 1, laxillo 1, pipisiti 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «asillo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «lassillo» for the first time in this study found by Soleri Guillelmus, 1380-1385, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1550, Italy, Ancona. In the form of «lasilo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «lasile» set by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. Total set of 151 portolan charts from total 299 (50,5%). The index of variation 23,2%. The index of use 17,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape in the northern part of the bay with the mouth of the river. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to Peninsula, where the city Pomorie, in Burgas Gulf. [141] Pomorie (*Bulg*. Поморие, *Gr*. Αγχιαλος) - city in Bulgaria, on the coast of the Black Sea. Located on a peninsula jutting out into the sea about 5 km. The city was founded in the IV c. BC near the salty lake called by the ancient Thracians «sacred» because of the medicinal properties of its waters. In V c. BC, Greeks from nearby Apollonia (modern Sozopol), there was founded a colony called Anchialos, as opposed to a competitor Mesembria (modern Nesebăr). These two cities have fought wars. Most of the city lies on the same island, where there was a temple of Apollo, from Mark Lucullus taken away a huge statue of Apollo. Anchialos, from ancient Greek translates as «near salt» or more poetic - «near the sea». Near the town is a salt lake, actually, thanks to which the town got its name. Since ancient times, this lake was mined salt. There is evidence that as early as the Bronze Age there was a settlement here. When the emperor Trajan (53-117) Anchialos belonged Roman Empire with the status of the city, and then the Byzantine Empire. The thousand-year history of the Byzantine interrupted raid and destruction is ready, Slavic, Eurasian Avars, Bulgars. Since 1336 the city under the control of the Venetians, and from 1453 under the control

of the Turks. The entire period of the Ottoman Empire, the city was the main supplier of grapes and wine in Istanbul. Slavic tribes called the town «Въхело» (Vuhelo) or «Вахело» (Vahelo), and the Bulgarians called it «Тухтонъ» (Tuhton) or «Тохунъ» (Thohun), although more common name in Bulgarian was Anchialos, based on the Greek names. During the Ottoman rule, the city was named Ahyolu. In 1934, the town was renamed of Pomorie, from the Bulgarian «по-» (herein «on, by») and «more» («sea»), which corresponds to one of the two original of etymologies of Greek name.
By Arrian: «From Mesembria to the city Anchialos 70 stadia (11 km), and from Anchialos to Apollonia - 180 (28 km)». On the modern charts от Pomorie from Sozopol about 35 km, and 28 km to Atia Cape.
On the chart by Francesco Ghisolfi, 1560 in this area indicated two toponyms «acuilla», highlighted in red and «laquito», while previous toponym «miseuria» was not highlighted. The same is true on the other undated charts by Francesco Ghisolfo, XVI c. (kept in Italy and USA) which shows place names «achito / laquto» and «achillo / tachito» respectively. On the chart by Millo Antonio, 1583 also indicated two toponyms «mitari» and «lasico».

Burgas

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 11 spelling variants. Including: poro 56, porro 36, porti 6, poio 2, laquito / poro 1, paro 1, por[…] 1, pore 1, porto 1, s: nicolo 1, sportti 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «poro» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The most stable form of «poro» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «porro» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 08.10.1470, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). The last time the place-name in the form of «s: nicolo» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 110 portolan charts from total 299 (36,8%). The index of variation 10,0%. The index of use 50,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the northern shore of the mouth of the river in a large bay. On the modern charts this place-name corresponds to the city Burgas. [141] The city was founded by the Greeks located to the south of Apollonia (present-day. Sozopol) under the name Pirgos (Πυργος), which in Greek means «the tower», or from the Greek word «poros» - ford, ferry, that more true. The city's name comes from the name of the fortress, which was located on the territory of Burgas. To this day, preserved only some remnants of it. Pirgos castle, or rather its ruins, located on the coast of Mandra Lake. Tolstoy described this place as: «the Cape will be called Poro, per which there is a large port on a deserted place, and the water in it is not very deep and muddy. from the winds is safe, only except Magistra Tramanton: he's sometimes brawled and damages, and free from waves of the sea, and purely from all sorts of rocks, reefs and stones. From there, going after the wind Magistra Tramantana, and a little back is the large gulf, but there is always shallow and there is a small village of the Christian called Purgus. And if to go a ship by sea below this village, there is in sea of stones, which should be very afraid. There is also a port of the same name Purgus, water in it shallow, but clean and closed from winds, but not all, except Greco and Levant and Siroco, and only so little the big ships entering in the port ». [111, c.91]

Dimčevo

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 40 spelling variants. Including: scafidia 64, scafida 51, scaffida 18, schaffida 9, schafidia 6, staffe 4, stafida 4, stase 4, estafadi 3, schafida 3, strauico 3, scaffidia 2, scafidio 2, scafinda 2, scifida 2, […]ida 1, g. dorismena 1, gio 1, s sfe 1, s. stasi 1, salina 1, sanfida 1, sanfidia 1, santa caffidia 1, sc[…] 1, scaffidi 1, scafid 1, scafido 1, scafuda 1, scapidia 1, schaffidia 1, scifidia 1, stafe 1, staffa 1, stafi 1, stanse 1, stasi 1, stasse 1, strauica 1, strunico 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «scafida» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «scafidia» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. In the form of «scafida» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «salina» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 207 portolan charts from total 299 (69,2%). The index of variation 19,3%. The index of use 30,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary in a large bay. On the modern charts this Burgas Gulf, which at this point is connected to the Mandra Lake. On the south side of the lake lies the village Dimčevo. [141] In the Middle Ages, the strait between the lake and the sea was called Scafida. Here is a medieval tower, which served as a lighthouse and guard the entrance to the medieval city Scafida - now the village Dimčevo. At the beginning of XIX c. the village was known as Skef. Place-name probably derives from the Greek word «shallop, ship». [119, c.149]

On the chart by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, about 1570 indicated in this area toponym «s. stasi», but on his own chart of 1571 in this area indicated three toponyms «scofidra», «sisopoli» and «grixopoli», near the present city of Burgas and its surroundings, there were three fortress Kastritsion, Scafida and Rosokastron, perhaps therefore, on some charts, they are confused.

Sozopol

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 64 spelling variants. Including: sisopoli 125, sixopoli 22, sizopoli 10, gixopoli 8, cisopoli 6, gixopolli 6, sisopolli 6, sissopoli 5, cixopoli 3, grixopoli 3, sinopoli 3, sixopolli 3, […]polli 2, grixopolli 2, siropolli 2, sisopo 2, sisopuli 2, […]poli 1, […]sopoly 1, cisopolli 1, cisopolly 1, cispõli 1, cissopoli 1, cixo[…] 1, cristopoli 1, duraso 1, esme 1, gisalesio 1, gisopoli 1, gisopolli 1, gissopoli 1, gixop. 1, grisopoli 1, grixona 1, grixopoli / grixopoli 1, llauisa 1, loganopoli 1, mesenbria 1, osopoli 1, s.zopoli 1, siçopoli 1, sicopolli 1, siliopoli 1, sinopolli 1, sipoli 1, sisipollo 1, siso 1, siso[…] 1, sisop 1, sisopol 1, sisopoli / grixopoli 1, sisopoly 1, sisostolle 1, sissopolli / crapotimo 1, sissopuli 1, sixapoli 1, sixopori 1, sizopolle 1, sosopolli 1, spisopoli 1, susopol 1, susopoli 1, viopoli 1, xixopolli 1, ? 1.

Very often, this place name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «viopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «sisopoli» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «sixopoli» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1446, Italy, Venice. The last

time the place-name in the form of «sisopoli» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 258 portolan charts from total 299 (86,3%). The index of variation 24,8%. The index of use 48,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated a small bay, which is located in front of two fatty points - small islands. On the modern charts this Bay corresponds to Sozopol Gulf, on the coast of which lies the town of Sozopol, as well in the bay is the island of Sveti Ivan. [141] Sozopol - the oldest Bulgarian town on the Black Sea coast. The first settlement in these places there was more in 4-3 millennium BC (Bronze Age). Originally settled here fishermen, farmers, ranchers and metallurgists who extracted copper ore from the nearby hills. The village continues to grow in the early Bronze Age, and its inhabitants traded bronze alloys in the Black and Aegean Seas. At the end of the second and early the first millennium BC in the south-west coast of the Black Sea settled Thracians. According to Herodotus, near Sozopol lived Thracian tribe skirmiadi, known in ancient times as experienced miners, they traded with the Aegean world. Since that time in Sozopol Gulf were found many stone anchors and other findings that evidence of active shipping. In 610 BC, on this site come from Miletus was founded by a Greek colony Antea, which was then renamed Apollonia, in honor of the god Apollo. On a rocky island at the entrance of Apollonia Harbor they built the temple of Apollo, and this island (now Sveti Kirill) connected to the shore dam, creating a likeness of Miletus. To distinguish it from other cities named Apollonia, existing at that time, the city received an explanatory epithet Pontica (Black Sea). Colony gradually evolved into an important trading center and port on the Black Sea. Since the end of VI c. BC Apollonia own coin money. In 72 BC, the Roman general proconsul Lucullus Mark conquered the city. During this period, the city had an epithet Magna (Great). Since I c. BC the city was known as Sozopolys (Σωζόπολις, the Greek city of salvation), which is mutated in the Ottoman period in Turkish in Sizebolu or Sizeboli. After the division of the Roman Empire in 395, Sozopol became part of the Eastern Roman Empire. The city from the IV century was the center of the diocese and an important fortress in the rear of Constantinople. In 812, under the leadership of the Bulgarian khan Krum the Fearsome Sozopol became part of Bulgaria, but often returned to Byzantium. In 1453, after a long siege and despite the help of Venetian and Genoese ships, the city fell into the hands of the Ottoman Turks.
On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, in this area indicated two toponyms «sissopolli» and «orapotimo», second place-name indicated at the present Kolokita Cape.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 16

rosico (**Asparuhovo**), gallato (**Galata Nos**), mauro (**Cherni Nos**), lauiza (**Obzor**), c. de lemano (**Emona**), *mesenber* (**Nesebăr**), lassillo (**Pomorie**), poro (**Burgas**), scafidia (**Dimčevo**), *sisopoli* (**Sozopol**).

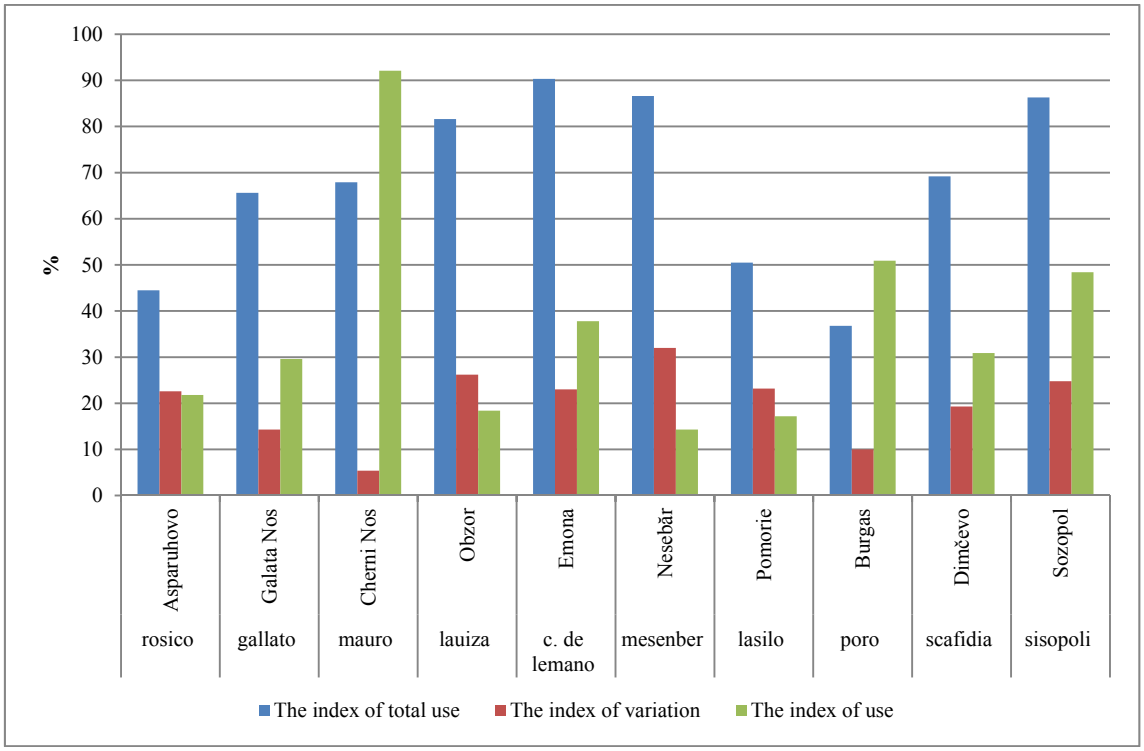

Fig. 16.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 16.

Part 17. From Maslen Nos to İstanbul

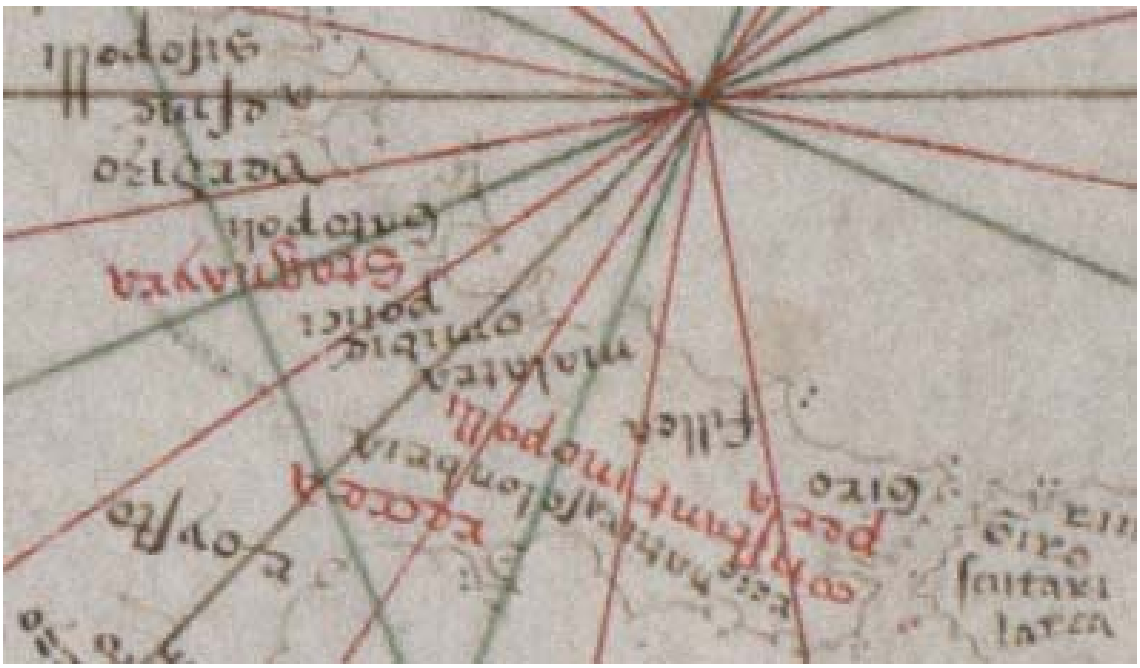

Fig. 17.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Savona.

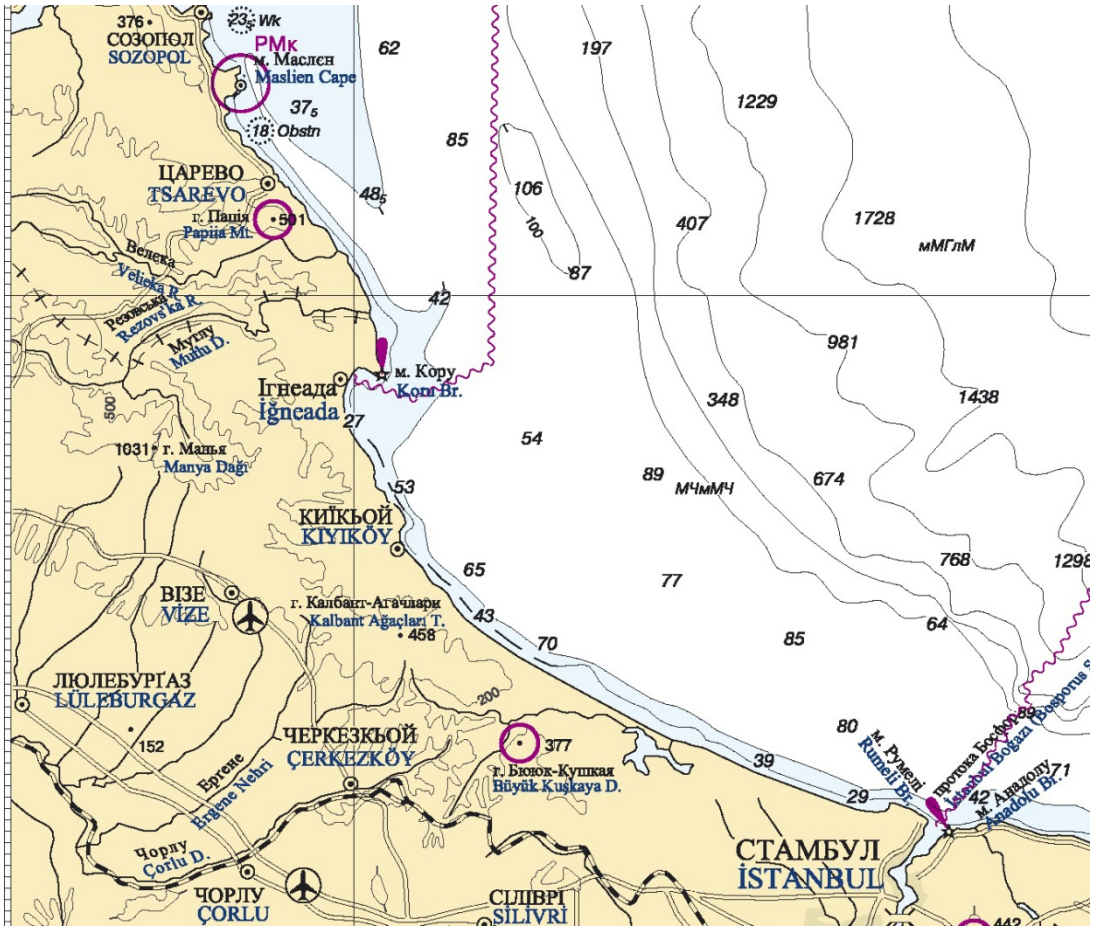

Fig. 17.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №17

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
1		gatopoli	viopoli	stangnara			malatra	filea	fanaro / sancto angelo	galata	*costantinopoli*
2								flinta		osto	costantinopoli
3		verdisso	gatopoli	*staigña*		omidia	malato	filca	fanar	pera	*costantinopli*
4		[ue]rdisso	gatopoli	*staignara*		omidia	malato	fillca	fanar	pera	*costantinopoli*
5	lalea	uerdisso	gatopoli	*staignara*		omidia	mallatra	fillca	fanar	pera	*costantinopoli*
6	lalea	uerdisso	gatopolli	*staignara*		omidia	mallatro	filca	fanar	pera	*costantinopoli*
7		uerdisso	gatopoli	*staignara*		omidia	mallatra	fillca	fanar	piera	*costatinopoli*
8	lalea	uerdisso	gatopoli	*staignara*		omidia	mallatra	fillca	fanar	pera	*costantinopolli*
9	lalea	uerdisso	gatopolli			omidia	mallatra	fillca	fanar		*costantinopolli*
10	lalea	uerdisso	gatopoli	*staignara*		omidia	mallatra	fillca	fanar		*costantinopoli*
11	lalea	uerdisso	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidia	mallato	fillca	fanar		*costantinopoli*
12	?	?	[gatopoli]	*?*		?	?	?			*costantinopoli*
13	aexine	verdizo	gatopoli	stagnayra		omidia	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
14	aexine	verdizo	gatopoli	stagnayra		omidia	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
15	aexine	uerdizo	gatopoli	stagnayra		omidia	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
16		verdizo	gatopoli	stagnaire		omidie	malatra	felca			*costamtinopoli*
17	aesine	verdizo	gatopoli	stagnaira		omidia	malatra	fillca		peyra	*c*
18	?	[ver]diso	?	*stagniara*		?	?			*?*	*costantinoli*
19	ainxi	uerdixio	gapopoly	*stagnara*		omidia	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinoli*
20	aexin[…]	verdi[…]	gatopolli	staignyra		omidie	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopolli*
21	aexine	verdizo	gatopolli	stagnara		omidia	malatra	fillca		*peira*	*costantinopolli*
22	aexine	verdizo	gatopolli	stagnaira		omidia	malatra	filca		*peira*	*costantinopolli*
23	lalea	uerdiso	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omide	malatra	filea	foca	*pera* / lanirna	*costantinopoli*
24	axine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra			*pera*	*costantinopolli*
25		uerdizo	gatopoli	*stangnara*				filca			*costantinopoli*
26	aexine	verdizo	gatopoli	stagnaira		omidia	malatra	fillca		*peira*	*costantinopolli*
27	delera	vedeça		stannara			maler			rama	cõstãtinopoli
28	asine	uerdiso	gatopoli				malatra	filca	algiro	*pera*	*costãtinopoli*
29	[aex]ine	[uerd]izo	[gato]polli	stagnaira		omidia	malatra	?		*pere*	*costantinoplli*
30	aesine	verdizo	gatopoli	*stagnayra*	polici	omidie	malatra	fillea	giro	*pera*	*constantinopolli*
31	asine	uirdico	catopoli	*stagnera*		omideo	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
32	aexine	scafidia	gatopolli	*stagnayra*		omidia	malatra	filca		*?*	*?*
33	aexine	verdizo	gatopolli	*stagnayra*		omidia	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*constantinopolli*
34	axine		gatopoly	*scaiara*			malatra			*pera*	*constantinopoli*
35	axine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagniara*		omidoc	malatra	filea		*pera*	*costantinopolli*
36	[axine]	?	[gatopolli]	*stagnara*		?	[malatra]	[filea]		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
37	aexine	verdizo	gatopolli	stagnayra		omidia	malatra	fula		*?*	*?*
38	aesine	verdiuzo	gnatopolli	*stagayra*	ponisi		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cos[…]nobla*
39	axine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidoc	mallatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
40	asine	uirdico	cutopoli	*stagnera*		omideo	malatra	filca	mar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
41	assine	uirdico	gatopolli	*stanga[…]*		omidim				*poram*	*costantinopolli*
42	cropotamo	uerdiço	getopoli	*stagnaira*		omidia	maleto	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
43	aexine	verdizo	gatopoli	stagnara		omidie	malatra	filca			
44	axine	uerdico	[gastopolli]	*stagnara*		omidoc	mallatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
45	aexine	urdiso	galopoli	stagnayra		omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinop*
46	aexine	verdiso	gatapoli	stagara		omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
47	axine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidoc	mallatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopolli*
48	axine	uerdico	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
49	[axine]	? / ?	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidoc	mallatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopolli*
50	axine	uerdico	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidoc	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
51	axine	uerdico	gatopo[li]	*stagnara*		omidoc	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
52	aesino	verdizo	gatopoli	*stagnayra*	polisi	omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinobli*
53	axine	uerdico	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidoc	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
54	aesino	verdizo	gatopoli	*stagnayra*	polici	omidie	malatra	fillca	giro	*?*	
55	aesine	uerdiso	gatapoli	*stagnayra*	pollici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinobla*
56		uerdizo	catopoli	stagnaira		omidia	malatra	fula		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
57	asine	uerdiuço	gattopoli	stagnara	policii	omidie	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
58	aessine	verdizo	gatopoli	*stagnera*	polici		malat			*pera*	*costantinopoli*
59	aexine	uerdisso	gatopoli	*stragnayra*	polici		malat	ffilca		*pera*	*contastinobla*
60	?	?	[gatopoli]	*stagnara*	?		?	?	?	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
61	aexine	uerdixo	gatapoli	*stagnayra*	pollici		malat̃	filca		*pe*	*costantinobla*
62	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policiy	omidie	malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
63	aexine	uerdico	gatapoli	*stagnayra*	polici		malatra	[filca]		*pe[…]*	*costantino*
64	asine	verdiuçço	ga[tto]poli	*?*	policii	omidie	malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
65	aexine	uerdiso	gatapoli	*[stag]nayra*	pollici		[ma]latra				
66	aexmo	uerdico	gatapoli	*stagnayra*	pollici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pe*	*costantinobla*
67	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*			malatra	fillca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
68	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii		malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
69	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
70	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii	omidie	malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
71	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*			malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
72	?	uerdico	?	*stagnayra*	pollici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pe*	?
73	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii			fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
74	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii		malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
75	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii		malatra	fillca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
76	assine	uerdicho	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omide	mallatra	fillca	fanar	*?*	*?*
77	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii		malatra		fanar		*costantinopoli*
78	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	polici		malatra		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
79	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*			malatra		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
80	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*		omidie		fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
81	aexine	x. dizo	gatopoli	*stayara*	polici		malatra	filca		*pa*	*contastatinople*
82	asine	[verduizo]	[gatopoli]	*stagnera*	polici	omidie		filca		*pera*	*constan[…]*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
83	aerxine	uerdizo	gatopolli	*stagnaira*	pollici		malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
84	aesine	uerdinzo	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidia	malira		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
85	aesine	uerdiuzo	gatopolli	*staguora*			mallata	filea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopolli*
86	arsine	uerdiuzo	gatopolli	*stagnara*			mallata	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
87	assine	uerdico	gattopolli	*stagnara*		homidoe	mallatra		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopolli*
88	asine	uerdizo	gatopolli	*stagnare*		omidoe	malatra		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
89	aexme	uerdizo	gato polli	*staguaira*		omidie	mallatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
90	asine	uerdiniçço	gattopoli	*stanara*		omidia	malatra	fillea		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
91		verdizo		stagnaira						pera	*costantinopili*
92	axxme	*becoizo*	garopolri	*stamarna*	politi		malona	c.filcea			*costantinopoli*
93		ue[rdiu]ço	gatto[poli]	stagna[ra]	poli[cii]	omidie	mal[atra]	filca		[pera]	costantinopoli
94	aexme	vdizo	gatopoli	*stagnara*	polici		malatra	filca			*costantinobla*
95	lalea	uerdiso	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidia	malatra	filea	foca	*pera*	*costangnopoli*
96		udizo	gatopoli	stagnaira		omidie	malatra	filca			*costantinopoli*
97	axinia	cordiso	gatopoli	*stagnara*			malatra	filea		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
98	axine	uerdico	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
99	aexine	verdi[s]o	gatopori	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopori*
100	asine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		homidoe	malatra		fanar	*pera*	*constantinopoli*
101	axine	virdico	gatop[oli]	*stagnara*		omida	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
102	asine	uerdicho	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidoe	malatra		turbia	*pera*	*costanonopoli*
103	aesine	uerdiuzo	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	filca	*?*	*pera*	*costanonopoli*
104	crapotimo	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidoc	mallatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopolli*
105		uerdiso	gatopoli	*stagnayra*		omidie	malatra	filca			*costantinopoli*
106	aexine	verdiso	gatopoli	*stapara*		omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
107	aryme	uerdisso	gatopoli	*stanpe[ntir]a*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pe*	*costantinobli*
108		uredisto	crasopoli	*stagnara*		uomide	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantino*
109	[asine]	[verdiuçço]	[gattopoli]	*stagnara*	?		?	[filca]	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
110	aexine	uerdi[z]o	gatopoli	*stagnayra*	pollici	omidie	malata	filca		*pe*	*costantinoble*
111	aexina	verdico	cattopoli	*stagnara*		omidia	vedattca	cao filca	fanar	*pera*	*costanttinopoli*
112											
113	asine	verdiuçço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii		malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
114	axine	uerdico	gatopoli	*stagnara*		omidie	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
115	aesine	uerdiuzo	gatopolli	*staguara*			mallatta	filca	fanar	*perra*	*costantinopolli*
116	assine	uerdico	gatoppolli	*stagnara*		omidoe	malatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*constantinopoli*
117	[lesmi]	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnara*	polici		malatra	filca		*per[a]*	*costantinopoli*
118	asine	uerdico	gatopolli	*stagnara*		omidoe	mallatra	fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
119	esine	verdizo	gastopola				omalatre				
120			gastopolli	*c. stachuari[a]*							*costantinopoli*
121	aexme	vdizo	gatopoli		polici		malatra	filca			
122	lesini	uordizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatro	filea	giro	*pera*	*constantinopoli*
123				stanhaira							*costantinopoli*
124		uerdiza	garopoli	*stagnarra*	polici						*constantinopoli*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
125	asine	verdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii	omidie	malatra	fillca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
126		uirdeso	[catopolli]	*[stan]gnopolli*	[…]co	omidie				*pera*	*costantinople*
127			gatopoli	stanhaira	polici		malatra			pe	*costantinopoli*
128	esine	verdizo	gastopoli	*staychinay*	pollici		malast	ferle		*pera*	*constantinopoli*
129		uerdeso	*catopoli*				malata	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costatinopoli*
130	asine	uerdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii	omidie	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*gonstantinopoli*
131		uirdeso	gatopoli	*stangnopolli*	[rasico]	omidie				*pera*	*costantinobli*
132		uirdeso	catopolli	*stangnopolli*	[…]co	[omi]die					
133	axine	verdixo	gatopoli	*stanara*	[pollici]	[omidie]	[malitra]	filea		*pera*	*[…]*
134	[aexine]	uerdizo	gatopoly	*stanayra*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*costantinoblo*
135		erdizo	gatopoli	*[…]iada*	polici		malatra			*pera*	*costadinopoli*
136	asine	*uerduco*	ganopoli				malatra		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
137				*stachinay*							*costantinopoli*
138	axine	verdiso	gatopoli	*stanquinay*			malitra	silca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
139		uerdi	catapol	*stangnopol*	cosire	omidie			fanar	*pera*	*costantinobli*
140	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli		polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro		
141	axine	verdixo	gatopoli					filea		*pera*	*costantino[…]*
142	axine	verdixo	gatopoli	*stanara*			malitra	filca		*pera*	*costantinop*
143	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnai*	polici	omidie			giro	*pera*	*[…]nopoli*
144	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
145	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*ostamtinopoli*
146	asine	verdiuço	gathopoli	*stagnada*	policii	omidie		fillea	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopolli*
147	asine	uerdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	politii	omidie	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*sostantinopoli*
148	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*constantinopoli*
149	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnara*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
150	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca		*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
151	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnair*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*castantinopoli*
152		bredizo					maleste	fillo			*comstentinoble*
153	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie		filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
154	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*[y]stantinopoli*
155	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
156	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*ostantinopoli*
157	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
158	lesini	uerd	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*p[era]*	*[…]tantinopoli*
159	esme	berdizo		stachumia							*costatinopla*
160	[axine]	[verdixo]	gatopoli	sta[nara]			[malitra]	filca	*staliara*	*pera*	*costan[tino]poli*
161			gastopolle				stanchia				*constanti*
162		verdiza		sarauardi			gattomalasta				constantinoble
163	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cunstantinopoli*
164	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*[pera]*	*cunstantinopoli*
165	lalia	verdoiso	gatopoli	*stagnara*	polisi / seru	omidre	malatia	filia	fanar	giro	*costantinopoli*
166											

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
167	asine	uerdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii	omidie	malatra	fillca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
168		uerdiuço	gatopoli	*stagnara*			malatra	ffillca	ffanaro	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
169	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
170	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	stagnaira	polici		malatra	filca			cunstantinopoli
171	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
172	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca		*pera*	*cunstantinopoli*
173	ascine	uerdiuço	gattopoli	*stagnara*	policii	omidie	malatra	filca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
174		verdizo	gostopoli				malastre				*costãtino[p]la*
175		verdiso	gastopoli	*stachinay*	polici		?	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
176										pera	*connopolli*
177	lal	uerdisso	gattopoly	*stagnara*		omidia	malatro	fillca	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopolly*
178	asine	veroniço	gatopoli	*g. de stagnara*			malatra	fanar	giro	pera	*costantinopoli*
179			?						giro	pera	*[...]nopoli*
180	ermo	verdiso		*staugnay*	polisi					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
181	esmo		gastopoli	*stanaunai*	polisi					pera	*costantinopoli*
182	lesini	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici		malatra	filca		*pera*	*cumstantinopoli*
183		berdizo									*costãtinopla*
184	zesini	uardizo		stagnaira	politio		malatra	filca		pera	*costantinopoli*
185											
186	asine			*niara*					fanar	*pera*	*?*
187	asine	uerdi[nsa]	gatopi	*stagnaira*			malaira		fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
188	axine	verdixo	gatopoli	stanara			malitra	filcha	staliara	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
189	axine	verdixo	gatopoli	stanara			malitra	filca	*staliara*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
190	axine	verdixo	gatopoli	stanara			malitra	filca	*staliara*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
191	a[x]ine	verdixo	gatopoli	stanara			malitra	filcha	*staliara*	*pera*	*costantinopo*
192	esmo	verdizo	gastopoli	*stagiunay*	polisi				*fermalast*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
193		verdizo	gastopoli	*stanchinay*	polisi					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
194		verdiuco	gatopoli	*stagniara*	polici	omidie		?	fanar	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
195			gatopoli	*staniara*					fanar	*pera*	*poliso[...]*
196	asine	verduise	gatopi	*stagnara*			[malitra]	?	?	*pera*	*[...]poli*
197	esmi	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staicinai*	polisi				feuomolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
198		uerdiso	gastop[oli]	*stanquina*	polisi					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
199	asine	uerduizo	gatopoli	stagnara		omidre	malatra	fanar	filca	pera	costantinopoli
200	esmi	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staicinai*	polisi				feuomolast	*pera*	*costnatinopoli*
201	esme	berdizo	bastopole	*estachunine*					ömalasti		*costantinopla*
202	esino	nerdizo	gastopoli	*stane[lutia]*					*fe[r]malast*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
203	aexme	uerdiso		*stagnara*	polici			filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
204		verdizo	gastopoli	*stachnay*	pollici					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
205	asine	uerdoiso	gatopo	stagnara		omidre		fanar		*[pe]ra*	*costantinopoli*
206	esmi	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staicinai*	polisi				feuomolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
207	asine	verdoizo	gatopoli	stagnara		omidre	malatia		filia		*costantinopoli*
208	lalia	uerdoiso	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polisi / seru		malatia	fanar	filia		*costantinopoli*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
209	asine	uerduizo	gatopoli	stagnara		omidre	malatia	fanar	filca	pera	costantinopoli
210	asine	uerduizo	gatopoli	stagnara		omidre	malatia	fanar	filca	pera	costantinopoli
211	asme	verdiso	gatopoli	stanara			malitra	firca	*stalrara*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
212		mesember	grutopoll	esteuia							*costamtinoplla*
213	exine	verdico	gatopoli	stanara			malatra	filca		?	?
214	lalea	verdoiso	gatopoli	*stagnara*	polisto / seru	omidre	malatia	fanar	filia		*costantinopoli*
215	esino	uerdisso	gastopoli	*stanquinai*	polisi				fenamalast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
216	esme	berdizo	bastopole	estahunine					omalaste		*costamtinopla*
217	esmi	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staicinai*	polisi				feuomolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
218	esme	verdizo	gastopoli	*estahuine*					omalasti		*costamtinopola*
219		verdiso	gastopoli	*staquinay*	polisi					*pera*	*costantinopol*
220	esme	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staychinay*	polissi				feriemolast		*constantinopoli*
221	esme	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staychinay*	polissi				feriemolast		*constantinopoli*
222		uexdi uico	catopoli	*stamara*	picara				fanari	*pera*	
223	esme	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staychinay*	polissi				feriemolast	*pera*	*constantinopoli*
224			?								?
225		verdizo	gastopoli	*stachnay*	pollici					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
226		uardinico	catopoli	*stamara*						*pera*	*costantinopo*
227	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pore*	*costantinopoli*
228	esme	uerdiso	gastopoli	*staychinay*	polissi						*costan[...]*
229	esmi	uerdiso	gastopoli	*staicinai*	polise				fiuomolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
230	axme	verdixo	gatopoli	stanara			malira		*stalrara*	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
231		uerdiso		*stanqina*	pollisi					*pera*	*costantinopoli*
232	axine	uelarxo	gastopoli	sta[…]			malitra	filca		*galata*	*costantinopla*
233		uelaso		stanara			malitra	filca		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
234	asine		gastopoi	stastopoi			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
235	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
236		uerdisso	gastopo	stangnaỹ	poli						costantinopoli
237		uerdiso	gastopoli	*stacnaỹ*	pollici						*costantinopoli*
238	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfita	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
239	asine		gastopoi	stanpara			malfite	felca	felemollast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
240		verdisso	gastopoli	*stachnai*	pollici						*costantinopoli*
241	asine		gastopoli	stampara			malfite	felca	fermolast	*[pera]*	*[costantinopoli]*
242	asine		gastopoli	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
243		uerdisso	gastopoli	*stachnai*	pollici						*costantinopoli*
244	asine		gastopoli	stanpara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
245		uerdisso	gastopoli	*stachnai*	pollici						*costantinopoli*
246	axmo	uerdisso	gastopoli	*stanquinay*			malitra	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
247	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
248	asini		gastopoi	stapara			malfeta	felca			*costatinopuli*
249	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfeta	felca		pera	*costantinopoli*
250	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca		*pera*	*cunstantinopoli*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
251	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie	malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*gstantinopoli*
252	lesmi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnaira*	polici	omidie		filca	giro	*pera*	*gstantinopoli*
253		uirdeso	catapoll	*stangnopolli*	cosire				fanar	*pera*	*costantino[…]*
254	*tusini*	uardizo		stagnaira	politi		mele[tr]a	filica		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
255	tusini	uardiso		stagnaira	*politi*			filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
256			cacmiti			anouosa				*pera*	*costantinopoli*
257		cardaco	catopoli	*sauastopoli*		orouida			fanar	*pera*	*costan*
258	esmi	uerdizo	gastopoli	*staichinai*	polisi						*costantinopoli*
259	axine	verdixo	gatopoli				[mala]tra	filca		*pera*	*costantynopoli*
260	cossine	verdixio	gatopolli			omideo	[ma]latra	filca	[taxo]		
261	[le]smi	uerdizo	gatopoli	*stagnair*	polici		malatra	filca	giro	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
262	asini		gastopoi	stampara			molfetta	felca		galita	*costinopoli*
263	asine	verdoizo	gatopoli	stagnara							*[…]poli*
264	asine		gastopoi	stanpara			malfetta	felca		*galata*	*costantinopuli*
265	asine		gastopoi	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costuntiuopoli*
266	asine		gastopoti	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
267								?		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
268	sisipollo		gastopolli					falca		*pera*	*constantinopoli*
269	asine		gastopoli	stambara			malfite	felca	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
270	asine		gerisopoli	stanpana			malfecta	[selia]	felemolast	*pera*	*costantinopoli*
271	axme	verdixi	carlita	filla				stalliari	bachare	pira	
272	asine		casto	stampo			malfecta	felia		*galata*	*costnatinopoli*
273				sta			malfe	felia		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
274	asine		castopoli	stampona			malfecta	felia		*gallata*	*costantinopoli*
275	asine		gastopoi	stanpara			malfeta	felca			*costantinopoli*
276	assine		gastopulý				malfeta	folca			*costantinopla*
277	asine		gastopoi	stapara			malfeta	felca		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
278	axino	naldino	gatopoli	stangara			malatra	filca			*constantinopoli*
279											*costantinopla*
280	axma	uirdaxo					matia	fila	staliari	pompies pillar	*constante napolli*
281	asine		*gasto*	*stamp*			marfite	ferca		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
282	asine	verduizo									*castantinopla*
283	asme	uerdiso	*gatopoli*	stanara			malita	filca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
284	asine		gastopoi	stanpara			malfeta	felca			*costantinopoli*
285	asini		ginopi				marfetta	fercca			*costantinopoli*
286			ginopi				morfote	fence			*constantinople*
287	asine		gastopoli	stampara			malfite	ferca		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
288	axma	uerdaxo					matia	fila	staliari	pompies pillar	*constante napolli*
289	axma	uerdaxo					matia	fila	staliari	pompies pillar	*constante napolli*
290			gastopoli				malfia	felca		*galata*	*costatinopoli*
291	asini			stampara			marfetta	[felca]		*galata*	*costantinopoli*
292				stam			mafia	felca		galata	*costantinopoli*

No	Maslen Nos	Urdoviza Nos	Ahtopol	Igneada	Sandal Br.	Kiyikoy	Malatra burnu	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	Rumeli Br.	Beyoğlu	İstanbul
293							malfia	lelca		*pera*	*costantinopoli*
294							malfitte	falami			*constan tinopolli*
295	lesina	verdizo		stagnaira							costantinopoli
296				stanfaro			*malfeta*	felca		*?*	*costantinopoli*
297	esme		gastopoli	staychinay	polici				ferlemolast		constant.
298	asine		gatopoli	stampara			malfite	felca	felemolasi		
299	asine	verduiso	gatopoli	stagnara		omidro	malatia	filea	fanar	pera	constantinopli

Maslen Nos

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 43 spelling variants. Including: asine 67, axine 26, aexine 22, lesini 18, esme 9, lalea 9, lesmi 9, aesine 8, esmi 6, assine 5, aexme 4, asini 4, axma 3, axme 3, aesino 2, asme 2, esine 2, esino 2, esmo 2, lalia 2, tusini 2, aerxine 1, aessine 1, aexin[…] 1, aexina 1, aexmo 1, ainxi 1, arsine 1, aryme 1, ascine 1, axinia 1, axino 1, axmo 1, axxme 1, cossine 1, crapotimo 1, cropotamo 1, delera 1, ermo 1, exine 1, lal 1, lesina 1, zesini 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «lalea» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «asine» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «axine» for the first time in this study found by Francesco de Cesanis, 1421, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «lesina» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 233 portolan charts from total 299 (77,9%). The index of variation 18,5%. The index of use 28,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary in the Gulf, on the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403 it toponym indicates the Cape (See Fig.20.1). On the modern chartsit corresponds to the area between the river Ropotamo, Cape Korakia and Maslen Nos. [140] According to historical records there was one of the largest walled cities in Bulgaria. It called Ranuli, and in the Middle Ages Asine. In the heyday of the city was a center of this area. And beside it, at the mouth of Ropotamo, are the remains of a Roman fortress. Origin of toponim is ambiguous: whether from the Greek «άξεύή άκτή» «dangerous coast», whether abstractly from name of the Bulgarian Asen dynasty (1187-1256) (Bulgarian: Асеневци, Asenevtsi). [122, c.521] Ropotamo River in the Middle Ages was called Oriospotamo, which means «transboundary river».

On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 (kept in Italy and Austria), The Black Sea from atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer» XlV c. (1384-1410), The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»), beginning XV c. is specified toponym «lalea». It is possible that this place name is from the Greek a «olive oil», which corresponds to the modern name of the cape. On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 is specified toponym «cropotamo», which refers to the river Ropotamo.

Urdoviza Nos

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 66 spelling variants. Including: uerdizo 42, verdizo 24, uerdico 19, uerdisso 16, uerdiso 13, verdiuçço 10, verdixo 10, verdiso 9, verdiuço 9, uerdiuço 7, berdizo 4, uerdiuzo 4, uirdeso 4, uerduizo 3, uirdico 3, uardizo 2, uerdaxo 2, uerdicho 2, uerdoiso 2, vdizo 2, verdico 2, verdisso 2, verdoiso 2, verdoizo 2, verduizo 2, becoizo 1, bredizo 1, cardaco 1, cordiso 1, erdizo 1, naldino 1, nerdizo 1, scafidia 1, uardinico 1, uardiso 1, udizo 1, uelarxo 1, uelaso 1, uelldixo 1, uerd 1, uerdeso 1, uerdi 1, uerdiço 1, uerdiniçço 1, uerdinsa 1, uerdinzo 1, uerdixio 1, uerdixo 1, uerdiza 1, uerduco 1, uexdi uico 1, uirdaxo 1, uordizo 1, urdiso 1, uredisto 1, vedeça 1, verdi[…] 1, verdiuzo 1, verdixi 1, verdixio 1, verdiza 1, verduise 1, verduiso 1, veroniço 1, virdico 1, x. dizo 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «verdisso» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «uerdizo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by

Olives Bartolomeo, 1584, Majorca (Messina). In the form of «verdizo» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «verdizo» set by Marcheto Fassoi, 1679, Italy, Venice. Total set of 242 portolan charts from total 299 (80,9%). The index of variation 27,3%. The index of use 17,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated estuary of the river in the Gulf. On the modern charts this estuary corresponds to the mouth of the river Karagach, near where is located the town of Kiten. Here are the remains of Thracian fortress Urdoviza on the eponymous peninsula, saved of the ruins of the city wall, which separates the peninsula from the mainland. The wall was built during the reign of Anastasius I of the Byzantine (Latin: Flavius Anastasius Dicorus Augustus, Greek: Ἀναστάσιος; c. 431 – 9 July 518) (491-518 BC). Then Byzantium often suffered from attacks of Goths, Huns, Avars, Slavs. It is assumed that this fortress was one of those who supplied provisions besieged Troy, and blocking its port led to the fall of Troy. Title Urdoviza - Thracian origin and means «upper fortress», «fortress up high». Archaeologists believe that the city appeared at 500 years BC. Urdoviza disappeared in the XVII c., since resettlement of the population to the mountains because of pirate attacks Russian Cossacks. In 1912 there was the border of Bulgaria and Turkey. In 1931 to the peninsula Urdoviza came the first settlers, and built a small house by the draft of the Frenchman Rene Sharon. From afar they looked like a bouquet (*Bulgarian*: «китка»), and because the village was named Kiten. In 2005 became a town Kiten.

Ahtopol

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 44 spelling variants. Including: gatopoli 105, gastopoli 35, gatopolli 27, gattopoli 24, gastopoi 14, catopoli 6, gatapoli 6, gastopolli 3, bastopole 2, catopolli 2, gatopi 2, gatopoly 2, ginopi 2, cacmiti 1, carlita 1, casto 1, castopoli 1, catapol 1, catapoll 1, cattopoli 1, crasopoli 1, cutopoli 1, galopoli 1, ganopoli 1, gapopoly 1, garopoli 1, garopolri 1, gasto 1, gastopo 1, gastopola 1, gastopolle 1, gastopoti 1, gastopulý 1, gathopoli 1, gatopo 1, gatopori 1, gatoppolli 1, gattopolli 1, gattopoly 1, gerisopoli 1, getopoli 1, gnatopolli 1, gostopoli 1, grutopoll 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «gatopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «gatopoli» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «gastopoli» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «gastopoli» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1661, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 265 portolan charts from total 299 (88,6%). The index of variation 16,6%. The index of use 39,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to the Cape Ahtopol where the city Ahtopol. [140] Ahtopol - city in Bulgaria. Located in the region of Burgas, part of the municipality of Tsarevo. Ahtopol - the most southern Bulgarian town on the Black Sea coast. In the fifth millennium BC are Thracians lived here. The city was founded by the Greeks from Apollonia (modern Sozopol) called Ableon Tihos (Greek. Αυλαιον Τειχος). In the Byzantine era the city was called Agathapolis (Greek. Αγαθουπολις), «agatus» - good, «polis» - city. In the

middle Ic. city in the province of Thrace of Roman Empire. After 330 is part of the Byzantine Empire. With the creation of the Bulgarian state city continuously be challenged through. One of the few cities that remained in the hands of the last Byzantine emperor Constantine Paleologos. With the invasion of the Ottoman troops at the end of the 14th century, the town was called Ahtenbolu. Moved to the Turks before the Siege of Constantinople in 1453. The town lies on the site of an ancient Thracian settlement, with the earliest traces of human settlement dating to the Neolithic. It was probably colonized by the Ancient Greeks around 430 BC. The Romans called it Peronticus, while the Byzantine leader Agathon reconstructed the town after barbarian invasions and possibly gave it his own name, Agathopolis (Greek: Αγαθόπολις). According to other sources, it was named thus as early as 323 BC. Medieval sources mention Ahtopol as lively trading port, coming and going a lot of Byzantine, Italian and other ships. In the Middle Ages repeatedly passed from Byzantium to the Bulgarian state and back. In the XIX c. he was still a thriving fishing center and foreign trade, and many locals have their ships and selling goods around the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

Igneada

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 78 spelling variants. Including: stagnara 72, stagnaira 36, stagnayra 18, stampara 13, stanara 13, staignara 6, staychinay 6, staicinai 5, stanpara 5, stagnera 4, stangnopolli 4, stachnai 3, stagniara 3, stapara 3, stachinay 2, stachnay 2, stagnair 2, stamara 2, stangnara 2, stanhaira 2, stanquinay 2, […]iada 1, c. stachuaria 1, estachunine 1, estahuine 1, estahunine 1, esteuia 1, g. de stagnara 1, niara 1, sarauardi 1, sauastopoli 1, scaiara 1, sta 1, sta[…] 1, stachumia 1, stacnaỹ 1, stagara 1, stagayra 1, stagiunay 1, stagnada 1, stagnai 1, stagnaire 1, stagnare 1, stagnarra 1, staguaira 1, staguara 1, staguora 1, staichinai 1, staigña 1, staignyra 1, stalliari 1, stam 1, stamarna 1, stambara 1, stamp 1, stampo 1, stampona 1, stanaunai 1, stanayra 1, stanchinay 1, stanelutia 1, stanfaro 1, stanga[…] 1, stangara 1, stangnaỹ 1, stangnopol 1, staniara 1, stannara 1, stanpana 1, stanpentira 1, stanqina 1, stanquina 1, stanquinai 1, staquinay 1, stastopoi 1, staugnay 1, stayara 1, stragnayra 1, ? 2.

Very often, toponym is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «stangnara» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «stagnara» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1325, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Luis Teixeira, c. 1600, Portugal, (Lisbon). In the form of «stagnaira» for the first time in this study found by Soleri Guillelmus, 1385, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «stanfaro» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set of 264 portolan charts from total 299 (88,3%). The index of variation 29,5%. The index of use 27,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large bay with the mouth of the river. On the modern charts this bay corresponds to the Gulf of Igneada, and mouth of the river is likely to lake Mert G., in which flows the river Çavuş Ç. [140] This toponym may be the popular Latin origin: derived with the Latin suffix -arium from the Latin stagnum «pour out from the shore water, lake, pond, marsh, puddle; slowly flowing water; artificial pond, pool», ie «stagnarium», plural «stagnaria». [122, c.533] Given the above, and that on the charts is the estuary - Lake Mert, quite acceptable.

Sandal Br.

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 18 spelling variants. Including: polici 46, policii 15, pollici 15, polisi 13, polissi 4, politi 3, […]co 2, cosire 2, polisi / seru 2, pollisi 2, picara 1, poli 1, policiy 1, polise 1, polisto / seru 1, politii 1, politio 1, rasico 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «polici» on the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The most stable form of «polici» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Petrucci Guilio Cesare, 1571, Italy, Pisa (Pisa). In the form of «pollici» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «pollici» set by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). Total set of 114 portolan charts from total 299 (38,1%). The index of variation 15,8%. The index of use 40,4%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts in this area it corresponds to the cape of Sandal Br. [140]

On the chart of The western part of the Black Sea Martines Joan, 1550 in this area indicated two toponyms «polisi» and «seru», first near the mouth of the river, perhaps modern Kaçatay, the second refers to the Sandal Br. [140] On the charts of the Black Sea by Diogo Homem, 1572 (kept in Italy) and 1574 in this area indicated by two toponyms: «polici» and «sera», «polisto» and «seru» respectively, first near the mouth of the river, perhaps modern Kaçatay, the second refers to the Sandal Br. [140]

Kiyikoy

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 14 spelling variants. Including: omidie 59, omidia 28, omidoc 9, omidre 7, omidoe 4, omideo 3, homidoe 2, omide 2, anouosa 1, omida 1, omidim 1, omidro 1, orouida 1, uomide 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «omidia» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «omidie» for the first time in this study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 21.08.1563, Italy, Venice. In the form of «omidia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «omidre» set by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). Total set of 123 portolan charts from total 299 (41,1%). The index of variation 11,4%. The index of use 48,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay with the mouth of the river. On the modern charts the bay corresponds to the Gulf Midye Körfezi, which flows into two rivers Papuç D. and Kazan D. [140] Here lies the town Kiyiköy. Kiyiköy (*Gr*. Μηδεια; *Bulg*. Midia) - city in Turkey in Kırklareli Province. This walled city, nestled on a peninsula between the mouths of the rivers Papuç D. and Kazan D. was founded in the VII century BC by the Greeks from Apollonia (modern Sozopol in Bulgaria), at the mouth of the river Salmidissus and initially was called - Salmidissus (*Gr*. Σαλμυδησσος). The task of the new city was along the asylum ships at the transition from the Bosphorus to Apollonia, to provide protection from predatory raids Thracian tribes. Distance from the Bosporus to Salmidissus (126 km) was slightly less than the average day's march, but crosscurrent slows down the speed, and just approximately

about Salmidissus had to pull the ship ashore to spend the night. Sometimes it was possible, but more often the pilot could not find a suitable place in the desert, inhospitable coast, darkening bulks inaccessible cliffs and reefs terrible. After fighting with the passage of the rowers becomes exhausted, and if in addition the north wind was blowing, Ships became limp toy that wild and easy prey for local pirates. «Here many vessels sailing to the Pontus run aground and are wrecked; for there are shoals that extend far and wide (today not more than 3,6 m). And the Thracians who dwell on this coast have boundary stones set up and each group of them plunder the ships that are wrecked within their own limits; but in earlier days, before they fixed the boundaries, it was said that in the course of their plundering many of them used to be killed by one another». [81: VII, 5, 12-13] Later, the city was also the port for 39 km emerged from it of agricultural and forestry center - Vize. Most of the surviving buildings date back to XIII-XVI c. Omidia – from Greek όμίδία, τών ομίδίων « Black Sea mussels (clams)». [122, c.529]

Malatra burnu

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 40 spelling variants. Including: malatra 116, mallatra 14, malfite 13, malitra 13, malatia 7, malfeta 7, malfecta 3, matia 3, malat 2, malata 2, malato 2, malatro 2, malfia 2, malira 2, mallata 2, marfetta 2, mafia 1, malaira 1, malast 1, malastre 1, malaţ 1, maler 1, maleste 1, maleto 1, malfe 1, malfetta 1, malfita 1, malfitte 1, malita 1, mallato 1, mallatro 1, mallatta 1, malona 1, marfite 1, meletra 1, molfetta 1, morfote 1, omalatre 1, stanchia 1, vedattca 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «malatra» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «malatra» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «mallatra» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «malfeta» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set of 221 portolan charts from total 299 (73,9%). The index of variation 18,1%. The index of use 52,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape. On the modern charts it corresponds the Cape Malatra burnu. [140] It also called on portolan charts.

Rumeli Karaburun Br.

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 29 spelling variants. Including: filca 91, fillca 31, felca 25, fillea 15, filea 11, filia 4, felia 3, fila 3, ferca 2, filcha 2, fula 2, c.filcea 1, cao filca 1, falami 1, falca 1, fence 1, fercca 1, ferle 1, ffilca 1, ffillca 1, filica 1, filla 1, fillo 1, firca 1, flinta 1, folca 1, lelca 1, selia 1, silca 1, ? 6.

It was first designated as «filea» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «filca» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «fillca» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «felca» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles (Marseilles). Total set

of 213 portolan charts from total 299 (71,2%). The index of variation 13,6%. The index of use 42,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Cape, next to which are two fatty point (underwater hazards, rocks). On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to the Cape Rumeli Karaburun Br. Near the cape is now the island. This toponym is found in many ancient sources. [100, c.274]

Rumeli Br.
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 29 spelling variants. Including: fanar 62, giro 25, felemolast 11, staliara 5, feuomolast 4, feriemolast 3, staliari 3, fermalast 2, foca 2, giro / fanar 2, stalrara 2, algiro 1, bachare 1, fanari 1, fanaro / sancto angelo 1, felemolasi 1, felemollast 1, fenamalast 1, ferlemolast 1, fermolast 1, ffanaro 1, fiuomolast 1, gattomalasta 1, mar 1, omalaste 1, omalasti 1 ömalasti 1, taxo 1, turbia 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «fanaro / sancto angelo» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fanar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «giro» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «staliari» set by Burston, John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 142 portolan charts from total 299 (47,5%). The index of variation 20,4%. The index of use 43,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated extreme the Cape on the European side at the inflow the Bosporus to the Black Sea. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to the Cape Rumeli Br. [140] In ancient times, these places are called Panium, and huge rocks, located at some distance from Rumeli Feneri, enter into the mythology as Symplegades. Argonauts under the auspices of Hera, on advice Phineus, able to hold his ship between Symplegades, a formidable rock have ceased move and destroy mariners. In Byzantine times, in order to prevent shipwrecks here set a high tower, known as «Pillar of Pompey» (Pompey's Pillar). Tolstoy has described this area: « Starting from these Fanares, riding out from canal of Constantinople in the Black Sea, turning to the left, to the wind, called Ponento Magistr, which sailed 9 miles Italian (17 km), will the ancient port Fanar, and there will be a the Cape, which has a tower. Per this nose inside the bend there is a port, where the water depth is 4 fathoms and sandy bottom of the sea, and opened port to north wind, and from the other winds there safely. This cape leaving above, can safely stand there 20 or 30 ships at anchor, and small vessels be contained there are many: in the very middle of the bend can stand their 100 or one hundred and fifty». [111, c.87] Settlement Rumeli Feneri («European lighthouse») located on a promontory, in the northernmost part of the European coast at the mouth of the Bosphorus. The word in *Greek* Φανάρι literally means «lamp». This is the most northern point of İstanbul. It was called in honor of the French-built lighthouse in 1855 (fener - lighthouse). However, such construction existed here long before this event. So, atlas of Makar Ali Reis, 1567, (kept: Turkey, İstanbul, Topkapi Museum Library, Hazine 644) indicates the coordinates of the lighthouse in the same place. Historical records XVII c. say that at Rumeli Feneri were 110 stone steps and a dusk to dawn here nightly burned 8 Okka (okka - a measure of weight equal to about 1.2 kg) dolphin fat. The famous ottoman traveler XVII c. Evliya Çelebi mentioned the

lighthouse on the Rumelian shore in his book «Seyahatname» (Book of Travels [77]). In Rumeli Feneri remains of a Byzantine fortress walls. The fortress was built in the XII c. Emperor Manuel I Comnenus and called of Imros. Fortress protecting the entrance to the Bosphorus and the item was duty collection. In XIV c. Genoese ships had to wait for favorable forecasts for the sea and the weather before you get close to the Bosphorus; For this reason, a small bay, located a few miles west of the entrance was fortified and on its shore was built a small castle. Like other castles of Genoese, Kilyos was captured by the Ottomans after they captured Constantinople in 1453. Kilyos, the Greek name of this place due to the presence of a long sandy beach, which is located to the west of the fortress. On some portolan charts this cape is designated as «giro», as well as a place name on the Asian coast. (See Anadolu burun) Presumably, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus was also a fortress in the village of Anadolu Feneri, which stretches to the the chain to protect the Strait of attack warships.
On the charts of The Western part of the Black Sea by Martines Joan, 1550, Diogo Homem, 1559 in this area indicated once two toponyms «fanar» and «giro». On the charts by Burston, John, 1638, 1658, 1659 indicated the toponym «staliari» and another toponym «pompies pillar», denoting «Pompey's Pillar», that was set here in Byzantine times.

Beyoğlu

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 19 spelling variants. Including: pera 190, galata 12, pe 6, peira 3, pompies pillar 3, galita 1, gallata 1, osto 1, pa 1, pe[…] 1, pera / lanirna 1, pere 1, perra 1, peyra 1, piera 1, pira 1, poram 1, pore 1, rama 1, ? 7.
Very often, toponym is highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «galata» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pera» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). In the form of «galata» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «pera» set by Jean Francois Roussin, 1673, France, Marseilles, (Venice). Total set of 235 portolan charts from total 299 (78,6%). The index of variation 8,1%. The index of use 80,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated of the area on the European shore of the Strait on the north side of the bay extending from the Strait (on the south side of the bay designated toponym «Constantinople»). On the modern charts this bay corresponds to the bay of The Golden Horn, but toponym located in an area modern Beyoğlu of İstanbul. Beyoğlu - European district of İstanbul, is surrounded by the waters of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn Bay. It was known as Pera (Πέρα, meaning «Across» in Greek) during the Middle Ages, and this name remained in common use until the early 20th century and the establishment of the Turkish Republic. The current territory of Beyoğlu on the north shore of Golden Horn Bay inhabited by man for thousands of years. In IV-V c. here were the suburbs of Constantinople. After the erection here Emperor Theodosius II Galata Tower the city was named Galata. Over time, he became an important commercial center inhabited by Europeans, primarily the Venetians and the Genoese. In 1273 the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII passes in Genoa as a trading colony. The Greeks called it as Pera. In XIV c. Genoese city was surrounded by a

fortified wall, from which has survived The Galata Tower (Galata Kulesi in *Turkish*). To manage Galata Genoa sent to it his Podestà. The Genoese Palace (Palazzo del Comune) was built in 1316 by Montano de Marinis, the Podestà of Galata (Pera), and still remains today in ruins, and in 1348 - already mentioned Galata Tower, one of the symbols of modern İstanbul. In defense of Constantinople and Galata from the Turkish invasion of the Byzantines and Genoese acted together, however in 1453 Galata was taken by the Turkish army, and the Genoese, with the permission of Sultan Mehmed II, left the city. In the Turkish Galata of Genoese soon took place Venetians appointed in Galata his Bailo (Envoy). Bailo plays the same role as the Genoese Podestà - engaged in solving political and economic problems with the Ottoman government. The palace in which he lived Venetian Bailo, up to 1923 was the Italian Embassy in Turkey; currently there is an Italian Consulate in İstanbul. According to the prevailing theory, the Turkish name of Pera, Beyoğlu, is a modification by folk etymology of the Venetian ambassadorial title of Bailo, whose palazzo was the most grandiose structure in this quarter. The informal Turkish-language title Bey Oğlu (literally Son of a Lord) was originally used by the Ottoman Turks to describe Lodovico Gritti, Istanbul-born son of Andrea Gritti, who was the Venetian Bailo in Istanbul during the reign of Sultan Bayezid II (r. 1481–1512) and was later elected Doge of Venice in 1523. According to another version of Pera mean «fig garden».
On the charts by Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589, unsigned of The Mediterranean and Black Sea (school Oliva?) XVI c. (1525) («galita»), unsigned (attributes of the school Oliva) 1600, Oliva, Salvator, 1619, Placido Caloiro e Oliva, 1631, Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, 1652, Jean Francois Roussin, 1661 indicated in this area toponym «galata».

İstanbul

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 69 spelling variants. Including: costantinopoli 145, costantinopolli 16, constantinopoli 12, cumstantinopoli 9, cunstantinopoli 5, costantinobla 4, costantinobli 4, costantinopla 4, constantenapolli 3, constantinopolli 3, costatinopoli 3, […]nopoli 2, […]poli 2, costanonopoli 2, costantino 2, costantino[…] 2, costantinoli 2, costantinop 2, costantinopo 2, costãtinopla 2, cõstãtinopoli 2, costnatinopoli 2, gstantinopoli 2, […]tantinopoli 1, c 1, castantinopla 1, castantinopoli 1, comstentinoble 1, connopolli 1, constan[…] 1, constant. 1, constanti 1, constantinoble 1, constantinople 1, constantinopli 1, contastatinople 1, contastinobla 1, cos[…]nobla 1, costadinopoli 1, costamtinopla 1, costamtinoplla 1, costamtinopola 1, costamtinopoli 1, costan 1, costan[...] 1, costangnopoli 1, costantinoble 1, costantinoblo 1, costantinopili 1, costantinople 1, costantinopli 1, costantinoplli 1, costantinopol 1, costantinopolly 1, costantinopori 1, costantinopuli 1, costanttinopoli 1, costantynopoli 1, costatinopla 1, costatinopuli 1, costinopoli 1, costuntiuopoli 1, gonstantinopoli 1, ostamtinopoli 1, ostantinopoli 1, poliso[…] 1, sostantinopoli 1, ystantinopoli 1, ? 8.

Toponym highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «costantinopoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «costantinopoli» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Jean Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). In the form of «costantinopolli» for the first time in this study found by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «costantinopoli» set by Jean

Francois Roussin, 1680, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total set of 285 portolan charts from total 299 (95,3%). The index of variation 24,2%. The index of use 50,9%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated bay on the European side of the Bosporus. On the modern charts this bay corresponds to the Golden Horn, where the European part of the city of İstanbul. İstanbul - Turkey's largest city and one of the largest cities in the world, a seaport, a major industrial and commercial and cultural center of Turkey. The former capital of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires. Located on both banks of the Bosphorus Strait. The first mention of the toponym Turkish İstanbul, appear in Arabic, and then Turkish sources X c. There are folk etymological version. On one of them the name comes from (*Greek*. εἰς τὴν Πόλι(ν)), «is tin poli(n)» - «in town» or «to the town» - Greek name Constantinople in an oblique case. In the the late Byzantine period (ie, 1453), this form of sound, probably already as: «στην πολυ» («stin poli» - «to city»). In addition, the strange name of Istanbul and is interpreted as Islambol - the state of Muslims. Until 1930 the official, internationally accepted name of the city - Constantinople (*Turkish* Konstantiniyye), that recognized and the Turkish Grand National Assembly: signing his plenipotentiaries are under the Treaty of Lausanne, the text of which is used exclusively toponym «Constantinople». Other historical name, is still used in the title of Patriarch of Constantinople, - Nova Roma or Second Roma; until 330 Byzantium (*Greek* Βυζάντιον). In medieval Russian chronicles and other literature was often called Tsargrad, Constantine grad; Bulgarian and Serbian toponym Tsarigrad and is currently used as an unofficial symbol of the city. Traces of the first settlements were found on the Asian side of the city and belong to the Neolithic. The first settlements around the current Topkapi Palace can be attributed to the Bronze Age. The first known date in the history of the city is 659 BC, when on the Asian side of the Bosphorus were the first Greek settlers from Megara (Megarean) - their colony became Chalcedon, now part of the city Kadıköy. Directly to the city Byzantium founded Byzant (Byzas) from Megara in 667BC. Good geographical and strategic position contributed to the rapid development of trade and prosperity of the city. City controlled the Bosphorus, and, accordingly, the trade routes from Europe to Asia and from the Black Sea to the Aegean. But, thanks to this important position, the city many times attacked. In the 74BC city falls under the authority of Rome, and then came the quiet period. After considerable damage during the civil wars under Septimius Severus (146-211) the city quickly fell into decay. In the III c. the city has repeatedly been subjected to raids by the barbarians. From the time of Septimius Severus buildings partially preserved Hippodrome. Septimius Severus called the city Augusta Antonina in honor of his son. In the 324 the Emperor Constantine the Great launched large-scale construction on the territory of the Byzantine, increasing the area of the city by several times. 11 May 330 Constantine officially transferred the capital of the Roman Empire in the city on the Bosphorus and called him New Rome, Constantinople. After his death in 337 the city was named after him - Constantinople. After the collapse of the empire Constantinople became the capital of the Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman - from 395, was the only empire from 476). Over one millennial Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine Empire, the largest center Eastern Christianity, one of the largest cities in the world. In 1204 was sacked by the Crusaders, who established in it until 1261 Latin Empire. restored the Byzantine Empire under the rule of the dynasty of Palaeologus existed until 1453, when the city was captured by the Turks. Sultan Mehmet II (1432-1481) declared the city the capital of the Ottoman Empire and renamed it in İstanbul

(Istambul) [113, c.987]. But officially use and the name Konstantiniyye. After the capture and the looting of Constantinople, the Turks began to rebuild the city. Many Byzantine churches were built in the mosques, including the Church of St. Sophia. Mehmed II repaired the city's damaged infrastructure, began to build the Grand Bazaar, and constructed Topkapı Palace, the sultan's official residence. After the capture of the Ottoman Turks in 1517 of Egypt, many Islamic relics were moved from Cairo to İstanbul. İstanbul became the center of the Islamic world - the Caliphate. During the reign of Suleiman I in 1520-1566 comes to İstanbul «golden age». The Ottoman Empire has essentially extended, in İstanbul construction of new mosques, madrassas and buildings.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 17

asine (**Maslen Nos**), uerdizo (**Urdoviza Nos**), gatopoli (**Ahtopol**), *stagnara* (**Igneada**), polici (**Sandal Br**.), omidie (**Kiyikoy**), malatra (**Malatra burnu**), filca (**Rumeli Karaburun Br**.), fanar (**Rumeli Br**.), *pera* (**Beyoğlu**), *costantinopoli* (**İstanbul**).

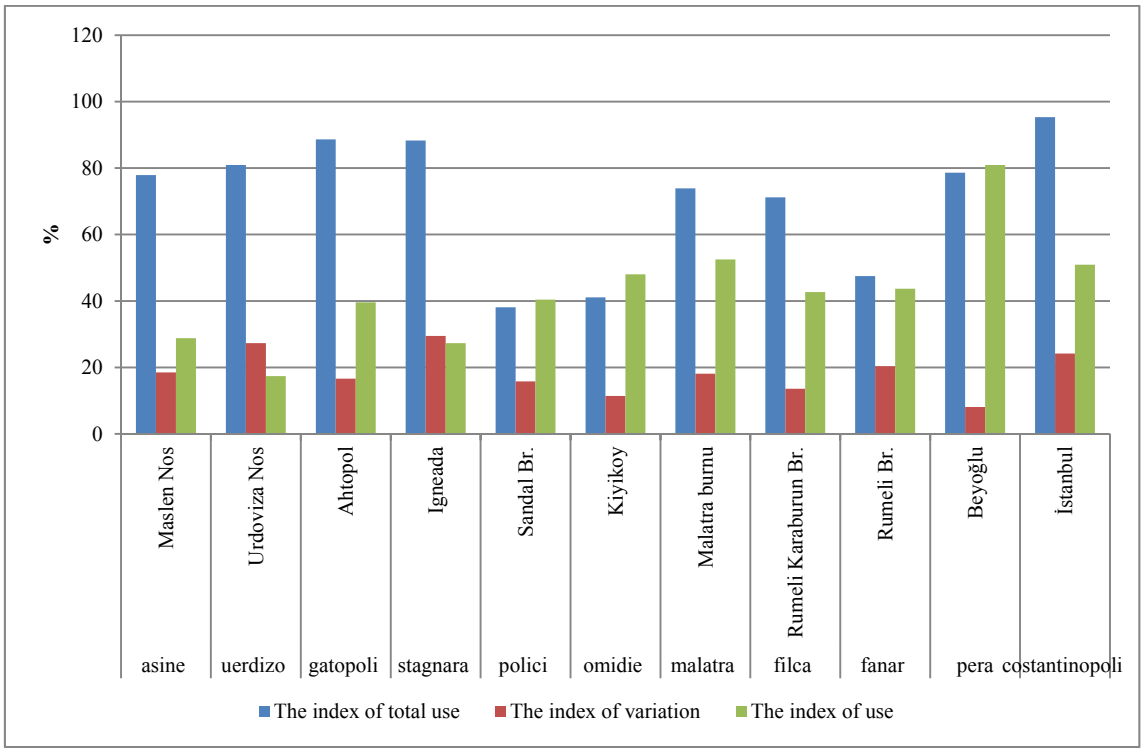

Fig. 17.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 17.

Part 18. Crimea. From Dzankoi to Kyik-Atlama Cape

Fig. 18.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Black Sea from «Atlante Mediceo», 1351

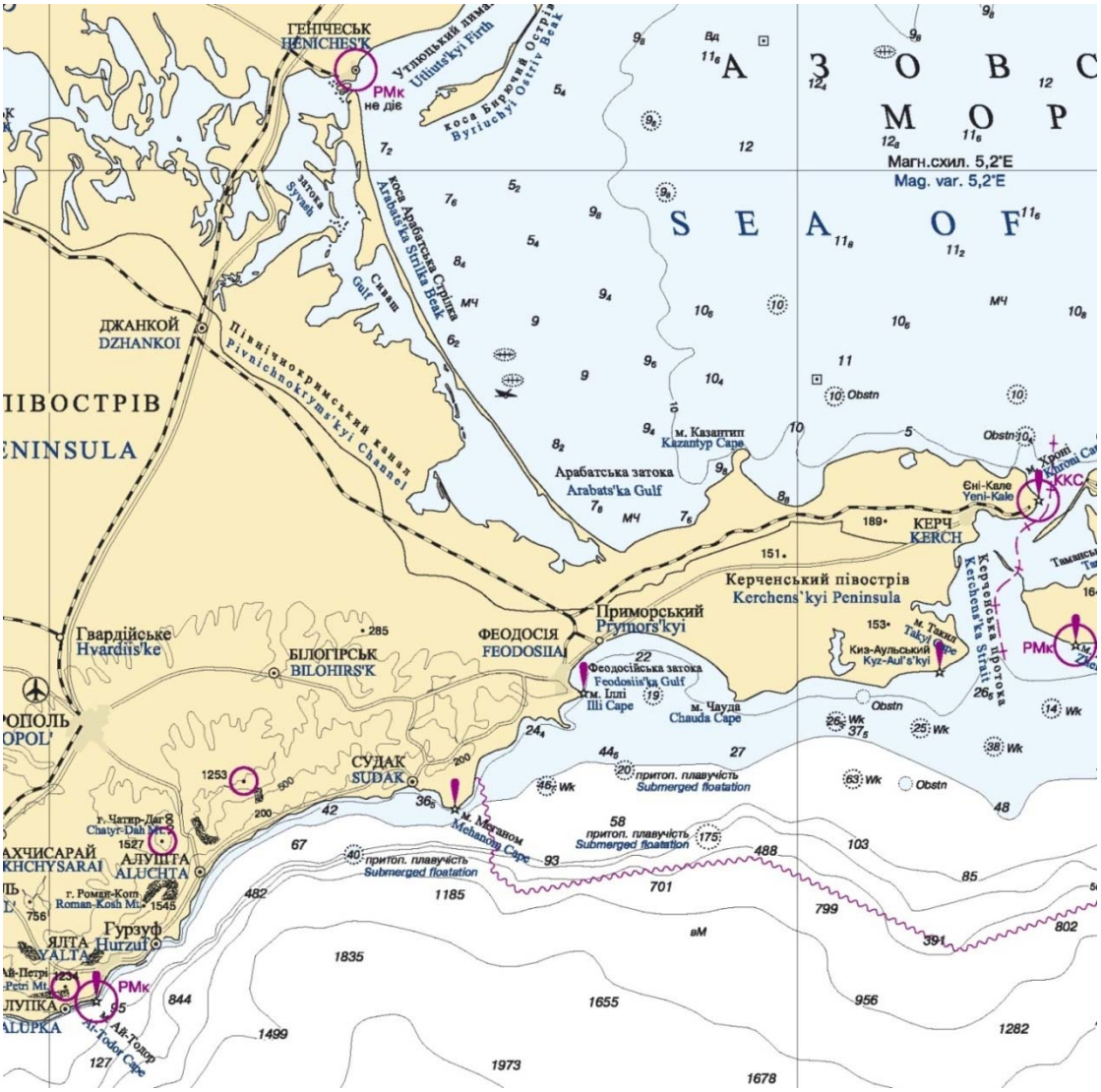

Fig. 18.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №18

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
1						pondicopera	uospro		cavalarii	ciprico		zavida	caffa	sipidimma
2														
3				carcauoni			*uospro*		caualar	ciprico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	poffidima
4				carcauo			*uospõ*	aspomiti	cauala	cipico	gnestax	zauida	*caffa*	poffidima
5				carcauõ			*uospo*	aspromiti	cauallar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	poffid[ima]
6				carcauoni			*uospo*	aspromiti	caualar	ciprico	gnestaxi	zauida	*cafa*	pofidima
7				carcauõ			*uospo*		caualar	cipnico	gnestãx	zauida	*cafa*	poffidima
8				carcauõ		pondico perra	*uospo*	asspromiti	cauallar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	poffidima
9				carcauõ			*uospro*	aspromiti	cauallar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	poffidima
10				carcauõ		pondicopera	*uospo*	aspromiti	cauallar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	palormo / poffidima
11				car[…]uoni		pondicopera	*uospo*	aspromiti	caualar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*?*	[…]ma
12				carcauoni		pondicopera	*uospo*	aspromiti	cauallar	cipico	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	pallormo / poffidima
13	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondicopera	*uospo*	asperomit	caualari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
14				carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	uospo	aspomiti	caualari	cipico		zauida	*caffa*	
15				carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	uospo	aspomiti	caualari	cipico		zauida	*caffa*	
16									caualari	ciprico		zauida	*caffa*	
17	gazaria			carchauogni	zucalay	pondico.pera	vospero	aspomiti	caualario	cipicho	conestaxo	zauida	*caffa*	taffopidima
18	*gazaria*					pondico	*vospero*		caualari	ciprico		[ça]uida	*gafa*	
19				cacouogny		pondico	apronix	*uospero*	caual	ciprico		çauida	*gafa*	
20	*gatzar*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	uospro	asperomiti	caualari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
21				carcauogni		pondico	uospro	aspomiti	caualari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
22	gatzaria			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	uospro	aspomiti	caualari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
23					zucali	pondeci	*uospro*		caualari	ziprico	coce	zauida	*gafa*	pofedima
24	lagotia					pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	coce		*gaffa*	
25	sestä			carcauogni		podnico	uospra		caualari	ciprico		zauida	*caffa*	
26	*gazaria*			carcauogni		pondico	uospro	asperomiti	caualari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
27							p. vespro		cauari		gũio	salusta	*p. cafa*	
28			sescan				cupora	aspromiti	caualar	cipico				
29	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zaco[…]	pondico	[uospo]	[aspo]miti	caualari	[cipico]	[cone]stax e	zauida	*caffa*	
30	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondico pera	*vospro*	aspomiti	caualari	ciprico	conastaxe	zauida	*caffa*	paloromo
31				carcauogni	zocali	podico	*uospiro*	miti	cauolar	ziprico	conestasi	zauida	*gafa*	
32				carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	[aspomiti]	[caualari]	[cipico]	conestaxe	[zauida]	*[cafa]*	
33				carcaougoni		pondico	uospro	[aspomiti]	[caualari]	[cipico]	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
34							uospero	aspromiti	caualari				*caffa*	
35						pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico		zauida	*gaffa*	
36						pondico	*uospero*	?	?	[…]co		[zauida]	*gafa*	

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
37	?				zucalay	pondico	*?*	?	?	?	?	?	*?*	
38	*gazaria*			ca[rca]uogi			*vospro*		cauolari	ciprico	conestaỹ	zauida	*cafa*	palormo
39						pondico		aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		çanudi	*gaffa*	
40	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zocali	pondico	*uospiro*	aspro	caualari	ziprico	conestasi	zauida	*cafa*	
41						pondico	*uosporo*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		zarida	*chafa*	mogano
42	*gazaria*	gongati	seche	charchauoni		poritato	*uospero*	aspromiti	chaualari	cipricho		s.ouida	*gafa*	proiato
43				carcauogni		pondico	uospro	asspomiti	cauallari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
44	*gazaria*	*forgoti*		carcauca		podico	*uospero*	aspmiti	nipi	c. caualar		sauida	*caffa*	
45	*gatzaria*			carcauogni		pondico	uorpo		cauollari	cipco	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	
46	*gatzaria*			carcauoni	zucalay	podico	vasp	aspomiti	cauolari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	
47	*gazaria*	barbato	seche	carcauca		pondico	*uospero*	aspmiti	nipi	c. caualar		sauida	*caffa*	poato
48						pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		çanudi	*gaffa*	
49	*gazaria*	*forgoti*	seche	?		podico	*uospero*	aspmiti	nipi	cauallari	cipico	sauida	*cafa*	
50						pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	cauolari	ciprico		zanudi	*gaffa*	
51						pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	caualari	cipico		zanudi	*gaffa*	
52	*gatzaria*			carcauogni		podico	?		cauolari	cipico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
53	*gataria*		seche	cauca		pondico	*vospero*	aspmiti	uipi	caualair		sauida	*caffa*	
54	*gatzaria*			carcauochni		[pondico]	*vospro*	aspmiti	[cauolari]	?	conestaxe	[zauida]	*cafa*	palormo
55				carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari		conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	palormo
56	*gatacaria*			carcauogni		cao pentico	*uoseco*	aspropiti	caolata	amestre		cunido	*cafa*	
57				carcauogni		pondico	uospro	aspromiti	cauollari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	caffa	pecfidima
58						pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauolari	[cipri]co	cone[staxe]	[zauida]	*caffa*	[…]fidima
59	*gatzaria*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	c. lari		conestaye	zauida	*cafa*	panormo
60	*gaçaria*			lagotia	*gorgiti*	pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	cauolari	ciprico			*gafa*	
61	*gatzari*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari		conestax̃	zauida	*cafa*	palormo
62				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
63	*gatzari*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari		conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	
64				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
65	*gatzari*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari	ciprico	conestax̃	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
66	*gatzari*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari		conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
67				carcauognj		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
68				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
69				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
70				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
71						pondico		aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
72	*gatzara*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauollari		conestax̃	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
73				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico		çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
74				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
75				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
76														
77						pondico	*vospro*	asprospiti	cauallari	ciprico	chonestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
78				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspro miti	cauallari	cipico		zauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
79				charcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspro miti	cauallari	ciprico	cone staxe	zauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
80				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
81				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspropiti	icauolari		conestax	zau	*cafa*	polar
82	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zuca[…]	pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauolari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pecfidimia
83	*gaizaire*			carca uogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	capo lari		cone staxe	zauida	*gafa*	palormo
84														
85				chacha uogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	cone staxa	cauica	*gaffa*	pecfumida
86	*gazaria*			chacha uogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	cone staxa	cauica	*gaffa*	pecfumida
87	lagocia					*ponidico*	uospo	*aspromiti*	caualari	*ziprico*				
88	lagocia					*ponidico*	uospero		caualari	*siprico*			*gaffa*	
89	*cataria*	*forgati*		carcanea		pondico	*ellorico*	aspromiti	nipi	capo lari	ciprico		*gaffa*	prouato
90				carcauiogni		pondico		aspromiti	cauallari	cipo	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
91				carcaro			*vospro*		caualari		conestaxa		*caffa*	
92	gaizaria					aep	caba	tomssa	calitra	noga			p. fasa	
93				carcauogni		pondico	uospro	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	cone staxe	zauida	caffa	perfidima
94						pondico	*vospro*	aspropiti	lari		conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	palorma
95			masiniã	masini	*zucali*	pondia	*uospro*		caualari	ziprico	coce	zauida	*gafa*	pofedima
96				carcauogni	zucalay	podico	*uospro*	aspro[…]	caualari	cipico		zauida	*cafa*	
97						[pon]dico	*uospro*		caualari	ason			*gafa*	
98				[carcauogni]	*[zucali]*	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	cip[…]		zauida	*gaffa*	?
99	*ga[...]ara*			carcauogny	zucalay	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		sauida	*caffa*	
100	lagotia					pondico		aspromiti	caualari	çiprico		çauida	*gaffa*	
101						pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		zauida	*gafa*	
102	lagotia					pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		çauida	*cafa*	
103				chacauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	cone staxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
104	gazaria	*forgati*	sech[e]	carcauca		pondico	*uospero*	aspmiti	nipi	c. caualari	cipico	sauida	*caffa*	pruato
105				carcauogni			*uospro*		caualari	ciprico		zauida	*cafa*	
106	*ga[tz]aria*					[pondico]	*vospro*	[aspro]miti	caualari	ciprico	[cone staxe]	[zauida]	*cafa*	
107	*gatzaria*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti		ciprico	cone staxe	zauida	*cafa*	palormi
108	*gottia*			caua uagni		ponttico	*[pursozio]*	aspromitti	caualari	cipicro	cice	[...]da	*?*	palormi
109				carcauogni			*uospro*	?	?	?		[çauida]	*cafa*	pecfidima
110	*gatzaria*			carcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	cauallari		conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	palorm
111	*gattzaria*			pontta sanusoni		cao ponttico	*uospero*	carcomitti	vamalari	cipri	cerestaxi	tamuda	*chafa*	

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
112						pondic[o]	*uosp[…]*	asp[…]	?					
113				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	
114						põtico	*bospero*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		çanudi	*caffa*	
115				chacauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	cauica	*caffa*	pecfumida
116				[…]uoni		pondico	*uospero*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		çauida	*gaffa*	
117	*gatzaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	[z]auida	*cafa*	pefidima
118	lagotia					pondico	*uospero*	aspromity	caualari	ciprico		çauida	*gaffa*	
119						?	*?*				conost			
120												zodi	cafa	
121						pondico	v	aspropiti	lari		conestaxe	zauida	*ca[fa]*	palorm
122	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
123						pãdiro			clatro				*caffe*	
124								aspromiti		ciprico			*caffa*	
125				charcauogni		[pondico]	uospro	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pefidima
126													*cafa*	
127				carcauogi		*pandico*		asp piti		cipico	conestas		*cafa*	palormo
128	*gayseria*			carcauogi	*crez*	pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti	clari	ciprio	constanze	canid	*caffa*	palermo
129								*aspropiti*					*cafa*	
130	*gaçaria*			charcauogni		pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	perfidima
131													*cafa*	
132													*cafa*	
133				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspero pit	c. lary	ciprico	con nestax	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
134	*gatzari*						*vospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	palormo
135						?	*?*		?		?		*cafa*	palormi
136	*tavrica chersones vs*													
137													*cafa*	
138				carcauogni		pondico	*vospro*	asperopa	c. lari			zauida	*caffa*	palormo
139	*gotia*			carcauoi		pondi	*uosp*						*?*	
140				carcouoĝi	zucalai	pondico		aspromiti	caualari	cipico	coe staxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidia
141				carcauoni		pondico	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari		con nestax	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
142				carcauoni		pond	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari			zauida	*caffa*	palormo
143	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	põdico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
144	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
145														
146				charcauoni		pondico	*vosporo*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conostaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
147				catichauogni		pondicho	*vospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	cauida	*caffa*	perfidima
148	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
149	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima

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150	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
151	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	põdico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
152							sete	aptro			conesta	go	cafa	*fetally*
153	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
154	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
155	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zaui[d]a	*caffa*	pefidima
156	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	põdico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
157	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
158						pon[dico]	*uos[pro]*	as[promiti]	cau[alari]					
159	*gaisara*									cipico	canost	zo	*caffa*	
160				carcauoni		pondi	*vospro*	asperapit	c. lari		cauida	neganom e	*cafa*	
161								apico		cones			negaom	
162							sorlla		caua				caffa	
163	*[gaza]ria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	[pefid]ima
164	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	[pondico]	*uospro*	[aspromiti]	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefedimia
165	*gazaria*			carcauagni		pondico	*gospro*	aspromiti	cabarari	sipriso			*cafa*	pefedimia
166	*gazaria*			carcavogni		pondico	*gospro*	aspromiti	cabarari	sipriso			*cafa*	pefedimia
167	*gaçaria*			carcauagni		pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	cauallari	ciprico	conestaxe	çauida	*caffa*	pecfidima
168	*chiçica*			charcauoni		pondicho	*uosporo*		cauallari	çiprico	conostaxi	çauida	*caffa*	pecffidima
169	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
170				carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	uospro		caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	cafa	pefidima
171	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
172	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalay	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
173				carchauogni		pondicio	*uospro*	asprospiti	cauallari	ciprico	con[a]stax e	çauida	*caffa*	perfidama
174										apico	cone	*sod*	cafa	
175	gaisita	[czeni]		carcauogi		pondico	*vospro*		ciali		costansa	[…]nide	caffa	palormo
176	tavrica sive chersones o													
177							*uospo*	aspromitty	caualla	cipricho	gnestaxi	zauida	*caffa*	pofidema
178	*gazaria*			carcauogni		pũdyco	*uospro*	aspromity	cabary	cyprico	conestaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidema
179				?			*?*		?	?				
180						pondico	*vaspro*		goinda				*cafa*	palormo
181						pondico	*vaspro*		golanda				*cafa*	palormo
182				carcauogni	zucalay	pondico		aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conastaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
183									cor	tel			cas	
184	gazaria			carcauogni		pondico	*uosporo*	aspromiti	caualar	cipico	*conestasi*	*zauida*	*cafa*	pefidima

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185										costolo		ala		
186						?	*bosp[ro]*					?	*cafa*	?
187	gazaria			carcauogni		pondico	vospro	aspea	?		conestaxe	[zauida]	*cafa*	[pefidima]
188				carcauoni		pondico		asperopit	c. lari		cauida	neganom e	*cafa*	
189				carcauoni		pondico	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari		cauida	neganom e	*cafa*	
190				carcauoni		pondico	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari		cauida	neganom e	*cafa*	
191				carcauoni		pondico	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari		cauida	neganom e	*cafa*	
192						pondico	*vaspro*		goranda				*caffa*	palormo
193						pondico	*vaspro*		goranda				*caffa*	palormo
194		chisicha		carcauoni		pondico	*uosporo*	aspromiti	caualari	çiprico	conastaxe	çauida	*cafa*	catopidima
195							?	?					*cafa*	
196	gazaria			[…]gni		[pondico]	*[uaspro]*	?			?	?	*cafa*	[pefidimia]
197				carca	*crez*	pondico	*uespro*				costansa		*caffa*	
198						pondico	*uaspro*		[gorando]				*caffa*	[palormo]
199	gazaria			carcatogai		pondico	uospro		cabarari	ciprico		zanida	caffa	pefedimia
200	*gaisia*			carcauoi	*crez*	pondico	*uespro*	aspropiti			costansa	candine	*caffa*	
201	*graisar*											ga		
202				?		podico	*uaspra*		goranda			nozarim	palomer	*cusa*
203							*uaspro*	aspropiti	om		conesta	zanida	*cafa*	[palormi]
204														
205														
206	*gaisia*			carcauoi	*crez*	pondico	*uespro*	aspropiti			costanza	candino	*caffa*	palormo
207	*gazaria*			carcatogni		pondico	*vospro*	aspromi	cabarar	[cipriso]			*cafa*	pefedimia
208	*gazaria*			carcauogni		pondico	*gospro*	aspromit	cabarar	cipri			*cafa*	pefedimia
209	gazaria			carcatogai		pondico	uospro		cabarari	cipriso		zanida	caffa	pefedimia
210	gazaria			carcatogai		pondico	uospro		cabarari	cipriso		zanida	caffa	pefedimia
211				carcauoni		pondico	*vospro*	aspero	c. lari		cauida	nega	*cafa*	
212	*gaisara*									zacö msi		gaida		
213	lagotia						*vospro*	aspro	c. lari		comestaxe	zauida	*caffa*	palormo
214				carcauogni	*gorcoui*	pondico	*gospro*	aspromiti	cabarari	sipriso		zauida	*cafa*	pefedimia
215						porando		poncastro					*caffa*	palormo
216									canci	*zaco*				
217	*gaisia*			carcauoi	*crez*	pondico	*uespro*	aspropiti					*caffa*	palormo
218										zaco msi		gaida		
219						pondico	*vaspro*		goranda				*caffa*	palormo
220	*gayhia*			carcauogi		pondico	*vespro*			sipico	constanxie	zanide	*caffa*	palormo

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
221	*gayhia*			caiatalica		pondico	*vespro*					negonoz	*caffa*	
222		chicita		carcauoini		pondico	*uosporo*	sicaciti	*aspramiti*		cenesrali	cauada	*cafa*	pacidima
223	gayhia			carcauogi		pondico	*vespro*	aspropiti		sipico	constanxie	zauide	*caffa*	palormo
224	cenbaro													
225	*gayseria*				crez	pondico	*vaspra*			sipico		zauida	*caffa*	palormo
226	chicita					*uosporo*	pondicho						*cafa*	
227						pondico	*uaspro*		[gauarna]				*caffa*	palormo
228	*gayhia*			carcauoi		pondico	*vespro*				constaxii	zanida	*caffa*	palormo
229				carchauogni		pondico	*uespro*	aspropiti	cauallari	ciprisco	condstax	canidi	*caffa*	palormo
230														
231						pondico	*uaspro*					cocanda	*caffa*	pallormo
232				carcauoni		pondico	*uospro*	*aspero*	c: laro	carciri	cauida	c. neganom e	*caffa*	
233				carcauoni		pondico		*aspero*	c: lari		canida		*cafa*	
234						pontico	*uospro*		gauarda				*caffa*	palormo
235						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
236	gayseria				erem	pondico	uospro			sipia			cafa	
237	*gaiseria*				erem	pondico	*uospro*			sipia		zoma	*cafa*	palormo
238						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
239						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
240	*gaiiseria*			erem		pondico	*uospro*			sipia		zoma	*cafa*	palormo
241						pondico	uospro		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
242						pondico	*uespro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palornio
243	*gaỹseria*			erem		pondico	*vospro*			sipia			*cafa*	palormo
244														
245	*gaiseria*			erem		pondico	*uospro*			sipia		zama	*cafa*	palormo
246				carcauogin		pondico	*uaspro*	asperopa	c. lari			zauida	*caffa*	palormo
247						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
248						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	
249						podico			gauarna				*cafa*	palormo
250	*gazaria*			carcanogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conastaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
251	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conastaxe	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
252				carcauogni	zucalai	pondico	*uospro*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico	conastaxe	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
253	*gotia*			carcauogni		aspromit	*uospro*	c. lari					*cafa*	
254	gazari			carcauoni		pondico	uosporo	aspromiti	*caualari*	cipico	conestasi	zauida	*cafa*	pefidima
255	gazara			carcauogni		pondico	*uosporo*	aspromiti	*caualari*	cipico	conostas	zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
256														
257						pondicho	*uosporo*		carai					
258				carcauoi		pondico	*uospro*	aspropiti					*cafa*	

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
259				carcauoni		[pondico]	*vospro*	asperopit	c. lari		cauida	neganome	*cafa*	
260				?					?		?	?	?	
261	*gazaria*			carcauogni	zucala[i]	pondico	*[uospro]*	aspromiti	caualari	ciprico		zauida	*caffa*	pefidima
262						pondico	*vaspro*		caua[…]				*caffa*	
263												?	*caffa*	
264						pondico	*vaspro*		gauarna				*caffa*	
265						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
266							*uospro*		?				*caffa*	
267						pondi[…]	*vospro*		?				*caffa*	?
268														
269														
270													*cafa*	palormo
271					c. de stam	pondico	vospro	fl. beropit	c. lari			negronomi		
272														
273														
274									ganarua				*cafa*	
275						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
276						*pondico*			*gauarna*				cafa	
277						pondico	*uaspro*		gauarna				*caffa*	palormo
278				carenuoni		pondico	uospro	*aspero*		slave	cauida	neganoma	*caffa*	
279														
280	*zuchalla*			c. ascauoni		pondico	*uaspro*	asperopitt					*caffa*	
281						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				g. de cafa / *caffa*	palarmo
282													caffaa	
283														
284						pondico	*uaspro*		gauarna				*caffa*	
285														
286														
287						pondico	*uospro*		gauarna				girlacaffa / *caffa*	palormo
288	*zuchalla*			c. ascauoni		pondico	*uaspro*	asherropitt					*coffa*	
289	*zuchalla*			[c. ascauoni]		[pondico]	*uaspro*	asperopitt					*coffa*	
290														
291														
292														
293														

No	Crimea	East part of Crimea	Dzankoi	Arabats'ka Gulf	Kazantyp Cape	Karantynnyi Cape	Kerch	Ak-Burun Cape	Takyl Cape	Opuk Cape	Karangat Cape	Chauda Cape	Feodosiya	Kyik-Atlama Cape
294														
295														
296														
297	gaisia			erez		pontica	vespro	aspropiti		zipico	costanisir		cafa	palormo
298						pondico	vespra		gauarna				caffa	palormi
299	gazaria			carcatagai		pondico	vospro		cabarari	ciprico			caffa	pefedimia

Crimea

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 35 spelling variants. Including: gazaria 47, gatzaria 10, gatzari 5, lagotia 5, gaisia 4, gayhia 4, gaçaria 3, gayseria 3, zuchalla 3, gaisara 2, gaiseria 2, gotia 2, lagocia 2, cataria 1, cenbaro 1, chiçica 1, chicita 1, ga[...]ara 1, gaiiseria 1, gaisita 1, gaizaire 1, gaizaria 1, gatacaria 1, gataria 1, gattzaria 1, gatzar 1, gatzara 1, gaỹseria 1, gazara 1, gazari 1, gottia 1, graisar 1, sestä 1, tavrica chersonesvs 1, tavrica sive chersoneso 1, ? 1. Usually placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «gazaria» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «gazaria» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal (Rome). In the form of «gatzaria» for the first time in this study found by Soleri Guillelmus, 1385, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «zuchalla» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 115 portolan charts from total 299 (38,5%). The index of variation 30,4%. The index of use 40,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym is usually in the middle of the Crimean peninsula, near the Crimean isthmus. Gazaria - so called in Western Europe of trading posts and colonies of the Republic of Genoa on the Crimean Peninsula, which existed in XII-XV c. The name comes from the Khazars, who had already lost control over the coast of the Crimea. In Gazaria included all the Genoese colony in the Crimea. Therefore, this place name can be identified with the peninsula of Crimea. Only on the charts by Agnese Battista, in the XVI c., this place name may have different values and points in the area of Kazantyp Gulf, and the peninsula was called «Tavrica». Originally Tavrica (country the Taureans) Greeks called the southern coast of Crimea, and in the early Middle Ages (up to about XV c.) this title used for the whole Crimea. The current name of Crimea - later and comes from the Crimean Tatar language.

On the unsigned chart of the Black Sea from atlas «Tammar Luxoro» beg. XlV c., unsigned chart of the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, end XV – beg. XVI c. (kept in Italy, Venice) indicated the toponym «lagotia», who designated the Genoese possession «Captainship of Gothia» (Capitanatu Gottie) (from Chembalo to Soldayya, according to the agreement of November 28, 1380 between the rulers Solkhat (Tatar empire) and the Genoese). On some charts by Agnese Battista capital letters indicated of «Tavrica Chersonese» or part of this inscription this inscriptions specified only on charts by Agnese Battista and, most likely, an echo of topographic maps, atlases as it is mainly were intended for libraries of rich customers. On the chart by Aloisio Cesani, 1574 indicated the toponym «lagotra», which indicates the Genoese possession «Captainship of Gothia» (See above). On the charts by Burston John, 1638, 1658, 1659 in the center of the Crimean peninsula indicated the toponym «zuchalla», which should relate to Kazantip Cape (See Kazantyp Cape).

East part of Crimea

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 7 spelling variants. Including: forgati 2, forgoti 2, barbato 1, chicita 1, chisicha 1, czeni 1, gongati 1.

It was first designated as «gongati» on the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London). The most stable form of «forgati» indicated on the copy of the portolan chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Italy, Venice. In the form of «forgoti»

указан на charts by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1440 and 1446, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «chicita» set by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. Total set of 9 portolan charts from total 299 (3,0%). The index of variation 77,7%. The index of use 22,2%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym pointing in the eastern part of the Crimean peninsula and most likely refers to choronym (name of region).

Dzankoi
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 3 spelling variants. Including: seche 5, masiniã 1, sescan 1.
It was first designated as «seche» on the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London). The most stable form of «seche» for the first time in this study found by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London), and on charts by Gacomo de Giroldi, and Nicolo Pasqualini, in of XV c. Total set of 7 portolan charts from total 299 (2,3%). The index of variation 27,9%. The index of use 42,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym was indicated in the central part of the Crimean peninsula in the area of the west coast of the Sea of Azov. On the modern charts in this area is the town Dzankoi. Can also refer to Syvash Lake.

Arabats'ka Gulf
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 40 spelling variants. Including: carcauogni 72, carcauoni 17, charcauogni 10, carcauogi 6, carcauoi 6, carcauõ 5, carcatogai 4, c. ascauoni 3, carcauca 3, carchauogni 3, carcauagni 2, chacauogni 2, chachauogni 2, charcauoni 2, […]gni 1, […]uoni 1, cacouogny 1, caiatalica 1, car[…]uoni 1, carca 1, carcanea 1, carcanogni 1, carcaougoni 1, carcaro 1, carcatogni 1, carcauiogni 1, carcauo 1, carcauochni 1, carcauogin 1, carcauogny 1, carcauoini 1, carcavogni 1, carcouoĝi 1, carenuoni 1, catichauogni 1, cauauagni 1, cauca 1, charchauoni 1, masini 1, pontta sanusoni 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «carcauoni» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «carcauogni» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «carcauoni» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1327, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «c. ascauoni» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 167 portolan charts from total 299 (55,9%). The index of variation 24,0%. The index of use 43,1%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape, first to the east of the isthmus of the Crimean peninsula in the Sea of Azov. On modern charts this bay is identified by Arabats'ka Gulf. On charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311-1321, toponym «car cauo» can be translated from Latin as «rotten Bay». In the warm season water of Syvash Lake is well heated and released not very pleasant smell of hydrogen sulfide, for what the estuary called Rotten Sea. The bay has received its name from is located on its shore in the old days (at the beginning of Arabats'ka strilka) fortress Arabat (from the Arabic «rebat» - «military post») - only one the Tatar-Turkish fortress on the Azov coast of Crimea. [67, c.21] For the first time the fortress mentioned in the book «Description of Ukraine»

Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan of 1651. There is speculation that of Carcauona was located on the northern outskirts of the modern village of Mysove on the southwestern shore of Kazantyp Cape. [40, c.48] This does not correspond to a cartographic analysis of portolan charts, as this place name is usually located in the bottom of the bay, which is more consistent with modern townships Kamianske and Kalynivka. [143]
On the chart by Nicolaus de Combitis, beg. XV c. in this area indicated the toponym «masini», which denotes the Gulf.

Kazantyp Cape
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 11 spelling variants. Including: zucalai 22, zucalay 14, crez 6, erem 5, zucali 3, zocali 2, c. de stam 1, erez 1, gorcoui 1, gorgiti 1, zaco[…] 1, zuca[…] 1.
It was first designated as «zucalay» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form of «zucalai» for the first time in this study found by Soleri Guillelmus, 1385, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1554, Italy, Venice. In the form of «zucalay» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «c. de stam» set by Cornetus, Petrus, 1618, Holland, Rotterdam. Total set of 54 portolan charts from total 299 (18,1%). The index of variation 20,3,%. The index of use 40,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On the modern charts this Cape corresponds to Kazantip Cape. The name of Turkic origin: from the Crimean Tatar «qazan tip», translated as «the bottom of the boiler» (qazan - «kettle», tüp (by the steppe dialect tip) - «bottom»). Kazantyp Cape juts far into the sea, has a form of the boiler diameter of about 3-4 km. Kazantyp Cape divides of Arabats'ka Gulf and Kazantyps'ka Gulf. Kazantyp Cape and its surroundings have been inhabited since ancient times. In IV-III c. BC – on the Kazantyp Cape appears on the first ancient settlement «Kazantyp Western» on the cape of Zheliaevsky, in the area of frontier post. In the east of Cape - the remains of the ancient settlement III-II c. BC
On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1574 in this area indicated the toponym «gorcoui», highlighted in red, most likely, the author thus designated of Gazaria.

Karantynnyi Cape
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 25 spelling variants. Including: pondico 179, podico 8, pondicopera 7, pondicho 4, põdico 3, pondi 2, ponidico 2, aep 1, cao pentico 1, cao ponttico 1, pãdiro 1, pandico 1, podnico 1, pond 1, pondeci 1, pondi[…] 1, pondia 1, pondicio 1, pondicoperra 1, pontica 1, pontico 1, ponttico 1, porando 1, poritato 1, põtico 1, pũdyco 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «pondicopera» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pondico» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «podico» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «pondico» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 227 portolan charts from total 299 (75,9%). The index of variation 11,0%. The index of use 78,9%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this place name is located on the peninsula. On the modern charts this is the Peninsula of Kerch. [143; 162] Known from history that in this area in ancient times was the city Myrmēkion (*Greek* Μυρμήκιον) - ancient city founded by the Ionic Greeks in the middle of VI c. BC on the shores Strait of Kerch, who was a member of the Bosporan Kingdom, located to the east of Panticapaeum (modern Karantynnyi Cape within the city limits Kerch). Myrmēkion has ceased to exist in the III c. BC, which is associated with the advancement in the northern Black Sea tribes of Getae. After the Mongol conquest of the Crimea and its entry into the Golden Horde settlements at the Strait of Kerch are transit points of the trade route between East and West (Great Silk Road), resulting in XIII-XIV c. on the site of the ancient city appeared small villages. During the reign of Uzbek Khan Emir of Solkhat passed Bosporus to the Venetians in exchange for the payment of trade duties, but as a result Venetian-Genoese War 1350-1356 Bosporus passed into the possession of the Genoese and on a place Myrmēkion appears settlement known in Genoese sources (including the portolan charts) as Pondico. Of interest are the remains of a small fortress XIV-XV c., opened at the tip Karantynnyi Cape (near the ancient crypts). The fortress was fortified walls and a moat. Residential and service premises were located along the wall on the inside its side; they all were burned in a fire. Presumably, the place-name the Pondico is derived from Panticapaeum. [119, c.130] It shows and consonance of two place names «pondico» and «pera» in the charts by Dulsert Angelino and some other (see below), if they are to read one word, as specified this place name in «Lo compasso da navigare», [118, Приложения, c.254] c. 1296. Pondico was located in northern part of the ancient Myrmēkion, where during the excavations of 1934-2003 were examined cemetery, the remains of houses and household pits with materials end of XIII–XV c. [40, c.48]
On the charts by Dulcert Angelino, 1325, unsigned chart from «Atlante Mediceo» 1351 (See Fig.18.1), Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Russo Jacopo, 1533 in this area indicated two toponyms «pera» and «pondico», first place-name conditionally, given drawing on maps, can be identified with Ziuk Cape. On the Ziuk Cape, perhaps was located Zenon Hersonissos (Hersonissos Greek - «peninsula»). Among other settlements on the coast of Azov Sea of the Greek geographer Ptolemy (first half of the II c. BC) called this city. There was a small Greek city, appeared in VI c. BC. It has existed for over a thousand years. Huge cultural layers - traces of intense life of the city in the IV-III c. BC. In III c. BC around the city was built the defensive wall, the remains of which were discovered in 1979. Settlement on the Ziuk Cape occupies a small, the most remote rocky of north-eastern part of Cape. From the mainland it was separated a thin sand bridges or even shallow channel. Two bays is a good refuge during storms convenient for anchorage. A broad overview of the sea from the land from top of the hill and rocks of Cape also provides timely awareness and safety of residents. On the other hand, the place name «pondicopera» consonant with the ancient Greek city in this area of Panticapaeum.

Kerch
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 32 spelling variants. Including: uospro 86, vospro 47, uospero 17, uospo 13, uaspro 11, uosporo 9, vaspro 7, uespro 6, vespro 5, gospro 4, vosporo 4, uospiro 2, bospero 1, bospro 1, caba 1, cupora 1, ellorico 1, p. vespro 1, pursozio 1, sete 1, sorlla 1, uaspra 1, uorpo 1, uoseco 1, uosp 1, uosp[…] 1, uospõ 1, uospra 1, v 1, vasp 1, vaspra 1, vespra 1, ? 6.

Usually placename was highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «uospro» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «uospro» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «vospro» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «vaspro» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 237 portolan charts from total 299 (79,3%). The index of variation 13,5%. The index of use 36,3%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym points to the Gulf. On the modern charts this bay is identified with the Bay of Kerch, in which, on the coast is a modern city Kerch. Present territory of the city of Kerch was inhabited in the prehistoric period. Early Iron Age is represented by Kizil-Koba culture (X-V c. BC), the population of which met the Greek colonization of the Northern Black Sea Coast. At the site of modern Kerch came from Miletus in the late VII c. BC was established Panticapaeum. Acropolis was located on the hill called today - Mount Mithridat. In addition, in territory of modern Kerch settlement are: Myrmēkion, Tiritaka, Nimphei and several other settlements, ancient names are not preserved in the sources. In 480 BC there was a monarchical type Bosporus state, which was ruled Archaeanactids. In 437BC came to power dynasty Spartocids. After the reign of Mithridates Eupator in the Bosporus, the power was in the hands of the kings of the dynasty of Tiberius Julio. Bosporus society existed until the end of V c. In VI c. the city was ruled by the Roman (Byzantine) Empire. In VIII c. fell under the influence of the Khazar Khaganate. The city was named Karsha or Charsha, which translated from Turkish means the market. To the IX-X c., owners of Northern Black Sea Coast became Slavs. With the formation of Tmutarakan principality the city is named Korchev. In XII c., ancient Russian Korchev raided Polovtsian and gradually returned to the sphere of influence of Byzantium. In 1318, the city became a member of Genoese colonies in the northern Black Sea coast, the center of which was Caffa. When Genoese city called Chercio, although on the charts specified «uospro». In 1475, the city passes to Ottoman Turks after the capture of the Genoese colonies. On the Mappamundi by Fra Mauro 1459 in this area painted a city which is called «nospero». Placename consonant with the word Bospor. Aeschylus calls the crossing of the Strait - «cow ford» (*Greek* Βόσπορος, ie Bosporos, Bospor, Bosphor). Vosporo - the residence of the Genoese consul, the city is located on the territory of modern Kerch, under the eastern slope of Mount Mithridat. [40, c.48]

Ak-Burun Cape
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 35 spelling variants. Including: aspromiti 89, aspropiti 24, aspomiti 11, asperopit 8, aspmiti 6, aspero 4, asperomiti 2, asperopa 2, asperopitt 2, aspro 2, aspromit 2, aspromity 2, asprospiti 2, apico 1, apronix 1, aptro 1, asherropitt 1, asp[…] 1, aspea 1, asperapit 1, asperomit 1, asppiti 1, aspro[…] 1, aspramiti 1, aspromi 1, aspromitti 1, aspromitty 1, asspomiti 1, asspromiti 1, carcomitti 1, fl. beropit 1, miti 1, poncastro 1, sicaciti 1, tomssa 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «aspomiti» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «aspromiti» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Austria), for the last time in this form in

this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «aspropiti» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «asparopitt» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 182 portolan charts from total 299 (60,9%). The index of variation 19,2%. The index of use 48,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On the modern charts this cape can be identified with the Ak-Burun Cape. [164] Cape at the entrance to Strait of Kerch from the Black Sea. The name translated from the Crimean Tatar means «white Cape» (aq - white, burun - Cape). Ak-Burun Cape, lies at the crossing of the Cimmerian Bosporus, bears the traces of the ancient city, which is examined Paul Du Brux in 1823-1827. He found numerous remains of the city walls, towers and of housing estates. At the end of the twentieth century there localize the Bosporus cities Hermissus. Archaeologists have also referred with the this place name Ak-Burun Cape, where in the XIX-XX c. cultural strata of previous eras were completely destroyed buildings of Kerch Fortess. [40, c.48]

Takyl Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 47 spelling variants. Including: caualari 72, cauallari 29, gauarna 18, cauollari 16, c. lari 15, cabarari 7, caualar 6, cauallar 5, goranda 4, cabarar 2, lari 2, nipi / c. caualar 2, c. lary 1, c: lari 1, c: laro 1, cabary 1, calitra 1, canci 1, caolata 1, capo lari 1, carai 1, caua 1, caua[…] 1, caual 1, cauala 1, caualario 1, caualla 1, cauari 1, cauolar 1, cavalarii 1, chaualari 1, ciali 1, clari 1, clatro 1, cor 1, ganarua 1, gauarda 1, goinda 1, golanda 1, gorando 1, icauolari 1, nipi / c. caualari 1, nipi / capo lari 1, nipi / cauallari 1, om 1, uipi / caualair 1, vamalari 1, ? 10.

It was first designated as «cavalarii» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «caualari» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 21.08.1563, Italy, Venice. In the form of «cauallari» for the first time in this study found by chart of the Black Sea from atlas «Tammar Luxoro») XlV, beg. (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «gauarna» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 223 portolan charts from total 299 (74,9%). The index of variation 21,1%. The index of use 32,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On the modern charts this cape can be identified with Takyl Cape. [161] he word «lari» from Latin translates as «wonderful». On the Cape was located Bosporus town of Zephyrĭum. Takyl means the «altar». High rocky cape was the place one of the oldest sanctuaries of the Bosporus, where sailing sailors brought sacrifices to the gods in the hope of a successful and safe navigation. From this, it seems, has found it its name. Underwater archaeologists have found here a few ancient anchorages whis stone, lead and iron anchors.

On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, in this area indicated two toponyms «nipi» and «c. caualar», a on the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 «caualair» and «uipi». On the copy of chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 in this area indicated two toponyms «nipi» and «capo lari».

Opuk Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 33 spelling variants. Including: çiprico 88, cipico 31, sipia 5, ziprico 5, cipriso 3, sipico 3, sipriso 3, cipri 2, cipricho 2, zacö msi 2, […]co 1, amestre 1, apico 1, ason 1, carciri 1, cip[…] 1, cipco 1, cipicho 1, cipicro 1, cipnico 1, cipo 1, ciprio 1, ciprisco 1, cones 1, costolo 1, cyprico 1, noga 1, sicaciti 1, siprico 1, slave 1, tel 1, zaco 1, zipico 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «ciprico» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «ciprico» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1569, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «cipico» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «slave» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 171 portolan charts from total 299 (57,2%). The index of variation 19,3%. The index of use 51,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape, near which in the sea indicated the bold point (underwater danger). On the modern charts this Cape can be identified with Opuk Cape. The highest point of Cape is the same name mountain. In four kilometers from the coast, above the sea rises a group of four islands - Rocks-ships (Elken-Kaya), was once connected to the coast. The highest rocks in height of more than 20 meters. According to the legend on the mountain Opuk housed one of the settlements of the ancient Cimmerians - Kimmerion. But in the VI-IV c. BC Greeks began to live here. The settlement calls them Cimmeric and was part of the Kingdom of the Bosporus. According to some sources this cape called Hacılar Limanskii. [76, c.229]

Opuk– translated from the Crimean Tatar «hoopoe». In the south-western slope of Opuk found fragments of amphorae «Trebizond» group, northwest of of the item are met numerous fragments of Byzantine amphorae «trilliyskoy» group dating XII c. In the north-eastern slope of Mount Opuk found the remains of a settlement XIII-XVI c. In such a way on the slopes of Mount Opuk could be located a number of settlements related to salt production on a lake Koyash. [40, c.47-48]

On the chart by Aguiar Jorge, end XV – beg. XVI c. (1492), indicated the toponym «nega», apparently had in mind Cape Meganon.

Karangat Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 35 spelling variants. Including: conestaxe 65, gnestaxi 9, conastaxe 7, conestasi 4, coce 3, conestax̃ 3, conestaxa 3, costansa 3, conesta 2, connestax 2, constanxie 2, canost 1, cenesrali 1, cerestaxi 1, chonestaxe 1, cice 1, coestaxe 1, comestaxe 1, condstax 1, cone 1, conestas 1, conestax 1, conestaxo 1, conestaỹ 1, conestaye 1, conost 1, conostas 1, conostaxe 1, conostaxi 1, constanze 1, constaxii 1, costanisir 1, costanza 1, gnestax 1, gnestãx 1, gũio 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «gnestaxi» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «conestaxe» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1561, Portugal. In the form of «gnestaxi» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «condstax» set by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). Total set of 132

portolan charts from total 299 (44,1%). The index of variation 26,5%. The index of use 49,2%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On the modern charts this cape is identified with the Karangat Cape. Here archaeologists have been identified antique item, and here was late medieval settlement. Conestasse settlement was located in the western part Karangat Cape, 700 m to east of the salt lake Kachik. [40, c.47]

On the charts by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1546, 1563, Vesconte Maggiolo and Jacopo 1562, Maggiolo Jacopo, 1573, Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589 in this area indicated two toponyms «cauida» and «neganome», the first is to refer to Chauda Cape, and the second indicates erroneously Cape Meganom that is far to the west. On the chart by Martines Joan, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «calatanca» and «negonor», the first is located near the toponym «vespro» and can be treated as the Azov coast, and to the Black Sea, and the second place-name is specified in the bay next to the toponym «caffa».

Chauda Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 36 spelling variants. Including: zauida 100, çauida 28, cauida 10, sauida 6, zanida 5, çanudi 3, cauica 3, gaida 2, zanudi 2, zoma 2, [...]da 1, […]nide 1, ala 1, candine 1, candino 1, canid 1, canida 1, canidi 1, cauada 1, cocanda 1, cunido 1, ga 1, go 1, nozarim 1, s.ouida 1, salusta 1, sod 1, tamuda 1, zama 1, zanide 1, zarida 1, zau 1, zauide 1, zavida 1, zo 1, zodi 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «zavida» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «zauida» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Mateo Prunes, 1586, Majorca. In the form of «çauida» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «cauida» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 192 portolan charts from total 299 (64,2%). The index of variation 18,8%. The index of use 52,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the eastern Cape of large bay. On the modern charts this cape is identified with the Chauda Cape. Placename consonant with the modern name of the cape. Chauda Cape - extreme eastern point of the Gulf of Feodosia and closes it from the east. Near Chauda Cape archaeologists discovered an ancient settlement Kazeka. According to Arrian in the Periplus of the Euxine (II c. BC), and the anonymous author of the Periplus (IV-V c. BC), attributed to Pseudo Arrian at the eastern tip of the Gulf of Feodosia on Chauda Cape in II c. AD could be a settlement (κωμε) Kazeka. So, Arrian reports that «place» Kazeka, «lying on the sea», is located in 420 stadium from Panticapaeum aside Feodosiya, and the anonymous author of the Periplus Pontus determines the distance between «ancient Kazeka» and ancient Cimmeric 180 stadium or 24 miles, noting that from Kazeka to the deserted city Feodosiya 280 stadium or 37 and 1/3 mile. According to archaeologists, Zauida identified with the settlement on the southwestern tip of Chauda Cape, at the Well Tash-Kachik. [40, c.47]

On the charts by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1546, 1563, Vesconte Maggiolo and Jacopo 1562, Maggiolo Jacopo, 1573, Dominico Vigliarolo, 1589 in this area indicated two toponyms «cauida» and «neganome», the first is to refer to Chauda Cape, and the second wrongly

indicates Meganom cape, which is located far to the west. On the chart by Martines Joan, 1583 in this area indicated two toponyms «calatanca» and «negonor», the first is located near the toponym «vespro» and can be treated as the Azov coast, and to the Black Sea, and the second place-name is specified in the bay next to the toponym «caffa».

Feodosiya

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 14 spelling variants. Including: caffa 137, cafa 79, gaffa 14, gafa 11, chafa 2, coffa 2, caffaa 1, caffe 1, cas 1, cusa 1, g. de cafa / caffa 1, girlacaffa / caffa 1, p. cafa 1, p. fasa 1, ? 5.

Practically on all charts placename highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «caffa» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «caffa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «cafa» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «coffa» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 258 portolan charts from total 299 (86,3%). The index of variation 5,4%. The index of use 53,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the western part of the large bay. On the modern charts this place name is identified with the Feodosiya Gulf. On the western shore of the bay is the city Feodosiya. Translated from the Greek name of «Feodosiya» means «God given». The city was founded by Greek colonists from Miletus in VI c. BC. From 355BC Feodosiya was part of the Kingdom of the Bosporus. Разрушена гуннами в IV c. AD. During this period, in the city and its surroundings lived Alans and the settlement was Alania name of Ardabda (*Ossetian* «Avd-ardy») - in translation «seven gods». In V c. the city came under the control of the Roman (Byzantine) Empire, VI c. was captured by the Khazars, and then again departed to Byzantium. During the next centuries existed as a small village, released to the XIII c. under the influence of the Golden Horde. Later purchased by Genoese merchants. Italian writers suggest that the first settlement was founded by the Genoese in Caffa not before the second half of the XII c. (since it is only in 1261 was a firm basis on the Bosphorus and Genoa has acquired a strong position in the Black Sea), on land purchased from the Kipchak Khan, and that this is the place they first surrounded by a moat and shaft after built a lot of huge stone houses and shops for goods storage. Genoese created a thriving commercial port city of Caffa, who served as a major port and the control center of the Genoese colonies in the northern Black Sea coast. In 1296, the city was captured by the Venetian admiral Giovanni Soranzo. After some time, in 1299, the Genoese returned to Caffa, but after a short time, the city was again devastated. This time the city was attacked by Tatar khan Tokhta (1291-1313). The reason for the attack was the kidnapping Genoese and other Western merchants of Tatar children with the subsequent sale of the latter in slavery. Tatar army under the leadership of Khan's son and consisting of one hundred thousand people came to the Caffa and beginning of the siege. Protection consisted of three hundred Genoese and three hundred Greeks, who withstood the siege for eight months. Finally, seeing that further resistance was impossible, the defenders set fire to the city and escaped on their vessels (20 May

1308). Genoa did not hesitate to take care of the reconstruction of their colonies. Immediately after the death of Khan Tohti to his heir Khan Uzbek were sent two ambassadors requested to apply in Khan permission to rebuild houses and fortifications. Restoration of Caffa for the republic was a matter of honor, and they set to work immediately as soon as received permission. In 1316, Consul of Caffa was ordered rent out the Armenians, Greeks and other Christians non-Genoese origin area, located outside the protective walls. Thus, for example, formed Armenian fortress. With the establishment of this, though still unreliable, fortress Caffa officially became a town, bestowed upon her by Pope John XXII in 1322. It was not only the commercial port and the main storage Genoese, but also the center of shipbuilding and repair ships come here. During this period, the city experienced its heyday. The city's population exceeded 70 thousand, the town had a bank branch St. George and theater. Had its own a mint where coins were minted. Genoese maintained an alliance with the Golden Horde Khans, who formally is the supreme rulers of territory of a colony, providing them with full self-government within the walls of cities, and appointed a special prefect of the natives of the Crimea for the management of agricultural holdings District of Caffa. Genoese relations with the khans particularly affected by the protracted struggle for the throne of the Golden Horde, which developed after the death of Janibek (1357). Real power has received Emir of Mamai. Genoese, rightly fear of anarchy in the place where the caravan trade routes, initially supported of Mamaia. In 1380 they even took part on the side of the Tatars in the Battle of Kulikovo. After being defeated in the Battle of Kulikovo, and later still in the battle with the Khan Tokhtamysh, Mamai escaped to their Crimean possessions and was assassinated in Caffa, according to sources, «from a desire of citizens to seize her treasures». Caffa soon concluded with Tokhtamysh number of agreements according to which it was fixed for almost the entire southern coast of Crimea. To the middle of the XV c. Caffa surpassed in size of Constantinople. Crimean Khanate gained independence at Haji Giray, to approve the throne in 1428. After the capture of Prince Alexei of Genoese fortress Chembalo, Genoa, in the spring of 1434, to equip to help Caffa military expedition of the twenty galleys under the command of the commander Carlo Lomellino. Having achieved local success in military actions Lomellino taken in June of the same year an attempt to capture Solkhat. However, the attempt failed and the remaining mercenaries went back to Genoa. Undoubtedly, such a failure of the Genoese expedition to the Crimea under the walls of the strongest fortress, Genoese trading center on the Black Sea and the immense source of income, made on its government and people of Genoa depressing. These sentiments were expressed in a visible and only increases with time outflow of citizens, in particular - Genoese citizens. Genoa was trying as much as possible to prevent this process. Charter of Caffa in 1449, was not allowed to take out of the city without special permission «master's servants» and forbade selling its inhabitants into slavery. For the capture of a slave who had escaped from Caffa, given a reward of big cash prize. At the same time, slaves from other places - if they escape in Kaffa not from Solkhat - declared free. But the effectiveness of these measures was insignificant, and by the end of 1453 gives the impression of Caffa defenseless, deserts and even extinct city. In 1475, Caffa, along with all the possessions of Genoa was annexed by the Ottoman troops, which were headed by the commander Gedik Ahmet Pasha. Kefe (Turks called Caffa) has become one of the major Turkish ports on the Black Sea, here is the largest in the Northern Black Sea slave market, where thousands of slaves were sold every year, the Crimean Tatars captured during raids on the Ukrainian, Russian,

Polish lands. In the Ottoman era the city is often called Kucuk-Istanbul - Little Istanbul and Crimea-Istanbul, emphasizing its importance and a large population. Under the Turkish rule importance of the city gradually decreased, although it remained fortified point, but greatly depopulated. Important craft in the surroundings Caffa was salt extraction in natural estuaries. In 1771, Russian troops took Theodosius attack; in 1774 by The Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca it was ceded to Russia; in 1787 was included in the Taurian area under the old name of Feodosiya.
On the portolan charts from «Vallard Atlas», 1547 in this area indicated the toponym «negaom», which should relate to the Cape Meganom. On the charts by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1639, 1652 in this area indicated two toponyms «g. de cafa» and «caffa», one of them refers to the Gulf, the second - the city.

Kyik-Atlama Cape
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 41 spelling variants. Including: palormo 50, pefidima 29, pecfidima 19, pefedimia 10, poffidima 6, palormi 5, pecfumida 3, perfidima 3, palorm 2, pofedima 2, […]fidima 1, […]ma 1, cao pegastoma 1, catopidima 1, mogano 1, pacidima 1, palarmo 1, palermo 1, pallormo 1, pallormo / poffidima 1, palomer 1, palorma 1, palormo / poffidima 1, palornio 1, paloromo 1, panormo 1, pecffidima 1, pecfidimia 1, pefidema 1, pefidia 1, pefidimia 1, perfidama 1, poato 1, pofidema 1, pofidima 1, polar 1, proiato 1, prouato 1, pruato 1, sipidimma 1, taffopidima 1, ? 3.
It was first designated as «sipidimma» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «palormo» for the first time in this study found by Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1447, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «pefidima» for the first time in this study found by Benincasa Andrea, 1490, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). The last time the place-name in the form of «palormo» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 163 portolan charts from total 299 (54,5%). The index of variation 25,2%. The index of use 30,7%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape, outside Feodosiya gulf to the west, in front of which are indicated a bold point. On the modern charts this place name is identified with the Kyik-Atlama Cape, in front of which is an island Ivan-Baba. Kyik-Atlama interpreted as «jump wild goat» (from *Turkic* Kyik – wild goat and Atlama – jump); medieval *Turkic* Katlama – dish of puff pastry – by analogy with the layered precipices of Cape. Located on a cape village of Ordzhonikidze. At the end XI c. on the place of modern village was Armenian monastery and fortress called Kaygador. In the Middle Ages the territory of the village and the bay was called Provato, there was the Port of Genoa. The bay was some time in the hands of the Venetians, then called Poffidima belonged Genoese. Bay of Provato (*Greek* «provato» - ram, sheep), so named by the ancient Greeks, now the bay is called Dvoiakirna Bay. Prior to the assignment of the modern name of the village in 1937 parts of its present territory called Provalne and Dvoiakirna.
In the early charts by this place name was used infrequently. On many charts, since Vesconte, 1327 in this area indicated two toponyms «palormo» and «pefidima», which was designated in this area two capes, which limit the Dvoiakirna Bay (old Provato Bay). In this case, place name of the type «palormo» and «prouato» denotes Cape St. Elijah (Illi Cape), and place name of the type «pefidima» - Kyik-Atlama Cape. On the

copy of portolan chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, indicated the toponym «prouato», close in sound to the Venetian Provato. On the chart by Petrucci, Guilio Cesare, c. 1570, in this area indicated the toponym «cusa», most likely, this placename meant of Caffa.

Consolidated list of place names of Part 18

gazaria (**Crimea**), forgati (**East part of Crimea**), seche (**Dzankoi**), carcauogni (**Arabats'ka Gulf**), zucalai (**Kazantyp Cape**), pondico (**Karantynnyi Cape**), *uospro* (**Kerch**), aspromiti (**Ak-Burun Cape**), caualari (**Takyl Cape**), çiprico (**Opuk Cape**), conestaxe (**Karangat Cape**), zauida (**Chauda Cape**), *caffa* (**Feodosiya**), palormo (**Kyik-Atlama Cape**).

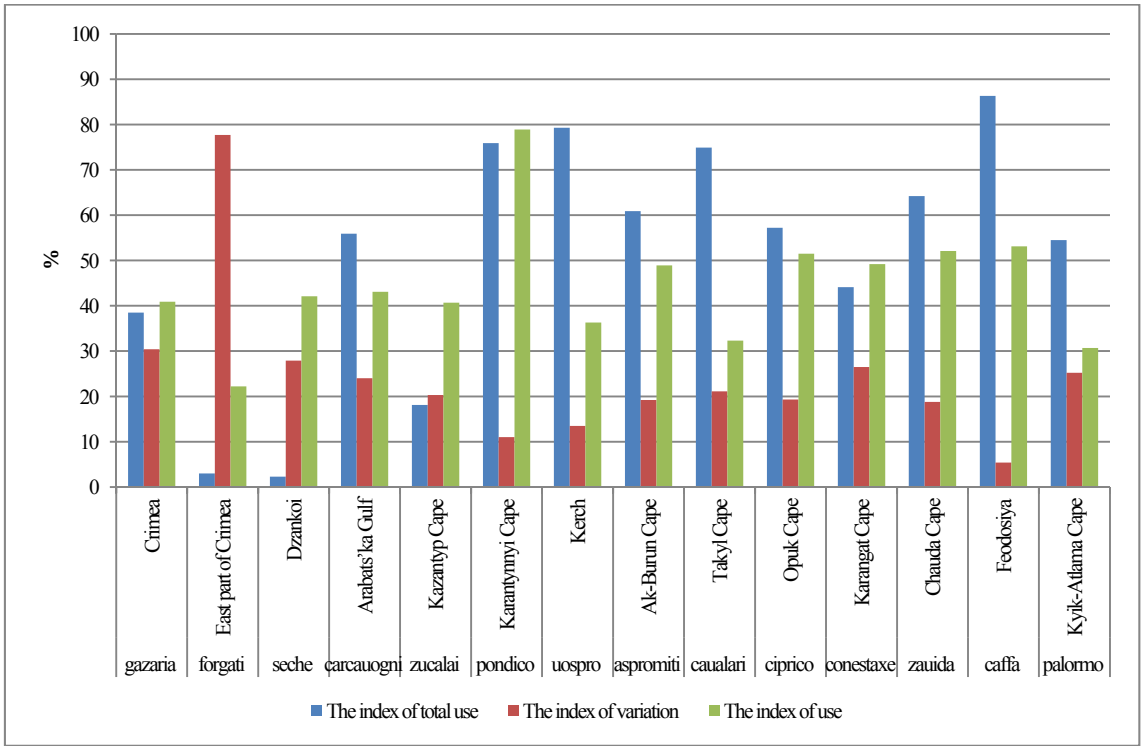

Fig. 18.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 18.

Part 19. Crimea. From Koktebel to Balaklava

Fig. 19.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The Black Sea from «Atlante Mediceo», 1351

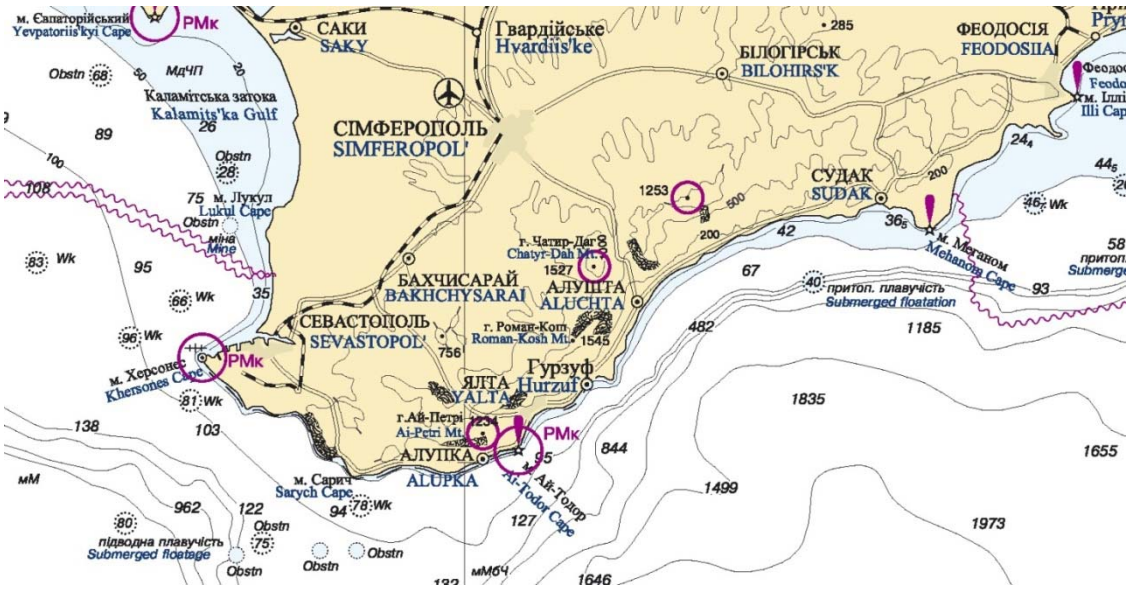

Fig. 19.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №19

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
1	calitra	megannome	sodania			pagropoli		sancto todeno		s. saia		capo de cembaii
2								san o[…]	tronien			[…]dogi
3	calitra	meganome	*soldaia*		lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo santodaro		laia		cenballo
4	calitra	megano	*soldaia*	c. scuti	?	*?*		?		?		cenballo
5	cal[itra]	[mega]nome	*soldaia*	c. scuti		*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro	cacaiane	laia		
6		meganõ	*sodaia*		lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro		laia		cenbalo
7	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	csscuti	lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro		laia		cenballo
8	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	c. scuti	lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro	cacaiane	laia		cenballo
9	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*		lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro		laia		cenballo
10	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	csscuti	lusta	*pagropolli*		cauo sã todaro	cacaiane	laia		cenbalo
11	[…]ra	meganome	*soldaia*	c. scuti	lusta	*pagropoli*		cauo sã todaro	cacaiane	laia		cenbalo
12	callira	meganome	*soldaia*	csscuti	lusta	*pagropoli*		cauo sã todaro	cacaiane	laia		cenbalo
13	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		catodaro		laya		zenbaro
14	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	?		catodaro		laya		cenbaro
15	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	[ialira]		catodaro		laya		cenbaro
16	cali[…]	m[…]	[so]daya									
17	calita	meganome	sodaia	scuti	lusta	zanta		san todoro		laya		cemballo
18	calitra	meganome	*soldadia*	scuti	?	pangropoli		?		?		[…]inbalo
19	calitra	megano	*soldadia*	scuti	lusta	*pangropoly*		scontodoro		[laya]		cembano
20	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropolli		sco dero		laya		cenbaro
21	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		scô dero		laya		cenbaro
22	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		scô dero		[laya]		cenbaro
23	calirta	meganome	*saldadia*	scoti	lustra	*pangropoli*		scô toibro		lagia		zinbano
24	calira	megano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	pagropolli	gia	san todaro				zinbano
25	calitra	megame	*soldaya*			pagropoli		scô todaro		laya		*cinbaro*
26	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		sco dero		laya		cenbaro
27		p. solcati	soldaia	loscutur		guaiuti		capo s̃. todaro	capo s̃. giorgi	capo palati	capo aiaso	locebolo
28		megano	soldadia			*pagropli*		san todero		gia		cinbano
29	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	[scuti]	lusta	pagropolli		sco dero		laya		*cenbaro*
30	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropolli		san todero	caco lane	laya		*cenbaro*
31	calitira	miganomi	*saldaia*	scoti	lustra	pragipoli		san todaro		aya		zibano
32	[calitra]	[meganome]	[sodaya]	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		[…] todero		laya		*cenba[r]o*
33	calitra	meganome		scuti	lusta	pagropolli		[sco dero]		laya		*cenbaro*
34		megano[me]	*soldaia*		lustra	*pagropoli*		san todaro				cinbano
35	calira	megano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pagropolli*		santodaro		gia		cinbalo
36	cal[…]	megano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pangropolli*		scô todaro		gia		[zinbano]
37	?	?	*?*	scoti	lust[…]	*?*		?		?		*?*
38	cactira	meganone	*soldaia*	scuti	lusta	uagropollo		s. todero	c. iane	laia		*sembaro*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
39	callira	megano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pangropoli*		sco todaro		gia		zinbano
40	calitira	miganomi	*saldadia*	scoti	lostila	pragopoli		san todaro		lagia		zibano
41	cassallem	sco nicolla	*sodaya*	cotim	lustram	*pagropolli*		scotim	lustram	sco todoro	gia	zinbalo
42		meganome	*soldaia*	atlino / schuti	alusta	pangropoli	golira	s. todoro		gia		cenbano
43	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		s. dero		laya		cenbaro
44	?	meganoc	*soldaia*	?		*pangropolli*	alusta	s. todaro		gia		zinbano
45	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagopoli				laya		cenbaro
46	calita	megnanom	*soldaia*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		san todero		laya		cenbaro
47		meganõc	*solldaia*	ucllino / suti	lusta	*pangropolli*	alusta	s. todaro		lagia		zinbano
48	ca[…]ra	me[gan]o	*solda[ia]*	scoti	lustra	*pangropolli*		scô todaro		gia		zinbano
49	?	?	*soldaia*	[ucllnio] / scuti	allusta	pangropolli	[golira]	s. todaro		gia		zinbano
50	calira	mezano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pangropoli*		scô todaro		gia		zinbano
51	callira	mezano	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	pangropolli		scô todaro		gia		zinbano
52	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		s. dero	caroiane	laya		*cenbaro*
53		meganosse	*soldaia*	ucllino / suti	alusta	pangropoli		?				zinbano
54	calitra	[meganome]	*[sodaya]*	[scuti]	lusta	pagropoli		santa todero	[caroiane]	laya		*cenbaro*
55	calitra	neganome	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	uagropoli		s. dero	cacoiane		c. de lilla	*cembaro*
56	calitra	cao uganioni	*sadai*		lista	sidita	cacorane			cao de lila	cao zinbano	*zinbano*
57	callitra	neganome	soldaia	scuti	lustra	pangropoli		s. todoro	cacoianni	loia		cenbano
58	[ca]litra	[me]ganome	*sodaia*		[l]usta	pagropoli		[s. tode]ro	cacoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
59	calitra	neganome	*sodaya*		lusta	uagopoli		s. dero	cacoiane	laha	c. lilla	*cembaro*
60	calira	[neganom]	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra			santodaro		layia		cinbano
61	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaŷ*		lusta	uagropoli		s. dero	cacoiañ	laya	c. de lilla	cemba
62	callitra	meganome	*soldaya*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	s. todero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
63	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli		s. dero	cacoiane		c. de lilla	*[cemba]ro*
64	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
65	calitra	neganome	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli		s. dero	cacoiane	laya	c. da lilla	*cembaro*
66	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli			cacoiañ	laya	c. de lilla	*cembaro*
67	callitra	meganome	*soldaya*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	s. todero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
68	callitra	meganome	*soldaya*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	s. todero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
69	callitra	megatico	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	s. todero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
70	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	s. giorgio	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
71	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*		lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
72	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli			cacoiane	laya	c. de lilla	*cembaro*
73	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
74	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani	lota		*çembano*
75	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti		pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani			*çembano*
76												
77	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*			pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	chacoiani			*zenbano*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
78	callitra	meganome	scuti	lustra	*soldaya*	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero	cacoiani			*zenbano*
79	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*		lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	santodero				*zenbano*
80	callitra	meganone		scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorçoui	san todero	caco iani			*cembano*
81	calitra	negana	*sodaya*	suti	lusta	pangropoli		s. dero		laya	c. de lila	*cembaro*
82	calitra	meganome	[soldai]		lusta	pagropoli		s. todero	cacoiane	laya		*cenbaro*
83	talitra	neganomi	*soldaia*	stuti	lusta			.s. dero	caco cane		capo dallila	*cenbaro*
84												
85	calitia	meganome	*soldaia*	scati	lustra	panaropo		santodaro	cacoiani	late		*zenbano*
86	caletra	meganome	*soldaia*	scatti	lusra	panaiopo		santo daro	cacoiani	late		*cenbaro*
87	?	mengano	*soldaia*	*scoti*	lustre	*pagropolie*		s. todaro		*gie*		zimbano
88	carilla	mengano	*soldaia*	*scoti*	lustre	*paio polia*		santo daro				zunbano
89		maganõm	*g soldaia*	uenio / stuti	allusta	pangropolli		s. todaro		lagia		zinbano
90	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scutti	lustra	pangropoli		todero				*cembano*
91	calitra		*sodala*		lusta				cacoiane			*cembano*
92						p. dera		pangrop		laia	c. de lilla	cembaro
93	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoiani	lota		cenbano
94	calitra	neganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli		s. derro		laya	c. de lila	*cembaro*
95	callitria	meganome	*saldadia*	scoti	lustra	*pangropoli*		scõ todaro		lagia		zinbano
96	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*			pagopoli		sco odaro		laya		cenbaro
97	calera	meganome	*soldino*	scoti	lustra	*pagropoli*		san todaro		agiu		cinbano
98		meganome	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pagropoli*		san todaro		?		cinbalo
99	calitra	neganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lu[…]	*pagropoli*		scõ odaro			c. de li[…]	cenbaro
100	kallira	mengano	*soldaia*	scory	lustra	*pagropoli*		san todaro		gia		*çimbano*
101	calitera	meganome	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	*pagropoli*		santodaro				cinbalo
102	calira	mengano	*soldaia*	scori	lustra	*pagropoli*		s. thodaro		gia		cimbalo
103	calira	meganome	*soldaia*	scoti	lustra	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoiane	gia		*zenbano*
104		meganoc	*soldaia*	uclino / scuti	allusta	*pangropolli*		?		lagia		zinbano
105	calitra	meganome	*sodaya*	scuti		*pagropoli*		sco odaro		laia		cenbalo
106	calitra	meganom	*soldaia*	scuti	lusta	pagropoli		s. dero		?		?
107	calitra	neganom	*sodaŷ*	scuti	lusta	pangopoli		san todero	cacoiane	laya	cauo de lailla	*cembaro*
108	[…]itra	meganome	*[sol]daia*	scoti	lustra	*pangopoli*		[santozer]o		lagino		zinbano
109	call[itra]	negano[m]	*soldaia*	scuti	[lustra]	pangropoli	gorcoui		cacoiane		lotti	*cembano*
110	calitra	meganoñ	*sodaŷ*		lusta	uagropolli		s. dero	cacoiane		cauo da dilla	*cembaro*
111	calittra	cao pegastoma	*sudas*	lusto / scatti	siati	portopoli		sco dero		loxa		*cacinbano*
112												
113	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*		lusta	pangropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro	caco iani			*cembano*
114	calira	megano	*so[…]*	?	?	*[..]xopolli*		santodaro				*çinbano*
115	caletra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	panaropo		s. todaro	caco iani	late		*zenbano*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
116	callira	megano	*soldaia*	scori	lustra	[pa]gropoli			?			cinb[ano]
117	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lust[a]	pagropoli		s. todaro	cacoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
118	calira	megano	*soldaia*	scori	lustra	*pagropolli*		santodaro		lagia		cinbano
119				?					cocoiao	poya	cile	
120		negao	*soldai*								cille	
121	calitra	neganome	*sodaya*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli		s. dero		laya	c. de lila	*cembaro*
122	calitra	maganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	caloiane	laia		*cenbaro*
123		nega	sanrato								*calo d. lalila*	
124			*sodara*		lusta				catocane			*cembaro*
125	calitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli		s.todero	cacoianni	lota		*cembano*
126		naliri			lusta	agropolli		s. todar	cacoiani		c. lilla	*canbar*
127	calitra	*neganome*				pangropoli		sandero		laia	*c. de llalilla*	*cenbaro*
128	catelica	neganom̃	*soldaya*	stuta					cocoiao	poya	cile	*cembara*
129	calitri				lusta	*agropoli*		s. todar	cacoiani		c. lilla	*conbar*
130	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorcoui	san todero	cacoianni	lota		*cenbano*
131	calitri				lusta	agropoli		s. todar	catosanj		c. lilla	
132					lusta	agropolli		s. todar	cacoiani		c. lilla	*canbar*
133	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*	scuti	lusta	pangropoly		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
134	calit	neganom̃	*sodaŷ*		lusta	pagropoli		s. dero		laia	c. de lila	*cembaro*
135	?	neganome	*sodadia*	scuti	lusta	pangropoli		[…]dero		?	c. de lilla	*?*
136												
137												
138		neganome		scuti	lusto	pangropoli	*[soldaia]*		cacoiane	laga	c. de lilla	cen[i]a
139	?		*?*			[…]ia			[c]acoian		c. lilla	*[…]io*
140	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todero	caluiane	laia		*cenbaro*
141		neganome		scuti	lousta	pangropoli	*sodaia*	s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
142		neganome		scuti	lusta	pangropoli	s. todaro	*sodaia*	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
143	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiano	laia		*cembaro*
144	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiano	laia		*cembaro*
145												
146	callitra	meganoma	*soldaya*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorconi	san todoro	cacoiani	lota		*cenbano*
147	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorcou	san todero	cacoiañi	lota		*cenbano*
148	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uaglopoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
149	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uaglopoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
150	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uaglopoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
151	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
152		megaome	sallady			fadralica			*colonano*	alle		
153	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaia*		lusta	uaglopoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cẽbaro*
154	calitra	neganom̃	*sodaia*	lusta	lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
155	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
156	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
157	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
158												
159		negaome	*gaidara*						caloiano		alle	*fembaro*
160	calitra				?	pangro[poli]				laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
161			*solda*		caloano		missara					*tembaro*
162	laull		gold			guari						
163	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
164	[calitra]	[neganome]	*sodaia*		[lusta]	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	[laia]		*cenbaro*
165	colitra	neganome	*soldaio*		nistra	pagropoli	gorcoui	s. to daro				*zebibano*
166	colitra	neganome	*soldaio*			pag	gorcoui	s. todoro				*zebibano*
167	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli	gorboua	s. todero	cacoianni	loia		*cenbano*
168	atholiuo	meganome	*soldaya*	scuti		pangropoli		san todoro	cacogiani	lota		*çenbano*
169	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
170	calitra	neganom̃	sodaia		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		cenbaro
171	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
172	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
173	callitra	meganome	*soldaia*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli		san todero	cacoianni	lota		*cembano*
174		*egao*	soldai						calonano	*garsara*		sembaro
175	catolica	neganom	soldaya						cacoiao	yoya	cile	cenbaro
176												
177	calitra	maganome	*soldaia*	eschatti		*pagropolly*		c. stõ dero	cacoioue	laia		
178	calitra	neganome	*soldaia*		vastra	pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				*zembano*
179												
180	catalica		*soldaia*							ioia	zuse	*sambara*
181	catalica	neganoz	*soldaya*						cacoiao	ioxa	suso	sembaro
182	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cenbaro*
183	salo		colona				*garsara*					tabar
184	calita	negama	sodaia		lusta	*uagopo*		s. todaro	cacoiani	*laya*		*cinbaro*
185			calonã				*gaicaia*					tebaro
186			*soldaya*		lustra							*cenbano*
187	calitra	?	solday		[lustra]	pagropoly	gorcoui	s. todaro				cenbano
188			stuti	lustra	*sudaia*	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
189			stuti	lustra	*sudaia*	pangropo		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
190			stuti	lustra	*sudaia*	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
191			[stuti]	?	*sudaia*	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoia[n]	laia	p. de lilla	*cenbaro*
192	catalica	[nega]noz	*[sol]daia*						ca[coiao]		cule	*sanbara*
193	castalica	neganoz	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cule	*sanbara*
194	?	meganome	*soldaya*	scuti	lustra	pangropoli		santodoro	cacogiani	lota		*cenbano*
195		megano	*soldaya*		lustra			todoro				*cenbano*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
196	calitra	neganome	*[soldaia]*			?		?		?		*zambano*
197	catolica	niganoz	*soldaia*							ioia	cile	*cezbaro*
198		?	*soldaia*						?	?	?	*sanbara*
199	colitra	neganome	soldaio			pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				zebibano
200	catolica	niganoz	*soldaia*		lurca					ioia	cile	*cenbaro*
201	calcö					emdo						*temero*
202	catolica	nagonoz	*soldaia*					?		yoya	p. lilla	*cenibaro*
203	calitra	neganome	*soldaya*		luisa	pangropoli				yoya	p. lia	*cenibaro*
204												
205												
206	catolica	niganoz	*soldaia*		lurca					ioia	cile	*cenbaro*
207	colitra	neganome	soldaio		nistra		gorcoui	s. todaro				*zebibano*
208	colitra	neganome	*soldaio*			pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				*zebibano*
209	colitra	neganome	soldaio			pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				zebibano
210	colitra	neganome	soldaio			pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				zebibano
211			struti	lustra	*sudaia*	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
212	calcoa					emdo						*temero*
213	calitra	neganome	*sudaia*			pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c. de lilla	*cenbaro*
214	colitra	neganome	*soldaio*		nistra	pagropoli	gorcoui	s. todaro				*zebibano*
215	catalica	neganos	*soldaia*						cacoiao		cuxa	*sanbara*
216			*grado*			emdo	*emdo*					temero
217	catolia	niganoz	*soldaia*							ioia	cile	*cinbaro*
218	calcoa		*gaisara*			emdo						*temero*
219	catalica	neganoz	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*senbaro*
220	catalica	neganoz	*soldaya*			catalica			cacoiao	yoya	cille	*cizbaro*
221	catolica	cocaiao	*soldaya*							yoya	cille	*cezbaro*
222		maganoma	*soldagia*		maisi	*pangropoli*	moniti	s. todero	c: bianco			*sinbulo*
223	catalica	neganoz	*soldaya*						cacoiao	yaya	cille	*cizbaro*
224												cembaro
225		neganom	*solday*		lusta					yoya		*cembaro*
226		amri	*soldagia*			panigalio			c: biancho			*sinbulo*
227	catalica	negapotini	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cusse	*sanbara*
228	catalica	nogazai	*soldaya*						cacoiao	yoya	cille	*cenbaro*
229	catolica	niganoz	*soldaia*	scatti	lustra	pangropoli	gorzoui	san todaro	cacoiani			*cinbaro*
230												
231	cattallca	neganom	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuso	*sanbra*
232				st[utti]	lustra	pangropoli		s. todaro	cacoyanai	laya	c: de lilla	*cinbalo*
233			sticasi	lustra	*sudaia*	pangropoli		st. todaro	cacoiani	laia	c: de lila	*cinbalo*
234	catalica	neuapotim	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sambara*
235	catalica		*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sambara*
236	catalica	neganome	solday		lustra					yoya		*cembaro*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
237	catolica	neganoz	*soldai*		lusta					ioya		*cembaro*
238	catalica	negapotini	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cusse	*sanbara*
239	catalica	negapotini	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sambara*
240		neganome	*soldaỹ*		lusta					ioỹa		*cembaro*
241	catalica	negapotin	*[soldaia]*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sembara*
242	catalica	negapotimo	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cusi	*sambara*
243	catolica	neganom	*soldaỹ*		lusta					ioỹa		*cembaro*
244												
245	catolica	neganome	*soldaỹ*		lusta					yoya		*cembaro*
246		neganome	*soldaia*	stuti	lusto	pangropoli		s. odero	cacoian	laga	c: de lilla	*senibalo*
247	catalica	negapotini	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sambara*
248											cuseleue	*sanbara*
249	catalica		*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sabara*
250	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
251	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
252	calitra	neganome	*sodaia*		lustra	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
253	*calira*		lusto		agropoli	*sondaya*		s. todar	cacoyani		c. lilla	*cinballo*
254	*calita*		sodaia		[lusta]	uagopoli		*s. todaro*	cacoiani	laya		cinbaro
255	calita	*negamiem*	sodaia		iusta	uagopoli		*go. tadoro*	caroianni	lara		cinbaro
256												
257									c: bianco			*sinbulo*
258	catolica	niganoz	*soldaia*							yoya		*cezbaro*
259			stuti	lustra	*sodaia*	pangopoli		s. todaro	cacoian	laia	c: de lila	*cenbaro*
260			*?*					?				*?*
261	calitra	neganome	*sod[…]*		lusta	uagropoli		s. todaro	catoiane	laia		*cembaro*
262	balogola	pocoioia	*soldaia*							ioia	cusseleue	*sampara*
263							?					*?*
264	baluclaua		*soldaia*						cacoiao		cusseleue	*sanbara*
265	catalica	negapotim	*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cuse	*sambara*
266		negapotim	*?*					?		?		*sambara*
267	?	negapotim	*soldaia*						cacoiao	?	cuse	*sambara*
268					lustra			s. toduro		laia	c: de lilla	
269												
270	catialina	gapil	*soldaia*						cacoiao	gioia	cuse	*sanbara*
271					lustro				cacoian	laia	c. de silla	
272												
273												
274	catolica	negaponi									cusa	
275	*baluclaua*		*soldaia*						cacoiao	ioia	cusaleue	*sanbara*
276			*soldaya*					*san teodoro*				*zebibano*
277	baluclaua		*soldaia*							la ioia	[…]leue	*sanbara*

No	Koktebel	Meganom Cape	Sudak	Privitne	Alushta	Partenit	Hurzuf	Ai-Todor Cape	Troitsi Cape	Sarych Cape	Aiia Cape	Balaklava
278			struti	lastra	*sudaia*	pangrapoli		s. todaro	caco[lanai]	iaia		cimbalo
279												
280				lustra	*sudura*			s. todauro	curcoion	laia	c: de lilla	*c: rimaro*
281	canalina	calsaman	balucaual		*scardona*					ioia	cuse	*sambara*
282												
283										laio	c. de lila	cenbaro
284	baluclaua									ioia	cuseleua	*sanbara*
285												
286												
287	canalina	calsaman	balucauar		*soldaia*					ioia	cuse	*sambara*
288				lustra	*sudura*			s: todauro	curcoion	laia	c: de: lilla	*c: rimano*
289				lustra	*sudura*			s: toda[uro]		laia	c: de: lilla	*c: rimaro*
290												
291												
292												
293												
294												
295												
296												
297	catalica	neganoz	soldaia						cacoino	yoya	citte	cembaro
298	catalica	megapotimo	soldaia						cacoyao	yaya	cusi	sambara
299	colitra	meganome	soldaio			bagyopoli	gorcoui	s. thodoro				zebibano

Koktebel

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 42 spelling variants. Including: calitra 77, callitra 28, catalica 21, catolica 12, colitra 9, calira 9, calita 5, baluclaua 4, callira 4, calcoa 2, caletra 2, calitira 2, calitri 2, canalina 2, […]itra 1, […]ra 1, atholiuo 1, balogola 1, ca[…]ra 1, cactira 1, cal[…] 1, calcö 1, calera 1, cali[…] 1, calirta 1, calit 1, calitera 1, calitia 1, calittra 1, callitria 1, carilla 1, cassallem 1, castalica 1, catelica 1, catialina 1, catolia 1, cattallca 1, fetally 1, kallira 1, laull 1, salo 1, talitra 1, ? 8.

It was first designated as «calitra» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «calitra» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Aloisio Cesani, 1574, Italy, Venice. In the form of «callitra» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «canalina» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 215 portolan charts from total 299 (71,9%). The index of variation 19,5%. The index of use 35,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape with a point in front of him. On modern charts this cape is identified by Khameleon Cape, in front of which is Kamiana Rock. [134] Original name of Cape - Toprak-Kaia or Toprakh-Kaia, «rock out of the mud, earthen rock» from the Turkic «toprak» - «clay, soil, mud, earth». In one and a half miles east of of Cape is Kamiana Rock - two white large stone and several smaller. Their old name «Tash-Gemy» - stone ship. East of the cape is Tikhaia Bay. In the area of Tikhaya Bay is active seismic zone up to 8 points. People never settled in the coastal area of the bay - this is confirmed by archaeologists. On the western side of the cape is Koktebel Bay, where is located on the shore of a modern city Koktebel. The exact date of its foundation is unknown. Ancient sources mention settlement Aphineon, which was supposed to be in the area of Koktebel, but traces of antiquity in Koktebel not found. On the plateau Tepsen in the vicinity of the settlement was an ancient settlement, known since the early Middle Ages (VIII-IX c.). The name of this town is not known. Perhaps this is Callitra. Valley around Karadag has long been inhabited. At the beginning of Ic. BC in these places lived of legendary Cimmerians, the oldest of the peoples who lived in Crimea. In the Middle Ages Koktebel residents were most likely local tribes - descendants of the Tauri and Scythians, mix with people from the Bosporus - Greeks, Sarmatians and Alans. In X with. settlement was destroyed by Pechenegs. Life in it resumed only after two or three centuries. There are two main versions of the origin of the name Koktebel. According to the first Köktöbel should be translated from the Crimean Tatar as «land of blue hills» (kök - gray-blue, töbe - hill, el - region, terrain). This «poetic» etymology of the name can be found in most guidebooks. A more well reasonable from a scientific point of view is another version. Töbel word in the Crimean Tatar language called «asterisk» on the forehead of the animal. A kök töbel means «gray [horse] with an asterisk on his forehead». This version is supported existed until the middle of XX c. in Dzhankojsky region of Crimea village of Kara-Tobel (qara töbel - «raven [horse] with an asterisk on the forehead»). Apparently, koktobel and karatobel - is the name of the Kipchak childbirth, nomadic in the Middle Ages in the steppe part of Crimea. Toponym of charts a little consonant of Koktebel – Kalitra-Katalica.

On the charts by Placido Caloiro e Oliva, 1600-1646 in this place indicated the toponym «baluclaua».

Mehanom Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 58 spelling variants. Including: meganome 64, neganome 56, megano 12, neganom̃ 9, neganoz 8, neganom 7, niganoz 6, mengano 4, negapotini 4, negapotim 3, calsaman 2, maganome 2, meganoc 2, meganone 2, mezano 2, miganomi 2, nega 2, amri 1, c. neganome 1, cao uganioni 1, egao 1, gapil 1, m[…] 1, maganõm 1, maganoma 1, megame 1, megannome 1, meganõ 1, meganõc 1, meganom 1, meganom̃ 1, meganoma 1, meganosse 1, megaome 1, megapotimo 1, megatico 1, megnanom 1, nagonoz 1, naliri 1, negama 1, negamiem 1, negana 1, neganoma 1, neganomi 1, neganos 1, negao 1, negaom 1, negaome 1, negaponi 1, negapotimo 1, negapotin 1, negonoz 1, negronomi 1, neuapotim 1, nogazai 1, p. solcati 1, pocoioia 1, sco nicolla 1, ? 4.

It was first designated as «megannome» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «meganome» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 21.08.1563, Italy, Venice. In the form of «neganome» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «calsaman» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 232 portolan charts from total 299 (77,6%). The index of variation 25,0%. The index of use 27,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym points to the cape. On the modern charts this cape is identified with the Meganom Cape. [134] Mehanom - Peninsula in the south-east of Crimea. The highest point (358 m) of this peninsula - Mount Mehanom (Chiklar). One of the four local capes - also Mehanom Cape. Title «Mehanom» has a Greek etymology. It is formed from two words: 1. Mega (μεγα). Interpretation: «large, spacious, important, significant». 2. Nomas (νομη, νομος (νομ||ος) or derivative words - νομας, νομα||ς). Interpretation: «pastureland, pasture, housing»; «pasture, pastureland, ownership, nomadic tribes, nomadize». In the interpretation of the Slavic word «Mehanom» interpreted in such embodiments: «large settlement», «large pasture» and, as an exception, «large shoulder». Large part peninsula Mehanom today is not inhabited, but along the perimeter its territory there are four settlements: Mindalnoe (formerly Arka-Deresi), Bogatovka (Tokluk), Solnechnaia Dolina (Koz) and Pribrezhnoe (Kefessia), and is located in the western part of the summer colony. This area is rich in archaeological sites, some of which are linked to the history of Greek colonization of the Northern Black Sea Coast. In the valley at Mehanom Cape, still hundred years ago it was possible to see the remains of «civilization of Tauris»: a funerary complex, consisting of several tens of dolmens and menhirs. In 1927, in the cliff near Mehanom Cape, found two Taurus kilns.

Sudak

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 37 spelling variants. Including: soldaia 99, sodaia 34, sodaya 22, soldaya 19, sodaŷ 9, soldaio 9, sudaia 8, soldai 4, saldadia 3, soldadia 3, solday 3, soldaỹ 3, sudura 3, soldagia 2, calonã 1, colona 1, g soldaia 1, gaidara 1, gaisara 1, gold 1, grado 1, sadai 1, saldaia 1, sallady 1, sanrato 1, scardona 1, so[…] 1, sod[…] 1, sodadia 1, sodala 1, sodania 1, sodara 1, solda 1, soldino 1, solldaia 1, sondaya 1, sudas 1, ? 4.

Practically on all charts this place name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «sodania» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «soldaia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «sodaia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «sudura» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 248 portolan charts from total 299 (82,9%). The index of variation 14,9%. The index of use 39,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On modern charts this cape is identified by Alchak-Kaia Cape. In the area of the cape is a modern city Sudak. [134, 163] The city was founded Sughd (one of Zikhs (Adyghe) tribes, formerly called Sinds), presumably in 212. In the Middle Ages the city was called Sugdea (*Greek* Σουγδαία) and Soldaia, and its population has increased due to the arrival of traders, merchants and craftsmen from different countries, including the Greeks and the Italians. Existed a Slavic name of the city – Сурож (Surozh). In VI c., on the orders the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I, in the Sudak was built the fortress. The city became an important trading center and a significant transit point on the Silk Road, reaching the highest peak in the XII-XIII c. In 1206, after the conquest of Constantinople and divide of Byzantium, the city goes under the control of the Republic of Venice, but in fact they managed Kipchaks. In XIII-XIV c., it ruined and destroyed by the Mongols, but quickly restored. In 1365 Soldaya was conquered by the Genoese and incorporated into the Genoese possessions in the Crimea. During this period, the city was ruled by the consul from among the Italians, the elections which took place every year. From this era are preserved towers and city walls, which are now called «Genoese fortress». In 1475, together with all the Genoese territories and orthodox principality of Theodoro in Crimea Sudak was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. During the Ottoman rule lost military importance the city was in decline, although it was the center of Kadiluk - the smallest administrative unit of the Ottoman Empire. In 1783, Sudak together with all Crimea was ceded to the Russian Empire. In Ottoman times the city was called Sudak, which is to this day. The exact etymology of the name Sudak is unknown. According to the Abaev it goes back to the Arab «suxta-ka» - «sacred», «clean», «pure», «saint». Accordingly, the Greek name of the colony in Crimea «Σουγδαία». Toponym on portolan charts is consonant Sugdea– Sudak.

Privitne

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 25 spelling variants. Including: scuti 59, scoti 20, stuti 7, c. scuti 4, csscuti 3, scori 3, scatti 2, struti 2, ucllino / suti 2, atlino / schuti 1, cotim 1, eschatti 1, loscutur 1, lusta 1, lusto / scatti 1, scati 1, scory 1, scutti 1, sticasi 1, stuta 1, stutti 1, suti 1, uclino / scuti 1, ucllnio / scuti 1, uenio / stuti 1, ? 3.

It was first designated as «c. scuti» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1313, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «scuti» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 21.08.1563, Italy, Venice. In the form of «scoti» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «struti» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno,

1632. Total set of 121 portolan charts from total 299 (40,5%). The index of variation 20,7%. The index of use 48,8%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated a small cape. On modern charts this cape is identified by Bashenui Cape (old name Choban-Kule, Agyra) and (by name) of the nearby river Uscut. [134] In the area of the cape are the remains of fortifications Choban-Kule («shepherd's tower»). It is believed that the tower belongs to the remains of a medieval fortress tower complex «villaggi di Scuti e Tasili», belonging to the Genoese feudal fratelli Di Guasco (1475). Behind the walls of the castle was situated village, here you can still trace remains of the foundations of rural buildings. The archive is stored correspondence Genoa last Consul of Soldaya Cristoforo Di-Negro by the so called «Cause of fratelli Di Guasco». From the letters it is clear that landlords fratelli Di Guasco bullied peasants taking their grain and cattle, pressed exorbitant taxes, levies, court rules themselves, tortured and betrayed the death penalty. As a sign of his power Guasco put in the Scuti (now the village Privitne) the gallows, and on the boundary of their possessions - pillory for flogging. Consul of Soldaia ordered to destroy the brothers put the gallows and pillory them but sent a detachment met armed resistance and returned empty-handed. Fratelli Di Guasco complained about the actions of Consul of Soldaia in the Caffa, which had contacts. The incident turns into a clash between the two consuls - Di-Negro and Cabella. But, two months later, in June 1475, under the walls of the Soldaia fortress were hordes of Gedik Ahmet Pasha. According to legend, the last Consul of Soldaia burned alive, along with other defenders in the the fortress set on fire by the Turks. What happened to the Fratelli Di Guasco unknown. Some time later in the the empty tower of feudal lords locals Tatars kept sheep, and the tower was named Choban-Kule (Shepherd's Tower). Now through the village Privatne flows the river Uskut, which flows into the Black Sea. Perhaps the toponym from Greek translates as Scythian. [119, c.130]
On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, in this area indicated two toponyms «[…]tlino» and «schuti», likely meaning the fortress «Tasili». On the chart by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, in this area indicated two toponyms «suti» and «ucllino», likely meaning the fortress «Tasili» and cape. On the chart by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448, in this area indicated two toponyms «ueluio» and «saiti», likely meaning the fortress «Tasili» and cape. On the copy of chart by Zvan da Napoli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, in this area indicated two toponyms «umio» and «scuti», likely meaning the fortress «Tasili» and cape.

Alushta
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 24 spelling variants. Including: lusta 86, lustra 63, allusta 3, lusto 3, nistra 3, alusta 2, lurca 2, lustre 2, balucaual 1, balucauar 1, iusta 1, lastra 1, lista 1, lostila 1, lousta 1, lu[…] 1, luisa 1, lusra 1, lust[…] 1, lustram 1, lustro 1, maisi 1, siati 1, vastra 1, ? 5.
It was first designated as «lusta» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lusta» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). In the form of «lustra» for the first time in this study found by Albertin de Virga, 1409, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «lustra» set by Burston John,

1659, England, (London). Total set of 185 portolan charts from total 299 (61,9%). The index of variation 13,0%. The index of use 46,5%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym points to smooth the coast, almost without capes. On the modern charts, based on history of the area, this place name corresponds to the modern city Alushta. [134] The fortress Aluston was built on the orders of Emperor Justinian I in the VI c. Throughout the Middle Ages Alusta was significant coastal stronghold for all states who possessed the southern coast of of Crimea: Roman (Byzantine) Empire, the Khazar Khaganate, the Principality of Theodoro. During the rule of the Genoese Alusta - one of the fortified settlements of Captainship of Gothia (was the name of the Genoese possessions in the Crimea, extending as far west as Fori). Fortress became a bone of contention of the Genoese and the Principality of Theodoro, because along with the Hurzuf was equipped by Byzantines a wharf. The Italians called the city Lusta. To the present day preserved only two towers of the medieval fortress. After the conquest of the Southern coast of Crimea by the Ottomans, in 1475, Alushta was part of Sudak Kadiluk. It lost its naval importance, becoming, as Gurzuf, ordinary seaside village. From the Greek place name is translated as «unwashed». [35, c.243, See note 1 on page]

Partenit
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 42 spelling variants. Including: pangropoli 59, pagropoli 34, uagropoli 22, pagropolli 15, pangropolli 8, emdo 4, uaglopoli 4, agropoli 3, pangopoli 3, uagopoli 3, agropolli 2, pagopoli 2, panaropo 2, pangropoly 2, [..]xopolli 1, […]ia 1, bagyopoli 1, catalica 1, fadralica 1, guaiuti 1, guari 1, ialira 1, pangrop 1, pag 1, pagropli 1, pagropolie 1, pagropolly 1, pagropoly 1, paio polia 1, panaiopo 1, panaropo 1, pangrapoli 1, pangropo 1, panigalio 1, portopoli 1, pragipoli 1, pragopoli 1, sidita 1, uagopo 1, uagropolli 1, uagropollo 1, zanta 1, ? 4.
Sometimes this place name is highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «pagropoli» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «pangropoli» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples (Naples). In the form of «pagropoli» for the first time in this study found by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The last time the place-name in the form of «pangrapoli» set by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. Total set of 194 portolan charts from total 299 (64,9%). The index of variation 21,6%. The index of use 30,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape with two bold dots on the west side of the cape in the sea. On modern charts this cape is identified by Aiu-Dah Cape, on the west side of which are two rocks - Bili Kameni Rocks (Adalary). [134] Adalary (*укр*. Адалари, *Crimean Tatar* Adalar; sometimes used the names «White Rocks» and «Twin Rocks»; Crimean Tatar name means literally «islands») - two small rocky islands. The islands are located at a distance of about 250 m from the shore each with a diameter of 20-30 m. The height of the islands - 35 and 48 m, the distance between them of about 40 m. The sea depth at the base of the islands range from 14 to 38 m. On the coast near these rocks is a modern city Hurzuf. Near the town is the village Partenit. In the area of modern settlement Partenit is the ruins of the Genoese fortress XI-XV c.,

was built in place an even more ancient, Byzantine (VI c.). In the Middle Ages, in the rock Dzhenevez-Kai, which built a fortress, was broken tunnel for observing the sea. He is also survived until our days. The name comes from the Greek word παρθενος - girl. According to legend, in ancient times, the site of the current Partenit, there was a sanctuary of the Virgin - the main goddess of Tauris. In the Middle Ages Partenit was a Gothic diocese of the Constantinople Patriarchate centered in Doros. In VIII-X c. Partenit was under the rule of the Khazar khanate, and in X-XIII c. - Byzantium. In XIV-XV centuries. was part of the possessions of the Republic of Genoa, in the 1475-1774 - the Ottoman Empire, 1774-1783 - as part of the Crimean Khanate, in the 1783-1917 - the Russian Empire. In the documents it is referred to as «Торжище в Партенитах». Finds hanging lead seals VIII c. – Bulla (seal) that are not found during the excavation of small rural settlements of Tavrica show that Partenit - large population center, the center of business ties. On the Aiu-Dah Cape based Monastery of St. Peter and Paul and built the Basilica. Partenit in the early period of its development, is a large, rich settlement at the head of the feudal Signor in the form of monastery. The monastery whith the Basilica and Partenit were severely disrupted by the Khazars in the 787. The city rebuilt again. He dominates over the area, where excavations recorded the existence of several settlements - two in the south-eastern slopes Aiu-Dah Cape, one on the place of the present settlement Lavrove (former name Kurkulet) and two settlements with the strengthening in place of the village Zaprudne (old name Degermenkoi). By Partenit, since X c., already fully apply the term «city». From the charter for the Genoese colony of Black Sea, published in Genoa in 1449 it is known that in the Partenit was Consulate, Moreover when he took office his officials had to pay 4 somns, exactly the same as paid officials of the Consulate of Kherson and the Bosporus and twice as much as officials of Alushta and Yalta. But not only in the valley of people settled in those times. On the Aiu-Dah Mountain found the remains of a medieval settlement. In a clearing of Ai-Konstant («Saint Constantine»), located on a wide, gently sloping saddle eastern slope of Aiu-Dah Mountain you can still see traces of these settlements. North of the clearing of Ai-Konstant held a defensive wall, built of raw stone quarry on clay. It reached a height of 3 meters and a width of 2.5-2.8 m serve as a reliable barrier to settlement. South and below the clearing of Ai-Konstant on the a natural terrace over the seacoast are the remains of houses and larger buildings, according to scientists, the temple of considerable size. Obviously, in the troubled times of the Middle Ages the mountain was considered a safe place. The latest date the existence of settlements on the Aiu-Dah established XV c. According to some sources the earthquake in 1468, after which vanished sources of fresh water on the Aiu-Dah, was the reason that people have left the mountain. Other associated of destruction with of the Turkish invasion in 1475. The toponym «pangropoli» has also been associated with the church Saint Procula or Saint Procla, which in the XIX c. Tatars called «Ai-Brokul monastery» and the ruins of where were near the village Malyi Maiak (old Biyuk-Lambat). [76, c.159-162]

Hurzuf

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 15 spelling variants. Including: gorcoui 14, gorçoui 14, alusta 2, golira 2, emdo 1, gaicaia 1, garsara 1, gia 1, gorboua 1, gorconi 1, gorcou 1, gorzoui 1, missara 1, moniti 1, scotim 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «scotim» on the chart by Cola de Briatico, 1430. The most stable form of «gorcoui» for the first time in this study found by Conte di Ottomano

(Hectomano) Freducci, 1512, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «gorçoui» found only on the charts by Grazioso Benincasa from 1463, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «gorzoui» set by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). Total set of 44 portolan charts from total 299 (14,7%). The index of variation 34,1%. The index of use 31,8%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the bay, which are drawn two fatty point - offshore dangers to navigation. On the modern charts this bay is identified by the bay to the west of the modern Aiu-Dah Cape, in which there are two rocks - Bili Kameni Rocks (Adalary). [134] On the modern charts in this area is the town Hurzuf. Origin of the name is not found authentically. Some researchers believe that it comes from the Latin. Ursus «Bear» (near the town located the «Bear Mountain» - Aiu-Dah). Others believe that the name Horzuv (Horzuvit) has Taurus or Geto-Alan roots and decrypt it as «гор дзакхь» - mountain valley, valley among the mountains. Gradually the place name «Horzuvit» transformed into Kursait, Horzovium, Urzuf, Hurzuf. Gurzufsky valley has been inhabited since ancient times. During archaeological excavations mid-1960s on a rock Dzhenevez-Kaia was found the cultural layer with the remains of primitive modeled ceramics early Neolithic period (III millennium BC). There was also detected Tatar cultural layer VII-VI c. BC. Taurian large settlement, which existed from IV c. BC by IV c. AD, was excavated in the tract of Osman near western slope of Aiu-Dah. Gurzufsky valley was inhabited exclusively Taurians. The first written source, which mentions Hurzuf, is a treatise of the Byzantine historian Procopius of Caesarea «On Buildings», written in 553-555. Archaeologists during excavations of 1965-1967 found that the fortress built by the Byzantines in Hurzuf, lasted more than nine centuries - from the middle of VI (according to some sources, construction began in IV c.) to the end XV c. This fortress on the rock Dzhenevez-Kaia played a significant role on the southern coast of the Crimea as a powerful first outpost of the Byzantines, then the Khazars and the Genoese. From 1475 to 1774, Hurzuf was part of the possessions of the Turkish sultans. At that time Hurzuf, as other coastal settlements, was a small village. After the annexation of Crimea to the Russian Empire in 1783, the land near of Hurzuf moved into the imperial treasury.

On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1535 in this area indicated two toponyms «s. todaro» and «sodaia», wherein the second place name incorrectly indicated here, because it should be in the region of Sudak.

Ai-Todor Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 41 spelling variants. Including: s. todaro 56, san todaro 16, san todero 16, s. dero 13, s. todero 11, cauo sã todaro 8, scõ todaro 6, s. todar 5, sco dero 5, san todoro 4, catodaro 3, s. todauro 3, s. todoro 3, scõ odaro 3, scô dero 2, […] todero 1, […]dero 1, c. stõ dero 1, capo s̃. todaro 1, cauo santodaro 1, go. tadoro 1, lustram / sco todoro 1, p. dera 1, s. derro 1, s. giorgio 1, s. odero 1, s. thodaro 1, s. thodoro 1, s. toduro 1, san dero 1, san o[…] 1, san teodoro 1, sancto todeno 1, santa todero 1, santozero 1, sco todaro 1, scô toibro 1, scontodoro 1, st. todaro 1, todero 1, todoro 1, ? 9.

It was first designated as «sancto todeno» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «s. todaro» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1440, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found

by Giovanni Francesco Monno, 1632. In the form of «san todero» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona). The last time the place-name in the form of «s: todauro» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 189 portolan charts from total 299 (63,2%). The index of variation 21,7%. The index of use 29,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On modern charts this cape is identified by Ai-Todor Cape. [134] Ai-Todor Cape (*Ukrainian* Ай-Тодор, *Crimean Tatar* Ay Todor, Ай Тодор) - Cape in the south of Crimea, 8.5 km to the south-west of Yalta. Closes the west of Yalta bay. In the Black Sea bulge of Neptune trident: the actual Ai-Todor Cape (western spur), Monastyrburun (or Avrorina Rock, where there is a miniature castle «Swallow's Nest» (1912)) and Lymenburun (eastern spur), which form almost inaccessible from the sea an array. From 1793, there is lighthouse of Ai-Todor. Title the Ai-Todor is translated from the Greek language «Saint Theodore». Ai-Todor Cape consists of three rocky spurs. There are remains of ancient Taurian strengthening walled. Under the Roman Emperor Vespasian in the 70s of I c. in place of the Taurus settlements were built fortification Charax (*Greek* «fort»). In the early Middle Ages on the Ai-Todor Cape was a monastery Saint Theodore Tyron (*Greek* «rookie»). Theodore was a soldier in the Roman army and Christian lay your head for the faith. Cape owes its name to him. On the portolan charts toponym corresponds to St. Theodore.

On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, 1318 (kept in Italy) and 1320-1321, toponym indicated with the prefix «cauo», which means that the author denoted Gulf or the bay. On the chart by Abraham Cresques, 1375, indicated toponym «sancto dero», meaning Saint Dero – in this abbreviated form of the toponym is repeated on some charts, for example, Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, 1447, Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456, Petrus Roselli, 1462-1463, but on the chart by Petrus Roselli, 1464, indicated toponym «s. todero». On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1535, in this area indicated two toponyms «s. todaro» and «sodaia», wherein the second place name incorrectly indicated here, because it should be in the region of Sudak.

Troitsi Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 38 spelling variants. Including: cacoiani 25, cacoiao 24, catoiane 20, cacoiane 14, cacoian 13, cacaiane 5, cacoianni 5, cocaiao 3, c: bianco 2, cacogiani 2, cacoiañ 2, caroiane 2, catoiano 2, curcoion 2, c. iane 1, c: biancho 1, cacocane 1, cacoiañi 1, cacoino 1, cacoioue 1, cacolanai 1, cacolane 1, cacorane 1, cacoyanai 1, cacoyani 1, cacoyao 1, caloano 1, caloiane 1, caloiano 1, calonano 1, caluiane 1, capo s̃, giorgi 1, caroianni 1, catocane 1, catosanj 1, chacoiani 1, colonano 1, tronien 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «cacaiane» on the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «cacoiani» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1463, Italy, Ancona, for the last time in this form in this study found by Dousaigo Jacques, 1590, Italy, Naples. In the form of «cacoiao» for the first time in this study found by Salvat de Pilestrina, 1511, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «curcoion» set by Burston John, 1658, England, (London). Total set of 147 portolan charts from total 299 (49,2%). The index of variation 25,9%. The index of use 17,0%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On modern charts this cape is identified by Troitsi Cape (up to 1953 – Holy Trinity). [134] The place where the medieval fortress, the Tatars in the past called Kuchuk-Isar (the Small Fortress). Kuchuk-Isar refers to the group of fortifications that are not generally in the area of the coast, and on to seacoast. There are several points: Plaka Cape, Bezimianyi Isar, Charax, Panea; close to the coast are also Alushta, Kastel, Partenit, Limena-Kale; to the number of coastal fortresses applies Hurzuf; was located over the coastal breakage Ruskofil-Kale; close to the coast has been strengthening in Yalta. On the Troitsi Cape and near it, at the coast, were camp Neolithic man, burial ground the end of VI–V c. BC. On the Cape was a medieval settlement. In the western part of the cape stone buildings huddled closely adjacent to each other, the streets no wider than 1 m, stood about 200 houses. Some of them, in the the upper and middle zones of the southern slope of the ridge, was surrounded by walls, forming a kind of acropolis, its area - about a third of a hectare. Residential buildings were on the crest of the ridge; they are snug against at the wall fighting. Excavations in 1968, discovered a very tight range of residential and industrial buildings, particularly iron workshop with two hearth furnaces, slag, pieces of iron. A medieval necropolis was destroyed during the plantation plowing hillside under vines. Plow plowed group tiled graves and a small cemetery chapel. Apparently, this chapel was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, hence the name of the cape. It is believed that a settlement existed here long enough - from X to XIV c., originally as a fortified seaside village, and in the XIII-XIV c. - as a feudal castle.
On the chart by Beccaro Francesco, 1403 indicated in this area the Gulf «cauo lane», the same toponym and on the unsigned chart of The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea XV c. (1425?) (kept in USA) - «c. lane».

Sarych Cape
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 31 spelling variants. Including: laia 58, laya 32, ioia 23, lota 17, gia 14, yoya 11, lagia 7, late 3, ioŷa 2, laga 2, loia 2, poya 2, yaya 2, agiu 1, alle 1, aya 1, capo palati 1, garsara 1, gie 1, gioia 1, iaia 1, ioxa 1, ioya 1, la ioia 1, lagino 1, laha 1, laio 1, lara 1, layia 1, loxa 1, s. saia 1, ? 10.
It was first designated as «s. saia» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «laia» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «laya» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «laia» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 203 portolan charts from total 299 (67,9%). The index of variation 15,3%. The index of use 28,6%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape, in front of which there is fat point, indicating a navigation hazard. On modern charts this cape is identified by Sarych Cape. [145] The Cape is considered the most southern point of Crimea. «considered» - because the southernmost «de jure» it makes located to the south a small rock-island. But excluding the islands of the southern point of the «de facto» is Nikolaia Cape, located to the east of Sarych Cape. The ancient Greeks this cape called of Ram’s Brow

(*Ancient Greek*: Criumetopon). The name of the cape of Ram's Brow related to the myth of the Golden Fleece. In the essay attributed to Plutarch of «About Rivers and Mountains and Things Found in Them», for example, read the next: «Phrixus, when he had lost Helle, his sister, beside the Euxine Sea, and, through the dictates of nature, had become confounded, retired to the peaks of a certain crest. When some barbarians saw him and advanced with weapons, the golden-fleeced ram, having emerged and seen the mass of the of the attackers, employed the voice of a human and awakened a sleeping Phryxus and, having taken up the aforementioned, bore him as far as Colchis. From the occurrence, the crest was named Ram's Brow» (1158A, D). [176, p.13] Whatever it was, but the main attraction of Cape Ram's Brow was the fact that he was a specific reference point for sailors when passing through the open sea. On opposite coast in modern Turkey the same reference point, was Cape Carambis (modern Kerempe burnu). [27, c.209] West of Sarych Cape is the Laspynska Bay, in the area which long since existed a large settlements, and in the Middle Ages in the Laspy was whole city, as evidenced by found in this area remains of walls, buildings and temple buildings. In the old days the valley Laspy was different abundance of sources that «dirty» land. This feature of the area is reflected in its name - Lasin, which literally translates from Greek as «mud». After the earthquake of 1790 in the valley of cracks were formed into which water left of many sources - precisely because of this incident Valley Laspy, densely populated before eventually became absolutely deserted. Since 1898 works of lighthouse of Sarych.

On the unsigned chart of 1450 (1468-1482?), in this area indicated the toponym «cao lila», but perhaps it refers to Aiia Cape, do not have space - there are marked separately city and the bay «zinbano». On the copy of chart by Petrus Roselli from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, in this area indicated the toponym «capo dallila», but most likely it refers to Aiia Cape. On the chart by Freire Joao, 1546 in this area indicated the toponym «gaisara», highlighted in red, but, rather, it refers to the name of the peninsula of Crimea. And it is the same on the chart by Lopes, Sebastiao, 1555, where indicated the toponym «garsaca».

Aiia Cape

Toponimic analysis:

Total of 36 spelling variants. Including: c. de lilla 21, cuse 12, c. de lila 7, c. lilla 7, cile 7, cille 5, c. de. lilla 2, cule 2, cusi 2, cusse 2, cusseleue 2, […]leue 1, alle 1, c. da lilla 1, c. de li[…] 1, c. de llalilla 1, c. de silla 1, calo d. lalila 1, cao de lila 1, capo aiaso 1, capo da llila 1, cauo da dilla 1, cauo de lailla 1, citte 1, cusa 1, cusaleue 1, cuseleua 1, cuseleue 1, cuso 1, cuxa 1, lotti 1, p. de lilla 1, p. lia 1, p. lilla 1, suso 1, zuse 1, ? 1.

It was first designated as «c. de lilla» on the chart by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The most stable form of «c. de lilla» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «cuse» for the first time in this study found by Olives Bartolomeo, after 1580, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «c: de: lilla» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 95 portolan charts from total 299 (31,8%). The index of variation 37,9%. The index of use 22,1%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the cape. On modern charts this cape is identified by Aiia Cape (Aya Cape). [145] From the Greek word Aiia translated as - Holy, i.e Aiia Cape - Holy Cape. On top of it the remains of a structures. Believe that

there was a temple and from it originated the name of the cape. According to another version, the Greeks built here on the rock, lighthouse, so that their ships are not crushed on the jagged rocks. Using the latest studies modern archaeologists believe that in ancient times there was a fortress-Kokia Isar. According to some researchers in the area of Cape Aiia on Mount Kokia Kala in the Middle Ages were the Byzantine village, the monastery and fortress for a patrol, were named by researchers by the mountain, where they were located. Hybrid place name from the Greek word «koka» - the head and the Turkic «isar» - a fortress. It was carrying on patrol duty against the Genoese who settled in Çembalo (modern Balaklava) and protect from them the south-western regions of Tavrika which owned the principality of Mangup. Several rocky underwater ridges at Cape resemble a coral reefs.
This place name is found, and on the unsigned chart 1450 (1468-1482?), where in this area indicated the toponym «cao lila», which probably refers to Aiia Cape, do not have space - there are designated separately city and the bay of «zinbano» (modern Balaklava).

Balaklava
Toponimic analysis:
Total of 62 spelling variants. Including: cenbaro 53, cembaro 29, zinbano 15, sambara 12, sanbara 12, cenbano 11, çembano 10, zebibano 10, cembano 8, çinbano 7, cinbaro 6, zenbano 6, cenballo 5, cenbalo 5, cinbalo 5, temero 4, cezbaro 3, sembaro 3, sinbulo 3, c. rimaro 2, canbar / c. canbar 2, cenibaro 2, cimbalo 2, cizbaro 2, zibano 2, […]dogi 1, […]inbalo 1, […]io 1, c. rimano 1, cacinbano 1, cao zinbano / zinbano 1, capo de cembaii 1, cẽbaro 1, cemba 1, cemballo 1, cembara 1, cembaro / cembano 1, çenbano 1, cenbaro / cenbaro 1, cenia 1, çimbano 1, cinballo 1, conbar / c. cabar 1, coribar 1, fembaro 1, locebolo 1, sabara 1, sampara 1, sanbra 1, sembara 1, senbaro 1, senibalo 1, tabaia 1, tabar 1, tebaro 1, tembaro 1, zambano zembano 1, zenbaro 1, zimbano 1, zinbalo 1, zunbano 1, ? 5.
Usually this place name is highlighted in red.
It was first designated as «capo de cembaii» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «cenbaro» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1327-1339, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). In the form of «cembaro» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca. The last time the place-name in the form of «c: rimaro» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 261 portolan charts from total 299 (87,3%). The index of variation 23,8%. The index of use 20,3%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large bay, deeply embedded in the coast. On the modern charts, this bay identified with Balaklava Bay. [145] Çembalo (*It*. Cembalo, *укр*. Чембало, *крымскотат*. Çembalo) - Genoese (later - Turkish under the name of Balaklava) fortress in Crimea, an architectural monument, now located in the city of Balaklava (suburb of Sevastopol). Place for a fortress chosen very wisely: on the one hand cliff to the sea, on the other - a bay with a narrow entrance, which Genoese was blocked by a massive chain. The bay itself is not visible from the sea, it is very convenient for the harbor - even during a storm there are no waves. The fortress Çembalo sometime is the extreme western outpost of Genoa Maritime Republic and controlled part of the coast of Sarych Cape to the Gulf Calamit. Convenient bay,

protected from storms and safely hidden from the sea side the coastal cliffs, was inhabited since ancient times. Three thousand years ago there lived brands. The Greek historian and geographer Strabo writes about it: «...Then comes the Old Chersonesus, which has been razed to the ground; and after it comes a narrow-mouthed harbour, where, generally speaking, the Tauri, a Scythian tribe, used to assemble their bands of pirates in order to attack all who fled thither for refuge. It is called Symbolon Limen. This harbour forms with another harbour called Ctenus Limen an isthmus forty stadia in width; and this is the isthmus that encloses the Little Chersonesus, which, as I was saying, is a part of the Great Chersonesus and has on it the city of Chersonesus, which bears the same name as the peninsula». [109, VII, 4] To protect their merchant ships from pirate raids, in 442-421 BC the Greeks settled here. The Greek name of the Balaklava Bay - Syumbolon-Limni (Bay of signs, symbols, omens), possible and emerged from the habit of Tauris night light bonfires on the shore in order to attract the ship sails past to then to attack him and rob. In this case, the captured sailors were sacrificed to the main goddess of Tauris - Virgin. Settlement maintained its independence until I c. AD, when it probably occupied by the Romans, in order to stop pirate raids of Tauris. Genoese settled in the territory of modern Balaklava about 1343 (more traces of ancient buildings in fortress territory has not been preserved). Around the middle of XIV c. on Mount Kastron were first fortifications. Apparently, along the northern slope, it was moat and ramparts, fortified stockade, and the north-east was arranged stone tower. Traces of the original buildings have been preserved on the northern slope of the mountain. However, in 1354 the Horde Khan Dzhanibek took the castle and burned existing at the time of the structure. Three years later, the colony was once again in the hands of Genoa, at this time begins building of the fortress Çembalo. New Golden Horde Khan Tokhtamysh seeking to enlist the support of the Genoese, in the power struggle, it sends into the possession of all the southern coast. With his help to 1365 Genoese from Vosporo to Çembalo form a new state - Captainship of Gothia. Under the peace treaty, signed in 1383, Mountain with remnants of fortifications was legalized for the Genoese and the fortress was rebuilt. At Castle Hill was built City of St. Nicholas (Upper Town) - administrative part of the fortress - and the City of St. George (Lower or Outer City), surrounded by three lines of walls (from the north-eastern, western and southern sides), in which ordinary citizens have lived. Lord of the fortress - Consul - appointed from Genoa, in its submission was forty hired soldiers crossbowmen, which included Barber, two trumpeters, a police constable. At the beginning of XV c. the garrison had to participate in clashes with troops located in the mountains in the south-west of the Crimea the Principality of Theodoro (language of the principality was a Greek). The fortress was captured by Theodorite in 1423. Genoese soon kicked out of feodorites from fortress; in order to continue hostilities feodorites founded near their fortress (Kalamita) and Genoese hastened to strengthen of Çembalo (1424-1425). In 1433-1434, Çembalo was again captured by Theodorite. In the summer of 1475, the fortress Çembalo, like other Genoese colonies in the Crimea, was captured by the troops of the Ottoman Porte. When the Turks fortress became a major center of shipbuilding and place of conclusion the Crimean khans. Since then, the city and port called Balaklava (Balyk-ube - fish-nest). Although Athanasius Nikitin, who visited Crimea in 1474, returning from India, mentions her in his diary «Хождение за три моря» (Journey Beyond Three Seas), as «Balykaia», i.e. «fish rock». The Greeks continued to call of city Yambold, Yambol or Yamboly that, apparently, is distorted Çembalo. The origin of the name of the Turkish Balaklava number of researchers

derives from the Turkish words «Balyk-ube» (fish-nest), others - from the word «Balykase» - fish house. Some researchers believe that the name Balaklava is a distortion of the Scythian name of the city - Palakion, which is mentioned in many historical documents, but the location is not set. [76, c.212-214]
Despite the many different spellings of names in all of them is heard the original meaning – «symbolo».

Consolidated list of place names of Part 19

calitra (**Koktebel**), meganome (**Mehanom Cape**), *soldaia* (**Sudak**), scuti (**Privitne**), lusta (**Alushta**), *pangropoli* (**Partenit**), gorçoui (**Hurzuf**), s. todaro (**Ai-Todor Cape**), cacoiani (**Troitsi Cape**), laia (**Sarych Cape**), c. de lilla (**Aiia Cape**), *cenbaro* (**Balaklava**).

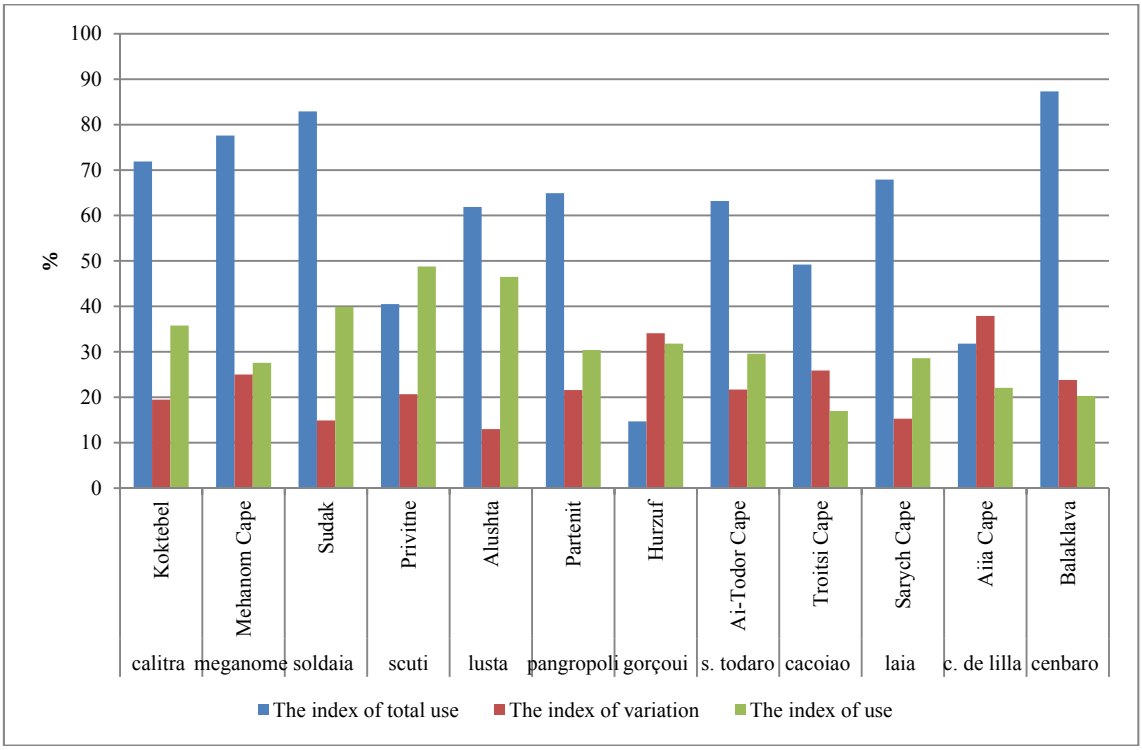

Fig. 19.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 19.

Part 20. Crimea. From Sevastopol to Lebediachyi Cape

Fig. 20.1. Fragment of the portolan chart of The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1538, Ancona.

Fig. 20.2. Fragment of a modern chart [129]

Table №20

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
1	quirsona	fanario				saline						
2			calamita			salline	sco iorgi	porto laqqiue	laro osaro			
3	*cersona*	[fanar]	callamita	nipi		saline	crichinici		rosofar	varangolimen	grosida	mega glosida
4	*cirs[ona]*	fanar	caramita	nipi		sal[…]	crichi		rosofar	varagolimen	glosida	
5	*cersona*	fanar	callamita	lofeti	rosso caua	salline	chrichiniti	callolimona	rosso far	varangolime		mega glosida
6	*cersona*	fanar	calamita	lofeti	rosso caua	saline	crichiniti / saline d'crichini	callolimena	rossofar	varangolimẽ	grosida	mega glosida
7	*cerssona*	fanar	calamita	lofeti			crichiniti		rosofar	varangolimena	megagrosida	glosida
8	*cerssona*	fanar	callamita	lofeti		salline	crichiniti	calolimena	rossofar	varangolimena	mega glossida	grossida
9	*cẽsona*	fanar	callamita	lofeti	rosso cam	salline	crichiniti	calolimena	rossofar	varangollimẽ	mega glosida	
10	*cerssona*	fanar	calamita	lofeti	roso cam	salline	crichiniti	calolimena	rossofar	varangolimena	glosida	mega glosida
11	*cerssona*	fanar	calamita	lefeti	roso cam	salline	crichiniti	callolimena	rosofar	varangolimẽ	glosea	mega glosea
12	*cerssona*	fanar	calamita	feti	roso cam	saline	crichiniti	calolimena	rosofar	varangolimena	mega glosida	grosca
13	zurzona		calamit			saline	trichnich		lorosofar	varangolimẽ	lagrosea	[grolio]
14	zurzona		calamit			saline	trichnich		lorosofar	varangolimẽ	lagroxea	
15	zurzona		calamit			saline	trichnich		lorosofar	varangolimẽ	lagroxea	
16												
17	zursonna		calamita			salline	chirchiniti		lorosofar	varango. limene	lagrosea	ocellis
18			calami	feti		saline	crerenicihi		lorosofar	varangolime	lacrosca	
19	*corcona*		calami	feti		saline	cranica		rosofaro	uarangolimen	lacroxea	
20	zurzona		calamit			saline	tichnich		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolimen	lagroxea	
21	zurzona		calamit			saline	tichonic		cauo lirosofar	uarangolimẽ	lagroxea	
22	zurzona		calamit			saline	tichnich		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolimẽ	lagroxea	
23	*zorzona*	fanar		zapi		saline	creonia		roxofar	uarangolimen	groxea	
24	*crerxona*		caramit	feti		saline	crenica		roxofar	uarangollime	groxida	
25			calamit			saline			rosofar	uaragolime		
26	zurzona		calamit			saline	?		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolimen	lagroxea	
27	p. d' forsomo		p. d' caramia						g. de rascano			
28	*ziorziona*					saline			roso	uarangolimen	lagrosida	
29	zurzona		calamit			salina	[tich]nich		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolime	lagroxea	
30	gerezonda	fanar	callamit			saline	tich nich		cauo de roso far	varangolimem	lagrosea	

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
31	*crisona*	fanar		feti		salini	tricinico		rosofar	uaragolimen	lagrosea	
32	[zurzona]		calamit			saline	[…]nich		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolimen	lagroxea	
33	[zur]zona		calamit			saline	[ti]ch[nich]		cauo lo rosofar	uarangolimen	lagroxea	
34	*cresona*								rosafar	uarangolime	grosea	
35	*crexona*		calamit	feti		saline	trenica		rossofar	uarangollime	lagroxida	
36	*cressona*		calamit	feti		salline	crenica		rosofar	[uarangolime]	lagro[…]	
37	*?*		[calamit]	?		?	?		[…]far	?	?	
38			calamiti	lefeti		saline			rosofar	uarangnico	lagrosea	
39	*cressona*		calomit	feti		salline	crenica		rosofar	uarangolime	lagrossida	
40	*crisona*	f				salini			rosofar	uarangolimano	lagrosida	
41	*crisunam*		calomit	fetim		ssallinim	trimcam		rosofarom	uarangolime	logrosida	
42	*corsona*	fanar		feti	solmar	salline	?		chao lorosofar	uarangicho	la […]	
43	zursona		calamit			saline			c. lorosofar	uarango lime	la groxea	
44	*cricsona*			feti	follitico	salline	[crenica]		lo rosofar	uara ugico	la groxea	
45	zursona		calamis			saline	trian		lo rosofar	uarangolime	la grosea	
46	zorzona		calamit			saline	trichinich		c. lorosof[ar]	[uarangolime]	lagroxea	
47	*cresona*			feti	follitico	sallne	c. charuti		c.rossofar	uara ugico	la groxea	
48	*chresona*		calomit	feti		salline	trenica		rosofar	uarangolime	lagrosida	
49	*cricsona*			feti	[follitico]	sallne	c. c[rilti]		lo rosofar	uara u[g]ico	la groxea	
50	*cirsona*		calomit	feti		saline	trenica		rosofar	uarangolime	logroxida	
51	cresona		calomit	feti			trenica		[roso]far	uarangolime	la groxida	
52	gererondo		calamita				[tri]nich		c. lorosofar	uarangol[…]e	lagroxea	
53	cressona			feti	folitico	saline	chiiti		rosafar	uarangico	lagroxea	
54	cresona		?			saline	?		cauo lorosofar	[uarangolime]	[lagroxea]	
55			calomita	lofeti		salina	trinici		cauo rosofar	uarangolimẽ	lagrosea	
56			calamuta	litar		salina			cao relostar	uaracoloner	la croxea	
57	giriconda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trinichi		rosofar	uarangido	lagrogida	
58	?					?			?	?	?	
59			calamita	lofeti					c. rosofar		lagrocea	
60	*cirixonda*		calamita			saline	tr[…]ti		rosofar	uarangolime	lagroxida	
61			calomita	lofeti		salm̃			c. rosofar	uarangolim̃e	lagrossea	
62	girixonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
63			calomita	lofeti		salm̃	trinichi		c. rosofar	uarangolim̃e	lagrosea	
64	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
65			calomita	lofeti		salm̃	trinichi		c. rosofar	uarangolim̃e	lagrose	
66			calomita	lofeti		salm̃	trinichi		c. rosofar	uarangolim̃e	lagrosea	
67	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
68	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
69	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
70	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
71	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline			rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
72			calomita	?		?	?		c. rosofar	uarangolime	lagrosea	
73	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
74	giriçonda	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
75	giriçonda	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
76												
77	giriçonda	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline			rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
78	giris[on]da	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
79	girigonda	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
80	giriçonda	fanar	chalamita	feti		saline	trinici		lota	la groxida	tar magno	tar pauro
81			calamita	lofeti		salina			c. rosofar	uarangolime	lagrosea	
82	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichin[…]		rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
83	cenbaro			lofeti					capo rosofar	uaragolimem	lagrosea	
84												
85	giriconda	calamita		rati		salline	trinizi		uosofar	uara figido	lagroxada	[ocellis]
86	giriconda	calamita	*gerzonda*	rati		salline	tanici		vossofar	uara figido	lagroxada	ocellis
87	*crexetio*		callamite	*fotis*		*salline*	*tenica*		rossofar	*varangollina*	lagroxida	
88	*crexona*		calamita	*fotis*		*salline*	*tenica*		rosofar	*uarangolina*	lagroxida	
89	*crexoia*			feti		salline			capo de ressoffar	uarangitto	lagrosea	
90				feti			crenica		rosofat	varangico	la grogida	
91			calamita						sosca			
92			*caloraita*	r. grande	*lofeti*	talma	colme		*c.raxo*			
93	giriconda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	[trinici]		rosofar	uarangido	lagrogida	
94			[camisa]	lofeti		saline			c. rosofar	barangolimen	lagrocea	
95	*zorzona*	fanar				saline	casir	crecrenici	roxofar	uarangolimen	groxea	
96	*[…]rzona*		calamit			saline	s. qucnica		rosofar	uarangol[…]		
97	*zorzona*			feti		saline	calonime		rosofar	uarango	groxida	
98	*zorzona*		calamit	feti		saline	?		rossofar	uarangolimen	lagroxida	
99	*?*		[…]mit			?		?	[…]ar	?	gro[…]da	
100	*cirsona*		calamita	fetis		salline	tenicha		rossofar	uarangoline	lagroxida	
101	*zorzona*			feti		saline	cricenica	calonimen	rosofar	varango	groxea	
102	*cresona*		calamita	fetis		saline	renica		rosofar	uarangoline	lagrosida	
103	giriconda		calamita	feti		saline	trinici		[r]osofar	varangito	lagroxida	
104	*cresona*			lefeti	follitico	saline	c. chitti		c. rosofar	uara ugico	la groxea	[barbato]
105			calamit			saline	richo[…]	sigouiara	cauo de rosofar	uarangoline		

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
106	[…]xona		calamita			[…]nes	tric[…]		[c. ro]sofar	[uarangoliñ]	lagroxea	
107			calomita	lef[eti]			trimichy		c. rosofar	uarangolime	lagrosea	
108	*cr[…]na*		?			saline		cazan[…]	rosofar	?	?	orai
109	giriconda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trenica		rosofar	varan[…]	[lagro]xida	
110	cembaro			lofeti		salma			c. rosofar	uarangoliñe	lagrosea	
111	*gauzuna*		cao calamitti			sulri			cao momsafar	suar masarlimem	las roxia	
112												
113	giriconda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
114	*carsonta*			seti		*saline*	trenica		rosofa	uarangolimo		
115	giriconda		calamita	fati		salline	trinici		uosofar	uarafigido	lagroxada	
116	*[…]sena*		calamita			salli[ne]	trenica		rossofar	uarangolime	lagrosida	
117	gerezonda	fanar	calamita			saline			c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrossea	
118	*chiesona*		calamita	fetis		saline	tirnica		rossofat	uarangolime	lagroxida	
119			calolmy	?						baxam	lagico	
120	*gaisara*		calomita						*telaro*	cala		
121			camista	lofeti		saline			c. rosofar	barangoliñ	lagrocea	
122	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefeti						uaragico	lagrosea	
123												
124				lefti							la gros[ea]	
125	giriçonda	fanar	calamita	feti		saline	trinici		rosofar	varangito	lagroxida	
126	c. canbar		calanota	lofeto								
127						salini	trimichi		c.rosafat		larosa	
128			calolmy	roseti					c roxofar	barangolie	lagrocea	
129		c. cabar	calomita	lefeto								
130	giriconda		calamita	lefti		saline	trichinichi		rosofat	uarangido	lagrogida	
131		*coribar*	calanota	loseto								
132	c. canbar		lofeto	calanot a								
133			calamita	lofety		salline	trinic		c. rosofar	varongolime	la grose	
134	cembano			lofeti		soli[ni]			c. rosofar	varangolimẽ	lagrosea	
135	?					stiro	stili		c. rosofar	?	lagrosea	
136												
137												
138							trini[si]		[c.]roxofar	[uaran]goline		
139	[…]ano						calono		lofar			
140			calamita	lofeti		saline	trichine		c. rosofar	uarangicho	lagrosea	
141						salline	trinic		c. rosofar		lagrose	
142						salline	trinic		c. rosofar	varangolime	lagrose	
143			calamit	lefeti		saline			c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
144	gorezonda	fanar	calamita	lefeti		saline	trichnich		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
145												
146	giriconda		calamita	feti		saline	trimici		rosofar	varagito	lagroxida	
147	giriconda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinichi		rosofar	uarangido	lagrogida	
148	gorezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinoli		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
149	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrossea	
150	gorezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		salnie	trichinos		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
151	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		salnie	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
152						llomita	llofer		po	baixa	lag	
153	gorezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichnic		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
154	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
155	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
156	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichine		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
157	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichine		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrossea	
158	zeconda	fanar		lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarang[ico]	lagrose[a]	
159			colomit	lofti					rosafar	vaxam	lagr	
160						saline	t[rinic]		[c.] rosafar	varangolime	lagrose	s. zolzo
161			cabonita						illo fere			
162	tabaia								rinio			
163	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
164	gerezonda	fanar	[calamita]	lefti		saline	[trichinch]		c. rosofar	uaran[gico]	lagrosea	
165	giriconda		calamita	feti			trinisi		rosafar	varangito	lacroxida	
166	giriconda		calamita			salini	trinisi		rosafar	varangito	lacroxida	
167	giriconda		calamita	lefti		saline	trichinici		rosafar	uarangito	logro[…]	
168	giriçonda	fanar	calamita			saline	triniço		rasoffar	uaragita	lagroçida	
169	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichnic		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
170	gorozonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichnic		c. rosofar	uarãgico	lagrose	
171	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
172	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
173	giriconda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinichi		rosofar	uarangido	logrogida	
174			calomita									
175			colomia	rofeti					c. rosofar	barangole	lagrocea	
176												
177	cersona	fanar	calomita	lefetti	rosocor	salline	crechinity	calolimona	rossofar	uarangolime		megaglosida
178	giriconda	fanar	calomata	feti		salini	trinisy		rosofar	uarangito	lagroxida	
179		*fanar*							rosofar	uarangito	?	
180									rocofar			
181			calolmii						c. rosofa	barangola		
182	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline			c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
183						calo						
184			calamita	lefti			tine			uaraguo	agrotico	
185			calomo									

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
186									rosofar			
187	?		?	?								
188						salline	trinic		c. roso far	varangolime	lagrose	s. giorgio
189						salline	trinic		c. roso far	varongolime	lagrose	
190						salline	trinic		c. roso far	varongolime	lagrose	[s.] zolzo
191						salline	trinic		c. roso far	uarangolime	[…]rosa	?
192			calalmi						c. roxofar	barangola		
193			calalmi						c. roxofar	barangole		
194	giriçonda	fanar	calamita			saline	triniço		rosofar	uaragito	lagroçida	
195		fanar									groçida	
196			?						?	?	?	
197			calalmia	rofe								
198			calalmi						c. roxofar	barangola		
199			calamita	feti		salini	trinisi			uarangito	lacrozido	
200			calalmia	rofeti							c. roxofar	
201			cola									
202		?										
203						salini			rosofar	c. croce	barangola	
204												
205												
206			calalmia	rofeti					c. roxofar		lagroci	
207	giriconda		calamita	feti		salini	trinisi		rosafar		lacroxida	
208	giriconda		calamita	feti		salini	trinisi		rosafar	varangito	la croxida	
209			calamita	feti		salini	triusi			uarangito	lacrozido	
210			calamita	feti		salini	triusi			uarangito	lacrozido	
211						saline	trinic		c. roso far	varangolime	lagrose	
212			cola						rosafar			
213						saline	?		c. rosofar	varagolin	lagrose	
214	giriconda		calamita	feti		salini	trinisi		rosafar	uarangito	la croxida	
215			calalmi						c. rossofar	barangola		
216			coia						*lofar*			
217			calalmia	rofeti								
218			cola						rosafar			
219			calalmi						c. roxofar	barangola		
220			calalmia	rofeti		saline			c. roxofar	barangola	lagrocea	
221			calalmia	rofeti					c. roxofar			
222			calamici	c. branch o	*canbara*	mosoli	scaragito		*c. rofafar*		la grocida	
223			calalmia	rofeti		saline			c. roxofar	barangola	lagrocea	
224												

No	Sevastopol	Khersones Cape	Inkerman	Kacha	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	Novofedorivka	Yevpatoriia	Chornomors'ke	Tarkhankut Cape	Yarylhats'ka Bay	Bakal's'ka Beak	Lebediachyi Cape
225			calolmi			salina			c. rosofar		lagrocea	
226						misaro	targuo		*c. rofofar*		la grocida	
227			calami	rosite					c. roxofar	barangola		
228			calalmia	rofeti					c. roxofar		lago	
229	giriconda	fanar		lefti		salina	trichinichi		c. rosofar	uarangido	logro gida	
230												
231									c. roxofar	barangolla		
232				?		salini	s. io[…]		c. rosofar		lagrose	
233						salini			c. rosofar			
234			calami	rosetti					c. raxofar	baragola		
235			calami						c: rosofar	barangola		
236			calalimo			salini			c. rosofar	barangola		
237			calolime			salini			c. rosofar	barangola		
238			calami	rosetti					c. roxofar	barangola		
239			calami	rosetti					c. roxofar	barangola		
240			[calolime]			salini			[c. rosofar]	barangola		
241			calami	rosetti					c: rosexio far	barangola		
242			calami	rossetti					c. rosciofar	uarangola		
243			calolime			salini			c. rosofar	barangola		
244												
245			calolime			saline			c. rosofar	barangola		
246							trinia		c. roxofar	uerengolime		
247			calami	roseti					c. roxofar	barangola		
248			calami	rosetti					roxafa	[…]baral		
249			calami	roseti					c. roxofar	barbarasa		
250	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarãgico	lagrosea	
251	gerezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uarangico	lagrosea	
252	gorezonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	trichinch		c. rosofar	uaragico	lagrosea	
253	?						roloxora		rofar			
254	gerozonda	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline	tine		c. rosafar	uarangico	agrotico	
255	giralonda	fanar	calamita	*lefti*		saline	tine		c. rosafar	uarangico	agrolico	
256												
257						s: gimiru			acarisi		anarisi	
258			calalmia	rofeti								
259						salline	trinic		c. roso far	varongolime	lagrose	
260			calo[…]	?			?		?	?	?	
261	gerez[õda]	fanar	calamita	lefti		saline				uarangico	lag[ro]sea	
262			calami	rosett					roxofar			
263				?					?			
264			calami	rosetti					c: rafar	barangola		
265			calami	rosetti					c. roxofar	barangola		

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266			calami						c.[…]far	[…]gola		
267			?			?			c. roxofar	barangola		
268												
269												
270			calami	ro[…]								
271						sallina				narongalla	lagrosa	s.zolzo
272												
273												
274			calami						c. rosofar			
275			calami	rosetti					c: roxofar			
276				*rosoti*					*c: roxo*			
277			calami	rosetti					c: roxofar		[lagrocea]	
278						zallini	sautri		s: rosso	narongolima	lagoissi	
279												
280						salline	*trina*		rosfar	narongoline		
281			calamia	rosetti					c. rosafar	barangola	plaia	
282												
283						saline	[trinic]		roloxi	[varo]ngolim[e]	lagrose	
284			calami	rosetti					c: roxofar			
285												
286												
287			calamia	rosetti					c. rosafar	barangola		
288						salline	*trina*		rosoffar	narongoline		
289						saline	*trina*		[ros]ffar	[narongoline]		
290												
291												
292												
293												
294												
295												
296												
297			calalmiq	rofeti		saline			c. roxofar	barangola	lagrocea	
298			calami	rosseti					c. rosuofar	varangola		
299			calamita	rofeti		saline	triuisi			varangito	la grosida	

Sevastopol

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 46 spelling variants. Including: gerezonda 19, giriconda 19, giriçonda 14, zurzona 10, zursona 8, cresona 6, cerssona 5, gorezonda 5, cersona 4, cirsona 3, cressona 3, corcona 2, crexona 2, cricsona 2, crisona 2, […]ano 1, […]rzona 1, […]sena 1, […]xona 1, carsonta 1, cembaro 1, cēsona 1, chiesona 1, chresona 1, cirixonda 1, cr[…]na 1, crerxona 1, crexetio 1, crexoia 1, crisunam 1, gaisara 1, gauzuna 1, gererondo 1, gerozonda 1, gerezõda 1, giralonda 1, giriconda / gerzonda 1, girigonda 1, girisonda 1, girixonda 1, gorozonda 1, p. d' forsomo 1, quirsona 1, zeconda 1, ziorziona 1, zursonna 1, ? 6.

Sometimes the place name is highlighted in red.

It was first designated as «quirsona» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «gerezonda» for the first time in this study found by Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Italy, Genoa (Savona), for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «giriconda» for the first time in this study found on the copy of portolan chart by Beccaro Francesco from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489, Italy, Genoa (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «giriconda» set by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). Total set of 140 portolan charts from total 299 (46,8%). The index of variation 32,9%. The index of use 13,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym indicates on the three bays in the area of Khersones Cape. On the modern charts in this way cut up by bays coast from Khersones Cape to Sevastopol Bay. [133] In this area there is a modern city of Sevastopol. In antiquity, the territory in which is part of the modern Sevastopol, occupied the Greek colony Chersonesus. Presumably the colony was founded in VI c. BC. [26, c.206]. And in the V c. BC colony experienced its second birth. History tells us that in the second half of the V c. BC (422-421) resettlers colonists, natives of the ancient Greek city of Heraclea Pontica, was situated on the south coast of the Black Sea, founded a city called Tauric Chersonese, who later called the Chersonese, Cherson, and in Russian chronicles - Korsun (distorted word Cherson). The ruins of it - the remains of defensive walls, residential buildings, public buildings, cellars, wells, cisterns, the adjacent cemetery and numerous rural estates outside the city - are on the territory of modern Sevastopol. Exceptionally advantageous location of the city, particularly in relation to short sea routes, led to its rapid economic development. In the IV c. BC Chersonese added to his possessions vast fertile plains of the north-western part of Crimeawhere there were located Kerkinitis, Kalos-Limen (Beautiful harbor), and became one of the largest producers and exporters of grain. Probably, since the founding of Chersonese was important as an intermediate point in the Northern Black Sea trade with the Greek cities of the Mediterranean and the southern coast of the Black Sea. There was a convenient anchorage for merchant vessels on their way straight path across the open sea or follow along the west and then north shore of the Black Sea. In the late XV - early III c. BC Chersonese enters a period of political and economic prosperity. From a small village it turns into a major city at that time, the center of one of the major states of the North Pontus. Creating Chersonesos state occurs just when committed their campaigns, Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic kingdoms arise. Chersonesos conducted extensive trade with the cities of the Northern Black Sea, with the local tribes, he was associated with many remote areas, such as Asia Minor, the Balkans. In 988, the city of

Kherson seized Kiev Prince Vladimir Sviatoslavich the Great, who, along with his retinue, according to legend, took Orthodoxy here. Existed for this city nearly 1,800 years - to the end XIV c., when it was largely destroyed by hordes of Mongol murza Edigei. After that, its territory is controlled first by the Principality of Theodoro, and Ottoman Empire in the 1475-1781. In XV c. Chersonesos ruins, Turks called Sary-Kermen, which can be translated as «yellow (red) Fortress». [76, c.230-231] Immediately after the annexation of Crimea to Russia (Manifesto of Catherine II «Concerning the Adoption of the Crimean peninsula, Taman island and all Kuban side under the Russian Empire» was published on April 8 of 1783), to the peninsula decree of Empress was sent a frigate «Ostorozny» under the command of Captain-Lieutenant Ivan Bersenev to select the harbor at the south-west coast, which was supposed to build a strategically necessary military port. After examining in April 1783 of Bay by the village Bachtiar, located near the ruins of the ancient city of Tauric Chersonese, Bersenev recommend it as a base for the future of the Black Sea Fleet ships. Sevastopol is considered the founding date of 3 (14) June 1783.
Despite the many spellings of place names to hear namely «Cherson». In XVII c. placename on the study of charts do not indicate.

Khersones Cape

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 3 spelling variants. Including: fanar 70, f 1, fanario 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «fanario» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «fanar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). The last time the place-name in the form of «fanar» set by Martines Joan, 1587, Italy, Messina (Messina). Total set of 73 portolan charts from total 299 (24,4%). The index of variation 4,1%. The index of use 95,9%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated cape and very often, unlike other place names, written from the sea side. On the modern charts this placename corresponds to Khersones Cape. [133] Know other names of this cape: Parthenium, Parthenon, Fonary-Kape. The word «Chersones» Greek literally means «peninsula». This name is fully consistent with the geographical position of the city. It is located in a very convenient place - on a large promontory formed by sea shore and the Karantynnyi Bay of present Sevastopol, exceptionally beautiful harbor. This cape is located in the northern part of the peninsula, which was named Heracleotae. Interesting facts about the area adduce Strabo, leading his description by Karkinit or Tamirak Gulf: «As one sails out of the gulf, one comes, on the left, to a small city and another harbour belonging to the Chersonesites. For next in order as one sails along the coast is a great cape which projects towards the south and is a part of the Chersonesus as a whole; and on this cape is situated a city of the Heracleotae, a colony of the Heracleotae who live on the Pontus, and this place itself is called Chersonesus, being distant as one sails along the coast four thousand four hundred stadia from the Tyras. In this city is the temple of the Parthenos, a certain deity; and the cape which is in front of the city, at a distance of one hundred stadia, is also named after this deity, for it is called the Parthenium, and it has a shrine and xoanon of her.Between the city and the cape are three harbours. Then comes the Old Chersonesus, which has been razed to the ground; and after it comes a narrow-

mouthed harbour, where, generally speaking, the Tauri, a Scythian tribe, used to assemble their bands of pirates in order to attack all who fled thither for refuge. It is called Symbolon Limen. This harbour forms with another harbour called Ctenus Limen an isthmus forty stadia in width; and this is the isthmus that encloses the Little Chersonesus, which, as I was saying, is a part of the Great Chersonesus and has on it the city of Chersonesus, which bears the same name as the peninsula» (VII, 4, 2). [109]

Inkerman

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 41 spelling variants. Including: calamita 80, calami 22, calamit 20, calomita 11, calalmia 9, chalamita 6, calalmi 5, calomit 5, callamita 4, calolime 4, calanota 3, cola 3, calamia 2, calolmy 2, […]mit 1, cabonita 1, calalimo 1, calalmiq 1, calamici 1, calamis 1, calamiti 1, calamuta 1, callamit 1, callamite 1, calo[…] 1, calolmi 1, calolmii 1, calomata 1, calomo 1, calono 1, caloraita 1, camisa 1, camista 1, cao calamitti 1, caramit 1, caramita 1, coia 1, colomia 1, colomit 1, llomita 1, p. d' caramia 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «callamita» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «calamita» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, Italy, Genoa (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «calami» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «calamia» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 208 portolan charts from total 299 (69,6%). The index of variation 19,7%. The index of use 38,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the bay, in the top of which is the mouth of the river. On the modern charts this Bay corresponds to Sevastopol Bay. At the top of the bay at the confluence of the Chorna River on its right bank lies the town Inkerman. In Inkerman, high above the road, on the plateau Monastic rock, clearly visible remains of the ancient fortifications, and in the bottom of the cliff remains of the Christian cave monastery. As shown by the excavations (1950), the fortress was founded in V-VI c. to defend the approaches to the Chersonesus. In VIII-IX c. at Calamita the monastery appeared, from which preserved complex of cave temples in the rock face (basilica, baptistery, etc.) and numerous living areas (cells) arranged in tiers. In the late Middle Ages Inkerman, then had the name of Calamita, was the main commercial port and an important fortress Principality of Theodoro. Theodoro (*Greek* Θεοδόρο) or Gothia (*Greek* Γοτθία) - small medieval Christian principality in the south-west of the Crimea with its capital in Mangupe that existed in XII-XV c. In the 20s XIII c. ruler of Gothia from the genus Gavras restored the fortress on the mountain Mangup, which was named in honor of the patron of the dynasty St. Theodore Gavras Stratilat (ум. 1098) - fortress of St. Theodore. When Taurica attacked at first Seljuks, and then Mongols the center of political life was moved to Mangup, because impregnable mountain fortress was the best place for the residence of the ruler of the area, than repeatedly devastated by the Tatars old Byzantine centers Cherson (the territory of modern Sevastopol) and Sugdea (modern Sudak). Principality occupies the western part of mountain Crimea and the strip of the southern coast from Yamboly (Balaklava) to Aluston (Alushta). In the administrative and military terms the Principality was divided into «turmy» (μέρους), which is not less than 11. Capital of the principality city Mangup in that era often called Theodoro. The ruler of the province was appointed Byzantine aristocrat Theodore II

Gavras – a native of the eastern noble family, were related with the imperial dynasty Comnenian. In XVI c. the southern coast, which the governor of Theodoro called Paratalassiya (*Greek* Παραθαλασσια - verbatim «seaside») was conquered by the Genoese. During the Genoese domination, former lands of Theodoro on the southern shore were called of Captainship of Gothia. The Principality was formed from a part of the former Byzantine possessions in the Crimea, which is not passed under the authority of Genoa. The rulers of Theodoro were called «autent» (αυθέντης). Theodoro relationship with the Golden Horde rulers of the Crimean Yurt were peaceful, while with the Genoese principality led frequent wars, especially after building the commercial port of Theodoro Avlita, serious competitor to Caffa and has inflicted blow to the economy of the Genoese colonies in the Crimea (on the charts of study is not found). Presumably, the port was located at the mouth of Chorna River or on the shore Kilen-Bay. To protect the Prince of Theodore Alexei in 1427 was rebuilt the fortress Calamita. In 1475, after a five-month siege of Mangup Theodoro (as and Genoese possession) were conquered by the Ottoman forces under the command of Ahmed Pasha-Gedik. The entire population of Mangup - 15,000 people - were either killed or moved to Constantinople. After the conquest of the lands of the former principality was formed of Kadylyk of Mangup, who was a member of Eyalet (Province) centered at Caffa (Feodosiya). Earth domain of Sultan, with a population of the Christian, was outside the jurisdiction of the Crimean khans. Tatars was even forbidden to them to settle. In an effort to strengthen its position on the coast of the Black and Azov Seas, Turkish conquerors erected new fortress here, rebuilt old. They rebuilt and Calamita, adapting it to the use of firearms. They owned of Calamita up to the conclusion Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca (1774). Turks renamed the fortress, calling it Inkerman, which means «cave fortress». The name is no accident: the rock on which is built fortification, indented with numerous caves. Some of them have military applications, others were used as economic, religious, and even living quarters. The word «calamita» translated from Greek by various sources and as «reed», and as a «good Cape», and as «beautiful».
On the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436 indicated toponym «gazaria» highlighted in red, toponym «gonzari» also present on this chart in the center of the Crimean peninsula.

Kacha

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 32 spelling variants. Including: feti 48, lefti 33, lofeti 20, rosetti 12, rofeti 11, lefeti 7, fetis 3, roseti 3, fotis 2, lofar 2, lofeto 2, nipi 2, rati 2, c. brancho 1, fati 1, fetim 1, lefeto 1, lefetti 1, litar 1, llofer 1, lofety 1, lofti 1, loseto 1, ro[…] 1, rofe 1, rosett 1, rosite 1, rosoti 1, rosseti 1, rossetti 1, seti 1, zapi 1, ? 7.
It was first designated as «nipi» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «feti» for the first time in this study found by Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 12.12.1367, Italy, Venice (Venice), for the last time in this form in this study found by Diogo Homem, 1574, Portugal (Venice). In the form of «lefti» for the first time in this study found by Grazioso Benincasa, 1469, Italy, Ancona (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «rosetti» set by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total set of 173 portolan charts from total 299 (57,9%). The index of variation 18,5%. The index of use 27,7%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated mouth of the river. In this area there is a 4 mouths of rivers, namely: Belbek, Kacha, Alma and Bulhanak. Which of them had in mind the authors of portolan charts is hard to say, but more often in the early charts, this place name is located between the toponym «Calamita» and the coast. From this, by process of elimination, we can conclude that it is either the river Belbek, or Kacha, some of the deep rivers of the Crimea. On the charts by Grazioso Benincasa this place name designated the mouth of the river midway between Sevastopol Bay and Sasyk Lake – in this area is the mouth of the river Alma. Knowledge about the settlements in this area is practically no. But the most acceptable by drawing on charts, this mouth of the river Kacha. Therefore conditionally accept that this mouth of the river Kacha. The origin of the name of the river, and then the village, causing controversy. Some researchers explain it from the Turkic word of «kacha» - «nomad camp, residence nomadic peoples». Others believe that the name «kacha» connected with the name of the Kyrgyz clan or tribe – «kachy» or «kachalar», who nomads, and then settled in the area, on the banks of the river. Still others suggest that the word is of Turkish origin and «Kacha, Kacha» - Turkish male names. It is also assumed that the word «kacha» is derived from the Turkic word «hach» - «cross», as upstream in Kacha sometime in the Middle Ages, acted of monasteries - cave cities Kachy-Kalion, Tepe-Kermen, Kiz-Kermen. Now those places are the remains of these settlements.
However, there is another kind of place names such as «nipi, zapi» - this place name refers to Konstantinovskyi Cape.

Kyzyl-Yar Lake
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 10 spelling variants. Including: follitico 4, rosocam 3, rossocaua 2, canbara 1, folitico 1, r. grande 1, rosocor 1, rossocam 1, s: gimiru 1, solmar 1.
It was first designated as «rosso caua» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form of «follitico» found on charts by Gacomo de Giroldi 1440, 1443, 1446, Italy, Venice and Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 (1408?). The last time the place-name in the form of «canbara» set by Millo Antonio, 1583, Italy, Venice. Total set of 16 portolan charts from total 299 (5,4%). The index of variation 62,5%. The index of use 25,0%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the large gulf. On the modern charts this gulf correspond to Kyzyl-Yar Lake. Kyzyl-Yar translated from the Crimean Tatar language means «red cliff» (*Crimean Tatar:* qızıl - red, yar - cliff). Flow into the lake the river Tobe-Chokrak. Kyzyl-Yar, like others in the neighborhood salt lakes, formed from the the sea bay, which cuts deeply into the land. Gradually accumulated sand, separating the part of the bay from the sea and the lake was formed. On the charts by Petrus Vesconte, 1318 it place-name also can be translated from Latin and Italian as «red cliff».

Novofedorivka
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 20 spelling variants. Including: saline 105, salline 31, salini 18, salina 6, salm̃ 4, sallne 2, salnie 2, […]nes 1, calo 1, misaro 1, mosoli 1, sal[…] 1, sallina 1, salma 1, solini 1, ssallinim 1, stiro 1, sulri 1, talma 1, zallini 1, ? 5.

It was first designated as «saline» by «Lo compasso da navigare», XIII c. (c. 1296), Italy. The most stable form of «saline» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «salline» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The last time the place-name in the form of «saline» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 186 portolan charts from total 299 (62,2%). The index of variation 10,8%. The index of use 56,5%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated a large shallow lake on the coast. On the modern charts this lake is identified with the modern Sasyk Lake. As early as V c. BC on the site of Novofedorivka was an ancient Greek settlement. On the south shore Saks'ke Lake was identified major medieval monument of XII-XIV c. Judging by the power of cultural layers - about 2 m - it was quite a large settlement, which can be associated with a larger base to mention on charts of point «salina». The etymology of the word speaks eloquently about the fact that the population was engaged in production of salt. Here was the port where shipped by salt from lakes Saky, Kyzyl-Yar, Kychyk-bel [66, c. 80].

On the chart by Rotz Jean, 1542, in this area indicated two toponyms «llomita» and «llofer».

Yevpatoriia

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 68 spelling variants. Including: trinici 18, trichinch 12, trinic 11, trenica 7, trinisi 7, crichiniti 6, crenica 5, tichnich 5, trichinichi 4, trichnich 4, trinichi 4, tine 3, trichine 3, trichnic 3, trina 3, tenica 2, triniço 2, triusi 2, […]nich 1, c. charuti 1, c. chitti 1, c. crilti 1, calonime 1, casir 1, chiiti 1, chirchiniti 1, chrichiniti 1, colme 1, cranica 1, crechinity 1, creonia 1, crerenicihi 1, cricenica 1, crichi 1, crichinici 1, crichiniti / saline d'crichini 1, renica 1, richo[…] 1, roloxora 1, s. io[…] 1, s. qucnica 1, sautri 1, scaragito 1, sco iorgi 1, stili 1, tanici 1, targuo 1, tenicha 1, tichonic 1, tirnica 1, tr[…]ti 1, trian 1, tric[…] 1, trichin[…] 1, trichinich 1, trichinici 1, trichinoli 1, trichinos 1, tricinico 1, trimcam 1, trimichi 1, trimichy 1, trimici 1, trinia 1, trinich 1, trinisy 1, trinizi 1, triuisi 1, ? 8.

It was first designated as «crichinici» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «trinici» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Roselli, 1449, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Benincasa Andrea, 1508, Italy, Ancona. In the form of «trichinch» for the first time in this study found by Agnese Battista, 1541-1542, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «trina» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 159 portolan charts from total 299 (53,2%). The index of variation 42,8%. The index of use 11,3%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated shallow lake on the coast. On the modern charts, this area is identified in the area of the modern city Yevpatoriia. Archaeological finds in the territory of Yevpatoriya suggest that on the area of modern city and its surroundings people lived still in the 3rd millennium BC. Lived here Tauris, Cimmerians, and later - the Greeks. The first mention of Kerkinitis can be found in ancient Greek authors - Hecataeus of Miletus and Herodotus. Prior to the beginning of the twentieth century the location of the city Kerkinitis remained a mystery. Only in

1916-1918, the city was found under modern Yevpatoriia. Judging by the archaeological excavations, the core of the city Kerkinitis located in the central part of modern Yevpatoriia (on the waterfront near of Karantynnyi Cape). The ancient name of the city - Kerkinitis - were given by the Greeks, as suggested by the name of the leader of the first settlers. It was established, perhaps closer to the end of VI c. BC. At one time it was the major trading center. In the IV c. BC the city was incorporated into the state of Chersonesos. During the wars with the Scythians Kerkinitis repeatedly fell under the their authority. Died city, presumably in III-II c. BC. In the middle of the II c. BC Scythians capture the city. They built by the time several towns and fortifications in the foothills of the Crimea and created their own state with its capital - the city of Naples (on the outskirts of modern Simferopol). The Scythians traded with Greek colonists, but for independent trade Scythians were needed its own ports. Convenient harbor Kerkinitis the best way possible fit for this purpose. Perhaps Scythian settlement existed a while in the territory Kerkinitis, but the continuous wars and internal conflicts undermined Scythia. In the IV c. AD in the Crimea broke into hordes of Huns and finally destroyed the remnants of civilization. Early medieval history of the south-western Crimea little studied by historians and archaeologists, however up to XV c. has almost no information about any settlement in the area of Yevpatoriia, except for individual finds medieval pottery in the area of the seaport. Perhaps they were thrown from ships, re waiting the storm in a convenient Yevpatoria Bay or from schooners, hunted in this area fishing. After the conquest in 1475, the Crimean coast the Ottomans at the site of the current Yevpatoriia was built well-fortified fortress which the Turks called Gözleve, and Crimean Tatars of Kezlev. Translated from Turkish «gez-lev» - «hundred eyes», «hundred lights» or «house a hundred eyes». City, probably so named because of the many fires burning in the homes and to see of far out to sea and in the desert. Besides, Gözleve was observation post, was not only a port, but also a military outpost on the west coast of the newly formed Crimean Khanate. By XV c. Gözleve city is an irregular shaped polygon enclosed with strong fortress walls with 24 towers, bastions and a moat. Get into Gözleve could only through the city gates, which had five. In 1783, after the annexation of Crimea to Russia, the city renamed Yevpatoriia, named the king Bosporan kingdom of Mithridates VI Eupator.
On the portolan charts, despite the many spellings, this place name it sounds close to the sound Kerkinitis. On the chart by Rotz Jean, 1542, in this area indicated two toponyms «llomita» and «llofer».

Chornomors'ke

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 9 spelling variants. Including: calolimena 4, callolimena 2, callolimona 1, calolimona 1, calonimen 1, cazan[…] 1, crecrenici 1, porto laqqiue 1, sigouiara 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «callolimona» by Petrus Vesconte, 1318, Italy, Genoa (kept in Italy). The most stable form contains of «calolimena» as the name of an ancient fortress on this site. The last time the place-name in the form of «calolimona» indicated on the unsigned chart of The Black Sea, after 1558, Italy, Venice. Total set of 14 portolan charts from total 299 (4,7%). The index of variation 64,3%. The index of use 28,6%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this toponym designated the Bay. On the modern charts, this bay corresponds to the Donuzlav Lake. [132] In the area of the lake is a modern village Chornomors'ke (Calos-Limen, Ak-Mesdzhid, Ak-Mechet). At the site of the village

Chornomors'ke on the peninsula Tarhankut in the depths comfortable bay was an ancient Greek of «callo limen» - «Beautiful harbor». [100, c.259] On exceptional advantages of its location as the name suggests. Arrian in his Periplus, which refers to the second quarter of the II century AD, called the settlement Scythian city. The town was founded in the IV c. BC as a result of the development of this area of Chersonesus. His fate is mainly repeats the story of Kerkinitis. Donuzlav Lake is a relic of a powerful ancient river, the beginning of which is on the Donets Ridge - now the river Domuzla. In the distant past on its shores in the extensive reed beds inhabited by wild boars, so «domuzlav» translated from Turkic as «shelter boars», «Donguzlav» - «pork swamp». Another assumption origin names «Donuzlav» – from his Scythian-Sarmatian roots «don» (River) (as well as the names of many large rivers - Danube, Dniester, Dnieper). In 1961, through the isthmus was dug channel width of 200 meters. In fact, from that moment Donuzlav ceased to exist as a lake, but the name had remained. Then the found the remains of the ship III-IV c. BC, wooden anchor with a a lead weight weighing about 200 kg and the remnants of the bottom shell plating, bronze nails and a few amphorae. Archaeologists have discovered a settlement with the remains of walls, several towers defending the gate, and the angular of strengthening of houses. One of the buildings perfectly preserved. Were found the ruins of the lighthouse.
On the chart by Petrus Vesconte, 1320-1321, set placename «carangolumena», the impression that the author wanted to combine the two toponyms «callolimona» and «varagolime», that on this chart is not shown.

Tarkhankut Cape
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 59 spelling variants. Including: c. rosofar 61, rosofar 49, c. roxofar 24, rosafar 11, rossofar 11, lorosofar 8, cauo lo rosofar 7, c. rosafar 5, roxofar 4, c. lorosofar 3, c. rossofar 2, cauo de rosofar 2, rosofat 2, uosofar 2, […]ar 1, […]far 1, acarisi 1, c roxofar 1, c. rafar 1, c. raxo 1, c. raxofar 1, c. rofafar 1, c. rofofar 1, c. rosafat 1, c. rosciofar 1, c. rosexio far 1, c. rosofa 1, c. rosuofar 1, c. roxo 1, c.[…]far 1, cao momsafar 1, cao relostar 1, capo de ressoffar 1, capo rosofar 1, cauo lirosofar 1, cauo rosofar 1, chao lo rosofar 1, g. de rascano 1, illo fere 1, laro osaro 1, po 1, rasoffar 1, rinio 1, rocofar 1, rofar 1, roloxi 1, rosfar 1, rosffar 1, roso 1, rosofa 1, rosofaro 1, rosofarom 1, rosoffar 1, rossofat 1, roxafa 1, s. rosso 1, sosca 1, telaro 1, vossofar 1, ? 4.
It was first designated as «rosofar» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «c. rosofar» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Charlat Ambrosin, 1620, (Marseilles). In the form of «rosofar» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The last time the place-name in the form of «[ros]ffar» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 240 portolan charts from total 299 (80,3%). The index of variation 24,6%. The index of use 25,4%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the most western cape of the Crimean peninsula. [132] On the modern charts it corresponds to Tarkhankut Cape. The same called and the entire western peninsula of Crimea. Name of the peninsula is usually explained by the origin of the Tarkhan kut, where *Crimean Tatar:* Tarkhan - territory, place for tax-exempt (in the XV-XVIII c. of land of western Crimea exempt from taxes, which was confirmed «Tarhan certificates»), and *Ukranian:* kut - corner. Winds and currents are such that ships of ancient mariners at this cape is very often been wrecked.

Located on a cape always a lighthouse, and later called the Cape and Esky-Foros (old lighthouse). Most likely, the lighthouse was built Chersonesites and was part of sophisticated navigation system, located on the western coast of Crimea and to ensure safe navigation of ships in the North-Western Black Sea Region. It is also possible that the later has the Genoese maintained in working order. Shakhmatov devoted a special study of place names Rossofar and Varangolimen on the charts and maps. [123] He noted a number of other place-names with the root «ros», although this toponym was inclined to to deduce from the Italian rosso - «red» and explained how «red lighthouse». Another researcher - Talis fundamentally doubted the reliability and logic of such an explanation, because other similar place names, including Varangolimen are clearly ethnic meaning. One more variant value of names, the combination of «Ross Tar» from the ancient Indian (Indo-Aryan) means «light shore». It is important to stress that the well-known explanation of name «roksolany» as «light Alans» leads in reality not the Iranian, and to the ancient Indian language. For ethnic attribution of Ross of the Black Sea is an extremely important conclusion. But in this case it still can go and about «Ross shore». In reality it is more correct «red lighthouse», the more so, as can be seen from the spelling of names, in the second part of the word most often used –far, but not -tar. On the basis of archaeological research in this area Rosofar was located in the Karadzhyns'ka Bay, on the western outskirts of the village Olenivka. [40, c.48] which corresponds to Tarkhankut Cape.
On the charts by Abraham Cresques, 1375, Soleri Guillelmus, 1380-1385, Beccaro Francesco, 1403, Andrea Bianco, 1436, Gacomo de Giroldi, 1443, Gabriel de Vallsecha, 1439, 1447, Rafel Soler, second quarter XV c. (1443), unsigned chart of 1450 (1468-1482?), Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol, 1456, Petrus Roselli, 1462-1463, and some other specified prefix towards toponyms «cauo», which means the bay.

Yarylhats'ka Bay

Toponimic analysis:

The total of 68 spelling variants. Including: uarangico 25, barangola 24, uarangolime 20, varangito 20, uarangolimen 9, uarangolimẽ 8, uarangito 7, uarangido 6, varangolime 6, varangolimẽ 6, varongolime 5, uarangoline 4, uaraugico 4, varangolimena 4, narongoline 3, uarafigido 3, barangole 2, uaragico 2, uarãgico 2, uarangicho 2, uarangollime 2, […]baral 1, […]gola 1, baixa 1, baragola 1, barangolie 1, barangoliṁ 1, barangolimen 1, barangolla 1, barbarasa 1, baxam 1, c. croce 1, cala 1, lota 1, narongalla 1, narongolima 1, suar masarlimem 1, uaracoloner 1, uaragita 1, uaragito 1, uaragolime 1, uaragolimem 1, uaragolimen 1, uaraguo 1, uarangitto 1, uarangnico 1, uarango 1, uarangol[…] 1, uarangol[…]e 1, uarangola 1, uarangoliṁ 1, uarangolimano 1, uarangolimo 1, uarangolina 1, uerengolime 1, varagito 1, varagolimen 1, varagolin 1, varan[…] 1, varangico 1, varango 1, varango. limene 1, varangola 1, varangolimem 1, varangolimen 1, varangollimẽ 1, varangollina 1, vaxam 1, ? 7.
It was first designated as «varangolimen» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «uarangico» for the first time in this study found by Nicolo Pasqualini, 1448 (1408?), Italy, Venice, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «barangola» for the first time in this study found by Jaume Oliues, 1559, Italy, Messina (Messina). The last time the place-name in the form of «[narongoline]» set by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). Total set of 218 portolan charts from total 299 (72,9%). The index of variation 31,2%. The index of use 11,5%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated the double bay. On the modern charts this double bay corresponds to Yarylhats'ka Bay and lakes of Pans'ke, Yarylhach and Dzharylhach. [132] Near the Dzharylhach Lake is village Mezhvodne. About 5 km south-west from the village Mezhvodnoe is an archaeological site - settlement Panskoe. Settlement Panskoe (Panskoye) - is an agglomeration of ancient Greek manors consisting of several large, located next door complexes. Settlement Panskoe I - only one of them, a detailed study by archaeologists. Manor dates from IV-III c. BC. The Greeks, who lived here, kept the tradition of the Ancient Greece. As part of the settlement was present, however, and not the Greek population. In addition to business and residential premises in the settlement had several sanctuaries, one of which was dedicated to Hercules, the other - Demeter and Sabazios (eastern prototype of Dionysus). They grew wheat, barley and rye. Bread and wine - the most important products produced by Greeks not only in Pans'ke, but throughout the Tarkhankut. Manor died at the beginning of III c. BC as a result of the attacks of the barbarians. The further fate this area is known only from XVIII c. Some researchers give the translation of the toponyms as «Viking Bay», «Varangian lake». On the basis of archaeological research in this area Varangolimen was located in territory of modern the village Chornomors'ke, on shore Uzskaia Bay. [40, c.48] This statement may be the base because settlement Chornomors'ke located 5 km from Lake Pans'ke, but the Uzskaia Bay is too small compared to Yarylhats'ka Bay and Lake Pans'ke, to indicate on charts.
Very large list of spellings of toponym. The most stable form - this is the first half of toponym «uarango», «varango», further there is a lot of options of end. On the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1480 toponyms in this area messed up, namely the indicated toponyms «lota», «la groxida», «tar magno», «tar pauro», wherein the latter two toponyms is clearly taken from the area near the modern Azov (See Beysugsky liman and Dolzhanskaya (Part 10)).

Bakal's'ka Beak
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 48 spelling variants. Including: lagrosea 41, lagroxida 28, lagroxea 19, lagrose 14, lagrocea 10, lagrosida 6, lacroxida 5, lagrogida 5, lagrossea 4, groxea 3, lacrozido 3, lagroxada 3, agrotico 2, glosida 2, grosida 2, groxida 2, lacroxea 2, lagrocida 2, lagroçida 2, logrogida 2, megaglosida 2, […]rosa 1, agrolico 1, anarisi 1, barangola 1, glosea 1, gro[…]da 1, groçida 1, grosea 1, la […] 1, lacrosca 1, lag 1, lagico 1, lago 1, lagoissi 1, lagr 1, lagro[…] 1, lagroci 1, lagrosa 1, lagrossida 1, larosa 1, las roxia 1, logro[…] 1, logrosida 1, logroxida 1, megaglossida 1, megagrosida 1, plaia 1, ? 6.
It was first designated as «grosida» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «lagrosea» for the first time in this study found by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, for the last time in this form in this study found by Agnese Battista, 08.08.1559, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «lagroxida» for the first time in this study found by Gacomo de Giroldi, 1447, Italy, Venice (Venice). The last time the place-name in the form of «lagrose» set by Alberto di Stefano, 1644, Italy, (Genoa). Total set of 192 portolan charts from total 299 (64,2%). The index of variation 25,0%. The index of use 21,4%.

Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated large, slightly curved the sharp cape. On the modern charts it the Cape corresponds to Bakal's'ka Beak. [132] Beak juts into Karkinits'ka Gulf near the village of Sterehusche, curved to the northwest, sand, partially swampy; on its located the Lake Bakals'ke. On the basis of archaeological research in this area the settlement Grosida was located at Bakal's'ka Beak, in the north-western part of the modern village Avrora. [40, c.48] According to Shakhmatov this place name meant itself beak, and the next «megaglosida» designated the eastern Bakal's'ka Bay. The word «grosida», as and «grossea» (See Sinoe Lake, Part 15) – the Greek name within the meaning of «tongue», «foreland». [123, c.173]

Lebediachyi Cape
Toponimic analysis:
The total of 12 spelling variants. Including: mega glosida 5, ocellis 3, s. zolzo 3, barbato 1, glosida 1, grolio 1, grosca 1, grossida 1, megaglosea 1, orai 1, s. giorgio 1, tar magno / tar pauro 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «mega glosida» by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa. The most stable form of «mega glosida» for the first time in this study found by Petrus Vesconte, 1311, Italy, Genoa, for the last time in this form in this study found on the unsigned chart of The Black Sea, after 1558, Italy, Venice. In the form of «s. zolzo» for the first time in this study found by Vesconte Maggiolo, 10.12.1546, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). The last time the place-name in the form of «s.zolzo» set by Cornetus, Petrus, 1618, Holland, Rotterdam. Total set of 21 portolan charts from total 299 (7,0%). The index of variation 57,1%. The index of use 23,8%.
Description.
On the portolan charts this toponym designated double bay. On the modern charts this bay corresponds to two bays on both sides of Lebediachyi Cape. [132] On a cape located the settlement Portove. Previously, this place was called Sary-Bulat (Golden Blade). On the basis of archaeological research in this area is presumably localized the settlement on the coast Karkinits'ka Gulf, 2 km north of the village Kumovo (currently is destroyed by building rice paddies). [40, c.48]

Consolidated list of place names of Part 20
gerezonda (**Sevastopol**), fanar (**Khersones Cape**), calamita (**Inkerman**), feti (**Kacha**), follitico (**Kyzyl-Yar Lake**), saline (**Novofedorivka**), trinici (**Yevpatoriia**), calolimena (**Chornomors'ke**), c. rosofar (**Tarkhankut Cape**), uarangico (**Yarylhats'ka Bay**), lagrosea (**Bakal's'ka Beak**), mega glosida (**Lebediachyi Cape**).

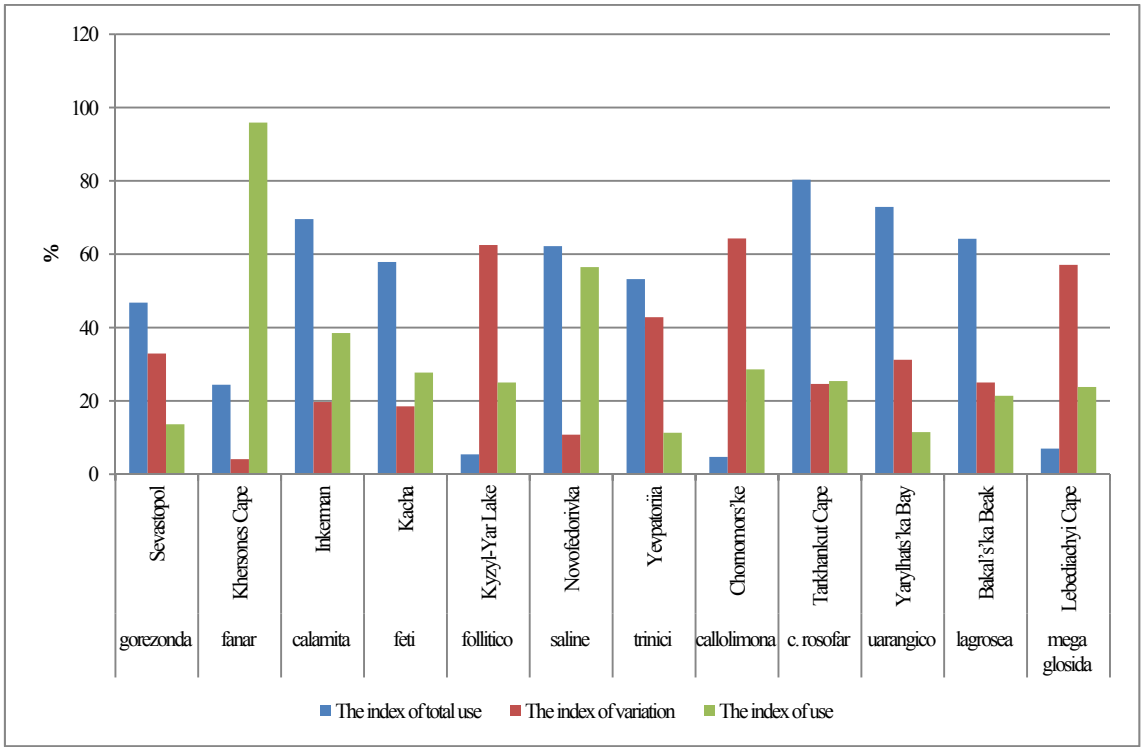

Fig. 20.3. Chart of coefficients of Part 20.

Part 21. The names of the seas and the names of regions on the portolan charts in the area of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov

The names of the seas and the names of regions on the portolan charts practically always highlighted in red. From many such are given in capital letters. Therefore, for convenience, comparing them with each other all of them are in small letters in the tables.

The names of the seas used on the portolan charts not often that you can see from Table 21.1, while the Sea of Azov was designated much less frequently than the Black Sea. Most likely due to lack of water area size for a sufficiently long names. Analysis of the name of the seas is presented in section 21.1. The names of the seas of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov are listed in Table 21.1.

On the portolan charts, in addition to place-names often cite political affiliation territories and separate areas. Usually, political affiliation is indicated by flags. But on some charts were identified and the names of regions. In this study, we will consider the names of regions that directly bordering of region the Black Sea.

In the description of the territories presents brief the historical situation with possible participants in this territory, and separately given historical reference. Historical reference on state formations and peoples, which are mentioned in the study of the portolan charts, refer to the section 21.2. State formations are given in the order they appear on the test charts. Names of regions around the Black Sea and Sea of Azov are listed in Table 21.2 (Southern and Eastern Black Sea Coast) and Table 21.3 (Northern and Western Black Sea Region). Coast of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the convenience of conventionally divided into sections to which can be applied this name of regions. The analysis of the names of regions given after each table. Findings are presented in the Conclusion.

Fig.21.1. Fragment of of the portolan chart from «Atlas Miller», Homem Lopo, 1515-1519, Portugal. Kept: France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 640 r, GE DD 683.

Section 21.1. The names of the Seas

Table 21.1.

The names of the Seas the Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

No	Black Sea	Sea of Azov
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
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6.		
7.		
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9.		
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28.		
29.		
30.		
31.		
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		
38.		
39.		
40.	?	
41.		
42.	questoxe mar maor	questode mar dele çabache
43.		
44.		
45.		
46.		
47.		
48.		
49.		
50.		
51.		
52.		
53.		
54.		
55.		
56.		
57.		
58.		
59.		
60.		
61.		
62.		
63.		

No	Black Sea	Sea of Azov
64.		
65.		
66.		
67.		
68.		
69.		
70.		
71.		
72.		
73.		
74.		
75.		
76.		
77.		
78.		
79.		
80.		
81.		
82.		
83.		
84.		
85.		
86.		
87.		
88.		
89.		
90.		
91.		
92.	mar major de lebamte	
93.		
94.		
95.		
96.		
97.		
98.		
99.		
100.		
101.		
102.		
103.		
104.		
105.		
106.		
107.		
108.		
109.		
110.		
111.		
112.		
113.		
114.		
115.		
116.		
117.		
118.		
119.		
120.		
121.		
122.	?	
123.		
124.		
125.		
126.		
127.		
128.		
129.		
130.		
131.		

No	Black Sea	Sea of Azov
132.		
133.		
134.	mare ponticvm	pavludes meotides
135.	mar mazor	
136.	pontvs evxinus	palude meotide
137.	mare maior	
138.		
139.		
140.		
141.		
142.		
143.		
144.	mare maivs	meotides palvdes
145.		
146.		
147.		
148.	mare maivs	palvdes meotides
149.	mare maivs	palvs meotis
150.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs	maeotides palvdes
151.	mare maivs	meotides palvdes
152.	the say callit pontus euxinus	
153.	mare maivs	maeotides palvdes
154.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs	meotis palvdes
155.	mare maivs	maeotides palvdes
156.	mare maivs	meotides palvs
157.		
158.		
159.		
160.		
161.	mare mai[…]	p: meotis
162.	mer maior	palves meotides
163.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs	meotis palvd
164.		
165.		
166.		
167.		
168.		
169.		
170.	mare ponticvm vel pontvs evxinvs	palvs meotis
171.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs nunc mare maivs	meotides palvdes
172.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs nunc mare maivs	meotides palvdes
173.	pontvs evsinvs	mare ciabache
174.		
175.		
176.	mar mazor	ponto evsino
177.		
178.		
179.	pontvs evxinvs	
180.		
181.		
182.	pontvs evsinvs	meotides palvdes
183.	pontvs evxinvs	
184.	mare pvnicv sive pontis ivximvs	meotides palvdis
185.		
186.		
187.		
188.		
189.		
190.		
191.		
192.		
193.		
194.	pontvs evsinvs	meotis pa.
195.		
196.		
197.		
198.		
199.	mare maggiore	

No	Black Sea	Sea of Azov
200.		
201.	pontvs evxinv	
202.		
203.		
204.		
205.		
206.		
207.		
208.		
209.	mare maggiore	
210.	mare maggiore	
211.		
212.	mare evxinvs	
213.		
214.		
215.	mer negre	
216.	pontvs evxinv	
217.		
218.	pontvs evxinvs	
219.		
220.		
221.		
222.		
223.		
224.	mar negro	
225.		
226.		
227.		
228.		
229.		
230.		
231.		
232.		
233.		
234.	mare maior	
235.		
236.		
237.		
238.		
239.		
240.		
241.		
242.		
243.		
244.		
245.		
246.		
247.		
248.	mare magiori sev nigro	
249.		
250.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs	meotide palvdes
251.	mare maivs	meodis pavludes
252.	mare maivs	meotides palv
253.		
254.	mare pvnici sive pontvs evxinvs	
255.	mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs	palvs meotis
256.		
257.		
258.		
259.		
260.		
261.		
262.		
263.		
264.	mer noyre, pontvs evxinvs, mer maior	
265.		
266.		
267.		

No	Black Sea	Sea of Azov
268.		
269.		
270.		
271.	pontus evxinus / lake maajor vulgo	
272.	mare nigro	
273.	mare nigro	
274.		
275.		
276.		
277.		
278.		
279.	mar negro	
280.		
281.		
282.	mar mayor	
283.		
284.		
285.		
286.		
287.	mare nero	
288.		
289.		
290.		
291.	mer magior / mer noire	
292.		
293.		
294.	mer maior ov mer noire	
295.		
296.		
297.		
298.		
299.		

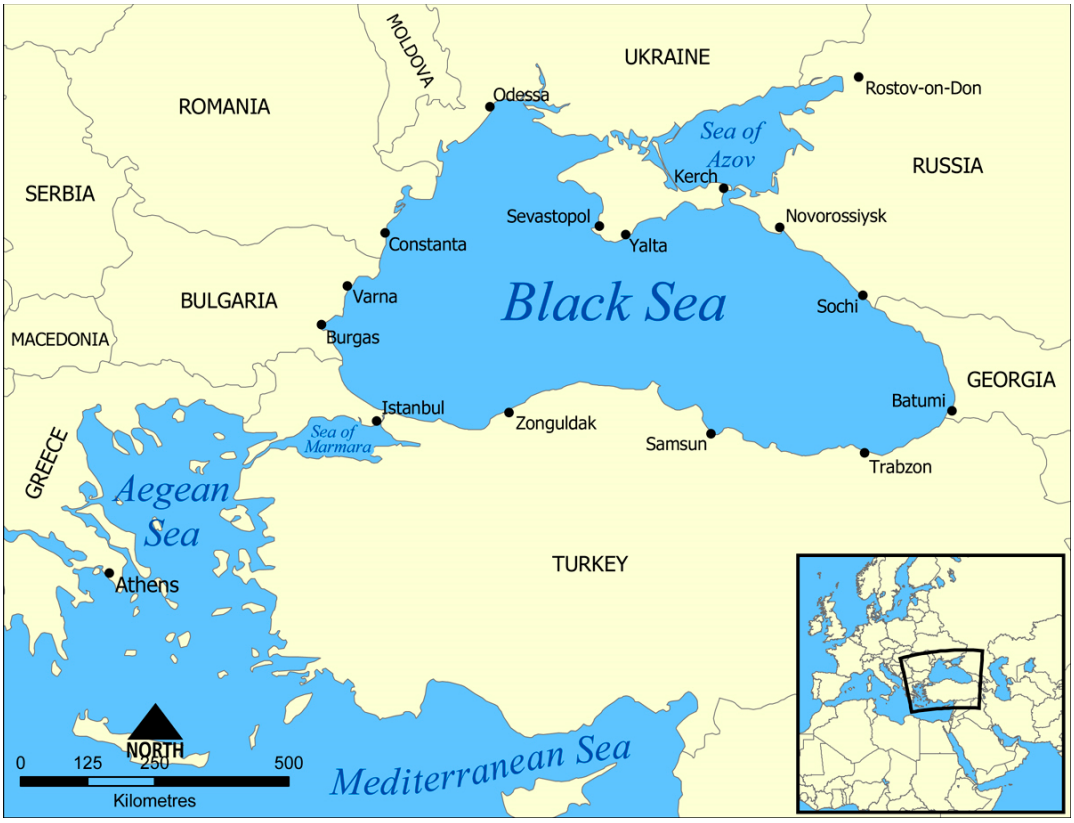

Fig. 21.2. Political affiliation the coast of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov on the modern charts.

Black Sea

Toponymic analysis.

Total 31 version of inscriptions, of which: mare maivs 9, mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs 5, mare maggiore 3, pontvs evsinvs 3, pontvs evxinvs 3, mar mazor 2, mar negro 2, mare maior 2, mare nigro 2, mare ponticvm sive pontvs evxinvs nunc mare maivs 2, pontvs evxinv 2, mar major de lebamte 1, mar mayor 1, mare evxinvs 1, mare magiori sev nigro 1, mare mai[…] 1, mare nero 1, mare ponticvm 1, mare ponticvm vel pontvs evxinvs 1, mare pvnici sive pontvs evxinvs 1, mare pvnicv sive pontis ivximvs 1, mer magior / mer noire 1, mer maior 1, mer maior ov mer noire 1, mer negre 1, mer noyre, pontvs evxinvs, mer maior 1, pontus evxinus / lake maajor vulgo 1, pontvs evxinus 1, questoxe mar maor 1, the say callit pontus euxinus 1, ? 2.

From here you can select the name of the Black Sea. A total of 27 variants, including: lake maajor vulgo, mar major de lebamte, mar maor, mar mayor, mar mazor, mar negro, mare evxinvs, mare maggiore, mare magiori, mare mai[…], mare maior, mare maivs, mare nero, mare nigro, mare ponticvm, mare pvnici, mare pvnicv, mer magior, mer maior, mer negre, mer noire, mer noyre, pontis ivximvs, pontus evxinus, pontvs evsinvs, pontvs evxinv, pontvs evxinvs.

Was first identified as «questoxe mar maor» on chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London). The most stable form «pontvs evxinvs» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 1540-1560, Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1580, Portugal, Goa. In the form of «mare maivs» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536 (1539-1540), Italy, Venice. In the form of «mare ponticvm» first found on the chart by Homem Lopo, 1515-1519, Portugal, Lisbon. The last time the place-name in the form of «mer maior ov mer noire» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total indicated on 56 charts from 299 (18,7%). The index of variation 55,4%. The index of use 25,0%.

Description.

On the portolan charts this name of the Sea indicated in water area of the Black Sea.

Black Sea - an inland sea of the Atlantic Ocean basin. Bosphorus connected to the Marmara Sea, then through the Dardanelles Strait - with the Aegean and the Mediterranean Sea. The Kerch Strait connected to the Sea of Azov. From the north to the sea its deepest cut the Crimean peninsula. On the surface of the Black Sea passes of the water boundary between Europe and Asia Minor. Sea washes the shores of Russia, Ukraine, Moldova (200 m), Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia and Abkhazia.

Collection names of the Black Sea [53] has 340 toponymic variants that are grouped into seven main characteristics: 1) ethnonyms (Abkhaz, Georgian, Cimmerian, Russian (some Arab sources, in the form of a «sea of the Rus»), Scythian, etc.); 2) countries and terrain (Colchis, Roman (Byzantine), etc.); 3) rivers (Danube etc.); 4) Settlements (Surozhsky (Sudak), Korsun (Chersonesus), Caffa (Theodosia), etc.); 5) size and importance (Great, large, main, holy, etc.); 6) side of the horizon (top, West Sea, the North (for Arabs), Eastern (for the Greeks and Romans), Southern (for the Slavs), etc.); 7) color (red, dark blue, dark, Sea of Darkness, Black). The most resistant, as it turned out, is the last form.

The earliest of them leads Greek commentator of «Iliad» Eustathius: «… it (ie, Pont Euxine (Black Sea) - AG) was terrible for the Greeks because of its remoteness. Therefore, talking about the Pontic people that they came from «многаго Понта», which is equivalent to the expression «from of perdition»» [83, с. 311]. This is the name

that is rooted to the ancient Greek Pontus, Pontos – «walk through the sea, the sea» also found in Russian chronicles: Понътъ, Понътъское, Понетское, Greek Pontus has parallels in Indo-European languages: Old Indian panfas - «trail, road, path», Latin pons – «bridge, footbridge»; Slavic - путь, пуць, път, нум, paut. There are versions that Scythian panta, panti; Ossetian fandag; Sogdian pant means «path, road» [25, с.446], that common with the ancient Indo-European meaning pont - «overcoming; road, full of dangers» [115, с. 413].

Attempts to uncover the signs by which got the name of the Black Sea, were made for centuries. As early as 1809, wrote Schekatov: «Black precisely because the on the it happens violent storms, from which the ships are at greater risk; however, water in it is the same color as in other seas and contains quite small salt». [125, стлб. 107].

However, already in 1888 Voyevodsky expressed doubt this interpretation and suggested another interpretation, based on the symbols: the sun that rises, it appears red (sunrise); white sun is at its zenith (south); which comes, painted in blue tone (west); and at midnight there is no sun, the darkness (north). For the Greeks, Black Sea was the northern. In addition, its shores inhabited by Cimmerians cruel, Taurians, Scythians, were presented the southern travelers the wild. Dark country of Cimmerians - the kingdom of night [49]. With these subjects something in common the original Greek name Póntos Áxeinos – «Inhospitable Sea». Have also a version that communication is possible with the Scythian name of the Black Sea - Tam («dark»): from the root tarn, meaning darkness [107, с. 39]. Indo-European root «tern» present in many languages: Russian - «darkness», Czech femen - «dark», Latin tamsa - «darkness», Irish femen - «dark», Latin femere - «blindfold». Persian form xasin - «dark blue, blue» in Ossetian (Digorsky) axsin – «dark grey». [120]. And also: Ossetian aqsin - «dark grey», old Iranian definition of dark grey or dark blue color… Ossetian aqsin goes directly from the Scythian axe, which preserved many ancient writers (Pindar, Euripides, Strabo) in the title of the Black Sea: Pontos Áxeinos – «dark blue, Pontus». [25, с. 220]. This version was proposed, perhaps even by Strabo: «…and naturally so, for at that time this sea was not navigable, and was called Axine because of its wintry storms and the ferocity of the tribes that lived around it, and particularly the Scythians, in that they sacrificed strangers, ate their flesh, and used their skulls as drinking-cups; but later it was called «Euxine», when the Ionians founded cities on the seaboard» [109, VII, 3, 6].

The ancient Greeks essentially borrowed from the Scythians the name of the Black Sea from Iran «axaena» and remade it into a more understandable Áxeinos - «inhospitable». However, with the development of colonization on the shores of the sea, that demanded the expansion of navigation, they renamed it Euxine - «hospitable». Many authors attribute this change of euphemism. «Hospitable» sounds better and does not cause the anger of the gods of the sea, do not offend their. However, the ancient Greeks knew another name: Pontos-Melas - «Black Sea», which was the term Iranian calque. [101, с.78]

It is important to statement that the Ossetian «axsin» directly comes from the Scythian «axein» – «dark blue». This makes it possible to assert that the primary definition of the place name was not «black», but «dark blue». And this is good explanation of the etymology of the name of the Black Sea. The blue, dark blue - fully reasoned and natural hydronym. After all, the Scythians were hosts on the the shores of the Black Sea. Of all known to them seas - Caspian, Azov and Black - water last most distinctive blue color.

Combining definitions blue and black in one word, is typical of many peoples, who are often perceived them as a whole. Determination of dark blue, blue color in a variety of languages coincides with black. In the ancient Indo-European languages, the combination of these two colors can even be called a normal phenomenon: Old Indian asita - «dark, black» is the name of indigo, asitotpala - blue lotus; means the color black, blue, dark blue and is an epithet of the night, clouds, different plants indigo. And in the Greek and Latin languages blue is adjacent to the black. Thus, the Greek melanos – «black, dark», but and «dark blue». [124, c. 32].

Studying the color perception among different peoples, Petrushevsky argued that «the word blue is sometimes dark, black» [99, c.321]. Perhaps the explanation of this fact is in an interesting link Etymological Dictionary of the Slavic languages, which draws attention to the absence of an ancient word meaning black in most Indo-European languages, perhaps because of the taboo prohibition. [128, c. 156].

Therefore, the obvious failure of the etymology version, explains the name of the Black Sea on the basis of color symbolism: Black – «North», as opposed to white - the Mediterranean, which stretches its waters to the north. Indeed, in modern Turkish geography, it is called: Akdeniz as opposed to Black - Karadeniz. But such Toponimical pair - a fact relatively late. Because the Turks appeared on the shores of the seas until the end of XIII - the beginning XIV c.

Interesting future fate of the hydronym. Already in XIII c. Europe's forgotten the Black Sea, and appears the Great Sea. Different sources mention the Latin Mare Majus, French Mer Majeure. But Latin Mare Nigrum - Black Sea, reappears in the middle of XIV c., was promoted by the Turkish Karadeniz. Barthold, which leads these forms, says: «Kara is here should mean not «black» but «big, powerful, terrible» [31, c.665]. It was only later, the Turks, as opposed to Karadeniz called Mediterranean Sea, and in particular, the Sea of Marmara - Akdeniz, meaning «White Sea». Translations of Barthold multivalued Turkic «kara» suggests that the Turks calques prevailing at the time the name «great Sea». Only approximately a century toponym Karadeniz started implied as the Black Sea, and then there was a Turkish the toponimical pair - Karadeniz and Akdeniz. Turkic word «kara», except concepts «black», includes the concept of «a lot of, very much». The interesting link of Barthold on the name the Khazar Sea: «was originally belonging to the Caspian Sea expression of «Khazar Sea» in Muslim literature also applies in respect of the Black Sea. In this sense expression of «Khazar Sea» was used even in the XIII c., when has long been was no any of the Khazars, the same word usage had some influence on Western Europe, as the definition of the Genoese colonial possessions on the northern coast of the Black Sea in XIV and XV c. - Gazaria, or Gazzaria» [31, c. 659]. Another hypothesis origin of the name is based on the fact that metal objects (eg, anchors), dipped in water deeper than 150 m of the sea for a long time, covered with a touch of black color due to the action of hydrogen sulfide.

In current practice, the common name of this sea – «Black Sea», which sounds as: Чёрное море (Chornoye morye) – in Russian; Черно море (Cherno more)– Bulgarian, Marea Neagră – Romanian, Schwarzes Meer – German; Mer Noire – in French; Black Sea – in english; Mavri Talassa (Μαύρη θάλασσα) – Greek; Negro Mar – in Spanish; Svarta Havet – in Swedish; Heyhai – Chinese; Darya Siah – in Persian; Karadeniz - in Turkish; Shavi zghva (შავი ღვა) – Georgian, etc. All names with one meaning.

The table shows that on the portolan charts in the XV c. Sea was signed by only two of the studied the portolan charts – Andrea Bianco, 1436 and Aguiar Jorge, end XV – beg.

XVI (1492). First - chart of the Black Sea from the atlas, and the second - chart of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. They were made by different schools. But since the beginning of XVI c. (starting with the so-called «Atlas Miller», 1515-1519, Homem Diego) is often indicated on the test charts. Thus, the name of the Black Sea usually indicated in 2-3 variants on different languages.

Sea of Azov

Toponymic analysis.

Total 19 version of inscriptions, of which: meotides palvdes 5, maeotides palvdes 3, palvs meotis 3, mare ciabache 1, meodis pavludes 1, meotide palvdes 1, meotides palv 1, meotides palvdis 1, meotides palvs 1, meotis pa. 1, meotis palvd 1, meotis palvdes 1, p: meotis 1, palude meotide 1, palvdes meotides 1, palves meotides 1, pavludes meotides 1, ponto evsino 1, questode mar dele çabache 1.

In contrast to the Black Sea, given only one name.

Was first identified as «questode mar dele çabache» on chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London). The most stable form «meotides palvdes» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536 (1539-1540), Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Francesco Ghisolfo, up to 1560, Italy, Venice. In the form of «maeotides palvdes» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 1540-1560, Italy, Venice. In the form of «palvs meotis» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista 1541-1542, Italy, Venice. The last time the place-name in the form of «meotis pa.» indicated on the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 21.08.1563, Italy, Venice. Total indicated on 27 charts from 299 (9,0%). The index of variation 70,4%. The index of use 18,5%.

It is interesting that on the chart by Battista Testarossa, 1557, Venice? (London) указан The names of the sea «ponto evsino» for Sea of Azov and for the Black Sea «mar mazor». The names of the Seas «mar mazor» there are still only one chart - Xenodochos, loannis, 24.09.1520, Greece, Crete (Venice)

Description.

The Sea of Azov - the smallest on the planet, as evidenced by its main morphometric characteristics: area of 39.1 thousand. km^2, the volume of 290 km^3, the maximum depth of 13 m average depth of about 7.4 m. The Sea of Azov is sometimes called the Gulf of the Black Sea, but in essence it is an independent sea. In the the Sea of Azov is fed by two large rivers - the Don and Kuban, as well as about 20 small rivers, most of which comes from the north shore.

In ancient times the Sea of Azov the Greeks was called of Lake Maeotis (*Greek:* Μαιῶτις), by Romans Palus Maeotis («Maeotian Swamp») because of its shallowness and low-lying marshy eastern shores, Maeotis - on behalf of the people Maeotis, living on its southern and eastern shores, by the Scythians Kargaluk, by Meotians Temarunda (which means «mother of sea»), by Arabs – Bahr al-Azuf, Turks - Bahr al-Assak or Bahr-y Assak (dark blue sea; modern *Turk.* Azak Denizi), Genoese and Venetians - Mare delle Zabacche. It is possible that the word of Zabache is hidden the name of fish: «chabak» still on the Lower Don means bream. The sea rename many times (Samakush, Salakar, Mayutis etc.). At the beginning of XIII c. affirms name of Saksynske Sea. Tatar-Mongol invaders complete the collection of names of Azov: Balyk-dengiz (fish sea) and Chabak-dengiz (chabach sea, sea of bream). Perhaps, azak - Turkic adjective meaning low, small, according to other sources, azak (Turkic estuary), which was transformed into Azau, and then in Russian Azov. In between above names the sea got

still and the following: Barel-Azov (Dark blue river); Frankish sea (under the Franks understood the Genoese and Venetians); Surozhsky sea (Surozh Russian called modern city of Sudak in the Crimea); Sea of Caffa (Caffa - Italian colony in place the modern city of Feodosia in Crimea); Cimmerian sea (by of Cimmerians); Akdeniz (Turkish, meaning the White Sea). Most authentically, that the modern name the Sea comes from of the city of Azov.

According to the etymology of the word «azov» (See also Part 10, Azov) There are a number of hypotheses: by name of Polovtsian prince Azum (Azuf), who was killed during the capture of the city in 1067; by name of the tribe ossy (assy), in turn based on the Avestan, which means «fast»; is compared the name and with the Turkic word azan - «lower», and Circassian uzev - «throat». Turkic name of the city Azov - Auzak. But in I c. AD, Pliny are listed in his writings the Scythian tribes, mentions a tribe of asok, similar to the word of azov. It is considered that the modern name the Sea of Azov came into Russian toponymy in the early XVII c., thanks to the annals of Pimen. Moreover at first it fixed only a part of it (Taganrog Bay, which is before the appearance city of Taganrog called Lyman of Don). Only during the Azov campaigns of Peter I the name «Sea of Azov» was fixed for all water basin.

Kerch Strait that connects the Black and Azov seas, shallow and relatively narrow.

It the name of the Sea on the portolan charts was indicated much less than the Black Sea, most likely due to insufficient space, and mainly - the Roman version of the name.

Part 21.2. The names of regions

Historical information

Roman Empire (*lat*. Imperium Romanum, Respublica Romana, *Greek:* Βασιλεία Ῥωμαίων) - Post republican phase in the development of the ancient Roman civilization, a characteristic feature of which was an autocratic form of government and large territorial holdings in Europe and the Mediterranean. Chronological framework of the Roman Empire cover the period since the reign of the first emperor Augustus, until the fall of the empire in the West, that is, from 27 BC to 476 AD. In the Orient the Roman Empire continued to exist, gradually transformed into Byzantium.

The Byzantine Empire, Byzantium, the Eastern Roman Empire (395-1453) - State, has issued 395 as a result of final division of the Roman Empire on the western and eastern parts, after the death of Emperor Theodosius I. Less than eighty years after the division, the Western Roman Empire ceased to exist, leaving the Byzantine Empire historical, cultural and civilizational successor of Ancient Rome for nearly ten centuries of history of late of Antiquity and the Middle Ages. The name «Byzantine» Eastern Roman Empire was in the works of Western historians after his fall, it comes from the original name of Constantinople - Byzantium, where to the Roman emperor Constantine I moved to the capital of the Roman Empire of 330, officially renamed the city «New Rome». The Byzantine Empire, or Eastern Roman Empire, was the predominantly Greek-speaking eastern half continuation and remainder of the Roman Empire during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Its capital city was Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), originally founded as Byzantium. It survived the fragmentation and fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD and continued to exist for an additional thousand years until it fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453. During most of its existence, the empire was the most powerful economic, cultural, and military force in Europe. Both «Byzantine Empire» and «Eastern Roman Empire» are historiographical terms created after the end of the realm; its citizens continued to refer to their empire as the Roman Empire (Ancient *Greek*: Βασιλεία Ῥωμαίων, *tr*. Basileia Rhōmaiōn; *Latin*: Imperium Romanum), or Romania (Ῥωμανία), and to themselves as «Romans». The largest possession of Empire controlled by the emperor Justinian I (527-565), regaining by several decades a significant portion of the coastal territory of the former Western provinces of Rome and the position of the most powerful Mediterranean powers. Later, under the pressure of many enemies of the state gradually lost ground. After Slavic, Lombard, Visigoth and Arab conquest, the empire occupied a territory of Greece and Asia Minor. Some strengthening in the IX-XI centuries. gave way to heavy losses at the end of XI c., during the invasion of the Seljuk and the defeat at Manzikert, gain during the first Comneni, after the collapse of the country under the blows of the Crusaders, who took Constantinople in 1204, another gain under John Vatatzes, restoring of the empire Michael Palaeologus, and finally, the final destruction of in the middle of XV c. under the onslaught of the Ottoman Turks. [41; 114]

Bithynia (*Greek* Βιθυνία Bithynia) was an ancient region, kingdom and Roman province in the northwest of Asia Minor, adjoining the Propontis, the Thracian Bosporus and the Euxine Sea. It bordered on Mysia to the south-west, Paphlagonia to the north-east along the Pontic coast, and Phrygia to the south-east towards the interior

of Asia Minor. Bithynia was an independent kingdom from 4th century BC. Its capital Nicomedia was rebuilt on the site of ancient Astacus in 264 BC by Nicomedes I of Bithynia. Bithynia fell to the Roman Republic in 74 BC, and became united with the Pontus region as the province of Bithynia et Pontus, in the 7th century incorporated into the Byzantine Opsikion theme. It became a border region to the Seljuk Empire in the 13th century, and was eventually conquered by the Ottoman Turks in the 1330s. Bithynia became part of the Ottoman Empire as an area governorship (vilayet), which continues to this day. Even before the conquest by Alexander the Bithynians appear to have asserted their independence, and successfully maintained it under two native princes, Bas and Zipoites, the latter of whom assumed the title of king (basileus) in 297 BC. His son and successor,Nicomedes I, founded Nicomedia, which soon rose to great prosperity, and during his long reign (c. 278 – c. 255 BC), as well as those of his successors, Prusias I, Prusias II and Nicomedes II (149 – 91 BC), the kingdom of Bithynia held a considerable place among the minor monarchies of Anatolia. But the last king, Nicomedes IV, was unable to maintain himself against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and, after being restored to his throne by the Roman Senate, he bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman republic (74 BC). The coinage of these kings show their regal portraits, which tend to be engraved in an extremely accomplished Hellenistic style. As a Roman province, the boundaries of Bithynia frequently varied, and it was commonly united for administrative purposes with the province of Pontus. This was the state of things in the time of Trajan, when Pliny the Younger was appointed governor of the combined provinces (109/110 – 111/112), a circumstance to which historians are indebted for valuable information concerning the Roman provincial administration. Under the Byzantine Empire Bithynia was again divided into two provinces, separated by the Sangarius, to the west of which the name of Bithynia was restricted. Bithynia appears to have attracted so much attention because of its roads and its strategic position between the frontiers of the Danube in the north and the Euphrates in the southeast. For securing communications with the eastern provinces, the monumental Bridge across the river Sangarius was constructed around 562 AD. Troops frequently wintered at Nicomedia. The most important cities were Nicomedia, founded by Nicomedes, and Nicaea. The two had a long rivalry with one another over which city held the rank of capital. At a much earlier period the Greeks had established on the coast the colonies of Cius (modern Gemlik); Chalcedon (modern Kadıköy), at the entrance of the Bosporus, nearly opposite Byzantium (modern Istanbul) and Heraclea Pontica (modern Karadeniz Ereğli), on the Euxine, about 120 miles (190 km) east of the Bosporus.

Galatia (*Lat*. Galatia) - in the ancient the country in central Asia Minor, between the mean flow of rivers Sangarius (modern Sakarya) and Galicia (the modern Kizil Irmak). Galatia was bounded on the north by Bithynia and Paphlagonia, on the east by Pontus and Cappadocia, on the south by Cilicia and Lycaonia, and on the west by Phrygia. Its capital was Ancyra (i.e. Ankara, today the capital of modern Turkey). Galatia was named for the immigrant Gauls from Thrace (cf. Tylis), who settled here and became its ruling caste in the 3rd century BC, following the Gallic invasion of the Balkans in 279 BC. It has been called the «Gallia» of the East, Roman writers calling its inhabitants Galli (Gauls or Celts). Seeing something of a Hellenized savage in the Galatians, Francis Bacon and other Renaissance writers called them «Gallo-Graeci», «Gauls settled among the Greeks» and the country «Gallo-Graecia», as had the 3rd century AD Latin historian Justin. The more usual term in Antiquity is Ἑλληνογαλάται

(Hellēnogalátai) of Diodorus Siculus' Bibliotheca historica v.32.5, in a passage that is translated «...and were called Gallo-Graeci because of their connection with the Greeks», identifying Galatia in the Greek East as opposed to Gallia in the West. The Galatians were in their origin a part of the great Celtic migration which invaded Macedon, led by Brennus. The original Celts who settled in Galatia came through Thrace under the leadership of Leotarios and Leonnorios c. 270 BC. These Celts consisted of three tribes, the Tectosages, the Trocmii, and the Tolistobogii. Brennus invaded Greece in 281 BC with a huge war band and was turned back before he could plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At the same time, another Gaulish group of men, women, and children were migrating through Thrace. They had split off from Brennus' people in 279 BC, and had migrated into Thrace under their leaders Leonnorius and Lutarius. These invaders appeared in Asia Minor in 278–277 BC; others invaded Macedonia, killed the Ptolemaic ruler Ptolemy Ceraunus but were eventually ousted by Antigonus Gonatas, the grandson of the defeated Diadoch Antigonus the One-Eyed. The invaders came at the invitation of Nicomedes I of Bithynia, who wanted their help in a dynastic struggle against his brother. Three tribes crossed over from Thrace to Asia Minor. They numbered about 10,000 fighting men and about the same number of women and children, divided into three tribes, Trocmi, Tolistobogii and Tectosages. They were eventually defeated by the Seleucid king Antiochus I, in a battle where the Seleucid war elephants shocked the Celts. While the momentum of the invasion was broken, the Galatians were by no means exterminated. Instead, the migration led to the establishment of a long-lived Celtic territory in central Anatolia, which included the eastern part of ancient Phrygia, a territory that became known as Galatia. There they ultimately settled, and being strengthened by fresh accessions of the same clan from Europe, they overran Bithynia and supported themselves by plundering neighbouring countries. The Gauls invaded eastern Phrygia on at least one occasion In 183 BC Galatia was captured of Pergamon. In 168-167 BC powerful revolt Galatians shocked Kingdom of Pergamon; the revolt was suppressed, but in 166 BC, by order of the Roman Senate (at this time Rome was already strong and able to command other states), Galatia was declared a free country. But in fact, was the state-controlled to Rome. In 25 Galatia was turned into a Roman province in the center of Ancyra (modern. Ankara) and was part of the Roman Empire and then Byzantium. In the II c. Galatia territory conquered by the Seljuk Turks in the XIV c. - The Ottoman Turks. [20]

Cappadocia (also Capadocia; *Turkish*: Kapadokya, from *Greek*: Գամիրք (Gamirq): *Armenian*, Καππαδοκία Kappadokía, from *Ancient Greek*: Καππαδοκία, from *Old Persian*: wikt: Katpatuka) is a historical region in Central Anatolia, largely in the Nevşehir, Kayseri, Aksaray, and Niğde Provinces in Turkey. In Ancient Greek Καππαδοξ (genitive -οκος) means «a Cappadocian». In the time of Herodotus, the Cappadocians were reported as occupying the whole region from Mount Taurus to the vicinity of the Euxine (Black Sea). Cappadocia, in this sense, was bounded in the south by the chain of the Taurus Mountains that separate it from Cilicia, to the east by the upper Euphrates and the Armenian Highland, to the north by Pontus, and to the west by Lycaonia and eastern Galatia. Cappadocia lies in eastern Anatolia, in the center of what is now Turkey. The relief consists of a high plateau over 1000 m in altitude that is pierced by volcanic peaks, with Mount Erciyes (ancient Argaeus) near Kayseri (ancient Caesarea) being the tallest at 3916 m. The boundaries of historical Cappadocia are vague, particularly towards the west. To the south, the Taurus Mountains form the

boundary with Cilicia and separate Cappadocia from the Mediterranean Sea. To the west, Cappadocia is bounded by the historical regions of Lycaonia to the southwest, and Galatia to the northwest. The Black Sea coastal ranges separate Cappadocia from Pontus and the Black Sea, while to the east Cappadocia is bounded by the upper Euphrates, before that river bends to the southeast to flow into Mesopotamia, and the Armenian Highland. Periodically in the Cappadocia includes land, go to the Black Sea, they were called Cappadocia Small, Pontian or Upper, (although in history, they are better known under the self-name of Pont is from time to time as an independent state). History of Cappadocia has its origin from the 5th millennium BC. All this time, the region is at the crossroads of civilizations, coming one by one into the Hittite, Persian, Roman and Ottoman empires, and other government entities, and has been the scene of numerous wars. In 302 BC, taking advantage shelter of his Armenian, Ariarathes II defeated the Macedonian commander Amyntas and expelling forces Greeks regained possession, although the country still remained in the zone of influence of the Seleucid. First time Cappadocia recognize the authority of the Pontic kings, although actually was independent. The final partition between the two kingdoms took place about 255 BC, when Ariarathes III took the royal title. By the beginning of the XIII century BC Cappadocia was divided into 10 provinces, whose names are preserved by Strabo. Five of them were in the Taurus: Melitenê, Cataonia, Cilicia, Tyanitis и Garsauritis. The names of the other five were: Laviansenê, Sargarausenê, Saravenê, Chamanenê, и Morimenê. (XII, 1, 4) In troubled times after the death of Ariarathes IV (156-131) Cappadocia was dominated by Ponta what happened thanks to the efforts of the Pontic king Pharnaces I. In 333 BC - was conquered by Alexander the Great. In 301 BC - Ariarathes II creates the kingdom of Cappadocia. In 93 BC - conquered by Armenian. In 17 AD - turned into a Roman province of Cappadocia (connected to Pontus and Lesser Armenia). In 1071 - a part of the Armenian state Philaretos Brachamios. In 1087 - the territory captured by the Seljuks. In 1515 - the final annexation of Cappadocia to the Ottoman Empire. Since 1919, as part of the Turkish Republic (officially since 1923). [38]

Ottoman Empire, officially - Great Ottoman State (دولت علیه عثمان — Devlet-i Âliyye-i Osmâniyye) - multinational state under the control of the Ottoman Sultans, which existed from 1299 to 1922. Empire created by Turkish tribes in Anatolia (Asia Minor) that grew to be one of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th centuries. The Ottoman period spanned more than 600 years and came to an end only in 1922, when it was replaced by the Turkish Republic and various successor states in southeastern Europe and the Middle East. At its height the empire encompassed most of southeastern Europe to the gates of Vienna, including present-day Hungary, the Balkan region, Greece, and parts of Ukraine; portions of the Middle East now occupied by Iraq, Syria, Israel, and Egypt; North Africa as far west as Algeria; and large parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The term Ottoman is a dynastic appellation derived from Osman I (Arabic: ʿUthmān), the nomadic Turkmen chief who founded both the dynasty and the empire about 1300. [68]

Asia Minor (*Turkish*: **Anadolu**) - peninsula in western Asia, the middle part of the territory of modern Turkey. Anatolia is often called the Asian possessions of Turkey (as opposed to Rumelia, the European part of Turkey). Title Anatolia (*Greek:* ἀνατολή) in Greek means sunrise, east. Washed Black, Marmara, Aegean and Mediterranean seas

and straits of Bosporus and Dardanelles, separating Asia from Europe. Peninsula far, compared with all other parts of Asia, pushed westward. Eastern border of Asia Minor, as physicogeographical zones, usually considered a line from the Mediterranean coast to the south of the Gulf of Iskenderun, then between the 40th meridian and Lake Van, and to the north boundary coincides approximately with the lower reaches of the Chorokh. Off the coast of Asia Minor located island (Cyprus, Rhodes, etc.). In ancient times (from about V-IV c. BC) Asia Minor was called Anatolia (*Turkish*: Anadolu, *Greek:* Anatolē, literally - east). The territory of Asia Minor in different historical periods included (fully or partially) in the various state entities antiquity and the early Middle Ages (Hittite empire, Lydian kingdom, Media, Achaemenid state, Greater Armenia, Lesser Armenia, Cilicia, Western Armenia, Alexander the Great's empire, the state Seleucid kingdom of Pontus, Pergamum, Ancient Rome, Byzantium, the Sultanate of Rum, etc.). In the II c. BC Asia Minor reached by the Romans, gradually subordinating it yourself and divide it into several provinces (Asia, Bithynia, Pontus, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Cappadocia and Galatia). After the division of the Roman Empire in Asia Minor was part of the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium). Eastern, central, northern and southern regions of Asia Minor were inhabited by Armenians until 1915. During this period, there existed a number of Armenian states and ethno-territorial entities, such as Hayasa-Azzi (1500-1290 BC), Lesser Armenia (600 BC – 428 AD), Armenia of Yervanduni (570-200 BC), Western Armenia (387-1921), Cilicia (1080-1375), Kingdom Philaretos Brachamios (1071-1086), Armenian empire (95-55 BC), Kingdom of Commagene (163 BC- 72 AD), Vaspurakan Republic (1915-1918), and others. In the XI c. most part Byzantine Empire was captured by by the Seljuk Turks, who created in the west of Asia Minor their own state - Sultanate of Rum. During the XIV-XV centuries the Ottoman Turks destroyed the Byzantine Empire, creating on its ruins of the Ottoman Empire (after the First World War - Turkey). [41] Adjectives «great», «grand» and «small» in toponymic formations indicates sometimes at the stage of development of territories in time. At the same time «small» - earlier development, «great and grand» - more later. Asia Minor has long belonged to the eastern Mediterranean cultural circle. The Big Asia – rest of the territory of this part of the world - became known in Europe until much later. Makrotoponim The Big Asia has not taken root and is absent in modern nomenclature. [94, c.148] Thus, Asia Minor - is earlier known parts of Asia for Europe.

Lesser Armenia (*Armenian:* Փոքր Հայք, *Greek:* Αρμενία Μικρα) - a historical region in the upper reaches of the rivers Euphrates, Lycus and the Halys, bordered by Pontus in the north, the Great Armenia in the east (the border ran along the Euphrates), Syria, and Cilicia in the south (the border in the mountains of Taurus), Cappadocia in the west. In the early medieval European sources of Lesser Armenia sometimes mistakenly was called Cilicia or the kingdom of Cilicia, which in reality located south of Cappadocia. Thus, according to Marco Polo (version Ramusio), the territory of Armenia Minor (meaning most likely Cilicia) extends south to Palestine, in the north to Turkomans, in the north-east to Caesarea, in the west - to the sea, capital of the kingdom, according to Academician Bartold was the city of Cees. With this area, called in Hittite sources of the country Hayasa-Azzi, associated with the formation of the Armenian people and the ancient Armenian language. There create a union of tribes led by Khayyam, whose ethnonym became self-designation of the Armenian people. Lesser Armenia was part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. Under Alexander the Great, it became part of his

empire; after his death, from 322 BC - independent kingdom with its capital in the city of of Ani (Kamah, on the Euphrates River). At the end of the XII century BC Lesser Armenia came into the possession of the king of Pontus Mithridates VI Eupator. After his death, Lesser Armenia was under Roman rule, with its administrative borders have changed many times. Under the Emperor Vespasian Lesser Armenia became part of the Roman province of Cappadocia. Under Diocletian (end of XII century AD) became an independent province; under Theodosius divided into two provinces. In 1136, Lesser Armenia came under the rule of the Byzantines. In 1400, Timur, after the capture of Sivas, conquered by fire and sword Lesser Armenia. [41]

Kingdom of Pontus (**Pontus**) - Greco-Persian state in Asia Minor 302-64 BC. Ancient district in northeastern Anatolia adjoining the Black Sea. In the 1st century BC it briefly contested Rome's hegemony in Anatolia. An independent Pontic kingdom with its capital at Amaseia (modern Amasya) was established at the end of the 4th century BC in the wake of Alexander's conquests. Superficially Hellenized, the kingdom retained its Persian social structure, with temple priests and Persianized feudal nobles ruling over a heterogeneous village population. In the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC Pontus gradually asserted itself among the petty Hellenistic states of Anatolia, annexing Sinope (modern Sinop) as its new capital (183 BC). The Pontic kingdom reached its zenith underMithradates VI Eupator (c. 115–63 BC), whose program of expansion brought him into disastrous conflict with Rome, resulting in the virtual extinction of the Pontic kingdom and its incorporation into the Roman Empire (63–62 BC). [105] See also Bethany.

The Empire of Trebizond. The land on which the Greek colonists founded the city of Trabzon, between the XII-XIII c. BC was part of the ancient Armenian state Hayasa-Azzi. Having entered into the kingdom of Pontus, Trapezund became the main city of Lesser Armenia. Going into the Roman Empire Trapezund was the main city of the province of Pontus Polemoniacus, an important commercial center and Roman fleet anchorage on the Black Sea, as was well protected harbor and served as the starting point of the trade route from the Euphrates at the district to the Black Sea. Put an end to his well-being of devastation by the Goths in 258 after their victory over Valerian. In VI-VII c. Trapezund became the center of the Byzantine province of Armenia First. In VII-IX c. Trapezund became part of the province Armeniac Theme. In IX-XI c. city - center Theme of Chaldea. Since 1204 became the capital of Trapezund small Greek State Great Comnenian known as the Empire of Trebizond. John II Komnenos married the daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII Palaeologus, relinquished his title «Emperor of the Romans» (1282). Since then, the king of Trebizond is the title «Emperor and Autocrat of all the East, theIberians, and the Transmarine Provinces». The state in turn was a tributary of the Turks and the Mongols in the XII-XV c., And in 1461 fell under the onslaught of the Ottoman Turks. the Empire of Trebizond was the last a splinter the Byzantine Empire. [72; 75]

Georgian kingdom - historical state, located in the Middle Ages on the east coast of the Black Sea and the west coast of the Caspian Sea, as well had an outlet to Sea of Azov. In 1008-1010, Bagrat captured Kakheti and Ereti, thereby becoming the first king of united Georgia. All second half of the XI c. was marked by constant invasions of Seljuk Turks. In 1071 they defeated the united Byzantine, Armenian and Georgian army at the

Battle of Manzikert, and by 1081 most part of Georgia was conquered by the Seljuks. XI-XII c. - the period of greatest political power and prosperity of the economy and culture of Georgia. King David IV the Builder inherited the throne in 1089 at the age of 16 after the abdication of his father, George II. Immediately after coming to power, David created the regular army capable repel attacks of the Seljuk. The First Crusade in 1096-1099 distracted of the Seljuk forces, and at the end of 1099, David stopped paying tribute to them, and then was able to win almost all the Georgian lands, with the exception of Tbilisi and Hereti. In 1103-1105 he won Ereti, and between 1110 and 1118 - the entire lower Kartli, resulting in of Tbilisi, while remaining under the control of of the Seljuk, was the an isolated enclave, surrounded on all sides by Georgia. In 1118-1119, he invited about 40,000 polovtsev for settling land left by the Turks. David also welcomed the European (from Germany, Italy and Scandinavia, although all of them were called «Franks») and Russian merchants. In 1121, David was able to repel the attack a strong army of the Seljuk at the Battle of Didgori, then took Tbilisi and moved thither the capital of Georgia. Three years later, he also included the western part of Georgia Shirvan and northern Armenia, becoming the king of Armenia and combining almost all the South Caucasus. In 1125 David the Builder died, leaving Georgia in the status of one of the strongest regional powers. His heirs (Demetre I, David V and George III) have continued to strengthen and expand of Georgia at the expense of mountain peoples of the Northern Caucasus and further adherence Shirvan. The reign Tamara, the great granddaughter of David the Builder, is the highest rise of the influence of of Georgia in its history of development. In 1194-1204 army of Tamara repulsed several of Turkish attacks in the south and southeast and invaded in the South Armenia, occupied by the Turks. Large part the latter, including Karin, Erzincan and Van, became a protectorate of Georgia, although it was not formally included in the Georgian kingdom and was under the control of local Armenian princes. After the fall of Constantinople in 1204, Georgia for a short time became the strongest Christian state in the entire Eastern Black Sea Region. In the same year Tamara held a military campaign and won the former Byzantine province of Luzon and Pariadriya which, from 1205, formed the Empire of Trebizond, and emperor's was crowned nephew of Tamara, was raised in of Tbilisi Alexios I of Trebizond. All the time of its existence, more than two hundred years, the Empire of Trebizond depended on of Georgia. In 1210 the Georgian army invaded to North Persia. Part of the conquered territory was turned into a protectorate of Georgia. At this time, Georgia has reached the largest size in its history and could be considered as Georgian Empire. Official title of Tamara sounded like «Tamar Bagrationi, by the will of our Lord, Queen of the Abkhazians, Kartvels, Rans, Kakhs and the Armenians, Shirvan-Shah and Shah-in-Shah and ruler of all East and West». In XV c. Georgian state was divided into three kingdoms (Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti), three Georgian principality (Samtskhe, Guria, Mingrelia) and Abkhazian. [41; 71, т. 1]

Kingdom of Armenia, also the Kingdom of Greater Armenia, or simply Greater Armenia (*Armenian:* Մեծ Հայք, *An.-Greek:* Μεγάλη Ἀρμενία, *Latin:* armenia maior, *Pahlavi:* Buzurg Armenā, *Georgian*: დიდი სომხეთი) - ancient Armenian state on the territory of the Armenian plateau, stretching from the Euphrates to the Kura, the Caspian Sea, Corduene mountains and Lake Urmia, existed for more than 600 years, starting from 190 BC to 428 AD. The first information about the Armenian Plateau back to the XIV c. BC. There existed the state of Nairi in the basin of Lake Van and the state

Hayasa and Alzi in the nearby mountains. In the IX c. BC was formed alliance with Urartu, (corresponding to the biblical Kingdom of Ararat). The first Armenian state arose as a result the death of a union of states Urartu immediately after the fall of the Assyrian Empire in 612 BC. At first Armenia was under the domination of the Medes, and in 550 BC became part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great of Armenia ruled by a dynasty Orontidov (Armenian Ervanduni). After Alexander's death in 323 BC Armenia was a vassal of the Syrian Seleucid. When the latter were defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Magnesia (190 BC), arose three Armenian state - Lesser Armenia to the west of the Euphrates River, Sofena - east of the river and Great Armenia with the center in the area of Ararat valley. Under the rule of the dynasty Artashesids a Greater Armenia expanded its territory up to the Caspian Sea. Later Tigran II the Great (95-56 BC) won Sofena and using protracted war between Rome and Parthia, created a huge area, but short-lived empire that stretched from the Lesser Caucasus to the borders of Palestine. In later periods, Armenia became a bone of contention in the struggle between the neighboring states and empires (Rome and Parthia, Rome and Persia, Byzantium and Persia, Byzantium and the Arabs, Byzantines and Seljuks, Ayyubid and Georgia, the Ottoman Empire and Persia, Persia and Russia, Russia and the Ottoman Empire). In 387 AD, Rome and Persia divided among themselves Great Armenia. On the territory of Persian Armenia preserved internal self-government. Appeared here in 640 the Arabs defeated the Persian Empire and turned into a vassal the kingdom of Armenia with the Arab governor. The term «Greater Armenia» or «Big Armenia» on the maps used to refer to the territory of the original settlement of Armenians. [41]

Egrisi or the kingdom of Laz (*Georgian*: ეგრისი) - one of the early Georgian kingdoms in the southern Caucasus (known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as Lazika, the Persians - as Lazistan) reached its heyday in the IV—VI c. AD. Occupied the territory of the former Kingdom of Colchis. According to ancient authors, in the II c. Lazika is located to the north of the mouth of the river Chorokh. In the IV c. Egrisi rulers subjugated populations north of Colchis (Svan, Apsils, Abazgs). Significant urban centers were: capital Egrisi - Arheopolis (modern Nokalakevi), Rhodopol (modern Vartsikhe) Vashnari, Petra (modern Tsikhisdziri) Apsar (Apsara Or Apsarunt, modern Gonio) and others. During its existence Egrisi mostly was a vassal kingdom of the Byzantine Empire, occasionally under the authority of the Iranian Sassanid Empire. The territory of the kingdom from VIc. was the scene of wars between Byzantium and Iran. Under the contract of 562 Lazika remained depending on Byzantium. From 697 under the ownership of the Caliphate. At the end of VIII c. Lazika liberated from the Arabs and became a part of the Abkhazian kingdom. In the IX c. after the weakening of Arab influence in the Caucasus, there existed Abkhazian kingdom with its capital in Kutaisi. [71, т. 1]

Kingdom of Abkhazia (*Georgian*: აფხაზეთის სამეფო; Aphkhazetis Samepo) - early feudal state in the Caucasus with center Anakopii (New Athos), from 806 - in Kutaisi. Anosids ruling dynasty was descended from princes of the Abkhazian principality of Abkhazia, who joined the lands of neighboring Sanigs, Apsilii Misiminii and creating a unified state. In 786, the Abkhazian prince (archon) Leon II comes out of the protectorate of Byzantium and declares himself the king. In 778, as a result of a dynastic marriage with crossed dynasty Lazikan kingdom (a branch of the Sassanid) Abkhazian

Anosids joined Lazika, that is, the whole of Western Georgia up to Likhi ridge and ruled the largest Christian country in the region for over 200 years. Beginning with 1008, when in power, being the successor of the Abkhazian kings by mother, comes the South Georgian ruler of Bagrat of Bagrationi dynasty in the Abkhazian kingdom gradually leading role goes to Kartvels, ie Eastern Georgian Language and Culture. Until the reign of Tamara Great titles of kings at the first place was the name «king of the Abkhazians». In the second half of the XVI c. intensified dependence of Abkhazia and western Georgia from the Ottoman Empire, built on the shore of the Black Sea numerous strengthening - Sukhum-Kale (the future Sukhum), Poti, Anapa, etc. Considerable part of population of Abkhazia was converted to Islam; Abkhazians resistance of against the destruction of their spiritual and material values expressed in anti-Turkish uprisings (1725, 1733, 1771, 1806, etc.). Since the end of XVIII c. Abkhazian princes sought salvation from the Ottoman yoke - and found it in the form of patronage Russia.

Colchis (*Georgian*: კოლხეთი Kolkheti; *Greek* Κολχίς Kolkhis, presumably from Kartvelian ḳolkheti or ḳolkha) ancient Georgian state kingdom and region in Western Georgia (See Fig.21.5). ancient region at the eastern end of the Black Sea south of the Caucasus, in the western part of modern Georgia. It consisted of the valley of the Phasis (modern Riuni) River. In Greek mythology Colchis was the home of Medea and the destination of the Argonauts, a land of fabulous wealth and the domain of sorcery. Historically, Colchis was colonized by Milesian Greeks to whom the native Colchians supplied gold, slaves, hides, linen cloth, agricultural produce, and such shipbuilding materials as timber, flax, pitch, and wax. The ethnic composition of the Colchians, who were described by Herodotus as black Egyptians, is unclear. After the 6th century BC they lived under the nominal suzerainty of Achaemenidian Persia and passed into the kingdom of Mithradates VI (1st century BC) and, then, under the rule of Rome. United with Lazica in the 4th century AD, Colchis constituted an important buffer state between the Sāsānian and Byzantine empires. In the late 8th century Colchis was attached to Abasgia, which in turn was incorporated into Russian Georgia.

Alania was a medieval kingdom of the Alans (proto-Ossetians) that flourished in the Northern Caucasus, roughly in the location of latter-day Circassia and modern North Ossetia–Alania, from the 8th or 9th century until its destruction by the Mongol invasion in 1238-39. Its capital was Maghas, and it controlled a vital trade route through the Darial Pass. Last Alanian king Bagatar died in 1306. Next door to Alan were possession of Iran and Byzantium. These major powers early Middle Ages was divided between the countries of Transcaucasia. To Iran belonged Kartli (Eastern Georgia), Albania (present-day Azerbaijan) and a large part Armenia. Byzantium had Western Armenia and Lazika (West Georgia), also Alanya bordered with Abkhaz principalities: Abazgia, Apsilia, Sanigia and Misiminiya, which then formed the independent Abkhazian kingdom. On the Ciscaucasian plain Alania occupied the territory from the river Bolshaya Laba (inflow Kuban) to modern Eastern Chechnya. In the north, Alan land reached the middle reaches of the Terek and included Stavropol height and the upper reaches of the Kuma. Still in II c. geographer Ptolemy called the Terek of River «Alonta». In the early Middle Ages Terek was known under the name «Aladon», which translated from Ossetian (Alanian) language means «Alania river». Mountain areas of

Alanya located on both sides of the Main Range. On the northern slope of the Caucasus Alan territory stretched from the Kuban and Laba origins to the area Darial.

The **Zygii** (also known as Ζυγοί, Zygoi, Zygi or Zygians) has been described by the ancient Greek intellectual Strabo as a nation to the north of Colchis. Ancient Greek and Latin name for the Adyghe-Abkhaz tribal associations Zihii in the northwest Caucasus, used from the period of classical antiquity to the late Middle Ages. Zikhs were one of the main components in the ethnogenesis of modern Abkhaz and the Circassians. In the known to researchers historical period (Antiquity and the Middle Ages) Zikhs settled approximately share the same coastal upland areas of the Eastern Black Sea Region - areas of location of the modern city of Novorossiysk (in the north) to the town of Gagra (in the south). About Ic. BC their neighbors are called Achaeans, Geniokhs, Kerkets and Makropogons, and in VI c. Procopius of Caesarea calls into their surroundings Alans, Abazgs and the Huns-Savirs. Region of Zikhs settling called Zihiya (Circassians), it has a small town - Zihopol, Nikopsia and other. At the turn of VIII-IX c. Zihiya headed by chieftains was fairly large country. Sigismund von Herberstein, Ambassador of the German Emperor, who visited the Grand Duchy of Moscow in 1517 and in 1526, said that where the Caucasian ridge abuts the southern arm of the Kuban, in the mountains lived Cherkassy Pyatigorsk or Cheeky (Chiki).

The **Principality of Mingrelia (Megrelia**) (*Georgian*: სამეგრელოს სამთავრო) was a historical state in Georgia ruled by the Dadiani dynasty. Feudal principality of West Georgia. Established as an independent Principality in 1557 by Levan I Dadiani as a hereditary mtavari (Prince), it remained independent until it became subject to Imperial Russia in 1803. **A**llocated from Imereti kingdom as a result of the collapse of the Georgian Kingdom. In XVI c. territory of Principality of Mingrelia covers part of modern Abkhazia to Kodori river. In the first half of the XVII c. Principality of Mingrelia increased markedly, but the ensuing internecine clashes with other Georgian principalities have weakened Megrelia. Turkey took advantage of this, which conducted an aggressive policy on the east coast of the Black Sea. Under the terms of Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca in 1774, ended the war with the Turks, Principality of Mingrelia immunity from Turkish dependence. In 1803, Principality of Mingrelia came under Russian protection. After Megreli feudal peasant uprising in 1857 the autonomy of the principality was abolished, it became part of the Kutaisi province of Russia. [41]

Circassia (*Adyghe*: Адыгэ Хэку, Russian: Черке́сия, *Georgian*: ჩერქეზეთი, *Arabic*: شيركاسيا) - historical ancient state, the country the Circassians (Circassians), to the Mongol invasion was called «Kasogia» and «Zihiya». The name Circassia is a Latinisation of Cherkess, the Turkic name for the Adyghe people, and originated in the 15th century with medieval Genoese merchants and travellers to Circassia. The name Cherkess is traditionally applied to the Adyghe by neighbouring Turkic peoples (principally Crimean Tatars and Ottoman Turks). Another historical name for the country was Zyx of the Zygii. The Zygii have been described by the ancient Greek intellectual Strabo as a nation to the north of Colchis but sources are contradictory and the name probably referred to western Chechen tribes. Circassia is located at the crossroads of Eastern Europe and Western Asia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Before the Russian conquest of the Caucasus (1763–1864), it covered the entire fertile plateau and the steppe of the northwestern region of the Caucasus, with an

estimated population of between 3 to 4 million. Circassia's historical great range extended from the Taman Peninsula in the west, to the town of Mozdok in today's North Ossetia–Alania in the east. Historically, Circassia covered the southern half of today's Krasnodar Krai, the Republic of Adygea, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, and parts of North Ossetia–Alania and Stavropol Krai, bounded by the Kuban River on the north which separated it from the Russian Empire. By the middle of XIX c. was a confederation of tribal principalities (Kabarda, Dzhilyahstaney (Small Kabarda), Temirgoy, Bzhedug people, Natuhay (Natujái), Ubykhs, Mahosh, Yeguerujái, Jatukái, Beslenei, Abazin Duchy) and land free community members (Abadzekhs, Mamkhegh, Shapsugia). In the Middle Ages - on the coast of the Azov and Black Sea to the south of the Don River to the river Bzyb including those in her mouth Pitsunda, south on Main Caucasus Range and in the east to the Caspian Sea (north of the mouth of the river Sulak). Land north of the Kuban at the end of XVI c. took Nogai (until 1783), the so-called Small Nogai or Kazyev Horde, which are weakly controlled Kirkassian princes. Cherkessia has ceased to exist in 1864 - as a result of defeat in the Russian-Circassian war which lasted, according to various estimates, 101 years from 1763 to 1864.

Jochid Ulus (Dzhuchi Ulus), endonym Great State (endonym Turkic Ulugh Ulus) **The Golden Horde -** medieval state in Eurasia. In the period from 1224 to 1266 was a part of the Mongol Empire. In 1266 under Khan Meng-Timur acquired full independence, retaining only the formal dependence on the imperial center. Since 1312 became the state religion of Islam. By the middle of the XV c. The Golden Horde disintegrated into several independent khanates; its central part, nominally still considered supreme - Great Horde, ceased to exist at the beginning of XVI c. In the early 1420's formed the Siberian Khanate in 1440s - the Nogai Horde, and then there Kazan (1438) and the Crimean Khanate (1441).

The **Crimean Khanate** (*Crimean Tatar/Turkish:* Qırım Hanlığı, خانلغی قــريم) - State of the Crimean Tatars that existed from 1441 to 1783. Endoethnonym - Crimean yurt. In addition to the Crimea occupied the land between the Danube and Dnieper, Sea of Azov and the large part of modern Krasnodar Krai of Russia. In 1475 the Ottoman Empire conquered the Genoese colony and the last bastion of the Byzantine Empire - the Principality of Theodoro, populated by Orthodox Christians (Greeks, Alans, Goths and others.), up to 200 thousand. pers., most of which (especially on the south coast), forced or voluntarily converted to Islam. These areas cover most of the Crimean Mountains, as well as a number of large cities and fortresses of the Black Sea, Sea of Azov and the Kuban became part of the Turkish possessions, ruled by the sultan the administration and did not obey the khans. Ottomans contained in them their garrisons, bureaucracy and strictly subordinated to levy taxes on land. Appointment, approval and amendment of the khans are usually carried out at the behest of Istanbul since 1584. In 1478 the Crimean Khanate officially became an ally of the Ottoman Empire and remained in that capacity until Kucuk Kainarji 1774. It was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1783. Currently, most of the land khanates (territory west of the Don) belong to Ukraine, and the rest (the land east of the Don) - Russia.

Cumania (Kumania). Originated as the Latin exonym for the Cuman-Kipchak confederation, which was a Turkic confederation in the western part of the Eurasian Steppe, between the 10th and 13th centuries. The confederation was dominated by two

Turkic nomadic tribes: the Cumans (also known as the Polovtsians or Folban) and the Kipchaks. Cumania was known in Islamic sources as Desht-i Qipchaq, which means «Steppe of the Kipchaks»; or «foreign land sheltering the Kipchaks», in the Turkic languages. Some Russian sources have referred to Cumania as the «Polovtsian Steppe» (Poloveckaja Step), or the «Polovcian Plain» (Pole Poloveckoe) In early XI c. from Transvolga advanced in the Black Sea steppes, displacing the Pechenegs Oguz. Subordinated to themselves these tribes, Cumans crossed the Dnieper and have reached mouth of the Danube, thus becoming masters of the Great Steppe from the Danube to the Irtysh. At the beginning of XIII c. Polovcian tribes inhabited the territory of the Northern Black Sea, but under the influence of the onslaught of the Tatars they were forced to migrate to the Carpathians. In 1223 the united Polovtsian-Russian army was defeated generals of Genghis Khan in the Battle of the Kalka River. After the battle, they fled (40,000 families) in Hungary, where they got the land and the special rights of the Hungarian kings, took the title «rex Cumaniae». Great and Small Cumania or Cumania District (*Czech*. Kumanské okresy, *Magyar:* Nagy-Kun-Ság and Kis-Kun-Ság, *German*. Kumanen Distrikt, Kumanien) - Now two areas in Hungary between the rivers Danube, Tisza and Körös. Inhabit their tribe Cumans (*Czech:* Kumani, *German:* Kumanen, *Magyar:* Kun) comes from the Cumans or Polovtsians.

Russia (*Greek:* Ρωσία, Росия) First term is found in the writings of the Byzantine emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus «De Ceremoniis» and «De Administrando Imperio» as the Greek name Rus. subsequently, the term «Russia» was fixed for the Northeast Rus, ie Russian territories, not included in the part of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and united of the Moscow principality into a single state. In Western Europe, in relation to the Russian state XVI-XVII c. to use the name «Moskovia», and to its inhabitants – «Muscovites».

Wallachia (*Romanian:* Ţara Românească, Ţeara Rumînească and also Wallahia) - is a historical and geographical region of Romania. It is situated north of the Danube and south of the Southern Carpathians. Wallachia is traditionally divided into two sections, Muntenia (Greater Wallachia) and Oltenia (Lesser Wallachia). Wallachia as a whole is sometimes referred to as Muntenia through identification with the larger of the two traditional sections. Wallachia was founded as a principality in the early 14th century by Basarab I, after a rebellion against Charles I of Hungary, although the first mention of the territory of Wallachia west of the river Olt dates to a charter given to the voivode Seneslau in 1246 by Béla IV of Hungary. In 1417, Wallachia accepted the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire; this lasted until the 19th century, albeit with brief periods of Russian occupation between 1768 and 1854. In 1859, Wallachia united with Moldavia to form the United Principalities, which adopted the name Romania in 1866 and officially became the Kingdom of Romania in 1881. Later, Transylvania joined the Kingdom of Romania in 1918, forming the modern Romanian state. Tradition calls the founder of the principality of Wallachia «black Prince», supposedly lived in the late of XIII c. It is more likely that it was created by Basarab I in 1310, the first few decades depended on the Kingdom of Hungary. Only with the fall of the Hungarian Arpad dynasty power in Hungary and Wallachia weakened and the principality of became independent. As such, it has existed for over 100 years. With the start of the onset of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans increased risk of capture by the Ottomans of Wallachia. As a result, in 1415, Wallachian ruler was forced to recognize the suzerainty of the

Ottoman sultan. Wallachia was sandwiched between the Turkish lands to the south and Hungary to the north. Transylvania belonged to Hungary and was a kind of an intermediate area between the Hungarian and Wallachian lands. In addition Wallachia had religious specifics: Turkey was a Muslim, the West - Catholic and Wallachia - Orthodox. This situation of Wallachia led to the impermanence and military policy, especially after 1453, when Byzantium fell under the onslaught of the Turks. In 1476 Wallachian princes finally became vassals of the Ottoman Empire. In 1718-1737 Oltenia (Lesser Wallachia) belonged to the Austrian Empire. In 1829-1856 the principality was a protectorate of Russia.

Moldavia or Moldavian princedom (Молдова, *Romanian*. Moldova, Ţara Moldovei) - is a geographic and historical region and former principality in Eastern Europe, corresponding to the territory between the Eastern Carpathians and the Dniester river. An initially independent and later autonomous state, it existed from the 14th century to 1859, when it united with Wallachia as the basis of the modern Romanian state; at various times, the state included the regions of Bessarabia (with the Budjak), all of Bukovina and (under Stephen the Great) Pokuttya. The western half of Moldavia is now part of Romania, the eastern side belongs to the Republic of Moldova, while the northern and south-eastern parts are territories of Ukraine. In medieval foreign sources Moldavian princedom called «Great Wallachia» and «Moldavia», «Rosowlahiya» (ie Wallachia at Russia) and «Moldoslaviya». In Turkish sources it was called Bogdania after the first ruler Bogdan I, sometimes Kara-Iflaka. Principality lasted from 1359 to 1861, when it (without Bessarabia, in 1812 the attached to the Russian Empire) combined with Wallachia to Romania. In the east, the Principality limited to the Dniester River, which runs along the border, first with the Golden Horde, then - with Poland, Ukraine, over time, the Russian Empire, stretching from the source of the river up to the Dniester estuary. In the south and south-east of the Principality short time access to the Black Sea, because this area is often captured the neighboring countries. In the south of the border with Wallachia, and then the Ottoman Empire, was held on Chilia branch, that in the Danube Delta, and then along the rivers Danube, Siret and Milkov. In the area of the Carpathian Mountains folded the border to the north, passes on to the heights of the Carpathians. Here Moldavian princedom side by side with Transylvania and Hungary. In the north, in Pokut'a state bordered on the Kingdom of Poland, and later - with the Rzeczpospolita, which could not possibly demarcate the border.

Transylvania or Erdel (Romanian: Transilvania or Ardeal, Hungarian: Erdély, German: Siebenbürgen, Polish: Siedmiogród, Latin: Transsilvania, Turkish: Erdel) is a historical autonomous region on the west side of present day Romania. Transylvania has been dominated by several different peoples and countries throughout its history. It was once the nucleus of the Kingdom of Dacia (82 BC–106 AD); in this region was the capital of this warlike people - Sarmizegetusa Regia. Under Trajan Dacian land became a Roman province of Dacia. During the period of the Great Migration of Transylvania passed through a huge number of people and tribes, the most recent of which were nomadic Magyars. In 1003, according to legend, the Hungarian King Stephen I broke the local prince Gyula and annexed Transylvania to Hungarian lands. In the Middle Ages Transylvania had autonomy within the Kingdom of Hungary. It ran the governor, usually takes place from among Székelys or Saxons - ethnic groups that defended the

southern borders of the kingdom, like the Cossacks in Russia. In February 1438 was legalized union of three nations (Magyars, Saxons, Székelys) on joint management of Transylvania. Battle of Mohács (1526) cut Transylvania from the Hungarian possessions and turned it into an independent principality, which was headed by Janos Zapolyai, for 12 years and also claimed by the Hungarian crown. In 1566 the principality has recognized supremacy of the Turkish sultan. In different years Transylvania was ruled out of the cities of Alba Iulia, Sibiu and Cluj-Napoca. The second half of the XVI and XVII century - the period of the formation of cultural and political identity of Transylvania as a bulwark of Protestantism in Eastern Europe. Up to 1613 the princes of Transylvania descended from Bathory, in XVII c. - genus from Rakoczy. They not only removed the political dividends from the confrontation of the Sultan and the Habsburgs, but also successfully defended the traditional Hungarian freedom from centralizing pretensions of Viennese emperors. In 1687, after the unsuccessful siege of Vienna by the Turks and the Sultan's attempts to sit on the throne of Transylvania of his protege principality was occupied by troops of the Habsburgs. Sultan finally gave up claims to the possession of Transylvania by Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699. Failure undertaken by Prince Francis II Rákóczi attempts to secede from the Habsburgs led to the abolition in 1711 Transylvanian state. After that began the process of intensive stick a catholic faith and Magyarization of Transylvania in which from the controls were finally pushed Székelys and Saxons. After the creation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Transylvania became part of the Kingdom of Hungary was divided into comitats.

Podolia (*Ukrainian*: Поділля, Podillia, *Russian*: Подóлье, Podolye, *Polish*: Podole, *Romanian*: Podolia, *Lithuanian*: Podolė, *Turkish*: Podolya) is a historic region in Eastern Europe, located in the west-central and south-western portions of present-day Ukraine and in northeastern Moldova (i.e. northern Transnistria). The term is derived from Old Slavic po, meaning «by/next to/along», and dol, «valley» - historical area to the west and south-west of present-day Ukraine downstream of the Dniester and Southern Bug. Located on the territory of modern states, Ukraine and partly in Transnistria (Moldova de jure). Podolia lies east of historic Red Ruthenia, i.e. the eastern half of Galicia, beyond the Seret River, a tributary of the Dniester. In the northwest it borders on Volhynia. It comprises the present-day Ukrainian Vinnytsia Oblast and southern and central Khmelnytskyi Oblast. The Podolian lands further include parts of adjacent Ternopil Oblast in the west and Kiev Oblast in the northeast. In the east it comprises the neighbouring parts of Cherkasy, Kirovohrad and Odessa Oblasts, as well as the northern half of Transnistria. During the Great Migration Period, many nationalities passed through this territory or settled within it for some time, leaving numerous traces in archaeological remains. Nestor in the Primary Chronicle mentions four apparently Slavic tribes: the Buzhans and Dulebes along the Southern Bug River, and the Tivertsi and Ulichs along the Dniester. The Avars invaded in the 7th century. Prince Oleg of Kiev, extended his rule over this territory known as the Ponizie, or «lowlands». These lowlands later became a part of the Rus' principalities of Volhynia, Kiev, and Galicia. In the 13th century Bakota served as its political and administrative centre. In the 13th century, the Mongols plundered Ponizie; Algirdas (Olgierd), prince of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, freed it from their rule following his victory against the Golden Horde in the Battle of Blue Waters of 1362, annexing it to his own territories under the name of Podolia, which has the same meaning as Ponizie.

Polish colonisation began in the 14th century. After the death of the Lithuanian prince Vytautas (Vitovt) in 1430, Podolia was incorporated into Podolian Voivodeship of the Polish Crown, with the exception of its eastern part, the Province of Bratslav, which remained with Lithuania until its union with Poland in the Union of Lublin of 1569. Apart from an Ottoman occupation (1672–1699) and administration as Podolia Eyalet, the Poles retained Podolia until the partitions of their country in 1772 and 1793, when the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and Imperial Russia annexed the western and eastern parts respectively. During Ottoman rule, Podolia was a province with its center was Kamaniçe and was divided sanjaks of Kamaniçe, Bar, Mejibuji and Yazlofça. From 1793-1917, part of the region was the Podolia Governorate (*Russian*: Подольская губерния [Podol'skaja gubernija]; *Ukrainian*: Подільська губернія [Podil's'ka hubernija]) in southwestern Russia bordering with Austria across the Zbruch River and with Bessarabia across the Dniester

The **Goths** (*Gothic*: Gut-þiuda, Gutans; *Old Norse*: Gutar/Gotar; *German*: Goten; *Latin*: Gothi; *Greek*: Γότθοι, Gótthoi) were an East Germanic people, two of whose branches, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. An important source of knowledge of the Goths is Getica, a semi-fictional account, written in the 6th century by the Roman historian Jordanes, of their migration from southern Scandza (Scandinavia), into Gothiscandza—believed to be the lower Vistula region in modern Pomerania — and from there to the coast of the Black Sea. In III-IV c. area of residence of the Ostrogoths from the Visigoths separated the area of the Dnieper-Dniester; Ostrogoths then lived in the Crimea and the steppes of Azov region between the Dnieper and Don. In 375 the Huns destroyed the kingdom of Goths in the Black Sea. In 376, the move of the Danube and settled in the Balkans. By the beginning of XVII c. relate the latest information about the gothic community in Crimea.

Bulgaria (*Bulgarian:* България), official name - the Republic of Bulgaria (*Bulgarian:* Република България) - country in South-Eastern Europe, in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula. The oldest population of the present territory of Bulgaria, of which there are reliable data were Thracians, Indo-European tribes who lived here at least since I millennium BC. By Ic. BC Thracian lands became part of the Roman Empire was divided between the provinces of Thrace and Moesia. Several centuries earlier on the coast arose of the Greek colonies from which the Thracians as a result adopted of the Greek language. After the division of the Roman Empire in 395 on the western and eastern, both provinces moved to the Eastern Roman Empire. From VII c. AD, as a result of the Great Migration, on the Balkan Peninsula began to settle the South Slavs gradually assimilated the remains of the Thracians. The first state of the Bulgarians, which keep accurate historical information, was the Great Bulgaria, state, united Bulgarians tribe and other tribes in the Black Sea and Azov steppes for several decades. The state capital city Phanagoria, and its founder and ruler was Kubrat. After the death of Kubrat state broke up, and some tribes migrated in different directions. The official starting point of the existence of the First Bulgarian Kingdom is the signing of an agreement Bulgarians with Byzantium after the military defeat of the latter (680-681) at the mouth of the Danube, in which Byzantium obliged to pay tribute to the Bulgarians. The state capital was the city of Pliska. The structure of the state included Bulgarians, Slavs, and a small part of the local Thracians. Subsequently, these ethnic groups have

formed the people of Slavic Bulgarians, was named in honor of the country and speak the language, from which there was a modern Bulgarian. In early IX c. state territory expanded considerably due conquered Avarians Kaghanate. When (Prince) Boris countries have officially adopted Christianity (from Byzantium, Eastern rite), and the rulers began to wear the title of prince, and then the king (tsar). In 1018 Bulgaria was conquered by Byzantium and ceased to exist almost two centuries. In the 1185-1187 uprising led by brothers Ivan Asen and Peter led to the liberation of the country from Byzantine rule and the establishment of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom. Second Bulgarian Kingdom - the medieval Bulgarian state which existed from 1185 to 1396. In 1396 it was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. The result of two centuries of Turkish rule was complete destruction of the country, the destruction of cities, in particular, fortresses, and a decrease in population. Already in the XV c. all Bulgarian authorities municipal level above (towns and villages) were dissolved. Bulgarian church lost independence and was subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Dacia - In ancient geography, especially in Roman sources, Dacia was the land inhabited by the Dacians. The Greeks referred to them as the Getae, which were specifically a branch of the Thracians north of the Haemus range. Dacia was bounded in the south approximately by the Danubius river (Danube), in Greek sources the Istros, or at its greatest extent, by the Haemus Mons (the Balkan Mountains). Moesia (Dobrogea), a region south of the Danube, was a core area where the Getae lived and interacted with the Ancient Greeks. In the east it was bounded by the Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea) and the river Danastris (Dniester), in Greek sources the Tyras. But several Dacian settlements are recorded between the rivers Dniester and Hypanis (Southern Bug), and the Tisia (Tisza) to the west. At times Dacia included areas between the Tisa and the Middle Danube. The Carpathian Mountains were located in the middle of Dacia. It thus corresponds to the present day countries of Romania and Moldova, as well as smaller parts of Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, and Ukraine. Dacians (or Getae) were North Thracian tribes. Dacian tribes had both peaceful and military encounters with other neighboring tribes, such as Sarmatians, Scythians, and Celts. A Dacian Kingdom of variable size existed between 82 BC until the Roman conquest in AD 106. The capital of Dacia, Sarmizegetusa, located in modern Romania, was destroyed by the Romans, but its name was added to that of the new city (Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa) built by the latter to serve as the capital of the Roman province of Dacia. The Dacia of King Burebista (82–44 BC), stretched from the Black Sea to the river Tisa and from the Balkan Mountains to Bohemia. During that period, the Geto-Dacians conquered a wider territory and Dacia extended from the Middle Danube to the Black Sea littoral (between Apollonia and Olbia) and from present-day Slovakia's mountains to the Balkan mountains. In 53 BC, Julius Caesar stated that the lands of the Dacians started on the eastern edge of the Hercynian Forest (Black Forest). After Burebista's death, his kingdom split in four states, later five. Towards the west Dacia may originally have extended as far as the Danube, where it runs from north to south at Vác. In the 1st century BC, at the time of the Dacian Kingdom of Burebista, Julius Caesar in his De Bello Gallico (book 6) speaks of the Hercynian forest extending along the Danube to the territory of the Dacians. Written a few decades after the Roman conquest of Dacia in AD 105–106, Ptolemy's Geographia included the boundaries of Dacia. According to the scholars' interpretation of Ptolemy Dacia was the region between the rivers Tisza, Danube, upper Dniester, and Siret. The Roman province Dacia Traiana, established by

the victors of the Dacian Wars during AD 101–106, initially comprised only the regions known today as Banat, Oltenia, Transylvania, and was subsequently gradually extended to parts of Moldavia, while Dobruja and Budjak belonged the Roman province of Moesia. Dacian Kingdom formally ceases to exist in the 271, However, some amorphous Romano lingual community persists in rural areas of Dacia (later Transylvania) throughout the medieval period. It is based on it, although with strong Greek, and especially Slavic, the influence is becoming a medieval Wallachian state, and then the modern Romanian and Moldavian Republic. Should be distinguished compact Roman province of Dacia from the broader historical and geographical region of Dacia, because not all the territory of the latter was directly subordinated to the Romans. Dacian Kingdom occupied only part of the territory of Dacia and therefore part of the territory of modern Romania. Dacian Kingdom included the following modern Romania: Transylvania (Ardyal), Banat, Oltenia. Although according to some sources, including mapping, about 120 AD the Roman Empire short time controlled most of the territory of Dacia, including Wallachia, Moldova and the southern third of Bessarabia. During the Roman Empire to the Dacia absented extensive mountain and flat land adjacent to the north of the Balkan Peninsula, is positioned between the Tisza, the Danube, Dniester and the Carpathians. Dacia was the only Roman province, located to the north of the Danube, which until the conquest was seen as the natural northern boundary of the empire. In VI-X c. Romance speaking Wallachia intensive contact with migrating Slavic tribes, and after the XII c. the core of the Roman Dacia lingual (Transylvania) was conquered by the Hungarians for a long time. Now the central area of Dacia is located within the sovereign Republic of Romania, a number of peripheral regions - in Serbia, Hungary, Ukraine and Moldova.

Moesia (*Lat*. Moesia, *Greek:* Μοισία, *Bulgarian:* Мизия, *Serbian:* Мезија) - was an ancient region and later Roman province situated in the Balkans, along the south bank of the Danube River. It included most of the territory of modern-day Serbia (without Vojvodina) and the northern parts of the Republic of Macedonia, (Moesia Superior), as well Northern Bulgaria and Romanian Dobrudja, (Moesia Inferior). From the west boundary was the river Drina Moesia, in the south bordered Thrace, who shared the Balkan Mountains, in the north - the Danube in the east - the Black Sea. In VII-VI c. BC on the Black Sea coast Greek colonies appeared Odesos, Callatis, Thomas, Istria, etc. In V c. BC east coast of Moesia conquered the Persians and incorporated it into his empire. Tribes living upstream of the Danube, retain their independence. After the departure of the Persians in the south of the Thracians formed Odrysian kingdom. Expansion of the state has encountered active resistance the Greek of Black Sea policies that caused the Athens-Thracian war 360-357 BC, which resulted in the weakening of the Odrysian kingdom. At the same time in the south rises of Macedonia, in the north to the Black Sea Scythian state under the rule of the king Atheios, who seized the territory of the Danube Delta, inhabited by tribes of the Getae. In the bloody confrontation Macedonia defeated Scythian alliance, and Athey was died. In 336 BC Macedonia defeated and Odrysian kingdom, the territory of which included in its constituent. Extended their influence to the north, the tribes of Moesia have become dependent on Macedonia. Local tribes began to serve the kings of Macedonia and, apparently experienced some Greek influence. The first clashes the Romans with the tribes inhabiting in the lower Danube began almost immediately after the creation of the province of Macedonia. As early as 117 BC and 114 Scordisci, Dardani together with the Thracians attacks on the

empire. In 75 BC the proconsul of Macedonia Gaius Scribonius Curio (Consul) made a campaign to the territory of Moesia, which triumphed over local tribes and the first of the Romans reached the Danube. The final conquest Mezim was completed Marcus Licinius Crassus, grandson of the famous triumvir and, later, also, the proconsul of Macedonia 29-27 BC. However, as the province of Moesia was organized only in recent years, the reign of Augustus. West (Upper) Moesia but then came under the control of the Romans, and not later than 15 AD became a Roman province Moesia; East (Lower) became part of Moesia dependent of Rome Odrysian kingdom and was annexed to the province of Moesia in 46 AD. Initially, a single province was divided by Domitian in 86 to the Upper (*Lat*. Superior), the western and Lower (*Lat*. Inferior), eastern, Moesia, also called the Coast Thrace (*Lat*. Ripa Thracia). The boundary between the provinces became of the river Cibritsa (*Lat*. Cebrus). At the end of III c. Upper Moesia entered the diocese of Moesia (together with Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia and Crete), and Lower Moesia - in the Diocese of Thrace. In the IV c. Upper Moesia was part of the Diocese of Dacia. In VI-VII c. Slavic tribes settled here in 678. Moesia was the final destination of the outcome of the Bulgarians, in 1048 the outcome of the final destination of the Pechenegs.

Romania (*Romanian*. România) - is a unitary semi-presidential republic located in Southeastern-Central Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine. It also borders Hungary, Serbia, and Moldova. The capital - Bucharest. The name of the country comes in one version - from *Lat*. romanus - «Roman», and on the other - from *Lat*. romanit - «Roma». In I c. on the territory of modern Romania began to settle Slavs of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Serbia and Pannonia. In the Middle Ages, the ancestors of Moldovans living on the territory of three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. With XI c. Transylvania had autonomy within the Kingdom of Hungary, in the XVI c. became an independent principality and remained so until 1711. In 1541 during the Battle of Mohács the Hungarian forces were defeated, and Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania came under the vassalage of the Ottoman Empire, while maintaining the internal autonomy until middle of the XIX c. In 1600, Wallachia, Moldova and Transylvania were united under the rule of Michael the Brave, but in 1601, Michael was killed, and the real power in Wallachia and Moldova seized procustomized Ottoman nobility, consisting mainly of descendants of Thracian - Seljuks - ancestors of the Romanians. At the beginning of XVIII c. in alliance with the Russian rulers of Wallachia and Moldavia were trying to get rid of Ottoman rule, but Prut campaign of Peter I was a failure, and the enslavement of the Ottoman Empire has intensified. The current Romanian of territorial administrative emerged as a vassal territory of the Ottoman Empire in 1859 through the merger of the two principalities - Moldavia and Wallachia. Third ethnically Moldovan-Hungarian region of Transylvania, was then part of Hungary. Independence proclaimed May 9, 1877.

Thrace (demonym Thracian; *Ancient Greek*: Θρᾴκη, Thrāikē; *modern Greek*: Θράκη, Thráki; *Bulgarian*: Тракия, Trakija; *Turkish*: Trakya) is a historical and geographic area in southeast Europe, centered on the modern borders of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. As a geographical concept, Thrace designates a region bounded by the Balkan Mountains on the north, Rhodope Mountains and the Aegean Sea on the south, and by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara on the east. The areas it comprises are southeastern Bulgaria (Northern Thrace), northeastern Greece (Western Thrace), and

the European part of Turkey (Eastern Thrace). The biggest part of Thrace is part of present-day Bulgaria. In Turkey, it is also called Rumeli. The name comes from the Thracians, an ancient Indo-European people inhabiting Southeastern Europe. Now, in accordance with the Lausanne Peace Treaty of 1923, is divided among three countries: Bulgaria (Northern Thrace, also known as the Thracian lowland), Greece (actually the modern Greek province of Thrace, also historically known as the Western Thrace) and Turkey, which moved along Eastern Thrace with the largest mega-cities of the region - Constantinople.
In the geographical center of Thrace is an important transportation hub - the Turkish city of Edirne (historic Adrianopol). Ancient Thrace - a region traditionally inhabited by pastoral tribes of Thracian origin, and later have been subjected to strong Hellenization. The territory of historical Thrace (the northernmost region of ancient Greece, extends to Scythia), covered pools of Marmara, Aegean and Black Seas. Forms the southern boundary of Thrace the Aegean coast. Moreover, in Roman times, this part of the Aegean Sea, between the Thracian coast, Chalcis, the Thracian Chersonese and the island of Lemnos called Thracian Sea. The eastern side of the coast of Thrace is washed by the Marmara (Propontis) and Black (Euxine Pontus) seas. From the north province of Thrace was limited Haemus Mons (*Lat*. Haemus Mons; now are called the Balkan Mountains), although the historical area of settlement of the Thracian tribes stretched as far north as of the Danube. From the West Rhodope Mountains separated Thrace from Macedonia. In ancient times, was inhabited mainly by the Thracians, on whose behalf and got its name; on the coast in ancient times based Greek settlements, the largest of which was located on the shores of the Bosporus and was named Byzantium - strategically important trading center on the route from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and from Europe to Asia. Wealth of Byzantium involve here Romans. Thrace territory comes under the control of ancient Rome in the I c. BC. Then, in 330 AD, in the city of Byzantium on the Bosphorus transferred the capital of the Roman Empire, was renamed in honor of Emperor Constantine - Constantinople.

Macedonia - region in northern Greece, which occupies about a quarter of the country. This is part of the historical territory of the same name, even since ancient times, most of which for centuries belongs to Greece. In Macedonia are: in the north - Thessaloniki - the capital of northern Greece, peninsula of Halkidiki, Pella, Imathia, Pieria, Kilkis and Serres; in the east - Drama and Kavala and west - Kastoria, Florina, Kozani and Grevena. The name Macedonia (Greek: Μακεδονία, Makedonía) comes from the Greek Μακεδόνες (Makedónes), deriving ultimately from the ancient Greek adjective μακεδνός (makednós), meaning «tall, taper», possibly descriptive of the people. It also shares the same root as the noun μάκρος (mákros), meaning «length» in both ancient and modern Greek. The name is originally believed to have meant either «highlanders» or «the tall ones», However, according to modern research both terms are of Pre-Greek substrate origin and cannot be explained in terms of Indo-European morphology. The shorter English name variant Macedon developed in Middle English, based on a borrowing from the French form of the name, Macédoine.
Ancient Macedonia or Macedon (*Greek:* Μακεδονία) - ancient Greek state in the northern part of Greece, with its capital at Edessa, on the west it borders with the ancient Greek state of Epirus and in the east - Thrace. Hence Alexander the Great began his legendary march to Persia ended the conquest part of Asia.

The **Theme of Macedonia** (*Greek:* θέμα Μακεδονίας) - was a military-civilian province (theme) of the Byzantine Empire established between the late 700s and the early 800s. Byzantine Macedonia also incorporated the region of Thrace, and actually had Adrianople as its capital. Its structure includes today's Western Thrace (Greece), the western part of the region of Eastern Thrace (European Turkey today) and it covers the southern suburbs of Northern Thrace region (today's southern Bulgaria).

Greece (*Greek:* Ελλάδα; Elláda), officially the Hellenic Republic (*Greek*: Ελληνική Δημοκρατία); and known since ancient times as Hellas – (*Greek:*Ἑλλάς) - is a country located in southeastern Europe, located on the Balkan Peninsula and numerous islands. In the north borders with Albania, the Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north-east - with Turkey. Washed in the eastern Aegean, Ionian to the west, in the south - the Mediterranean Sea and the Cretan Sea. The composition of the Hellenic Republic includes the autonomous republic of Mount Athos, located on one of the Halkidiki peninsula Ayon Oros. Modern Greece - heiress culture of ancient Greece. The country is named after the ethnonym people - Greeks. The state capital - the city of Athens. Policies Athens and Sparta played a leading role in the victory over the Persians, but later were themselves conquered Thebes, and later the Macedonian kingdom. The last, under the leadership of Philip II of Macedon and his son Alexander the Great, reached extraordinary power, which was a harbinger of the beginning of the Hellenistic period. However, Macedonia was destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC, and Hellas became dependent on the Roman Empire. Further mutual Hellenic and Roman cultures is formalized in the culture of the Byzantine Empire. It remained a major cultural center for thousands of years, up to his fall under the onslaught of the Ottoman Empire 29 May 1453. Its independence from the Ottoman Empire Greece received in 1830. On the charts show the historical region of Greece.

The table 21.2. Names of regions around the Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Southern and Eastern Black Sea Coast)

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	Eregli-Sinop	Sinop-Pazar suyu	Pazar suyu-Trabzon	Trabzon-Rioni R.	Rioni R.-Sukhumi	Sukhumi-Khosta
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4.							
5.							
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7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.	galacia	capadocia	capadocia	?	gargianya	suanur	ircanya
14.							
15.	turohia			inua	georgiansa		
16.							
17.							
18.	binnia	plafagonia	li Bimidia	lamia	conana	sunina	
19.							
20.	turohia						
21.	turchia						
22.							
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25.							
26.							
27.							
28.							
29.	turchia						
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57.							
58.		turchia		asia minor	rezmi verie	ihvria	
59.							
60.							

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	Eregli-Sinop	Sinop-Pazar suyu	Pazar suyu-Trabzon	Trabzon-Rioni R.	Rioni R.-Sukhumi	Sukhumi-Khosta
61.							
62.							
63.							
64.							
65.							
66.							
67.							auogassia
68.							auogassia
69.							anogassia
70.							
71.							
72.							
73.							auogasia
74.							
75.							auogasia
76.							
77.							
78.							auogassia
79.							auogassia
80.							
81.							
82.							
83.							
84.							
85.							
86.							
87.							
88.							
89.							
90.							
91.			asia minor				
92.							
93.			antiochia			mengrellia	auogassia
94.							
95.							
96.							
97.							
98.							
99.							
100.							
101.							
102.							
103.							
104.							
105.							
106.							
107.							
108.							
109.							
110.							
111.							
112.							
113.							
114.							auoguxia
115.							
116.							
117.							
118.							
119.							
120.							
121.							
122.				?	?	alania	
123.							

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	Eregli-Sinop	Sinop-Pazar suyu	Pazar suyu-Trabzon	Trabzon-Rioni R.	Rioni R.-Sukhumi	Sukhumi-Khosta
124.							
125.	turchia						auogassia
126.							
127.							
128.							
129.							
130.							
131.							
132.							
133.	bitinia	galatia	capadotia	lexia prouincia		mengrelia	auogaxia prouincia
134.	?		capadocia	armenia	albania	colcis	
135.	anitolia	caramania		armenia		zarcasia	
136.	asia minor			armenia minor			cholchi sive carcassi
137.	asia minor			armenia			
138.							
139.							
140.							
141.	pontus	galatia	galatia	trabexonda	lexia	giorgiua	auogaxia
142.							
143.							
144.			capadotia	armenia minor	armenia maior		
145.							
146.							
147.	bittinia	paflagonia				zichia	
148.	asia	gallatia	capadotia	armenia minor	armenia maior		albania
149.	asia	gallatia	capadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		
150.	pontus et bitinia	gallatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior	giorgiania	
151.	asia	gallatia	capadotia	armenia minor	armenia maior		
152.							
153.	ponti et bitinie pars		cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		
154.	pontus et bitinia	gallatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		tartaria
155.	pontus et bitinia	gallathia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		tartaria
156.	pontus et bitinia		cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		tartaria
157.							
158.							
159.							
160.							
161.							
162.	asia petit	capadoci	asia petit	iberia		colcos	
163.	pontus et bihinia	galatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		tartaria
164.							
165.							
166.							
167.			paflagonia				
168.			asia minor	panflagonia	lolchos		dingrillea
169.							
170.		galatia	cappadocia		armenia maior	georgiania	tartaria
171.	pontv set bithinia	galatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior	iberia nvc georgiania	tartaria
172.	galatia		cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior	iberia nvc georgiani	tartaria

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	Eregli-Sinop	Sinop-Pazar suyu	Pazar suyu-Trabzon	Trabzon-Rioni R.	Rioni R.-Sukhumi	Sukhumi-Khosta
173.	paflagonia			m. tavro			mengrellia
174.							
175.							
176.	natolia	charamania	assia				
177.							
178.	tvrqvia		lapadotia		asia minor		tartaria
179.	galatia			armenia	mengrelia	giorgia	tertaria magna
180.							
181.							
182.	pontv set bithinia		cappadocia		armenia maior		
183.							
184.	pontv set bithinia	galatia	cappadochia	armenia minor	armenia maior		tartaria
185.							
186.	bithinia	anatolia	pontiagonia		colchos		migrelia
187.							
188.	pontus	galacia	capadocia	texia	trabizonda	geria	corchis
189.							
190.		galatia	capadocia	lexia	trabizonda	corhis	
191.		galatia	capadocia	lexia / trabizonda	geria	corhis	
192.							
193.							
194.	panflagonia						mingrelia
195.	orthinia	pamflagonia					çichia
196.							
197.							
198.							
199.	nattolia						tartaria
200.							
201.	asia minor			armenia minor	armenia maior		
202.							
203.							
204.							
205.							
206.							
207.							
208.							
209.	nattolia						tartaria
210.	nattolia						tartaria
211.							
212.	asia minor				armenia maior	armenia minor	camdicas regio
213.							
214.							
215.							
216.			asia minor	trapazomda	armenia minor		
217.							
218.	asia minor				armenia minor		
219.							
220.							
221.							
222.						tvrcho	mingrilia
223.	pontv set bitinia	nattolia	cappadocia	armenia			
224.					armenia		
225.							
226.	natolia						
227.							
228.							

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	Eregli-Sinop	Sinop-Pazar suyu	Pazar suyu-Trabzon	Trabzon-Rioni R.	Rioni R.-Sukhumi	Sukhumi-Khosta
229.							
230.							
231.							
232.							
233.							
234.	cangre	ot marigine	amasia				
235.							
236.	natolia		amasia				
237.			amasia				
238.							
239.							
240.							
241.							
242.							
243.			amasia				
244.							
245.							
246.							
247.							
248.	natolia	asia	arca otnoe				
249.							
250.	pontvs et bithinia	galatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		mengrelia
251.			capadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		mengrelia
252.	asia	gallatia	capadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		mengrelia
253.							
254.	pontvs bithinie	galacia	capadocia	armenia minore	armenia maiore		mengrelia
255.	pontvs et bithinia	galatia	cappadocia	armenia minor	armenia maior		mengrelia
256.							
257.							
258.				asia			
259.							
260.							
261.							
262.							
263.	natolia						
264.				trebisonde			
265.							
266.							
267.							
268.	natolia						
269.							
270.							
271.	natolia						
272.			tvrciman				
273.	natolia						
274.	natolia	asia	caramania				
275.							
276.							
277.							
278.							
279.	natolia				armenia		peti goschi
280.			asie minor				
281.							
282.	natolia						
283.							
284.							
285.							
286.							

No	Southern Black Sea Coast				Eastern Black Sea Coast		
	İstanbul-Eregli	**Eregli-Sinop**	**Sinop-Pazar suyu**	**Pazar suyu-Trabzon**	**Trabzon-Rioni R.**	**Rioni R.-Sukhumi**	**Sukhumi-Khosta**
287.		natolia					
288.	asie minor						
289.	asie minor						
290.							
291.	natolie	asia	armenie				
292.							
293.							
294.	natolie						
295.							
296.							
297.							
298.							
299.							

İstanbul-Eregli
Total 29 spelling variations, among them: natolia 11, asia minor 5, asia 4, pontus et bitinia 4, nattolia 3, pontv set bithinia 3, turchia 3, asie minor 2, galatia 2, natolie 2, pontus 2, pontvs et bithinia 2, turohia 2, anitolia 1, asia petit 1, binnia 1, bithinia 1, bitinia 1, bittinia 1, cangre 1, galacia 1, orthinia 1, paflagonia 1, panflagonia 1, ponti et bitinie pars 1, pontus et bihinia 1, pontv set bitinia 1, pontvs bithinie 1, tvrqvia 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «galacia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «natolia» first found on the chart by Battista Testarossa, 1557, Venice? (London), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1640, Portugal. In the form of «asia minor» first found on the chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570, Portugal, Goa. For the last time in this form «natolie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 62 charts from 299 (20,7%). The index of variation 46,8%. The index of use 17,7%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Istanbul (Üsküdar district) to Eregli, accordingly on the portolan charts - from «scutari» to «pen de rachia». In this period of history in this area can be considered public education: Byzantium, Bithynia, Galatia to the east, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey); geographically - Asia Minor.
On the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 in this area specified name of the region «galacia» (Galatia), but on his own chart 1339 – «turohia», apparently he already had information about the seizure of the land by the Turks. On the charts by Agnese Battista, 1540, 1541-1542 in this area indicated the names of regions «asia», although its other charts this period, he indicated the names of regions «pontus et bitinia» (Pontus and Bithynia).

Eregli-Sinop
Total 23 spelling variations, among them: galatia 12, natolia 8, gallatia 6, asia minor 5, nattolia 4, asia 3, turchia 3, asie minor 2, galacia 2, paflagonia 2, […]lagon 1, anatolia 1, capadoci 1, capadocia 1, caramania 1, charamania 1, gallathia 1, natolie 1, ot marigine 1, pamflagonia 1, panflagonia 1, plafagonia 1, tvrqvia 1.
It was first designated as «capadocia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «galatia» first found on the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519, Italy, Genoa (Genoa), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Maggiolo Jacopo, 20.05.1563, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). In the form of «natolia» first found on the chart by Millo Antonio, 1586, Italy, Venice. For the last time in this form «natolie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 60 charts from 299 (20,1%). The index of variation 38,3%. The index of use 20,0%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Eregli to Sinop, on the portolan charts from «pen de rachia» to «sinopi». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, Paphlagonia, to the south Galatia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey, Anatolia), geographically - Asia Minor.
On the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 in this area specified name of the region «capadocia», which was then doubled again in the region of Cappadocia.

Sinop-Pazar suyu
Total 25 spelling variations, among them: cappadocia 13, capadocia 9, asia minor 8, natolia 5, amasia 4, capadotia 4, asie minor 3, nattolia 3, paflagonia 3, turchia 3, caramania 2, galatia 2, antiochia 1, arca otnoe 1, armenie 1, asia petit 1, assia 1, cappadochia 1, lapadotia 1, li Bimidia 1, pamflagonia 1, panflagonia 1, pontiagonia 1, tvrciman 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «capadocia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «cappadocia» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 1540-1560, Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Olives Bartolomeo, 1584, Majorca (Messina). In the form of «asia minor» first found on unsigned chart of 1492, Italy, Genoa. For the last time in this form «armenie» indicated on the chart by Oliva Franciscus, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total the area is indicated on 72 charts from 299 (24,1%). The index of variation 34,7%. The index of use 18,1%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Sinop to River Pazar, accordingly on the portolan charts from «sinopi» to «bazar». In this period of history in this area can be considered Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, the Byzantine Empire, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey, Anatolia) and geographically - Asia Minor.
On the charts by Oliva Joan, 1590, Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1592, 1598 in this area specified name of the region «amasia», perhaps, had in mind the Amasia, the capital of the kingdom of Pontus from 281 BC to 26 BC and so, apparently, was the name of the area (now a city and district in northern Turkey).

Pazar suyu- Trabzon
Total 21 spelling variations, among them: armenia minor 19, armenia 5, asia minor 3, panflagonia 2, armenia minore 1, asia 1, gorgania 1, iberia 1, inua 1, lamia 1, lapadotia 1, lexia 1, lexia / trabizonda 1, lexia prouincia 1, m. tavro 1, pontiagonia 1, texia 1, trabexonda 1, trapazomda 1, trebisonde 1, turchia 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «?» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «armenia minor» first found on the chart by Girolamo de Verrazano, 1524, France, Dieppe (Lyons), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570, Portugal, Goa. In the form of «armenia» first found on the chart by Homem Lopo, 1515-1519, Portugal, Lisbon. For the last time in this form «armenie» indicated on unsigned chart of 1600, France, Marseilles. Total the area is indicated on 48 charts from 299 (16,1%). The index of variation 43,8%. The index of use 39,6%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from River Pazar to Trabzon, accordingly on the portolan charts from «bazar» to «trapesonda». In this period of history in this area can be considered States of Pontus, Trabzon, Byzantium, the Ottoman Empire, in the south bordered Lesser Armenia, geographically - Asia Minor.
On the chart by Desceliers Pierre, 1546 in this area specified name of the region «iberia», probably confused the location of ancient Iberia, which was located in eastern Georgia.

Trabzon-Rioni R.
Total 17 spelling variations, among them: armenia maior 21, armenia minor 5, armenia 2, trabizonda 2, albania 1, armenia maiore 1, asia minor 1, colchos 1, conana 1, gargianya 1, georgiansa 1, geria 1, lexia 1, lolchos 1, mengrelia 1, panflagonia 1, rezmi verie 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «gargianya» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «armenia maior» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536 (1539-1540), Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1573, Portugal, Goa. In the form of «armenia» first found on unsigned chart of about 1585 For the last time in this form «armenia» indicated on the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 Total the area is indicated on 44 charts from 299 (14,7%). The index of variation 38,6%. The index of use 47,7%.
Description.
On modern charts this section covers an area from Trabzon to the river Rioni, accordingly on the portolan charts from «trapesonda» to «fasso». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, states of Pontus, Trabzon, Armenia, Georgia, geographically - Asia Minor.
On the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 indicated the names of region «gargianya», and on his own chart of 1339 – «georgiansa», both names suggest region of Georgia. On unsigned chart of the so-called «Atlante Mediceo» 1351 indicated names of region «conana» (probably had in mind the Emperor Comnenus?). On the chart by Homem Lopo, 1515-1519 indicated names of region «albania» (Albania was to the east (See Fig. 21.5)). On the majority of their the portolan charts Agnese Battista (1536-1559) indicated names of region «armenia maior», as occupying the entire space of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and in this study used 23 of his charts, and most of them are the names of region is incorrect for this period of history, the same can be said of the charts by Francesco Ghisolfo, 1560 and his also undated XVI c., Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570, 1576, 1580. On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552 indicated names of region «lolchos», probably had in mind Colchis. On the chart by Andreas Homem, 1559 in this area indicated names of region «mengrelia», what is wrong. On the chart by Maggiolo Jacopo, 1563 indicated names of region «geria», perhaps, had in mind of Georgia. On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 indicated names of region «armenia» on all the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Rioni R.-Sukhumi
Total 24 spelling variations, among them: armenia maior 15, armenia minor 3, armenia 2, corhis 2, mengrelia 2, alania 1, armenia maiore 1, colcis 1, colcos 1, georgiania 1, geria 1, giorgia 1, giorgiania 1, giorgiua 1, iberia nvc georgiani 1, iberia nvc georgiania 1, ihvria 1, mengrelia 1, mengrellia 1, suanur 1, sunina 1, tvrcho 1, zarcasia 1, zichia 1.
It was first designated as «suanur» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «armenia maior» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536 (1539-1540), Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570, Portugal, Goa. In the form of «armenia minor» first found on the chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1573, Portugal, Goa. For the last time in this form «armenia» indicated on the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 Total the area is indicated on 43 charts from 299 (14,4%). The index of variation 55,8%. The index of use 34,9%.

Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Rioni River to Sukhumi, accordingly on the portolan charts from «fasso» to «sauastopoli». In this period of history in this area can be considered Lazika, Colchis, the Principality of Abkhazia, Principality of Mingrelia, Georgia, Byzantine, Ottoman Empire (Turkey), from the north was Alania.
On the chart bys Agnese Battista, 1554 (kept in Russia) and 1554-1556 indicated names of region «iberia nvc georgiania» (Iberia now Georgia). On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 indicated names of region «armenia» on all the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Sukhumi-Khosta
Total 23 spelling variations, among them: tartaria 12, auogassia 6, mengrelia 5, auogasia 2, albania 1, anogassia 1, auogaxia 1, auogaxia prouincia 1, auoguxia 1, camdicas region 1, cholchi sive carcassi 1, çichia 1, corchis 1, dingrillea 1, ihvria 1, ircanya 1, mengrellia 1, migrelia 1, mingrelia 1, mingrilia 1, peti goschi 1, tertaria magna 1, zarcasia 1.
It was first designated as «ircanya» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «tartaria» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 1544, Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Diogo Homem, 1572, Portugal (Roma). In the form of «auogassia» first found on the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466, Italy, Ancona (Venice). For the last time in this form «peti goschi» indicated on the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 Total the area is indicated on 44 charts from 299 (14,7%). The index of variation 52,3%. The index of use 27,3%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Sukhumi to Khosta, accordingly on the portolan charts from «sauastopoli» to «costo». In this period of history in this area can be considered Abkhazia, Zihiya, Principality of Mingrelia, Byzantium, Golden Horde (Tatars), the Ottoman Empire (Turkey).
On the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 indicated names of region «ircanya», it is quite in tune with the ancient Hyrcania, the Greek name of the area along the southeastern shore of the Caspian Sea, in the basin of the rivers Gurgan modern and Atrek, which was part of Persia, most likely, names of region indicated incorrectly. On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519 indicated names of region «auogaxia prouincia» (province of Abkhazia). On the chart by Girolamo de Verrazano, 1524 indicated names of region «cholchi sive carcassi» (Colchians or Circassians?). On the chart by Agnese Battista, 1540 indicated names of region «albania», erroneously. On the chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552 indicated names of region «dingrillea», most likely, had in mind Megrelia, as indicated in his own chart 1563 – «mingrelia», and on his chart of 1565 in this area indicated names of region «çichia». On the chart by Roiz Pascoal, 1633 indicated names of region «peti goschi».

The table 21.3. Names of regions around the Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Northern and Western Black Sea Region)

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	Azov-Obytichna Beak	Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf	Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.	Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube	Danube-Varna	Varna-Burgas	Burgas-İstanbul
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.	zechia	comanya	comanya	alanya	purenia	burgaria	burgaria	tracia	grecia
14.									
15.	zechia	cumania		alania		burgaria			grecia
16.									
17.									
18.	alnogrixia	comania	comania	ollania	biorgima	burgaria	burgaria	tracia	grecia
19.									
20.		cumania				burgaria			grecia
21.				allania		burgaria			grecia
22.									
23.									
24.									
25.									
26.									
27.									
28.									
29.					burgaria				grecia
30.	zichia								
31.									
32.		alania				burgaria	burgaria		gresia
33.						burgaria			
34.									
35.									
36.									
37.									
38.									
39.	zaquia	chumania							
40.	[…]nia			comania	alania	[…]axia	bolgaria	grecia	
41.									
42.									
43.									
44.									
45.									
46.									
47.	zichia	comania							
48.									
49.									
50.									
51.									
52.									
53.									
54.									
55.									
56.									
57.									
58.	zichia	tataria			rossia	vellachia	borgaria	zagora	grecia
59.									
60.									

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	Azov-Obytichna Beak	Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf	Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.	Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube	Danube-Varna	Varna-Burgas	Burgas-İstanbul
61.									
62.									
63.									
64.									
65.									
66.									
67.	çichia								
68.	çichia								
69.	çichia								
70.									
71.									
72.									
73.	çichia								
74.									
75.	çichia								
76.									
77.									
78.	zichia								
79.	zichia								
80.									
81.									
82.									
83.									
84.									
85.									
86.									
87.									
88.									
89.									
90.									
91.			sarmacia evropa			velachia	dacia		grecia
92.									
93.	çichia	tartaria		rossia		uelachia	burgaria		gretia
94.									
95.									
96.									
97.									
98.									
99.									
100.									
101.									
102.									
103.									
104.									
105.									
106.	zichia		comania						
107.									
108.								probencia burgaria	
109.									
110.									
111.									
112.									
113.									
114.	çichia		chumania						
115.									
116.									
117.									
118.									
119.									
120.									
121.									
122.					?	?	?		

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	Azov-Obytichna Beak	Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf	Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.	Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube	Danube-Varna	Varna-Burgas	Burgas-İstanbul
123.		tartaxia							grecia
124.									
125.	çichia	tartaria			rossia	velachia	burgaria		
126.									
127.									
128.									
129.									
130.									
131.									
132.									
133.	zichia prouincia	tartaria per toto		rossia alba		valachia		costantinopolly	andriuopolly
134.	asiatica			boristene	sarmacia	?			?
135.	zarcasia		tartaria		rvsia		vncharia		grezia
136.	cholchi sive carcassi		rvssia						
137.	rvssia						valaqvia	turqvia	
138.									
139.			rnssia		r. polonia	uolacha			grecia
140.									
141.	zichia			rvssia		valachia	burgaria		grecia
142.									
143.									
144.	mengrelia	tartaria				velachia	burgaria		gretia
145.									
146.									
147.				cumania		valachia	burgaria		gretia
148.	mengrelia	tartaria				velachia	burgaria		gretia
149.	mengrelia	tartaria	tartaria		valachia	transilvania			gretia
150.	mengrelia	circassia	tartaria			valachia	burgaria		graecia
151.	mengrelia	circasia	tartaria	tartaria	velachia		burgaria		gretia
152.									
153.	mengrelia	circasia	tartaria	tartaria	podolia	moldavia / velachia	dacia nvnc transilvania	burgaria	gretia
154.	mengrelia	circasia	tartaria			burgari	velachia	velachia	grecia
155.	mengrelia	circasia	tartaria			burgari	velachia		gretia
156.	mengrelia	circasia	tartaria			valachia	burgaria		gretia
157.									
158.									
159.									
160.									
161.									
162.						misia			
163.	mengrelia	circasia			podolia	velachia	trasilvania	bvrgari	gretia
164.									
165.									
166.									
167.	[…]ngreli		chvmania		gottia	vvlachia	bvrgaria		gretia
168.		lichia	tartaria	rusia	ylachia		burgaria		
169.									
170.	mengrelia		tartaria		podolia	valachia	bvrgaria		graecia
171.	mengrelia	circasia			transvlvania	velachia	bvrgari		graecia
172.	mengreli	circassi			transvlvania				graecia
173.	mengrellia	zichia	cvmania			vlachia			
174.									
175.									
176.	rossia	tartaria		letvania	vlachia			grecia	

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	Azov-Obytichna Beak	Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf	Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.	Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube	Danube-Varna	Varna-Burgas	Burgas-İstanbul
177.									
178.	mengralia		lapestria		podolia	rusia	valachia		
179.	colchis	tartaria	rvsia rvbea		podolia	rvsia / dacia	valachia	traci	
180.									
181.									
182.			tartaria				bvrgari		graecia
183.									
184.	megrelia	circasia	tartaria		podolia	vilachia	bvrgaria	andrino polli	
185.									
186.	çihia		cumania		rusia	vlachia	burgaria	gretia	
187.									
188.	mergrelia / auagaxi / zichia					velachia	borgaria		grecia
189.						velachia			
190.	megrelia / auogaxia / zichia					velachia	borgaria		grecia
191.	megrelia / auogaxia / zichia					velachia	borgaria		grecia
192.									
193.									
194.	mingrelia		cvmania		rvsia	valachia			
195.			cumania		vlachia		bngaria		?
196.									
197.									
198.									
199.			moscovia		moldavia				greccia
200.									
201.					belgrado				macedonia
202.									
203.									
204.									
205.									
206.									
207.									
208.									
209.			moscovia		moldavia				greccia
210.			moscovia		moldavia				greccia
211.									
212.	camdicas regio	r. tanai		cezaris ara	vngria	torqvia			salonic he
213.									
214.									
215.									
216.					tvrqvia				
217.									
218.			tvrqia		tvrqia				macedonia
219.									
220.									
221.									
222.	avgasia	circassia	chvmania		valachia	bvrgaria			
223.			percopite tartari		moldauia		trasilvania		grecia
224.									grecia
225.									
226.			moscovia		moldavia				epiro
227.									
228.									

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	Azov-Obytichna Beak	Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf	Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.	Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube	Danube-Varna	Varna-Burgas	Burgas-İstanbul
229.									
230.									
231.									
232.									
233.									
234.		asiae pars			podolia	moldauia		bulgaria	
235.									
236.		comania							gecia
237.	megleria				valachia		trasilvania		
238.									
239.									
240.									
241.									
242.									
243.	circasia		cvmania						grecia
244.									
245.									
246.									
247.									
248.			tartaria	rvssia				romania	
249.									
250.	circasia	tartaria	tartaria		podolia	valachia			gretia
251.	mengrelia	tartaria	tartaria			velachia	bvrgaria		grecia
252.	circasia	tartaria	tartaria			velachia	bvrgaria		grecia
253.	zicha					velacha			grecia turcha
254.	circasia		tartaria minor		podolia	vilacnia	bvrgaria		grecia
255.	circassia	tartaria	tartaria		podolia	valachia	bvlgaria		andrinopoli
256.									
257.									
258.									
259.									
260.									
261.									
262.									
263.		lartaria							grecia
264.			petitte tartarie		la russie				
265.									
266.									
267.									
268.							moldavia		graecia
269.									
270.									
271.			crimea su tartaria		podolia	moldauia	walachia		
272.						rvssia			romania
273.						rvssia			romania
274.						russia	bvldania		
275.									
276.									grecia
277.									
278.									
279.			crimea					bulgaria	
280.					podolia		romania		
281.									
282.									
283.									
284.									
285.									

No	Northern Black Sea Coast				Western Black Sea Region				
	Khosta-Azov	**Azov-Obytichna Beak**	**Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf**	**Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.**	**Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth**	**Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube**	**Danube-Varna**	**Varna-Burgas**	**Burgas-İstanbul**
286.									
287.		tartaria			rossia				romania
288.					podolia		romania		
289.					podolia		romania		
290.									
291.			tartarie			podolie	moldavia		romanie
292.									
293.									
294.					tartarie			turquie	
295.									
296.									
297.									
298.									
299.									

Khosta-Azov
Total 29 spelling variations, among them: mengrelia 13, çichia 8, zichia 7, circasia 4, megrelia / auogaxia / zichia 2, zechia 2, […]ngreli 1, […]nia 1, alnogrixia 1, asiatica 1, avgasia 1, camdicas region 1, cholchi sive carcassi 1, çihia 1, circassia 1, colchis 1, megleria 1, megrelia 1, mengralia 1, mengreli 1, mengrellia 1, mergrelia / auagaxi / zichia 1, mingrelia 1, rossia 1, rvssia 1, zaquia 1, zarcasia 1, zicha 1, zichia prouincia 1.
It was first designated as «zechia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «mengrelia» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 10.03.1536 (1539-1540), Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Agnese Battista, 15.07.1554, Italy, Venice. In the form of «çichia» first found on the chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1466, Italy, Ancona (Venice). For the last time in this form «circasia» indicated on the chart by Voltius Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus, 1598, Italy, Venice (Livorno). Total the area is indicated on 59 charts from 299 (19,7%). The index of variation 49,2%. The index of use 22,0%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Khosta to the Don River, accordingly on the portolan charts from «costo» to «tana». In this period of history in this area can be considered Abkhazia, Zihiya, Principality of Mingrelia, the Golden Horde (Tatars), the Byzantine Empire, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), geographically - Asia.
On the chart by Girolamo de Verrazano, 1524 indicated names of region «cholchi sive carcassi» (Colchians or Circassians?).

Azov-Obytichna Beak
Total 20 spelling variations, among them: tartaria 12, circasia 8, comania 3, circassia 2, cumania 2, alania 1, asiae pars 1, chumania 1, circassi 1, comanya 1, lartaria 1, lichia 1, mengralia 1, mingrelia 1, r. tanai 1, rvssia 1, tartaria per toto 1, tartaxia 1, tataria 1, zichia 1.
It was first designated as «comanya» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «tartaria» first found on the chart by Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1497, Italy, Ancona (Ancona), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. In the form of «circasia» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 25.07.1543, Italy, Venice (Venice). For the last time in this form «tartaria» indicated on the chart by Cavallini Giovanni Battista, 1652, Italy, Genoa, Livorno. Total the area is indicated on 42 charts from 299 (14,0%). The index of variation 47,6%. The index of use 28,6%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Don River to Obytochnoy Beak, accordingly on the portolan charts from «tana» to «lena de cospori». In this period of history in this area can be considered Cumania, Alanya, the Golden Horde (Tatars), Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), geographically - Europe.
On the chart by Mecia de Villadestes, 1413 indicated names of region «alania», although it is still in 1306 became part of the Abkhazian kingdom.

Obytichna Beak-Karkinits'ka Gulf
Total 22 spelling variations, among them: tartaria 19, moscovia 4, comania 3, cvmania 3, chvmania 2, cumania 2, rvssia 2, chumania 1, comanya 1, crimea 1, crimea su tartaria

1, lapestria 1, percopite tartari 1, petitte tartarie 1, rnssia 1, rvsia rvbea 1, sarmacia evropa 1, tartaria minor 1, tartarie 1, tartaxia 1, tataria 1, tvrqia 1.
It was first designated as «comanya» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «tartaria» first found on the chart by Benincasa Andrea, 1508, Italy, Ancona (Ancona), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Francesco Ghisolfo, before 1560, Italy, Venice. In the form of «moscovia» first found on the chart by Diogo Homem, 1569, Portugal (Venice). For the last time in this form «tartarie» indicated on the chart by Oliva Franciscus, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total the area is indicated on 50 charts from 299 (16,7%). The index of variation 44,0%. The index of use 38,0%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Obytichna Beak to Karkinits'ka Gulf, accordingly on the portolan charts from «lena de cospori» to «g. de nigropoli». In this period of history in this area can be considered Cumania, Circassia, Byzantium, Golden Horde (Tatars), Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), geographically - Europe. Historical information to these states given above.
On the unsigned chart 1492 indicated names of region «sarmacia evropa», as on maps of Ptolemy. On the chart by Andreas Homem, 1559 indicated names of region «rvsia rvbea» (Red Russia?). On the chart by Olives Bartolomeo, 1584 indicated names of region «percopite tartari» (Tatars of Perekop?).

Karkinits'ka Gulf-Dnipro R.
Total 26 spelling variations, among them: tartaria 13, moscovia 4, rvssia 4, cumania 3, comania 2, cvmania 2, alania 1, alanya 1, allania 1, boristene 1, cezaris ara 1, lapestria 1, letvania 1, ollania 1, percopite tartari 1, petitte tartarie 1, rnssia 1, rossia 1, rossia alba 1, rusia 1, rvsia rvbea 1, tartaria minor 1, tartarie 1, tartaxia 1, tataria 1, tvrqia 1.
It was first designated as «alanya» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «tartaria» first found on the chart by Benincasa Andrea, 1508, Italy, Ancona (Ancona), the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Agnese Battista, 01.07.1544, Italy, Venice (Venice). In the form of «moscovia» first found on the chart by Diogo Homem, 1569, Portugal (Venice). For the last time in this form «tartarie» indicated on the chart by Oliva Franciscus, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total the area is indicated on 48 charts from 299 (16,1%). The index of variation 54,2%. The index of use 27,1%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Karkinits'ka Gulf to the Dnieper River, accordingly on the portolan charts from «g. de nigropoli» to «lussom, borisfene, elexe». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, the Golden Horde (Tatars), Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), geographically - Europe.
On the charts by Dulcert Angelino, 1325 and 1339, Francesco, Dominic Pizigani, 1367, Soleri Guillelmus, 1380-1385 in this area indicated names of region «Alania» (variants in writing see table) are likely to mistakenly. On the chart by Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1497 indicated names of region «rossia», and on his own chart of 1538 names of regions «cumania». On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519 indicated names of region «rossia alba» (white Russia?). On the chart by Homem Lopo, 1515-1519 names of regions «boristene» - ancient Greek name of the Dnieper. On the chart by Diogo Homem, 1559 indicated names of region «lapestria». On the chart by Andreas Homem, 1559 indicated names of region «rvsia rvbea» (Red Russia?).

Adzhyias'k Cape-Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth
Total 26 spelling variations, among them: podolia 14, moldavia 4, rossia 3, valachia 3, rvsia 2, transvlvania 2, vlachia 2, alania 1, belgrado 1, biorgima 1, burgaria 1, gottia 1, la russie 1, moldauia 1, purenia 1, r. polonia 1, rossia alba 1, rusia 1, sarmacia 1, tartarie 1, tvrqia 1, tvrqvia 1, velachia 1, vngria 1, ylachia 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «purenia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «podolia» first found on the chart by Agnese Battista, 1550, Italy, Venice, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Burston John, 1659, England, (London). In the form of «moldavia» first found on the chart by Diogo Homem, 1569, Portugal (Venice). For the last time in this form «tartarie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 49 charts from 299 (16,4%). The index of variation 53,1%. The index of use 28,6%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Adzhyias'k Cape to Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth, accordingly on the portolan charts from «barbarexe» to «lazinestra». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, the Golden Horde (Tatars), Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Wallachia, Moldavia, near to the north adjoined by Goths, Poland and Podolia, from west Transylvania, geographically - Europe.
On the chart by Fernão Vaz Dourado, 1570 indicated names of region «belgrado» - by name of the city of Belgorod, that was in this area? And on his own charts 1576, 1580 in this area indicated names of regions «tvrqvia» and «tvrqia» accordingly.

Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth-Danube
Total 28 spelling variations, among them: velachia 12, valachia 9, burgaria 8, vlachia 3, burgari 2, moldauia 2, rvssia 2, […]axia 1, bvrgaria 1, misia 1, moldavia / velachia 1, podolie 1, rusia 1, russia 1, rvsia 1, rvsia / dacia 1, tartarie 1, torqvia 1, transilvania 1, transvlvania 1, uelachia 1, uolacha 1, velacha 1, vellachia 1, vilachia 1, vilacnia 1, vvlachia 1, ? 2.
It was first designated as «burgaria» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «velachia» first found on unsigned chart of 1492, Italy, Genoa, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Maggiolo Jacopo, 20.05.1563, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). In the form of «valachia» first found on the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519, Italy, Genoa (Genoa). For the last time in this form «tartarie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 60 charts from 299 (20,1%). The index of variation 46,7%. The index of use 20,0%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth to Danube River, accordingly on the portolan charts from «lazinestra» to «flum vecina». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, the Golden Horde (Tatars), Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Dacia, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgarian Empire, bordered from west Transylvania, geographically - Europe.
On the chart by Agnese Battista, 1541-1542 indicated names of region «transilvania», and on his own chart of 1543 in this area indicated two names of regions «moldavia» and «velachia». On the other charts Agnese Battista used in this area names of regions

«valachia» and «burgari». On the chart by Desceliers Pierre, 1546 indicated names of region «misia», most likely one of the provinces of the Roman Empire - Moesia.

Danube-Varna
Total 19 spelling variations, among them: burgaria 14, bvrgaria 6, borgaria 4, romania 3, trasilvania 3, bvrgari 2, moldavia 2, velachia 2, bngaria 1, bolgaria 1, bvldania 1, bvlgaria 1, dacia 1, dacia nvnc transilvania 1, torqvia 1, valachia 1, valaqvia 1, vncharia 1, walachia 1, ? 1.
It was first designated as «burgaria» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «burgaria» first found on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1561, Italy, Venice. In the form of «bvrgaria» first found on the chart by Freducci Angelo de Conte, 1550, Italy, Ancona. For the last time in this form «moldavia» indicated on the chart by Oliva Franciscus, 1662, France, Marseilles, (Marseilles). Total the area is indicated on 49 charts from 299 (16,4%). The index of variation 38,8%. The index of use 28,6%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Danube River to Varna, accordingly on the portolan charts from «flum vecina» to «varna, uarna». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Bulgarian Kingdom, Romania, Wallachia, near bordered from west Transylvania, geographically - Europe.
On the chart by Agnese Battista, 1543 indicated names of region «dacia nvnc transilvania» (Dacia is now Transylvania), and on his own chart ofs 1544 indicated names of region «velachia», although other charts in this area he used names of regions «burgaria», «bvrgari» and «trasilvania».

Varna-Burgas
Total 17 spelling variations, among them: burgaria 8, bulgaria 2, bvrgari 2, bvrgaria 2, grecia 2, tracia 2, velachia 2, andrinopolli 1, costantinopolly 1, gretia 1, probencia burgaria 1, romania 1, traci 1, turquie 1, turqvia 1, vncharia 1, zagora 1.
It was first designated as «tracia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «burgaria» first found on the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 03.09.1535, Genoa, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis, 1552, Italy, Venice. In the form of «bulgaria» first found on the chart by Oliva Joan, 1590, Italy, Messina. For the last time in this form «turquie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 30 charts from 299 (10,0%). The index of variation 56,7%. The index of use 26,7%.
Description.
On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Varna to Bourgas, accordingly on the portolan charts from «varna, uarna» to «porro». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, Russia, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Bulgarian Empire, bordered from west Transylvania, geographically - Europe.
On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519 indicated placename «costantinopolly» in the form of names of regions. On the chart by Francesco Ghisolfo, 1560 indicated placename «andrinopolli» (Adrianople, See The Theme of Macedonia), and on his own chart of XVI c. (kept in Italy) indicated names of region «romania».

Burgas-İstanbul

Total 16 spelling variations, among them: grecia 24, gretia 13, graecia 6, greccia 3, romania 3, macedonia 2, andrinopoli 1, andriuopolly 1, epiro 1, gecia 1, grecia turcha 1, gresia 1, grezia 1, probencia burgaria 1, romaine 1, salonic he 1, ? 2.

It was first designated as «grecia» on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca. The most stable form «grecia» first found on the chart by Dulcert Angelino, 1325-30, Majorca, the last time in this form on the test charts found on chart by Teixeira Albernaz João, 1630, Portugal. In the form of «gretia» first found on the chart by Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci, 1497, Italy, Ancona (Ancona). For the last time in this form «romanie» indicated on the chart by Jean Francois Roussin, 1674, France, Marseilles, (Toulon). Total the area is indicated on 63 charts from 299 (25,4%). The index of variation 28,3%. The index of use 38,1%.

Description.

On modern charts this section roughly covers the area from Bourgas to Istanbul, accordingly on the portolan charts from «porro» to «costantinopoli». In this period of history in this area can be considered Byzantium, Greece, Macedonia, Romania and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), geographically - Europe.

On the chart by Vesconte Maggiolo, 1519 indicated placename «andriuopolly» (city of Adrianople) in the form of names of regions. On the chart by Francesco Ghisolfo, second half XVI c. (kept in USA) indicated placename «andrinopoli» in the form of names of regions, although on his own chart XVI c. (kept in Italy) indicated names of region «grecia».

A consolidated list of names of the Seas

pontvs evsinvs (**Black Sea**), meotides palvdes (**Sea of Azov**).

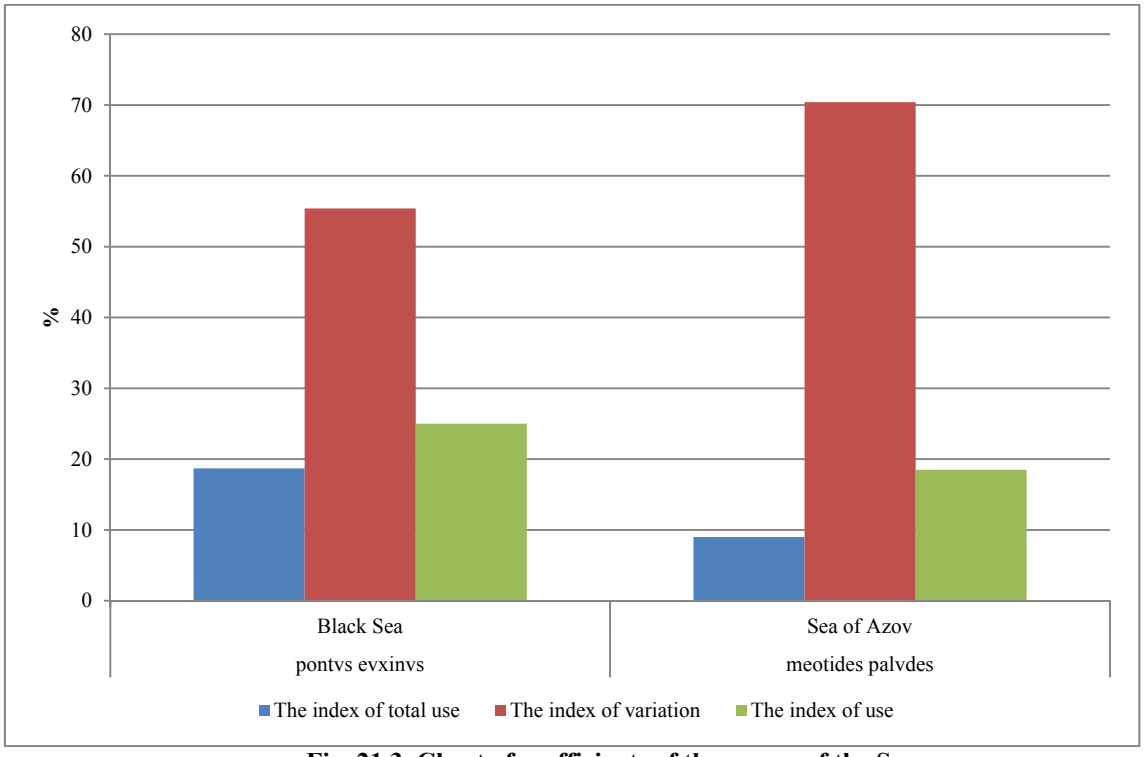

Fig. 21.3. Chart of coefficients of the names of the Seas.

A consolidated list of names of regions

pontv set bitinia (**Pontus and Bithynia**), gallatia (**Galatia**), cappadocia (**Cappadocia**), armenia minor (**Lesser Armenia**), armenia maior (**Large (Great) Armenia**), georgiania (**Georgia**), auogassia (**Abkhazia**), tartaria (**Tatars**), zichia (**Zihiya**), mengrelia (**Megrelia**), circasia (**Cherkessia**?), comania (**Cumania**), tartaria (**Tartars, Golden Horde**), podolia (**Podolia**), valachia (**Wallachia**), moldavia (**Moldavia**), burgaria (**Bulgaria**), grecia (**Greece**).

A consolidated list of names of regions

natolia (**İstanbul-Eregli**), galatia (**Eregli-Sinop**), cappadocia (**Sinop-Pazar suyu**), armenia minor (**Pazar suyu- Trabzon**), armenia maior (**Trabzon- Rioni R.**), armenia maior (**Rioni R.- Sukhumi**), tartaria (**Sukhumi- Khosta**), mengrelia (**Khosta- Azov**), tartaria (**Azov- Obytichna Beak**), tartaria (**Obytichna Beak- Karkinits'ka Gulf**), tartaria (**Karkinits'ka Gulf- Dnipro R.**), podolia (**Adzhyias'k Cape- Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth**), velachia (**Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth- Danube**), burgaria (**Danube- Varna**), burgaria (**Varna- Burgas**), grecia (**Burgas- İstanbul**).

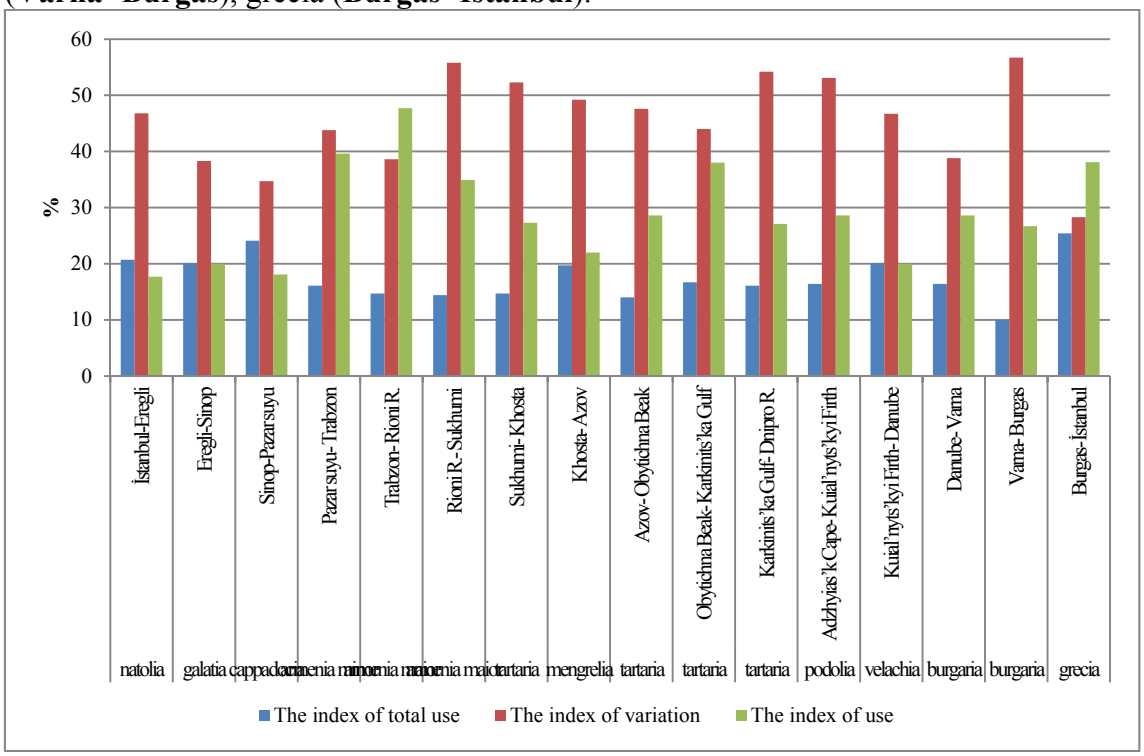

Fig. 21.4. Chart of coefficients of names of regions.

The method of analysis tables of names

After spending a simple analysis of the toponyms in the tables, can be concluded that many of the toponyms or identical or similar to one another on different charts. This is especially noticeable when comparing the charts, created by the same author. This is not surprising, because, most likely, each author used his original list of toponyms when you create all your charts, gradually, due course, contributing to this list some changes and additions, which over time gradually accumulated, on the basis of their personal experiences and those of other people, as well as receiving information from the charts of other authors and other sources, including gaining experience when creating charts in other cities, which often occurs when the cartographer moved from one city to another. For example, Grazioso Benincasa created his charts, as he wrote in the legends to its in Venice in 1466,1469-1470, 1473-1474, in Ancona in 1470 and 1480, in Rome in 1467.

By analyzing the toponyms in the tables show that when comparing charts they can be classified according to certain characteristics, namely,:

1. Identical;
2. Not to compare;
3. New;
4. Differing.

By «Identical» toponyms are the toponyms spelled identically.

«Not to compare» (in the Tables of toponyms of monograph they indicated as not readable (?) and partly read ([…])) – this the toponyms, which have not survived, but was left mark on the chart, or partially preserved. Therefore their can not be compared with the toponyms on other charts. «Not to compare» of the toponyms are excluded from the comparative analysis and exclude the relevant the toponyms on the comparison chart from the general analysis. When analyzing several charts of one author, some of them can be conditionally restored by applying the principle of analogies.

By the «New» toponyms are the toponyms, which have no analogues in the comparison chart. They complement the the information knowledge of the region in comparison with the existing toponyms on the comparison chart. «New» the toponyms allow in the future identify some regularities of in their application, for example, period of creation of charts, the influence of other schools and cartographers and some other. For example, charts by Petrus Vesconte, created in the period 1311-1313 and signed by him only as a Genoese, charts differ from of subsequent periods, which are signed as made in Venice, on addition about 20 «new» of toponyms. It allows make a cautious assumption that Vesconte after 1313 went to work in Venice, where he received, most likely from Sanudo, for whom he worked in Venice, the new information.

All other toponyms that do not fall under the above features, refer to «Differing» toponyms. These toponyms reflect the processes of change toponymic knowledge of the region, both in time and at the place of production of charts. Based on them, you can also draw some conclusions.

It should be noted that the differences are not of fundamental importance and repeated in different periods of creating charts, provide an opportunity to include some of the «Differing» of toponyms to «Similar». It can be the toponyms with the following differences: doubling and replacing some of the letters within the recording spoken language (dialect), reduction of certain words, obvious errors etc. Accounting this

category of toponyms raises the percentage of similarity charts, however, in absolute value, in practice, it is not much different from the coefficient of identity. Moreover, it should be noted that coefficient of the similarity adds subjectivity, unlike coefficient of identity. Therefore it is possible not separate the similar the toponyms.

At the analysis of of toponyms in accordance with the proposed classification comparisons of charts we have the opportunity to get quantitative characteristics of the comparison results. In this case, the key indicator for comparison charts is «coefficient of identity».

Coefficient of identityis the ratio in percent the number of identical in spelling of toponyms on the two compared charts in the same region, relative to the smallest number of the total number of toponyms for this region from the two compared charts. The smallest number of toponyms from the the two compared charts allows to ignore the toponyms usually one separate area of the region which is not specified on one of the compared charts. This is especially noticeable on the test charts, when on a chart either damaged of certain stretch of coast, or it generally not specified, for example, on the charts XVII century usually shows only the western part of the Black Sea, so compared to the total number of toponyms only this part of the region.

Based on a comparison of toponyms on the charts, studied in the book, it was possible to determine the coefficients of identity for the charts of some famous authors:

Table 1.

Charts by Petrus Vesconte

Chart, year	best identity		worst identity	
	with chart, year	%	with chart, year	%
1311	1318 (И)	69,1	1320-1321	59,5
1313	1311	67,3	1320-1321	57,7
1318 (И)	1311	69,1	1313	64,3
1318 (А)	1318 (И)	68,1	1313	63,7
1320-1321	1318 (И)	65,1	1313	57,7
Average		***67,7***		***60,6***

Table 2.

Charts by Dulcert Angelino

Chart, year	best identity		worst identity	
	with chart, year	%	with chart, year	%
1325/30	1339	83,5	1327-30	79,8
1327-30	1339	80,1	1325/30	79,8
1339	1325/30	83,5	1327-30	80,1
Average		***82,4***		***79,9***

Table 3.

Charts by Petrus Roselli

Chart, year	best identity		worst identity	
	with chart, year	%	with chart, year	%
1449	1465, 1468	76.7	1464	76.0
1462	1465	80.7	1449	76.2
1464	1465	81.8	1449	76.0
1465	1466	84.1	1449	76.7
1466	1468	85.6	1449	74.4
1468	1466	85.6	1449	76.7
Average		***82,4***		***76,0***

Table 4.

Charts by Grazioso Benincasa

No	Chart, year	best identity		worst identity	
		with chart, year	%	with chart, year	%
1	1466	1467	87,7	1473	72,1
2	1467 (№2)	1469	90,4	1480	74,6
3	1467 (№3)	1467 (№2)	89.1	1473	74.5
4	1469	1467 (№2)	90,4	1480	73.7
5	1470	1467 (№3)	84.6	1480	75,1
6	1473	1474 (№7)	84,8	1480	70,1
7	1474 (№7)	1474 (№8)	85,4	1480	74,2
8	1474 (№8)	1474 (№7)	85,4	1480	73,7
9	1480	1470	75,1	1473	70,1
Average			***85,9***		***73,1***

Evident from the tables that, as a rule, charts, created a close time, coefficient of identity are higher than the more remote by time charts. This suggests a gradual, evolutionary development of a list of toponyms for each cartographer individually. And this index allows to determine the period of time of creating an undated chart. For example, you can pay attention to the charts by Dulcert Angelino (Table 2). Coefficient of identity indicates that chart, which was attributed to 1325-30 created closer in time to the chart 1339 (has a legend) than the chart, which is attributed to the period 1327-30 This can be seen as a preliminary finding. Analysis of other characteristics can confirm or deny this. But, in this case, the were obtained of prerequisites for further analysis.

More detailed and interesting results can be obtained by analyzing charts compared to other characteristics of classification of toponyms. «Not to compare» - conditionally restoring not readable the toponyms with the possibility of further classification and inclusion in the General analysis. Defining the «New» of toponyms for each charts individually, and researching the ways of their appearance in these charts. And also researching the «Differing» of toponyms, comparing them with other charts and identify the source of their falling in this form on the investigated chart.

Based on the data obtained of the comparative analysis of charts of famous authors and famous creation dates, The same technique allows comparison of anonymous and undated charts to determine the possible author or place of creation and the possible date of manufacture charts. For example, Table 5 shows the results of a comparative analysis of the charts by Agnese Battista, which they signed or attributed to this author, by the toponyms of Black Sea region based on the coefficient of identity.

Table 5.

Comparative analysis of the charts by Agnese Battista, period of 1535-1560

No (See Appendix 1)	year of creation	prognosis	corresponds to the prognosis	The presence of a legend on the chart
104	1535	1536	+	dated
105	1536	1535	+	dated
106	1536 (1539-1540)	1536	+	dated
109	1540	1543	+	dated
110	1541-1542	1544	+	dated
111	1540-1560	1545	+	dated
113	25.07.1543	1544	+	legend
114	1544	1544	+	dated
115	1544	1544	+	dated

No (See Appendix 1)	year of creation	prognosis	corresponds to the prognosis	The presence of a legend on the chart
116	01.07.1544	1545	+	legend
117	08.05.1545	1545	+	legend
118	1545	1545	+	dated
123	1550	1550	+	dated
124	1550	1545-1550	+	dated
129	08.07.1553	1554-1559	-	legend
130	1554	1553-1559	+	legend
131	15.07.1554	1553-1559	+	legend
132	1554-1556	1559	-?	dated
142	08.08.1559	1553-1554	-	legend
204	middle XVI	1544	+?	dated
205	middle XVI	1544	+?	dated

Such a comparative analysis of toponyms for the charts of the Black Sea from an anonymous atlas «Tammar Luxoro» (№17, Appendix 1) allows to conclude that this chart was made Francesco de Cesanis, about 1421 (№25, Appendix 1)

Table 6.

Comparison charts of the Black Sea from the atlas and the same region on the chart by Francesco de Cesanis, 1421

Chart	Total of toponyms, chart, The Black Sea region, pieces	Identical, pieces	coefficient of identity, %	Not to compare, pieces	different, pieces	new, pieces		Total of toponyms on the chart from the atlas, pieces
						atlas	chart 1421	
1421	157	132	84,1	6	29	21	5	173

A similar analysis can be made for chart of the «Adriatica Septentrional» from the same atlas comparing with the corresponding region in the chart by Francesco de Cesanisa, about 1421 Respective lists of toponyms for this region given in the book by Pujades. [17, p.353-369]

Table 7.

Comparison of chart of the Adriatica Septentrional from atlas and the same region on the chart by Francesco de Cesanis ,1421

Chart	Total of toponyms, Adriatic region	Identical, pieces	coefficient of identity, %	Total of toponyms on the chart from the atlas, pieces
1421	83	64	77,1	86

The results of this analysis shows that coefficient of identity for the region of the Black Sea is 84.1%, and to the Adriatic – 77,1%. These values are within of identity of the charts previously defined charts of famous authors (tables 1-4). On this basis, we can assume that the anonymous, so-called Atlas of «Tammar Luxoro», which today is attributed to the beginning XIV c. (c. 1350), Italy, Genoa, should be attributed to the author Francesco de Cesaris with the date 1420-1439. The second dateon the basis that he had died after 1439. Comprehensive analysis of this atlas by other characteristics, such as handwriting, historical features, characteristics of the coastline, can give a more complete confirmation of this assumption.

The presented method of analysis of toponyms based on the proposed classification makes it possible to determine the preliminary results when analyzing anonymous and undated charts in their dating and place of creation. The method can be

used for any particular region, including the whole chart for any period of time. The process of determining of the coefficient of identity can be easily automated and presented in graphs.

For example, comparison charts by Dulcert Angelino with all of 299 charts.

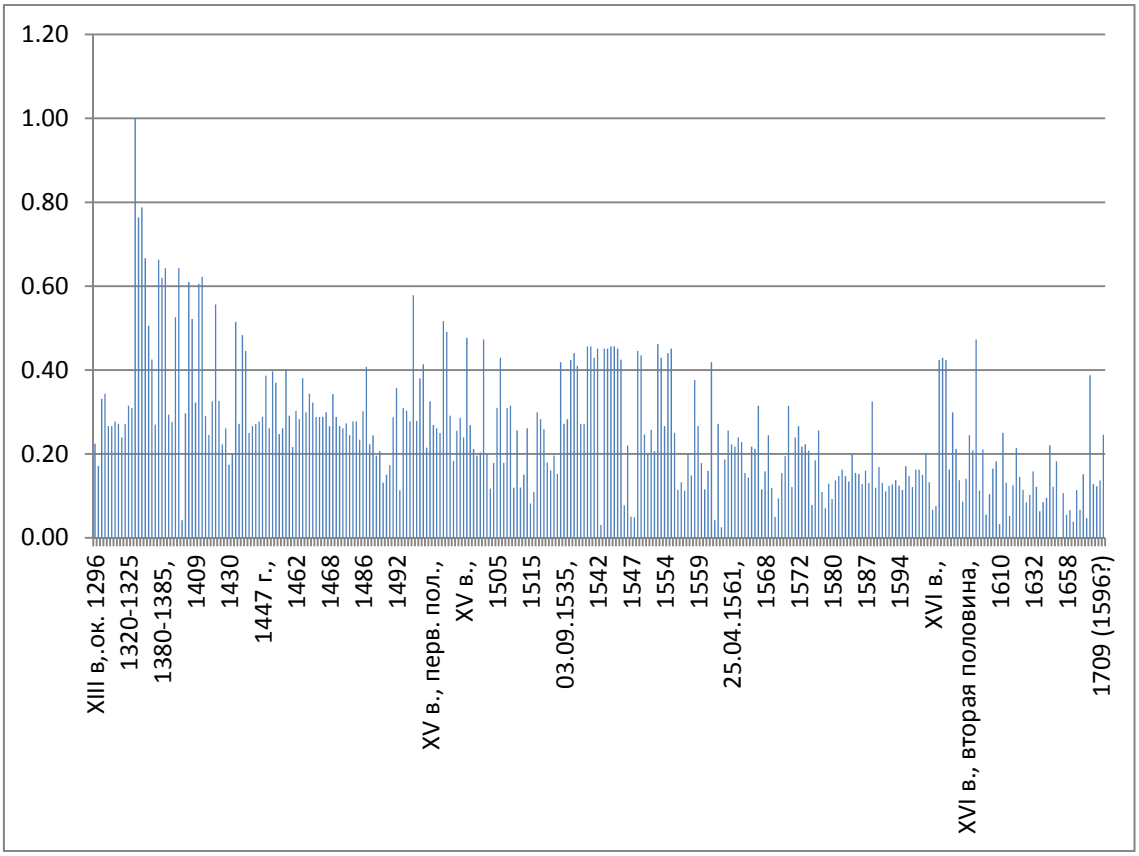

Fig.1. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms chart by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30 with all of the studied charts up to 1680

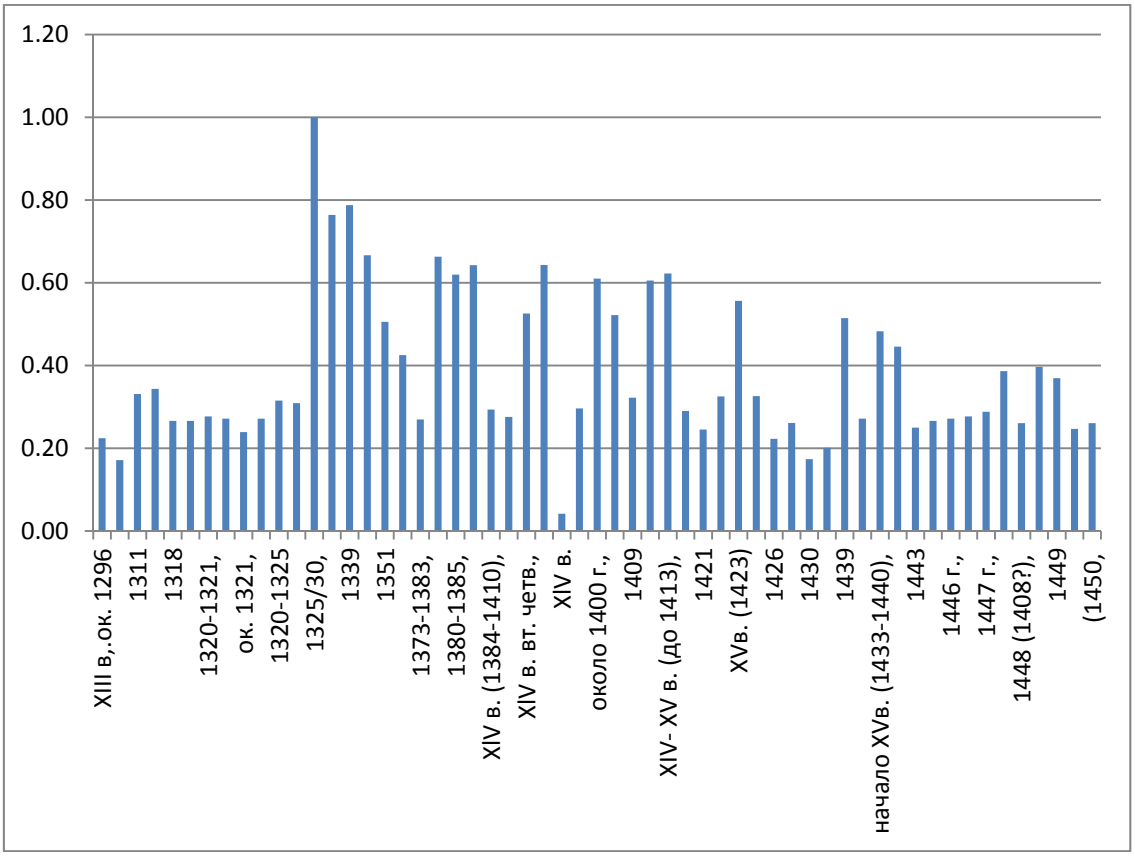

Fig.2. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms chart by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30 with all of the studied charts up to 1450

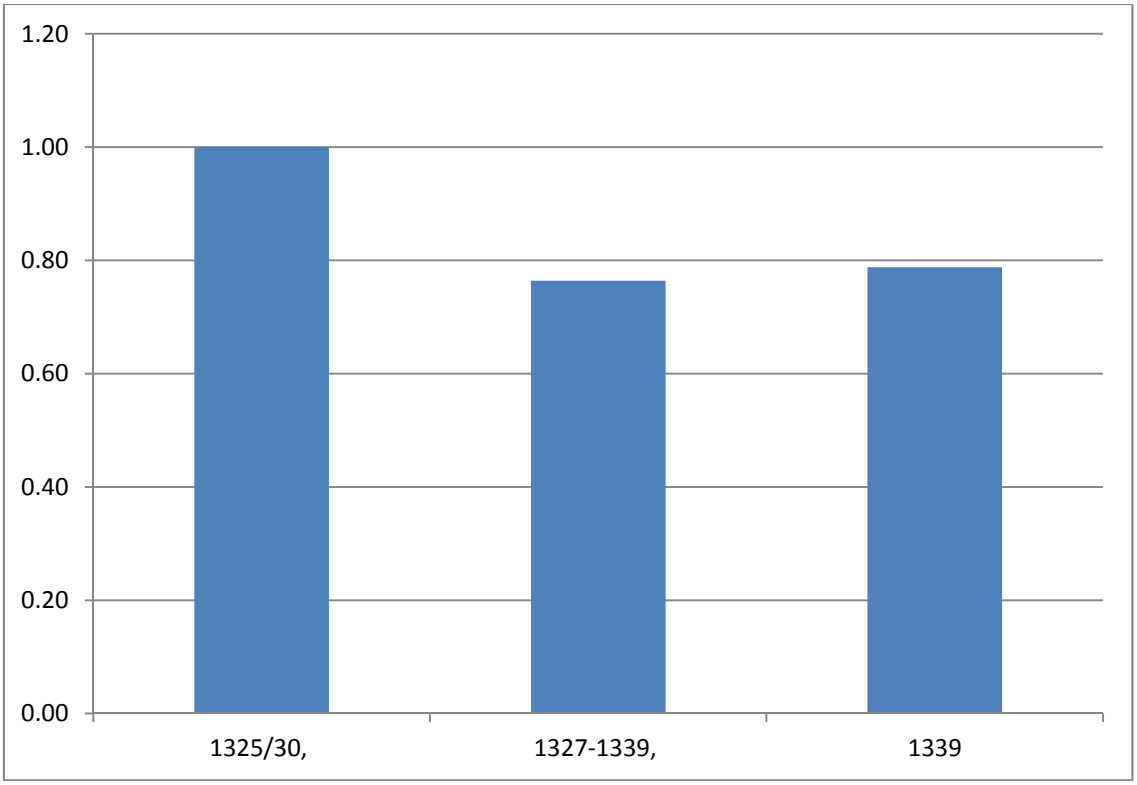

Fig.3. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms chart by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30 with of the studied charts by Dulcert Angelino 1325/30, 1327-1339, 1339

From Diagrams can be seen (Fig.1-3), that the coefficient of identity for the chart by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30 is 1.0 when compared with the same chart and 2 charts show a coefficient of about 0.8. The horizontal axis indicates date of charts in accordance with Appendix 1. From Table 2 that the these coefficients are, respectively, to chart 1339 - 0,835 and to chart 1327 -1339 – 0,798. All other points (Fig.1, 2) are distributed descendingly from the made of this chart - identity of toponyms is decreases.

Similarly, you can to identify and unsigned and undated charts. For example, chart №26 (Mediterranean and Black Sea, XlV, second quater. Kept: Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 1912 (=10057).

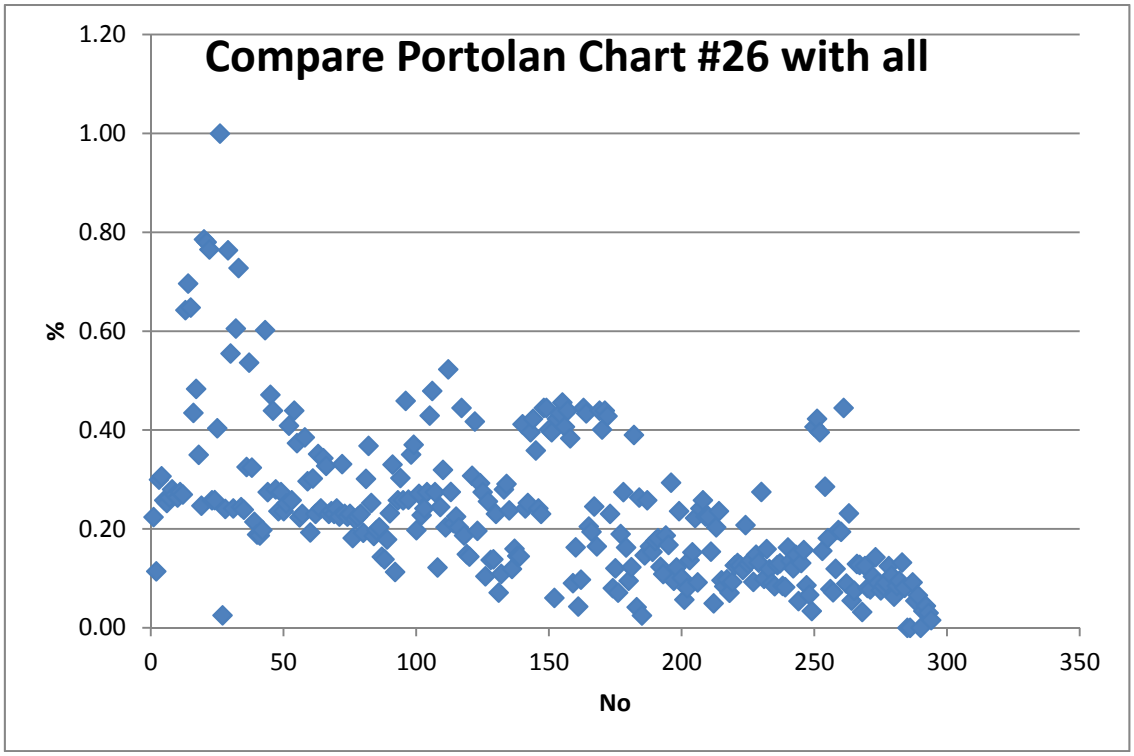

Fig. 4. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms of chart №26 (Appendix 1) with all of the studied charts up to No299

From Diagrams can be seen, that closest to of identity of toponyms for this chart are the charts №20=0,79; №22=0,77; №29=0,76; №33=0,73.

Or for example chart №259 (See Fig.5). The closest points of identity – charts by Maggiolo Jacopo 1561-1563 №188-191 (0,63-0,68).

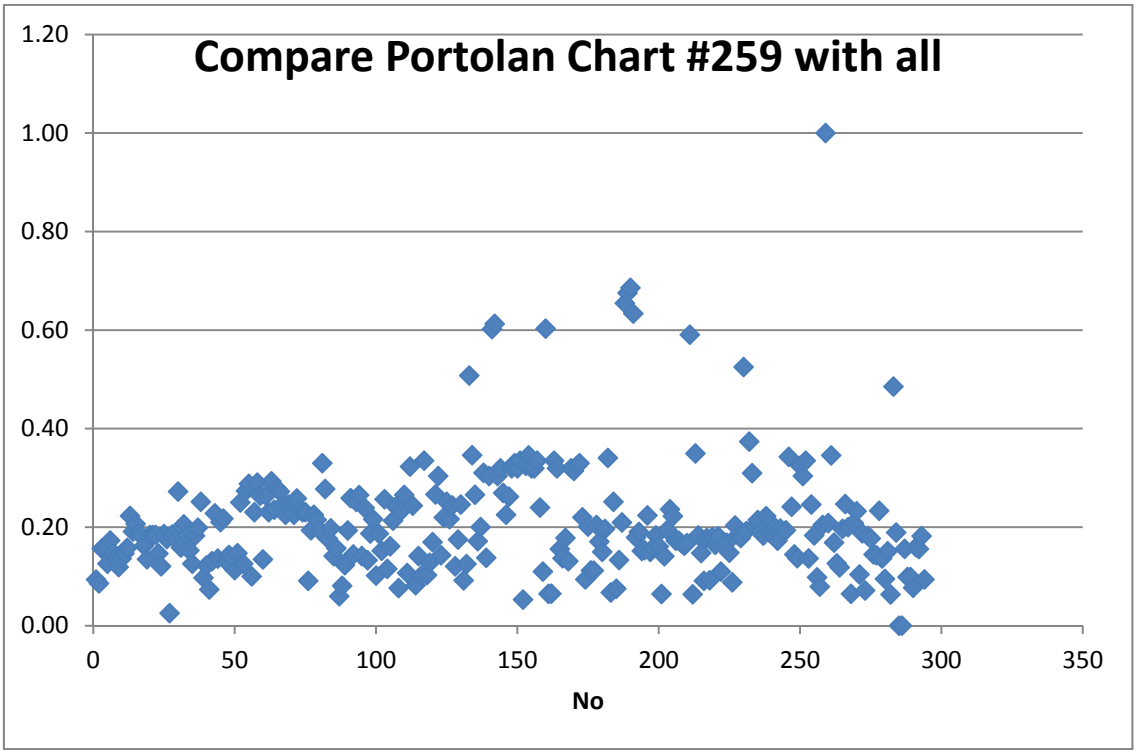

Fig. 5. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms of chart №259 (Appendix 1)) with all of the studied charts up to No299

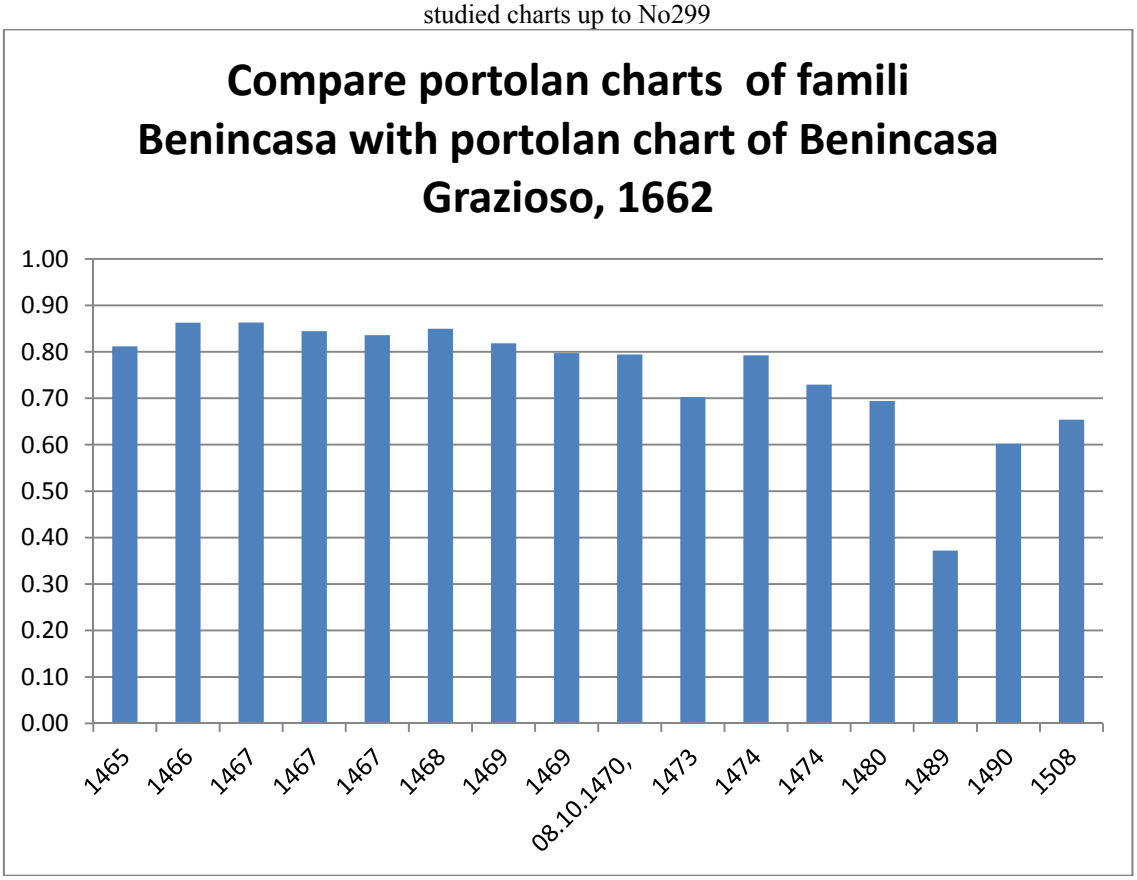

Fig. 6. Diagram of compared for identity of toponyms of chart №62 (Appendix 1), Grazioso Benincasa, 1663, with all of the studied charts by family of Benincasa

Or, for example, comparison of toponyms on the identity is under study region of the portolan chart by Grazioso Benincasa, 1663, with all of the studied charts by family of Benincasa, including by Andrea (1490, 1508). From Diagrams can be seen (Fig.6), that with distance from 1463 the identity of toponyms is gradually decreases. From the list of of identity drops out a copy of portolan chart from «Cornaro Atlas», 1489 (№84 Appendix 1), due to the fact that the copyist, most likely made a lot of mistakes when copying of toponyms. The same problem and with decoded the toponyms of scientists of the XIX century, who were unaware about the trends of spelling of toponyms, and therefore, also made a lot of mistakes (for example, collected from various sources the toponyms in the book of Fomenko [118-119, Appendix]), to which still refer to scientists without rechecking the original sources, which are now more readily available in storage areas than in the past centuries.

But this is a separate study.

Conclusion

The book is the work done by decoding and localization of toponyms on the portolan charts. In this work were investigated the toponyms from 299 portolan charts of more than 700 well-known, which included the regions of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. As a result of work done, can be create a consolidated list of the most frequently used of toponyms in this region:

Consolidated List of toponyms

Table 1

No	Toponim (most stable form)	Modern Localization	Timeframe for use of the toponim				Index of, %		
			Most stable form		Any forms		applications	variation	use
			first	last	first	last			
1.	scutari	Üsküdar	1321	1679	1311	1680	82,0	18,4	46,7
2.	giro	Anadolu burun	1296	1644	1296	1674	81,0	9,5	58,5
3.	riua	Iriva	1311	1583	1311	1590	53,5	8,1	85,6
4.	silli	Şile	1296	1679	1296	1680	68,0	21,7	44,3
5.	depotimo	Yesilçay	1325-30	1679	1296	1680	88,0	20,2	29,7
6.	*carpi*	Kerpe	1296	1679	1296	1679	92,0	7,6	82,2
7.	la fenoxia	Kefken adalar	1296	1571	1296	1679	74,2	23,0	27,0
8.	aqua	Harmankaya Br.	1373-1383	1679	1373-1383	1679	61,9	10,8	67,0
9.	zagari	Sakarya	1296	1679	1296	1680	91,3	19,4	44,3
10.	p. nazia	Buyukmelen D.	1511	1680	1430	1680	23,4	30,0	31,4
11.	lirio	Akçakoca	1311	1652	1311	1679	87,6	10,3	61,1
12.	nipo	Alapli	1325-30	1679	1296	1679	88,6	9,4	54,3
13.	*pen de rachia*	Eregli	1351	1640	1296	1679	74,9	34,4	30,4
14.	aguia	Iliksu D.	1321	1574	1321	1659	43,1	22,5	49,6
15.	moline	Okusme Br	1318	1644	1318	1679	73,2	17,4	26,5
16.	c. piselo	Zonguldak Krf	1502	1600	1311	1679	91,3	29,7	15,0
17.	thio	Hisarönü	1325-30	1598	1296	1669	90,0	7,1	53,2
18.	parteni	Bartin	1311	1640	1296	1679	92,0	18,5	42,5
19.	laguia	Kadirga Burun	1373-1383	1489	1373-1383	1489	7,7	17,4	78,3
20.	*samastro*	Amasra	1296	1630	1296	1680	92,6	12,6	37,2
21.	buscani	Çakraz Coyu	1502-1506	1674	1449	1679	59,9	22,3	24,6
22.	tripoli	Tekkeonu Koyu	1311	1669	1296	1679	81,9	22,4	19,6
23.	comano	Kuruçasile	1327-1339	1679	1296	1680	87,6	11,5	43,5
24.	*castelle*	Cide	1325-30	1574	1296	1680	93,3	17,6	21,1
25.	girapetrino	Denizkonak	1351	1644	1311	1679	71,6	19,6	49,5
26.	carami	Kerempe burnu	1311	1679	1296	1680	79,9	14,6	54,0
27.	ginopoli	Inebolu (Niopoli)	1367	1679	1311	1679	84,9	13,4	49,2
28.	quinoli	Abana	1325-30	1644	1296	1680	80,6	16,1	49,7
29.	stefanio	Usta (Stefanos) burnu	1321	1600	1296	1679	89,3	16,5	41,9
30.	lefti	Ayançik	1474	1618	1296	1679	81,2	22,0	24,1
31.	erminio	Hamsi koyu	1311	1600	1311	1680	91,8	19,3	40,9
32.	*sinopi*	Sinop	1296	1680	1296	1680	93,6	8,9	86,4
33.	carosa	Gerze (Carusa)	1313	1674	1296	1680	89,6	13,1	38,4
34.	calipo	Çalbogaz	1325-30	1679	1296	1680	90,6	14,8	23,6
35.	panigerio	Çayagzi Br.	1325-30	1679	1296	1680	90,0	21,6	43,9
36.	lalli	Bafra burun	1296	1679	1296	1680	88,0	9,9	50,6
37.	langusi	Inçir burnu	1508	1679	1311	1679	81,3	24,3	14,9
38.	platagona	Balliça	1327-39	1679	1325-30	1680	74,2	18,0	43,2
39.	scã anna	Kalion Burun	1321	1327	1318	1590	7,0	52,4	23,8
40.	*simiso*	Samsun	1327-1339	1674	1296	1680	91,3	14,7	41,0
41.	lirio	Mert Irmagi	1318	1679	1296	1679	76,6	18,8	54,1
42.	liminia	Yeşilirmak nehri	1325-30	1679	1296	1679	84,6	15,4	33,2
43.	lamiro	Terme	1325-30	1679	1296	1679	84,6	10,7	52,2
44.	crios	Akçay D.	1443	1489	1436	1489	2,3	28,6	85,7
45.	homo	Ünye	1449	1679	1296	1679	84,4	12,1	42,0

No	Toponim (most stable form)	Modern Localization	Timeframe for use of the toponim				Index of, %		
			Most stable form		Any forms		applications	variation	use
			first	last	first	last			
46.	*fadida*	Fatsa	1511	1674	1296	1679	83,9	22,7	19,9
47.	pormon	Bolaman	1318	1679	1311	1679	85,3	16,1	27,1
48.	diassoni	river Iliça	1443	1574	1436	1583	2,5	50,0	50,0
49.	*lauona*	Çam Br.	1313	1679	1296	1679	87,0	11,2	45,0
50.	s. tomao	Ordu	1447	1596	1318	1673	58,5	21,1	26,3
51.	schiffi	Yassitaş Br.	1311	1555	1296	1620	70,6	21,3	14,2
52.	bazar	Pazar suyu	1311	1679	1311	1679	81,3	11,1	44,4
53.	omidie	Bulançak	1325-30	1574	1311	1669	74,2	18,0	43,7
54.	san uaxili	Giresun	1318	1559	1311	1680	79,3	29,5	13,9
55.	*chirizonda*	Giresun Adası	1325-30	1587	1296	1669	82,3	28,0	17,5
56.	giraprimo	Keşap	1426	1652	1311	1661	73,5	16,8	43,2
57.	zefano	Espiye	1325-30	1602	1296	1615	69,9	16,7	44,0
58.	tripoli	Tirebolu	1296	1633	1296	1633	73,9	10,0	67,0
59.	lartos	Görele	1449	1652	1296	1652	78,3	13,2	47,4
60.	s. uigeni	Eynesil	1447	1652	1296	1680	63,9	28,3	31,4
61.	uiopoli	Vakfikebir	1311	1596	1296	1600	61,9	11,9	41,6
62.	giro	Fener Burnu	1311	1652	1296	1652	77,6	5,6	89,2
63.	sgordilli	Akçakale B.	1318	1321	1318	1558	3,3	40,0	60,0
64.	platena	Akçaabat	1296	1587	1296	1652	75,3	11,4	73,3
65.	*trapisonda*	Trabzon	1403	1633	1296	1680	81,9	20,0	13,9
66.	flonda	Arakli	1463	1615	1351	1615	59,9	17,3	48,0
67.	surmena	Sürmene	1296	1609	1296	1640	74,9	14,7	34,4
68.	stillo	Of	1325-30	1596	1325-30	1630	70,9	12,3	45,8
69.	c. de croxe	Fiçi	1447	1572	1311	1632	54,8	33,5	32,3
70.	risso	Rize	1311	1632	1296	1632	72,9	9,6	50,5
71.	laxia	Çayeli	1318	1558	1318	1583	10,0	23,3	76,7
72.	sentina	Pazar	1313	1596	1313	1633	72,6	12,0	71,4
73.	quisa	Fındıklı	1367	1602	1313	1633	71,6	12,6	30,8
74.	arcani	Archavi	1465	1633	1296	1633	65,2	16,4	36,4
75.	gonea	Gonio	1325-30	1583	1325-30	1633	53,2	11,3	76,1
76.	*louati*	Batumi	1325-30	1596	1296	1600	61,5	23,9	48,9
77.	s. zorzi	Kobuleti	1505	1574	1311	1633	62,5	32,1	16,6
78.	paliostoma	Paleostomi Lake	1375	1574	1375	1596	45,8	37,2	29,2
79.	carcasia	Poti	1403	XV c.	1327-1339	1562	8,7	50,0	30,8
80.	*fasso*	Rioni R.	1325-30	1596	1296	1633	60,9	20,9	29,7
81.	ya. de colchi	Kumeni	1473	1555	1380-1385	1574	3,3	70,0	40,0
82.	lipotimo	Khobi R.	1325-30	1596	1311	1596	56,9	16,5	44,7
83.	negapotimo	Inguri R.	1325-30	1583	1325-30	1633	55,9	19,2	35,3
84.	corebendia	Gudava R	1325-30	1563	1311	1633	63,9	28,3	27,2
85.	tamasa	Galidzga R.	1325-30	1571	1311	1632	70,2	21,0	29,5
86.	goto	Kodori R.	1325-30	1592	1311	1632	70,9	9,9	56,6
87.	cicaba	Kodori Cape	1325-30	1632	1325-30	1632	65,9	21,8	22,8
88.	p. marfitan	Kelasuri R. (*port Marfitam*)	1569	1596	1489	1633	11,7	45,7	17,1
89.	p. mengrelo	Kelasuri R. (*port Mengrels*)	1480	1630	1325-30	1639	47,5	38,0	23,2
90.	*sauastopoli*	Sukhumi	1313	1640	1296	1640	79,3	17,3	47,7
91.	f. nicola	Novyi Afon	1505	1632	1311	1633	73,8	46,0	17,0
92.	c. buxo	Souk-Su Cape	1426	1595	1311	1632	71,9	28,4	14,4
93.	*pezonda*	Pitsunda	1311	1632	1296	1632	73,9	16,3	50,7
94.	giro	Bzyb	1296	1600	1296	1640	76,9	12,2	30,4
95.	s. sofia	Alakhadzy	1439	1632	1327-1339	1633	58,9	23,9	40,9
96.	cacari	Gagra	1311	1596	1311	1632	74,9	15,2	50,4
97.	*auogassia*	Tsandripsh	1321	1555	1311	1583	18,7	17,9	35,7
98.	laiazo	Adler	1318	1560	1318	1632	75,9	23,3	19,4
99.	costo	Khosta	1325-30	1600	1325-30	1640	76,3	12,8	58,1
100.	c. de cuba	Sochi	1486	1640	1311	1640	80,6	20,3	21,2
101.	sanna	River Shakhe	1403	1632	1311	1633	56,5	15,4	45,0
102.	çichia	*Zihiya*	1463	1565	1325-30	1586	22,1	30,3	28,8
103.	alba zechia	*Lazarevskoye*	1325-30	1561	1311	1640	79,6	29,4	17,2
104.	p. de susaco	Tuapse	1439	1589	1311	1652	80,3	38,8	20,0
105.	f. londia	Vulan River	1519	1584	1320-1325	1652	61,2	34,4	15,8

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			Most stable form		Any forms		applications	variation	use
			first	last	first	last			
106.	maura zichia	Pshada River	1325-30	1554	1311	1652	82,3	38,2	10,2
107.	coreto	Idokopas Cape	1403	1633	1403	1652	57,5	30,2	27,3
108.	*mauro laco*	Gelendzhik Bay	1318	1574	1296	1662	83,9	29,5	20,3
109.	calolimeno	Tsemes Bay	1511	1598	1351	1662	60,2	35,0	9,4
110.	trinisie	Utrish Cape	1313	1559	1296	1662	78,6	30,2	17,9
111.	mapa	Anapa	1311	1632	1311	1652	61,5	13,6	69,6
112.	*matrega*	Taman	1320-1321	1562	1296	1662	76,3	21,5	34,6
113.	c. de croxe	Taman Bay	1447	1574	1296	1652	71,6	28,0	30,8
114.	camisto	Kuban River	1511	1589	1403	1662	28,8	20,9	25,6
115.	*copa*	Temryuk	1311	1633	1296	1662	73,2	15,5	38,4
116.	locici	Protoka River	1327-1339	1587	1311	1590	59,5	19,1	32,0
117.	cicopa	Slavyansk-na-Kubani	1311	1558	1311	1640	59,9	23,5	25,1
118.	s. zorzi	Achúyevo	1486	1586	1296	1652	76,3	25,0	13,6
119.	*pexo*	Primorsko-Akhtarsk	1318	1662	1296	1662	76,9	13,9	52,2
120.	tar paruo	Beysugsky liman	1403	1632	1403	1632	55,5	16,3	56,0
121.	tar magno	Dolzhanskaya	1403	1632	1296	1662	79,9	20,1	44,4
122.	bacinachi	Yeysky liman	1311	1561	1311	1652	61,9	29,2	28,1
123.	iacaria	Chumbur-Kosa	1375	1550	1311	1652	80,6	16,2	16,2
124.	casar de lirosi	Pavlo-Ochakovo	1403	1595	1373-1383	1652	63,2	38,1	12,7
125.	f. tanais	River Don	1559		1325-30	1585	9,4	75,0	10,7
126.	*latana*	Azov	1403	1662	1296	1662	78,3	10,3	38,9
127.	magromissi	Rostov-on-Don	1455	1560	1325-30	1652	59,2	32,8	11,9
128.	p. pisan	Bessergienovka	1443	1602	1313	1662	80,6	32,4	14,9
129.	*cabardi*	Taganrog	1296	1599	1296	1662	80,6	11,6	49,4
130.	bogoman	Beglyts'ka Beak	1519	1603	1403	1633	19,7	37,3	37,3
131.	f. rosso	Mius'kyi Firth	1505	1574	1296	1600	73,9	33,5	16,7
132.	papacomo	Kryva Beak	1325-30	1586	1311	1652	76,9	19,6	47,0
133.	locachi	Shyrokine	1311	1561	1311	1640	73,6	26,8	28,6
134.	palastra	Bilosarais'ka Beak	1296	1652	1296	1652	83,3	11,6	67,1
135.	polonixi	Berdias'ka Beak	1311	1574	1311	1662	82,9	22,2	18,5
136.	porteti	Berdians'ka Gulf	1325-30	1632	1311	1662	84,3	18,7	48,8
137.	lena de cospori	Obytichna Beak	1325-30	1559	1311	1659	83,9	32,3	23,9
138.	s. jordi	Domuzla R.	1447	1590	1296	1662	85,6	27,3	12,9
139.	*comania*	Kyrylivka	1318	1662	1311	1662	84,6	10,7	47,0
140.	saline	Heniches'k	1325-30	1600	1318	1662	84,6	11,5	38,3
141.	sescam	Armians'k	1325-30	1565	1318	1662	85,6	38,3	11,7
142.	saline	Kalanchak	1455	1587	1403	1659	56,2	10,1	42,9
143.	g. de nigropoli	Karkinits'ka Gulf	1409	1652	1311	1662	87,3	34,1	33,3
144.	jsola rossa	Dzharylhach Island	1463	1596	1311	1662	86,6	42,5	6,2
145.	*pidea*	Zaliznyi Port	1311	1659	1311	1659	80,3	7,1	79,6
146.	megarico	Kinburns'ka Beak	1403	1630	1403	1662	64,9	20,6	24,2
147.	f. lusen / boristene f.	Dnipro R.	1540	1559	1313	1659	37,1	68,5	9,0
148.	zacori	Tendrivs'ka Kosa Island	1325-30	1572	1311	1659	37,8	18,6	40,7
149.	crexe	Tsiurupynsk	1474	1586	1296	1638	70,2	22,4	24,8
150.	p. de louo	Parutine	1375	1652	1311	1659	70,2	25,2	14,3
151.	grote de tono	Berezans'kyi Firth	1440	1554	1318	1674	45,2	35,6	20,7
152.	barbarexe	Adzhyias'k Cape	1311	1555	1296	1674	88,0	22,1	28,5
153.	flor de lix	Velykyi Adzhalyis'kyi Firth	1325-30	1585	1311	1674	85,6	32,8	27,0
154.	lasinestra	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	1447	1662	1311	1662	86,6	19,3	22,0
155.	illa nogai	Roxolany	1590	1646	1430	1674	21,7	63,1	18,5
156.	flume turlo	Dnister R	1535	1554	1375	1674	41,1	47,2	12,2
157.	*moncastro*	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi	1440	1598	1311	1680	87,0	21,5	24,2

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158.	falconara	Alibei Lake	1489	1662	1311	1680	87,3	19.2	18,8
159.	saline	Shahany	1313	1630	1313	1674	70,9	8,0	39,2
160.	*licostoma*	Kiliya	1325-30	1572	1313	1640	42,1	28,8	30,4
161.	fidonixi	Zmiinyi Island	1320-1321	1563	1296	1662	57,2	18,1	32,7
162.	*licostoma*	Vilkove	1296	1674	1296	1674	63,9	24,1	24,6
163.	solina	Bratul Chilia	1313	1639	1296	1674	86,0	12,1	42,0
164.	s. giorgi	Bratul Sulina	1550	1673	1296	1673	88,3	27,7	10,2
165.	laspera	Sfintul-Gheorghe	1325-30	1644	1296	1674	89,0	18,8	41,0
166.	stranico	Istria	1373-1383	1572	1313	1674	89,3	23,6	12,7
167.	lodonauici	Tulcea	1318	1327	1318	1583	4,0	50,0	58,3
168.	brilago	Enisala	1489	1574	1318	1574	16,1	18,8	39,6
169.	*vecina*	Isaccea	1325-30	1468	1318	1558	20,1	38,3	35,0
170.	danubio. f.	Danube	1492	1589	1318	1630	14,1	73,8	9,5
171.	proslauiza	Kituk Island	1448	1572	1318	1679	34,8	22,1	36,5
172.	grosea	Sinoe Lake	1311	1640	1296	1679	84,6	20,9	18,6
173.	*zanauarda*	Midia Cape	1311	1640	1311	1680	70,9	22,2	33,0
174.	costanza	Constanța	1296	1680	1296	1680	83,9	17,5	35,9
175.	pangalla	Mangalia	1327-1339	1559	1296	1679	88,3	19,3	25,4
176.	loxiluxico	Šabla Cape	1439	1586	1313	1680	90,0	47,2	10,0
177.	*caliacra*	Kaliakra Cape	1296	1586	1296	1680	89,0	25,6	12,8
178.	gauarna	Kavarna	1325-30	1679	1325-30	1679	79,6	11,3	77,3
179.	carbona	Balčik	1296	1673	1296	1674	72,9	9,6	82,6
180.	castrici	Kranevo	1311	1652	1311	1679	91,0	19,1	21,3
181.	*varna*	Varna	1296	1640	1296	1679	94,0	10,3	35,2
182.	rosico	Asparuhovo	1449	1587	1320-1321	1679	44,5	22,6	21,8
183.	gallato	Galata Nos	1320-1321	1559	1296	1652	65,6	14,3	29,6
184.	mauro	Cherni Nos	1318	1679	1318	1679	67,9	5,4	92,1
185.	lauiza	Obzor	1318	1644	1311	1679	81,6	26,2	18,4
186.	c. de lemano	Emona	1439	1662	1296	1669	90,3	23,0	37,8
187.	*mesenber*	Nesebăr	1313	1600	1296	1680	86,6	32,0	14,3
188.	lassillo	Pomorie	1385	1550	1296	1586	50,5	23,2	17,2
189.	poro	Burgas	1318	1679	1318	1680	36,8	10,0	50,9
190.	scafidia	Dimčevo	1325-30	1679	1311	1680	69,2	19,3	30,9
191.	*sisopoli*	Sozopol	1325-30	1680	1296	1680	86,3	24,8	48,4
192.	asine	Maslen Nos	1409	1652	1318	1679	77,9	18,5	28,8
193.	uerdizo	Urdoviza Nos	1339	1584	1311	1679	80,9	27,3	17,4
194.	gatopoli	Ahtopol	1296	1644	1296	1661	88,6	16,6	39,6
195.	*stagnara*	Igneada	1325-30	1600	1311	1680	88,3	29,5	27,3
196.	polici	Sandal Br.	1403	1571	1403	1598	38,1	15,8	40,4
197.	omidie	Kiyikoy	1375	1563	1311	1574	41,1	11,4	48,0
198.	malatra	Malatra burnu	1296	1632	1296	1680	73,9	18,1	52,5
199.	filca	Rumeli Karaburun Br.	1311	1644	1296	1680	71,2	13,6	42,7
200.	fanar	Rumeli Br.	1311	1574	1296	1659	47,5	20,4	43,7
201.	*pera*	Beyoğlu	1311	1673	1296	1673	78,6	8,1	80,9
202.	*costantinopoli*	İstanbul	1313	1680	1296	1680	95,3	24,2	50,9
				Crimea					
203.	*gazaria*	Crimea	1325-30	1572	1325-30	1659	38,5	30,4	40,9
204.	forgati	East part of Crimea	1489		1436	1583	3,0	77,7	22,2
205.	seche	Dzankoi	1436	XV	1436	XV	2,3	27,9	42,1
206.	carcauogni	Arabats'ka Gulf	1325-30	1574	1311	1659	55,9	24,0	43,1
207.	zucalai	Kazantyp Cape	1385	1554	1325-30	1618	18,1	20,3	40,7
208.	pondico	Karantynnyi Cape	1327-39	1659	1296	1659	75,9	11,0	78,9
209.	*uospro*	Kerch	1296	1652	1296	1659	79,3	13,5	36,3
210.	aspromiti	Ak-Burun Cape	1318	1574	1313	1659	60,9	19,2	48,9
211.	caualari	Takyl Cape	1325-30	1563	1311	1652	74,9	21,1	32,3
212.	çiprico	Opuk Cape	1296	1569	1296	1632	57,2	19,3	51,5
213.	conestaxe	Karangat Cape	1325-30	1561	1311	1587	44,1	26,5	49,2
214.	zauida	Chauda Cape	1311	1586	1296	1632	64,2	18,8	51,2
215.	*caffa*	Feodosiya	1311	1652	1296	1659	86,3	5,4	53,1

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216.	palormo	Kyik-Atlama Cape	1447	1652	1296	1652	54,5	25,2	30,7
217.	calitra	Koktebel	1311	1574	1296	1652	71,9	19,5	35,8
218.	meganome	Meganom Cape	1311	1563	1296	1652	77,6	25,0	27,6
219.	*soldaia*	Sudak	1311	1652	1296	1659	82,9	14,9	39,9
220.	scuti	Privitne	1325-30	1563	1313	1632	40,5	20,7	48,8
221.	lusta	Alushta	1311	1598	1311	1659	61,9	13,0	46,5
222.	*pangropoli*	Partenit	1367	1590	1296	1632	64,9	21,6	30,4
223.	gorçoui	Hurzuf	1512	1574	1430	1587	14,7	34,1	31,8
224.	s. todaro	Ai-Todor Cape	1440	1632	1296	1659	63,2	21,7	29,6
225.	cacoiani	Troitsi Cape	1463	1590	1318	1658	49,2	25,9	17,0
226.	laia	Sarych Cape	1311	1659	1296	1659	67,9	15,3	28,6
227.	c. de lilla	Aiia Cape	1449	1659	1449	1659	31,8	37,9	22,1
228.	*cenbaro*	Balaklava	1327-1339	1644	1296	1659	87,3	23,8	20,3
229.	*gorezonda*	Sevastopol	1403	1559	1296	1587	46,8	32,9	13,6
230.	fanar	Khersones Cape	1311	1587	1296	1587	24,4	4,1	95,9
231.	calamita	Inkerman	1320-1321	1574	1311	1652	69,6	19,7	38,5
232.	feti	Kacha	1367	1574	1311	1652	57,9	18,5	27,7
233.	follitico	Kyzyl-Yar Lake	1440	1448	1318	1583	5,4	62,5	25,0
234.	saline	Novofedorivka	1311	1659	1296	1659	62,2	10,8	56,5
235.	trinici	Yevpatoriia	1449	1508	1311	1659	53,2	42,8	11,3
236.	calolimena	Chornomors'ke	1318	1318	1318	1558	4,7	64,3	28,6
237.	c. rosofar	Tarkhankut Cape	1443	1620	1311	1659	80,3	24,6	25,4
238.	uarangico	Yarylhats'ka Bay	1448	1559	1311	1659	72,9	31,2	11,5
239.	lagrosea	Bakal's'ka Beak	1325-30	1559	1311	1644	64,2	25,0	21,4
240.	mega glosida	Lebediachyi Cape	1311	1558	1311	1618	7,0	57,1	23,8

Consolidated list of the toponyms, which were often highlighted in red on the portolan charts:

The Black Sea: carpi (Kerpe), pen de rachia (Eregli), samasto (Amasra), castelle (Cide), sinopi (Sinop), simiso (Samsun), fadida (Fatsa), lauona (Çam Br), chirizonda (Giresun Adası), trapisonda (Trabzon), louati (Batumi), fasso (Rioni R.), sauastopoli (Sukhumi), pezonda (Pitsunda), auogassia (Tsandripsh), mauro laco (Gelendzhik Bay), matrega (Taman), copa (Temryuk), pexo (Primorsko-Akhtarsk), latana (Azov), cabardi (Taganrog), comania (Kyrylivka), pidea (Zaliznyi Port), moncastro (Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi), licostoma (Kiliya), licostoma (Vilkove), vecina (Isaccea), zanauarda (Midia Cape), caliacra (Kaliakra Cape), varna (Varna), mesember (Nesebăr), sisopoli (Sozopol), stagnara (Igneada), pera (Beyoğlu), costantinopoli (İstanbul).

Crimea: gazaria (Crimea), uospro (Kerch), caffa (Feodosiya), soldaia (Sudak), pangropoli (Partenit), cenbaro (Balaklava), gorezonda (Sevastopol),

On some portolan charts distinguish other the toponyms, but it was more local character.

From Table 1 it is possible to make some general conclusions:

1. Total 240 toponyms. Of them - 37 of toponyms refer to Crimea;
2. The maximum number of toponyms on the portolan chart in the study region – 215, names of the Seas - 2, names of the regions - not, represented on the portolan chart of the Black Sea from the atlas by Andrea Bianco, 1436, Italy, Venice (London);
3. highlighted in red, mainly along the coast of the Black Sea - 35 toponyms, in Crimea - 7. Some other the toponyms are also highlighted in red on the individual portolan charts, but it was of local character.
4. The most commonly used form of toponyms was first marked on the portolan charts, by years:

Table 2

Year	Author	Place made	Number of of toponyms
1296	Lo compasso da navigare (Pilot book)	Italy	23
1311	Petrus Vesconte	Genoa	37
1313	Petrus Vesconte	Genoa	9
1318	Petrus Vesconte	Venice	17
1320-1321	Petrus Vesconte	Venice	4
1321	Petrus Vesconte	Venice	5
1325-30	Dulcert Angelino	Majorca	45
1327-1339	Dulcert Angelino	Majorca	7
1339	Dulcert Angelino	Majorca	1
c. 1351	«Atlante Mediceo»	unknown	2
1367	Francesco, Dominic Pizigani	Venice	4
1373-1383	Francesco Pizigano	Venice	3
1375	Abraham Cresques	Majorca	4
1385	Soleri Guillelmus	Majorca	2
1403	Beccaro Francesco	Savona	11
1409	Albertin de Virga	Venice	2
1426	Gacomo de Giroldi	Venice	2
1436	Andrea Bianco	Venice	1
1439	Gabriel de Vallsecha	Majorca	4
1440	Gacomo de Giroldi	Venice	4
1443	Gacomo de Giroldi	Venice	4
1447	Gabriel de Vallsecha	Majorca	7
1448 (1408?)	Nicolo Pasqualini	Venice	2
1449	Petrus Roselli	Majorca	5
1455	Bartolomeo da Pareto	Genoa	2
1463	Grazioso Benincasa	Venice	4
1465	Grazioso Benincasa	Venice	1
1473	Grazioso Benincasa	Venice	1
1474	Grazioso Benincasa	Venice	2
1480	Grazioso Benincasa	Ancona	1
1486	Domenech, Arnaldus	Naples	2
1489	known as Cornaro Atlas	Venice	3
1492	unknown	Genoa	1
1502	unknown	Lisbon	1
1505	unknown	Italy	3
1508	Benincasa Andrea	Ancona	1
1511	Salvat de Pilestrina	Majorca	4
1512	Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci	Ancona	1
1519	Vesconte Maggiolo	Genoa	2
1535	Vesconte Maggiolo	Genoa	1
1540	Agnese, Battista	Venice	1
1550	Martines, Joan	Messina	1
1559	Diogo Homem	Portugal	1
1569	Diogo Homem	Portugal	1
1590	Jaume Oliues	Messina	1

Conclusion: From 240 toponyms of the region most frequently used form more has been applied for the first time in Pilot book in 1296 and the first known portolan charts - Petrus Vescontea and Dulcert Angelino (1311-1339) – 148 (49,5%). The most frequently used forms of toponyms - 11 ceased to be used before the end of XV c.

Remark: should be analyzed the deviations of individual writing of toponyms for each author separately, if possible, this percentage may be increased;

1. Number the first time designated areas on the portolan charts, by years:
1296 – 101; 1311 – 66; 1313 – 10; 1318 – 21; 1320-1321 – 2; 1325-30 – 13; 1327-1339 – 2; 1351 – 2; 1373-1383 – 3; 1375 – 2; 1380-1385 – 1; 1403 – 7; 1430 – 3; 1436 – 4; 1449 – 2; 1489 – 1.

Conclusion: All areas were designated the toponyms by the end of XV c. Only 3 toponyms «laguia» (Kadirga Burun), «crios» (Akçay D.), «seche» (Dzankoi) ceased to be used before the end of XV c., 27 of toponyms - up to the end of XVI c.

2. The index of applications – number of charts, in which the toponym indicated, relative to the total number of investigated charts. The most rarely used the toponyms «crios» (Akçay D.) and «seche» (Dzankoi) – by 2,3%, without regard to even more rare of toponyms mentioned in the text and tables;

The most frequently used the toponyms on the portolan charts – «costantinopoli» (İstanbul) - 95,3%; «varna» (Varna) – 94%

The index of variation – a the number of variants of the toponym relatively indicated on all charts. The highest a relative the number of variants applied for one of the toponym – «banbola» (Enisala) – 83,3%, ie one form of the toponym was used at most twice.

The most stable form by of the toponym «fanar» (Khersones Cape) – 4,1%; «giro» (Fener Burnu), «caffa» (Feodosiya), «thio» (Hisarönü), «pidea» (Zaliznyi Port), «carpi» (Kerpe), «riua» (Iriva), «gonea» (Gonio), «mauro» (Cherni Nos), «lirio» (Akçakoca), «pera» (Beyoğlu), «gallato» (Galata Nos) and others - less than 10%.

3. The index of use – the most common form of of the toponym respect to the indicated on charts. The most stable form by of the toponym «fanar» (Khersones Cape) - 95,9%.

Accordingly, possible create a summary lists of the names of the seas and the names of regions of area of the Black Seas and Sea of Azov on the portolan charts. It's almost always written in red ink. On many charts were written in capital letters. Summary chart of toponyms given in Annex III.

The consolidated list names of the seas and names of the regions

Table 3

No	Toponim (most stable form)	Modern Localization	Timeframe for use of the toponim				Index of, %		
			Most stable form		Any forms		applications	variation	use
			first	last	first	last)			
Names of the seas									
1.	pontvs evxinvs	Black Sea	1540-1560	1580	1436	1674	18,7	55,4	25,0
2.	meotides palvdes	Sea of Azov	1536	1560	1436	1563	9,0	70,4	18,5
Names of the regions									
1.	natolia	İstanbul- Eregli	1557	1640	1325-30	1674	20,7	46,8	17,7
2.	galatia	Eregli – Sinop	1519	1563	1325-30	1674	20,1	38,3	20,0
3.	cappadocia	Sinop – Pazar suyu	1540-1560	1584	1325-30	1662	24,1	34,7	18,1
4.	armenia minor	Pazar suyu – Trabzon	1524	1570	1325-30	1600	16,1	43,8	39,6
5.	armenia maior	Trabzon - Rioni R.	1536	1573	1325-30	1633	14,7	38,6	47,7
6.	armenia maior	Rioni R.– Sukhumi	1536	1570	1325-30	1633	14,4	55,8	34,9
7.	tartaria	Sukhumi – Khosta	1544	1572	1325-30	1633	14,7	52,3	27,3
8.	mengrelia	Khosta - Azov	1536	1554	1325-30	1598	19,7	49,2	22,0
9.	tartaria	Azov - Obytichna Beak	1497	1652	1325-30	1652	14,0	47,6	28,6
10.	tartaria	Obytichna Beak - Karkinits'ka Gulf	1508	1560	1325-30	1662	16,7	44,0	38,0

No	Toponim (most stable form)	Modern Localization	Timeframe for use of the toponim				Index of, %		
			Most stable form		Any forms		applications	variation	use
			first	last	first	last)			
11.	tartaria	Karkinits'ka Gulf – Dnipro R.	1508	1544	1325-30	1662	16,1	54,2	27,1
12.	podolia	Adzhyias'k Cape - Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth	1550	1659	1325-30	1674	16,4	53,1	28,6
13.	velachia	Kuial'nyts'kyi Firth - Danube	1492	1563	1325-30	1674	20,1	46,7	20,0
14.	burgaria	Danube – Varna	1325-30	1561	1325-30	1662	16,4	41,3	28,3
15.	burgaria	Varna – Burgas	1535	1552	1325-30	1674	10,0	56,7	26,7
16.	grecia	Burgas – İstanbul	1325-30	1630	1325-30	1674	25,4	28,3	38,1

From Table 2, possible to make some general conclusions:

1. Total of 2 names of the seas and 16 names of regions.
2. The most commonly used form of names of the seas was first indicated on the portolan charts by Agnese Battista, Venice. It should be noted that the study used more than 20 charts of this author, ie, evaluation is not objective.
3. For the first time the names of the seas were identified in this study, on the chart by Andrea Bianco, 1436
4. Names of the sea of the Black Sea was indicated on the charts in 2 times more often than the Sea of Azov.
5. For the first time and in full the names of regions were identified on the chart by Dulcert Angelino 1325-30, Majorca.

Also, the analysis of of the work done, it is possible to make some partial conclusions. Here are some of them:

1. Private conclusion can be made on charts by Millo Antonio (second half XVI c.). The author made unforgivable mistakes for cartographer of his time. In almost every part of the Black and Azov seas, he made mistakes, which fall out of the general trend of writing of toponyms. This is reflected in the toponyms themselves, which he applied, and to identify their locations. Even in a collection of his portolan charts on different charts, he indicated different toponyms one and the same places, while, the coastline has been copied them accurately enough. Therefore it is not recommended to consider its charts along with other portolan charts. Requires a separate work on the analysis of toponyms this author.
2. Strong enough from other portolan charts, differ charts by Burston John (1638-1659) and Jean Francois Roussin (1661-1680). During this period, the Black Sea a long time already been inland lake of the Ottoman Empire, and these cartographers used, apparently, quite different sources to indicate of toponyms. Although, in the same period, working and other cartographers who supported the tradition of certain schools of toponymics. This is well illustrated by the successors of the school family Oliva. However, Jean Francois Roussin probably use the original sources and this school, which can be seen on the specifics of writing some of toponyms.
3. Many cartographers on their charts allow different spelling of toponyms and some mistakes in spelling, compared with their own other portolan charts. Reasons in this case, perhaps, is that the portolan charts manuscripts items, and the fact that worked on them as the cartographers and their disciples.
4. It should be noted that most of the cartographers did not always understand the original value and the meaning of toponyms, is why so many spellings. A very good example - writing toponym «alba zechia» and «maura zechia», where many

cartographers did not understand meaning of the word «zechia» - Zihiya, admits a variety of writing, in fact, the neighboring of toponyms.

5. Sometimes there is confusion in the indication of the location of some of toponyms compared with the generally accepted location. Here it is possible lead an interesting observation in the localization of the toponym of «lefti» (modern Ayançik) on the portolan charts by Petrus Vesconte 1311-1321 and Beccaro Francesco, 1403, when Beccaro Francesco toponym has displaced from the Cape as it is shown in the charts of Veskonte, where there was a mentioned in the Periplus of Arrian the city Leptes, whose name is consonant this toponym, in the Gulf, where there was the city specified by Arrian - Potamos, which is not in tune with him. This error is repeated after him many cartographers that shows the value of the chart of Beccaro Francesco for his age.
6. The origin of many of toponyms originates from the ancient Greek, Roman and local names. Some toponyms are moving from one language to another by a direct translation refer to characteristics of the the area that indicated in the Description of it (for example, Zmiinyi Island).
7. In the literature on toponymy mention of the Yalta - Yalita, which some authors attribute to the toponyms on portolan charts «calitra». But, this place name, as seen in the study, is localized in the area of modern Koktebel and nothing to Yalta has no (between the two cities is about 100 km). And itself of Yalta on the portolan charts in general has not been specified.
8. Names of regions coast of the Black and Sea of Azov were specified using the names of the provinces of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and others, States that at this point a long time already existed, just most likely preserve traditions refer to these areas from the first prototypes when they still existed.
9. Most often the names of the seas and names of the regions are listed on the portolan charts of the XVI c. Unfortunately, it is subjective because it was used in a study of 20 charts Agnese Battista from total amount of 299 charts (about 8%). And this author, unlike the others, almost all of his charts indicated the name of the seas and regions.
10. On the printed portolan chart of Europe by Diogo Homem, 1572 engraver made many mistakes in spelling of toponyms, compared with handwritten portolan charts of Diogo Homem.

One more conclusion can be made from this work, that is often used of the commentators of portolan charts the transcript of toponyms, which is made by some authors, for example, in the XIX century, decrypting the only one portolan chart, without understanding the trends writing of toponyms. This applies to copies of portolan charts, which were made as the by contemporaries of these charts, such as «Cornaro Atlas» 1489, as well as later writers. When checking these data at the present level, in such lists of toponyms is a lot of mistakes, which result in no accurate conclusions on them. In this work, this shortcoming has been accounted. All toponyms were taken directly from the original copies of the portolan charts, are now available in place its of storage.

From Table 1 of Annex I it is seen that from 299 portolan charts 144 do not have the attributes of the author, date and place of manufacture. The executed work provides a basis for further research, including the definition of the specified attributes.

From the work are clearly visible trends in the evolution of toponyms, as the in the linguistic and in the cartographic aspects. At the same time, the definition of the above

attributes only consolidated list does not give reliable results. This particularly applies to the early charts, because we do not know for certain about the sources of toponyms first portolan charts. It requires a comprehensive approach taking into account the maximum number of factors, including maps, historical, and many others.

To this end, in the monograph proposed method of analysis charts, in which the basis adopted factor of identity, which allows to obtain preliminary conclusions about the author, school and during the creation of chart based on used of a list of toponyms. And more in-depth analysis of the use of toponyms that are classified as «new» and «differing», and the ability to the conditional recover of lost toponyms.

As a result of the work done were presented statistics, chronological, cartographic, toponymic and historical characteristics of each the toponym that was used in the study of portolan charts in the region of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

The executed work provides a basis for possibilities of further research of portolan charts and other maps, in particular, their style, identifying schools and authors, dating unsigned works, comparison of toponyms of this region with toponyms of other maps this and other eras and many other destinations. The proposed in the monograph the technique can be used to study as the portolan charts, as well as any other maps for this region and any other.

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157. №3314. Amasra Limani to Eregli Limani / Чорне море. Узбережжя Туреччини. Від порту Амасра до порту Ереглі. М1:100000. - ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2010;

158. №3315. Eregli Limani to Sakarya Nehri / Чорне море. Узбережжя Туреччини. Від порту Ереглі до річки Сакар'я. М1:100000. - ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2010;
159. №3316. Sakarya Nehri to Sile Burnu / Чорне море. Узбережжя Туреччини. Від мису Сакар'я до мису Шиле. М1:100000. - ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2010;
160. №3317. Sile Burnu to Rumeli Karaburun Burnu / Чорне море. Узбережжя Туреччини. Від мису Шіле до мису Румелі-Карабурун. М1:100000. - ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2006;
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163. №3621. Sudats'ka Bay / Бухта Судакская. М1:12500. ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2010;
164. №3632. Kerch Port / Азовське море. Керченська протока. Порт Керч. М1:10000. - ФДУ «Укрморкартографія». Київ. 2000;
165. Bulgaria. Карта автодорог. М1:440 000. - HIBERNIA. Budapest. 2010;
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168. Азово-Черноморское побережье России. Автомобильная карта. М1:500 000. - «РУЗ Ко». СПб. 2006;
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170. Крым. Атлас туриста. М1:100 000. - ДНВП «Картография». Киев. 2009;
171. Україна. Політико-адміністративна карта. М1:1 500 000. ДНВП «Картографія». Київ. 2005;
172. Украина. Карта автомобильных дорог. М1:1 000 000. - ГНПП Картография. 2006;
173. Черноморское побережье Кавказа. Топографическая карта. М1:100 000. - ФГУП «11 Военно-картографическая часть». Ростов-на-Дону. 2003;
174. Южный Кавказ. Политико-административная карта. Туристская. - ООО «Коллаж». Ереван. 2007;
175. Географические названия мира: Топонимический словарь. — М: АСТ. Поспелов Е.М. 2001.
176. Pseudo-Plutarch, About Rivers and Mountains and Things Found in Them. Translated by Thomas M. Banchich, with Sarah Brill, Emilyn Haremza, Dustin Hummel, and Ryan Post. Canisius College Translated Texts, Number 4. Canisius College Classics Department: Buffalo, New York, 2001

Appendix 1

List of portolan charts

Table 1

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
1	unknown	Italyn Pilots (Lo compasso da navigare)	XIII. (c. 1296)		Italy	no	dated	Codice Hamilton 396, Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia della Università di Cagliari,	106	89	17
2	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as Carta Pisana)	XlV, beginning			no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Ge B 1118 Res	34	26	8
3	Petrus Vesconte	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1311		Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Firenze, Archivio di Stato, ASFir, N1	166	140	26
4	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	1313		Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-687, f.2	168	141	27
5	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	1318	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port. 28	193	165	28
6	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	1318	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Austria, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, ms.594	192	163	29
7	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	1320-1321	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cod.Palat. Lat.l362A	188	162	26
8	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	c. 1321	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dated	France, Lyon, Bibliotheque Municipale, MS. N 175 [107], f.5-6	194	163	31
9	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	c.1321	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. Lat. 2972, fols. 112v-113	184	156	28
10	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	c.1321	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dated	Switzerland, Zurich, Zentralbibliothek, Ms RP 4	197	164	33
11	Petrus Vesconte	Black Sea	1320-1325	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. 27376, ff.183v-184	196	163	33
12	Petrus Vesconte	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1327	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Firenze, Bibilioteca Medicea Laurenziana, num.248	196	163	33
13	Dulcert Angelino	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1325-30	Majorca	Majorca	legend	dated	Italy, Firenze, Bibilioteca coll.Pr. Filippo Corsini	183	155	28
14	Dulcert Angelino	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1327-1339	Majorca	Majorca	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Additional MS 25691	180	155	25
15	Dulcert Angelino	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1339	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Cartes et Plans, GE B 696	180	155	25
16	unknown	central and eastern parts Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea	1320-1350		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	USA, Washington, Library of Congress, P6 Vault: Vellum 3 (Ristow-Scelton 3)	68	61	7

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
17	unknown	Black Sea (known as Portolano Laurenziano-Gaddiano, Atlante Mediceo)	1351		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	Italy, Firenze, Bibilioteca Medicea Laurenziana, num.9	182	153	29
18	Francesco, Dominic Pizigani	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	12.12.1367	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Parma, Biblioteca Palatina, n.1612	175	152	23
19	Francesco Pizigano	Black Sea	1373-1383	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, SP 10, n.29, f. Iv-Ir	178	153	25
20	Abraham Cresques	Atlas Catalan	1375		Majorca	assigned	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Espagnol 30	184	157	27
21	Soleri Guillelmus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1380-1385	Majorca	Majorca	legend	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 1131	184	159	25
22	Soleri Guillelmus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1385	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Italy, Firenze, Archivio di Stato, AS, №3	179	152	27
23	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Pinelli-Walcknaer»)	XIV (1384-1410)		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. Ms. 19.510	200	174	26
24	unknown	Black Sea (known as atlas Tammar Luxoro)	XIV, beginning (c. 1350)		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	Italy, Genova, Biblioteca Civica Berio, Cf.Arm.2	173	148	25
25	unknown	Black Sea	XIV, second quater		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, ms. Lat. 4850	155	136	19
26	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XIV, second quater		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 1912 (=10057)	182	156	26
27	unknown	The central and eastern parts Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea	XIV			no	dated	Italy, Biblioteca del Comune e dellíAccademia Etrusca di Cortona Ms. 105	120	102	18
28	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XIV, end			no	dated	France, Lyon, Bibliotheque Municipale, ms. N179 [108], f.3	161	145	16
29	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1400, c.		Majorca	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA- 751 (RES)	183	156	27
30	Beccaro Francesco	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1403	Savona	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	USA, Yale University Beinecke Library, New Haven, Connecticut, 1980.158	212	182	30
31	Albertin de Virga	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1409	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Res. Ge D7900	182	155	27

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
32	Mecia de Villadestes	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1413	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 566	182	157	25
33	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XIV-XV (up to 1413)		Majorca	no	dated	Italy, Napoli, Biblioteca Nazionale «Vittorio Emanuele III», Segn. ms. XII.D.102	180	156	24
34	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1420, c.		Italy, Venice	no	dated	Italy, Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, F260,Inf. Carta 2	134	120	14
35	Francesco de Cesanis	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1421		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Fondo Cicogna - 3451 port.13	158	134	24
36	Gacomo de Giroldi	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1422	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Res. Ge C5088	177	153	24
37	Mecia de Villadestes	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV (1423)		Majorca	no	dated	Italy, Firenze, Bibilioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Ashb, 1802	182	155	27
38	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV (1450-75?)			no	dated	USA, Yale University Beinecke Library, New Haven, Connecticut, 49cea/1425	199	174	25
39	Gacomo de Giroldi	Black Sea	1426	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, MSS, IL VI, 312, Tav. I	184	161	23
40	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1430		Italy, Venice?	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port. 40	180	154	26
41	Cola de Briatico	Black Sea	1430			legend	legend	Italy, Siena, Biblioteca Comunale degli Intronati, cod. S. V. 2.	198	170	28
42	Andrea Bianco	Black Sea	1436	(London)	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms.It.Z, 76 (=4783), Tav.2	216	185	31
43	Gabriel de Vallsecha	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1439	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend (Campbell – 1449)	Spain, Barcelona, Museo Marítim, inv. №3236	174	150	24
44	Gacomo de Giroldi	Black Sea	1440, c.		Italy, Venice	no	dated	USA, Chicago, The Newberry Library, Ayer MS map 2	205	178	27
45	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, beginning (1433-1440)		Majorca	no	dated	Italy, Firenze, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Portolano №16	175	151	24
46	Rafel Soler	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, second quater (1443)		Majorca	assigned	dated	Germany, Berlin, Humboldt-Universität, Geographisches Institut, H14-12	183	156	27
47	Gacomo de Giroldi	Black Sea	1443		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, SP II 38, f.5v-6r	209	179	30
48	Gacomo de Giroldi	Black Sea	1422-1446		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Ms. add 18665	188	164	24

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
49	Gacomo de Giroldi	Black Sea	1446		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Firenze, Academia Toscana di Scienze e Lettere «La Columbaria», 229 II.II.I.17	215	184	31
50	unknown	Black Sea	1446			no	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cod. Rossiano 676	186	162	24
51	Gacomo de Giroldi	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1447	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, K4	182	159	23
52	Gabriel de Vallsecha	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1447	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 4607	178	152	26
53	Nicolo Pasqualini	Black Sea	1448 (1408?)			assigned	dated (Campbell – 1448)	Austria, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, f.5v-6r Codex 410	208	182	26
54	Gabriel de Vallsecha	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1439 (1449?)	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Italy, Firenze, Archivio di Stato, c.n. 22	197	169	28
55	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1449	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Germany, Badischen Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe, Signatur: S 6	200	174	26
56	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1450 (1468-1482?)		Italy	no	dated	The Netherlands, Amsterdam, Maritime Museum, Atlas 66	169	145	24
57	unknown (Lab. Fra Mauro)	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1450, c.			assigned	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borgiano V	208	179	29
58	Bartolomeo da Pareto	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1455	Genoa		legend	legend	Italy, Roma, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II, Cart. Naut. 1	193	170	23
59	Jacobo Bertran and Berenguer Ripol	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1456	Barcelona	Majorca	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, G230:1/7	181	157	24
60	Nicolo Florino	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1462		Venice			Austria, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, K II 100725	186	162	24
61	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1462	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend (1462)	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C5090	182	156	26
62	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1463	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add 18454	212	182	30
63	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1464	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Germany, Nuremberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, La 4017	192	166	26
64	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1465	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Italy, Vicenza, Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, 598b	207	177	30
65	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1465	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Egerton 2712	176	147	29

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
66	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1466	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	USA, James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota, 1466 mRo	180	153	27
67	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1466	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 2779	210	180	30
68	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1467	Rome	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD- 6269	211	181	30
69	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1467	Rome	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 1988	211	181	30
70	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1467	Rome	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add 11547 Ital. Folio.	212	182	30
71	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1468	Rome	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 6390	205	179	26
72	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1468	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, k.35	199	172	27
73	Grazioso Benincasa	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1469	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Italy, Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, SP II 35c 1v-2r	208	179	29
74	Grazioso Benincasa	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1469	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 31315	211	181	30
75	Grazioso Benincasa	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	08.10.1470	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 31318 A	208	180	28
76	Nicolaus de Nicolo	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1470		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, K6	24	24	0
77	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1473	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Egerton 2855, ff.2v-3	204	179	25
78	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1474	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Before 1917 was in the Univercity St. Vladimir (modern Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)	206	178	28
79	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1474	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Hungary, Budapest, Magyar Nemzeti Museum, Codex Lat. M.A.353 (Fol. Ital. 8.)	206	179	27
80	Grazioso Benincasa	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1480	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Austria, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 355, f.6r	205	176	29
81	Domenech, Arnaldus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1486	Naples	Majorca	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, G230:1/9	181	156	25
82	Albino de Canepa	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1489	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	USA, James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota, Number: 1489 mCa	206	176	30

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
83	Petrus Roselli (copy)	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Majorca	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton ms. 73,. fol. 3 y 4	186	162	24
84	Grazioso Benincasa (copy)	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy, Ancona	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №7	85	85	0
85	Beccaro Francesco (copy)	Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №8	205	176	29
86	Beccaro Francesco (copy)	Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy, Genoa	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №9	201	170	31
87	Cexano Alvise (copy)	Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №17	170	147	23
88	Nicolo Fiorin (Florino) (copy)	Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №12	172	150	22
89	Zvan da Napoli (copy)	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea (Cornaro Atlas)	1489	Venice	Italy	legend	dating atlas by 1 from 35 charts	England, London, British Library, Egerton 73, №17	178	152	26
90	Benincasa Andrea	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1490	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Italy, Archivio di Stato di Ancona, 253	180	158	22
91	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1492		Italy, Genoa	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 562	111	99	12
92	Aguiar Jorge	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	end XV-beginning XVI (1492)		Portugal	legend	dated	USA, Yale University Beinecke Library, New Haven, Connecticut, 30cea/1492	159	141	18
93	Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1497	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Germany, Wolfenbuttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Codex Guelf 99	206	177	29

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
94	Iehuda ben Zara (Abenzana lehida Brusaro)	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	08.02.1497	Alexandria	Spain	legend	legend	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borgiano, VII	132	108	24
95	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as atlas «Nicolaus de Combitis»)	XV beginning		Italy, Venice	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. VI 213 (=5982) c. 1 (ff.1v-2r)	204	176	28
96	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, beginning		Italy	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, ITALIEN-1704	158	136	22
97	unknown	Black Sea	XV, beginning		Italy, Venice	no	dated	England, Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, MS. Douce 390	157	136	21
98	unknown	The central and eastern parts Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea	XV, second quater		Italy, Venice	no	dated	Italy, Firenze, Archivio di Stato, c.n. 11	179	153	26
99	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, second quater			no	dated	Spain, Barcelona, Arxiu de la Corona d'Arago, MP 1	178	152	26
100	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, second quater			no	dated	Italy, Parma, Biblioteca Palatina, II 32, n.1624	176	152	24
101	unknown	Black Sea	XV, first half		Italy	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 493 (=5077)	166	143	23
102	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	end XV - beginning XVI в.		Italy	no	dated	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. VI 203 (5631), tav.8	170	145	25
103	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, second half			no	dated	Italy, Parma, Biblioteca Palatina, n.1621	207	179	28
104	unknown	Black Sea	XV (1446 - Pujades)		Italy	no	dated	Italy, Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, I 96 sup. (SP II 39 VIv-Ir)	210	179	31
105	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV		Italy	no	dated	Italy, Firenze, Biblioteca Riccardiana, N. 3827	151	131	20
106	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV		Majorca	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 8268	176	151	25
107	Petrus Roselli	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV		Majorca	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 15118	182	155	27
108	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	XV			no	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 1548	145	117	28
109	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	XV		Italy	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE D 21815	98	71	27
110	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV		Majorca	no	dated	Italy, Modena, Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, C.G. A 5 b	146	121	25

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
111	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV		Majorca	no	dated	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, K15	186	160	26
112	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (fragments)	XV		Majorca	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE D 3005	65	61	4
113	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, third quater		Italy	no	dated	Italy, Vicenza, Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, ms.524 (G.8.9.32; Gonz. 24.9.42)	162	135	27
114	unknown	Black Sea	XV, last quater		Italy	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Italien 1698, 1v-2	172	151	21
115	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV, end		Italy	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Italien 1710, 1v-2	207	179	28
116	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV			no	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cod. Lat 9015, f.1v-2r	177	154	23
117	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XV-XVI			no	dated	Sweden, Uppsala University Library	204	176	28
118	unknown	Black Sea	XV-XVI			no	dated	Italy, Rovigo, Accademia dei Concordi, Silvestriano 182	184	159	25
119	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1500, c.			no	dated	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek,103hr 103iv	122	111	11
120	unknown	Whole World / known as Planisphera Cantino «Carta du navigar...»	1502		Lisbon	no	installed	Italy, Modena, Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, Antico Fondo Estense, C.G.A.2	116	107	9
121	Iehuda ben Zara (Abenzana lehida Brusaro)	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1505	Safad, Egypt	Spain,	legend	legend	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, 30cea/1505	185	161	24
122	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1505		Italy	no	dated	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek, Cod.icon.131	205	179	26
123	unknown	Whole World (copy by 1843 known as Kunstmann III)	1506		Portugal	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 1120	111	105	6
124	Salvat de Pilestrina	Whole World (known as Kunstmann II)	1502-1506		Majorca	assigned	dated	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek, Cod.icon. 133	121	112	9
125	Benincasa Andrea	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1508	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Mss. Borg. VIII, STAMPATI, Paleogr.I.Stragr.A.68(1-2).Cons.	207	178	29
126	Russus, Petrus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1508	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Spain, Barcelona, Museo Marítim, Inv. 841	139	128	11

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
127	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as Portolano di Digione)	1510			no	dated	France, Dijon, Archives de la Ville, Ms 550	169	151	18
128	Salvat de Pilestrina	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1511	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 563 (faximile)	190	165	25
129	Russus, Petrus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1511		Majorca	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B- 2126	166	154	12
130	Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1512	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	Italy, Perugia, Biblioteca Augusta, MS 2915	210	180	30
131	Russo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1515		Messina	legend	legend	Unknown. Before 1930 was in the Museum of Alupka, Ukraine	97	87	10
132	Russus, Petrus	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1516		Majorca	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B- 1425	63	53	10
133	Vesconte Maggiolo	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1519	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek, Cod.icon. 135	207	179	28
134	Homem Lopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (known as «Atlas Miller»)	1515-1519		Portugal	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 640 r, GE DD 683	190	166	24
135	Xenodochos, loannis	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	24.09.1520	Venice	Greece, Crete	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port.29	156	134	22
136	Girolamo de Verrazano	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1524	Lyons	France, Dieppe	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 5100	134	133	1
137	Diego Ribero	Whole World / Carta del navegare universalissima et diligentissima (known as Carta Castiglioni)	1525		Portugal	legend	legend	Italy, Modena, Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, C.G.A.12	24	23	1
138	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1530, after			no	dated	England, London, British Library, add 17539	170	150	20
139	Russo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1533		Messina	legend	legend	Netherlands, Haag, Nationaal Archief, NL-HaNA, Kaarten Hingman, 4.VTH, inv. nr. 3803	140	126	14
140	Viegas, Gaspar Luis	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1534		Portugal	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C- 5097	194	168	26
141	Vesconte Maggiolo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	03.09.1535	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Torino, Archivio di Stato di Torino, Corte biblioteca Antica, Jb.III. 18	193	170	23
142	Vesconte Maggiolo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	05.02.1535	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, RES/238<2>	194	171	23

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
143	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1535		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Royal 14 C.V	203	177	26
144	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	10.03.1536 (1539-1540)		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port. 31	211	181	30
145	Agnese, Battista	The central and eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea,	1536 (1539-1540)		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Prov. acquisto eredi Morosini Gatterburg. Port. 32	77	77	0
146	Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1537	Crete, Candia	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 61 (=5323)	210	181	29
147	Conte di Ottomano (Hectomano) Freducci	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1538	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	assigned	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borgiano, XIII	212	182	30
148	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1540		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-25	210	180	30
149	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1541-1542		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek, Cod.icon. 136	210	180	30
150	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1540-1560		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, New York Public Library, Spencer 005	210	180	30
151	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1542	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cod.Palat.Lat.1886, f.11v-12r	211	181	30
152	Rotz, Jean	Europe	1542	London	France, Dieppe	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Royal MS 20 E. 9, f. 20	132	116	16
153	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	25.07.1543	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE FF- 14410	209	179	30
154	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1544		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, Washington, Library of CongressGeography and Map Division, G1001 .A4 1544 (Port. Ch.5)	209	178	31
155	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1544		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-26	208	178	30
156	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	01.07. 1544	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, MSS.176	208	178	30
157	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	08.05. 1545	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 492 (=5120)	209	179	30
158	Agnese, Battista	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1545		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 9945	144	132	12

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
159	Freire, Joao	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1546		Portugal	legend	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-35	155	140	15
160	Vesconte Maggiolo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	10.12. 1546	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K0993, G230:1/10	140	120	20
161	unknown	Europe and North Africa (known as «Vallard Atlas»)	1547		France, Dieppe	no	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 29	137	128	9
162	Desceliers Pierre	Whole World	1550		France, Dieppe	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 24065	125	117	8
163	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1550		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-10	211	181	30
164	Agnese, Battista	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1550		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B- 2131	209	179	30
165	Martines, Joan	The western part of the Black Sea	1550		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1406, P/25(2)	121	97	24
166	Martines, Joan	The eastern part of the Black Sea	1550		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1405, P/25(1)	137	114	23
167	Freducci, Angelo de Conte	Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and the North-East Atlantic	1550		Italy, Ancona	assigned	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, P/36 (G230:1/6)	161	131	30
168	Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis	Black Sea	1552	Candia	Italy, Venice	legend	dated	Sweden, Stockholm, State Archivi, Riksarkivet, Skoklostersml 1 fol 163	199	172	27
169	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	08.07.1553	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-27	209	179	30
170	Agnese, Battista	Die Tartareioda	1554	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1734, P/24 (13)	207	179	28
171	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	15.07.1554	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Russia, St. Petersburg, Russian State Archive of the Navy	210	180	30
172	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	1554-1556		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 62 (=5067)	209	179	30
173	Freducci, Angelo de Conte	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1555	Ancona	Italy, Ancona	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1761, P/36(A-B)	209	180	29
174	Lopes, Sebastiao	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1555		Portugal	assigned	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K0995, G230:1/12	148	138	10
175	Banet Panades	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1557	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Italy, Genova, Museo Navale,	174	152	22
176	Battista Testarossa	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1557	London	Venice?	legend	legend	England, London, Royal Geographical Society, MG265.C.16	97	96	1

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						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
177	unknown	Black Sea	1558, after		Italy, Venice?	no	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. GE EE 5610	178	151	27
178	Diogo Homem	Black Sea	1559		Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. GE DD 2003	207	179	28
179	Andreas Homem	Universa ac navigabilis totius terrarum orbis descriptio	1559	Antwerp	Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE CC 2719	136	128	8
180	Jaume Oliues	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1559	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 21,029.	145	134	11
181	Jaume Oliues	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1559	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Italy, Napoli Biblioteca Nazionale «Vittorio Emanuele III», ms. XII.D.98	162	147	15
182	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	08.08. 1559	Venice	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, MS 560	203	176	27
183	Velho, Bartolomeo	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1560		Portugal	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-44	117	109	8
184	Francesco Ghisolfo	Black Sea	1560, до		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE FF- 14411	203	178	25
185	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1550-60		Portugal?	no	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1524, P/14(4r)	79	73	6
186	Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1561		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Dono Gidoni; Port. 8	153	144	9
187	Diogo Homem	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1561, c.		Portugal	assigned	dated	USA, New York, Pierpont Morgan Library	190	169	21
188	Maggiolo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	25.04.1561	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Genova, Museo Navale, (Pegli), NMN 3372	194	172	22
189	Maggiolo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	25.11.1561	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Italy, Roma, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Vittorio Emanuele II,	192	170	22
190	Maggiolo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	10.10.1562	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, Add. 9810	195	172	23
191	Maggiolo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	20.05.1563	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Société de Géographie, Sgy 1704 Rés	195	172	23
192	Jaume Oliues	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1563		Italy, Messina	no	dated	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, 30cea/1563	161	147	14
193	Jaume Oliues	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1563	Naples	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Czech Republic, Olomoch, Vědecké knihovny v Olomouci, sign. M II 33	145	130	15

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
194	Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	21.08.1563		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, it IV 148 (=5451)	208	179	29
195	Georgio Sideri Calapoda Cretensis	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1565		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE D 4497	151	141	10
196	Diogo Homem	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1565		Portugal	assigned	dated	Russia, St. Petersburg, Russian National Library, Manuscripts Department, Codex 1958	192	172	20
197	Martines, Joan	Europe	1567	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	England, London, British Library, add 15714	145	131	14
198	Domenico Oliva	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1568	Naples	Italy, Naples	legend	legend	Finland, Helsingin yliopiston kirjasto - Suomen kansalliskirjasto: The A. E. Nordenskiold Collection,	151	137	14
199	Diogo Homem	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea / [Descrittione dell'Europa, et parte dell'Africa...]	1569	Venice	Portugal	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F0495, G230:1/21	193	171	22
200	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1570	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, GMG/103	167	148	19
201	Fernão Vaz Dourado	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea and part of the Caspian Sea	1570		Portugal, Goa	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-41	139	133	6
202	Petrucci, Guilio Cesare	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1570, c.	Siena	Italy, Pisa	legend	dated (legend)	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K1002, G230:1/11	152	137	15
203	Petrucci, Guilio Cesare	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1571	Pisa	Italy, Pisa	legend	legend	Italy, Bologna, Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Astronomia, MUSEO DELLA SPECOLA, Inv. MdS-101	176	157	19
204	Matteo Prunes	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1571	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	Italy, Genova, Museo Navale, di Pegli, NMN 4120	71	71	0
205	Diogo Homem	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1571, c.		Portugal	assigned	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana	53	53	0
206	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1572		Italy, Messina	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1760, P/6 (10)	173	152	21
207	Diogo Homem	Black Sea	1572		Portugal	assigned	dated	Italy, Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Barb. Lat. 4394, tav. V	191	168	23

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
208	Diogo Homem	Black Sea	1572	Venice	Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Département des Manuscrits, Division occidentale, Portugais 45	198	174	24
209	Diogo Homem	Europe	1572	Rome	Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 655 (6 RES)	194	172	22
210	Diogo Homem	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1572	Rome	Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-1140(8RES)	194	172	22
211	Maggiolo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	05.06.1573	Genoa	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 2136	147	125	22
212	Fernão Vaz Dourado	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1573		Portugal, Goa	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. 31317, ff.15v-16	139	131	8
213	Aloisio Cesani	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1574		Italy, Venice?	legend	legend	Italy, Parma, Biblioteca Biblioteca Palatina, n.1616	189	167	22
214	Diogo Homem	Black Sea	1574	Venice	Portugal	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 2006	205	179	26
215	Angelus	Black Sea	1575	Marseilles	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Français 9669	155	142	13
216	Fernão Vaz Dourado	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1576		Portugal, Goa	assigned	dated	Portugal, Lisboa, Biblioteca Nacional, Portugal, Il. 173, folio nr 8 (chart nr 6) Private library of King D. Carlos I (1891-1910).	141	133	8
217	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1578		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-33	162	146	16
218	Fernão Vaz Dourado	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1580		Portugal, Goa	legend	legend	Germany, München, Bayerische StaatsBibliotek, Cod.icon. 137	139	131	8
219	Olives Bartolomeo	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1580, after		Majorca	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 32	161	146	15
220	Olives Bartolomeo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1583	Messina	Majorca	legend	legend	USA, Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine	182	159	23
221	Martines, Joan	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1583	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 682	160	145	15
222	Millo Antonio	Black Sea	1583		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Poland, Warszawa, Biblioteka Narodowa, Rej. 630/79 (inv. No. 0.2399)	206	181	25
223	Olives Bartolomeo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1584	Messina	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B- 1133	179	156	23
224	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Caspian Sea	1585, c.			no	dated	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America	109	107	2
225	Mateo Prunes	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1586	Majorca	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE AA 570	161	144	17

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
226	Millo Antonio	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1586		Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Germany, Berlin, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Ms. Hamilton 446	124	111	13
227	Oliva, Joan Rizo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1587	Naples	Italy	legend	legend	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, 49cea/1587	171	155	16
228	Martines, Joan	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1587	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, Mss Vit 4-20	168	149	19
229	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1587	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, Mss Vit 4-20	198	170	28
230	Maiolo Vesconte, Baldasaro da	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1588		Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	Spain, Royal Palace Library in Madrid, MS.1271	39	39	0
231	Scotto, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1589	Levanto	Liguria	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 8 (=10056,1)	161	147	14
232	Dominico Vigliarolo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1589	Naples	Spain, Italy	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B 1149	190	168	22
233	Dousaigo, Jacques	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1590	Naples	Italy, Naples	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1790, P/7(1) (MS.36-9929C/P7)	167	150	17
234	Oliva, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1590	Messina	Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	USA, Washington, Library of Congress, Vellum Chart 8 Vault	153	137	16
235	Oliva, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1592	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1400, P/22 (2)	153	139	14
236	Oliva, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1592	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Spain, Barcelona, Museo Marítim, Inv. 3233	124	108	16
237	Voltius, Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	28.02.1592	Naples	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, Mss 17818	151	133	18
238	Oliva, Joan Rizo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1594	Messina	Italy, Naples	legend	legend	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, 30cea/1594	151	135	16
239	Oliva, Joan Rizo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1595	Messina	Italy, Naples	legend	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 2342	158	142	16
240	Voltius, Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1595	Livorno	Italy, Venice	legend	dated	USA, Chicago, The Newberry Library, Ayer MS map 25	128	111	17
241	Crescentio, Bartolomeo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1596	Rome	Italy, Rome	legend	legend	Finland, Helsingin yliopiston kirjasto - Suomen kansalliskirjasto: The A. E. Nordenskiold Collection	169	153	16

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
242	Crescentio, Bartolomeo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1596	Rome	Italy, Rome	legend	legend	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, Taylor 224	173	157	16
243	Voltius, Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1598	Livorno	Italy, Venice	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 5095	140	123	17
244	Oliva, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1599	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. 131 (=10038)	36	36	0
245	Martines, Joan (Voltius, Vincentius Demetrius Rachuseus)	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI, first half		Italy,	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. 10134	159	141	18
246	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. 9814, No.12	177	156	21
247	Oliva, Joan Rizo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI (c.1587)	Naples	Italy, Naples	legend	dated	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library, 30cea 1555	174	158	16
248	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI		Majorca	assigned	dated	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, Vitr. 004-021	91	81	10
249	Oliva, Placido	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI		Majorca	assigned	dated	USA, Washington, Library of Congress , Nautical charts on vellum, 14	144	130	14
250	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	XVI, mid.		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Firenze, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Acq. c Doni 3 (Banco rari 32), cc. 13v-14	209	179	30
251	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	XVI, mid.		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Latin 18249, 12v+13r	209	179	30
252	Agnese, Battista	Black Sea	XVI, mid.		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Turin, Biblioteca Reale, Ms Varia 115, tav.12, recto	208	179	29
253	Russo, Jacopo	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI, second part (1533)		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	England, London, British Library, Add. 31318 B	154	137	17
254	Francesco Ghisolfo	Black Sea	XVI		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	Italy, Napoli Biblioteca Nazionale «Vittorio Emanuele III», ms. VIII.D.6	208	180	28
255	Francesco Ghisolfo	Black Sea	XVI, second half		Italy, Venice	assigned	dated	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM-28 (photocopy)	207	178	29

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
256	unknown	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	XVI, second half		Italy, Venice	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port.39	50	50	0
257	unknown	Black Sea	XVI, second half		Italy, Venice	no	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port.39	140	132	8
258	Martines, Joan	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI, second half		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	England, Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, MS Rawlinson B 256	140	128	12
259	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI		Italy	no	dated	USA,Connecticut, New Haven, Yale University Beinecke Library,, Art Object 1980.156	190	168	22
260	unknown	Central and eastern parts Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea	XVI		Italy	no	dated	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Ms. It. IV 506 (=10037)	92	78	14
261	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI			no	dated	USA, Washington, Library of Congress, Nautical charts on vellum, 13	205	178	27
262	unknown	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	XVI (1525)		Majorca	no	dated	Spain, Madrid, Spanish National Library, Mss 12680	88	75	13
263	Luis Teixeira	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1600, c.	Lisbon	Portugal	legend	dated (legend)	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 1549	99	93	6
264	unknown	Black Sea	1600		France, Marseilles?	no	dated	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, F1957, P/11(6)	125	112	13
265	Oliva, Joanness	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	06.07.1602	Naples	Italy, Naples	legend	legend	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 40	172	156	16
266	Francesco Oliva	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1603	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Cartes et Plans, Rés. Ge C 5093	127	116	11
267	Oliva, Joan	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1609	Messina	Italy, Messina	legend	dated	Denmark, Copenhagen, The Royal Library, KBK 1190-1-1609, DK001017	131	115	16
268	Harmen Jansz[oon] en Marten	Europe	1610	Edam	Holland	legend	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE B- 1129 (RES)	61	57	4
269	Francesco Oliva, Giovanni Oliva,	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1610		Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C- 5092 (RES)	23	23	0
270	Sebastiano Condina	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1615	Naples	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	Italy,Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, MS It. IV, 505 (10036)	98	87	11
271	Cornetus, Petrus	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1618	Rotterdam	Holland	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE C 5099	76	62	14

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
272	Oliva, Salvator	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1619	Marseilles	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 2515	47	47	0
273	Oliva, Salvator	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1620	Marseilles	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	USA, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, MAP-LC G1059 .O4 1620	13	13	0
274	Charlat Ambrosin	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1620	Marseilles		legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Res. Ge DD 2018	54	47	7
275	Placido Caloiro e Oliva	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1626	Messina	Majorca	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K0997, G230:1/8	78	64	14
276	Teixeira Albernaz, João	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1630		Portugal	legend	legend	USA, Washington, Library of Congress, G1015. T4 1630 Vault	82	74	8
277	Placido Caloiro e Oliva	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1631	Messina	Majorca	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France,GE C 5098	99	85	14
278	Giovanni Francesco Monno	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1632			legend		Unknown. Before 1930 was in the Museum of Alupka, Ukraine	125	104	21
279	Roiz, Pascoal	America, Europe and Africa	1633			legend	legend	USA, Washington, Library of Congress , Vellum chart collection, no. 16	65	65	0
280	Burston, John	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1638	London	England	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K1000, G230:1/15	95	78	17
281	Cavallini, Giovanni Battista	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1639	Livorno	Italy, Genoa	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD 2019	105	87	18
282	Teixeira Albernaz, João	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1640		Portugal	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE FF 14409	62	61	1
283	Alberto di Stefano	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1644	Genoa	Italy	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K1028, G230:1/14	67	59	8
284	Placido Caloiro e Oliva	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1646	Messina	Majorca	assigned	dated	Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port. 10	73	62	11
285	Oliva, Franciscus	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1650	Marseilles	Italy, Messina	legend	legend	England, Edinburgh University Library, GB 0237, Dc.1.40	10	10	0

N	Author	Region of chart	Date	Place of made	School	Attributes		Location	Place names		
						of name	of date		total	Black Sea	Crimea
286	Oliva, Franciscus	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1650	Marseilles	Italy, Messina	assigned	dated	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD- 6657 (RES)	7	7	0
287	Cavallini, Giovanni Battista	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1652		Italy, Genoa	?	?	Italy, Firenze, Museo di Storia delle Sienze, Ant. GF 35-351	139	122	17
288	Burston, John	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1658	London	England,	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K0960, G230:1/5	90	73	17
289	Burston, John	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1659	London	England,	legend	legend	England, Greenwich, Nation Maritime Museum, K0984, G230:1/13b	91	75	16
290	Jean Francois Roussin	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1661	Venice	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 37	51	51	0
291	Francois Ollive	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1662	Marseilles	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE SH ARCH- 43	88	88	0
292	Jean Francois Roussin	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1669	Venice	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE D 7893	44	44	0
293	Jean Francois Roussin	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1673	Venice	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, K48	32	32	0
294	Jean Francois Roussin	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1674	Toulon	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Ge SH Arch 44	63	63	0
295	Marcheto Fassoi	The eastern Mediterranean Sea and the part of the Black Sea	1679		Italy, Venice?	legend	legend	USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 30	61	61	0
296	Jean Francois Roussin	Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea	1680	Marseilles	France, Marseilles	legend	legend	Sweden, Stockholm, The Royal Library, National Library of Sweden Kungl. Biblioteket: Map Collection, AB. 50	39	39	0
297	unknown	Black Sea	1709		Italy?	no	assigned	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-3488 (N 3)	178	156	22
298	unknown	Black Sea	1709 (1596?)		Italy?	no	no	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-3488 (N 2)	87	71	16
299	unknown	Black Sea	1709			no	no	France, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, GE DD-3488 (N 1)	113	92	21

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Appendix II

Comparative analysis of portolan charts from one atlas (Millo Antonio?) XVI c.

Kept: Italy, Venice, Museo Correr, Port.39.
Fragment of the Black Sea coast from Sinop to Trabzon

Fig. II.1. A fragment of the portolan chart of the Black Sea

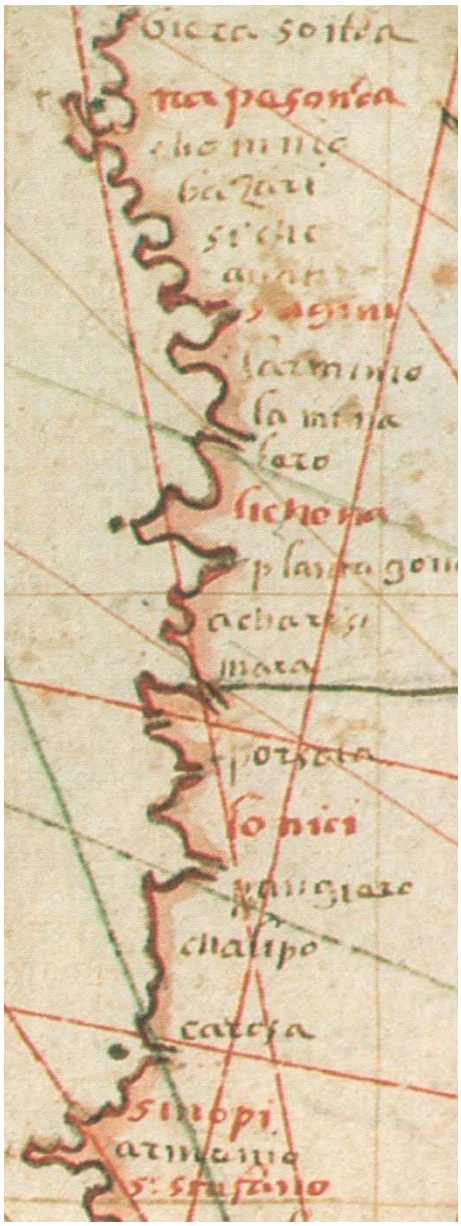


Fig. II.2. A fragment of the portolan chart of the the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea

From this fragments can be seen that the coastline was taken from a single source, but by the writing of toponyms on the portolan chart of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and part of the Black Sea was made a gross error - or the toponyms taken from somewhere else, or just invented.

Appendix III

Comparative analysis of the portolan charts by Jean Francois Roussin

1. 1661, USA, San Marino, Huntington Library, HM 37;
2. 1673, USA, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, K48;
3. 1680, Sweden, Stockholm, The Royal Library, National Library of Sweden Kungl. Biblioteket: Map Collection, AB. 50.

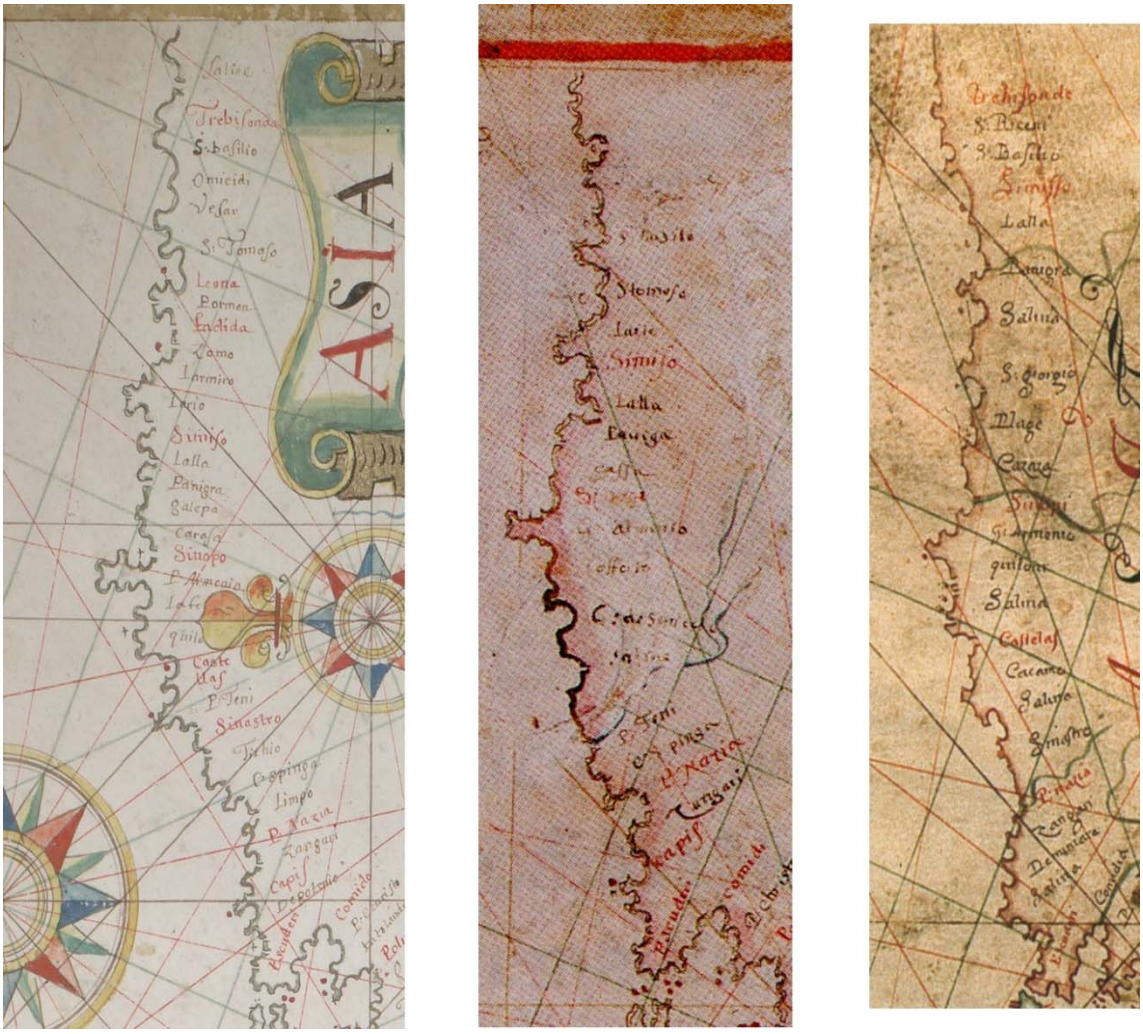
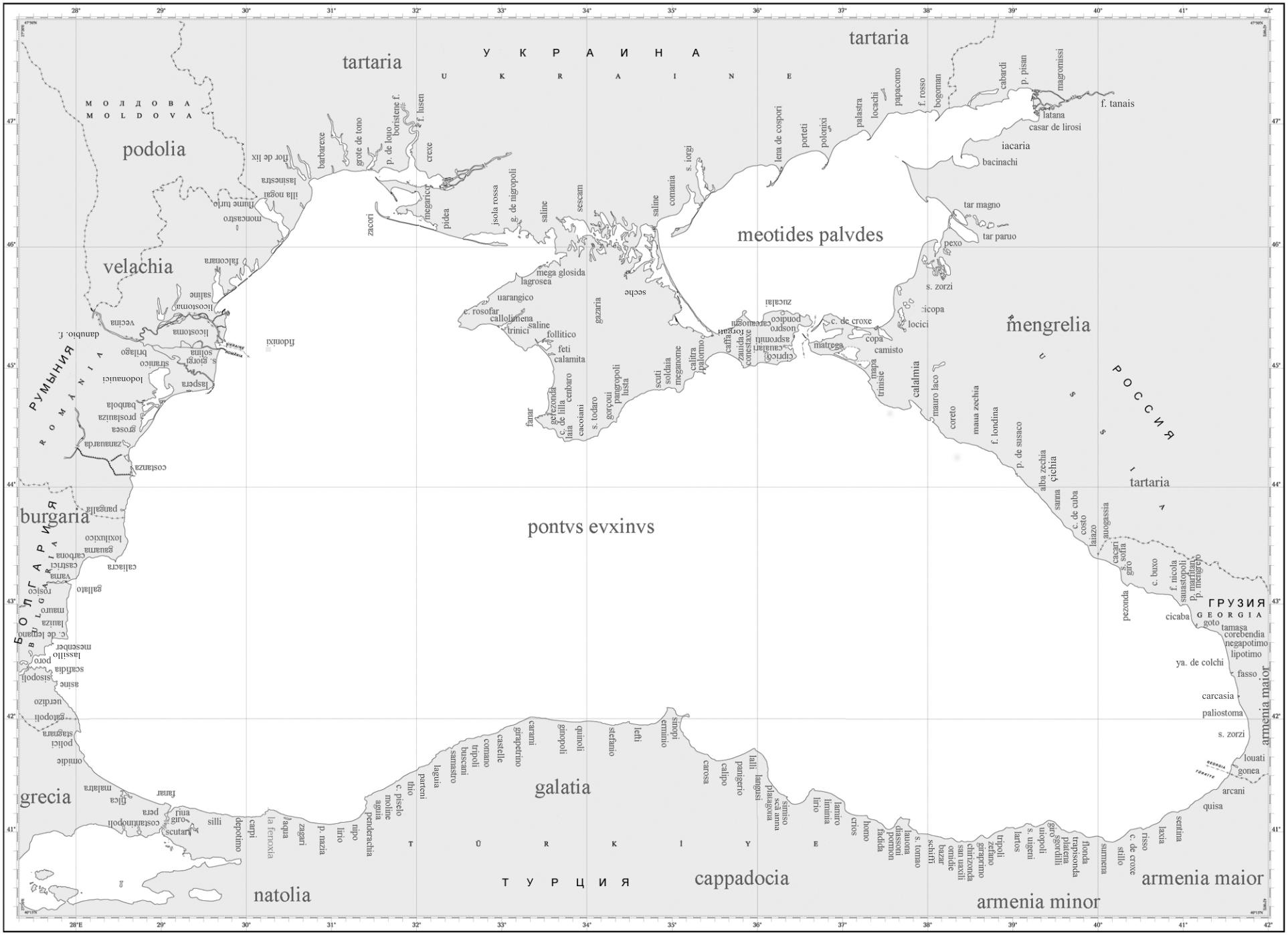


Fig. III.1. Fragments of the Black Sea coast from portolan charts of №1, 2, 3 respectively, reduced to a single scale.

Table III.1

Toponyms

No	Balliça	Kalkanli	Samsun	Mert Irmagi	Yesilirmak nehri	Terme	Akçay D.	Unye	Fatsa	Iliça D.	Çam Br.	Çatal Kaya	Pazar suyu	Bulançak
1	*sinopo*	carasa	galepa	panigra	lalla			*simiso*	lario		larmiro	zomo	*fadida*	pormon
2	*s[…]*		cassa	lauiga	lalla			*simiso*	lario					
3	*sinopi*	cazaza	plage	s. giorgio	salina	panigra	lalla	*simisso*	s: basilio	g: riceni			*uclasonde*	


tartaria
podolia
velachia
meotides palvdes
mengrelia
tartaria
pontvs evxinvs
burgaria
galatia
grecia
natolia
cappadocia
armenia minor
armenia maior
calalmia
У К Р А И Н А
U K R A I N E
М О Л Д О В А
M O L D O V A
Р У М Ы Н И Я
R O M A N I A
Б О Л Г А Р И Я
B U L G A R I A
Т У Р Ц И Я
T Ü R K İ Y E
Р О С С И Я
R U S S I A
Г Р У З И Я
G E O R G I A
f. tanais
tar magno
tar paruo
pexo
s. zorzi
bacinachi
iacaria
latana
casar de lirosi
magromissi
p. pisan
cabardi
f. rosso
bogoman
papacomo
locachi
palastra
polonixi
porteti
lena de cospori
s. iorgi
comania
saline
sescam
saline
g. de nigropoli
jsola rossa
pidea
megarice
zacori
crexe
f. lusen
boristene f.
p. de loto
barbarexe
grote de tono
flor de lix
illa nogai
lasinestra
fiume turlo
monticastro
dauubio f.
vecina
licostoma
saline
balconara
ilonixi
s. giorgi
strunico
solina
brilago
iadonauici
iaspera
banbola
prosiauiza
groseа
zanauarda
costanza
pargalia
loxiluxico
gauarna
carbona
castici
calacara
varna
rosico
gallato
mauro
lauiza
c. de leguano
mecenber
lassilio
poro
scaftidia
sisopoli
asine
uerdizo
gaiopoli
stagnara
polici
omuic
malatra
fanar
glica
pera
costantinopoli
riua
giro
scutari
silli
depotimo
carpi
la fenoxia
aqua
zagari
p. nazia
lirio
nipo
thio
c. pisclo
moline
agua
penderachia
parteni
laguna
buscani
samastro
tripoli
comano
castelle
girapetrino
carami
giopoli
quinoli
stefanio
ceti
ermino
sinopi
carosa
calipo
panigerio
iali
langusi
platagoia
simiso
scá anna
lirio
lamiro
limnia
crios
hamo
fadida
pormon
diassoni
lauona
s. tomao
schirri
bazar
omidie
san uaxili
chirizonda
girapriino
zefano
tripoli
lartos
s. ugeni
giro
sgordilli
platena
trapisonda
florida
sumena
stilo
c. de croxe
risso
laxia
serina
arcani
quisa
louati
gonea
s. zorzi
paliostoma
carcasia
fasso
ya. de colchi
lipotimo
negapotimo
corebendia
tamasa
goto
cicaba
pezonda
f. nicola
sauastopoli
p. marfian
p. menegro
c. buxo
giro
s. sofia
cacari
augassia
iaiazo
costo
c. de cuba
sama
alba zechia
çichia
p. de susaco
f. londina
maua zechia
coreto
mauro laco
camisto
mapa
trinisie
matrega
copa
c. de croxe
locici
:icopa
s. zorzi
zuicalai
ordon
pontico
capeauotti
torgan
caffa
zauida
conestaxe
capuani
aspromiti
capuani
cipriog
feti
calamita
follitico
saline
trinici
callolimena
c. rosofar
uarangico
lagrosca
mega glosida
secche
gazaria
scuti
soldaia
meganome
calitra
palormo
finar
getezonda
c. de lilla
laia
cenbaro
cacoiani
s. todaro
gorcoui
pangropoli
lusta